

HISTORY

OF THE

LANDS AND THEIR OWNERS

IN

GALLOWAY.

EDINBURGH

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HISTORY.

OF THE

LANDS AND THEIR OWNERS

IN

GALLOWAY.

ILLUSTRATED BY

WOODCUTS OF NOTABLE PLACES AND OBJECTS.

WITH

*HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE DISTRICT.*

BY

P. H. M·KERLIE,

F.S.A. Scot., F.R.G.S., &c.

VOLUME THIRD

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PREFACE.

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*Skene Bk. 6—25.00 (5/10/15)*

THIS volume is the commencement of the Stewartry or Kirkcudbrightshire portion of the "History of Lands and their Owners in Galloway." In Volumes I. and II., embracing Wigtownshire, Historical Sketches of the district will be found. Seven years having elapsed between the issue of these volumes, time was given for close research, as well as consideration of the subjects dealt with. The result was that in Volume I. the old story of the Lords of Galloway was repeated, and in Volume II. their history as the hereditary lords of Galloway refuted, as we now believe that Fergus, the first found, was a stranger, and only a governor placed over the natives by King David I. The conviction entertained is that Galloway was not a distinct principality, but a part of the kingdom of Strathclyde.

It has been urged in that interesting work, "Celtic Scotland,"\* issued since Volume II. of this work was printed, that the two tribes, the Novantæ and the Selgovæ, known as the inhabitants when the Romans were in possession, were dependent tribes of the Brigantes, with nothing to show that the same people did not occupy it throughout, and who became known as the Picts of Galloway. The question therefore arises, who were the Brigantes? for the inhabitants of

\* By W. F. Skene, LL.D., etc., etc.

Galloway certainly in the twelfth century spoke Gaelic, the language of the Scots as used in Ireland, and which was identical with the Irish, with that in the Highlands of Scotland, and the Manx in the Isle of Man, as is stated by Mr Skene.

There can be no doubt the statement about the Brigantes having been in Galloway has long existed, probably arising from that fabulous historian Hector Boece, who was the first to follow Ptolemy's information; but the value to be attached to his arrangement is having given in his history the Brigantes as located in Galloway, and the Novantes in Kintyre. But even if Boece had been correct as regards the Brigantes, that nation is known to have been composed of many tribes. That the original Brigantes were Britons is true, and the tribes painted or stained their bodies with vegetable colours. Those in England who did so were thus Picts in the strict meaning of the word, until the civilization of the country by the Romans. It is equally to be believed, however, that the earlier inhabitants throughout Britain were Gaulish Celts, who were gradually driven northward and to Ireland as new tribes arrived, among which latter must have been the Brigantes, as they are found in England subsequently.

The position of the Brigantes in England as a nation, with its numerous and widely extended tribes, from the Severn to the Humber, from sea to sea, is supposed by Mr Skene to have reached as far north as the Firths of Forth and Clyde, and that the line drawn by Ptolemy from the Solway Firth across the eastern sea, which separated them from the northern tribes, is obviously artificial, following the course of the Roman wall shortly before constructed by the Emperor Hadrian. As it gives no particular guide to the territories of the tribes, this may be so; but although there

is no doubt that Ptolemy was open to mistakes, and in this line nothing may have been meant, yet if otherwise it supports a good deal contrary to the supposed northern occupation by the Brigantes. It has never been asserted that they spoke the Gaelic, but only the old British, a distinct dialect. Assuming this to be correct, the Brigantes could not have been the continuous inhabitants of Galloway, for the people spoke Gaelic in the twelfth century, as already stated. Another point is, the inhabitants of Galloway were called the Gallgaidel by the Irish and Galwydel by the Welsh, which describe those of mixed parents, and the first settlers could not have been there throughout from the earliest times, and thus pure in descent.

We have shown, at page 9, Vol. II., the five northern counties in England which are believed to have formed the kingdom of the Brigantes, and also the counties in Scotland forming the kingdom of Strathclyde. Therefore, if the kingdom of Cumbria (Strathclyde) originally extended from the Firth of Clyde to the river Derwent in Cumberland, it is obvious that the people could not all be Cymric in the southern portion, as Cumberland is understood to have been one of the counties which formed part of the possessions of the Brigantes. This may be the origin of the confusion about them.

The great nation of the Damnonii, of the Cornish race of Celts, is stated to have occupied modern Ayrshire, with other counties to the north and east, and the Cymric or Welsh had modern Dumfriesshire, etc., with part of Cumberland, all of which formed the kingdom of Strathclyde. East of the river Annan, in this district, is Middlebie (subsequently in the possession of the Norsemen, as the name intimates, being from *mida-by*, the middle town or village), and the fact of an inscription to the goddess Brigantia hav-

ing been found there proves nothing as regards Galloway, which had the Nith as its boundary. It is also mentioned that inscriptions in regard to the god of the Gadeni have been found at Reesingham and Old Penrith, in Cumberland, part of the actual territory of the Brigantes, and not in that of the Gadeni, yet both counties (Cumberland and Dumfriesshire) are known as the southern portion of the kingdom of Strathclyde, formed in the middle of the sixth century, as will be found at page 14, Vol. I. In a nook stood Galloway, with two tribes known to the Romans as the Selgovæ and the Novantæ. The territory of the first named extended from the Cree to the Nith, the other tribe occupying Wig-townshire. It is scarcely credible that within the grasp of so powerful a kingdom as Strathclyde these two counties existed as a separate principality. Nothing has been found to prove it. The argument used in favour of the idea is that the Pictish people who longest retained that name were the Picts of Galloway. Reginald of Durham mentions Kirkcudbright in 1164 as being in "terra Pictorum," but this does not assist the idea of the inhabitants at that period having been the descendants of the Novantæ and Selgovæ, who are not found so named by the Romans, although the term Pict was well known to them in other parts of Scotland. The origin of the term Pict, as applying to the inhabitants of Galloway, seems to have originated with the Anglic historian Bede, in 706, who was born in A.D. 673 and died in 735. He calls the inhabitants the "Picts Niduari," *i.e.*, of the Nith, but his account with that of Gildas, who wrote in A.D. 560, and Nennius (Irish writer) do not agree in much about the people called the Picts in Scotland and Ireland.

It is admitted that the British and Scottish languages belonged to the same family, but yet differing largely as those



of two distinct races, and known to the Irish as Breatan and Guedheal, and in Welsh as Brython or Cymry and Gwyddyl. The Scots and Picts are now proved by Dr Skene as two branches of the Albani, or Gaels of Scotland, and the term Pict for those in Galloway, which we objected to in Volume II., as creating so much confusion, the truth of is seen more and more as history opens up.

It has been stated that there are no Pens in Galloway, and that the generic terms do not show the existence of a Cymric language in the districts occupied by the Picts. Galloway was fully subdued by the Romans, and it is scarcely to be believed that from A.D. 79, when Agricola conquered the district, to A.D. 410, the people continued to paint their bodies, and have thus obtained and retained the name of Picts for centuries afterwards. But even if so, if Britons, and more especially the Brigantes, the Gaelic dialect was foreign to them. Subsequently it is known to have been the language in the district and in its purity. The war-cry *Albanaich ! Albanaich !* had nothing to do with either Brigantes or Cymry, but points to a people who had become subsequent settlers in the district, and claimed to belong to Alban, now Scotland.

The term Pict applied by Bede to those in the district is only to be looked for from two sources. The derivation of the word Pict was entered on at pages 3 and 4, Volume II. Those so called also at one time extended over the north of Ireland, but were afterwards only found on the east coast of Ulster as the Dalriada, and known to the other tribes in that country as the Cruithnigh, the Irish for Pict. As stated by Mr Skene, they appear to have spoken the same language as the rest of the Irish, which at that period was Gaelic. The question, therefore, arises, what became of the Ulster Picts? Had they all disappeared, it could

have been assumed that they were absorbed in new tribes, and lost their distinctive name; but a remnant having remained in a corner, and that not far from Scotland, seems to prove that an exodus did take place in addition to those who went to Argyllshire.

To which race the Novantæ and Selgovæ originally belonged, seems uncertain. If not Cymric, which is most probable, it seems certain that they were succeeded by such. The proof of this are the Cymric names of places, etc., still to be found in Galloway proper, as well as in Southern Carrick, at one time believed to have been part of Galloway, but included by Mr Skene in Ayrshire, which belonged to the Damnonii or Cornish Celts. South of the river Girvan, so far as can be traced, the only Pens in Ayrshire are to be found, and numerous they were, as shown in Pont's map. He spells the word as pin and pein, as he does bin for ben, as Bin Maerack, etc., in Minnigaff. Close to the border of present Galloway will be found Peinwall, Pinan-nat, Peinmanoch, to the east of Ardmillan. Penmacchyr, Peinmurray, Pingheyrach, Pinblaid, Pinmoir, Pinwhyrry, Pencloe, and Lettue Pin. Then west of the Nith, in the Selgovæ country, there is Penpont, spelled Panpunt by Pont. The prefix and suffix are both Cymric, although the latter may have been borrowed from the Latin. In Minnigaff parish there is Penkill, spelled Poolkill by Pont. In Wigtonshire, parish of Sorby, there is another Penkill, spelled Benkill by Pont. At page 405, Volume II., we gave the derivation, but now feel satisfied that it referred to the promontory at Eggerness close by, which latter name is Norse, and given by subsequent settlers. Also close to Cruggleton there was a place called Pentyre, spelled Bantyre by Pont. It is now unknown. The coast there has many promontories. In Portpatrick parish there is Pinminnock, the

prefix being a corruption of Pen. The derivation was given at page 180, Volume II., but it is not improbable that the suffix is a corruption of the Gaelic word *mànach*, and the compound word to mean the monk's hill or promontory. In Stoneykirk parish there is *Cairnweil*, the suffix believed to be a corruption of the Norse word *val*, which in Anglo-Saxon is *wealh*, meaning Welsh, and evidently referring to the former inhabitants. Also in the parish of Old Luce, the name *Dyrvachly*, spelled *Darvachlan* by Pont, which is Cymric in the prefix and Norse in the suffix, and, as mentioned at page 228, Volume II., meaning the land of the Cymri or Welsh. *Mye* is a corruption of the Cymric *mai*, for a plain or open field. Next there is *Ardwall*, a name which is only found in Carrick, south, and Galloway proper. The first is on the coast, near to Ardmillan in Carrick; the next is on the coast in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtownshire; and the last on the Bay of Fleet, parish of Anwoth, Kirkcudbrightshire. These are so situated as fully to bear out the Cymric meaning of the name. The uncorrupted Cymric word is *Ardalwy*. *Physgill*, in Glasserton parish, Wigtownshire, seems to be from the Cymric *Prysgyll*, a hazel copse. There are also many other places in Galloway with Cymric names, which will be found in these volumes, with the numerous *Dyrrs* from the Cymric *Dyrys* in the different parishes, but particularly in Mochrum and Kirkcowan. The word *bar* is very common both in Galloway and Ayrshire. It conveys nothing in this question, as it is found in the Gaelic and Cymric with the same meaning.

In giving these names to prove that a Cymric population did exist in Galloway, investigation shows that it does not necessarily follow, where such proof is wanting, that what has every other appearance of truth, is therefore not to be

credited. It is believed by all who know history, that the Cymric population formed a portion of the Strathclyde kingdom, and yet in the most southern part, where their occupation has never been disputed, there are very few remains of their language in the names of places, far fewer than in Galloway. There is the Hill of Penn of Eskdale, Pan Angus hoop, in Liddesdale; Ettrick Pen, near Moffat; Pencerist Pen, south of Hawick; Penton Lins, at Canonbie—all more or less within the range in Scotland, but where specially indisputable evidence would be expected to be found—viz., in Cumberland—there is scarcely any trace. The only Pens to be found are Penrith and Penrodock, south-west of Penrith. Camden also only shows these.

There cannot be a doubt that a Cymric population was in Galloway, succeeded by Gaels, who were next subdued by the Norsemen. The Gaelic and Norse names of places are the most numerous, as being the two last languages spoken by the settlers, who exercised power over the district. The same, in a measure, is to be found in Cumberland, where the Norsemen had much power, and left their mark accordingly, although previously in the possession of the Brigantes, and then the Cymri.

The so-called Picts in Galloway must have come from Ireland, although a portion may have been the followers of Kenneth Macalpin, slain near Cairnryan in A.D. 860. There is no clear evidence as to the period, but that these Gaelic settlers took possession of the district when the Strathclyde kingdom became weak, seems to be a certainty. There is a belief with some inquirers that the battle fought on the Holm of Dalarran, parish of Dalry, was between Eochabín, king of the Scots, and the Cruthnigh from Ireland. Eochabín is probably meant for Eocha or Eogan, the last king of Strathclyde, who died in 1018, and that the

battle fought was against the Norsemen, as heretofore believed. It was at this period that these sea rovers subdued Galloway.

The darkness which has shrouded Galloway history has allowed supposition great scope, and whenever a Pictish king has been found mentioned in any of the annals, and no position available elsewhere, a place has been assigned to him in Galloway in modern history.

There is mention made of Drust as king of Breton (Strathclyde), (523 to 528), and he is brought to be connected with Trusty's Hill, parish of Anwoth, and his daughter taught to read by Mugint, an Irish saint, who wrote a hymn in Futerna, which Dr Todd considers a corruption of Whiterna or Whitem. Saint Ninian, who is stated to have been born at Whithorn about A.D. 368, is called a Briton, and a bishop of that nation, and the founder of the celebrated monastery there; yet he is made to preach to the Picts of Galloway, a separate nation. From the Irish Nennius is also related a legend about a king named Sarran, sovereign of Britain (Strathclyde), following the departure of the Romans, who after victory died in the house of Martain, believed to be Saint Ninian's monastery (Candida Casa). Not only so, but that Cairnech, one of his sons, built a fort within the precincts of the monastery. Luirig, his eldest son, became king of Breton (Strathclyde), but was killed by Murceartach and Cairnech, already named, at Whithorn. Murceartach is stated to have been the son of Sarran's first wife by Muredach, with whom she eloped to Erin. This son, it is stated, became king of Erin. All this points to Galloway as being part of the Strathclyde kingdom.

The confusion in regard to the inhabitants of Galloway is partially cleared up by the legacy from Reginald of

Durham, who wrote in the twelfth century, and gives as an example of the Pictish language (so called) of Galloway, that certain clerics of Kirkcudbright were called "Scollofthes." As stated by Dr Skene, this word in Welsh is "yscolheic," and in Irish "sgolog," and that it approaches nearer the latter form. Either form supports what is believed, that Galloway was peopled by different tribes at different periods, and those known to have left their mark were the Cymric, Gaelic, and Norse settlers.

There is a statement made that Somerled was regulus of Argyll, and Fergus prince of Galloway, both being native princes. The opinion held in this work is that the first was a Norseman, and the latter of Norse descent, and both of them strangers in the districts over which they had control. All that is known of Somerled connects him with the sea rovers, and, as related by Dr Skene, Macvurich the Sennachy says of him "that he was the most distinguished of the Galls—*i.e.*, Norwegians—and of the Gaels for prosperity, sway of generosity, and feats of arms." From this alone, his being a Norse settler is evident. Also Dugald and others of his family served under the king, Hakon, before and at the battle of Largs.

The history of Fergus is entered on in the Historical Sketch, second volume.

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# WOODCUTS.

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# Kirkcudbrightshire.

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## PARISH OF ANWOTH.

IN regard to the derivation of the name of this parish, we have Chalmers' opinion, followed in the "Parish Statistical Account." To quote from these authorities, it is derived from the river Fleet, Avon-waithe, that is in the British the river course, or Avon-Wyth, the river channel. In Bagimont's Roll, it is found as Avin-Vettie. We have stated under Girthon that the name of the river Fleet is from the Norse fljot, which means a river, and in Anglo-Saxon is pronounced fleot.

We further learn from Cleasby and Vigfusson that "Ar" in Norse is a river, or still closer, "Aen or An" in the old Swedish means the same, to which has to be added what Worsaae of Copenhagen, in his "Danes and Norwegians" states, that with or wath is the Norse for a ford. We have thus both names, the Fleet and Anwoth, from the Norse.

Pont in his map gives us the Kirk of Anner, as the name of the old church situated about where it now stands. At this time, about 1608-20, it must have been united to Kirkmabreck and Kirkdale. The word anner is found in the Norse with different meanings, but, as applied here, may be a compound of an and ar as given above.

In the twelfth century, David, the son of Terri,\* who is stated to have held the lands, granted to the monks of Holyrood, the Church of Anwoth, and the Chapel of Cule-ness, with all its pertinents, which was confirmed by John, Bishop of Galloway, at the beginning of the thirteenth cen-

\* See foot note at page 9.

tury, all of which were transferred to the prior and canons of St Mary's Isle, which they had served by a vicar. It is only correct to state that we have not seen the original documents in the cases mentioned. We have found so many differences in statements printed, and the originals when seen by us, that we throw out this caution. In regard to the Chapel of Culeness, it is generally represented to mean Cardoness, but we can trace no such place of worship, and besides, in the thirteenth century, it was spelled Culeness, and not Cardoness, as will be found there. However, to proceed, as given in Bagimont's Roll, the tithes of these grants were let to Maclellan at the Reformation period, for £50 Scots yearly. In 1587, the whole was annexed to the Crown, and granted afterwards to the M'Cullochs of Cardoness. On 7th January 1464-5, Sir John Fraser was vicar of Anwith. At the time of the Reformation Malcolm M'Culloch was vicar. It was then worth £36 Scots yearly, but it is not clear that he received it. On the 1st May 1588, George, bishop of Galloway, set the parsonage to Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar (Loch-in-bar).

The parish for sometime was one with Kirkmabreck and Kirkdale, but disunited in 1636, except a small part of Kirkdale, which was ratified by Parliament on the 17th September 1641.

Anwoth for a time enjoyed the ministration of the celebrated Samuel Rutherford. He is believed to have been born in Tunland parish. He joined at the University of Edinburgh in 1617, and became such a distinguished scholar as to be appointed Professor of Humanity (Latin) in 1623. In 1625 he resigned, and shortly afterwards was appointed to be minister of this parish. In his duties he was most active, and persecuted accordingly. On the 27th July 1636, he was deposed for nonconformity to Prelacy, and sentenced to keep within the bounds of Aberdeen during the king's pleasure. On the abolition of prelacy soon afterwards, he returned to Anwoth. In 1638 he was appointed Professor of Divinity at St Andrews. After the restoration his work "Lex Rex" was erroneously supposed to

be against the king, and condemned as treasonable. Stretched on a sick-bed, he was summoned to appear at Edinburgh on the charge of high treason. This could not be carried out on account of his illness, and consequently he was sentenced to confinement in his own house at St Andrews, where he died on the 1st March 1661. His stipend when at Anwoth was two hundred marks Scots, or £11 sterling a-year. Both the church and the house he lived in at Bush-o-Boild remained entire until 1828. The latter was then completely removed. The pulpit in which he preached was preserved. A monument in the shape of an Egyptian obelisk, fifty-five feet in height, has been raised to his memory on a hill north-east of the farm-house of Boreland. It is granite, and we trust will long remain in memory of this good and great man. It is a conspicuous object from various distant points.

The present old Church of Anwoth was built in 1627. The new church was erected about 1828, and is close to the old one. The size of the old structure is a little over sixty-four by eighteen feet, in length and breadth. It still stands. Sir Godfrey M'Culloch was patron in 1684. The last patron was Sir William Maxwell, Baronet, of Cardoness.

This may be called a very picturesque parish, and is about six and a half miles long, by three and a half broad. The upper part is mountainous. The glen down which the Fleet rolls towards the bay, is truly beautiful, particularly during a spate in the autumn. The highest mountain is Cairnharrow, on the northern boundary of the parish, a portion being in Kirkmabreck. It is 1497 feet high. Stey Fell is 1000 feet high. Eagles still visit this part. One was lately seen at Arkland farm.

As mentioned under the respective lands, there are a few objects of interest. South of the Clachan there is one of the many native forts found in the country, with what is believed to have the appearance of a vitrified wall. Outside this wall, on the rock of the hill sloping to the north-east, there is sculptured the well known "spectacle and floriated zigzag ornaments," with some other less common, and

probably more modern figures.\* Also at the Boreland (Bordland), Cardoness, there is a moat, near to which is, or was, a stone standing five feet three inches high, engraved on both sides with a cross, &c., rudely cut. There are other standing stones in the parish; four on each of the farms of Auchenlary and Laggan; and three in the garden at Cardoness, removed from their original site at High Auchenlary by the tenant, and placed where they are for security. Those at Cardoness cannot now be deciphered. There are cipherings on the others, which are indistinct. They may have those concentric circles, &c., mentioned by Forbes-Leslie in his "Early Races of Scotland," which type of sculpture extends over all Britain to the Orkneys, and is also found in Ireland; or they may have some of the peculiarities mentioned by Dr Stuart in his "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," as pertaining to the Crosses in Galloway. Those we now name are, however, only standing stones. Those at High Auchenlary were seen by Dr Stuart.

North of High Auchenlary farm-house there is, or was, a cairn. On the same farm there is the supposed site of a Druidical circle. At the farm of Cauldside there is, or was (for we cannot trust to a year), a cairn, and Druidical circle.

At Upper Rusco there are the sites of two kilns which are usually called Picts. An account of these kilns will be found under the parish of Minnigaff.

Skyreburn, well known for the rapidity with which it rises, has its origin north-east of Stey Fell.

The south-western boundary of this parish is the mouth of the Fleet running into Wigtoun Bay. From Cardoness it is a rocky shelving shore. Within the Cardoness grounds there is an obelisk on the rock, forming a landmark. It was built by David Maxwell of Cardoness, grandfather of the present owner, Sir William Maxwell. It may have been as a guide for small craft going up the river.

The population of the parish in 1871 consisted of 395 males and 429 females, together 824.

\* "Sculptured Stones of Scotland."—J. Stuart, LL.D.



## CARDONESS CASTLE.

To give a continuous history of the owners of Cardoness without breaks, has caused us to think it advisable to place it all under the portion now called Cardoness, the old and proper name of which (*i.e.*, the land on which the residence stands) is Bardarroch. We have therefore to refer to modern Cardoness for the history. The farms now attached to the old castle are Boreland (Bordland), Kirkbride, Killearn and Killygowan, Millmark, Woodend, Goatend, Blacklocked, with Bush-o-Beild park, and eleven others (parks). With part of Callymains, &c., they form a considerable property, but are now annexed to the Cally estate in the contiguous parish of Girthon.

It is not certain that all the farms belonged to the original Cardoness property. We find under date 9th March 1553, that Alexander was served as male heir of John Levingstone, in the land of Killarne. Then on the 5th November 1604, Robert, son of Robert Gordon of Glen (see Rusco), was served heir to the lands of Kirkbride, Killygoune, and Mylmark; and on the 5th December 1609, James, heir to William Gordon, was served to Killerne, &c. It is probable that some of these farms were previously held by the Accarsons of Rusco. From James Gordon, Killearn passed, on the 30th April 1611, to Robert, son of Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie. As regards Kirkbride, &c., on 20th March 1628, John Gordon was served heir to his father, Robert Gordon; and again he had sasine in January 1633. He was followed, on the 17th March 1635, by John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John. The next notice is on the 14th February 1656, when David Crawford of Kerse, son of David Crawford in Little Park, had sasine of Kerrygowne. In March 1666, James Aikenhead, one of the Commissioners of Edinburgh, had sasine of the Milne of Killernie, &c. In May 1668, John Maxwell of Kilbeen, in liferent, and James Maxwell, his fourth son, had sasine of Boreland. In the old Valuation Roll of 1642-82, Sir

Alexander M'Culloch is mentioned as the owner of Boreland, Kirkbride, Killearn, and Killygowan, which probably referred to the superiority only of some of them.

We next find that on the 20th November 1683, William, son of William M'Culloch of Ardwall, was served heir to Lochentyre, called Milnmark; and as the next in line after Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, James M'Culloch, sometime of Muil, parish of Stoneykirk, had sasine of Killygowan, and Kirkbride Milne, &c.

We next come to the Maxwells, now of Cardoness, who became the owners of the estate of Cardoness in 1702. On the 9th July 1733, David Maxwell of Bardrochwood, parish of Minnigaff, had sasine of the three merk land of Killern, &c., and on the 10th March 1740, John, eldest son of Colonel William Maxwell of Cardiness had sasine, along with Cardiness as it now is.

The old castle and the farms of Boreland, Kirkbride, Goatend, Killearn, Blacklocked, &c., were sold by David Maxwell, on the 9th October 1766, to James Murray of Broughton and Cally, who died in 1825. At the date of sale, the rental of the land sold, including casualties, was £290, 7s. 5d., and it is now over £1,343, 15s. 10d. The casualties were converted (or calculated) into sterling money, as follows:—

10½ Yokeings of land at 1s. 6d.	£0	15	9
210 loads of peats at 3d.	2	12	6
12 days' hay leading at 8d.	0	8	0
31 days' shearing at 6d.	0	15	6
12 days' corn leading at 8d.	0	8	0
78 chickens at 2d.	0	13	0
24 hens at 4d.	0	8	0
4 wedder sheep at 4s.	0	16	0

The old castle stands on an abrupt eminence on the left hand side of the high road leading into Gatehouse from the north. It overlooks the bay at the mouth of the river Fleet. It has been unroofed for nearly a century and a half, and not inhabited since the time of Sir Godfrey

M'Culloch. It is of the square tower form, and, for the dimensions, was exceedingly well laid out. It consists of three stories, and the walls of great thickness, being in some parts 7 feet. The size of the principal apartment is 9 by 12 yards, which is the full size of the building. It is in wonderful preservation, considering that it is unroofed. The staircase is, on the whole, in a very fair state ; it leads to the top, and a very fine view is to be obtained. The following is from a sketch of the old castle taken from an old drawing before the course of the river was changed.



In connection with these lands was also the house of Bush-o-Beild, in which William Gordon resided when shot by Sir Godfrey M'Culloch. The house is described as having been of a baronial character. It was pulled down in 1827. As the name conveys, it stood in a sheltered position, surrounded with wood. Prior to its occupation by William Gordon, it had been the residence of the well-known and esteemed Rev. Samuel Rutherford, who was the minister of the parish from 1627 till 1639, when he was appointed one of the Professors at St Andrews. It is believed to have been occupied by him as a private residence, and not as the manse, for it was never in the glebe.\* The

\* Statistical Account.

following is a sketch of the house as it stood, which, although described as baronial, has nothing of that class about it.



The farms of Boreland, Kirkbride, Goatend, Killearn, Blacklocked, &c., are now owned by Horatio Granville Murray-Stewart, liferenter of Cally, &c. It is to be regretted that David Maxwell had to sell, and thus split the property into two portions.

Pont in his map spells some of the farms thus, Boirland, Kirkbryide, Killoran, Killygawin, Goitend. The derivation of Boreland is given in *The Historical Sketch*, volume II. Kirkbryde will be found described under Kirkmabreck parish. Killoran is now spelled Killearn. We have apparently in this word a Gaelic prefix with a Norse suffix. The Kil is a corruption of coille for a wood, with örn in the Norse, or earn in the old Scottish, for an eagle. The wood probably was the resort of the eagle in early times. The last name, Killygawin, appears to be from the Norse, that is if Killy is to be read as a corruption of kill an inlet, and gawin from gja, a chasm in the fell or crag. The latter word gja is spelled geo and geow in the Orkneys. Or the Killy may be for kil, a corruption of the Gaelic coille, a wood.

Goitend is probably in connection with goats, still to be found wild on some farms.

Blacklocked is evidently a corruption of Blackloch. There were two lochs when Pont made his survey.

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CARDONESS.

We have given an account of the main property, separately under Cardoness Castle, but will give the history of the different owners here, so as to make it continuous. The early history of the property is obscure. The first notice of, or approach to the name is that David, the son of Torr, contributed to the House (*i.e.*, Holyrood) the church of Anewith (Anwoth) with the chapel of Culeness. Temp.: William Lion, *i.e.*, between 1165 to 1214, for the exact date is not given.\* Chalmers' account is that it was in the twelfth century, when David, the son of Terri (Torr), who held the lands of Anwith, granted to the monks of Holyrood the church of Anwith and the chapel of Culeness,† &c., which was afterwards transferred to St Mary's Isle, a dependent cell of Holyrood Abbey. We next find in the Glasgow Abbey Chartulary, under date 18th May 1277, Bertramo de Kerdenes, a witness in a charter of confirmation by King Alexander III., of a donation by Lady Der-vorguille of Galloway.

There is also a tradition that the earliest known proprietors bore the name of Cairdiness; that they built the castle, the ruins of which still remain, and gave it their name. This we think extremely improbable. There is no doubt that Caird in Lowland Scotch means a tinker, a smith, from the Gaelic ceard or ceaird, but the ness is quite

\* Gordon's "Monasticon."

† There is Killiness on the opposite coast, in Kirkmaiden parish, or as Pont spells it, Kellyness. The name is also found spelled Thor and Terri. He was one of the followers of King David I. from England, and obtained the land of Ednam, now Ednam, in Berwickshire, for which he erected a church, and dedicated it to St Cuthbert. Thor had another son named Suan. For further particulars, see Garlies, parish of Minnigaff.

distinct, and is from the Norse *nes*, a promontory, &c. The first known proprietors must have taken their name from the lands, as was usual in early times when so few foreign families had surnames. It may be accepted that the lands gave a surname to some Norman adventurer, and in the name we may have the tinker's or smith's promontory.

The last laird bearing the name, it is stated, connected himself with some Border thieves, and Cardoness tower then became one of their strongholds. It is also related that this friend of robbers was married, had nine daughters, but, greatly to his disappointment, not one son. His wife, when again about to be confined, was therefore threatened by her loving husband that unless she had a son both she and her daughters would be drowned by him in the Black loch. Aware of his ferocious disposition, the anxiety of the poor wife could have been of no enviable kind, and great therefore must have been her relief, when, instead of another Eve, she presented him with an Adam. This, as the story goes, happened in the midst of winter, when the Black loch was frozen over, and to make the rejoicings more remarkable, the laird determined to hold a grand entertainment upon it on a Sunday. Accordingly, the whole family repaired there on the appointed day, except one daughter, who refused to accompany them. Alas! however, when in the midst of their revelry the ice gave way, and all the party beyond the reach of human aid perished in the loch. Whether this sheet of water\* derives its name from the catastrophe, or from the dark colour of the water, is not mentioned. The laird is stated to have been very profane. The sequel of this story is that the daughter, who so sensibly kept at home, married one of the M'Cullochs from Western Galloway, whose children inherited the property.

Such traditions in Galloway are generally found to be based on truth when an opportunity has offered of proving them, and that the name of the owners at one time was *Kerdennes* we have already shown, which is supported by the fact that the next names on record are *Michel de Car-*

\* Now called Blacklocked.

delnesse and Johan de Kerdernesse, del counte de Dumfres (*i.e.*, the present Stewartry) both of whom swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. We have read these names in the original Roll, which are still extant, and in excellent preservation. We have also the testimony of Colonel William Maxwell of Cardoness, in his account of the barony, dated 26th September 1699. From it we learn that the property was anciently owned by a family called Cardeness, and that the last proprietor with his two sons, while diverting themselves on the ice of a small loch on the mains of Cardiness, were all drowned, leaving a daughter, whose name was Margaret Cardiness, and is said to have married one of the name of M'Culloch, a retainer (in the MS. a servitor\*) of the family. Also, that in the year 1340, she disposed to her husband the lordship of Cardiness, as appeared by the disposition. From this it is, as we believed, that the M'Cullochs of Myretoun, parish of Mochrum, were the chiefs of the family.

In connection with this property, the first of the M'Cullochs found by us is Ninian, who was infeft on the 9th May 1456 in the lands of Cardoness. Following him was James M'Culloch of Cardnes, who had a charter of the lands of Egilness (Eggerness, parish of Sorby) on the 8th March 1490, as given in the Great Seal register. He married Elizabeth Levinax. He was succeeded by Ninian M'Culloch of Cardness, who, there can be no doubt, was their son. Ninian, with his spouse Agnes Murray, had a charter dated 15th Dec. 1505. James M'Culloch had another son called David, who got the lands of Laggan, Mullen, &c., which see.

The following appears in Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials" under date 1508:—"On the 14th October 1508 (*die Saboti*), Ninian M'Culloch of Cardines came in the King's will for art and part of the infraction of two Protections, granted in favour of Elizabeth Levinox, in the occupying and labouring her third (*terce* lands) of the lands of Car-

\* The title *servitour* is often found in old writings, and generally means secretary, clerk, or man of business.

dines. He also admitted to compound for art and part of the oppression done to the said Elizabeth, in 'Reiving' from her 1500 zowis, wedderis, and younger sheep pertaining to her by reason of her half through the decease of Umq<sup>lo</sup> James M'Culloch of Cardines, and of the Stouthrief thereof: Item for the 'Spulzie' of the lands pertaining to the said Elizabeth, by reason of her terce, and conjunct infeitment of the lands and barony of Cardines and Kirkmabrek, and Stouthrief of her rents: Item, for oppression done to the said Elizabeth, in breaking up the doors of her barn, within the said lands, and for the Stouthrief of her corns and household goods, extending to XII. The said Ninian became surety to satisfy the parties. The court was held at Kirkeudbright."

Also in 1508, Ninian M'Culloch of Cardines was before the court, when John Murray of Cokpule, and Alexander M'Culloch of Myrtoun became sureties for the entry of the said Ninian, along with himself, under the pain of two hundred merks, to underly the law for treasonably taking and tearing the King's letters, and for other crimes imputed to him, and not compearing, they were amerced in the foresaid sum.

This is a very good illustration of family affairs at this period. We are not informed of the issue of Ninian M'Culloch, but he was succeeded by Alexander M'Culloch, who must have been his son. Alexander M'Culloch of Cardines, with his spouse Beatrice M'Lellan, had a charter dated 22d July 1536, of the lands of Cardines and Ardwall. In the contract of marriage dated 7th June 1528, she is called Elizabeth M'Lellan, and daughter of the Tutor of Bombie. We should suppose the latter document to be correct. It was during Alexander M'Culloch's time that the Earl of Derby, to whom the Isle of Man then belonged, made a descent on the Galloway Coast, and ravaged the lands of Cardoness and Ardwall. The M'Cullochs in return, got together a body of men, and made a most successful plundering raid on the Isle. Their success encouraged them to return again and again, until they became the terror of the Manxmen. In a book published in 1653, the following



certificate signed at Peel Castle by John Machariotie is given:—"Taken by Collard M'Culloch, and his men, by wrangous spoliation, twa box beddes, and ayken burdes, a feder bouter, a cot maizlie, a mete burde, two kystes, five barrels, a gyle fat, xx pipes, twa gunys, three bolls of malt, a quern of rosate of vi stone, certin petes extending to l c (100) loods, viii boll of thrashit corn, xii unthras-chen, xl knowtes (black cattle)." This, it is added, occurred in 1507. These raids must have been made either by Ninian or Alexander M'Culloch. But most probably by the latter.

The name of the leader has been handed down as Cutler, which evidently was a local soubriquet given from the success which attended his forays. In the Manx account, he is called Collard, which means nothing, and no doubt a mistake made by the writer. These excursions gave rise to some doggrel lines about the M'Cullochs, in which Cutler's name has a leading place. If we are right in ascribing Cutler's fame as a rover to Alexander M'Culloch, we have something against him from Pitcairn, who mentions that he was guilty of having treasonably abided from the army of work. This may have been, when more profitably engaged at the Isle of Man. By comparing dates, it is clear that Sir Alexander M'Culloch of Myretoun, parish of Mochrum, and Alexander M'Culloch of Cardoness, were not one and the same, but distinct persons. For example we find Sir Alexander's daughter Margaret, as heiress of Myretoun, had a charter under the Great Seal on the 6th August 1532. Therefore Sir Alexander must have been then dead. On the other hand Alexander M'Culloch of Cardoness, with his spouse Elizabeth or Beatrice M'Lellan, had a charter dated 22d August 1536, of Cardiness and Ardwall. We mention this, as confusion has heretofore arisen.

We have no information as to any family which Alexander may have had, and therefore cannot state positively whether Thomas M'Culloch, who was in possession on the 21st March 1561, was his son. There is, however, very little doubt that he was. His name is also given under date 19th April 1570. He married in 1560, Katherine,

third daughter of Sir James Gordon of Lochinvar, and had issue, an only child,

Mary.

He died in 1582, and she was served as his heir on the 20th December of that year, and married William M'Culloch of Myretoun, parish of Mochrum. In charter under the Great Seal dated 8th March 1584, they are described as William M'Culloch of Myretoun, and Marie M'Culloch of Cardiness, his spouse. They had another charter dated in October 1587 of Cardiness and Auchinfour.\* Prior to this marriage the estate of Cardiness does not appear to have had any considerable burden, but not so with Myretoun, for the laird of Lochinvar was infest therein by William, and Simon M'Culloch his father, on the 29th September 1582. On the 26th May 1601, William M'Culloch had sasine of Cardoness and Myretoun.

As we have mentioned under Myretoun, it is impossible to follow the history of the M'Cullochs, as all their papers are lost. At the time we write of they were in difficulties. As will be found under Myretoun, William M'Culloch was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Dunbar, believed to have been a daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum. The marriage contract is dated 29th March 1574. He had issue,

John,

but by which marriage we cannot trace. Under Myretoun, we stated that Alexander was the son of Doctor John M'Culloch, but from information since gathered in connection with Cardoness, there is no doubt that he was the son of John M'Culloch of Myretoun. The confusion arose from John M'Culloch, Doctor of Medicine, having had a charter under the Great Seal dated 24th April 1622, of the lands of Myretoun and Cardnes. It would thus appear that although the latter was almost free of burthens when Mary, heiress, became the wife of William M'Culloch, yet that her

\* We are inclined to think that this is the same land found in Robertson's "Index of Charters," King Robert I. having given a charter to Willielmi de Auhinfour of the land of Auhinfour.

property was sacrificed for Myretoun. What the relationship of Doctor John M'Culloch\* was we cannot trace, but he must have been a near kinsman, who stepped in to save the estates from being lost to the family. He was of some eminence, having been at one time physician to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and afterwards to King James Sixth. He died in 1622, and was buried at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, London, where a mural tablet records the above. After his death there was another charter dated 3d May 1623, of the baronies of Mertoun and Cardnies in favour of Margaret M'Culloch his relict. Following them, we find Thomas M'Culloch, who in July 1633 gave a reversion to John Gordon and his son of the barony of Cardoness. Whether Thomas was a younger son of William M'Culloch of Myretoun we do not learn, but we are inclined to think that he was, and should have inherited Cardoness as the son of Mary M'Culloch, only that the property was disposed of, and the reversion in 1633 was a final settlement.

We have given at page 241, volume I., the issue of John M'Culloch of Myretoun, but omitted Alexander, who succeeded to that property. Further particulars about him will be found under Myretoun, parish of Mochrum, in volume II.

Alexander succeeded to Myretoun, but not to Cardoness.

The properties were thus held by the same owner only for a short time. Our next information is dated the 10th February 1662, when John, son of David M'Culloch, in Auchenleoch, had retour as heir and nephew of Dr John M'Culloch, in the lands and barony of Cardiness, and land of Auchinfloure. This, however, could only have been a claim, as the Gordons (an account of whom will follow), were then in possession. There was a difference between the armorial bearings of the M'Cullochs of Myretoun and Cardoness, which the following compared with what appears in volume I. under Myretoun, parish of Mochrum, will show.

According to Nesbit, the Cardoness family bore—

Ermine, pretty gules of eight pieces, and on an escutcheon azure, three wolves' heads erased, argent.

\* We also find him called James.

We have thus given what we can gather about the M'Cullochs, and we have now to state that under the Great Seal King James V. granted a charter in favour of John Bell, burgess of Kirkcudbright, and Helen Mabane, his wife, of Bardarroch, and Over Ardwall, &c., dated 3d May 1534. We do not, however, find any further notice of the family in connection with any portion until the end of the seventeenth century, as will follow.

Before proceeding with an account of the Gordons, we will give the following sasines in connection with the property. The first on the list is dated the 15th April 1615, when Robert, son of Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie, had sasine of the five-merk land of the mains of Cardiness. Then on the 16th May 1622, John, son of David Pringle of Bardarroche, had sasine of Newtown of Cardiness. Again, on the 20th March 1628, George Gordon of Kirklands, brother and heir of Roger Gordon of Quhytpark, parish of Balmaclellan, had sasine of the same. On the 20th October 1627, John (afterwards the first Viscount Kenmure), son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had sasine of the farm of Cullindache; and on the 17th March 1635, his son John, second Viscount Kenmure, had sasine of the same farm, and of Laggane. He again was followed by his cousin John, third Viscount, who had sasine on the 1st May 1645, and the next who had sasine was his brother Robert, as fourth Viscount. Previously, in January 1637, Johnne Pringle, and Margaret Fullertoun, his spouse, William Pringle, their son, and his spouse, had sasine of Newtown Cardines, &c. These sasines related to farms, and were only as wadsets. It is rather difficult to disentangle the actual possession of Cullindoch by the Gordons, and their after-ownership of Cardoness, from the wadsets enumerated as held by their kinsmen, the Viscounts Kenmure, but it is as follows:—The first of Cullindoch given to us, is William Gordoun of Cullindoch, who, about the year 1554, married Marion Muir, lawful daughter to the laird of Torhousemuir, parish of Wigton, and afterwards of Cas-

secenary, parish of Kirkmabreck, and had issue, two sons and one daughter—

James.

John.

Margaret.

William Gordon purchased from different owners (which will appear under the different properties), the twenty-pound land of Markhorker, from Thomas M'Culloch of Cardoness; a part of the land of Blairs; two-merk land of the four-merk land of Brouche, in Kirkdail; the two of the five-merk land of Killequhorne, and one-merk land of Knockbren in Penninghame; three of the five-merk land of Barholm; the three-merk land of the Kirkland of Kirkcrist; and the two and a half merk land of the forty-pound land of Killerne and Torr; also the land, &c., of Doumoir. The disposition was at Wigtoun on the 22d June 1568, and he was infest on the 25th June following.

We find on the 27th May 1587 that William M'Culloch of Myretoun, parish of Mochrum, Mary M'Culloch, his spouse, daughter and heir to Umquhile Thomas M'Culloch of Cardoness, on the one part, and James Gordon of Barnbarroch, parish of Colvend, Agnes M'Clellan, his spouse, and Alexander Gordon, his son, on the other part, that Thomas M'Culloch sold the five-merk land of the twenty-merk land of Newton of Cardoness, which Patrick M'Culloch sometime occupied; James Gordon and his wife bound themselves to seal letters of redemption. The witnesses were — M'Clellan in Galtway; Robert Forrester; — M'Culloch in Ardwall; John Inglis; Henry M'Culloch, in Barholm.

William Gordon of Cullindoch, already mentioned, died on the 30th June 1605. He was succeeded in Cullindoch and Killerne by his son James. He married on the 22d August 1586, Janet, daughter to Robert Forrester, commissary of Kirkcudbright, and appears, so far as mentioned, to have had issue John. James, with his son John, disposed to John (brother and uncle) their rights to the lands of Killerne and Cullindoch, to which William, their father, and

grandfather, and his predecessors had right. The disposition was dated at Kirkcudbright the 24th January 1624. On 7th September 1609 John Gordon above mentioned (brother to James) was appointed factor by Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, to all his silver mails, duties and others in Galloway, and thereafter to Dame Jeane Campbell, Viscountess Kenmure, in all her liferent lands, and to her son and his curators. Also on the 18th May of the same year, Sir William M'Clellane of Auchlane, and Katherine Kennedy, his spouse, disposed to Marion Muir, his mother, in liferent and to himself in fee the five-merk land of Campbeltoun, &c. The said John Gordon married, on the 15th May 1611, Margaret, daughter to Gilbert M'Clellane of Galtway (Gata), and had issue,

John, who succeeded.

Robert, killed in France.

Margaret, who married the Rev. Thomas Wyllie, minister of Borgue. Grizell, died unmarried about 1684.

Janet, who married James M'Ghie of Airds. No issue.

Being creditor to his father-in-law, Gilbert M'Clellane of Galtway, for his wife's portion of eighteen hundred merks, in 1619 he apprized and acquired the lands of Galtway, which he afterwards, on the 23d December 1639, disposed to his son Robert, who again, in 1643, disposed the same to Gilbert M'Clellane, glover in Edinburgh, second son to the first-mentioned Gilbert M'Clellane of Galtway. Robert Gordon, the same year went to France, where he was, it is stated, *cruelly* killed by James, son of Sir James Ferguson of Kilkerran.

The unhappy end of Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, and the want of papers to clear up matters, have hitherto surrounded the subject of the occupation of Cardoness by the Gordons with much darkness. We have, however, since writing the account of Myretoun, had papers in our possession which clear up the whole business from first to last.\* In letters from Alexander M'Culloch of Myretoun, to John Gordon, dated 12th July, and 8th August 1628, the former urges

\* We are indebted to Sir William Maxwell of Cardoness for these papers and other information.

the latter to buy the whole barony of Cardoness, as the sums owned by Alexander, and his father William M'Culloch, amounted at least to the full value. With these letters he sent a rental, offering to sell for one thousand pounds ilk one hundred pounds of land. Following this, on the 23rd March 1629, the barony of Cardoness, reversions of wadsets, superiorities, &c., were disposed irredeemably to John Gordon, designed of Ardwall. (Over Ardwall, one of the farms belonging to the barony). It was not, however, until about the year 1632 that he assumed the title of Cardoness. His eldest son John, younger of Cardoness, when about eighteen years of age, married on the 23rd July 1630, Marion Peebles, only child and heir of John Peebles of Broomlands,\* parish of Irvine, Ayrshire, and Barbara, daughter and executrix to John Jamieson, merchant in Ayr.† By this marriage he got a considerable estate in Cunyngham, in the parishes of Irvine and Dreghorn, and in the parish of Beith the land of Maynshill, formerly belonging to her uncle, which land John Gordon, younger, sold to pay debts owing by his father, and to purchase the lands of Milnemark, Killigown, Arkland, Slaighs, Gourlaylaggans, Kingsluggan, and Lachentyre, all adjoining Cardiness. Being a minor, his father also put him in possession of a considerable part of Cardiness. In 1639 he was elected as Commissioner to Parliament. His father, John Gordon, had married secondly, the widow of — Gordon of Holme, parish of Balmaclellan. He was for sometime Stewart-Depute, and died in 1640. He was related to William M'Culloch of Myretoun, who sold him Cardiness, and is always in his letters called his worthy and loving cousin, and filled with kindness. This relationship arose from William M'Culloch's father having married Marion Gordon. We are not told who she was, but evidently she was aunt to John Gordon, senior. After his father's death, and succession to Cardiness,

\* The Peebleses were for long merchant burgesses of Irvine.—Paterson's "Ayrshire."

† Barbara Jamieson or Peebles married secondly Alexander Stewart of Clarie, parish of Penninghame, and thirdly John Lockhart of Bar, parish of Gelston, Ayrshire.

John Gordon purchased a right to the patronage of Anwoth. He was a captain in the army raised by the Covenanters. On the "3rd September 1640, Delyverit by the Lady Cardyness in name of her husband, ane silver coupe, ane stak of ane faun, and sex silver spoones, weght xv. unce xv. dropes."\* In 1641 he was a captain in Lord Kirkcudbright's regiment, which marched into England under the command of Lieut.-Colonel William Stewart. In 1644 he again marched into England, as Lieut.-Colonel to Colonel William Stewart, and in August 1645, was killed at the siege of Hereford. His wife survived him, also his sons—

John.

William.

Alexander.

When his father died in 1640, he left of debt thirty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-two merks, and of lands the whole barony of Cardiness, including Kirkland, Mark-crucher, Mains of Cardiness, Ardwall (Over), Kirkbryde, Whiteside, Drummuckloch, Glencapinloch, Bardarroch, Old lands St John's Croft, Newtone, Bardristane, Auchinlarie, Miln and Multures, with the lands of Killerne, Cullindoch, and Drummoir. By his marriage contract in 1630, he was obliged to pay twelve thousand merks of the debt due by his father. Also to cover those incurred by himself, in purchasing the lands mentioned, from Lord Kenmure, he sold his Cunyngham estate, and raised a wadset (Whiteside) to John Bell in Clachreid; Arkland to John Bell in Arkland; Bradestane to — M'Culloch of Barholm; Achinlarie, in 1643, to Robert M'Culloch of Kirkelach; Laggan to John Gourlay; King's Laggan to Simon Clark; Slaighs to John Bell of Whiteside; Drummoir to John Bell of Arkland. His eldest son,

John, succeeded.

He came of age in 1652, when, it is stated, his mother, Marion Peebles, who had been left sole executrix, married

\* War Committee Minute Book, published by J. Nicholson, Kirkcudbright.



secondly — Gordon of Kirkconnell, parish of Tongland, which we do not trace. She married thirdly, as stated, — Brown of Carsluith, which we do not follow. Owing to his father's opposition to the government of the day, the former liabilities were considerably increased, which under other circumstances would have been speedily reduced. He therefore succeeded to the estate with heavy burthens; and in addition to his mother's jointure, worth six hundred pounds yearly, his two brothers had portions. William, half of Newtun; and Alexander of Over Ardwall. About 1654 he raised a wadset on Lachentyre, Mynemark (well wooded), Markeruchar, to William M'Culloch of Ardwall; Cullindoch to Gilbert M'Qua; Kingslaggan to Thomas M'Kinny in Little Glen, and John Bryce in Kirkbryde; Gourlay Laggan (Sir A. M'Culloch got a right to the wadset) half of Killigown, to the Kirk Session of Carsphairn, for nine hundred merks, borrowed by his father. John Gordon married in 1656, Elizabeth, only child of Colonel William Stewart, second son to Alexander Stewart of Clarie, parish of Penninghame. She was heir apparent to her father, in the barony of Castlestewart, Bardrochwood, and a considerable sum of money. He had issue—

William,

John.

Elizabeth, who married the Hon. William Stewart, youngest son of James, second Earl of Galloway.

Also another daughter, junior to Elizabeth, whose name we do not find.

He died in 1660, aged 29. His eldest son, William (an infant), predeceased him, for it is stated that soon after his death, his son and youngest daughter died, leaving only Elizabeth to represent him. She, as heir to her mother, succeeded to Castle Stewart, and Cardoness passed to her Uncle William Gordon. At his death, besides his children and brothers, there were two widow's jointures to provide for from the property. It would appear that his wife, Elizabeth Stewart, must have married secondly Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie, for in December 1669, as his wife she had sasine of the land of

Bardrochwood, and is there mentioned as the daughter of Colonel William Stewart. Previously, on the 12th October 1669, her son William M'Ghie, had retour of the same land, as heir to his mother. About this period, Sir Alexander M'Culloch of Myretoun's desire was to obtain back the estate, and although not a creditor, he bought up the rights to the debts, and then, it is stated, persecuted the widows and their children. Sir Alexander is said to have then had a clear income of nine thousand merks. Before John Gordon's death, there were two appraisings led against his estate for two inconsiderable sums, to both of which Sir Alexander M'Culloch had acquired right. However, at his death, his whole debts were only thirty thousand merks. About 1662, we find Robert M'Culloch of Auchinlarie fined two hundred and fifty pounds by the authorities for being a Covenanter. His occupation, however, of this farm is supposed to have been only by wadset. In April 1668, Cuthbert Steedham, merchant in Carlisle, had sasine of the lands and barony of Cardiness. Following this, the M'Cullochs again had sasine, Sir Alexander M'Culloch of Myretoun being registered of the baronie of Cardiness in July 1668. In October of the same year, William Gordon, uncle to the last laird, John Gordon, and younger brother to John, his father, had sasine of the lands and barony. He resided at Bush o' Beild, close to Cardoness Castle, and was the unfortunate victim shot by Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, a full account of which affair we have already given in volume I., under Myretoun, parish of Mochrum. In September 1676, Sir Godfrey had sasine, and resided at Cardoness. In the old Valuation Roll of 1642-82, we find Sir Alexander M'Culloch mentioned as being then proprietor, and at the same time Robert M'Culloch is named as the owner of Upper and Lower Auchenlary; John Bell of Hinton, and James Clark of Laggan. It was then called Gurleis Laggan. It is not necessary to repeat here what has been already related under Myretoun, in volume I., further than that in October 1687, James M'Culloch, sometime of Muil, parish

of Stoneykirk, had sasine of the lands and barony of Cardoness, and Milnes thereof, Newtoun of Cardiness, Mylne of Skyreburne, Drummuckloch, Auld Lands, Auchenlarie, &c. He had sasine of Myretoun at the same time, although both it and Cardoness had then passed from the M'Cullochs. Sasine was no doubt obtained to establish his claim as the next in line. It is scarcely our province to offer more than facts so far as known, but John Gordon, first of the barony, seems to have been a man of business, accustomed to the conveyancing of estates, &c., and may have managed matters so as to suit his own interest more than that of the M'Cullochs, which may have created a latent irritation, reaching the climax with Sir Godfrey. It appears to us that John Gordon, having secured his father-in-law's property of Galtway (Gata) rather favours this view. It is also, however, to be observed that, to all intents and purposes, Cardoness had passed to the Gordons, and the M'Cullochs had lost all claim and right to the property by legal disposition of date 23d March 1629. It must further be kept in mind that the sale was pressed by the M'Cullochs; that it was for some considerable time under discussion, and that the rental of the property was, previous to purchase, adjusted by Lochinvar. When Sir Godfrey M'Culloch's trial was going on, it was thought that the laird of Castle Stewart had offered through others to pay him a considerable sum of money, and procure a remission of his sentence, if he would give up papers to enable Castle Stewart to become laird of Cardoness. This the latter denied, and in reply to letters, John M'Kie of Palgown, J. Maxwell of Middlebie, Samuel Maclellan, Edinburgh, and J. Stewart of Physgill, also denied the truth of the allegation.\*

We stated in volume I., under Myretoun, parish of Mochrum, that the late John M'Culloch of Barholm, claimed to be the representative of the M'Cullochs. As will be seen under Barholm, parish of Kirkmabreck, we cannot now support this.

\* Their letters in reply are in the possession of Sir William Maxwell, Baronet, of Cardoness. They are dated 9th, 10th, and 20th April 1697.

The armorial bearings of the M'Cullochs of Cardoness were—

Ermine, Fretty gules of eight pieces; and on an escutcheon azure, three wolves' heads, erased argent.

The Hon. William Stewart, by his wife Elizabeth, only surviving child of John Gordon of Cardoness, had issue—

William, who succeeded to Castle Stewart, parish of Penninghame.

Nicolas. She married Lieut.-Col. William Maxwell, who obtained Cardoness.

After the death of William Gordon, shot by Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, the next proprietors of Cardoness are the Maxwells.

An account of the origin of those of the name will be found under Terregles, parish of Terregles.

This family of Cardoness is stated to be sprung from the Maxwells of Calderwood, Lanarkshire. The account given is that they are descended from William Maxwell of Newlands, second son of Sir Gavin Maxwell of Calderwood.

We are inclined to think that this is taken from Nesbit, who writes that William Maxwell of Cardiness, was the only son of William Maxwell, whose grandfather was William Maxwell of Newlands, a second son of Sir Gavin Maxwell of Calderwood.

In the "Pollok Papers," which include an account of the Calderwood family, we find mention of William as apparently of the second marriage of Sir Gavin by Elizabeth Lowys, who survived him in 1489. It is further stated by the editor that William is designated of Newlands, afterwards acquiring the lands of Meldrum. We are of opinion that the next generation must also be mentioned, and therefore have to state that a continuation of the history shows that Sir Gavin was succeeded by his son Robert, as fifth of Calderwood, and by his marriage with Sibella, daughter of ——— Carmichael of that ilk, he had issue,

Robert, sixth of Calderwood.

Alexander, first of Newlands.

We have thus William, a son of Sir Gavin by his second

marriage, stated to have been of Newlands, followed by Alexander, son of Robert Maxwell, fifth of Calderwood, who is styled *first* of Newlands. It will be seen that there is some mistake about Newlands. We are inclined to believe that the starting point is with Alexander, son of Robert Maxwell of Calderwood. He is distinctly stated to be *first* of Newlands, in the barony of Kilbride, and to have died in 1571. Whom he married is not known, but he was succeeded by his son *William*, who was alive in 1617. He married Elspeth, daughter of — Hamilton, and had issue—

John, third of Newlands.

Robert.

John succeeded to Newlands, and married, about 1601, Marjory Ross. Their eldest son was Robert Maxwell, fourth of Newlands. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Allassoun in Cartsbrig. He appears to have lost Newlands, and his children to have gone to Ireland.

The statement in the "Book of Carlsruoch," which is a full history of all the Maxwells, mentions Newlands as in the Stewartry, and that — Maxwell was the father of the Rev. William Maxwell, minister of Minnigaff, &c., &c. This latter account of the Newlands in question having been in the Stewartry, we do not follow. Such a place is not to be found in the records, nor in Pont's map. There is now a farm called Newlands in the parish of Crossmichael, and lands in the parish of Kirkmahoe, Dumfriesshire, but the Maxwells now of Cardoness had nothing to do with either. There is an account of their family drawn up by Dr Garthshore, a nephew of Colonel Maxwell, first of Cardoness, in which it is stated that they are descended from William, second son of Sir Gavin Maxwell of Calderwood; which is the same as given by Nesbit; but as we have already shown, it is also stated that Alexander, second son of Robert Maxwell fifth of Calderwood, was the first of Newlands, and succeeded by his son *William*. We are therefore inclined to believe that the latter is the line, and more particularly, as there is a break after the occupation by Robert,

fourth of Newlands, who is stated to have lost the land, and his children to have gone to Ireland. This may account for the break in the family history. It was common at that time for both men and women to take shelter in Ireland, some of whom, or their descendants, afterwards returned to Scotland; and Galloway being so close, received not a few, who became settlers and founded families in the district. In this case it agrees as to the period.

The Reverend William Maxwell, minister of Minnigaff parish, married —, daughter of — Murdoch of Cum-loden, and had issue,

William, born in 1663, three weeks after his father's death.

—, daughter, who married the Reverend James Garthshore, Anwoth parish, and afterwards the minister of Kirkcudbright. She had issue. (See Rusco).

William Maxwell, junior, was educated in Glasgow, and choosing the medical profession, he went to the University at Edinburgh for some years. Afterwards he proceeded to Leyden, to finish his course of study. Whilst there, the revolution was in agitation, creating much excitement. William Maxwell was twenty-five years of age when the expedition was being organized, and the event created a desire to drop the medical, for a military life. He offered his services to join the force under the Prince of Orange, and was appointed to an ensigncy in a Scotch regiment, commanded by the Earl of Leven. Having become a favourite with his colonel, he had rapid promotion, and served with King William in Ireland and Flanders. He married, 13th February 1696, at Ravenstone,\* parish of Sorby, Nicolas only daughter of the Hon. William Stewart. He was then in his thirty-third year. In 1702, he was chosen member for the Stewartry in the Scottish Parliament, in which position he joined the party which virtually opposed the union of the two kingdoms, on the ground that the terms were

\* This property was possessed by the Hon. Robert Stewart, and on his death without male issue, it appears to have passed to his younger brother, the Hon. William Stewart.

neither honourable nor advantageous for Scotland. For his honesty of purpose he had his commission taken from him by the Duke of Argyle, who stood up in Parliament and said, "there was a commission for somebody," as soon as Colonel Maxwell had given his vote. After his dismissal, he acquired in 1702 the property of Cardoness in right of his wife, and redeemed the wadsets upon it.

The family named Bell had a charter of Bardarroch, &c., but as little more is found under Cardoness, we have to refer to Calside, &c., for further particulars. The farm of Hinton, part of the property, had been held by John Bell, styled of Hinton, and also of Arkland, which see. On the 1st April 1717, there was sasine in favour of the heirs portioners of John Bell of Hinton, and John Lennox in Newtown of Cardines had sasine reserving to Elizabeth Bell, relict of Richard Murray, burghess of Kirkcudbright, her liferent use of half of the lands, as one of the daughters and heirs portioners of John Bell, deceased.

Under date the 24th August 1702, described as Captain in Brigadier Maitland's regiment, William Maxwell and Nicolas Stewart, his spouse, had sasine in liferent, and Mr Maxwell, their eldest lawful son, in fee of the lands and baronie of Cairdines, &c. In 1715, he was called out to serve, and to oppose Prince Charles Edward. He obtained the command of the troops in the South of Scotland, with the rank of colonel. During this time he also acted as Governor of Glasgow. It is stated that the way in which he conducted matters gave much satisfaction, and he was presented with pieces of plate in acknowledgment of his services, by the citizens of Edinburgh and Glasgow. The present from the first-named consists of a large silver punch-bowl of a very peculiar but obaste shape; and from the latter, three moderate sized pieces, showing the difference between Glasgow then, and what would be presented now. Both presents, however, are handsome, and bear the respective arms of the two cities. He was also presented by King William with a ring, enclosing some of his hair. The crown and sceptre, mounted in the old style, with his Majesty's initials, are in

gold letters, interworked with the hair. It bears on the back, "Obit, 2d March 1702, Æta 51." These articles, which we have seen, are in the possession of his descendant and representative, the present Baronet. Colonel Maxwell afterwards retired to Bardarroch (now Cardoness), where he built a residence, and spent the remainder of his days. He was one of those who suffered for upholding the religious liberties of his country, having been imprisoned for some time, and examined before the Privy Council at Edinburgh, for attending what was termed religious conventicles. At the meetings of the Revolution Club, instituted at Edinburgh soon after 1746, his health was always one of the standing toasts, as an honourable supporter of the cause, and the only man then living in Scotland who came over with King William in 1688. Colonel Maxwell died 16th June 1752, in his eighty-ninth year. His spouse, Nicolas Stewart, died at Dumfries, 30th September 1766, having survived her husband upwards of fourteen years, after living together for fifty-six years. They had issue fourteen children.

William, }  
James, } predeceased their father.

John, Major, who succeeded.

David, of Bardrochwood, parish of Minnigaff.

Elizabeth.

Henrietta, born 16th December 1704. Married, 22d October 1730,  
William Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco.

Grissell, married to Andrew Hunter, W.S.

Nicolas, died an infant.

Nicolas, married to John Hynd of Drumeoltran, parish of Kirkgunzeon.

Barbara, died early.

Anna.

Mary, married Alexander Blair of Dunrod, parish of Borgue.

Barbara, married Elias Cathcart, merchant in Ayr.

Patrick.

Previous to his father's death, viz., on the 10th March 1740, John Maxwell, eldest surviving son, had sasine of the lands of Newton of Cardines, &c., Over Ardwall, Killigown, Killearn, Torr, &c. He also seems to have joined the army, under date 15th July 1745, Agnes Irvine is mentioned



as spouse to Captain John Maxwell, younger of Cardiness, and again as spouse to Major John Maxwell; she had sasine on the 18th March 1751, of an annuity of sixty pounds furth of the mains of Cardiness. She was the daughter of Thomas Irving, surgeon in Dublin, whose sons, Christopher, and afterwards Thomas, succeeded to Drumcoltran, parish of Kirkgunzeon. On the 21st March 1751, Major John Maxwell had sasine of the barony while his father was in life. As already stated, the latter died in 1752. His son, Major John Maxwell, died in 1754, aged fifty-four years. On the 14th February following, Agnes Irving had sasine as relict of Major John Maxwell of Cardoness. They had issue—

John, who succeeded.

David, who succeeded John.

Irvina.

John succeeded his father, and had sasine on the 3d February 1758. He entered the army, and as a lieutenant was killed in Canada in April 1760. This was after the capture of Quebec on the 13th September 1759, by the gallant General Wolfe, who there fell. He was succeeded by his brother David. He married, in 1770, Henrietta, daughter of his uncle, David Maxwell of Cairnsmore, parish of Minnigaff. He had issue—

William, Captain 93d Highlanders, drowned on his passage to Minorca, 17th February 1801.

David, who succeeded.

John, born 1774, died 1792.

Christopher, Lieutenant-Colonel, 30th Regiment, married Sarah, eldest daughter of James Douglas of Orchardtown, and died 1853.

Nicolas, died unmarried.

Agnes, married Alexander Blair, and died in 1809.

Harriet, married Andrew Watson, W.S., of Bridgecastle, Linlithgowshire, and died 1851, leaving issue.

Grace, married William Cunningham of Enterkine, Ayrshire, and died in 1826.

On crown-charter of resignation dated 23d April 1800, David Maxwell of Cardoness had sasine in liferent, and William, his eldest son in fee of the barony of Cardoness.

David Maxwell of Cardoness was created a baronet on the 9th June 1804. He died in 1825, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, David, born 18th June 1773. He married, on the 9th December 1806, Georgina, daughter of Samuel Martin, of the island of Antigua, West Indies, by whom (who died 9th June 1847), he had issue—

William, present Baronet.

John, born 1812, died 1832.

Grace-Savage, died in 1837.

Harriet, died in 1827.

Georgina-Isabella, married in 1853 to John-Rutherford Russell, M.D.

Sir David, who was Vice-lieutenant of the Stewartry, and honorary Colonel of the Galloway Rifles Militia, died 13th November 1860. He was succeeded by his eldest son, William, present Baronet, born 13th February 1809. He has been twice married, first, on the 28th January 1841, to Mary, daughter of the late John Sprot, merchant of London, by whom (who died 24th February 1846), he had issue—

David, born 25th March 1842, Major, 15th King's Hussars, married in July 1874 Margaret-Louisa, second daughter of John F. Bateman, F.R.S., civil engineer, London, and Moor Park, Surrey. He died at Folkestone, on 25th January 1876, when on his way to rejoin his regiment in India.

William-Francis, born 19th June 1844.

Mary-Grace, married in 1866 to Colonel Sir William Gordon, Baronet, of Earlston.

He married, secondly, 6th February 1851, Louisa-Maria, eldest daughter of Geoffrey-Joseph Shakerly, and by her (who died 22d November 1856), had issue—

Louisa-Maria.

Georgina-Eleanor, married 11th June 1874, Robert Hathorn-Stewart, formerly an Ensign 79th Highlanders, now of Southwick, Queensland, Australia, second son of Robert Hathorn-Stewart of Southwick, parish of Colvend.

Letitia-May.

Alice-Maude.

The armorial bearings of the family are—

*Arms*—First and fourth, argent, a saltier, sable, within

a bordure contour componée, of the second and first ; second and third, argent, a bend azure.

*Crest*—A man's head, affronté, within two laurel branches, in orle, proper.

*Motto*—Above the crest—"Think on."

*Supporters*—A lion and stag.

The farms owned are Upper and Lower Auchenlary, Hinton, Laggan, Newton, Lauchentyre, Kings-laggan, Mossyard and Lower Laggan, Auldland, Drummuckloch, &c. The first, Auchenlary, is a corruption of the Gaelic achadh (from which Auchen) and lairic, the prefix being a field, and the suffix a hill, a moor, a burying-place. Probably the stones mentioned elsewhere referred to the latter meaning. In Hinton we have a Norse compound in hin or hinn, in Anglo-Saxon geond, and in English yon, meaning at a distance, and ton for tun, an enclosure, a farmhouse, &c. Laggan is here we think from the Gaelic liagan, an obelisk, a small stone, as four small upright stones are to be found at Newton, which adjoins. Newton is a semi-modern name, and it seems to us to have originally formed a portion of Laggan. Lauchentyre is evidently a corruption of Lochlin-tir or tire, the first being the Gaelic for Scandinavia, and the latter for territory, meaning the Norse settlement or colony.

The present house of Cardoness was built by Colonel William Maxwell in 1721. The name was then Bardarroch, taken from the land on which it was erected, and stated to be the Gaelic for oak wood point, but we should think the hill not far from the house had more to do with bar. The building was added to in 1826 by the late Sir David Maxwell. We have seen a drawing of the original house, which was partly fenced round, with the entrance through an outer gate and the garden in the old Dutch style, in the rear of the building. With the new addition to the house, all was changed. The building has the entrance from what used to be the back of the house. It is a comfortable structure. The site is rather low to command a proper view of the beautiful bay and surrounding scenery. The former is close to the house,

and a short walk through the grounds, which are well wooded, leads to the shore. For the most part it is rocky, but there is also a fine sandy beach. The gardens are well kept. A new range of stables and other buildings have been completed. Forming three sides of a square, they look like the residence from the opposite coast.

There are two rudely sculptured stones in one of the gardens, which were brought from Upper Auchenlary, after having been for some time removed from the position they originally occupied by the tenant of the farm. These stones will be found in Dr Stuart's "Sculptured Stones of Scotland." He saw them at the farm. The figures upon them are now almost entirely destroyed from the effects of time and exposure. The field in which they were situated, as described by Dr Stuart, is about 500 yards west from the point where a few upright stones mark apparently the remains of a Druidical circle. In an adjoining field to the west, about 200 yards distant, is another standing stone; and on the same farm, a slab of soft red sandstone, much defaced, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 inches thick. There are also six standing stones in a circle. The foregoing is an epitome of what Dr Stuart states. We are tolerably well acquainted with the farms, &c.

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#### RUSCO.

This property, so far as can be traced, was also called Skyreburn and Glenskyreburn. The name Rusco seems to be from the ancient Swedish word *ruska*, referring to thick underwood. This is descriptive of Rusco, as it was even in the seventeenth century, famous for woods. The first family found as proprietors were the Carsons. Their history, like that of many others who were fortunate in Galloway, is connected with the Church. According to Nesbit, the first of the name was an Italian gentleman of the Corsini family who came to Scotland with an abbot of New Abbey or Sweetheart, about 1280. Whatever their origin, in the Ragman Roll, A.D. 1296, we find Robert de

Carsan, p' sone de la meyte del Eglise de Kircandres, who swore fealty to King Edward I., and no doubt the same. About this time Robert Acarson was one of the witnesses to a deed granted by Michael, son of Durand, of remissions to the abbot and convent of Holm Cultran, in which he is styled Dominus. (See Mabie, parish of Troqueer). The addition of the A to the name would lead to the supposition that they were of Cymric origin, Map, Ap, or A being son of in that language. However, such additions were so often assumed, or rather prefixed, in the old records by the writer, that no reliance is to be attached to them. We next learn from "Documents of Scots History," under date 3d December 1300, the name Langlani filii Langlani de Carsan, also Dovenaldi filii Thomæ de Carsan. We also find Sir Alexander Corsane a witness to a charter granted by Archibald (Grim or Black) Earl of Douglas, to Sir John Stewart, laird of Gryton (Girthon) of the land of Calie. There is no date, but it must have been before 1400, when Douglas died.

Again, we find that John a Kersane was witness to a charter granted to Fergus M'Dowall of Garthland, by Archibald, son of the Black Douglas, in 1414. We next trace a precept of sasine by King James IV. in favour of Robert, son of John Gordon of Lochinvar, and Marian Acarsone, his spouse, and daughter of John a Karsane of the Glen, and the longest liver of them, in the lands of Glen-Skyrburn, etc., dated 26th March 1494.

The principal family was designed of Glen, which, in the reign of James IV., went with Marion, as already mentioned, the only daughter and child of Sir Robert Corsane of Glen, by marriage to Sir Robert Gordon, who assumed the title of Glen, and afterwards of Lochinvar, on the death of Sir Alexander, his elder brother, slain at Flodden in 1513.

Another account is that the name was Accarson, and that Sir Robert Gordon married Marion, the only child of John Accarson of Glenshireburn or Glen. Both accounts agree that Sir Robert Gordon married Marion, heiress, when Sir

Robert assumed the title of Glen. The correct history, however, appears to be that Robert Carsane or A'ccarson of Glen had two daughters, co-heiresses,

Marion, who married Robert, son of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar.  
Janet, who married Edward Maxwell of Breconside, and afterwards of Lochrutton and Hills.

The eldest daughter obtained the lands. Her husband, Sir Robert Gordon, styled of Glen, entered into a bond of manrent to serve John, fourth Lord Maxwell. It is dated 3d February 1512, and is given in "The Book of Carlawerock." He succeeded to Lochinvar, and died in 1520. The property seems with his marriage to have become annexed as a part of the Lochinvar or Kenmure estate, and not given to a younger son to found another family. In 1574 it is mentioned that Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar then resided at Rusco.\*

We do not find any infeftment until the 5th November 1604, when Robert, son of Robert Gordon, had sasine of Kenmure, Glen, &c. On the 20th March 1628 his son John had sasine, and on the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John, had sasine of Glenskyreburne. He again was succeeded on the 1st May 1645 by his nephew, Robert Gordon.

After this, trouble arose, and in March 1666, James Aikenhead, one of the Commissioners of Edinburgh, had sasine of the baronie of Risco and Arnochinock, Milne of Kilernie, Polnie, high and laigh, Lags, Burnfoot, &c. The next sasine, dated in April 1669, was in favour of John Gordon of Rusco, and Elizabeth, his daughter. About 1662 he was fined £2400 for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church. He had married, in 1643, the daughter of George Gordon of Kirkdale (?) by his wife Agnes, daughter of Patrick M'Kie of Largs, parish of Minnigaff. In the Earl-

\* At the tercentenary service of the death of that great man, John Knox, held at Anwoth Church, it was mentioned that to Robert Campbell of Kingameuch, Ayrshire, this great man left to his care his wife and children, and that a year and a half afterwards this friend of Knox died in Rusco Castle. Robert Campbell could only have been a guest there.

stoun MS. history he is designated Lieutenant-Colonel John Gordon of Rusco, second son to John Gordon of Murefad.

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It is to be observed that the change of name from Glen or Glenskyreburn to Rusco, occurred about this time. Skyreburn, as stated, is meant to express clear burn, which, if correct, is from the Norse word skørr, meaning bright or clear, but its character inclines us to think that it is rather the Norse word skøer, a racer, from the rapidity with which it rose and rushed down. Symson (1684) calls its Skairbourne, and having its rise from Cairns-muir, &c., that the spates in it were so sudden, that it gave rise to the proverb of "Skairbourn's warning," applicable to any unexpected trouble.

Either John Gordon, or his daughter Elizabeth, must have sold Rusco to the next proprietors, who were the M'Guffocks from Wigtonshire. The first intimation which we have of this name is found in a deed connected with the monastery of Holm Cultran in the thirteenth century, (see under Killymingan, &c., parish of Kirkgunzean), in which we have Patrick Maccoffoc, and Gillassald Maccoffoc as witnesses. The name is found in the Ragman Roll as having sworn fealty to the usurper, King Edward I. There are two of the name, Thomas Cuffok and Maulcolum MacCuffok. In the original nothing appears beyond what we have given, but in the index of the copy published for the Bannatyne Club, the first, Thomas Cuffok, is put down as of Montrose, from no other reason than that his name appears among those of others from that quarter. That the name was also to be found in the north, we will deal with hereafter. We also find the name in the pleadings of Baliol before King Edward I., and Lamberton induced to solicit the interference of Edward. It is as follows, which we take from Palgrave's Documents, &c., "that when the bishops and great men of Scotland had sworn to defend the kingdom for their Lady, the daughter of the King of Norway, and that they would keep the peace of the land; and when they had done fealty to her as to their Lady liege, Sir Robert Bruce, and the Earl

of Carrick, his son, attacked the castle of Dumfries with fire and arms, and banners displayed; and against the peace, expelled the forces of the Queen who held the same. Hence Sir Robert advanced to the castle of Bot(ell). He then caused a proclamation to be made by *Patrick M'Guffok*, within the bailey of the same castle. "The tenor or subject of this proclamation cannot be precisely collected. Certain individuals were warned away, and the result is stated to have been that good subjects quitted the land, or were banished therefrom. "Furthermore, the Earl of Carrick, by the assent and power of his father, took the Lady of Scotland's castle of Wigton, and killed several of her people there."

It will be seen from what we have given that the M'Guffocks are of ancient standing in Galloway, and were supporters of the Bruces.\* In continuation of this connection, we find from Robertson's Index of Charters that Robert the Bruce granted a charter of the land of Kilsture, with Cloentis (now Clauch), parish of Sorby, in favour of Richard M'Guffock, who, we doubt not, was the son of Patrick.

The entry is "Ricardi M'Cuffocis, octo bovatas terre de Kelinsture et Cloentis, in parochia de Soureby." We also find the name in Aberdeenshire in the reign of David II., as appears from a charter, "Thome Spring, terre de Gask in vic. de Abirdeen, et Anni redditus duarum marcarum de terra de Balmalyne, resignat per Elenam M'Guffok, 24th December A.D. 1369: carta Regis est ejusdem date." We quote this from Robertson's "Index of Charters."

We next find in the Melrose Cartulary during the reign of James II., "Copia tre unionis 7 annexiones Ecclesii de Glencarn, quam Magister Thomas M'guffok possidit de pnti per cessum vel decessum dicti magri Thomas," &c., &c. In another entry, "in quaquidem ecclesia de Glencarne dns Johannes Makguffok vicarius perpetuus existit

\* There is another surname, M'Guffie, often confused with M'Guffock. They are distinct. We find on the 23d March 1570, John M'Kuffie (M'Guffie), a councillor of the town of Kirkcudbright.



per claves ecclesie legitime," &c., &c. The dates are not given, but James II. reigned from 1437 to 1460.

We do not again find the name until the 22d August 1546, when Queen Mary issued under the Great Seal, a charter, "Legitimatio Johannis M'Guffock, Bastardi filii naturalis quond Domini Patricij M'Guffock, Capellani;" which is to the effect that John M'Guffock, son natural to the late Sir Patrick M'Guffock, chaplain, is to succeed to all and singular the lands, tenements, and annual returns, which Sir John may have acquired in the kingdom. Sir John M'Guffock was merely styled "Dominus," or "Sir," as Reverend is now given, sometimes found in one or other term, or one of those Churchmen knighted by the pope, who belonged to the Order of St John, or as better known, Knights of Malta. As we have already mentioned under Park, parish of New Luce, these knights were of three classes, first, those who were strictly military, those who combined the military with the ecclesiastical element, and those who took care of the sick and accompanied pilgrims. Sir Patrick M'Guffock would be one of the military ecclesiastics. As will be found under Myretoun, parish of Mochrum, one of the M'Cullochs (Sir James), of the same order, had his sons legitimized by a similar charter about the same time. The names of the lands and other particulars about Sir Patrick M'Guffock are not given, so that we have no means of connecting links. The next notice of the family is on the 11th July 1628, when William M'Guffock and Janet Wallace, his spouse, had sasine of the land of Chippermore, parish of Mochrum. From a bond dated 9th November 1640, we learn that their eldest son John, was then styled appearand of Chippermore. He married Christian, daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, and had issue—

William.

Thomas.

Janet,\* and Sarah.

\* In the family tree of George Hamilton, Ardendee, Kirkcudbright, it is shown that Janet M'Guffoc of Rusco married — Graham of Cluden, Provost of Dumfriës. This must have been about the end of the sixteenth

By sasine 26th June 1648, Christian Dunbar had life-rent, and her younger children, Thomas, Janet, and Sarah M'Guffock had fee of the lands of Auchengalie and Chok-carroch, parish of Mochrum. Her eldest son, William, was of Chippermere in 1643. He married Margaret, daughter of (Sir) John Dunbar of Pankill and Mochrum. Again prior to the 15th May 1663, he possessed Alticry, and on the 28th May 1664, he had sasine of the land of Chippermere and Dirrie Blair; also about the same time of Chang. All these lands are in the parish of Mochrum. On the 30th September 1663, he had principal sasine of the land of Pankill, parish of Sorby. Of those fined for non-attendance on Prelatic Church worship, &c., we find the name of Willam M'Guffock, styled Collector of Wigtonshire, down for £3600 Scots, which was one of the largest fines imposed. Whether William M'Guffock of Chippermere, &c., and William, styled Collector, were one and the same person, we have no documentary proof, but we think there is no doubt of it. William M'Guffock of Alticry, &c., was one of the witnesses to the marriage contract of David Dunbar, younger of Baldoon, with Jane Dalrymple, "the Bride of Lammermoor," in 1669. In September 1671 William M'Guffock of Chippermere, &c., also styled of Alticry, had sasine of the lands of Over and Nether Borgs, with the Milne, parish of Borgue. He also became the owner of Rusco, but the date, and other particulars, we have not succeeded in obtaining. The first mention of his ownership of Rusco, is in a bond dated 7th May 1673, entered into by David Dunbar, younger of Baldoon, and William M'Guffock of *Rusgow*, who obliged themselves to procure to John Vans of Barnbarroch, his bond of £1000 Scots, due by him to Collin, &c.\* Then on the 21st September 1675, there was a disposition of the patronage of the parish of Kirkmabreck, by Samuel Max-

or beginning of the seventeenth century, before the M'Guffocs possessed Rusco. We can therefore only suppose that Janet, the daughter of John M'Guffoc of Chippermere, was the individual.

\* Barnbarroch papers.

well, to William M'Guffock of Rusco. We next learn that on the 3d March 1676, William M'Guffock of Rusco, and Margaret Dunbar, his spouse, were by disposition granted by Alexander Viscount Kenmure, and charter by James, Bishop of Dunblane, the lands of Muirfad, Balquhasie, Burns, Spittell, Cuil and Blairs, with the bailliary of the haile of these lands, in the parish of Kirkmabreck, belonging to the Abbey of Dundrennane. Under the same date, the twenty merk land of Balmaclellan and Park, was also granted to William M'Guffock and his wife, by Alexander Viscount Kenmure. The possessions of William M'Guffock at this time were very extensive, and his influence in proportion. We have already mentioned that the name of his spouse was Margaret Dunbar. She was the daughter of (Sir?) John Dunbar of Pankill and Mochrum, as previously stated, and no doubt it was in connection with her that on the 30th September 1663, he had principal sasine of the lands of Pankill, parish of Sorby. He had issue, an only daughter—

Elizabeth M'Guffock.

She married Hugh Blair of Kildonan, third and youngest son of James Blair of Dunskey, parish of Portpatrick. The date of the marriage we have not traced. As she was heiress of Rusco, &c., Hugh Blair assumed the surname of M'Guffock and at her father's death, the date of which we do not learn, he was styled of Rusco. He was served heir on the 31st January 1680, as "Hugo M'Guffock de Rusko, aliquando designatus Hugo Blair, hæres tailziæ et provisionis Wilhelmi M'Guffock de Rusko, Souri." By this marriage there was issue, so far as we can trace—

William, who succeeded to Rusco, &c.

Janet, who married in 1696, Alexander Stewart of Barclay, &c., parish of Minnigaff, &c., and Tonderghie, parish of Whithorn.

There must have been another son by this marriage, who took his father's surname, as on the 6th March 1696, Archibald Blair, *second* lawful son to Hugh M'Guffock, *alias* Blair of Rusco, and Jean Gordon, his spouse, had

sasine of the lands of Knockbrex, Barlotto, Inglistoun, and Kingantoun, &c., parish of Borgue.

When Elizabeth M'Guffock of Rusco died, we do not find mentioned. Her husband, Hugh Blair or M'Guffock, married secondly, Margaret, second daughter of Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, parish of Kirkinner. In sasine October 1688, we find Hugh M'Guffock of Rusco, and Margaret Dunbar, his spouse, and in October 1690, Dame Margaret Dunbar, spouse to Sir (?) Hugh M'Guffock of Rusco, had sasine of an annuity of one thousand pounds furth of the lands and barony of Ferries, &c. Then on the 2d November 1693, he had sasine of the Isle of Knockbrex; and lastly, on the 31st October 1694, he had sasine of the lands and barony of Rusco. By Margaret Dunbar he had issue—

David.

Hugh.

James.

On the 29th March 1704, Margaret Dunbar, Lady Rusco, had sasine of the lands and barony of Borg; and on the 9th May 1706, David Blair, eldest lawful son procreat betwixt Hugh M'Guffock, *alias* Blair of Rusco, and Margaret Dunbar, his spouse, had sasine of the lands and barony of Borg, and Margaret Dunbar in liferent; also Hugh Blair, second son, had sasine of Meikle Dunrod and Kersachtoun (?), Senwick; and James Blair, youngest son, of the lands of Senwick, &c., their mother, Margaret Dunbar, having sasine of Moncraigs, &c., Kirkanders. Hugh M'Guffock, *alias* Blair, sat in the last Scottish Parliament, as one of the members for the Stewartry, his colleague being Patrick Dunbar of Machermore. When he died we do not trace. His eldest son and daughter took the name of M'Guffock, and the others that of Blair. It would appear that he had the liferent of Rusco, as he continued to be so styled. We will now return to his eldest son, William M'Guffock of Rusco, &c.

On the 14th December 1705, there was a "Carta Resig. Gulielmi M'Guffock de Rusco ejusq. spouse Terrarum et Baronie de Rusco, &c." under the Great Seal, granted to him. This charter, from Queen Anne to William M'Guffock

of Rusco and his spouse, Elizabeth Stewart, describes him as the legitimate son of Hugh M'Guffock of Rusco, and Elizabeth Stewart, the legitimate and second daughter of the deceased Robert Stewart of Ravenstoun (next brother of James, second Earl of Galloway).<sup>\*</sup> Her mother was Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Sir David Dunbar, Baronet, of Baldoon, and sister to the "Bridegroom of Lammermoor." The lands mentioned are the 20s land of Muirfad, with the manor house, &c.; seven merk land of Balhasie (Barholm); four merk land of Burns; 26s 8d land of Spittle, with the fishings; four merk 6s 8d land of Cuile; and the two merk 6s 8d land of Blairs, with the manor house, &c., in the parish of Kirkmabreck, which formerly belonged to the Church of Dumblane, confirmed to William M'Guffock, junior of Rusco, all and whole the lands and barony of Rusco, castle, tower, fortalice, and manor house of Rusco, &c.; three merk and half merk land of Arknockenoch, Broch, Mill of Kilure, and lands of the same; land of Lag and Laghead; Grobdale, Lag M'Ghie, Crowfall and Burnfoot, all in Kirkcudbrightshire, and united in the barony of Rusco, as comprehended in charter, dated 3d December 1647; and similarly the land of Muirtown and Cullendoch, lands of Kingslaggan, Margrie, Bellies land and barony of Ferrie, comprehending the lands of Muirfad, &c. William M'Guffock, junior, is interdicted from disposing of any portion of the lands without the con-

<sup>\*</sup> In Volume I., under Ravenstone, parish of Glasserton, we concluded, from want of information, that Helen, eldest daughter of the Hon. Robert Stewart, had died early, and unmarried, but we have since found, amongst the Cardoness papers, a good many which belonged to the M'Guffocks of Rusco, and therefrom have learned that the said Helen, or Eleanor, as she is called, married Thomas, eldest son of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, by his wife Isabel, daughter of John, (Torphichen), Lord Torphichen. Helen or Eleanor Stewart or Kirkpatrick, died early, and left no issue. Her husband, Thomas Kirkpatrick, married secondly in 1702, Isabel, eldest daughter of Sir William Lockhart of Carstairs, and had issue. In connection with his first wife's settlement, there appears to have been a good deal of letter-writing between Thomas Kirkpatrick, his father, Sir Thomas, and the M'Guffocks of Rusco. Closeburn House, which was built by the first baronet (creation 1685) was destroyed by fire on the night of the 29th August 1748, when all the family papers, portraits, &c., were consumed.

sent of his father and mother on the one part, or after their death, with the consent of James, Earl of Galloway, William Stewart of Castle Stewart (brother to the Earl of Galloway), and John Stewart of Physgill, his curators, on the other part. Dated 4th September 1695, and registered at Kirkcudbright 9th January 1700.

On the 14th February 1706, William M'Guffock of Ruscoe had sasine of the lands of Muirfad, Balhasie, Burns, Spittells, &c. ; also Elizabeth Stewart, his spouse, and William M'Guffock, younger of Rusco, of the lands and barony of Rusco. Again, on the 11th February 1707, Mrs Elizabeth Stewart, spouse to William M'Guffock of Rusco, had sasine of the lands and barony of Rusco, &c. Then, on the 2d June 1713, William M'Guffock, son to William M'Guffock of Rusco, had sasine of the lands of High and Laigh Borgries (Borgue), Borland of Borgie, Blackcraig, and Milne of Borgie. &c. Also, on the 22d January 1717, of the lands of Kings Laggan, &c.

The next notice is dated the 14th June 1729, when William M'Guffock of Rusco, and Elizabeth Stewart, spouses, James, Elizabeth, Margaret, Nicolas, Grizell, and Janet M'Guffock, their children, under reversion, had sasine of the land of Over Rusco, &c. ; and then, three days later (the 17th June), Elizabeth Stewart, with consent of her husband, William M'Guffock of Rusco, gave a reversion to John M'Culloch of Barholm, of her annuity of one thousand four hundred merks Scots, furth of Muirfad, &c.

Difficulties had arisen, and we find two wadsets, the first in 1710 ; on the 3d June of which year, James M'Lellan, son to the deceased Sir Samuel M'Lellan, late Provost of Edinburgh, had sasine of the lands and barony of Rusco, &c., and on the 18th June 1742, William M'Ghie, merchant in Edinburgh, had sasine of the land of Over Rusco. William M'Guffock of Rusco, &c., and Elizabeth Stewart, spouses, had issue—

William, who succeeded.

James, who in 1725 married his cousin, Elizabeth Stewart, only daughter of Alexander Stewart of Tonderghie, &c., parish of Whithorn, by

his first marriage with Janet, daughter of Hugh Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco, and had issue, Alexander and James, Elizabeth and Grissell, Janet and Agnes. None left issue excepting Agnes, who married John M'Kerlie. (See Cruggleton, parish of Sorby). He married secondly, Agnes Broadfoot, and had William (who left issue), Mary and Isobel.

Elizabeth.

Margaret.

Nicolas.

Grizell.

Janet.

We have in this history one of those examples in which the assumption of another family name has caused the proper one to be lost sight of. It should have been handed down as Blair-M'Guffock.

When William Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco died we do not know, but Elizabeth Stewart, his spouse, was alive in 1744. Their eldest son, William, had sasine on the 24th July 1733, of the lands and barony of Rusco, &c., from which we conclude that his father was then dead. He had previously, viz., on the 22d October 1730, married Henrietta, (born 16th December 1704), eldest daughter of Colonel William Maxwell of Cardoness. Their mothers were first cousins, being respectively daughters of the Hon. Robert and William Stewart, brothers of James, second Earl of Galloway. On the 18th January 1735, Mrs Henrietta Maxwell, spouse to William M'Guffock of Rusco, had sasine of an annual-rent. Under date 19th November 1768, we learn that his (William's) sisters, Margaret, Grizell, and Janet, daughters of the deceased William M'Guffock of Rusco, had sasine of an annuity furth of the land of Over Ruscoe and others. It would appear from this that his other sisters, Elizabeth and Nicolas, were then dead. William Blair-M'Guffock had issue by his wife, Henrietta Maxwell—

William, who succeeded.

Elizabeth, who married in 1759, Dr Maxwell Garthshore, whose mother was the only sister of Colonel William Maxwell of Cardoness.

We have not followed out the dates of the deaths of William Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco and his spouse. He was

succeeded by his son William to Rusco. &c., who died unmarried. His sister Elizabeth then obtained the property. As already mentioned, she married Doctor Maxwell Garthshore, and had issue—

William, born in 1764.

She died in London in March 1765. Her son William succeeded to Rusco, &c., but in 1786 he sold the property. Early in life he entered Parliament, and in 1801, and subsequent years, he was one of the Lords of the Admiralty. He married, 25th May 1794, at Wimbledon, the daughter of John Chalie, Bedford Square, London, at that time a leading locality. Her death, it is stated, affected him so much as to bring him to an early grave. He died 5th April 1806, at the time being M.P. for Weymouth. He left no issue.

We may here mention that his father, Doctor Maxwell Garthshore, was son to the Reverend Dr James Garthshore,\* stated to be grandson to James Gartshore of that ilk, Dumbartonshire, whose family was nearly ruined through their loyalty to Charles I. Dr James Gartshore entered the Church, and obtained the parish of Anwoth in 1714. In 1721 he was translated to the parish of Kirkcudbright, which he retained until his death in 1760. He married the only daughter of the Rev. William Maxwell, minister of Minnigaff, and sister to Colonel William Maxwell of Cardoness. His son, Doctor Maxwell Gartshore, married secondly, in 1795, the widow of William Murrell, merchant, London, and of Charlton, Kent. She died in 1797. Doctor Maxwell Gartshore died in 1812. We find it recorded that he was of very high standing as a man of science, &c., and a great philanthropist. Once a week he received at his house all the literary and other talent assembled in London. He is stated to have possessed rare qualities, and was an honour to his country.

\* In the list of Clergy for the Stowartry he is called Dr George Garthshore, who, in "Murray's Literary History," is made to marry Barbara, daughter to John Gordon of Garrerie. In regard to his grandson, other erroneous information is also given. We have followed the Cardoness papers, and other authentic sources.



As will have been perceived, a connected history of the M'Guffocks, from their first charter granted by King Robert the Bruce, has not been obtained. This was not to be expected, and more particularly, as we consider they were in some way or other connected with the Church, and all records in the religious houses were lost at the Reformation. Their armorial bearings were—

*Argent.*—Two croziers, saltyre wise, azure, betwixt a man's heart in chief, proper, and three stars of the second above the shield, ane helmet befitting his degree, mantled gules, doubled, argent.

*Crest.*—On ane Torse, a dove proper.

*Motto.*—On ane escroll, Industria et Labore.

These armorial bearings are amongst the earliest now on record in the Lord Lyon's office, the date supposed to be about 1673.

It is related\* that Billy Marshall, a celebrated gipsy, who ultimately was raised to be ruler over his people in the south of Scotland, had to make himself scarce at one period of his life, and served as a private soldier under King William at the battle of the Boyne. He subsequently was a private in a British regiment which served in Germany under the Duke of Marlborough, about the year 1705. About this time, it is mentioned, he went to his commanding officer, one of the M'Guffocks of Rusco, a very old family in Galloway, and asked him if he had any commands for his native country. Being asked as to the opportunity, he replied he was going to Keltonhill fair, having for some years made it a rule never to be absent. M'Guffock, knowing his man, thought it needless to try and hinder him, and Billy was at Keltonhill fair accordingly. Which of the M'Guffocks this story is connected with we do not trace. It is also mentioned in another account that one of the M'Callochs of Ardwall was the officer in command, but this is incorrect.

In a cutting out squadron of five frigates under Sir Richard John Strachan, in the "Melampus," on the coast of France, John M'Guffock, midshipman, "Syren," thirty-

\* Mackenzie's "History of Galloway."

two guns, Captain Graham Moore, was killed on the 9th May 1795. We do not trace who he was.

The heiress of the first M'Guffock of Rusco having married Hugh, son of James Blair of Dunskey, parish of Portpatrick, the descendants from that marriage were Blair-M'Guffocks, as already stated.

We have mentioned that the property is found called Skyreburn and Glenskyreburn. Glen on the borders of the neighbouring parish Kirkmabreck is oftentimes confused with it. The water of Skyre, from which the name is derived, is a considerable stream, which flows into the bay of Fleet. The old castle, however, now bearing the name of Rusco, is situated close to the river Fleet, at the north-east end of the parish. It is an ancient structure. There is an idea that Robert Gordon, who died in 1520, built the castle, but it is more probable that he only added to what the Accarsons had erected. However, he may have built it. The arms are over the entrance. Over the doorway there is a shield with a lion rampant, with two unicorns as supporters, which latter belongs to royalty. Also at Craichlaw, parish of Kirkcowan, which became owned by his younger brother William, the same shield, with unicorns in support, is to be seen. The presumption is that by their mother, Elizabeth Lindsay, some outside royal connection may have been conceived, but, as will be seen under Kenmure, parish of Kells, we do not learn who she was. There is an absence of the arms of the Accarsons, the original owners, as also of the M'Guffocks, who succeeded the Gordons. Underneath are the arms of the Gordons in another shield with the usual boars heads, &c. On the left of the upper part of the principal shield is a hunting horn, &c. This pertains to the arms of the Blairs of Dunskey, and as there are other cuttings which cannot now be made out, we possibly have the arms of Blair-M'Guffock.

Since writing the foregoing we have to state that the family of Elizabeth Lindsay is not traced. As to royal alliances, Sir James Lindsay of Crawford married Egidia, daughter of Walter, High Steward of Scotland, and sister

to Robert II. Also Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk married Catherine, fifth daughter of Robert II., the first of the Stewart line. Sir David died about 1412. So far as we can gather, the royal supporters were mere assumption in the cases at Rusco and Craichlaw.

A portion of the old Castle has been recently repaired, and was occupied as a shooting residence, but now by farm labourers. The scenery in this part of the Stewartry is very beautiful, being mountainous and well wooded, with the river Fleet flowing down the centre of the Glen, dashing over its rocky channel. In the autumn, when there is a spate, is the time to see it in its grandeur. In 1684 Symson mentions that the wood around Rusco Castle was then the most considerable in that part of the Stewartry. This is confirmed by Pont's Survey, taken about 1608-20, which shows it as being about the best wooded residence in Gallogway. The old parish church bell is said to have been for long in use at Rusco Castle.

The following is a rough sketch taken by us of the old residence as it now stands.



In 1786, as already mentioned, Rusco (much reduced in size), was sold by William Blair-M'Guffock to John Hannay, Civil Service, India, son of William Hannay of Kirkdale, parish of Kirkmabreck. On the 23d May 1779 Johnston Hannay of Torr, parish of Kelton, had sasine of the lands and barony of Ruscoe and others, in disposition and settlement by John Hannay, his brother. He held it for a very

short time, having in 1800 been compelled to sell it, and return to India. The new purchaser was Robert Hannay, of Jamaica, who it is stated was not in any way connected with the previous owner's family. However, as with other Galloway families bearing the same surname, all the Hannays are sprung from a common ancestor. Robert Hannay married Janet, daughter of John Kerr, Stranraer, and had issue—

Robert, born 1807.

George Kerr, unmarried.

Robert succeeded his father. He married in 1834, Bridget, daughter of Thomas Smith, London, and has had issue—

Robert, born 1836; died 31st October 1874.

Thomas, born 1841; married in 1866 Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Peter McDowall, Alloa, and has issue.

John, born 1843.

George, born 1848.

Janet Kerr, born 1837; died in 1843.

Bridget Smith, born 1839; married in 1868 Harry Sahourdin, solicitor, London, and has issue.

Janet Kerr, born 1845, and died in 1847.

Sarah Anne, married in 1873 to H. Clarke, Ulverston.

Robert Hannay died at Springfield, Ulverston, on the 30th September 1874. He was an extensive proprietor of ironworks near Ulverstone, and to his zeal much of the prosperity of the town of Barrow-in-Furness may be ascribed.

The present estate is very much reduced in size to what it was when possessed by previous proprietors. It now consists of the farms of Upper and Nether Rusco, Ornockenoch, Callside, Killern Mill, Pulcree, Halfmark and Woodhead. Some of these farms are small, and let to one tenant.

Pont in his map for Ornockenoch, gives Ardkrockanoc, and for Pulcree, he spells it Polkree. In the first name, or in the Cymric means a boundary, a coast, &c., and nockenoch may be from the Gaelic cnoc, a hill, and nochd, unsheltered or bare. It might, therefore, read the bleak hill at the boundary. Callside may be a corruption in the prefix

of cuil, the Gaelic for a corner, and hence the corner side. Killern we have mentioned under Cardoness Castle. In Pulcree we have in the Cymric *pwl-crech*, the twirling stream, referring to eddies. It flows to the south-west of Rusco Castle, and joins the Fleet. We may add that there is the Gaelic word *criche*, a boundary, &c., from which the derivation may also be taken.

We have to make special mention of a Roman camp at Pulcree, which is nearly as perfect as when the Romans left it. On one side, owing to cattle, rains, and its steepness, it is worn a little, but, thanks to the proprietor or tenant, thorns, &c., have been put down to protect the parts. As nearly as possible it is a perfect square of seventy-four feet by seventy-four, with a fossé ten feet deep, and sixteen feet broad at the bottom on three sides, while on the fourth side, overhanging the river Fleet, there is a descent, almost perpendicular, of eighty or one hundred feet.

We are well acquainted with the place, but we accept the measurements of the late Rev. Jas. Milligan of Twynholm, who, with three clerical friends, (one of whom, the Rev. Thomas Johnstone, minister of the parish, is also since dead,) very kindly visited the spot that what we gave might be quite correct in the measurement.

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#### ARDWALL.

This property is stated to have formed a part of the Cardoness estate, according to the family account, and the proximity bears out the statement. There are two Ardwalls, Over and Nether. The first continued to belong to Cardoness. The latter we now deal with. The family account is that a feu charter of Nether Ardwall was granted in 1587 by William M'Culloch of Cardoness and Myretoun, and Mary his wife, to William M'Culloch, his cousin, or the son of his younger brother. His father's Christian name we have not ascertained. Mary M'Culloch, above mentioned,

was the heiress of Cardoness, and married William M'Culloch of Myretoun. The two houses were thus united.

So far as can be traced, the first mention of Nether Ardwall is in sasine dated 19th August 1607, when we find Henry M'Culloch in Ardlair (which is evidently an error, and should be Ardwall), together with Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, his spouse, and Archibald M'Culloch, their son. If the same place and family, they could only have been relatives and tenants, for after being infeft in 1616, under the Great Seal, there was a charter dated 14th January 1620, in favour of Thomas M'Culloch of Nether Ardwall, who was the son of William, to whom the grant in 1587 was made.

Thomas M'Culloch married Margaret Geddes of Drummelzier. He was drowned in the river Fleet in 1676. He left issue—

William.

Marion, who was twice married, first to (John) Bell of Whiteside, who was shot on Kirkconnel Moor. Secondly, to Alexander Gordon of Penninghame, afterwards fifth Viscount Kenmure, and had issue—  
Elizabeth, also twice married, first to John Maxwell of Newlaw, parish of Berwick, and had a son, Alexander, who died in Spain. Secondly, to John Brown of Mollance, parish of Crossmichael, and had issue.

Margaret, died unmarried.

The above is from the family account. We find that on the 11th November 1655, William M'Culloch of Ardwall, and Isobel Crawford, his spouse, with David, their son, had sasine. This we do not follow as regards the surname of his wife. There was also a sasine dated October 1665, in favour of Robert Main, merchant in Edinburgh, of the lands of Upper Ardwall, &c.

We next learn that about 1662, William M'Culloch was fined £600, for non-adherence to prelacy, preferring the Presbyterian Church. According to the family account, it is stated that he married Isobell, eldest daughter of Edward Maxwell of Hills, parish of Lochrutton, and had issue—

William.

David.

Agnes, who married in 1672 William Maclellan of Borness, parish of Borgue, and had issue—

William, who became sixth Lord Kirkeudbright. She died in 1694.

——, who married John Bell of Arkland, and had issue—

John of Arkland.

James of Marks.

David, unmarried.

Margaret, married — M'Quhae, Wigtoun.

In June 1680, David M'Culloch was one of those who had his life declared forfeited for not conforming to prelacy. William M'Culloch of Ardwall died in 1682. He was succeeded by his eldest son William, who was infest on the 20th February 1683. He died in 1696 unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother David, who was served as his heir on the 1st September of that year, in the lands of Nether Ardwall, Lochintyre, Milnmark, and Marwhocher. Previously, however, on the 17th May 1693, David M'Culloch, styled of New Ardwall, had sasine of the land of Whyteside. On the 3d March 1704, he again had sasine of the lands of Nether Ardwall, &c.

David M'Culloch was twice married, first to ——, daughter of (John) Crosbie of Dalscairth, parish of Troqueer, and had issue—

Edward.

David, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John M'Culloch of Barholm.

James, captain in mercantile marine, unmarried. Buried at Lochrutton.

——, colonel in army, died abroad.

——, surgeon, slain on board ship, when boarded by a Barbary Corsair in Mediterranean.

Robert, merchant, Jamaica, died at Bath.

John, Isle of Man—afterwards of Roskoff, Brittany. Married Agnes Boyd, styled of Penkhill, and had issue.

David M'Culloch of Ardwall married secondly, on 7th June 1710, ——, daughter of —— Veitch, Dumfries, and had issue—

Ebenezer, who was twice married, first to —, daughter of Sir John Clerk of Pennycook, Midlothian, and had issue—

Mary Isabella, who married John M'Dowall, nephew of Patrick of Freugh, &c.

He married secondly Penelope, daughter of John M'Dowall of Freugh, and had issue, who died without leaving any.

Edward M'Culloch, the eldest son, a writer to the signet, so described, and younger of Ardwall, had sasine on the 5th May 1723, and again on the 29th December 1724, as heir-general to his father. He succeeded his father in 1725. On the 31st October 1726, Edward M'Culloch of Ardwall, son to the deceased David M'Culloch, had sasine of the five-merk land of Nether Ardwall, &c. We also find, on the 26th February 1730, that Ebenezer had sasine as heir of provision to his father, David M'Culloch of Ardwall.

Edward M'Culloch appears to have been the entailer of the property. He married Janet, daughter of William M'Culloch of Kirkelaugh. She died in America in 1733, which will account for Ebenezer having had sasine as heir of provision. No doubt Edward M'Culloch was then abroad, as also his brothers. There appears to have been a wadset on the 6th July 1733, when John Maxwell, younger of Cardiness, eldest son of Colonel William Maxwell of Cardoness, had sasine of the two-merk land of Over Ardwall and Killigown. Edward M'Culloch had issue—

David.

Elizabeth, who married Alexander Gordon of Campbelton, parish of Twynholm, and had issue.

Janet, died unmarried at Dumfries in 1830.

David succeeded his father in 1740. There was a charter of resignation under the Great Seal, dated 3d July 1758, stating that David M'Culloch was the son of Edward M'Culloch, deceased. He married Janet, eldest daughter of John Corsane of Meikle Knox, parish of Buittle, and had issue—

Edward, East India Company's Military Service, killed by a fall from his horse, near Kirkeudbright, in 1796.

Ross, died young.



James Murray.

David, merchant, Bengal, died at Cheltenham, 1825.

Robert, died young at Leith.

Alexander, merchant in Jamaica. He bought Kirkcclaugh from his brother Robert. Died at Kirkcclaugh 1843.

Robert, Navy Pay Office, London, succeeded to Kirkcclaugh. Died 1856.

George, died young.

John, died in America.

Agnes, died in London 1840, aged 77.

Penelope, married Johnston Hannay of Torrs, parish of Kelton. Died 1795, aged 30.

Elizabeth, married Thomas Scott, writer to the signet, brother of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., of Abbotsford, and had issue seven children. She died at Canterbury 1848.

In connection with this last daughter, Sir Walter Scott was well acquainted with the family, and he mentions in his "Tales of a Grandfather," that Mrs M'Culloch of Ardwall, daughter of Provost Corson of Dumfries, had told him that she remembered when a child of six years old, having been taken out of her father's house, as it was to be instantly burned by Prince Charles Edward's followers on their entry into the town. Her father, the provost, was known to be a staunch supporter of the Government, and threatened accordingly. Child-like, she asked the Highland officer who had her in his arms to show her the Pretender, which he good-naturedly did, on condition that in future she would call him the prince. It is also stated that the provost and his house were spared. We have already noticed what we consider to have been a wadset in 1733, and again on the 13th March 1767, Mrs Margaret Gordon, spouse of William Maxwell of Ardwall, is stated to have had sasine of a liferent annuity of £130 sterling, furth of the lands of Ardwall, &c. There is a mistake in regard to the names here. (See Cardoness). Edward succeeded his father in 1793. Having died unmarried, being killed by a fall from his horse near Kirkcudbright in 1796, he was succeeded by his brother, James Murray M'Culloch. He married Christian, daughter of Walter Robison of Leddrygreen, Stirlingshire, in 1803, and had issue—

David, merchant, Bombay, died 1858.

Walter, writer to the signet, succeeded to Kirkcclaugh.

Edward, died in Edinburgh, 1818.

James, died in Jamaica 1840, aged 28.

Alexander, merchant, Canton.

Robert, died in Edinburgh, 1819.

Edward, in Ceylon, died 1864.

Agnes, died 1854.

Janet, died in Edinburgh, 1816.

Christian, died in Edinburgh, 1816.

Janet, married in 1850, John Gordon Brown, merchant, Liverpool, and has issue—

Christian Robison.

Janet M'Culloch.

Anna Agnes.

Christian, died 1841, aged twenty-one.

Penelope Elizabeth.

James Murray M'Culloch died in 1857, and was succeeded by his son David, who died in 1858. He was succeeded by his brother Walter. His next surviving brother, Alexander, then succeeded to Kirkcclaugh.

Walter M'Culloch is unmarried. Besides Ardwall, he also owns the estate of Hills, Lochrutton parish, and other land in the Stewartry.

*Arms.*—Ermine, a fret, engrailed gule.

*Crest.*—An arm embowed, throwing an arrow, proper.

*Motto.*—Vi et animo.

Pont in his map spells the name Ardwell. We think that this name is from the Cymric or Welsh. In that language we find the word Ardalwy, a maritime region, or the sea coast, which in a measure applies. There is also Ardal, the marches, or borders of a country. Of other lands in 1696, we will only deal with Marwhochar, which seems to us to be also Cymric, and from the words mor, the sea, and orch, a limit, a border, with the Norse word ar for a river. Lochintyre and Milnmark will be found respectively under Cardoness and Cardoness Castle.

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## KIRKCLAUGH.

This small property, so far as we can trace, formed a portion of the barony of Cardoness, and was sold in 1614, along with the Miln of Skyreburn, to Robert M'Culloch, by William M'Culloch of Cardiness, and Marie M'Culloch, his spouse.\* In support of this, the next notice found is a charter dated the 18th March 1617, to Robert M'Culloch, merchant in Kirkcudbright, of the land of Kirkclaugh, with Molendino (Mill) de Skyreburne.

The degree of relationship with the M'Cullochs of Cardoness is not mentioned.

We next find on the 1st March 1698, William M'Culloch, heir avi of Robert M'Culloch of Kirkclaugh, merchant burgess of Kirkcudbright, of the five merk lands of Kirkclaugh. From retour 2d November 1702, we learn that William was the son of Thomas M'Culloch, and at his death obtained half of Auchenlarie, and again on the 2d November 1703, the other half.

Thomas M'Culloch is called the son of Robert M'Culloch of Kirkclaugh, but he must have been his brother, as under the last date given, Robert is called uncle to William.

William M'Culloch of Kirkclaugh married his cousin, — M'Culloch, heiress of Torhouse, parish of Wigtoun. (She is stated to have died at the great age of 104 years). On the 10th November 1724, he had sasine of the lands of Torhouse. He had issue—

John, who succeeded.

Robert, who got Kirkclaugh from his brother John. He died unmarried, aged 94.

Edward, who got Auchengool, parish of Berwick, from his brother John.

Janet, who married Edward M'Culloch of Ardwall, and had issue. She is stated to have died in America in 1733.

On the 22d October 1750, John M'Culloch of Torhouse, eldest lawful son of the deceased William M'Culloch of Kirkclaugh and Torhouse, had sasine of the five merk land of Kirkclaugh, &c. He married Isabell, daughter of John

\* Cardoness papers.

Muir of Craig, who died in August 1729, at which date she had retour as heir to her father. On the 9th June 1738 she had sasine. They would appear to have had no issue, at least none survived, as the property was left to Robert M'Culloch, of the Navy Pay Office, London, the fifth surviving son of David M'Culloch of Ardwall. He sold the land to his next senior brother, Alexander, who died unmarried, and left the property to his nephew, Walter, second son of James Murray M'Culloch of Ardwall, but on condition that if he succeeded to Ardwall (which he did in 1858), then to his brother Alexander, the present owner, who was a merchant at Canton, China, for some time. He is unmarried. Calside, &c., is also owned.

In Pont's survey, taken between 1608-20, the name is spelled Kareclach, and there is no doubt that it is more correct than Kirkclaugh. No church is known to have existed there, but in kare, a corruption of caer, or in Gaelic cathair, for a fort, &c., and clach, a stone, we have more sense conveyed, which means the fort of or at the stone. It is a mistake to suppose that there ever was a castle, in the strict sense, but there is an ancient fort or moat. It stands on a promontory, the cliff overhanging the sea. Inside there is a sandstone on which a cross-like figure is roughly cut. It is mentioned by Dr Stuart in his work on the "Sculptured Stones of Scotland." It stands just outside the ditch and mound, enclosing the moat, which must have been a place of strength. It is an interesting spot to visit.

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#### BARDRIESTANE.

The earliest notice found of this farm is dated 9th May 1406, when there was a precept of sasine granted by Ninian M'Culloch of Cardoness, for infesting Patrick Muir in the three merk land of Bradistane, &c. This corroborates our opinion that the farm belonged to the Cardoness property. On the 30th August 1522 there was a sasine in favour of James M'Culloch, son, and apparent heir of David M'Culloch

and his spouse, Margaret Gordon, proceeding on a charter and precept of sasine granted to them by Patrick Mure of Colland (Cotland, parish of Wigton). We next find an instrument of sasine in favour of John M'Culloch in Barholm, son and heir to James M'Culloch of Bradistane, under precept of Clare Constat granted to the said James M'Culloch by Thomas M'Culloch of Cardoness. Again, on the 19th April 1570, there was a charter of resignation of Bradistane granted by Thomas M'Culloch of Cardoness, to John M'Culloch of Barholm, in liferent, and to James, his son and heir. The next information which we gather is that on the 26th May 1601, there was a precept of Clare Constat granted by William M'Culloch of Mertoun and Cardoness, for infesting Thomas as heir to his father, James M'Culloch. The instruments of possession are dated 5th October 1601. On the 25th June 1627, there was a charter of confirmation granted by John Gordon of Cardoness, superior. Then on the 17th August 1628, there was a charter of Bardristane (and Barholm), granted by Thomas M'Culloch of Barholm, to John, his eldest son, under disposition dated 5th July 1629. The superiority was retained by the Cardoness family, and the Gordons who succeeded to that property, which we learn from renunciation and discharge by William M'Culloch of Mertoun, and Mary M'Culloch of Cardiness, spouse to Thomas M'Culloch; and again, on the 11th June 164—, by John Gordon of Cardoness, to John M'Culloch of Barholm. On the 26th August 1671, there was an instrument of resignation of the foresaid lands by Alexander M'Culloch of Inmeuorill, donator to the forefaulter of John M'Culloch of Barholm, and infest in the property of the lands in the hands of Alexander M'Culloch of Mertoun, superior thereof, proceeding upon a charter granted by Alexander M'Culloch to Alexander M'Culloch, dated 16th June 1671.

In September 1686 Captain Johne Fergusson of Dowaltonne had sasine of Bardristane, &c., and in October 1687 James M'Culloch, sometime of Muill, had sasine of the land and superiority. Then on the 8th November 1689,

there was a disposition, &c., of Bardristane, by Sir Godfrey M'Culloch of Mertoun, Baronet, to Captain James Ferguson of Dowaltoun. On the 1st September 1696, John M'Culloch was served heir to his deceased grandfather, John M'Culloch of Barholm, &c., and confirmed by charter under the Great Seal, dated 3d December 1723. On the 10th August 1704, John M'Culloch had sasine of Bardristane (and Barholm).

The farm of Bardristane and half of Holecroft now belong to Major F. Rainsford Hannay of Kirkdale, parish of Kirkmabreck.

Bardristane is a compound Gaelic and Norse word, the first two syllables belonging to the first, and the last to the latter language. We read it as Bar-dris-stein. The first bar, a hill, dris, thorns or brambles, and stein, a stone.

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#### ARKLAND, ETC.

The farms of Arkland and Laggan-Mullan seem to have formed a part of the original property of Cardoness. On the antepenult day of February 1494, we find a charter granted by James M'Culloch of Cardoness, to David M'Culloch, his son, and Margaret Menzies, his spouse. They had issue, James, who is retoured as son and heir of David M'Culloch, on the 10th November 1544. On the 25th October 1556, Henry (advocate), son of Gilbert Lauder, burgess, Edinburgh, was infeft in Laggan, with other lands. We next find, on the 24th July 1561, a letter of reversion of Bradistane, granted by John M'Culloch in Barholm, son and heir of James M'Culloch of Lekinmullane, to and in favour of Thomas M'Culloch of Cardoness, grandson of James M'Culloch of Cardoness. Again, on the 8th November 1575, retour was granted in favour of James M'Culloch as heir of John M'Culloch of Barholm, his father, in the five-merk land of Lackinmollan. On the 5th October 1578 there was a charter granted by James M'Culloch of Barholm, to

John Halliday in Glen, and his son Thomas; and on the 10th November following a reversion by the said John and Thomas Halliday to James M'Culloch anent redeeming the lands. There was also an instrument taken by Mary M'Culloch, daughter and heir of Thomas M'Culloch, and William M'Culloch of Mertoun, her husband. On the 2d June 1601 there was an instrument of sasine in favour of Thomas M'Culloch (of Barholm), under a precept of Chancery dated 27th March 1601. He appears to have got into difficulties, as on the 14th July 1606, there was a contract of wadset of the lands granted by Thomas M'Culloch of Barholm to Ninian Muir for the sum of 1700 merks. Following this, Robert, son of Ninian Mure, was infest in Laggan-Mullan on the 23d October 1623. That the Muirs had possession is learned from a charter dated 26th October 1648, when Laggan-Mullan was granted by Ninian, son and heir of Robert Muir in Clachan of Girthon, to James Muir in Laggan-Mullan. This was followed by a disposition on the 30th October by James Muir of Laggan-Mullan to John M'Culloch of Barholm. There was a charter dated 1st April 1667 to Alexander M'Culloch of Mertoun, militis de Laggan-Millan. This proves that the Myretoun and Cardoness families, united, were the superiors. On the 21st June 1694 the superiority was disposed of by Sir Godfrey M'Culloch of Mertoun, Baronet, to Sept. John Ferguson of Dowaltoun. In the valuation-roll of 1642-82 John Bell is named as the owner of Arkland,—of whom hereafter. John Ferguson of Davelstoun (Longcastle), parish of Kirkinner had retour of the superiority of Laggan-Mullan on the 21st June 1694, which was granted by Sir Godfrey M'Culloch. On the 1st September 1696, John M'Culloch had retour as heir to his grandfather, John M'Culloch of Barholm, which was confirmed by a charter dated 3d December 1703, under the Great Seal. Again, on the 7th July 1697, John M'Culloch, styled now of Barholm, had sasine of Laggan-Mullan and Arkland.

To return to John Bell, already mentioned, he was also owner of Hinton,—See Cardoness. He married Margaret

Gordon, but the family to which she belonged is not given. He had issue—

John.

James, of Gribdae and Mark, parish of Kirkcudbright.

David, died unmarried.

Margaret, married — M'Quhae, Wigtown.

On the 4th December 1706 there was sasine in favour of John Bell of Arkland, and Margaret Gordon, his spouse, in conjunct fee and liferent, and John, their son, in fee of half of the land of Arkland. John Bell succeeded his father in Arkland, but we have no further information. The next owners were the M'Dowalls of Logan, parish of Kirkmaiden. When first obtained by them we have not followed out, but on the 28th October 1777 John M'Dowall of Logan had sasine. The farms still belong to this family.

The name Arkland may be derived from the Cymric word ardd, ploughed or arable, with the suffix land, a word common to all Teutonic languages, and probably here used from the Norse; or it may be from ark, the old Scotch word for a meal-chest, in this case referring to land that bore oats. Laggan-Mullan as rendered by Robertson in his Gaelic Topography is from Lag-a-Mhuilean the mill hollow.

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#### CALSIDE, ETC.

The farms of Calside and Whyteside, formerly Kirkbryde, were granted together with Bardarroch and Over Ardwall in this parish, with Bagby in Kirkmabreck, to John Bell, by charter dated 3d May 1534, as will be found more fully described under Cardoness and Arkland, &c. The widow of John Bell married Viscount Kenmure; he was Alexander, fifth Viscount, and she was Marian, daughter of Thomas M'Culloch of Ardwall. Her son, John Bell, was of Whyteside in 1680. In June of that year, although not present, he was declared guilty of rebellion, and his life and property declared forfeited, because he would not conform to



Prelacy; and at the end of February 1685, with four others, he was surprised by Sir Robert Grierson of Lagg upon the hill of Kirkconnel, who barbarously shot them. Their names will be found under Kirkconnell, parish of Tongland. The remains of John Bell were interred in Anwoth Churchyard, and a memorial stone subsequently erected. On the 22d October 1691, we find John in Auchenlarie, son of John Bell of Kirkbryde, called Whyteside; on the 2d June 1692, he was served heir to his uncle, John Bell, in the eight merk land of ye twelve merk land of Kirkbridge, called Whyteside.

It next passed to the M'Cullochs. On the 17th May 1693, David M'Culloch of New Ardwall had sasine of the land of Whyteside. The next in possession was Robert Johnstoun (of Keltoun), who had sasine, on the 12th May 1716, of the eight merk land of Whyteside and Calsyde, *alias* Slaicks. It is next found with the M'Cullochs of Barholm in connection with Jean, relict of John M'Culloch of Barholm, who had sasine of both farms on the 16th November 1749. It is not improbable that some of the sasines named related to wadsets. The land seems to have been owned by David Anderson of St Germain's, East Lothian, in 1819. The present owner is Alexander M'Culloch of Glenkirkclaugh, who purchased the property.

As shown under Rusco, the derivation of Calside may be in the prefix from the Gaelic word *cuil*, a corner, with side as a suffix.

## PARISH OF BALMACLELLAN.

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THIS parish, with Dalry, Kells, and Carsphairn, formed the district known as the Glenkens.

The derivation of the name is clear enough in one sense, but the stone on Dalarran Holm, which we will again mention, makes us not quite satisfied with the meaning of the prefix *bal*, as heretofore understood in connection with it. The general belief is that it is the Irish word *bal*, from the Gaelic word *baile*, meaning a town; but it is also to be found in the Norse, for funeral pile, relics, remains, &c., and on Dalarran Holm, the stone mentioned is understood to mark the spot where a Danish warrior of position fell in battle between the Danes and Scots, in which the first-named are said to have been defeated. Coupled with this, the word *holm* is from the Norse *holmr*, from which *holme*, or *holm*; and *grennan* is also from the Norse word *grænn*, meaning the green land, used in contradistinction, no doubt, to the wild moorlands around.

The first direct information is in 1455, when the king is mentioned as patron of the parish. We next learn that, in February 1466, John Maclellan obtained a charter from King James III. of the lands and village, and his name was given to them on bestowing a site for a new church. The present name is thus comparatively modern. For an account of the Maclellans, see Bomby, parish of Kirkcudbright. In Bagimont's Roll we find the parish was taxed at £5, 6s. 8d. It was served by a vicar. The Maclellans could only have obtained a portion of the present parish,

and what they did get in 1466 was not long retained, as we find that, on the 23d March 1487, Alexander, son and heir of John Gordon of Lochinvar (Loch-a-bhar), had a charter of the lands of Balmaclellan, with the superiority, then in the hands of the crown, which, with the lands of Kennmure and Laggan, were erected into a free barony. In the beginning of the sixteenth century the church was annexed to the chapel-royal at Stirling, and served by a vicar pensioner. The patronage of the church was possessed by Kings James IV. and V., and Queen Mary in 1566. At the time of the Reformation the prebend was held by Sir (now Rev.) George Gray, who let the parsonage and vicarage tithes to Robert Gordon of Shirmirs. After the Reformation the whole of the church lands passed to Gordon of Loch-in-bar, corrupted to Lochinvar. In 1684, the bishop of Dumblane was patron. At the Revolution it reverted to the crown.

There was a new church built in 1750, and also a manse. The former was enlarged, &c., about forty years ago. Another manse was built about the beginning of the present century.

The parish is very irregular in outline, and in dimensions is in its greatest about fourteen miles long, by ten in breadth; but as in another estimate it is given as twelve miles long, by five to eight miles wide, the medium between the two may perhaps be accepted. The eastern boundary is the river Urr. The whole is wild and mountainous. South of Craigmue Moor there is a range of hills with an altitude of 1350, 1150, and 1050 feet. Blackcraig is 1332 feet; Troquhain, 1200 feet; and Wallace's Rig, 875 feet high.

Part of lochs Urr and Ken are in the parish, as also lochs Skae, Howie (Uie, pronounced Wee; Pont has it Vuy), Marstinton, Barscobe, Brack, Lows, Lochside, with Glar at Currydow, very small. The Water of Garple, or properly Garpol, runs between lochs Uie and Loch-a-bhar, joining the Ken.

There is a moat north of the village, and a cairn amongst the hills west of Waterhead. On Craigmue Moor hill, at an elevation of three hundred feet, is a supposed Roman camp.

We have already referred to the standing-stone on

Dalarran Holm, or, as Pont spells it, Holm of Dalwharn. There is no inscription, but it has always been understood as marking the place where a Danish warrior fell (and no doubt was buried) in a battle between the Danes and natives, and, as added, in which the former were defeated. However, as there is no doubt that the whole district was under Norse rule in the eleventh century, if this battle then occurred, it is more probable that the natives were worsted, particularly when the Danes could erect a stone memorial to a fallen chief. On the neighbouring farm of Grennan, which is close to, pieces of swords, &c., have been found, but no particulars of the make have been given, which might have determined the period. We have mentioned, at the commencement of this outline account, the three Norse words as names still known, which in some degree support the tradition about the Danes' occupation of this part of the district.

The small village of Balmaclellan is on the opposite side of the river Ken to New Galloway; they have communication by a handsome stone bridge. Robert Paterson, better known as "Old Mortality," through his wanderings in the district, became more or less connected with this parish.

By the census of 1871, the population was 415 males, and 445 females; together, 860.

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#### BALMACLELLAN AND PARK.

The farms of Ewanston, Martinston, Blackmark, Barnhillis, Barnwalls, Thorniehill, Lochowie, &c., Blackcraig and Knoeknow, Craigend, Gowkthorn, Fawldowheat, Shawknows, Ironmacannie, Parkrobin, High Park, &c., are adjacent to, and still form part of, the Kenmure estate in the parish of Kells, where a full account will be found.

The designation Balmaclellan is not now used, but as we believe the lands to have been so named as explained at page 62, we have adopted what we consider the old style, no special name being now applied, but the whole absorbed in the Kenmure estate.

We find on the 17th March 1635, that John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John, had retour of Ewinstoun, Blackcraig, and Knocknow; and in July 1670, Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, had sasine of the lands and baronies of Balmaclellan, Erieltoun, &c. About this time there were wadsets on the lands. On the 14th October 1669, Ludovic, son of Thomas Craig of Rickartoune (County of Edinburgh) had retour of the twenty merk land of Balmaclellan and Park; and in June 1672, Lues (Lewis) Craig of Riccartoun had sasine. Again on the 3d March 1676, there was a disposition by Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, in favour of William M'Guffock of Rusco (parish of Anwoth) and his spouse, of the same barony, who was followed by his son-in-law, Hugh Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco, who had sasine on the 31st October 1694, of the same lands, in warrandice of the lands of Muirfad, Balhasie, &c., parish of Kirkmabreck. The next notice is that on the 15th March 1679, Robert Grierson in Milnmark, had principal sasine in life-rent, and Robert Grierson, his son, in fee, of the land of Nether Blackmark. In 1682, the farms of Martinston and Knocknow belonged to John M'Millan; Ewanston to Edward Gordon; Blackcraig to Thomas M'Millan, and Blackmark to David Cannan. Whether these were only temporary ownerships under wadsets, we cannot state. They appear as we have given them in the valuation roll. We again find on the 20th September 1698, that John, son of Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, had retour of the lands of Balmaclellan and Park, already mentioned. There appear to have been other wadsets, as we find on the 14th August 1714, that George Home of Whitfield had sasine of the lands and baronies of Balmaclellan, &c.; and on the 28th September 1751, Samuel M'Colme *alias* M'Kissock, younger, and son of the deceased John M'Colme of Balourie, of the land of Park, Park Croft, and Clone Croft. Then on the 7th April 1760, John Dalzell of Barncrosh, had sasine of the lands of Owanston, Blackcraig, and Knocknow, followed on the same date by William Rorison of Ardoch, parish of Dalry. On the 3d March 1775, John Newall of Barskeoch had sasine.

However, John Gordon of Kenmure had sasine on the same date, proving that he had retained the lands although burdened with wadsets. In 1799 he owned the farms of Lochowie, Laggan, Upper and Nether Blackmark, Knocknow, Blackcraig, Half Mark of Benayie, Ewinstoun, Ironmackeny, eight shilling land, Hill, Ironmaneely, Martinstoun, and Park.

The farms given at the commencement of this account, are those now owned by the Hon. Mrs Louisa Bellamy-Gordon as the heir-in-line, her brother, the late Viscount Kenmure, having died unmarried.

As to derivations, we think that Ewanston is probably a corruption of the Cymric or Welsh word ynys, a dry spot in a marshy place, &c., with the Norse tun for a farm, &c., added. Lochowie is from the loch, and the above-mentioned Ewanston. Martinston may be from martin, a species of wild cat that infested the woods in Galloway, but it is more probable to be from the surname which spread in Galloway, as owners of land bearing the name are to be found in different parishes, from the sixteenth century. Whether they were natives who adopted their patronymic from the Saint of Tours, or settlers from other parts of Scotland, we cannot tell. It may be urged that Ewanston with which we have dealt may be from the surname Ewan, but this is not supported, as no one bearing it can be found in any way connected with land in Galloway. The only other name which it is necessary to notice is Ironmacannie, which Pont renders Ardmackany. In both spellings we have a Gaelic prefix to a surname. In the first we have irionn, a field, land, ground, and in the other, ard, a hill or upland. We have thus the land, or hill of Mackany, which is probably a corruption of the ancient Galloway surname Mackeand.

Symson mentions a house at Park as one of those considerable in the district.

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## BARSCOBE.

This land is believed to have been the first obtained, and the last retained in the parish by a Maclellan. For an account of the family we must refer to Bomby, parish of Kirkcudbright. We cannot follow this branch very far back, owing to the scanty records. The first found by us is William M'Clellan of Barscobe, who is stated to have married Mary, eldest natural daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, and in another account to have married on the 17th August 1583, Margaret, second daughter of John Gordon of Airds, parish of Kells. He may have been twice married. Whether once or twice married, he had issue,

Robert.

—, daughter, who married Robert Neilson of Corsock, parish of Partoun.

Robert had retour of the land of Reigland on the 18th September 1661. He succeeded his father, and had retour as his heir on the 29th March 1664.

Robert M'Clellan is celebrated as having been one of the four outcast Presbyterians, houseless and suffering from want of food, who at St John's Clachan (now better known as Dalry village), on the 13th November 1666, rescued an old man of the name of Grier (Grierson) from a small party of soldiers. This was the signal for resistance to the oppression imposed by the Prelatic authorities, and shortly afterwards, Robert M'Clellan was in command of a small body of Galloway gentlemen, at the disastrous conflict at the Pentland Hills, near Edinburgh, on the 28th November 1666. He was afterwards at the action at Bothwell Bridge, on the 26th June 1679. He was outlawed in a proclamation issued by the Privy Council, and in June 1680, his life and property (together with the life of his brother Samuel) declared forfeited. Previous to this, however, in August 1666, John Neilson of Corsock, parish of Partoun, had sasine of Barscobe. As he was his cousin, and also a Cove-

nanter, no doubt it was friendly aid, and the same may be said, we think, of sasines dated 8th April and 11th August 1673, in favour of Roger Gordon of Troquhan. Also 15th January 1674, in favour of James Cannan of Barnskellors (Barnshalloch). After the confiscation we find, as in many other instances, that Lord Livingstone, a zealous Prelatist, had sasine of Barscobe Mylne, in May 1682; but he did not obtain more, as in the valuation roll we find Maclellan the owner of Barscobe, and on the 8th November 1687, Robert Maclellan was in possession, as proved from his having had principal sasine on that date.

Succeeding the Revolution, on the 2d January 1691, John, son of John Neilson of Corsock had retour. The Maclellans, however, still seem to have held possession.

Whom Robert Maclellan had married we do not learn, neither do we trace all his issue, but his eldest son and daughter's names were—

Robert.

Margaret, who married Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun, parish of Rerwick.

Robert Maclellan made a resignation and renunciation. His son Robert joined Prince Charles Edward as an adherent, and at the defeat at Preston in 1715, was amongst those taken prisoner. When he succeeded we have not ascertained.

We learn nothing about his wife more than that her Christian name was Barbara, and that on the 12th January 1722, she had sasine in life-rent of Barrishalloch (Barnshalloch), which belonged to the Maclellans. On the 5th October 1743, Robert Maclellan of Barscobe had sasine of Barscobe, &c., and on the 21st July 1767, Patrick Heron of Heron (Kirrouchtrie, parish of Minnigaff) gave resignation and renunciation to Robert Maclellan of Barscobe, of the lands of Barscobe, Hardlands, and Corrilaw, &c. This no doubt arose from a wadset held by Patrick Heron.

Robert, the son of Robert Maclellan, appears to have been the last who owned the lands. In 1799, we find



James Carson in possession of Barscobe and Mark ; and again in 1819.

The next owner was William Forbes of Callendar, who was a considerable purchaser of land in the district. An account of his family will be found under Earlston, parish of Dalry. Ironlosh, in this parish, is now also owned by him.

The small fortalice or strong house of Barscobe, is still inhabited. Near to it are some very fine silver fir trees and a row of lime trees. The view underneath is taken from a photograph.



Pont spells the name of the farm Barskuob. It may be another corruption, like Barskeoch of the Gaelic barr-sgitheach, which Robertson gives as meaning the point abounding with thorns.

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#### TROQUHAIN.

There is very little doubt that the Maclellans were the owners for a time, having succeeded the more ancient proprietors. The first notice, however, found by us is dated June 1465, when there was a procuratory of resignation by

Vidastus Grierson of Lag, of the lands of Troquhan, Blarinnny, and Blackcraig. This was followed by a charter, dated 19th February 1466, granted by King James the Third, of all and hail the lands of Balmaclellan in favour of John Maclellan, son of Dougal McClelland Johnstone, *alias* Dungalson, upon the resignation of the before-mentioned Vidastus Grierson, and sasine thereof followed. Although the lands are termed Balmaclellan, yet what is mentioned related to Troquhain.

We next find a disposition, dated 20th January 1486, granted by John Dungalson (Dougalson) of Troquhain to George Gordon, brother german to John Gordon of Lochinvar, of all and hail the four merk land worth of Troquhain in full contentation, and payment of the tocher promised to the said George with Janet, daughter of Dungalson, and spouse of George Gordon. This was followed on the 30th May 1489, by a precept of sasine by John Dougalson to infest George Gordon in the said lands, and also in Bar-morrow and Craig. The next notice is a charter, dated 8th March 1494, granted by Dougal Maclellan, otherways Dungalston, in favour of George Gordon, of the forty shilling land of old extent of Troquhan, also the one merk land of old extent of Barvoranby, and the one merk land of old extent of Craiglymyn, in the shire of Dumfries, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and lordship of Galloway. Sasine followed on Dougal Maclellan's charter and precept; and there was a charter of confirmation, dated 2d March 1494, under the Great Seal, in favour of George Gordon, and sasine followed on the 30th June 1495. It will thus be seen from the foregoing information that the property of Troquhain was obtained by the Gordons through marriage.

George Gordon had issue, so far as known,

Alexander.

Janet, who married John Sinclair of Earlstoun, parish of Dalry.

Alexander Gordon succeeded his father. We find him in possession on the 20th September 1564. Whom he married is not stated, but he had issue,

James.

On the 24th March 1577, John Chalmer is styled of Troquhain. This, however, must have been by wadset only, as the Gordons seem to have retained possession. On the 29th July 1617, John, son of Roger Gordon of Troquhain, had retour. As to their marriages we learn nothing, but John Gordon, in possession, had issue, of whom we find,

John.

James, married Mariotta Maxwell, supposed to have been a sister of Robert Maxwell of Breoch, parish of Buittle. They were infeft in the lands of Crofts, parish of Crossmichael, 17th November 1637.

Anna, called second daughter. She married David Gordon of Gordonstoun, parish of Dalry, and had issue.

The next notice is dated the 9th October 1632, when John, heir (avi) of John Gordon of Troquhain, had retour of that land, with Craig, Barnorrow, and Blarennie.

About 1662, Gordon of Troquhain, was fined £2,400 for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church.

In June 1667, John Martin in Midtown of Clarkshaw, and Agnes Corsbie, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Troquhain. This would be a wadset. Again in August following, and October 1668, Roger Gordon of Troquhain had sasine. In November 1670, he again had sasine; and principal sasine on the 8th April 1673. Also on the 27th January 1674, he had retour of Troquhain and Bartaggart. There can be very little doubt that Roger was the son of John Gordon. The disturbed times in which they lived easily accounts for the want of close information.

Whom Roger Gordon married is not found, but he had an only son named

James.

The latter married Anna Pennycuik, relict of Umqle Robert Lauder Stewart, Clerk of Annandale. In May 1689, Roger Gordon, his son James, and his spouse, had sasine of the lands and barony of Troquhen. The latter of an annuity of nine hundred merks furth of the said lands. James Gordon died in 1737, as learned from a stone erected to his memory, and still standing in the old church-yard of Gata or Galtway, parish of Kirkcudbright. On this stone

he is styled of Troquhain. With this the history of the Gordons \* ceases.

The next owner found by us is George Douglas, styled of Troquhan, who had sasine of the lands on the 10th February 1769.

The property was next owned by Penlas Mounsey † of Rammerscailes, Physician extraordinary to the Empress Catherine of Russia, whose peculiarities are known to the readers of history. He appears to have been unmarried, for we find on the 26th November 1796, that his sisters Elizabeth, Mary, and Margaret, had sasine on a precept from Chancery, of Troquhan and other lands, at his decease, as his heirs.

They again sold the property to William Porter, merchant, St Petersburg and London, who had sasine of the lands of Troquhan and others on Crown Charter, dated 23d June 1800. He married Agnes, daughter to the Reverend John Ewart, minister of Troqueer parish, and widow of — Carson. (See Mulloch, Parish of Rerwick.) We find him in possession in 1815.

The next purchasers were the Murrays, who as stated came from Upper Annandale and Etrick. The history of this family, so far as known to us, is that John Murray in Corefferan and Polmoodie, married Elizabeth, daughter of — Welsh of Corehead, and had issue—

John.

For sometime he was settled in New Galloway. He had issue—

John.

Adam, Cotton-Spinner, Manchester. He died in 1818, unmarried.

James, Doctor. He married Elizabeth Stewart, and died in 1821, without issue.

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\* Nesbit gives the Arms of this family as,

“Az : a bend betwixt three boars heads couped, or, all within a bordure of the same.

*Crest.*—A savage, head erased.

*Motto.*—Fear God.

† There was a Dr James Mounsey, grand-nephew to the famous William Paterson, who originated the Bank of England, &c. Paterson was born on the farm of Skipmyre, Parish of Tinwald, Dumfriesshire.

George, Cotton-Spinner of Ancoat's Hall. He died in 1855. He was father of the Murrays of Manchester and Parton.

Margaret, married Archibald Carruthers of Craig, and had issue.

John Murray of Meadowbank, New Galloway, and provost of the burgh, purchased and entailed in 1819, the estate of Troquhain. Whom he married is not mentioned, but he had issue—

Peter, who died in 1849.

James, Captain, E.I.C. Service. He died unmarried in 1850.

George, minister of Balmaclellan parish.

George succeeded his father. He married his third cousin, Elizabeth Murray Hyslop, and has issue—

John, M.D., Lost in the ship "Vicksburg," in the North Atlantic, on the 1st June 1875.\*

James.

George.

Adam.

Robert-Alexander.

William-Charles.

Thomas-Patrick.

Margaret-Hope.

Agnes-Isabella, married the Reverend J. Gillespie of Kirkgunzeon parish, and has issue, four sons.

Eliza-Jane.

Anne-Clementina.

The farms are Troquhain, Lowes, Bartaggart, Blacknest, &c. So far as we can make it out, Troquhain is from the Cymric trach, a hill protruding as it were into low ground, and the Lowland Scotch word quham, a dale among hills. Bartaggart is from the Gaelic bar, a hill, &c., and tagairt, a pleading, from tagair to plead, &c. We have probably from this the preaching-hill. Under Ardwall, Parish of Stoneykirk, we have made some remarks in regard to this word.

Simpson in 1684 mentions the house as one of those considerable in the district, but no traces remain beyond the

\* The fate of the eldest son of the respected minister of Balmaclellan is to be noted, not only in being taken away so young in years, but also for his noble conduct in the hour of danger. His principal desire was to save the lives of those on board. He was possessed of high attainments. His father, the Rev. George Murray, is known in the district as a bard of considerable power. Some of his effusions are valued. He is also an antiquarian, and a corresponding Fellow of the S. A. of Scotland.

existence of three carved figure-heads. Pont in his map spells the name Trowhain, and shews the residence to have been surrounded with trees.

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HOLM.

We cannot with any degree of certainty trace much about the early owners of this property, the name of which is taken from a farm. Other lands have since been added from time to time.

The name is from the Norse Holmr, converted in the Anglo-Saxon to Holm. It applies to an island, and equally so to a meadow on the shore, or level land at the side of a river.

So far as ascertained, the Gordons had possession in the fifteenth century. The first found is Adam Gordon of Holm, who was succeeded in 1465, by his son

Quintin.

He is mentioned as grandson of Alexander Gordon of Kenmure, &c., and in that year was infeft in the lands of Holm.

We next learn that John, youngest son of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, obtained from his father the Mains of Balmaclellan, afterwards called Hardlands, which had been purchased from Alexis and Christian, daughters of Adam, and sisters of Quintin Gordon of Holm. After this we find that Sir James Gordon of Lochinvar had a charter of Hardlands, &c., dated 11th July 1539, which he gave to his fourth son James, by charter, dated in 1540. Whether Holm was comprised with Hardlands, we do not learn, but if so, we can so far trace the descent from James Gordon. In 1554, he was succeeded by Roger Gordon, who we presume was his son. After him we find Robert, son of Robert Gordon of Glen (see Rusco, parish of Anwoth), who had retour of Hardlands, on the 5th November 1604. He again was succeeded by William Gordon, who again was succeeded by his son

Roger,

who had retour as heir, on the 28th October 1617. We next find that in March 1633, William Maclellan, and Marie Gordon, his spouse, had sasine of the land of Hardland, but this could only have been from some temporary transaction, for Robert Gordon, already mentioned, seems to have been succeeded in the same land by his son John; and again on the 17th March 1635, by John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John. We find on the 29th January 1642, that William Gordon of Holme was served heir of line, of William Gordon of Holme, avi. We also trace that the farms of Killochie and Knoklea, belonged to a family named Cannan, of whom we often find mention about this time. On the 3d July 1612, James Cannane was the owner. On the 29th October 1635, James Cannane was served heir to James Cannane of Killochie, no doubt his father. And again on the 16th May 1643, James, heir avi of James Cannane, had retour. Next we have Holm specially mentioned on the 3d July 1664, when William Ferguson, apearand of Caitloch, and his spouse, Margaret Strang, had sasine of the six merk land of Holme. This of course was merely a wadset. The owner of Holm at this time was William Gordon, but his descent we do not follow. He married Isabel, daughter of — Roome, and had issue—

William, who succeeded.

George.

Robert.

Samuel.

Elizabeth.

Anna.

In July 1668, William Gordon of Holm, Isabel Roome, his spouse, George, Robert, Samuel, Elizabeth, and Anna, their children, had sasine of portions furth of Hardlands. William was the eldest son, but his name does not appear in the sasine quoted, it being confined to the younger children. William Gordon succeeded his father, but when we do not trace. He was in difficulties. In June 1669, there was a renunciation in his favour of the barony of Over Deanstoune, Nether Barrhill, Holme, &c., by Florence Gor-

don, and her spouse, John M'Naucht of Kilquhannadie, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham. There is a sasine dated 1st December 1675, which gives that William Gordon of Shirmirs had principal sasine of the land of Holm, with Jean Gordon, his spouse; but we also find on the 19th January 1678 that William Gordon of Holm, and Jean Gordone, his spouse, had principal sasine of the land of Macartney, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham. The circumstance of the owners of Holm and Shirmirs, and their wives, at this time bearing the names of William and Jean, is apt to create confusion. In June 1680, William Gordon of Holme had his life and property forfeited for adherence to the Presbyterian Church. There appear to have been other wadsets. In 1682, the farm of Hill belonged to John M'Millan, and Killochy to John Cannan.

Whom William Gordon of Holm married we do not trace, but he had issue,

William, who succeeded.

Thomas, of Glaisters, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham.

We do not find when William Gordon died, but it must have been about the year 1705. He was succeeded by his son William. On the 17th October 1705, Thomas Gordon, lawful son to the deceased William Gordon of Holm, had sasine of the twenty-shilling land of Dennistoun (Deanston), parish of Lochrutton; and on the 9th August 1710, he is styled of Glaisters (parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham) and had sasine of half of the land of Holm, &c. William Gordon of Holm had sasine on the 22d March 1705. Whom he married we do not trace, but he had issue,

William.

Margaret, died 9th February 1735, aged three years.

The only son found by us is William, who as younger of Holm, had sasine of the farm of Craig, &c., on the 29th March 1749. We suppose that he succeeded his father about this time, as William Gordon of Holm had sasine on the 12th April 1749. He married, but whom we cannot



trace. He had a daughter named Margaret, baptised in 1748. He is then styled younger of Holm. What became of him we do not know. He was the last Gordon who owned Holm.

This brings us to the present family, named Spalding, in possession. The surname is not Scottish, but English. There is a town called Spalding, near Boston, in Lincolnshire, from which those bearing the surname may first have come. When the family we have now to deal with came to Scotland, it is impossible to state. The name of late years is well known, under the title of the Spalding Club, formed for antiquarian purposes, to reprint the works of John Spalding, a lawyer and commissary clerk of Aberdeen, in the reign of Charles I. Of his personal history nothing is known. Of the family in Galloway, the Reverend Doctor Hugh Scott, of West Anstruther parish, in his work "*Festi Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*," states that, in 1692 Samuel Spalding, A.M., a native of Ireland, though of Scottish parents, had his degree at the University of Edinburgh, 10th March 1688, that he was ordained on the 24th November 1692, and died on the 6th December 1712, in his forty-third year, and the twenty-first of his ministry. He also states that he married the heiress of Shirmirs, and his descendants from this marriage still possess the lands under the designation of Holm. The above is the account generally believed as their history. It is, however, only correct in part, as we will show. We are inclined to think that his father or brother was also a minister of the Church of Scotland, and settled in Galloway. Samuel was not the first in the Stewartry. John Spalding was minister of Kirkeudbright parish in 1689, and most likely took refuge in Ireland during the persecution. That is to say if he were the father of Samuel. This, however, does not appear. John and Samuel may have been brothers, although we incline to the belief that Samuel was the son of John.

It is a matter of history that after the Revolution there was great difficulty in getting pastors, so completely had the Universities been denuded of students; and many parishes

could not be supplied for some time. Livings at this time were therefore going a-begging. We find Samuel Spalding minister of the parish of Parton in 1693. That is his first appearance as such in the parish records. Instead, however, of having married the only daughter and heiress of Gordon of Shirmirs, his wife was Elizabeth Brown, doubtless a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Brown, minister of the parish of Kirkmabreck, although we do not find her mentioned as such. She died on the 20th May 1727, aged 62. She was therefore born in 1665, and four years senior to her husband, whose age, &c., we have already given. He appears to have been valued as a minister, if the following eulogy will convey it, which is engraved on his tombstone. The lettering is modern, in Roman capitals, with little, if anything, of the old style beyond the abbreviation of the word *The*, the first two letters being made one.

“ This pious painful pastor is at rest,  
 Who while on earth with graces rare was blest,  
 This heavenly star which once did shine most bright  
 Is now gone down, Oh, we have lost its light ;  
 But yet in glory it shall ever shine,  
 By this the gain is his, the loss is thine.”

What family the Rev. Samuel Spalding left we do not know, the name of one son only is found, viz.,

Alexander.

He resided at Dullarg farm, parish of Parton. The local way of pronouncing and spelling the name at that time was Spaudie. Whom he married is unknown to us, but he appears to have had two sons, so far as can be traced,

Alexander, merchant in Dumfries.

Samuel.

Alexander was successful in Dumfries. We do not know the line of business ; but on the 3d January 1751 he had sasine of the land of Holm. In this sasine he is styled merchant in Dumfries, showing that he was then in business, and that this purchase was his first holding as "

laird. Then, on the 15th June 1753, he is styled of Holm, and had sasine of the thirty-two shilling land of Killochie, and sixteen shilling land of Knocklea, &c. It was this Alexander Spalding who married Jean, only daughter and heiress of Robert Gordon of Shirmirs, and the name of Gordon was assumed by him. It has been since dropped. If we had all the information on the subject, it is more than probable that he had advanced money on wadset. They had issue,

Alexander, born 1750, unmarried.

Robert, born in 1752.\*

William, born in 1755.

John, born in 1755.

They may have had other children, but no more are found in the parish records. Alexander succeeded to the land, but difficulties were experienced. What they were we do not know; all that we are acquainted with is that, on the 17th December 1799, Samuel Spalding, doctor of medicine at Devizes, Wiltshire, brother or nephew to Alexander, first of Holm, &c., had sasine of the land of Holm, &c., on crown charter. This, doubtless, was some family arrangement, for Alexander was the laird. About 1788 he fought a duel with John, Viscount Kenmure, at Kirkcudbright and was wounded. He carried the bullet in his limb for about sixteen years.

John, the youngest son of Alexander Spalding, became a successful merchant in London. He bought up the estate, and also purchased other land which for a short time had been owned by the Earl of Galloway. He made a large fortune. He married Mary Anne, only daughter of Thomas Eden,† and had issue,

John Eden, born in London in 1808.

He succeeded his father, who died in 1815. He served in

\* We find that, on the 3d December 1798, Robert Spalding, writer, Dumfries, married Miss Clugston, of that town.

† Brother to William Eden, barrister-at-law, &c., created Baron Auckland, &c., in 1789 and 1793.

the 9th Lancers and 2d Life Guards. He married, in 1831, Mary H. Upton, only daughter of the first Viscount Templeton, (she died 20th March 1876, aged 75,) and had issue—

John Henry Upton, born 1834.

Augustus F. M., born 1838, Admiralty, London.\*

Helen Mary, married, in 1874, the Rev. and Hon. John Grey, son of the second Earl Grey, born 1812, rector of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, and a canon of the cathedral there.

His eldest son joined the royal navy. He served in the "Mæander," Captain Sir Henry Keppel, in her voyage round the world; afterwards as an acting mate in the "London" in 1854, and as one of the naval brigade before Sebastopol. He was killed in the trenches on the 21st January 1855. His appointment as a mate (now sub-lieutenant) was on its way to him.

John E. Spalding died on the 29th March 1869, and was succeeded by his surviving son Augustus.

The arms of the Gordons of Shirmirs were assumed.

The farms now forming the property are Shirmirs, Cubbox, Knocklea, Hill, Summerhill, Killochy, Upper and Low Hardland, Tarwilkie (probably the same originally as Tarwatletie, although disjoined), Walkerhill, Two Dalarran Holms, &c. Several of these names seem new, and not in keeping with the Celtic tongue. Holm, the name of the property, as already stated, is from the Norse holmr, which applies to an island, and also to low land beside a river. Shirmirs has been given in the separate account. Cubbox we can make nothing of. In Gaelic there is cubhas for a tree. The suffix may be from boc or buic, a buck; also a he-goat. Knocklea may be from Cnoc-læs, Gaelic and Anglo-Saxon, the pasture-hill. Killochy seems to us to be a corruption of cill or coille-lochlin, either the chapel or wood of the Norsemen, referring to a settlement. Hardland, although now English, may be considered here as having been first given by the Norsemen, and means in that language rough land. As for Tarwilkie, such a name it is difficult to deal with, and, as it stands, is foreign to the district. Tar is

\* Retired with pension in July 1876.

found in the Norse, but conveys no sense here. It may be from the Gaelic *torr*, a hill, &c., or *tir* or *tire* for territory. The suffix *wilkie* is an east country lowland surname. Coupling *watletie* and *wilkie*, in the Norse there is *vá-litid*, very little, or quite small, which, with either of the Gaelic prefixes mentioned, would convey sense. *Dalarran* in the prefix may either be from the Norse *dalr*, a dale, or the Gaelic *dail*, a meadow, a plain, with *arran* in the latter language, from *ar* and *raon*, land, &c., or *rinn*, a headland, &c., or *rinneach*, sharp points, referring to the hills around, rising to five hundred feet in height.

Holm House is pleasantly situated among thriving wood near the river Ken. It is within a mile and a-half of New Galloway, and also near to Dalry. The Garple burn runs through the grounds.

## SHIRMIRS.

This is the name of a small farm, surrounded on the Balmaclellan side by the Kenmure estate, and divided from the parish of Parton by a burn. In 1799 the valuation was £70, and now it is £120. It belonged to an offshoot of the Gordons of Lochinvar, but evidently distant, as no trace can be found. The first we find is Gilbert Gordon of Schirmirs, who had retour on the 3d July 1616.\* In December 1640, we find William Gordon of Shirmirs, who we suppose succeeded Gilbert; and he again appears to have been followed by Robert Gordon, styled of Shirmirs on the 3d March 1641, when he had principal sasine of the land of Hardlands, &c. The next found by us is William Gordon of Shirmirs, who about the year 1662 was fined £600 for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church. Whom he married we do not learn, but he had issue—

William.

James, who had principal sasine of the farm of Dullarg, &c., parish of Parton, 22d October 1691.

\* A daughter appears to have married John Campbell of Horsecleuch, parish of Cumnock, Ayrshire.—("Paterson's Ayrshire.")

William succeeded his father, and had sasine, in July 1669, of the land of Holm and milnes thereof. This, however, could only have been a wadset, or some temporary accommodation, as William Gordon of Holm (distinct from William Gordon of Shirmirs), a Covenanter, was then in trouble. It is to be remembered that Holm and Shirmirs were distinct and separate properties owned by Gordons, and at this time both bearing the name of William. This creates a good deal of confusion. William Gordon of Shirmirs married Jean, eldest daughter of Alexander, fifth Viscount Kenmure, by his second marriage with Marion, daughter of Thomas M'Culloch of Ardwall, parish of Anwoth. In principal sasine dated 1st December 1675, he is styled William Gordon of Holm, in which sasine Jean Gordon, his spouse, is named. In the valuation roll of 1682, William Gordon was the owner. The farms then were Shirmirs, Cubbox, Cubbox Isle, and Ironlosh. As stated under Holm, both owners had wives named Jean Gordon. We are, however, satisfied that William of Shirmirs married Jean, the daughter of Lord Kenmure, as already mentioned. She died on the 4th February 1695, aged thirty-four years, and her husband, William Gordon of Shirmirs, on the 24th January 1717, aged sixty-five years. Previously, on the 10th December 1707, he had sasine of the three merk land of Howcroft, and on the 26th July 1715, of the land of Cubbox, &c. They had issue, so far as known—

Alexander, born in 1694.

He succeeded his father. He married Marion Wilson, eldest daughter of Robert Gordon of Crogo. She died on the 7th March 1724, aged thirty-two; and Alexander Gordon on the 1st June 1735, aged forty-one years. They had issue so far as known,

William, who died on the 12th January 1724, aged nine months.

Robert Gordon succeeded to Shirmirs, but the degree of relationship we have been unable to trace. Robert was in possession in 1746, but does not appear at that

time to have been in Galloway, for in the list of heritors, &c., for the year quoted, his name is signed "per proxy." Whoever he was, he left no male issue, but we are inclined to think, only one daughter,

Joan, styled afterwards of Shirmirs.

When she was born, we do not learn, but in 1792, she was alive, and then styled of Shirmers. She married Alexander Spalding, who had purchased Holm. They had issue as will be shown under Holm, the two properties through this marriage having been united.

The old residence, a tower, now in ruins and covered with ivy, is believed to have been destroyed by fire on the 16th June 1568, by the Regent Moray, as chastisement for the owner having sided with Queen Mary. Kenmure Castle was burned at the same time. Another residence was erected near the tower. Symson mentions it as one of those in the parish in 1684. It is now a farm house.

The only derivation which we can make out, is from the Gaelic sorch-mùr or muir, the tower on an eminence. Situated close to the banks of Loch Ken, it may have been so distinguished from being on more elevated ground than around it.

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#### CRAIGMUIE.

We have no direct information in regard to the early owners of this property, but we think there can be little doubt that it subsequently was owned and passed from the M'Clellans to the Gordons, and from them to the Douglasses of Drumlanrig. In 1533, Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig had a Crown Charter of Craigenbaith (Craigmoy).\* There was also "ane charter granted be his Majestie under the Great Seal to James Douglas of Drumlanrig his Airs and Assignees of all and hail the five merk

\* "Drumlanrig and the Douglasses," by C. T. Ramage, LL.D

land of Craigmoy, with houses, biggins, &c. to be holden in feu. Dated 8th October 1587." We next learn that on the 31st October 1615, William, son of Lord James Douglas of Drumlanrig, had retour. The farm of Llawigdan, *alias* Fell of Balmaclellan at this time was owned by Alexander Cannane, who, on the 12th October 1624, was succeeded by his brother, David Cannane of Little Knox. The land of Craigmule next passed to (Captain) John Douglas, brother to William, Earl of Queensberry, who had sasine in March 1672 of the land of Craigmule, from whom it again passed to his brother James, Colonel in the Scottish Guards, who had retour on the 22d October 1675. Captain John Douglas above mentioned was killed during the war on the Continent in 1675, having previously written a letter while with his regiment before Treves, in the following terms; "Come of me what wil, I leve my six hundred and fifty marcks lairdshipp of Craigmowoy to my broy' James—as witness the disposition which I ordean to be given him by C. Morhead, ore any others of my camarads in the regiment. Treves 8th August 1675—signed, Jo. douglass." James Douglas, who succeeded, was also in the army. He was then a Colonel in the Scottish Guards, and rose to be a Lieutenant General. In 1679, he sold Craigmule to Edward Goldie, who obtained a charter of resignation from William, Earl of Queensberry, dated 6th February 1680. The superiority, however, was retained, as on the 22d October 1695, James, Duke of Queensberry, son of William, had retour. It is, however, the last direct record in connection with the Douglas family, and this property. Edward Goldie was the new owner. In regard to the history of his family, it is stated in old family papers, that two brothers named Goldie, came from England to Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., between 1640 and 1650. The first was Edward, above mentioned, and the other James, who purchased the farm of Muirbreck in Carsphairn parish. Edward Goldie at first resided for some time at Auchinleck, Closeburn, and in 1676 became tenant of Craigmule, and



afterwards purchased the land in 1679. He then took up his residence at Craigmuir. He married Jean, daughter of John Brown in Branetrig and Gateslack, parish of Darisdeer, and had issue,

Edward, born about 1675.

John, educated as a surgeon, but afterwards became a lieutenant in a regiment of dragoons, and was killed at the battle of Malplaquet, under the Duke of Marlborough in 1709, aged about thirty.\*

Robert, merchant in Edinburgh, married, and had three daughters. Issue extinct.†

Janet, died young.

Edward Goldie died in 1691, and was succeeded by his eldest son Edward, who was served heir by special retour on the 11th May 1697, in the five mercatis terrarum antiqui extentus de Craigmuir, &c.; and also in September following, he obtained a precept of Clare Constat from the Duke of Queensberry. He married, 1st February 1701, Mary, second daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon of Earlston, and had issue,

John, born in 1708.

Janet, married Edward Maxwell of Hills, parish of Lochrutton. He died in 1720 without issue. She married secondly in 1721, James Corrie of Speddoch, provost and merchant, Dumfries. He died in 1742, and she in 1762. They had issue,

Archibald, died in America.

Hugh, married —, daughter of the Rev. — Collie.

Grizel, married to Docter Ebenezer Gilchrist, and had issue.

Ann, married Benjamin Bell, merchant in Dumfries, and had issue.

Jane, married James Jardine, merchant in Dumfries, and had issue.

\* Shortly before embarkation in March 1708, he wrote to his brother Edward, referring to an expected invasion of Scotland by the French; "I cannot expect to hear from you while here, for I desygne to go to Flanders next week. You may all be easy now, for the French have returned to Dunkirk, having been out on a fool's errand, so our campaign is like to be in Flanders instead of Scotland. I shall long to hear from you, direct to me in garrison at Bruges in Flanders . . . tell Earlston I could not goe by brimigane, it being 60 miles out of ye road, and I was hastened up w<sup>t</sup> ye pretended invasion. I sent this letter by post," &c.

† Robert wrote to his brother Edward in March 1705 about the proposed union with England. "As for England, it is thought we must either fight you, or else be your slaves, qch I believe none will yield to."

Margaret, unmarried.

Mary, married her cousin, James Gilchrist, merchant in Dumfries, and had issue, a son.

Jean, married Joseph Corrie, writer and town clerk, Dumfries, and had issue.

Mary, married Baillie James Gilchrist, Dumfries, and had issue.

Edward Goldie, the second of Craigmuir, died in 1711, aged thirty-five, and was succeeded by his son John. He was appointed in 1734, Commissary of Dumfriesshire, which he held for upwards of forty years. In 1738, he acquired the land of Over Minybuie, and Paulstar or Polinzart; and in 1743, Waterhead or Dalquharnochan, of which he had sasine on the 27th May of that year, when Agnes, Margaret, Jean, and Elizabeth Thomson, daughters of the deceased David Thomson of Waterhead, resigned the above-mentioned lands to him. In January 1748, he was appointed substitute Steward of the ten parishes which lie to the east of the river Urr (John Dalziel was the other Steward substitute), and was reappointed in 1756.

We have to make mention here that he was greatly interested in antiquarian and historical researches. He corresponded for many years with Joseph Nicolson of Hawksdale in Cumberland, the author of the still highly valued work on the antiquities of Cumberland. He was also an intimate friend and frequent correspondent of Dr Waugh, Chancellor of Carlisle, and afterwards Dean of Worcester. We have been fortunate in obtaining the "Excerpta De Registro Abbatix de Holm Cultran in Cumbria," which he took in 1748 of various ancient charters of lands in Galloway which had been granted to that ancient monastery. They will be found in Kirkgunzeon, Colvend and other parishes.

John Goldie married in August 1735, Jean, daughter of James Corrie of Speddoch (by his first marriage) who was for some time Provost of Dumfries, and had by her eleven children, of whom five survived him. The eldest was

James, who died in 1763. He was one of those who first applied science to agriculture, and in 1761 at an early age, was appointed cham-

berlain and factor to the Duke of Queensberry. He predeceased his father.

Joseph, surgeon 8th Regiment of Infantry. He retired in 1767, and resided in Liverpool.

Thomas, born 1748, succeeded his father as Commissary of Dumfriesshire.

Archibald, in Shaws of Tinwald. He married Marion, daughter of Ebenezer Stott, minister of Minnigaff, and had issue,

John, who died unmarried.

Archibald Watson, W.S., Edinburgh. He married Francis, daughter of Darcy Lever of Arklington Hall, Yorkshire, and had issue,

Frances-Elizabeth Lever, who married her second cousin, Thomas Goldie Scot, of Craigmuirie.

Also three daughters, one of whom married Samuel D. Young of Gullyhill.

Mary, died unmarried in 1723.

Catherine, married David Corrie of Newlaw (?), parish of Berwick.

John Goldie died in 1776, and was succeeded by his son Joseph, of whom mention has already been made. He was twice married, but left no issue. In 1778, he sold the land of Glens to Quintin Macadam of Craigengillan; and in 1783, he sold Craigmuirie, Over Minybuie, and Waterhead, to his younger brother Thomas, who was Commissary of Dumfriesshire.

Thomas Goldie, of Craigmuirie, married, in 1782, Helen, daughter of Hugh Lawson of Girthhead, by Jean Johnston, the eldest of four daughters, heirs portioners of Girthhead, Dumfriesshire, with whom her father got that property. Hugh Lawson was a merchant in Dumfries. Thomas Goldie purchased in 1789 the adjoining land of Slavidell or Fell from — Cannon of Barlochan. He had issue—

Jean.

Mary, married Major Patrick Blair, Madras Artillery, and had issue—

John. He is in the Church of England. He married his cousin, Harriet-Anna Kennedy, and had several children. The

eldest is the Rev. George Blair, Middleborough, Yorkshire.

Helen, married William Scot, M.D., H.E.I.C.S. His wife succeeded to Craigmuirie. He died in 1863, and she in 1864, leaving issue—

Thomas of Craigmuirie.

Patrick-George, Lieut.-Colonel, Bengal Army, married Elizabeth,  
 daughter of James Stewart of Cairnsmuir, parish of Minnigaff.  
 Robert-Francis, Rector of Farnborough.  
 Margaret, married to Walter Dickson.  
 Grace.  
 Catherine.  
 Janet.

Mrs Goldie communicated to Sir Walter Scott the story of Helen Walker, which narrative is given in the Preface to the "Heart of Midlothian." The date of Thomas Goldie's death we have not got. His daughter, Mrs Helen Scot, succeeded. Her husband, Doctor Scot, who had the liferent of Craigmue, died in 1863, when it passed to his son, Thomas Goldie Scot, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals. He married Frances-Elizabeth Lever Goldie, the only child of Archibald Watson Goldie, Edinburgh, already mentioned, and had issue—

- Archibald.
- William.
- Thomas.
- D'Arcy.
- Frances-Amelia.
- Helen-Dorothea.
- Mary-Stephana.

Thomas Goldie Scot, M.D., entered the Army as Assistant Surgeon, 13th Regiment, Light Infantry. Afterwards for two years in the 48th Regiment; and next as Surgeon in the 79th Highlanders, until he retired as a Deputy Inspector General. With the latter Regiment he served in the Crimea, and the Mutiny in India. He was an elder in his parish, and attended the General Assembly of the Church. He died 25th June 1874, much respected, and is succeeded by his son Archibald. The farms are Craigmue, and Craigmue Moor, &c.

The other portion of the property, viz., Fell, Waterhead and Upper Monybuie, passed to Margaret Goldie, and her issue by her marriage with Walter Dickson. See Minnibuie.

Pont spells Craigmue as Kraigmuy.

It is probably Craig Muli, the latter word being the Norse for a jutting crag.

## MINNIBUIE.

The early history of this property, like Craigmuirie, of which it formed a part, is unknown to us. The name is evidently Norse, being composed of Minni and bui, and in the sense given, meaning neighbouring, or a neighbour. Worsaae tells us that all names of places ending in *by*, shows that a Norse settlement had there existed. Pont spells it Monybuy. It passed we think from the M'Clellans (who may have held it for a time) to the Gordons. The first mention of the land found by us is dated 11th July 1539, when Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar had a charter of Meneboye, &c. We next find that Robert, son of Robert Gordon of Glen (see Rusco, parish of Anwoth), had retour on the 5th November 1604. Previously there was a tack of Polinzart for nineteen years granted by Henry (Lord Darnley), and Mary Queen of Scots, to John Gordon, son of John Gordon of Holm, dated 4th August 1565. We next learn that Sir John Seton was in possession of Over Monybuie, Polinzart, and Slavigdall. As we have shown under Kenmure, the Gordons in the North merged in the Setons, and probably Sir John was of the same family. He granted Slavigdall or Fell by charter, dated 12th November 1613, to Alexander Cannon in Craughlaw, and in March 1618, Over Monybuie, &c., to Roger Gordon of Holm, heir avi of William Gordon. Alexander Cannon obtained a Crown Charter of resignation and precept from Chancery on 25th January 1614, and was infeft in 1615. In 1625, David Cannon of Littleknox, parish of Buittle, succeeded. We next find on the 20th March 1628, John, son of Robert Gordon of Glen, and on the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John, in connection with the lands; and coupled with these retours, a resignation and renunciation by James Wallace of Moniebouie to himself of the lands of Moniebouie. It is evident that wadsets existed at this time, and the retours in favour of Lord Kenmure, &c., would refer to the superiority.

The next information is in June 1655, when the half-merk land of Dalquhairnochan or Waterhead was disposed by William Gordon of Shirmirs to William Gordon in Monybuie, in liferent, and to his sister's son, William Gordon in fee. Next the land of Polinzart was disposed by William Gordon of Holm, son of Roger, in 1656, to William Gordon designed of Monybuie. On the 20th February 1659, John Gordon had sasine of Monybuie. He married Mary, daughter of — Walshe of Collieston, and on the same date she had retour as heir of her brother, John Walsh, younger of Collistown. What issue, if any, John Gordon had, we do not learn. So many of the name of William, and lands were so often subdivided, that we do not think it desirable to state more. In June 1660, the one merk land of Nether Monybuie was sold by Robert, Viscount Kenmure, to William Gordon of Monybuie, in liferent, and to William Gordon his sister's son in fee.

About 1662, William Gordon of Meniboe was fined £280 for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church.

John Gibson in Park had sasine of the land of Nether Meneboue in September 1670; and under date 9th June 1674, Nicolas, his daughter and heir, had retour of Dalquharnochan *alias* Waterhead, and Nether Menibuy. Again in January 1675, she had sasine of the one merk land of Nether Minnibuy. In the same year, Polinzart was disposed by William Gordon, designed of Monybuie, sister's son of William Gordon, to James Cairns in Marnhowll, in liferent, and to his son Alexander in fee. Then in 1676, the half merk land of Dalquharnochan or Waterhead was disposed by William Gordon in Monybuie to William Thomson, smith in Bridgend of Moniaive, who obtained a Crown Charter of confirmation in 1680. The latter disposed the land in 1696 to his nephews, David Thomson in Craignee, and John Thomson in Castlehill. After many wadsets, it will thus be seen that a portion of the land was disposed of by the Gordons. The last of the family had at least one daughter by his wife Isabel. Who she was we do not learn, but as spouse of (William) Gordon of Munybuys:

on the 15th January 1672, she had principal sasine of Upper and Nether Munybuys. Their daughter's name was Jean. She married the Reverend Thomas Vernor, minister at Balmaclellan. The land of Nether Munybuie passed by contract of wadset in 1675, from William Gordon to the Reverend Thomas Vernor. On the 16th July 1715, their son, David Vernor, had sasine of the lands of Nether Minebuy, &c. He married Mary Campbell, but who she was does not appear. He became Professor of Moral Philosophy, Marischal College, Aberdeen. His wife, Mary Campbell, had the liferent of the land as appears by sasine, dated 6th July 1741. They appear to have had a son, and he left a daughter, Katherine, who married William M'Kie, minister of Balmaclellan. They again had a son Nathaniel, who succeeded his father as minister of Balmaclellan, and as the next owner of Nether Monybuie.

In regard to over Minnibuie, the land was disposed by Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Cairns, already mentioned, with consent of her husband, John Cochran of Waterside, to James Wallace in Corlae, who obtained a charter under the Great Seal in July 1735, and had sasine on the 17th September following of the same, including Paulstoun, &c. Again on the 29th July 1738, John Goldie of Craigmue, Commissary of Dumfries, had sasine of the land by disposition granted by James Wallace of Minnibuie.

We have next to refer to the half-merk land of Dalquharnochan, *alias* Waterhead, which passed to the four daughters of David Thomson, already mentioned, from whom they were purchased in 1742 by John Goldie of Craigmue. Slavigdell continued to be held by the Cannons until 1789, when the land was sold by John Cannon of Barlochan to Thomas Goldie of Craigmue, which property adjoins. The latter obtained a Crown Charter in 1789. As will be found under Craigmue, John Goldie died in 1776, and was succeeded by his son Joseph, who sold the land to his younger brother Thomas in 1783.

In 1799 and 1819, we find Nether Minnibuie in the possession of James (William ?) M'Kie. In 1800 the lands

were disposed by William M'Kie to John Spalding of Holm, who obtained a crown charter in 1801, and John Spalding granted a feu charter to William M'Kie in 1803. They were afterwards sold in 1821 to John Murray of Troquhain, from whom they passed in 1828 to Samuel Murphy, sometime tenant in Craigmuaie.

Further particulars will be found under Craigmuaie. Margaret, second daughter of Thomas Goldie of Craigmuaie, succeeded to Over Minnibuie, &c. She married Walter Dickson, W.S., Edinburgh. In 1835 he purchased the adjoining land of Nether Monybuie. He had issue,

John.  
 Thomas-Goldie:  
 Walter-George.  
 James-Gilchrist.  
 George.  
 William.  
 David Scot,  
 Helen.

The farms now owned are Fell, Waterhead, Nether and Upper Minnibuie, &c. Mrs Dickson survives. Her husband died in 1855, and the land is now in the possession of his representatives.

The derivation of Minnibuie we gave at the commencement. The other names do not require to be noticed.

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CRAIG.

The early owners of this land were doubtless the same as mentioned under Craigmuaie, &c. It then passed to the Gordons, like all the rest of the lands in the neighbourhood, in the fifteenth century. This branch of the family was from Quintin, son of Adam Gordon, and grandson of Alexander, who was of Lochinvar in 1403. We have no means of following the descent until we come to the seventeenth century. The first notice then is in November 1627, when



James Gordon had sasine of the five merk land of Crag; and in May 1632 there was reversion to John Gordon of the land of Craig, by Margaret M'Conque, and John and James M'Conque, her sons. This we do not understand, but no doubt it was in connection with some wadset; indeed, there were others a little later, as we find in June 1665 that Thomas Gladstones, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine of the land. Others will follow, so as to show the labyrinth that accompanies nearly every step taken in the history of the land. Gordon of Craig was a Presbyterian, denounced and hunted about, as was the practice. In June 1680, although not present, his life and property were forfeited. What became of him we know not, but in 1682 David Gordon is mentioned as the owner. We next find, in July 1687, that George, the only son of Thomas Gladstones already mentioned, and now styled of Craig, had sasine of the thirty shilling land of Craig. They next appear to have got into trouble, for on the 7th April 1696, Robert M'Braire, messenger in Dumfries, had sasine of the land of Craig and pertinents. The farm next appears to have been owned by John Muir.

On the 9th June 1738, Isabel, daughter to the deceased John Muir of Craig, and spouse to John, eldest son to William M'Culloch of Kirkcraugh, had sasine of the land of Craig, &c. From them it again seems to have been owned by the Gordons of Holm, and on the 29th March 1749, William Gordon, younger of Holm, had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Craig and Corse, &c. In 1799, Robert Gordon was the owner. We next find that in 1819 Robert Moffat and others were owners. After this it became owned by Archibald Carruthers. His descent we have not learned, but the name is known in the fifteenth century in Dumfriesshire. Carruthers of Mousewald was a family of some note.

Archibald Carruthers was twice married, first to Margaret, daughter of — Murray. He married secondly, Agnes Brown, but who she was is not known to us. He had issue by his second marriage,

James, who succeeded.

John, of Barnshalloch, died in 1867 unmarried.

Agnes, married Charles Johnston, surgeon, India, and had issue.

Mary, of Barnshalloch, married ——— Carnegy, and has issue.

James succeeded, and was twice married, first to Agnes, daughter of ——— Cannan of Shield, who died without issue. He married secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Johnston, and had issue,

Archibald.

James.

Charles.

John.

Esther T.

James died, and has been succeeded by his eldest surviving son Archibald, a minor.

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CROGO.

The first owner found by us is William, filius Nigelli, who is so designed in a charter which he got from King Robert I., of the lands of Craigo. Nesbit, from whom we quote this, says that he saw the charter. The next owners are the M'Naughts. Dated the 16th October 1473, there was a charter under the Great Seal in favour of Andro M'Naucht, son and apparent heir to John M'Naucht of Dalhairne, of the fifteenth merk land of Dalwhairne and Cragow.

Then there was a sasine to Geylles (Grizell) M'Naucht, lawful daughter to Andro M'Naucht, laird of the Holm of Dowharne and Crago, in the third part of the ten pound of old extent of the Holm of Dalquharne and Cragow, dated 16th December 1485. She married Roger, fourth son of William Gordon of Lochinvar. We have no positive information, but are inclined to think that they had a son named

John,

as in Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," we find John Gordon of Crago in 1508. The next found is

Rodger.

Probably he was brother to John. He is styled of Crago in a charter dated 1st December 1534, granting an eighth part of the lands of the Holm of Dalquharren, parish of Dalry, to John Blacklock. There was also a charter under the Great Seal in favour of Rodger, son of Rodger Gordon of Crago, of the five merk land of old extent of Crago, dated 13th July 1541, and sasine was granted on the 30th April 1542. He married Marion Maxwell, but no information is given of her family. On the 28th July 1542 there was resignation by Rodger Gordon into the King's hands of the merk land of old extent of Knochelarne for infeftment to be given to himself and Marion Maxwell, his spouse. They appear to have had a son,

Rodger,

who succeeded. He married Janet Gordon, and had issue,

Thomas.

He succeeded, and had retour in June 1620. Whom he married we do not learn, but he is supposed to have had issue,

James.

He succeeded, and married Barbara Hunter, as is shown in sasine, dated 9th June 1664, when William Gordon, son to James Gordon of Crago, and his spouse, Barbara Hunter, had sasine of the land of Crago. They had issue, at least,

William.

James Gordon was still the owner in 1682; and at the same time Edward Gordon was owner of Barmark. We think the latter was brother to James.

When William Gordon succeeded, we do not trace. He married, but whom is unknown to us. So far as known he had issue,

Robert.

He succeeded his father, and married Margaret, daughter of — Moffat. She died in 1776, aged sixty-four years. They had issue,

Alexander.

Marion-Wilson, who married Alexander Gordon of Shirmirs.

Agnes, who died in 1772, aged twenty-two years.

Robert Gordon, died in 1755, aged fifty-eight years. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander, who married — daughter of John MacGeorge of Auchenreoch, parish of Urr. What issue he had is not mentioned. He died in 1775, aged fifty-two.

The representative of the Gordons of Crago, in direct descent, was the late Alexander Gordon, writer to the signet, in Edinburgh.

We have now to refer to other information, and various wadsets on the land. The first is dated 14th May 1633, when James, son of James Mylligham (Milligan) of Blakmyre, had sasine of Craigok. On the 10th June 1674, William M'Millan of Caldous had principal sasine of the land of Caldows. In 1682 Thomas, no doubt son of William M'Millan, was the owner. Next on the 2d January 1691, John, son of John Neilson of Corsock had retour; following which, on the 14th September 1678, Rodger Gordon of Troquhen, had sasine of the five merk land of Barmark. Then on the 9th September 1743, John Neilson of Corsock had sasine of the land of Upper and Nether Caldows.

By the valuation roll of 1799, William Glendonwyne of Glendonwyne, was in possession of the farms of Crago, Barmark, Knocklairn, and Caldow. Crago was afterwards owned by Doctor — Wylie.

In 1819, John Napier of Mollance, parish of Crossmichael, was the owner; afterwards Edward Fletcher of Corsock had possession; and the land is now owned by Mrs Murray Dunlop of Corsock, in that parish.

Crago may be a corruption of the Gaelic word *cragach* for rocky ground. Barmark is from the Gaelic *bar*, a hill,

&c., and the Norse mark, a march. Knocklairn is from the Gaelic cnoc-leargann, the hill at the steep pasture ground. Caldwell may be from the Gaelic cuil-dhu, the black or dark corner. Pont spells it Kaildaw.

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BARLAY, &c.

We have not learned much about the early history of the owners of the farms of Barlay and Cassenvey and we come to the seventeenth century until we find any.

Barlay seems a compound word, from the Gaelic bar, a hill, &c., and the Anglo-Saxon læs, for pasture. The name of the other farm, Cassenvey, we find spelled by Pont as Cassinbe, and is also given in the first record of the name which we can find. The bo or by, Norse, is, as we have mentioned elsewhere, a sure indication of a Norse owner in early times, as it went with the Scandinavian settlers. The prefix, Cassen, is from the Gaelic casan or casain, a foot-path.

The first direct information in regard to the lands is that in March 1633, Marie Gordon had sasine of Cassinbey.

The next notice found is dated 1st September 1664, when John Edgar in Fintlock had sasine, followed in July 1665 by Richard Murray, younger of Broughton, parish of Whithorn, who also had sasine. The family of Cannan belonging to the district, we are rather inclined to think, were the owners at this time, for in June 1666, James Cannan of Barlay, and James his son are mentioned. The Roll of 1682, which valuation was really taken in 1642, records James Cannan as then in possession, and is corroborative of our opinion. At the same period, William McClellan was the owner of Cassenvey.

James Cannan appears to have got into difficulties, which no doubt arose from his adherence to the Presbyterian Church. James, his son, was one of the Covenanters who fought at Pentland, near Edinburgh, on the 28th November 1686.

The sasines are many and confusing. In May 1677, we find that Janet Hamilton, spouse to Alexander Gordon, fiar of Earlstoun, had sasine of Over and Nether Barlay. Next, on the 1st September 1696, and again on the 7th July 1697, Esther Mackcormock, styled now of Barlay, had sasine as the heir avi of Gilbert MacCormock. On the 11th May 1704, Robert Gordon of Garvery, and John, his son, had sasine in fie. In 1708, Alexander Muir, eldest son to the deceased John Muir in Barlays, had sasine of the land of Over Barlays, &c. Then on the 10th August 1726, William Gordon, merchant in Glasgow, and John his son, chirurgeon, had sasine; followed on the 11th May 1728, by James Earl of Galloway.

All these were wadsets, and show the state of property in the district at that period. The owners were still the Cannans. On the 8th July 1701, John Cannan of Barlay, &c., had sasine. Again, on the 17th April 1747, John Cannan of Barlay had sasine of the three pound land of Barlay, Largier, Cassinvey, &c. He married Margaret, daughter of John Blair of Adamtoun, Ayrshire, and so far as known, had issue—

Horatius.

We find his son Horatius, as the owner of Barlay, Half Merk of Barlay, and Cassenvey, in 1799, and in 1813 and 1815. Whom he married we do not find mentioned, but he had issue, as far as we can trace—

John,

Margaret, third daughter. She married her cousin, John Blair, W.S., Edinburgh, the representative of the Adamtoun family, and had issue—

John.

Catherine.

Mary.

John succeeded his father, and was in possession in 1828. The farms were sold and purchased by James Barbour, in Muirdrochwood, parish of Carsphairn, who married Elizabeth, daughter of David Kennedy of Knocknalling. He had issue, so far as known—

William, born in 1810.

Thomas, of Dalshangan, parish of Carsphairn.

William succeeded his father, and is now in possession.

The surname Barbour is stated in "Anderson's Surnames" to be derived from *le barba*, the beard. We find by Alexander *le Barber*, provost del burgh de Haddington, and Willelmus *le Barber*, burgenses villæ de Haddingtone, who both swore fealty to King Edward I. at Berwick on the 28th August 1296. In 1309 King Robert the Bruce granted to Robert Barbour a charter of the lands of Craigie in Forfarshire. It has been surmised that connected with this family was John Barbour the poet, who on the 13th August 1357, had from King Edward III. of England, a safe conduct to Oxford. He was Archdeacon of Aberdeen, and with three scholars in his company, was going to study at Oxford. Again, we find on the 18th February 1373, that John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, was both clerk of audit of the king's household, with a fee of ten pounds, and also one of the clerks of the Exchequer, then sitting at Perth. Again in 1382 and 1384, he was an auditor. His poem of the Bruce was written in 1375, "tyme of compiling of this buk." From 5th February to 14th March 1377, the receivers of customs of Aberdeen were allowed ten pounds, paid to the poet by the command of the king. In 1378 he had another gift from the king of 20s yearly out of the fermes of Aberdeen for ever, with power to assign; and there is reason to believe that it was made in reward of his services, in composing the poem of Bruce. These particulars we give from Father Innes. The name is not found by us in Galloway until Barlay, &c., were obtained.

The farms are Barlay, Brighthouse of Barlay, Half Merk of Barlay, and Cassenvey.

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CORRIEDOW.

This farm also belonged to the McClellans after they settled in the parish. On the 13th June 1648, John (Lord

Kirkcudbright), son of Thomas, Lord Kirkcudbright, had retour. He was succeeded by William M'Clellan of Barscobe, and his son Robert, who had retour on the 29th March 1664. William M'Clellan married Marie Gordon, but her family is not mentioned. In October 1665, she had sasine as his relict of the farm of Corriedow. As mentioned under Barscobe, the M'Clellans, from being Covenanters, got into trouble, and their lands were forfeited. On the 15th January 1674, James Cannan of Barnshalloch had principal sasine of Corriedow, &c. Then George, Lord Livingstone, again appears here, as having had sasine of the milne lands, &c., of Corriedow, &c., in May 1682. Then on the 2d January 1691, John, son of John Neilson of Corsock, had retour. After the Revolution, the M'Clellans, no doubt, got back their own. On the 5th October 1743, Robert M'Clellan of Barscobe had sasine; and on the 21st July and 22d September 1767, he gave resignation and renunciation. The next owner was William M'Caa, who is found in 1799. Then John Murray of Troquhain in 1819; and it is now owned by James Alexander, Milton Park, parish of Dalry.

Colonel Robertson, in his Gaelic Topography, gives Corriedow as a corruption of the Gaelic words coire and dubh, meaning the dark ravine, which seems to us to be correct.

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#### BARNSHALLOCH.

The first mention found by us is dated the 29th March 1664, when Robert, son of William M'Clellan of Barscobe, had retour. In 1682 we find him succeeded by William M'Clellan, but previously, on the 11th August 1673, James Cannan is styled of Barnshalloch, and we find that — Cannan, younger of Barnshalloch, was one of the Covenanters who fought at Pentland on the 28th November 1666. At this period there were so many cross conveyances of lands under wadsets that it is really difficult in every case to



follow the real owners. In May 1682, George, Lord Livingstone, who figured so prominently at this time in connection with lands forfeited by the Covenanters, had sasine. We next find that on the 20th January 1770, Alexander Ferguson, advocate, had sasine, but probably only under a wadset. In 1799, William M'Caa was owner, whom we also find in 1828. He married Boyd, daughter of — M'Kenzie, and had issue, so far as known—

Walter, who married Patrick Lawrie, of Urrall, parish of Kirkeowan, and had issue—

William M'Caa, died in October 1829, aged 69, and his wife in August 1847, aged 83. The names of Boyd and Walter to females is unusual.

We may add here that in M'Caa we have a very ancient Cymric name. As mentioned in "The Four Ancient Books of Wales," edited by Skene, Caw, commonly called Cawlwydd or Caw Prydyn, was the father of Gildas, a Cymric family who resided in that part now known as Renfrewshire.

Gildas was the first British writer, who wrote about A.D. 560. He was a native of Strathclyde, of which Renfrewshire formed a part.

The farm next became possessed by John Carruthers, a younger son of Archibald Carruthers of Craig, which see. He died unmarried in France, in 1867, and was succeeded by his sister Mary, who married — Carnegy, and has issue.

Barnshalloch seems to us to be a corruption of Barshalloch, the first syllable the Gaelic for a hill, &c., and the suffix a lowland word for abundant, &c., referring here to pasturage.

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#### GARCROGO.

This farm also passed to the Maclellans from the more ancient proprietors, but we find very little about them. On the 18th August 1495, Thomas Maclellan of Bomby ob-

tained a charter of the farm. He died about 1504. The next notice is dated 13th June 1648, when John (Lord Kirkcudbright), son of Thomas, Lord Kirkcudbright, had sasine. As with other farms in the parish, this land passed to the Gordons. On the 28th June 1675, Elizabeth Gordon, spouse to George Gordon of Garcrogo, had principal sasine. They must have had a son, for in the valuation roll of 1682 we find James Gordon of Garcrogo.

From the Gordons the farm passed to James Mitchelson, merchant in Dumfries, who had sasine of the five merk land of Garcrogo, on the 19th February 1734. He appears to have left the farm either to his daughter or sister, as he was succeeded by a Miss Mitchelson. It then passed to Thomas Halbertson, whom we find as the owner in 1819, and thereafter to William Ireland, banker in Castle-Douglas, whose niece, Catherine Ireland, succeeded him. She married Robert M<sup>c</sup>Cartney Gordon, whose father was of Highland descent. He was educated for the law, and is Commissary Clerk of Kirkcudbright. With his wife, Catherine Ireland, he succeeded to Garcrogo, also to Rattrra, parish of Borgue, and Doonpark, parish of Kirkpatrick Durham, and portions of lands in Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire, which belonged to her brother. She died without issue. Her husband, the present owner, married, secondly, Helen, eldest daughter of the Reverend Peter M<sup>c</sup>Master, minister of the parish of Girvan, Ayrshire, and has issue—

William Ireland.  
 Alexander John.  
 Peter James.  
 Robert Macartney.  
 Henrietta Maris.  
 Catherine Ireland.  
 Isabella Jane.

Pont's spelling of the name of this farm is Garchraggow. In Gaelic and Cymric, or Welsh, *gar* means near or nigh to, &c., but we are inclined to think that in this case it is a corruption of the Norse *grar*, which means grey, and with the Gaelic word *cragach*, rocky, or *sgreagan*, rocky ground, conveys a meaning intelligible.

## DRUMWHIRN.

This farm, with the house, &c., in Balmaclellan village, we learn very little about. No doubt it belonged to the M'Clellans at one time. In 1799, James Moffat was the owner, whom we also find in 1817. The present owner is James Murdoch.

In the name we have in the suffix, perhaps a corruption of quham, a dale among hills, the prefix being the Gaelic druim for a hill, a ridge, &c. In old Scottish there is whirm, for insignificant, which might apply, as the small or insignificant hill or ridge.

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DRUMANISTER.

The first notice of this farm found by us is in August 1666, when John Neilson of Corsock had sasine. Then on the 15th January 1674, James Cannan of Barnsalloch had principal sasine. Both the Neilsons and Cannans having been Covenanters, and their lands forfeited, in May 1682, the usual representative of Prelacy, George, Lord Livingstone, had sasine of the mylne lands of Dennister, &c. However, as with their other lands, Drumanister was restored to the Neilsons, John, son of John of Corsock, having had retour on the 2d January 1691. In 1799, William Newall was the owner, whose name we also find in 1819. The next owner was Thomas M'Millan of Lamloch, parish of Carsphairn, who purchased the farm from Colonel William Newall. He died in 1831, and was succeeded by his only son James. He died in 1865, and was succeeded by his fifth son, David, who is now in possession. For his family history see Lamloch, parish of Carsphairn.

Drumanister we may find in Gaelic as Drum-anis-thar, the hill on the further side.

## IRONLOSH.

We have very little to state in regard to this farm. The Gordons obtained possession, but at what period we have not traced. In 1682, William Gordon of Shirmers was owner, and again on the 26th July 1715, William Gordon of Kirmirs (Shirmers) had sasine of the lands of Aronclosh, &c. In 1799, Walter Sloan Laurie of Redcastle was owner. The farm is then called Urlosh, no doubt misspelled. We again find him as owner in 1819. The next in possession was John Birney of Glenswinton, Downpatrick, Ireland.

It was sold in August 1872 to William Forbes of Calendar (see Earlstone, parish of Dalry) for £6500.

The name, we are inclined to believe, is a corruption from the Gaelic and Cymric or Welsh words *irionn* and *lloc*. The first is Gaelic for a field, land, &c., and the latter, the Cymric for a fold, a mound, &c. ; or in the same language, *llech*, a covert, a hiding-place.

## CORSE.

We have only to chronicle this as a farm belonging to John Paterson of Milton, Craigdarroch, Sanquhar. There is no special information to give in regard to it.

Corse and Cross are one and the same in meaning. See Corsewell, parish of Kirkcolm.

## PARISH OF BALMAGHIE.

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THE ancient name of this parish was Balmakethe. The church of Saint Andrew or Kirkandrew of Balmakethe was one of those churches bestowed by Fergus, first lord of Galloway, on Holyrood Abbey. As also stated in the account of Borgue parish, the patron saint of Scotland is from the apostle, as acknowledged by Butler; but it is not improbable that as the monks of Iona owned Kirkandrews prior to the advent of King David I., and the Church of Rome introduced by him and his mother Queen Margaret, that this church was dedicated to Andrew, an Irish saint of the ninth century, whose festival day was the 22d August.

In 1287, the monks of Holyrood obtained a confirmation of this church from Henry, bishop of Galloway. They possessed the tithes, and a vicar was in charge.

The subsequent name of the parish is believed to have been given or taken from the Macges, who seem to have obtained the principal lands in the fourteenth century, as will be seen under Balmaghie. Chalmers states that the prefix bal in Gaelic is a dwelling, but he couples it with the M'Ghies, which is an error, as the early name proves. Besides, it is Irish, and not Gaelic. In the latter language the word "baile" is a town, a village, &c.

In Bagimont's Roll, as valued in King James V.'s time, it was taxed at £2, 13s. 4d. At the Reformation the vicarage was held by Dene George Crichton, who reported it to be worth £40 Scots yearly. The patronage after that period was held by the commendators of Holyrood. In

1606, Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie obtained from King James VI. a charter of lands in the parish, with the advowson of the church. In 1633, the bishopric of Edinburgh obtained the patronage of the church of Balmaghie, &c. ; but the M'Ghies maintained their right under the charter of 1606. In 1786, with the lands of Balmaghie, it passed to Thomas Gordon.

The size of the parish as it now is, is about nine miles in length, and varies from about four to six miles in width.

In Pont's map it is spelled Balmagy.

The old church was ruinous in 1794, when a new one was built. The old manse was erected in 1764, and the present one at the beginning of this century. In the churchyard are two grave-stones, one to the memory of David Halliday, portioner, of Miefield, parish of Twynholm, who was shot on the 21st February 1685, and George Short, and David Halliday, once in Glengaple, shot on the 11th July following, by the orders of Grierson of Lag, and buried here.

The village now called Laurieston was formerly Clauchan-pluck or Cullenech, and from its central position most of the Presbytery and County meetings were held there.

In the Dee about Balmaghie excellent pearls used to be found, which is mentioned by Symson.

There are several lochs in this parish, the largest being Grennoch, or as now called Woodhall. It is two and a-half miles long, and in some places half a mile broad. Lochenbreck ; Dornell ; Glentoo ; Lochengower ; Bargatton, small, with part in Tongland parish ; Edgertoun, small ; with a small portion of Stroanloch, the greater part being in Kells. The mountains are considerable. The range, partly in Girthon, and partly in this parish, rises to 1255 feet ; Airie hill is 974 feet ; Loch hill at Lochenbreck is 950 feet ; Dornel fell, 575 feet ; and the Doon at Craighill, Dornell, 450 feet high.

At Hensol, close to the high road, there is the supposed site of a Roman camp. There is also a moat at Dunnance.

The village of Lauriston is close to Woodhall. It is

seven miles north-west from Castle-Douglas. Three miles to the east of it stands the parish church.

By the census of 1871, the population was 1085—viz., 515 males and 570 females.

This parish attracted considerable attention at the beginning of the eighteenth century, owing to the minister, the Rev. John M'Millan, not obeying the laws of the Church. He was deposed, but would not give up the church to his successor, the Rev. William M'Kie. His adherents appeared armed on occasions, and so weak were the authorities, that for about fifteen years Mr M'Millan retained the parish in defiance of those in power. He at last voluntarily gave it up, and left. His own immediate followers were called the M'Millanites, but their principles were the same as the Cameronians, and after leaving his parish, and becoming a wandering preacher, he, and those who adhered to him, became Cameronians. They afterwards were known as the Reformed Presbytery.

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#### BALMAGHIE.

The earliest notice which is to be found of this property is in connection with the M'Ghies. Whether the lands previously belonged to the Church, we cannot state. It is not improbable, as the church of Balmakethe, afterwards called Balmaghie, belonged to the monks of Holyrood. The history of the M'Ghies is that they were of Irish extraction, and the chief of the name settled in Galloway. This is very probable. On the coast of Antrim there was the Isle of Maghee, which is now a peninsula of Lough Larne.

We have read, however, that M'Ghie is a corruption of Mackay, which seems improbable. In support of this, it is stated that the arms of the M'Ghies are the same as borne by the chief family of the Mackays. This is certainly a guide in some cases, but that the Mackays of Sutherlandshire and the M'Ghies of Galloway are one and the same, we do not credit. The first bearing the name found in the district is Michael Macgé, who, as a landholder, submitted

to King Edward III. in 1339. This servility to the kings of England has been the means of handing many a name down to posterity which otherwise would have been lost. The Ragman Roll of Edward I. has been valuable to genealogists, and in the same way those who succumbed to his successor have had their names also recorded; with this difference, however, that the first Edward was a formidable enemy to Scotland, while his son was a weak monarch. The next M'Ghie found is William Macgé, whom we find styled of Balmage. This is the first mention of Balmaghie. There can, we think, be no doubt that he gave his family name to the parish, and not the latter to them, in the same way as Balmaclellan was called after the Maclellans in the fifteenth century. It is well known that many families took their names from the lands which they had obtained, but in other cases also they bestowed their names.

William Macgé of Balmage appeared in a cause before the lords auditors of Parliament in 1478, and acquired from James III., on the 14th August 1484, a charter of his lands. It is thus evident that the family was free from the crushing influence of the Church, when exercised wrongly. The lands of Tormellan, Grobdail, Cauknok, and Bellemak, subsequently belonged to the M'Ghies, but previously were possessed by the Aschennans. On the 29th October 1548, John Aschennan was served to the above-mentioned lands as heir of Cuthbert Aschennan of Park, who died in camp at Pinkie Clench. Again, on the 26th June 1599, Robert, brother of Alexander Glendonying, had retour of the lands of Barnebord. New charters were obtained by the M'Ghies from James IV. in 1513, and James V. in 1527. However, we find beyond this little or no information about the family. In 1586 Alexander M'Ghie was in possession. We do not begin to learn much until we come to the seventeenth century; we then find that in 1606 Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie, already mentioned, obtained from James VI. a charter of the lands and barony of Livingstone, and the land of Slogarie, with patronage of Balmaghie church.



Whom he married we are not told, but the name of his eldest son was Robert. He had retour on the 30th April 1611 of the lands of Mains of Balmaghie, Over Camdudzeall (Campdouglass), Glentow, Drumlayne, Barend, Meikle Creechis, Canduik, (Cullenoch) Tormellin, Grobdale, Aire, Over and Nether Craik. We are again at fault as to whom he married, but his eldest son was John, and he had retour on the 18th May 1615. He again had retour on the 10th April 1630 of the same lands, together with Keltoun, Little Airdis, Dornell, Fynnaneis (Fineness), Argannoch, Tuncanespeik (Quintinespie), and Ballemek. On the 26th July 1614, George, son of Thomas Logan, was served heir to the farm of Glentow; and on the 28th October 1617, Roger, heir of William Gordon of Holm, parish of Balmaclellan, was infeft in Barend.

Whom John M'Ghie married, we are also unacquainted with. About 1641, one of the M'Ghies was the clergyman of the parish. The church, with its lands and revenues were granted to the Bishop of Edinburgh, the M'Ghies retaining the patronage under the charter granted by King James VI. in 1606. John M'Ghie, who succeeded to Balmaghie, appears to have been knighted, as we find him styled Sir John in 1658. He married, but to whom is unknown to us. His eldest son's name was—

Alexander.

On the 16th February 1658, Alexander, son of Sir John M'Ghie, had retour of Candwick, Ternollan, Grobdail, Arie, Over and Nether Croys, &c. In January 1666, Margaret, daughter of Archibald M'Kie of Myretoun (M'Kie), parish of Penninghame, had sasine of Meikle and Little Tornolans. Also in July 1666, Alexander M'Ghie of Armannoch, with Elizabeth and Jean, his daughters, had sasine of the lands of Airie. We do not understand these infeftments, and only surmise that Alexander M'Ghie may have been twice married, Margaret M'Kie being his first wife. We know that he married Elizabeth Stewart, but of her family no mention is made. In December 1669, Elizabeth Stewart,

spouse to Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie, had sasine of the lands of Bardrochwood, parish of Carsphairn, and Meikle and Little Sypland, parish of Kirkeudbright. They had issue, so far as known—

William.

Florence. She married Roger Gordon of Whitepark, third son of John Gordon of Airds, parish of Kells.

We find in April 1673, a reversion and resignation by Alexander M'Ghie, son and heir to Umqll Hew M'Ghie, apothecary, burghess of Aberdeen, and Mrs James Leslie, and Alexander Hay, his curators, to Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie, of the two and a half merk land of Drumlane, and of the wadset, and other rights thereto. Sasine follows. Hew M'Ghie was evidently one of the family, but whose son we do not trace.

Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie had again principal sasine of the land of Dornell, Fineness, and Dildawn, on the 26th February 1672. According to the valuation roll of 1642-82, the property then consisted of the farms of Barnboard, Glentoo, Culmdudial, now Campdouglass, Creochs, Drumlane, Barend, Glenlocher, Balmaghie, Meikle and Little Tormolland, and Kendraik.

William M'Ghie appears to have succeeded his father in or about 1690, as on the 21st October of that year he had retour. He married Anna Ballerton (Fullerton ?), and so far as known had issue—

John.

Alexander, chirurgion (surgeon).

John had sasine of the lands and barony of Balmaghie on the 10th May 1704, as heir to his father, and on the 1st April following, Anna Ballerton, his wife, had sasine in favour of her son, in resignation of annual rent. John M'Ghie of Balmaghie married Isabel Gordon, youngest daughter of Alexander, fifth Viscount Kenmure, and as his wife she had sasine on the 17th May 1712. He appears to have had issue—

Alexander,

so far as known. We are inclined to think that he had at least another son, William. When Alexander succeeded his father we do not learn. On the 22d May 1732, Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie had sasine of the four merk land of Nether Camdudzell, commonly called Kirklands, &c. We do not find whom Alexander M'Ghie married. He was succeeded by John M'Ghie, his son. On the 1st June 1739, he was of Balmaghie, and had sasine of the lands and barony. We next find on the 5th June 1740, that Elizabeth M'Ghie, spouse to John M'Courtney of Furrnistoun, Mary, spouse to Robert M'Millan in Barlow, and Margaret M'Ghie in Moorfield, daughters to the deceased Alexander M'Ghie, late chirurgion in New Galloway, had sasine of an annuity of eighty-eight merks, furth of the two and a half merk land of Barnboard, &c. Alexander M'Ghie was son to William M'Ghie of Balmaghie. Again on the 3d July 1745, James Gordon, late of Grange, parish of Penninghame, and Grizell Gordon, his spouse, had sasine in liferent of the land commonly called the Boreland (Bordland), or Mains of Balmaghie, &c.

John M'Ghie of Balmaghie appears to have had a son named Alexander. He married Grizell, only daughter of James Gordon, second son of Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, and had an only daughter Grizell, who married Captain James Anderson, marines, and left no issue. Alexander married during the lifetime of his father, as we find on the 18th January 1746, that Grizell M'Ghie, lawful daughter to Alexander M'Ghie, younger of Balmaghie, and the daughters procreate or to be procreate of that marriage existing at the dissolution thereof, and failing of them to the Hon. James Gordon in Boreland of Balmaghie, lawful son of the deceased Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, had sasine of an annual rent of five hundred merks, furth of the lands of Balmaghie, &c.

Alexander M'Ghie died in the lifetime of his father, and his wife about 1780.

The next who succeeded to the property was William M'Ghie, merchant in Edinburgh, who is styled of Balmaghie,

and had sasine of the land of Over and Nether Colmondudzell (Campdouglass), Barnboard, Glentow, Drumlane, and Boreland (Bordland), Neuck, &c., on the 21st December 1752. He married Eleanora M'Dowall, but of her family we learn nothing. On the 6th May 1761, she with her husband had sasine of the lands of Balmaghie.

William M'Ghie appears to have been the last of the name in possession.

According to Nesbit, the armorial bearings of the M'Ghies were: Sable, three leopards heads argent. M'Ghie of Balmaghie made them, "or."

In 1786 the estate was sold to Thomas Gordon. We find him in 1799 as the owner. The farms then were Boreland (Bordland), Barnboard, Glentoo, Drumlane, Glenlochar, Greoghs, and Campdudzell. Thomas Gordon married —, daughter of — Dempster, but the family to which he belonged we do not ascertain. He had issue—

James Murray, born 1782.

John Dempster Webster. He married a daughter of General Pollock, E. I. Co.'s Service, and had issue two sons and one daughter, whose names we do not know.

Thomas William, a lieut.-colonel, Scots Fusilier Guards. He died unmarried.

George, died unmarried.

We are not quite sure if the seniority of each is properly given, but James Murray Gordon succeeded his father. He entered the navy and rose to be a rear-admiral. He married, in 1810, Sarah Almeria, daughter of Archdeacon Caulfield, and relict of Captain Charlton, East India Co.'s Maritime Service. She died in 1821, leaving issue—

Thomas Dempster.

James Caulfield, lieutenant 92d Highlanders, born in 1817, and died in 1841.

Almeria Caulfield.

Geraldine Caulfield, married to Thomas Hanynton, junior.

Thomas Dempster Gordon, born in 1811, succeeded his father. The date we have not got, but it was subsequent to 1855.

The armorial bearings are:—

Arms—Azure, three boars' heads, erased, or.

Crest—A demi-savage, wreathed about the head and loins with laurel, proper.

Motto—Dread God.

The property was sold in 1868 to Graham, eldest son of the late Graham Hutchison, merchant, Glasgow, and of Craigton, Lanarkshire, by Annette Mary, daughter of Archibald Crawford, W.S., Edinburgh.

Graham Hutchison was born in 1848, and married, in 1873, Florence, youngest daughter of Major George Graham, Registrar General of Births, &c., London, and brother of the late Sir James Graham, Bart., of Netherby, Cumberland.

The farms comprising the estate now are Barnboard, Glentoo, Campdouglass, Creochs, Drumlane, Nook, Barend, Glenloch, Boreland (Bordland), Balmaghie, and Glentoo Mill, &c. The house has been added to at various periods, bearing different dates. It stands west of the river Dee, and is surrounded by timber of ancient growth.

The proprietor was patron of the Church and parish.

The river Dee marches with the lands for three miles.

The derivation of Balmaghie we have already entered on. Barnboard is a corruption, as appears to us, so great that we can make nothing of it, unless it be a Gaelic and Norse compound *bar-bordi*, the first being a hill or summit, and the latter a border. Glentoo, spelled Glentow by Pont, we think is a corruption of the Gaelic *gleann tuath*, the north glen. Creochs, spelled *Kreyoch* by Pont, may either be from *crioch*, a boundary, or *cruach*, a hill. Drumlane seems to be also from the Gaelic *druim*, a hill or ridge, and *lann*, an enclosure or house, giving the enclosure or house on the hill. Barend may be from the Gaelic *bar-aen* or an (from the Swedish), meaning the hill at the river or burn.\* Glenloch appears to us to be from the Gaelic

\* The small stream called Barend Lane runs through the land to Glentoo Loch. Lane is Scottish for a calm, running, smooth burn, stated by Jamieson to be from the Norse *lon*, incessantly. We should think it to be from *logu* in that language, for calm, tranquil.

words *gleann-locha*, meaning the glen at the loch or lochs. Boreland, properly Bordland, will be found fully entered on in our Historical Sketch, vol. ii.

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THREAVE ISLE AND CASTLE.

This celebrated isle was first occupied by early settlers, who are believed to have had a building thereon, and afterwards by the Lords of Galloway, commencing with Fergus about 1139, who on the site of the ancient building erected another. The isle comprises, as stated, about twenty acres, formed by the Dee, and is ten miles above the estuary of that river. It has been supposed that the name is from the Cymric *tre*, usually a dwelling or head dwelling of a tribe, and *avon*, water. Thus Tre-avon, or afn, both signifying water, but dropping the final *n* by gradual corruption. The name of Threave is, however, also to be found in Wigtonshire, in the parish of Penninghame, without being surrounded by water. Threave, also spelt Thraif, Thrave, and Threive, is a word taken from the Danish *traver*, or the Swedish *trafwe*, both of which relate to bundles (twenty or thirty sheaves) of corn.

Adjacent is the farm of Threavemains or Thrieve Grange; and as Grange (in Gaelic, *grainnse*) means the buildings pertaining to a corn farm, it is rather confirmatory of what we give from the Danish, &c. In Gaelic Threave is found as *treabh*, with the same meaning, the quantity of corn being two cocks of twelve sheaves each. It is probable that the isle had its name from the farm.

As we have shown in our Historical Sketches, the ancient Lords of Galloway, so called and considered, have had an early standing given to them which did not exist, the district having been entirely under the Gael, Cymric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and then Norse rule, until united to the Kingdom of Scotland. The first lord or governor of Galloway known was Fergus, a courtier of King David I. The origin (so far as

known) of Fergus is given in our Historical Sketch, vol. ii., but he died in 1161, and as Alan, the last of the line, died in 1234, they did not rule as lords for one hundred years. However, one of the four built a fortalice on this island, and it was the particular residence of Alan. We learn nothing more of it until we come to the family of Douglas. It has been assumed, from the subsequent rise and power of this family, that "The Douglas" was a chief of high rank, possessing large estates in the county of Lanark, in the time of William the Lion. Being a chief, and large estates stated to have been possessed at that period, we do not credit; they appear only to have then sprung into existence as a family in Scotland, ultimately rising to gigantic power for subjects, which caused their ruin. Their origin is still in obscurity. Various conjectures have been started. The most remarkable is the account written by one,\* who gave as his reason for writing on the subject, "The many favours the Duke of Queensberry was pleased to heap upon me, suggested to me this method of deserving them." The author is thus honest, and we have in his account a specimen of the extravagance of depiction in the histories of many other families written under similar circumstances. He gives a Spanish origin to the house of Douglas. It is to the effect that the ancient city of Brigantia, founded by Gathelus, is now called Compostella, or St Jago, in the Kingdom of Galicia; that Sayas, built by Sayas, the first of the Brigantes, is now called Segura; that the Brigantes gave seven kings to Scotland,—viz., Caractacus, Corbredus, Galdi, Luctacus, Galdi II., Mogallus, and Conarus; that the descent of the house of Brigantes or Douglas can be deduced for above three thousand years from the noble and illustrious Sayas, its founder, with a further deduction from Pharaoh, who pursued Moses, and was drowned in the Red Sea; that the original stock still continues in Spain, and never assumed the names of Scoti, Brigantes, or Douglas, but retained the original name of their founder, Sayas, only changing the S

\* Pedro Pineda's "Synopsis of the Genealogy of the Brigantes or Douglas," published in London, 1754.

into Z and writing their name Zayas. Such is the history given by Pedro Pineda, and all we can say is that if ever any one deserved advancement from a patron in power, he did so,—that is, if not over-shooting the mark. That it is fabulous we need scarcely state here.

Another account is that Archibald the Fleming found in Domesday Book as a proprietor in Devonshire and Cornwall, was the father of Freskin the Fleming in Morayshire, who had two sons, William and Hugh. The first is considered to have been the progenitor of the Sutherlands and Murrays, &c. ; and Hugh, the youngest, with no son to be traced, was yet the father of Freskin of Moray or of Kerdale, and William de Douglas, by whom the surname of Douglas was first assumed. We have only to state that an Archibald le Fleming located in Devonshire, &c., and hence made the ancestor of the Douglasses in Scotland, results in nothing, as there was no surname, and therefore not the slightest proof, for the Flemings were numerous in England as traders, &c., as well as in Scotland. To distinguish descent from such a source is only forced where attempted, as it will not bear investigation. If it can be shown as a surname, even although the links cannot be traced, the difficulty is got over ; but as it at present stands, the origin of the Douglasses beyond being Flemish cannot be cleared up.

That the Douglasses were of Flemish extraction seems clear, and as the Flemings who came to Scotland in early times were principally traders, their descent may be traced to the same source. It is well known that the Flemings settled in Scotland in considerable numbers, some obtaining lands from the king as they knew how to cultivate them. The Flemings, however, could also fight, and well, as shown at Berwick, which they held as a trading town and port. There were three roads to position in early times—force of arms, the force of church influence, and the force of money, as at present. We value those whose ancestors come under the first designation ; the cowl and purse influence must be viewed as a suspicious road to



advancement in early times. There is little doubt that if a trader, the ancestor of the Douglasses, early ingratiated himself with the church, and the after success of this powerful family dates from that period. The first notice found is that Arnald, abbot of Kelso, between 1147 and 1160, granted some lands on Douglas Water, in Lanarkshire, to "Theobaldo Flamatico" (Theobald the Fleming) and his heirs—"Nostram terram super Dunllglas, de surso de Polnele, usque ad aquam de Duglas."\* It is further stated that he was the father of William, who first assumed the name of Duglas, and that he witnessed several charters between 1170 and 1190—one a grant to the monks of Arbroath by Thomas, the son of Tankard, a Fleming who settled in Clydesdale. We have given some of these extracts from Douglas in his Peerage, and will continue to follow him where necessary, and when it can be done with certainty: but our course is an independent one, and we find it necessary to search for ourselves.

The late Professor Cosmo Innes, in his "Sketches of Early Scottish History," considers that Theobaldus the Fleming having been the ancestor of the Douglasses is a mistake, as the lands granted by Arnold, abbot of Kelso, to Theobald, though on the Douglas Water, do not seem to have been a part of the territory of the Douglasses of the twelfth century, and that there is no proof of William Douglas being the descendant of the Fleming, who he states settled on the opposite side of the valley. This location, to our mind, brings their descent too close to the point believed to be upset, by there being no proof. In our opinion there are few things, if any, in early history that could be legally proved. We know how little dependence is to be placed on early charters, and still less in much that has been transmitted by our historians. The Professor ends in the usual refuge, that probably the first Douglas drew his origin from some Norman or Anglo-Saxon colonist.

\* In Cleasby and Vigfusson's Dictionary, the word Dug-lauss is found in the Norse, and means in English "good for nothing." Probably the land may at one time have been so considered.

William Douglas, the first of the name, married, as stated, a sister of Friskin de Kerdale, in Morayshire. Now the first Freskine was a Fleming, who settled in Scotland in the reign of King David I., between 1122 and 1153, and obtained lands in Linlithgow and Morayshires. William Douglas had issue—

Erkenbald or Archibald.

Bricius, who entered the church, and was prior of Lesmahago. He afterwards became bishop of Moray in 1203.

Alexander, sheriff of Elgin.

Henry, canon of Moray.

Hugo, canon of Moray.

Friskinus, parson of Douglas.

Margaret, married to Hervey Keith, Great Marischal of Scotland.

What an array of churchmen we have here ! The first successful advance of the family, we feel satisfied, arose from their early connection with the church, culminating with Bricius, bishop of Moray,\* who, as stated, provided for his four younger brothers. Such was the key to success to many in early times, and Douglas saw it.

It is stated that Archibald succeeded to the lands of Douglas, and greatly increased the property by his marriage with Margaret, the eldest of two daughters, and heirs of Sir John Craufurd of Craufurd.

At the beginning of the thirteenth century, Malcolm, Earl of Fife, granted to Archibald of Douglas the lands of Levingston and Hirdmanston, both previously owned by William of Kilmaron, which King Alexander II. confirmed by charter prior to 1226. As Professor Innes properly mentions, there is no previous charter evidence in connection with grants to this family. Archibald Douglas had issue—

William.

Andrew,† ancestor of the Earls of Morton.

\* Since writing this, we have found the following passage in Professor Cosmo Innes's "Sketches of Early Scottish History," which agrees with our conclusion :—"Bricius, Bishop of Moray (he was a son of the family of Douglas, and the first who raised into importance that afterwards illustrious house)."

† The main line ended on the death of James, third Earl of Morton, in 1553. They were first styled of Dalkeith, which several generations owned, and where they resided. The titles of Lord Aberdour and Earl

He died prior to the 18th July 1240, and was succeeded by his son William. Professor Innes states that there is no proof that William was the son of Archibald, or Andrew and he brothers, the fact only resting upon their occurrence together as witnesses to a charter in favour of the monks of Dunfermline, where they are entered as Dominus Willelmus et Andrea de Dufglas. This of course is a lawyer's point of view, which if carried out would destroy the history and descent of nearly every, indeed every family known in times past. We refer to those of ancient standing. In the early times, when surnames were rare, there is no reason to doubt that those bearing the same patronymic were of one family, although legal proof does not exist. The Professor refers further to this subject, for, besides what we have given about William and Andrew, he also questions that Sir James, who had charters of Kincavell and Caldor-Cler, and took his style from Lothian-de-Laudonia, and who died about 1320, was the son of that William who was undoubtedly the son and heir of Andrew.

In "The Lennox," book of, we find a charter, the date of which was about 1272, conveying the resignation by Simon Crok, in the hands of Malcolm, fourth Earl of Lennox, of the lands of Brengrouchan, &c., and two of the witnesses were Willelmo de Douglas, et Freskino de Douglas, et aliis. Freskino could scarcely have been the parson of Duglas, already mentioned. He may have been a nephew.

William Douglas was the first who began the dangerous game of intrigue, having attached himself to the party of King Henry III. of England in Scotland. He was, however, fully alive to the value of church influence, and kept up the family connection with the Abbots of Kelso, with

of Morton were granted in 1457-8. In 1588, Sir William Douglas of Lochlaven, the descendant of a remote branch of the family, succeeded, and is the ancestor of the present Earl of Morton. It is stated, however, that there are other families of the name of Douglas more directly descended from the main stock extinct.

Dalkeith is now owned by the Duke of Buccleuch.

whom their charters appear to have been deposited, and this confirms more and more our opinion that the first of the family was a Flemish Berwick burgher and trader, Kelso being only twenty-four miles distant. William Douglas married Marjory, sister of Hugh, Lord Abernethy, according to Douglas in his peerage, but Hume of Godscroft, as quoted by Innes, states that it was Hugh, the son of William Douglas, who married in 1259 Marjory, sister of Hugh of Abernethie. This, as will be seen, must be correct. William Douglas withdrew all his charters from the custody of the Abbot of Kelso, to whom he gave an acknowledgment for the same. Like so many others who were not true to their country at this eventful time, he swore fealty to King Edward I., in the chapel of Thurston, East Lothian, on the 5th July 1291. He was the first of the family who displayed that turbulent spirit which covered his descendants with glory in the field of battle, but ultimately brought them to ruin. William Douglas quarrelled with his mother, and refused to give her her dowry, until compelled to do so by the Justiciaries of Scotland, with one hundred and forty merks for damages. He next seized the king's officers who went to Douglas to execute the order. For this he was imprisoned in 1293. He was, however, taken into favour, and appointed Governor of Berwick Castle. It will be observed that Berwick seems to have been clung to, so to write, which we again attribute to it having been their starting point in Scotland. He was governor of the castle when taken by Edward the First, on the 30th March 1296. He evidently was lax in principles, for he renewed his oath to King Edward at Edinburgh the same year. Then after doing this he joined the immortal Sir William Wallace, the real deliverer of Scotland, in May 1297, on which it is said his estate was invaded by Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, and his wife and children carried off. He again submitted to King Edward of England, on the 9th July 1297, was sent to England, and died in York Castle in 1302. He was twice married, first to a daughter of William de Keth, and had issue—

James,  
Hugh.  
Archibald.

He appears to have married secondly Eleanor, relict of William Ferrers of Groby, county of Leicester, a younger son of William, Earl of Derby. He was a descendant of Helena, daughter of Alan of Galloway, the wife of Roger de Quincey. She was woo'd in a very unceremonious manner, having been seized when going to Tranent, East Lothian, to obtain her dowry of the lands which by her husband belonged to her. For this William Douglas got into trouble with King Edward, who seized on all his effects. In 1290-91, it was, however, put right, and in consideration of a fine of £100, the king allowed him the benefit of her marriage. As already stated, he died in York Castle in 1302, and was succeeded by his son—

James.

He was called the "good Sir James." When his father was sent to England, he was sent to France by his uncle, Robert de Keth, and returned in 1303. He joined the standard of Robert the Bruce in 1306, and became a staunch supporter. On the 19th March 1306-7, he surprised the English who had possession of Douglas Castle in Lanarkshire, and as the usual term is, put them to the sword. On the 7th March 1312-13, he took Roxburgh Castle, and on the 23d June 1314, was present at the battle of Bannockburn, and is stated to have commanded the centre of the Scottish army. On this occasion he was made a knight banneret by Robert the Bruce, under the royal standard. While glorying in this noble victory, which secured the independence of Scotland, it should never be forgotten that but for the immortal Sir William Wallace, and his few gallant compatriots, whose names also should be immortal, this great and decisive battle, in all probability would never have been fought, as it was the example of Wallace which aroused Robert the Bruce, and had it not been for the first-named long before the taking up of arms

by the latter, the whole country would have been helplessly in the power of King Edward the First of England. Besides, it must also be borne in mind that Wallace and his companions in arms had King Edward the First, a great warrior, to oppose, with a distracted country to support them. Bruce, on the other hand, had King Edward the Second, a weak monarch, as his antagonist, and the church, all-powerful in Scotland, in his favour, which support was the real means of placing him on the throne. These facts are never to be overlooked, as the services of Wallace and his brave companions are apt in some degree to be forgotten by the results obtained by Bruce, and those whom the church got to support him.

Douglas was also made warden of the marches. The compartment of a wreath of stakes, it is said, was added to his armorial bearings in commemoration of his having thus secured a body of English in Jedburgh forest.

As is known to all readers of history, King Robert the Bruce, on his death-bed in 1329, asked Sir James Douglas to take his heart to Jerusalem. For this object King Edward III. granted a passport, dated 1st September of the same year, but Douglas did not sail until June 1330. He, however, landed in Spain on his way, and fell fighting against the Saracens. His body, and Bruce's heart were reconveyed to Scotland. The king's heart was deposited at Melrose, and Douglas's body was buried at Douglas.

Sir James Douglas did not omit to take advantage of the position he had gained with Robert the Bruce, for he obtained numerous grants of land, amongst which may be named—Cockburn, in Berwickshire; Bedrule, in Teviotdale; Kirkmichael, in Lanarkshire; Stabilgortoun, in Eskdale; Jedworth; Polbathy, in Annandale; Lauder; forests of Selkirk, Ettrick, and Traquair; Powuchie, in Annandale; Sonderland, in the barony of Hawick; and what we have most to do with, the lands of Botil (Buittle), in Galloway. This is a very good example of the seizure of lands perpetrated in the reigns of Robert the Bruce, and his son, King David the Second. We hear of no previous proprietors, but

all had their owners, who if not strong enough to resist, were driven out of their patrimonial inheritances through court or church influence.

Sir James Douglas was unmarried, but he had two illegitimate children—

William.  
Archibald.

The first is found styled of Liddisdale. He was present at the attack on Annan in December 1332, when Edward Baliol was put to flight. He was appointed warden of the West Marches, but was taken prisoner in March 1332-3 near Lochmaben. For two years he was kept a prisoner. In April 1335, he returned to Scotland, and excepting Roxburgh Castle, expelled the English from Teviotdale. One of the stains on his character was the cruel murder of Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie in 1342. He was appointed Sheriff of Teviotdale, and keeper of Roxburgh Castle. He was one of those who accompanied David II. into England, and was along with the king, taken prisoner at the battle of Durham. He was in captivity for six years, and at last obtained his liberty in a most ignoble manner, by giving an indenture, dated 17th July 1352, to King Edward the Third, to serve him against all parties, his own country not excepted, with a free entry for the English through his lands. For this traitorous concession he obtained his liberty, along with Liddisdale, and other lands with Hermitage Castle.\* Hunting in Ettrick forest in August 1353, he was slain by order of Sir William Douglas, his father's nephew, and his own godson. He left no issue. His younger brother Archibald, was at the battle of Halidon in 1333, and taken prisoner, but effected his escape. He is also said to have accompanied Sir William (first Earl of Douglas) into France, and made prisoner by the English at the battle of Poitiers, 19th September 1356. Ultimately, he is stated to have settled near Bordeaux, France, and was the progenitor of

\* These lands and Castle previously belonged to the Soulis family.

several families bearing the name in that country. This settlement, however, could only have been temporary, for in 1369, he was appointed Lord of Galloway, and although illegitimate, in 1388 he succeeded to the Earldom of Douglas. He was known as the Grim. We must now go back to

Hugh,

next brother to Sir James Douglas, killed in Spain. He succeeded, but his name is obscure. He gave a charter of resignation, dated 26th May 1342, in favour of William, son of his younger brother, Archibald, of the lands of Douglasdale, Carmichael, the forest of Selkirk, Lauderdale, Bethonull, Eskdale, Stabilgortoun, and Botil in Galloway.

When Hugh died, we do not find stated, but he was succeeded by his younger brother

Archibald.

In 1324, he had charters from Robert the Bruce, of the lands of Rattray, Ormond and Cairnglass in Buchan—also of the lands of Marbottil, and of Kirkanders, Dumfriesshire, which belonged to Sir John Wake, and Sir John Soulis. He was a supporter of David II., and obtained from him a charter of the Earldom of Galloway. His son William went on an expedition to Ireland, to punish the Irish for piracies on the coast of Galloway. He invaded England in March 1333, and the same year became Regent of Scotland. He was mortally wounded at Halidon, and taken prisoner. He married Dornagilla, daughter of John Comyn of Badenoch by Marjory, sister of John Baliol, who attempted to be king of Scotland. He had issue,

John, who died abroad.

William.

Eleanora. She appears to have been a female bluebeard. She married first, Alexander Bruce, Earl of Carrick, who was killed at Halidon hill in 1333. Secondly, to James Sandilands of Calder; thirdly, to William Towers of Dalry; fourthly, to Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum; and fifthly, in 1376, to Sir Patrick Hepburn of Hales. About issue we do not enter.



Archibald having died in 1333, he was succeeded by his second surviving son, William, who also succeeded to the estates on his uncle Hugh's resignation of the lands, dated 26th May 1342. He obtained a charter of the same from King David II. Educated in France, he returned to Scotland in 1346. He expelled the English from Duglasdale, &c., and was also engaged with others in the negotiations with King Edward III. for the release of King David II. In August 1353, he waylaid his godfather, Sir William Douglas of Liddisdale, who was slain (see account already given). In 1356, he attacked part of King Edward the Third's army on the borders of Ettrick Forest, and slew many. After this he went on a pilgrimage, and in passing through France, offered his aid to King John, going to attack the Black Prince. At Poictiers he was wounded. He was one of the eight who were to place themselves in the power of the English when King David II. was released. For his services to King David, he obtained a charter in 1356-7, creating him Earl of Douglas; and also charters of Strathurd, Logy, Strabran, and the Forest of Brenan in Perthshire, &c., &c.

There is a charter in Robertson's Index from David II. It is "Archibaldo de Douglas, Militi, Omnium Regis terrarum Gallovidie inter aquam de Creth et aquam de Nyth, sicut Edwardus de Bruys Regis avunculus eas possedit, 18 Sept. a reg. 40 = 1369." There was also a charter from Robert II. for hospitals founded by Archibald Douglas in Cross-michael and Troqueer parishes. He commanded the Scottish troops that defeated Musgrave, governor of Berwick, near Melrose in 1378. In 1380, he invaded England, and burnt Penrith, &c. He married Margaret Marr, daughter of David, styled the twelfth Earl. In her right he became Earl of Mar, but they were afterwards divorced. They had issue,

James.

Isabel. She married Malcolm Drummond of Cargill (brother of Annabella, queen of Robert III.), who died in 1403. Secondly, Alexander Stewart, illegitimate son of Alexander, Earl of Buchan. On

the death of her brother James, second Earl of Douglas, in 1388, she inherited the Earldom of Mar, which she resigned to her husband, Alexander Stewart in 1404. She died in 1419, without issue.

William, first Earl of Douglas, married secondly, Margaret, eldest daughter of Patrick, ninth Earl of Dunbar and March. Of this marriage, however, there is no certain evidence, and no issue. He married thirdly, Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus, eldest daughter of Thomas, second Earl (Stewart line), and had issue,

George, Earl of Angus.\*

William, first Earl of Douglas, died in 1384, and was

\* As will be seen in our Historical Sketch, vol. ii., this title ended with the Anglo-Norman family, de Umfraville, in A.D. 1243, having been forfeited. It was then given to a Stewart, and passed by marriage to the Douglas family as now shown. This new line ended as regards direct descent, with Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, in 1588. It then passed to Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, descended from Sir William Douglas, second son of Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus. Sir William became ninth Earl. His grandson, the eleventh Earl, was created Marquis of Douglas in 1633. He was twice married. His eldest son Archibald was Earl of Angus; he predeceased his father, and his son James succeeded as second Earl of Douglas in 1660. In 1689, his eldest son raised a regiment (now 26th Regiment Cameronians) of 1800 men in one day. He fell in action at Steinkirk in 1692. Archibald, the third son of James, succeeded as third Marquis of Douglas, and was created Duke of Douglas in 1703. He died in 1761 without issue, when the dukedom became extinct. His sister Jane had married secretly, when forty-eight years of age, Colonel, afterwards Sir John Stuart, Bart. of Grandtully, Perthshire, and in Paris three years afterwards, had twin sons. On the demise of the Duke, her eldest and only surviving son assumed the name of Douglas, and claimed the estates, which, after much litigation, were settled in his favour. In 1790, he was created Lord Douglas of Douglas. He married and had several children, the only survivor in 1857 when Lord Douglas, his last son died, was his daughter Jane-Margaret, who had married Lord Montagu, second son of Henry, Duke of Buccleuch. She succeeded to the estates, and at her death, her eldest daughter, the late Countess of Home, inherited them. Her eldest son was created (1875) Lord Douglas of Douglas, and thus both estates, name, and title have gone to a distinct family.

The first Marquis of Douglas had by his second marriage, William, and other children. William was created Earl of Selkirk. He married Anne, daughter and heir of James, first Duke of Hamilton, and in her right he was created Duke of Hamilton in 1660. At the death of the Duke of Douglas, the Duke of Hamilton became Marquis of Douglas and Earl of Angus. The present Duke is the chief of the name of Douglas, and in possession of the above titles.

buried at Melrose. His son James succeeded as second Earl of Douglas, and also of Mar. He was knighted by his father on the field of battle near Melrose in 1378. His succession to the title is dated 21st September 1384. He was one of those who received from King Charles VI. of France, a sum of money, &c., from John de Vienne, Admiral of France. His share was 7,500 livres. A full extract from the original of this interesting document, dated 16th November 1385, is given under Craggleton, parish of Sorby, Vol. I., to which we refer those of our readers who may feel interested. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of King Robert II. (first of Stewart line), and had issue, a son, who died in infancy. On the 19th August 1388, he was on a raid into England, and in an encounter with Henry Percy (Hotspur) at Otterburn, near Newcastle, took his pennon. This Percy determined to recover, and on the same night made an attack under darkness at Otterburn, in company with his brother, Ralph Percy. The Scots were again victorious, and Henry Percy taken prisoner, but with the loss of their leader, James, Earl of Douglas, who fell fighting. Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, an illegitimate son of Sir James, called the Good, then obtained the Earldom of Douglas through the weakness of Robert II. This succession is a very good exposition of the times, as Archibald was only an illegitimate son\* of the uncle of the first Earl, but had he been the issue of the first earl, the law, as afterwards established, would have excluded him. The succession, therefore, of Archibald Douglas, an illegitimate son, shows the rapid power to which he had risen. The real heir to the title was George, Earl of Angus, son of William, first Earl of Douglas. However, right in these days was of little avail without might, at Court or in the Church.

On the 18th September 1369, King David the Second had

\* He is called by Knighton, "filius Jacobi Douglas ejus" (*i.e.* ejusdem), or "James Douglas of Douglas."

bestowed on Archibald the Lordship of Galloway, to be held by him and his heirs for ever. As we have already mentioned in its proper place, he was at the battle of Poitiers, where he was taken prisoner, but effected his escape. He afterwards rose to great power and eminence. We gave the date when he was appointed Lord of Galloway, and again by charter dated 8th February 1371-2, which was confirmed by King Robert the Second on the 7th October 1372. He built the fortalice called Threave Castle, on the same spot on the isle in the river Dee where it is stated the Fergus line of Lords of Galloway had a fortlet. He was called the "Grim." He is described as having surpassed all Scotsmen of his age in wisdom, prowess, hardy enterprise, acquisitions, and wealth. The having surpassed all Scotsmen requires to be qualified, with the belief, on our part, that good fortune favoured the family so far, which to other families was denied. We have no faith in the extravagant eulogiums bestowed on not a few individuals mentioned in history. That Archibald Douglas was a brave warrior, with a keen eye to lands not his own, we cordially believe. His soubriquet of "Grim" makes him well known in history, besides being the first of his name as Lord of Galloway. On the 2d June 1372, King Robert the Second confirmed a charter of Archibald de Douglas, Lord of Galloway, founding an hospital for poor persons and a chapel for the weak and infirm, in the house which Edward, brother of King Robert I., had caused to be built within the monastery of Holywood, Dumfriesshire, endowing it with the lands of Corsmychell (Crossmichael) and Trequere (Troqueer). He also received from King Charles VI. of France through John de Vienne, Admiral of France, five thousand five hundred livres. (See what is mentioned under James, second Earl of Douglas).

Archibald the Grim, third Earl of Douglas, was guarantee of a truce with the English on the 16th July 1390. He and his son-in-law, the Duke of Rothesay, defended the Castle of Edinburgh against Henry IV. in August 1400. He had the sagacity to show high reverence for the ecclesi-

astical order, the key to advancement, and which doubtless was the cause of his. He married Jean or Johanna, daughter and heiress of Thomas Murray, Lord of Bothwell, and assumed the three stars, the cognizance of the Morays, into his arms, which were previously argent, a chief azure. He had issue—

Archibald.

James.

Marjory, married at Bothwell, in February 1400, David, Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Scotland.

Mary, or Eleanor, married to Sir Alexander Frazer of Philorth.

Archibald, Earl of Douglas, first of his family as Lord of Galloway, died at Threave Castle on the 3d February 1401, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Archibald, as fourth Earl of Douglas. He followed in the footsteps of his father. He was subsequently concerned with the Duke of Albany in the imprisonment of his brother-in-law David, Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Scotland, who was starved to death in the Castle of Falkland, Fifeshire. For this atrocious crime, a remission under the great seal was granted on the 20th May 1402, but in terms so ample, as actually proved their guilt, while at the same time the death of the prince is stated to have happened through divine providence, and not otherwise. The earl commanded the Scots at the battle of Homildon, Northumberland, on the 14th September 1402, where he was defeated by Henry Percy (with whom was the Earl of March), and wounded in five places, lost an eye, and taken prisoner. He afterwards joined the Percies in the following year when they rebelled against Henry IV. He accompanied them to the battle of Shrewsbury, sought out, and felled the English king to the ground, who, however, was rescued. Henry Percy (Hotspur) was killed, and his followers, discouraged, fled. Douglas had to do the same, but his horse stumbled and fell, when he was wounded and again taken prisoner. Shakespere, in his play "Henry IV," mentions Douglas, and what is understood to have occurred. He was not, however, dismissed "ransomless and free," as given by the poet. In 1407 he was ransomed for 1000

marks, with hostages, and allowed to revisit Scotland. On the resignation of George, Earl of March, and George Dunbar, his son, he had, in 1409, a charter of the lordship of Annandale. In 1411 he sailed to Flanders, but soon returned. In 1415 he invaded England and burned Penrith. In 1417 he commanded the army raised to invest Roxburgh, and in 1420 entered England and burned Alnwick. The next year King Henry V. invited Douglas to York, and engaged him in his service with two hundred horse and the same number of infantry, upon Henry's allowing him £200 yearly. Here again the old mercenary spirit comes out. Brave in the field of battle, and bold in politics, the Douglases were not trustworthy. They never were thoroughly upright. His engagement, however, with Henry was of short duration, for the king died in 1422. Charles VII of France then offered him the Duchy of Touraine if he would give his services. The engagement was signed at Glasgow on the 26th October 1423, by which he swore perpetually to observe the ancient alliance between France and Scotland. The French king must have been very credulous. Douglas arrived in France in 1424, and on the 19th April had a gift to himself and direct male heirs of the Duchy, with the appointment of lieutenant-general of the French forces. The position the Douglases had reached is fully told by this advancement in France. He fell fighting at Verneuil, in Normandy, on the 17th August following, through the rashness of the French general, and was interred in the Church of St Gratian at Tours. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of King Robert III. She survived him, and had a charter dated 3rd May 1426, of the liferent of the lordship of Galloway.\* They had issue—

Archibald.

Margaret, married to William, third Earl of Orkney, and had issue.

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\* The date of her death is not known. She was buried in Lincluden Church, where a tomb was erected to her memory. Sir A. Agnew states that she died about 1440; and as his family owe their prosperity to her, the authority may be considered reliable.

Elizabeth, married to John, Earl of Buchan, Constable of France, killed at Vernuill, and had issue one daughter.

Archibald succeeded his father as fifth Earl of Douglas, and second Duke of Touraine. In his father's lifetime he had the title of Earl of Wigton. In 1420 he accompanied the Earl of Buchan and the Scottish auxiliaries into France. He distinguished himself at the battle of Baugé in 1421, and had the lordship of Longueville conferred on him by King Charles VII. He returned to Scotland in 1422, and subsequently was employed as one of the ambassadors to England to adjust the ransom of King James I. He had a charter to himself and wife Euphemia of the barony of Bothwell, dated 26th April 1425. In May 1431 he was imprisoned for some intrigues with England, but released in September following. He then obtained permission to remove to France to take possession of the duchy, which the King granted. On the death of King James I., in 1437, he returned to Scotland, and was elected one of the council of the regency, and in the next year held the high office of lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and summoned a parliament in November 1438. The following year, on the 26th June, he died of a malignant fever at Restalrig, near Edinburgh, in St Bride's Church, and was buried at Douglas. Over his tomb the following inscription was placed:—"Hic jacet Dominus Archibaldus Douglas, Dux Turoniae, Comes de Douglas et Longueville, Dominus Gallovidiæ, et Wigton, et Annandis, Locum tenens Regis Scotiæ. Obiit 26 die Mensis Junii, Anno Domini Millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo octavo." He married Matilda Lindsay, eldest daughter of David, first Earl of Crawford, but had no issue. Secondly, to Euphemia Graham, eldest daughter of Sir Patrick Graham, and Euphemia, Countess of Strathern, and by her (who married, secondly, in 1440, James, first Lord Hamilton) had issue—

William.

David.

Margaret, known as the "Fair Maid of Galloway," of whom more hereafter.

William appears to have been in the sixteenth year of his age when he succeeded his father, and his youth in a measure accounts for his vanity and want of common sense. The Duchy of Touraine which he held in France, caused him to entertain the idea that he was a foreign prince, and independent of the King of Scotland and the laws of his country. With abundance of wealth, he truly assumed the sovereign—in fact more so than many could do—for he had a constant body-guard or retinue of one thousand horse. His vanity was so great that he assumed the power of creating knights, and even held courts in imitation of Parliament. Of course such proceedings, however much they may only have arisen from a weak and badly-balanced mind, could not long pass unpunished; but this was not the ground for the abominable crime of the cunning Crichton, aided by Livingstone and others, in the murder of the two boys, for they were little more. The motive on the part of Crichton, &c., was old revenge, and therefore the more detestable. It was in the year 1440 the Earl, with his brother David, and their friend Malcolm Fleming of Biggar (Cumbernauld) were inveigled to an entertainment in Edinburgh Castle, and beheaded there, the two brothers on the 24th, and Fleming on the 27th November of that year. The entertainment was given in one of the rooms of the old palace, where the crown-room stands. The dates on the frontage of the present buildings are subsequent, but a large room which once had a handsome fire-place, for long occupied as the armourers' workshop, and latterly turned into the regimental canteen, it is not improbable might have been the room in question. There is one large window overlooking the Grassmarket, and on the same side of the room there is, or used to be, a door which led into a vault, which, as generally believed by those acquainted with the Castle, led to a secret way out of the fortress into the town, or, as usually stated, to Holyrood Palace. Whether such a passage ever existed it is impossible to say. When a boy we have tried to explore it for amusement, but were always glad to retreat. We rather question it being more than a vault.



As all who have visited Edinburgh Castle know, the ancient chapel erected by Queen Margaret is on the Bomb Battery, where Mons Meg now rests. Underneath this is the Argyle Battery, and under this battery, at the Sally-port end, is a large vaulted chamber called the King's Kitchen. It has all the appearance of such use, but the distance from the palace buildings in the Square makes us dubious as to the exact situation of the room in which the Douglasses were betrayed. The King's Kitchen is unknown to the public, not being shown.

Before closing this subject, which is rather extraneous, we have to mention that, in 1836, when alterations were being made in the present Crown-room, in the centre of the thick wall a coffin was found containing the remains of an infant. The materials were of the finest description, but when exposed to the air all crumbled into small pieces, and every clue was lost. That the child was of high position was clear. The impression conveyed was that of a dark deed. Although but a boy at the time, we remember the circumstances well, and obtained a portion of the remains of the coffin, &c., having a small collection of curiosities.\*

To return to the Douglas history, the dukedom of Touraine then reverted to the King of France, and the earldom of Douglas to his granduncle

James,

seventh Earl, second son of Archibald, third Earl, the illegitimate son of the good Sir James. His father was called "the Grim," and this his second son, "the Gross," from his corpulency. He is described as a quiet and peaceable man. He was created Earl of Avendale and Lord of Bal-

\* The best account of Edinburgh Castle to be found is by the late Captain M'Kerlie, for long the principal Ordnance storekeeper in Scotland, and therefore with free access at the Castle and elsewhere to pursue such investigations as he required. It is still in MS., and in the possession of his family. In addition to the Castle, it also embraces explanations and plans of the battle-fields during the Wars of the Independence. It was highly reported on by that gifted scholar the late Joseph Cauvin, LL.D., Ph.D., &c., for several years literary adviser to Longmans & Co., the well-known publishers, London.

veny in 1437. He had grants of lands in various parts. He enjoyed the Earldom of Douglas for about two and a-half years only, dying at Abercorn, Linlithgowshire, on the 24th March 1443. He was buried at Douglas. He married, according to one account, Beatrice, fifth daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland. He may have been twice married, and Beatrice Stewart his first wife, but by the inscription on the monument at Douglas, he married Beatrix Sinclair, daughter of Henry, Earl of Orkney, and had issue—

William.

James, styled of Heriotmuir, county of Mid-Lothian.

Archibald, who became Earl of Moray.

Hugh, who became Earl of Ormonds.

John, Sir, of Bolveny.

Henry, a priest.

Margaret, married to James Douglas, third Lord Dalketh.

Beatrix, married John (Hay), Constable of Scotland (William Hay?).

Jane, married Robert, Lord Fleming.

Elizabeth, married to — Wallace of Craigie,

James and Archibald were twins, and there was a question about their advent into this world. An agreement was therefore entered into at Edinburgh, dated 25th April 1447, by which they swore on the Gospel to abide by the decision of their mother and their eldest brother. Douglas, in his "Peerage," places the Earl before his mother, but surely in such a matter she would be the best authority. The result was that James was declared the first-born, which was confirmed under the Great Seal on the 9th January 1449-50.

William succeeded his father as eighth Earl of Douglas. He had previously married, and obtained a divorcement from Janet or Joan,\* his first wife, to marry in 1444, Margaret, his cousin, daughter of Archibald, fifth Earl, and sister to William, sixth Earl, who, with his brother David, we have already mentioned, was executed in Edinburgh Castle. Margaret had the pleasing soubriquet of the "Fair

\* On the 13th October 1472, and 22d January 1472-3, King James gave her as his repudiated wife, two grants of land during his life, in lieu of the force of her husband's estate.

Maid of Galloway." In her own right, on the death of her brothers, she succeeded to the possessions, particularly in Galloway, Annandale, &c., and became the Countess of Galloway. Being within the second and third degrees of consanguinity a papal dispensation was obtained for her marriage, dated 24th July 1444, and obtained from King James II. a gift under the great seal, dated 2d February 1449-50. He was in high favour with the king, having been amongst the foremost to wait upon young King James II., at Stirling, and so ingratiated himself that he was constituted lieutenant-general of Scotland. In 1448, he twice defeated the English who had invaded Scotland, and in retaliation ravaged Northumberland as far as Newcastle. At an early period, his influence with the king got the dismissal of Chancellor Crichton, &c., &c.; but, having taken the Castle of Colville of Ochiltree, and slaughtered the laird, and all the males within it, because he had slain Auchinleck of Auchinleck, a favourite of Douglas, it greatly irritated King James, and after the king's marriage his influence decreased. It is stated, that disgusted with this, the earl proceeded to the jubilee at Rome in 1450, with a train of six knights, fourteen gentlemen, and eighty attendants. During his absence, his retainers conducted themselves in such an outrageous manner that the king was highly incensed, and ordered Douglas Castle to be demolished, which was done. On his return to Scotland, he sent a submissive message to the king, and was received back into favour, as he promised to act according to the laws of the land. He then had his castles, &c., restored to him, and was again appointed lieutenant-general, or justiciary of Scotland, and warden of the west and middle marches. He was, however, restless, returning to England, it was believed for the purpose of intrigue, which highly incensed King James. He was, however, again forgiven through the intervention of the queen, and others; but he was deprived of his offices by Parliament, and commanded by the king to retire to his possessions. After this he attempted to waylay and kill his enemy, Crichton, the Lord Chancellor, which failed. He then formed leagues with

the Earls of Crawford and Ross, and amongst them it is said that they could bring together forty thousand men. Considering himself thus strong, he began to oppose the execution of the laws, &c. Sir John Herries of Terregles, who was on the royal side, having claimed compensation for the ravages on his lands by Douglas's followers, made a foray into the earl's possessions, as he could gain nothing by an appeal. This was equally unsuccessful, his party being defeated and he himself taken prisoner. Douglas had him placed in irons at first, and then executed, although the king by a herald had sent special orders that Herries was not to be injured. Not long after this audacious proceeding, Sir Patrick Thornton, stated to have been one of Douglas' followers, slew Sir John Sandilands of Calder, West Lothian, the king's kinsman, along with two knights bearing the name of Stewart, who were in the favour of the king. This was followed by Douglas attacking Maclellan of Bomby. The latter, it appears, had secretly aided Sir John Herries, and was also stedfast in his loyalty to the king, although urged by Douglas to the contrary. Then it is stated that Maclellan had killed one of Douglas' dependents, which brought his anger against the former to the culminating point. He then without delay attacked Maclellan in Raeberry Castle, parish of Kirkcudbright, which he took, and carried off Maclellan as a prisoner to Threave. He was there kept in close confinement, which his uncle, Sir Patrick Grey, learning, as commander of the royal guard, he entreated King James to interfere. This was at once acceded to, and the sovereign, to prevent a repetition of what befel Sir John Herries, condescended to write a kind letter to Douglas, not commanding, but asking him to deliver up Maclellan to Sir Patrick Grey, that he might be conveyed to Edinburgh, and put on his trial. Sir Patrick at once hastened to Galloway with his missal, and arriving just as Douglas had risen from dinner, he was asked to partake of refreshment, the former, it is stated, saying that until Sir Patrick had got something to eat they must defer entering on the subject of his mission, as "it was ill talking between

a full man and a fasting." Whether or not such words were uttered, we cannot state. The civility was merely a ruse on the part of Douglas to defeat Sir Patrick's object. He had issued his instructions to behead Maclellan, which was at once carried out in the court-yard. The head was removed to some distance, and covered with white cloth. After refreshment, Sir Patrick handed the royal letter, which Douglas affected to receive, and read with great respect. He then led the way to the spot where the body lay, and said as related,\* "Sir Patrick, here is your sister's son, though without the head, the body, however, is at your disposal." The state of mind of Sir Patrick can be better supposed than described, but, as the story goes, he called for his horse, mounted, and when over the drawbridge, he defied Douglas as a blood-thirsty coward, a disgrace to knighthood, and that he would pay dearly for what he had that day done. Douglas, as related, was highly enraged, and sent a body of horsemen in pursuit of Sir Patrick, who followed him close to the neighbourhood of Edinburgh,—a long ride, over ninety miles, which, however, we must accept as related. This happened in 1451, and these two murders in Galloway, truly a disgrace to knighthood, and properly entitling to the soubriquet of "bloody Douglas," were the cause of the downfall of this very fortunate, and very powerful family. The valour displayed by all of them in the field must be admired, and truly was in these times when bravery was so much valued, and held men to follow a gallant leader any and everywhere. They did, however, much to tarnish it. King James II. was no doubt greatly enraged, but quite unable to cope with this family, who, in a very few generations, had risen to such power. It was not only their own power, but they had so many friends. Instead of force, conciliation towards a subject had to be practised, and Douglas was invited to the royal court then at Stirling, that a friendly adjustment of difficulties might be carried out. According

\* We have taken this from Mackenzie's Galloway, as given by various other authorities, but these dialogues can never be considered as altogether trustworthy.

to Hume, even Crichton was to be removed from the Court. With all this, "the bloody Douglas" hesitated to accept the friendly invitation. Letters of pardon and protection with the royal signature were granted under the Great Seal. He at last accepted, and arrived at Stirling on the 19th February 1452. He and his followers took up their quarters in the town. On the succeeding day, he dined with the king, and afterwards supper was served at seven o'clock. It was after this hour that the king entered on the subjects specially referring to his visit. The king throughout the entertainment had shown the greatest cordiality and friendship, and when Douglas, in the course of conversation, answered with haughtiness the earnest request of the king that he should abandon all leagues which were contrary to the law of the land, even then King James acted with the greatest forbearance. He was absolutely refused, and at last openly insulted. Standing at the window, the king could restrain himself no longer, but drawing his dagger, he plunged it into Douglas' throat, and then into his body. Sir Patrick Grey, it is said, in attendance on the king, then rushed in and despatched Douglas by a blow on the head with a poleaxe. His body was thrown over the window into the garden below. Those who have visited Stirling Castle will remember the room where this bloody tragedy was perpetrated, and the window from which the body was pitched. There is a belief that no religious rites were performed over the body, which, if of the slightest avail in any case, could we think be of none in the earl's. That he was buried underneath the window, is rather confirmed from the fact that a skeleton was found there a few years ago, and we previously learn nothing of the removal and interment of his remains elsewhere. Four of his brothers had accompanied him to Stirling, and on learning his fate, they were in a state of excitement bordering on madness. Revenge was, of course, uppermost in their minds, but King James was secure in the ancient fortress. On the next day the brothers held a council of war, but found they had no means to attack the fortress, and therefore decided to go and

raise their dependents. They also at the same time declared that

James,

the next in seniority, was the lawful successor to the titles and possessions of his brother; By his wife Margaret, "Fair Maid of Galloway," he had no issue.

James therefore succeeded as ninth Earl of Douglas. He did not return before Stirling Castle until the end of March, and in the march thereto the king's "writ of safety" to his brother, with the Great Seal suspended from it, was dragged through the town, &c., at the tail of an old worn-out horse. On arriving at Stirling, they again proclaimed, with the blast of four hundred trumpets, or horns probably, the king, then in the castle, a base and perjured traitor. Beyond this, they could do nothing against the king personally. They afterwards pillaged the town, and Hamilton of Cadzow was sent back to burn it. They then proceeded to Dalkeith, owned by a branch of their family, against whom they were highly incensed. They ravaged his lands, but could not take the stronghold. From the time of the death of William, Earl of Douglas, the power of the family was shaken, and although they might have retrieved it by submission, this, to the honour of the brothers, they repudiated, and dared King James to the last. The final act was on the 11th June 1452, when, the night before the meeting of Parliament, a placard was affixed to the door of the Parliament-house, signed by Douglas, his three brothers, and Lord Hamilton, their near relation, renouncing their allegiance to James, as a perjured, lawless, and tyrannical murderer, and declaring their determination never to obey him as their king. Parliament, however, went with the king, and pronounced the assassination of Douglas a legal act. Also the title of Archibald Douglas (third brother) as Earl of Moray, was forfeited, and bestowed on Sir James Crichton, eldest son of the Chancellor. King James' position was now much strengthened, and soon after Parliament had risen, he was in command of a well-appointed army,

30,000 strong, and marched against Douglas; proceeding through different counties. At last, he was before Douglas Castle, and the earl was compelled not only to submit and implore forgiveness, but obliged to sign a very humiliating document at his castle on the 28th August 1452, swearing upon the "haly evangillis" to adhere to the same. One portion of it was not to pretend to the earldom of Wigton, nor to the lands of Stewarton, part of the patrimony of the Duchess of Touraine. The king, however, was anxious to make a friend of Douglas, as he could not be trusted, and subsequently promised not only to give him the earldom of Wigton, as also the lands of Stewarton, but to apply to the Pope for a dispensation to enable him to enter into a marriage with Margaret, Countess of Galloway, his late brother's wife, so as to acquire her large possessions. This papal dispensation was obtained on the 26th February 1452-3, and the marriage is stated to have taken place, although the Countess was strongly opposed to such a union. The same year he went on an embassy to England. He could not, however, abstain from intrigue and treachery, and it is believed that at the very time he was restored to the favour of the King, he was acting a treacherous part. He entered in 1454 into a treasonable correspondence with the English, the object of which was to disenthron the King of Scotland. This being discovered, King James sent a herald to summon Douglas to his presence. This he disobeyed, and rose in arms as his only resource. It is stated that 40,000 men appeared under his standard, equal in number to the royal army. Another statement is that the royal army was superior in number. The river Carron, near Falkirk, so celebrated in the history of the great patriot Sir William Wallace, was again the scene of war, but under very different circumstances. It is said that previous to the intended battle, King James had recourse to his heralds, who commanded Douglas and his followers to lay down their arms and disperse. He next proclaimed an amnesty of past offences to such as should obey. We are told that this had such an effect as indirectly to stop



the battle, by the dispersion of many of his friends, that is, who had been such. Another statement, and we think the more probable, is that Bishop Kennedy, with the cunning and artifice then so common amongst churchmen, sent a secret message to Sir James Hamilton, and withdrew him from Douglas. The others, suspecting each other, and becoming alarmed, also disbanded. Douglas also alarmed, fled from the field without a blow having been struck. He went to Annandale, where he was in hiding until the spring of 1455, when he went into England. His brothers, the Earls of Moray and Ormond, and Sir John Douglas of Balveny, with some followers, remained in Ewesdale, harassing the adjacent country until the 1st May, when they were attacked and completely routed at Arkinholm, by their kinsman, the Earl of Angus. The Earl of Moray fell, when his head was cut off, and sent to King James, then before Abercorn, Linlithgowshire. The Earl of Ormond was severely wounded, taken prisoner, and, after he had recovered from his wounds, was sent to the King, and executed. Sir John of Balveny, the youngest brother, escaped into England. James, the earl, is again mentioned as with the latter when he fled, but it is not of much moment. The castle of Abercorn was taken by the king on the 8th May of the same year, and those in command hanged. He next proceeded against the castles of Douglas and Strathaven, and demolished them. He then sent a small force to take Threave Castle.

The king called a meeting of Parliament at Edinburgh on the 9th June 1455, when James, Earl of Douglas, was condemned, and his property forfeited. Thus the title of Earl of Douglas ceased, after being held for ninety-eight years, and possessed during that time by nine persons, which gives only about eleven years to each. On the 12th of June, Beatrix, his mother, the Earl of Moray (previously killed), and Sir John of Balveny were similarly treated. The Earl of Ormond had by his death, execution and forfeiture already carried out. All their property was then annexed to the Crown by Act of Parliament. James, Earl of Douglas,

who had escaped into England, was received with favour by King Edward IV., who granted a pension of £500, with the privileges of an English subject, and invested him with the Order of the Garter.

By the forfeiture of James, Earl of Douglas and Lord of Galloway, in 1455, Threave Castle, with the lands, reverted to the crown, and was consequently garrisoned by the king's troops, but victualled according to the feudal principles of the Act of James II. for bearing the expense of the garrisons on the borders and in Galloway. The wife of James, Earl of Galloway, who, it appears, had detested the marriage she was forced into, also lost her lands, the Galloway estates having belonged to her previous to her marriage, she having been Countess of Galloway in her own right. Immediately on the ruin of the family, she proceeded to the king and told him that she had been forced into these ungodly nuptials against her will. The king listened to her with favour, and bestowed her in marriage on his uterine brother John, Earl of Atholl, giving with her the lordship of Balvenie, forfeited by Sir John Douglas. She had no issue by her previous marriages. By her last, with the Earl of Atholl, she had two daughters, who carried the estate of Balvenie into the families of Gordon and Forbes.

On the 4th August 1456 an Act of Parliament was passed which annexed the lordship of Galloway to the Crown, which was then placed under the charge of a chamberlain, who was authorized to collect the rents and feu-duties, for which appointment he received a salary of £120 Scots. On the 28th October 1477, Robert, the second son of John, Lord Carlyle, obtained a grant under the Great Seal of the office of Steward of Kirkcudbright, with the keeping of the Castle of Threave. On the 11th October 1473, James III. settled on Margaret of Denmark, his queen, as part of her dowry, the customs and firms of the Castle of Ttreve, which was renewed in 1477. On the 28th October of the last-named year, Robert, son of John, Lord Carlyle, obtained a grant of the office of Steward of Kirkcudbright and keeper

of the Castle of Threave. In 1482, a high reward was offered by Parliament for the slaughter or capture of Douglas, and Lord Lyle was tried for corresponding with him, but acquitted. In 1484, King Richard III. of England increased his pension, and on the 22d July of the same year, he and the Duke of Albany, also in exile, were anxious to revisit Scotland. They therefore collected about five hundred Scottish and English cavalry, with some infantry, and as a fair was to be held at Lochmaben on St Magdalene's Day, they vowed to present their offering on the high altar there on that occasion. However, when they reached that place, the people met them with strong resistance, which ended in defeat. The Duke of Albany escaped, but Douglas was taken prisoner, it is stated, by Kirkpatrick of Closeburn. We read of Kirkpatrick shedding tears at seeing his old master in such a position, and of Douglas calling him his old servant, &c. We dislike the use of such language in history, for the words said to have been spoken in this and many other instances recorded we are sceptical enough not to believe. In the present instance, the Kirkpatricks, a family of good standing, surely could not have been so addressed. Kirkpatrick behaved as a kind Samaritan, for he conveyed him to a retired and secure place of refuge, and then proceeded to the king and obtained the promise of Douglas' life being spared. The latter was then old, and, as described, rather unwieldy, which in some measure accounted for his having been taken prisoner. He was taken before the king, and it is related turned his back on his sovereign, some say from shame, and others from scorn. The king then sentenced him to the religious retirement of Lindores Abbey, Fifeshire, when it is stated the earl, in his indifference, muttered, "He who may no better be, must be a monk." His residence was short, as he died there on the 15th April 1488.

Thus ended the direct line of a family which proved a curse to Galloway, not only by crushing many of the district families more ancient and of higher origin than themselves, but also in retarding the forward progress of the province in every way.

The line was carried on by the Earls of Angus, the descendants of George, only son of William, first Earl of Douglas by his third wife, Margaret, Countess of Angus, who on his mother's resignation in Parliament, 1389, obtained a grant of the Earldom of Angus to himself and the heirs of his body. After the surrender of Berwick to the English in 1482, the then Earl of Angus, in giving up other appointments, also lost his office of Steward of Kirkcudbright and the command of the Castle of Threave. We next find that on the 12th September 1502, Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum obtained a grant to himself and his heirs for nine years of the office of the Steward of Kirkcudbright and keeper of the Castle of Threave, with the twenty merk lands called the Grange of Threave, with the fishing of the Dee and the tribute called the Lardner Mart Cow (a fat cow, fit for killing and salting at Martinmas), from each of the (twenty-eight) parishes engaging to pay the king a yearly rent of one hundred pounds, and to keep the garrison at his own charge. In the following year Sir J. Dunbar was killed by Alexander Gordon, younger of Lochinvar, as will be seen under Mochrum, Wigtonshire. We next come to the beginning of the reign of King James V., when Robert, fourth Lord Maxwell, obtained from Queen Margaret, as tutor of her son, a grant for nineteen years of the office of Steward of Kirkcudbright, keeper of Threave Castle, with the land, &c.; and by charter dated 16th November 1526, he also obtained a grant in fee firm to himself and his heirs of these offices, &c. In 1545 his sons held the castle when taken by the troops of the Regent and Cardinal Beaton. The next notice is that on the 5th August 1550, Robert, heir of Robert Maxwell, had retour of the land of Thriofgrange, with the custody of the castle; and again on the 24th May 1569, John, Lord Nithsdale, succeeded to the last-named. On the forfeiture of Lord Maxwell in 1587, the Castle of Threave was taken by the king's troops. In the reign of King Charles I., the Earl of Nithsdale held the castle for the king, providing the garrison of eighty men, besides officers. On the 19th September 1604, John, son of John

Lord Nithsdale, had retour, and he was followed by Robert, who had retour on the 13th July 1619.

The demolition of the Castle of Threave was commenced by the Covenanters for strategical purposes, being then owned by the Maxwells, who were opponents. The materials were disposed of. The extracts from the "War Committee Book" \* are, "13th October 1640.—Ordaines the hows of the Thriave to be plighted, and ordaines this to be done by Erlistone and William Griersone of Bargaltoune, and recommends to the Committee to assist the semen." Again, on the 19th of the same month, "Ordaines the said hows of the Thriave to be plighted by the laird of Balmaghie as follows, —viz, that the sklait roofe of the hows and battlement thairof be taken downe, with the lofting thairof, dores and windows of the samen, and to tak out the hail iron worke of the samen, and to stop the vault of the said hows, and with power to the said laird of Balmaghie to use and dispose upon the tumber, stanes, iron work, to the use of the publict, his necessar charges and expenses being deducted; and ordaines him, during the fighting thairof, to put sex musqueteires and ane sergand thairin, to be enterteanit upon the publict." Following this we have, "Anent the supplicatioun presented by William Maclellan of Barscoib, &c., &c., ordaines the said lard of Barscoib to tak as manie of the foirsaid friestane of the said hows, as will serve for his use, and to be in the Committee's will for the pryce thairof." Being owned by the Nithsdale family at this time, who were opposed to the Reformed religion, was no doubt the cause of the demolition, so far as to make the castle unfit as a station for their enemies. This being the rule of war, although to be regretted, nothing can be urged against it, and sufficient remains to give a good idea of the celebrated fortalice. To knock down an ancient building for materials wherewith to erect farm-houses and dykes is very different.

After this we come to wadsets, and the first found is that, on the 6th October 1653, Mary Scott, Countess of Buccleuch, had retour of East Grange of Thrie Grange;

\* Published by the late John Nicholson, Kirkcudbright.

and she again was succeeded by her sister Anne, Countess of Buccleuch, who had another dated 17th October 1661. As will be seen under different properties, these two ladies held a good many wadsets over lands in the Stewartry.

On the 6th April 1670, John, Viscount Nithsdale, had retour of Threave Grange, with the custody of the castle, as heir to his brother Robert, Lord Nithsdale. We next find two other wadsets, dated 15th February and 22d October 1672, when James Kennan, styled late bailie of Dumfries, had principal sasine of the lands of Threive Grange, &c. ; also that, in 1682, the heirs of Robert Anderson are styled of Threave Grange. This we find in the valuation roll. At the same time, we have to state that this could only have been by wadset like the preceding. Still it will be seen the confusion these wadsets are apt to cause.

On the 26th May 1696, William, Viscount, son of John, Viscount Nithsdale, had retour, as before, viz., of Threave Grange, and the custody of the castle. He was the last in possession, having in 1704 sold the estate and fishings, but retaining the Isle and Castle for the benefit of the Lardner and Mart rights. Again, we find John Kennan, late bailie of Dumfries, eldest lawful son and heir of James Kennan, late bailie of the same town, who had sasine on the 24th May 1710 of the ten merk land of Threave Grange. This was only a wadset, so far as we can make it out.

The forfeiture of the Nithsdale family, for their adherence to the exiled royal family, we will not follow out here, but in its proper place under Terregles in that parish.

The Lardner and Mart rights were abolished with all other exactions throughout the country, termed "heritable jurisdictions," in 1747. In the previous year, 1746, on the 8th October, William Gordon, Writer to the Signet, of Greenlaw, parish of Crossmichael, had sasine of Threive Grange, &c., which he bestowed on his second son David, who was killed in 1772, and succeeded by his younger brother Robert.

In 1799, the Isle and the fishings of Threave belonged

to the Messrs Stott (their Christian names are not given), and in 1819 to William Stott of Keltoun.

The next owner was Archibald, eldest son of Francis Maxwell, writer and town-clerk, Dumfries. Archibald is styled of Threave. He married Marion, second daughter of William Boyd of Marchhill, and had issue—

Robert, who succeeded.

Ann, married Samuel Sandbach of Haudley, County Chester, and has issue.

Margaret, married the Reverend Gilbert Sandbach, and has issue.

— married John Walker, W.S., Edinburgh, and has issue—

Margaret-Maxwell.

Eleanor.

Eliza-Anne.

Robert succeeded, and married Maria-Emma, daughter of John Pascoe Grenfell, Admiral in the Brazilian Navy, and had issue—

Robert.

Thomas.

James.

Archibald.

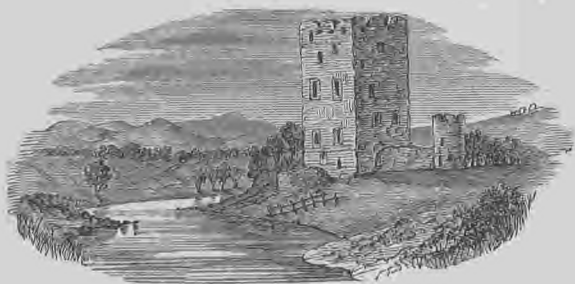
Also four daughters, whose names we have not obtained.

The property was left to the sons of Robert Maxwell as joint owners, who sold it to George M'Mikin Torrance. He died in April 1871. The next purchaser was H. Scott, who is the present owner.

The remains of the castle, with the site, do not convey the idea that the structure was of the size which the position the Douglas family attained would lead readers of their history to expect. The ruins consist of a square tower nearly seventy feet in height, the wall in thickness being eight feet, with part of another outer wall, and three round towers. These were outside the main building. The square tower consisted of two upper stories for the family, which appear to have been lighted by Gothic windows, while the under portion had the small loop-holes for light. The fortalice, besides being on the islet, was also surrounded with a deep fossé, with drawbridge. The door was on a level with the second floor, and secured in addition with a

portcullis. Above the principal entrance is a stone which projects, used as understood for a gibbet, from which many an innocent prisoner must have swung.

When we specially visited the spot, we were not fortunate in getting across the river, and had therefore to survey the ruins from the bank, which we had before done. The ford, well known to the inmates of the castle, must have been available at all times. Probably it was at the south end of the Isle, where there are stepping-stones. The following is the best view of the ruins which we have seen, taken from a photograph.



In the present century, when being cleared of rubbish, a workman found a massive gold ring with the inscription, "Margt. de Douglas," showing that it had belonged to Margaret Douglas, the "Fair Maid of Galloway." It is supposed to have been on the hand shot off. It was found when the castle was being repaired for the reception of French prisoners.

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DUCHRA, NOW HENSOL.

We have no information about the early owners of this property until the occupation by the Charters who are first



found by us in the reign of King James VI. Before giving the particulars gathered in regard to their occupation, we may state that they were of Anglo-Norman origin, and, according to one account, came from France when William the Norman conquered England in A.D. 1065. There was, it is stated, an Earl of Charters in France; that the follower of the Conqueror was a son of his, and that a son or grandson of the latter came to Scotland with King David I. in the 12th century; from this source the origin of the Charters of Amisfield in Dumfriesshire has been ascribed. The other account comes from the Charters of Kinfauns, Perthshire, who disputed the precedence of the Dumfriesshire family. What they relate is that the first of the name in Scotland was Thomas de Chartres, commonly called Thomas de Longueville, a Frenchman of an ancient family, who, having killed a nobleman at the Court of Philip le Bel, at the end of the 13th century, fled and turned pirate under the name of the Red Reiver, and that on Sir William Wallace's voyage to France in 1301-2, he was engaged and captured by the patriot. From this time he attached himself to Sir William, returned with him to Scotland, and fought under him against the English. After Wallace's death he joined and served under Robert the Bruce, who, when settled on the throne, bestowed on Chartres the lands of Kinfaun as a reward for his services. This latter account, so far as regards Wallace, is supported by "Henry the Minstrel's Wallace," the correctness of which history has been proved in many ways of late years.

The first of the Charters or Charteris found in possession of Duchra is Robert, the brother of Sir John Charters of Amisfield,\* who obtained a charter in the reign of King

\* The notorious Colonel Francis Charteris was the last male representative of the Amisfield family. Pope describes him as a man infamous for all manner of vices. The estate went with his cousin Elizabeth, who married John Hogg, and their son Thomas assumed the name of Charteris as heir to his mother.

Colonel Francis Charteris, who acquired great wealth through gambling and usury, &c., purchased New Mills, near Haddington, and changed the name to Amisfield. He had an only daughter by marriage named Janet, who succeeded to his great wealth. She married James, fourth Earl of

James VI. He married Barbara, second daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell of Cowhill and Dinwiddie, Dumfriesshire, and had issue—

Joseph.

Alexander.

When Joseph succeeded his father we do not find. He had a charter from King Charles I. of "totas et integras de Duchrie extenden. ad decem libratas terrarum antiqui extentus, continen. et comprehendem. in se terras de Tornorroch." &c., &c. He seems to have died unmarried, for he was succeeded by his brother Alexander Charters or Charteris, who had retour on the 6th September 1664. The property then comprised the farms of Tornorroch, Randrumglass, twa Duchras, Clonie, Barbeth, Uroch, Ulioch, the Maynes, twa Craigs, and Drumbreck. He again had sasine in November 1665. Also at the same time Thomas Neilson, son to James Neilson of Arrie, and Marion Gordon, his spouse, had sasine of the ten shilling land of the Maynes of Duchra. In March 1666, Mr James Kirk, minister at Balmackie, had sasine of the land of Drumbreck, &c. The Charteris still retained Duchra. In June 1668, William, son of Umqll Robert Charters of Douchray, had sasine of the land of Grenach and Bellemack. We next find that John Richardson, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine in October 1669 of the barony of Duchra, &c. Then on the 13th October 1675, Alexander M'Gown (M'Gowan?), merchant burgess of Irvine, had principal sasine of the ten shilling land of Meikle and Little Craigs, being part of the ten lib. land of Duchra. Again, on the 27th January 1677, William Craik, elder, merchant burgess of Dumfries, had principal sasine of the same as above. Then in November 1687, Mary Ramsay, spouse to John Meassone of Rosebank, and John Rig, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine of the land of Deucray, &c. These latter, evidently, were only wadsets, but William Wemyss, and her name and arms were assumed and are now borne by the Earls of Wemyss.

Colonel Francis Charteris died at Stoneyhill, Musselburgh, and his funeral was a scene of uproar, the people wishing to drag his body from the coffin, and hurling all sorts of dead animals and filth at it.

Craik seems to have secured the lands to himself, as on the 6th September 1705 William Craik of Duchrae and Mrs Grizel Wallace, Lady Duchrae, had sasine of the forty shilling lands of Duchrae, &c. In 1642--82 the estate comprised the farms of Mains of Duchra, Meikle Duchra, Little Duchra, Tornorogh, Drumglass, Upper Drumglass and Barbeck, Ulogh, Urogh, Two Craigs, Drumbreck, Clounie, Tornorock, the Grenock, the Balmakis. On the 6th July 1711, James Nielson in Drumglass had sasine of the forty shilling land of Mains of Duchrae, &c., followed on the same date by William Craik of Duchrae of the said lands. William Craik had issue—

Adam, who succeeded.

On the 28th March 1722, Adam Craik, only son of William Craik, and the deceased Grizel Wallace, his spouse, had sasine of the lands and barony of Duchra, &c. He succeeded his father in 1727, and had sasine as of Duchra on the 15th December of that year. Adam Craik had again sasine on the 28th September 1730. Whom he married does not appear. Jean Craik succeeded to the property. She may have been his sister if not his daughter. She married John Stewart of Castle Stewart, parish of Penninghame. On the 15th July 1746, she and her husband, John Stewart, styled of Castle-Stewart, had sasine for their several interests of the lands of Duchra, &c. Again, on the 9th September 1757, they had sasine, but in it he is styled John Stewart of Castlemilk. From them the property was purchased by William Cuninghame. His history is remarkable as having been a very successful career. The earliest notice which we have of his forbears is dated 29th January 1653, when Sir William Cuninghame of Caprington—the last of the direct line—gave a bond for £3000 Scots over the Mains of Caprington, crops and household furniture, to William Cuninghame, burgess of Ayr. £2000 of this sum had been borrowed by Sir William before, for which he gave his bond in security, he as principal, and Adam Cuninghame, his servitor, as cautioner. The meaning of servitor, as applied, it is

necessary to explain, did not in early times mean a servant, but one who assisted, and if of the same surname was always a cadet of the house. The Adam Cuninghame here mentioned was of Little Bridgehouse, which land was acquired in 1673. It is understood that he was a cadet of the Caprington family. His only surviving son, George, succeeded him in 1677. He died unmarried in 1696, but left a posthumous son by a lady with whom marriage was arranged and described as "suitable for him." His accidental death frustrated this. The son was named Alexander Cuningham. He became a successful merchant in Kilmarnock.

The three surviving sisters of George Cunningham succeeded as heirs portioners on the death of their mother, Janet Baird. However, Alexander, the posthumous son of George, ultimately obtained by gift one half of the lands, &c. He married Barbara, daughter of Baillie Robert Hodgert in Kilmarnock, and had issue, six sons and two daughters. The eldest, John, entered the Church and became minister of Dalmellington in 1756, and of Moncton and Prestwick in 1762. He repurchased the other half of Bridgehouse. He matriculated his arms, 24th May 1774, and presented a certificate to the Lyon Office from Sir John Cuninghame of Caprington, that he was descended from the family of Caprington. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his next brother, William Cuninghame. He was brought up in a merchant's office, and went out early to America. He went out, it would appear, in the employment of a company, and in 1752 was appointed to the entire charge of all the company's settlements in Virginia. In 1762 he returned to Glasgow, after transferring his situation to his brother Alexander. He became a principal partner in Glasgow, and in thirteen years amassed a large fortune. The American rebellion, which commenced in 1775, seems to have ended his mercantile career. He was served heir to his brother in the lands of Bridgehouse on the 28th February 1777, and in 1779 purchased the estate of Lainshaw, and in 1781 Kirkwood, parish of Stewarton, Ayrshire. He was thrice married, first to Jean or Jane, daughter of Thomas Dunmore, merchant in Glasgow, and had issue—

Thomas, entered the army and was a captain in 45th Regiment. He married, in 1795, Helen, daughter of Albert Innes of Finchley Manor House, and had issue—

William Alexander, born 1796.\*

Alexander, died in India.

Helen, married John Ferguson of Kaitloch.

Jane, married William Handyside, W.S., Edinburgh, whose eldest son,

Robert, a Lord of Session, succeeded to the lands of Pencloe, Ayrshire.

Elizabeth, married John Haldane, W.S., Edinburgh.

He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of James Campbell, merchant in Glasgow, and had one child—

William, who succeeded to Lainshaw.

He married, thirdly, Margaret Nicholson, daughter of the Honourable George Cranstoun, son of James, sixth Lord Cranstoun, and had issue—

George, born in 1780.

D'Arcy Maxwell, born 1786.

John, born in 1794, succeeded to Duchrae.

Claria.

Margaret Nicholson Cranstoun.

Anne Selby, married Lord Ashburton.

Louisa.

Isabella, married Roderick, only son of R. MacLeod of Cadboll.

He disinherited his two eldest sons, Thomas and Alexander, from what cause we do not know. On the 14th

\* He entered the army and became a lieutenant 95th Regiment. He died in 1827 from wounds received at Guadaloupe, West Indies, in 1814. He married, in 1823, Mary, third daughter of James Shawe of Branerpeth, County of Durham, and left issue—

Helen Harriet, married, in 1851, James H. Whiteside, M.D., Stockton-on-Tees, and had issue—

William Cuninghame.

Thomas James, born in 1827, a lieutenant in Durham Artillery.

His son, William Cuninghame, late captain 79th Highlanders, married, in 1854, Louisa Frances, daughter of John Ormond of Bath, and has issue—

William Cuninghame.

Alexander Kennedy.

Thomas Handyside.

John Whiteside.

Louisa Ormond.

Helen M'Barnet.

December 1786, William Cuninghame of Lainshaw had sasine of the lands of Duchrae, &c., and again on the 5th October 1787, when his eldest son had also sasine in fee of the lands of Tornoroch, &c. He died in April 1799. His Ayrshire and Peeblesshire estates he left to his third son, William, afterwards styled of Lainshaw, and Duchra, with which we have to deal, to his youngest son, John, by his third marriage. In 1799, Duchra comprised the farms of Mains of Duchra, Meikle Duchra, Little Duchra, Tornorogh, Drumglass, Upper Drumglass, and Barbeck, Ulogh, Urogh, Two Craigs, Drumbreck, and Clouny.

William died unmarried, and was succeeded in Lainshaw by his younger brother John of Duchra or Hensol, which latter name is foreign to the district, and was given within the last twenty years, by the last laird, from a whim. He left to his nephew Robert, Lord Handyside (who married Helen, eldest sister of the late Robert Bruce of Kennet), the land of Pencloe, &c., in Ayrshire.

John Cuninghame of Lainshaw and Duchra or Hensol, married, in 1831, Eliza-Mary, daughter of Captain Upton, Royal Navy, and had issue—

John-William-Herbert, late Captain 2d Life Guards. He married—, eldest daughter of Major George Graham, Registrar-General of Births, &c., and youngest brother of the late Sir James Graham, Bart. of Netherby, and has issue.

Richard Dunning-Barré Dunning, late Captain 2d Life Guards.

George-Wenceslaus.

Charles-Edward Harris.

Eliza-Anne.

Margaret-Mary.

John-William-Herbert succeeded his father to the Lainshaw estate, and Richard to the Duchra estate.

*Arms*—Argent, a shakefork, sable, within a bordure, ermine.

*Crest*—A dexter hand holding a plumb-rule, proper.

*Motto*—Over, fork over.

The present house of Hensol was built in 1824 by the late proprietor. It was an expensive structure being of granite. The farms now are Duchra, Mains of Duchra,

Little Duchra, Drumglass, Ullioch, Craigs, Drumbreck, Urioch, Blates mill and farm, &c.

It was on this property that the last of the dyke leveller insurgents were defeated. About two hundred prisoners were marched to Kirkeudbright, but many were allowed to escape. The officer in command of the troops behaved with great lenity. Many of the ringleaders were, however, tried, some fined or imprisoned, and others banished to the plantations.

We have been informed that the name was changed from Duchra to Hensol from a person of the name being a friend of the owner, which is to be regretted. Duchra seems to be a corruption of the Gaelic dubh-chraigh, a gloomy rock. Drumglass is also Gaelic from drhuim-glas, and may be either the green or grey ridge or hill. The names Ullioch and Urioch we can make nothing of, unless they are corruptions of ulla, the Gaelic for beard, but used figuratively for long grass, and raonach for meadowy, &c. There is also uehdach, the Gaelic for a meadow, &c. Pont spells Urioch as Eyroch, evidently going by sound, and it may thus be a corruption of eornach, the Gaelic for abounding in barley. Drumbreck in the prefix is understood in Gaelic as druim, a hill, a ridge, but breck has different meanings. In Gaelic it is breac or bric, meaning a spotted appearance, or a brock or badger, and sometimes, though rarely, a wolf. In the Cymric it means a brock or badger. We are inclined to accept that, or a wolf, as the meaning here.

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#### WOODHALL.

It is very difficult to give an account of this property as we would wish, as the names of the ancient owners are not found, and in modern times, the names of farms, &c., have been changed. The former name of the property was Granoch, from the loch so called.

In the reign of David II., a charter was given to the

Abbacy of Dundrenan, of lands which are now called Lauriston.\* The earliest notice found by us is only in the sixteenth century, when the lands of Bargawton, &c., were owned by Patrick Kennedy, who was succeeded on the 14th November 1553 by his sister Egidia. The other lands of which she had retour at the same time were Culzean, &c. From the Kennedies the lands passed to the Griersons and on the 19th December 1607, William, son of Roger Grierson of Lag, had sasine of the nineteen-merk land of Bargaltoun, Larghiane, Dirremole (or Mow), Culzeane (or Kullendennan), Dooane, and Denfeddrane or Densoverane. In 1640 we again find William Grierson of Bargaltoun in possession. An account of the family of Grierson we have given under Ballingear, parish of Kells, to which we refer. William Grierson of Bargaltoun appears to have been a Covenanter. On the 3d September 1640, "he delyverit xv. silver spoones, weght xxij. unce and ane drope into the Treasury."† He was a commissioner for the Stewartry in the Scotch Parliaments of 1644 and 1649. It is evident that William Grierson belonged to the Lag family, who became so notorious and detested in Galloway in the person of that zealous persecutor, Sir Robert. On the 11th February 1659, Robert, son of Sir John Grierson of Lag, had retour of Bargatoune, &c. We are inclined to think that the above and other notices in connection with the Lag family must have referred to the superiority, as about 1661 we again find William Grierson of Bargartou. At this time Belymack and Granogh belonged to Henry Mure, commissary-clerk of Kirkcudbright, who, on the 8th May 1678, had principal sasine of the sixteen-shilling land of Bellemake, and Waulk Milne of Crannoch. The next notice is that Thomas, son of William Grierson of Bargartou, had retour on the 27th April 1680. In 1682 the farms were Bargartou, Egertou, Dinnance, Cultane, Cullinloch, Lochenbreck, Darngarroch, Arngarroch, Mains of Livingstoune, &c. The owner was

\* Robertson's Index of Charters.

† War Committee Book.



William Grierson, according to the valuation-roll of 1642-82. The names, however, are so changed that, as already stated, the difficulty to give a connected statement is great.

William Murray, merchant in Dumfries, had sasine on the 18th July 1700, of the land of Bargetoun, Larghian, Dernville, Culzean, Dounan, and Greenshodoun, &c. William Murray evidently did not hold the lands, for we find on the 20th August 1712, that Robert Maclelland of Barclay had sasine of the nineteen-merk land of Bargetoun, Larghie, Dernville, &c. Again, on the 27th June 1713, he had sasine of the land of Bargaltoun and Culquhassand; and on the 10th July following, William Stewart of Castle Stewart had sasine of the land of Devomeille, (?) Culzean, &c. Whichever lands are meant, William Stewart could only have held a wadset over them, as, on the 30th April 1720, Samuel M'Lellan of Barclay, brother-german to the deceased Robert M'Clellan, had sasine. He again had sasine on the 6th March 1725 of the nineteen merk land of Bargetoun, &c., followed on the same date by Colonel William Maxwell of Cardiness, which makes it appear that the M'Clellans had got into difficulties, confirmed by sasine of the 10th April 1735, when the Rev. Walter Laurie of Redcastle, parish of Urr, minister of Stranraer parish, was infeft in the same lands. He appears to have obtained possession, and the estate to have passed to his descendants. The history from this period is identical with the account given under Redcastle, parish of Urr, to which we refer.\* In 1799 Walter Sloan Laurie was the owner of Woodhall, and also Redcastle, being styled of the latter. He was succeeded by Walter Kennedy Lawrie, who married the daughter of Dr Cowburn, Grenada, West Indies. The next in succession was Walter Kennedy Lawrie. He was in possession in 1819. He married Antoinetta, daughter of Arthur Grant Robertson, M.D., Antigua (her sister married the Rev. Mr Wood, U.P.

\* In the valuation-roll of this year (1799) we find Laurieston styled *alias* Clauchanpluck.

minister, Kirkcudbright), and had issue, so far as can be gathered,

William Kennedy, born 1820.

Walter-Kennedy, married, with issue.

Elizabeth.

William succeeded his father in 1835, and is the present owner. The farms are Grannoch, now Woodhall, Lochenbreck, Darngarroch, Gatehouse, Bargatton, Bellymack, Edgarton, Dinnance, Crae, Cullenoch, &c.

As we have mentioned, the proper name is Granoch, or as Pont spells it, Grenoch, which he gives as a residence, with trees around. Grenoch, we are inclined to think, is in the first syllable from the Norse grænn, green of verdure, referring to the land around, and och an abbreviation of the Gaelic word loch.

Robertson in his Gaelic topography gives Lochenbreck as derived from the Gaelic lochan-breac, the small speckled loch. No doubt such is the meaning, but we have been on it, and around it, and did not observe anything to occasion such a name. It seems to us as more probable to be from the Cymric word braich, an arm, referring to the shape of the loch, however little it may resemble one; or more likely from broch in the same language, for a brock, a badger, which may have been found around. In Gaelic it is breac or bric, and is sometimes, though rarely, applied to a wolf.

The farm of Cullenoch is probably from the Gaelic cul and enoc, the back of the hill. Robertson derives Garroch from garbhach, the rough field, and in the same language darn means second, &c. From these words we have Darngarroch, the name of one of the farms. The farm of Crae, which Pont spells Krae, is probably a corruption of the Gaelic creagh, a rock, a hill.

Bargatton is probably from bar, the Gaelic for a hill, &c., and gata the Norse for a way, path, a road, &c. Bellymack seems to us to be a corruption of the Norse bæli-mark, the farm or dwelling at the march. Dinnance, spelled Dounens by Pont, is from the Gaelic, being either from dunain,

a small fort, or dinn or dùn, a fort, with innse as a suffix, and thus the fort on the inch or plain. Both apply. There is a moat on the land. On the Ordnance map it is spelled Dunnance.

Between Grenoch and Lochenbreck, in Pont's map there is shown a farm named Keandnick, also another, Tormoulin, but they are not now known by these names. In the first we have the old Galloway name Keand, with nick as a suffix, which in Gaelic is nic, and means a daughter. In Tormoulin we have the Gaelic words torr for a hill, &c., and muileann, a mill, conveying the mill on or at the hill.

We may add, that on this property at Lochenbreck is a mineral spring of a mild carbonated chalybeate character which is of renown in Galloway, and well frequented during the summer months.

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#### LIVINGSTONE.

We cannot trace as much as we would wish in regard to this property. The first name found by us in connection with it is Alexander Livingstone, who married Elizabeth, widow of Uchtred M'Dowall of Machermore, parish of Minnigaff, and daughter of Sir Robert Gordon or Accarson of Glen (see Rusco, parish of Anwoth), and afterwards of Lochinvar. This was about A.D. 1525. He was succeeded by Robert Livingstone, no doubt his son, who is mentioned as of Little Airds, with Catherine M'Kie, his spouse, in 1570. The original name appears to have been Little Airds, and changed to the name of the owner. Livingstone is understood to be derived from a Hungarian surname, the first bearing it being, it is stated, a gentleman of Hungary, who accompanied Margaret, queen of Malcolm Canmore, to this country about 1070. A descendant of his, it is said, bearing the same name, Livingus, in the reign of King Alexander I., and his brother, King David I., called the estate in West Lothian which he possessed, Livingstone, or

the dwelling place of Livingus. The first who assumed the name of Livingstone is said to have been his grandson, who lived in the reign of King Alexander the Second. We do not, however, find the name again in connection with this property, beyond what we have given. The next notice is in 1606, when Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie had a charter of the lands of Livingstone. It appears from this, and what follows, that the Livingstones had very short occupation, and the M'Ghies equally so. On the 21st April 1629, Robert, son of William Grierson of Lag, had retour of Ernemelloche, which, we presume, is meant for Erneggenoch; and, on the 30th June following, John, son of John Charteris of Suffok had retour of the land of Finneniche (Fineness). He was followed on the 10th May 1630, by John, son of Robert M'Ghie of Balmaghie, in the land of Fineness and Argannoche, who again was succeeded on the 9th November following by Edward, son of Robert Morrison of Argannoche, and in 1642, William Gordon of Airds, parish of Kells, was the owner of the firm of Fineness, as appears by the valuation roll of that date. Again, on the 21st February 1652, John, son of Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, had retour of Ernemelloch, *alias* Erneggenoch. The next information found is, that on the 27th April 1680, Thomas, son of William Grierson of Bargattoune, see Woodhall, had retour of Little Airies, *alias* Livingstoune, comprehending the land and mansion of Livingstoune, including Erneggenoch. Then, on the 3d July 1694, William Grierson was served heir of William Grierson of Bargatton. We find no further mention until the 26th May 1701, when Captain John Stewart of Livingstoun had retour of the barony and land of Littleyards of Livingston with the Mylne. When, and how he obtained the property, whether by succession or purchase, we do not learn. Neither can we trace his descent. In 1707, he is styled Lieut.-Colonel John Stewart of Livingstoun, and was then nominated as the first representative for the Stewartry in the British Parliament. He does not appear to have held it long, for we find that on the 4th May 1714, William Muir of Cassen-

cary, had sasine of the lands and barony of Livingstone, &c. And on the 23d January 1721, John Maxwell of Ardwall, parish of Stonykirk, had sasine of the lands and barony, formerly Little Arlies, being parts of Balmaghie. He was succeeded by Robert Muir of Glenquicken, parish of Kirkmabreck, who had sasine of Fineness on the 4th May 1731, and of the other lands &c. (barony of Livingstone) on the 4th April 1747. From this it is to be gathered that Lieutenant-Colonel John Stewart, M.P., got into difficulties, and had to wadset the lands, which in these days was equivalent to having them taken for a nominal value. That it was so in his case is only surmise, as we do not follow the transactions.

Adam Mure succeeded to the property, probably the son of Robert Mure of Glenquicken. He married Jean, eldest daughter of David Maxwell of Bardrochwood, parish of Minnigaff. They appear to have had issue, so far as known, an only daughter,

Henrietta.

She married James, the second surviving son of Samuel Lockhart of Barmagachen, parish of Borgue, and had issue,

James.

He married Henrietta Ochterlony in December 1786, and had issue,

William-W., born 1788.

James-Ochterlony, born 1796.

Henrietta, born 1791, married in 1807, Lieut. — 24th Dragoons.

Olivia M'Gregor, died in 1804.

James Lockhart died at Calcutta in 1806, aged fifty-two. His widow married secondly Redmond-Harvey Morris at Calcutta in 1808. He died in 1809.

When William W. Lockhart died we do not learn. On the death of his grandmother, Henrietta Mure or Lockhart, in May 1809, James Ochterlony Lockhart succeeded, when he assumed the name of Mure. He married twice, first Margaret, daughter of John Learmonth of Park Hall, Stir-

lingshire, without issue. Secondly, in 1822, Louisa, daughter of James-Charles D'Albiac, Dulwich, and had issue,

James-Ochterlony, born 1823.

Robert-Devereux, born 1829, died in infancy.

Olivia-Matilda, married Edward Bowman.

He died in 1863, and was succeeded by his son James-Ochterlony-Lockhart Mure, who married Sarah, the daughter of — Cavan, in August 1863, and had issue four sons,

James-Edward, born 1864.

William-Cavan, born 1865.

Henry Louis, born 1867.

Thomas Valiant, born 1870.

James Ochterlony-Lockhart Mure, died 6th October 1872. His eldest son is a minor.

The farms are Livingstone, Bridgestone, Fininess, Erngennoch, and Morrison, &c. Livingstone is on the banks of the Dee. Pont in his map spells it Leeuistoun, and shows the residence with trees around. We have, at the commencement of this account, given what has been understood to be the origin of the surname Livingstone, from which the name of the lands was given. Fininess is from the Cymric or Welsh *ffin*, a boundary, and the Norse *nes*, a projection, &c. Erngennoch may be from the Gaelic *ar*, for land, and *gaineach*, sand or gravel. Argannoche would appear, however, to be the correct spelling, and if so, from the Norse word *ar*, for a river, and the Gaelic *gaineach*, for sand or gravel, referring to a deposit of such in the bed of the river at this place.

There is a mill on this property called Clauchanpluck. The prefix, as well known, is the Gaelic *clachan* for a parish village, from the stones raised for a place of worship, but *pluck* is not so easily understood. Our impression is that the Norse word *plogr* has been corrupted. It means a plough, but also land, as *plógs-land*, which in Danish is an acre of land. *Plogr* in metaphor also means the especial emoluments of an estate, which seems to apply to the mill.

## DORNAL AND QUINTINESPIE.

As with most of the lands in this parish, we have the same difficulty in regard to the ancient owners of Dornal, &c., for we find no direct information until the sixteenth century. Our first notice is dated 26th June 1576, when Alexander was served heir to his father, Robert Livingstone, in the land of Dornel, Fynness, and Irneganoch. Again, in 1588, Thomas Livingstone borrowed £100 from John Glendonyng of Drumrash, parish of Parton, on which he granted security on his land of Quintinespie. It would appear from this that this farm was held by another son or brother. The farms of Dornel and Fynness are found in connection with the Balmaghie estate on the 30th April 1611, when Robert was served heir to Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie; John, son of Robert, on the 10th May 1630; and again, on the 16th February 1658, Alexander, son of Sir Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie, followed. Quintinespie appears, as we have already mentioned, to have been owned separately. On the 3d September 1640, George Livingstone of Quintinespie delyverit sex silver spoones, weght, ten unce, into the treasury of the Covenanters.\* He was succeeded by Alexander Livingstone of Quintinespie, who about 1662 was fined £360 for nonconformity to Prelacy. We have again to turn to Dornel, &c., which appear to have been burdened with wadsets. In March 1669, William, son to Thomas Hutton of Arkland, had sasine of the land of Phimmish and Dernells; and in July following, his spouse, Isabel Brown, had sasine of Phinsch. These may have been wadsets, as on the 26th February 1672, Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie had principal sasine of the same lands,—viz., Dornel, Fininish, &c.—but it is more probable that the above infestment only referred to the superiority, as on the 11th January 1672 William Hutton is styled of Dornel, and had, along with Isabel Brone, his spouse, principal sasine of the land of Dornel.

\* War Committee Book.

Our next information is in 1682, when William Gordon of Airds, parish of Kells, was the owner of Dornel and Fineness, and George Livingstone of Quintinespie. We have not traced anything more until the 26th April 1763, when David Thomson of Inglistoun had sasine of the land of Dornel. The farm of Dornels and others became the property of Samuel Johnstone, late of Madras, and then of Chesterfield Street, in the city of Westminster (Mayfair, London), who had sasine, on the 23d February 1795, on precept from Chancery. The next was Alexander Johnston, who was again succeeded by Peter Johnstone of Carnsalloch. In June 1799, Peter Johnston of Carnsalloch, Dumfriesshire, was the owner of Dornell; and on the 10th September following he had sasine of the land called White and Black Dornells and others on disposition by Alexander Johnstone, already mentioned. In the same year one half of Quintinespie was owned by Walter Sloan Lawrie of Redcastle, and the other half by James Burnet of Craigend. The land was inherited by the present owner, General Thomas-Henry Johnston, born 1807, eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnstone of Carnsalloch, by Louisa, only daughter of the late Lord William Campbell (son of John, fourth Duke of Argyll). He succeeded in 1849. Formerly he commanded the 66th Regiment. The heir presumptive is his brother, Patrick F. C. Johnstone. Quintinespie was purchased by the present proprietor a few years ago.

The name of the farm of Quintinespie, as shown under Balmaghie, was in 1630 spelled Tuncanespeik, and by Pont in his map as Culdanespick. We have here three forms of the name, Quintin-espie; Tuncan-espiek, Culdan-espick, which appear to be Bishop Quintin, Bishop Duncan, and the Culdán bishop or bishopric, all pointing to the land having been held by the church. Dornel, we are inclined to think, is Norse. In that language there is dorri, a wether (sheep), and nal, in metaphor, the first sprouts of grass in the spring. That it is in connection with this is very probable.



## QUINTINESPIE, SOUTH.

The history of this farm is identical with the other portion bearing the same name, an account of which will be found under Dornal, &c. Alexander Livingstone of Quintinespie had three sons,

George.

James.

Edward.

The first-named succeeded to Quintinespie proper, and the two youngest sons to what is now called South Quintinespie. This appears from principal sasine dated 21st March 1690, when James and Edward, younger lawful sons to Alexander Livingstone of Cultingspie, were infeft in the twenty-two shilling land of Culteinspie. There is a blank of over one hundred years after this, as our next notice is in 1799, when John Burnet of Craigend, parish of New Abbey, was the owner. From him we find Walter B. Lawrie of Redcastle, parish of Urr, in possession in 1819. It again changed ownership, and is now possessed by John Birney of Glenswinton, Killough, Ireland.

As mentioned under Dornal, where the derivation will be found, Pont in his map gives the name as Culdanespick.

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 THREAVEMAINS, OR THRIEVE GRANGE.

This farm, as the name implies, formed part of the lands pertaining to Threave Castle, a history of which and its owners has been given. It appears to have become detached in the seventeenth century. The first notice we find is that Robert, fourth Lord Maxwell, had a charter of Threiffegrange, &c., on the 16th November 1526. We next learn that, on the 31st October 1615, Robert, son of Robert Maxwell of Spottes, had retour. Then, in January 1669, John Carruthers, eldest son to John Carruthers of

Cormound, had sasine of the land of Threive Mains, &c. In 1682, the Earl of Nithsdale is stated to have been the owner, but this may have referred to the superiority. Whom John Carruthers, junior, married, is not mentioned. He had a daughter, Janet, who married James Maxwell, son to James Maxwell of Barneleugh, parish of Irongray, who had sasine, on the 26th July 1720, of the half of the five merk land of Thrievemains, &c. ; and on the 1st June 1722, John Carruthers, elder, had sasine of the other half, also called Threive Grange.

In 1799, the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, had obtained the farm ; and in 1819 it had passed to Robert Gordon, who was succeeded, in 1828, by Alexander Gordon, followed in 1831 by Miss Jean Gordon, who we presume was his daughter. The farm was afterwards purchased by Robert Coltart, who has been succeeded by his family,

Alexander.

Robert,

John.

Mary, married — Edgar, Whitehaven.

as co-heirs.

As will be found under Threave Castle, the meaning and derivation of Threive and Grange are there given. Pont spells it Treef. Grange is grainnse in Gaelic.

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#### SLOGARIE.

This farm formed part of the Balmaghie estate when owned by the M'Ghies. In 1606 Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie received a charter of the land of Slogarie, &c., which continued in the possession of his descendants until the end of the seventeenth century. The only exception not in connection with the direct succession is dated in January 1666, when Margaret, daughter of Archibald M'Kie of Myretoun (M'Kie), parish of Penninghame, had sasine. As stated under Balmaghie, we think that she was

the wife of Alexander M'Ghie. In 1682 Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie is mentioned in the valuation roll as the owner.

On the 28th December 1721, Margaret, Berthia, and Helen, daughters to the deceased John Carment, sometime writer in Edinburgh, had sasine of the land of Stroan.

Again, in 1753, James Garthshore, Writer to the Signet, had sasine on the 12th April. Being lawyers, we presume they were only wadsets obtained on advances made. In 1799 Slogary was one of four farms in this parish which belonged to Andrew Livingston of Airds, parish of Kells. They were Grobdale, Tormollan, Slogary, and Airy.

The next owner of Slogary was David Clark. Who he was and when he purchased the land we have not followed out; but in 1819 he was in possession of Slogary, Tormollan, and part of Strovan. In 1845 the farm of Slogary was purchased from David Clark by George Bruce. When he died we have not learned. His widow died 29th December 1870. He was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Rae Bruce.

We have obtained no further particulars.

The farm steading and cottages which the late Mr Bruce built he called Raemains.

Pont, in his map, spells the name Slugary. It may be from the Gaelic slugan, a deep pool, and araich, a meadow.

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#### GROBDALE.

There is difficulty in stating to which family this (and other farms) belonged previous to the sixteenth century. The first notice found is dated 29th October 1548, when John, son of Cuthbert Aschennan, was served heir to his father in this and other farms, but his father is styled of Park. We are inclined to think that the lands had not been long acquired. We learn nothing more until the 12th April 1655, when James Achesone had sasine. There can be no doubt that the latter name was misspelt for Aschennan.

The M'Ghie's of Balmaghie may have been the previous owners, as, with other lands, Grobdale is included in a retour dated 30th April 1611, and again on the 16th February 1658.

We next find that in November 1668, Alexander Halyday had sasine of Grobdaill. He appears to have been the son of David Halliday in Grobdaill. There was a renunciation on the 8th April 1676 by Alexander Halliday, styled now of Miefield, parish of Twynholm, son and heir to Umgle David Halliday in Grobdaill, his father, of the right his said father and he had to the lands of Grobdaill, &c. The Hallidays had other lands from the Ashennans in the parish of Kirkmabreck (see Kirkbride).

We next find, in 1682, that John M'Ghie of Balmaghie was the owner. In June 1799, Andrew Livingston of Airds was in possession. The latter was succeeded by James Livingston, who again has been followed by Alexander Livingstone, Braefoot, Glenloch, Castle-Douglas, the present owner. We have not obtained any particulars about this family.

Pont, in his map, spells the name Grobdeill. Grob, in Gaelic, means to join, and the last syllable is in Norse dael, a little dale, or dail in the Gaelic.

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#### AIRIE.

This farm, we are inclined to think, was originally a part of the old Balmaghie estate, and given to a younger son. In December 1642, James M'Ghie had sasine of the lands of Airies and Culquahassan. He appears to have been twice married, first to Janet Gordon, who as his spouse had sasine of the land of Airie in July 1666. He next married Anna Kenethie, who had principal sasine, as his spouse, on the 15th May 1678. Who she was we do not learn.

He was followed by Alexander M'Ghie, who had sasine on the 26th June 1707, but whether or not his son we cannot tell. It is more than probable he was. He mar-

ried Florence Maxwell, daughter of John Maxwell of Arkland, parish of Kelton. A sasine intimating this, dated 26th June 1707, mentions Marie Cannon, relict of John Maxwell of Arkland, and Florence, his daughter, spouse to Alexander M'Ghie of Airie, of ane liferent provision furth of the lands of (Cullquahassan) and Airie, &c. In 1799 Airie was owned by Andrew Livingston of Airds, parish of Kells, and Upper Crae, one of the farms, by William Kelvie. In 1819 we find Thomas Heughan of Airds in possession, who still holds the farms of Airie and Upper Crae in this parish. See Airds, parish of Kells.

Airie seems to be from the Gaelic *airidh*, a green grove or hill pasture, or it may be from *arais*, a house, a residence, &c. *Culquasshan* we can make little of, unless it be from the Gaelic *cul*, for backlying, &c., and the Scottish words *quhawe*, a marsh, &c., *hass*, a gap or opening, and the Gaelic *an* for the,—a curious compound, but if correct, giving the back-lying morass at the opening or defile. Also see Cascrew, parish of Old Luce.

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CRAE-NETHER.

The farm of Crae, &c., appears to have belonged to the Balmaghie estate. On the 16th February 1658, Alexander, son of Sir John M'Ghie of Balmaghie, had retour of Over and Nether Croyes. They were subsequently separated, no doubt when the Balmaghie estate passed from the M'Ghies. In 1799, Nether Crae belonged to Samuel Douglas, and Upper Crae to William Kelvie—See Airie. We again find Samuel Douglas of Nether Crae in 1819. He was succeeded by his daughter, Mrs Elizabeth Stephenson Abercromby. A full account will be found under Netherlaw, parish of Rerwick.

The farm has recently been purchased by William Kennedy-Lawrie of Woodhall.

As already stated, Pont spells Crae as Krae, and we

think that probably it may be a corruption of the Gaelic creagh, a rock, a hill.

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HILL AND RISK, ETC.

The farms under mentioned belong to the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, viz., Hill, Risk, Whitehill, Ford, &c. We have no particulars to give. The derivation of Risk will be found under Cumloden, parish of Minnigaff.

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NETHERALL.

This is a farm at present owned by Robert Johnstone. We have no particulars to give here in regard to it.

## PARISH OF BARGRENNAN

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This was made a *quoad sacra* or auxiliary parish, being disjoined and erected as additional in 1863. It is formed from lands in the counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright. The first were taken from Penninghame, and the latter from Minnigaff parishes. Under these parishes the accounts which may relate to them will be found. Here we will only give the names of the farms, and the estates, &c., to which they belong. The first minister holding the parish is the present incumbent, the Rev. John Barclay.

### PENNINGHAME PARISH.

The following farms absorbed from different estates, and now forming part of what is now called the Penninghame estate, form a portion of this new parish, viz., Glenhapple, Glenvernoch, Garchu, Ochiltree, Glenruthu, Beoch, Glassock, Knowe, Kirkcalla, Fintalloch, and Waterside, &c.

### MINNIGAFF PARISH.

The following farms, which now belong to the Garlies estate, form part of the new parish, viz., Cordorcan, Larg, Brighton, Minniwick, Holm, Stroan, Esconahcon (E. Squonghan), Buchan, Bongill or Glenhead, Palgowan, Kirriemore, Kirriereoch, Swie, House O' Hill, Bargrennan or Creebank, and Dalnaw.

Pont, in his map, gives the names of some of these farms in other forms. For example, Cordorcan is Garrowdorkan, Minniwick as Minnivick, Esconahcon as Eshshes-kewackan, Palgowan as Poolgawie, Swie as Suy. The spelling of the others is generally not quite the same, but not interfering with the pronunciation.

Glencaird farm, which belongs to the Bargally estate, Minnigaff, was also attached to this parish.

For this extensive tract of land, comprising an area of about one hundred and twenty square miles, the whole population is only four hundred. Considering where the parish churches of Minnigaff and Penninghame are situated, until this new place of worship was erected, the spiritual wants of the people must have been truly neglected. We think we are correct in stating that the district is indebted for much that was done to the late Earl of Galloway, who, although an Episcopalian, was Catholic at heart, and never intruded his own creed on the people of Presbyterian Galloway.

We have in the name of this *quoad sacra* parish, a good example of the coupling of Gaelic and Norse. The bar in the first language is the hill, &c., and grennan from the Norse grænn, meaning "green of verdure." We have thus the green hill, and Bargrennan markedly bears it out, being green throughout the year. In the Gaelic there is grinean, a green plot, but we think it probable that the derivation is from the Norse.



## PARISH OF BORGUE.

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THIS parish comprises the ancient parishes of Borg, Kirk-andrew, and Senwick ; and now extends in greatest length to about ten miles, and seven in breadth. It is, however, very irregular.

Chalmers states that borg in Anglo-Saxon is a fortress or strong house, but we find it spelled in that language, burg, burgh, and beorg. In the Norse, borg is a fortification or castle ; in the Swedish, it is berga, and borga. Borg is therefore from the Norse, and the name given to the parish from a very ancient castle on the shore, a description of which will follow.

From England having been overrun by the Norsemen, their language took root, and many words heretofore considered Anglo-Saxon are now found to be Norse.

In the statistical account, the name is derived from the Gaelic burg, a little hill, which is erroneous.

Armstrong gives both borg and burg. The first as a tower, a village, a house, and the latter as a town, a tower, a fortress, a village, but they were evidently assumed from the Icelandic or Norse, as so many other words were, and are now obsolete in Gaelic. In the Orkneyinga Saga mention is made of the Borgarfjord, the "fiord of the Borg," now Burra Firth, Shetland, from the "borg" or tower. Under Rattrra in this parish, some more particulars will be found.

The first mention of the name found, is that Hugo de Morville granted about A.D. 1150, the church of Borg to Dryburgh Abbey, which he had at that time founded. This

parish would appear to have belonged to Hugh de Morville, brought by King David I. from Cumberland. Some particulars about the family will be found in the "Historical Sketch," Vol. II.

In the thirteenth century, Sir Radalph de Campania granted in frankalmoign, the patronage of the church of Worg to the Canons of Dryburgh for the soul of his lord Alan, the son of Roland, which was several times confirmed. This, of course, must have been subsequent to 1234. He belonged to the many foreigners brought into Galloway by King David I., and Fergus first lord, who tried to obtain all the lands in the district. In the Ragman Roll (1292-6-7) we find the names of William de Champaigne and Rauf de Champaigne; the last is described as "del Counte de Wygeton." Rauf or Radulf thus had lands in both counties. Worg is a corruption of borg. Henry, bishop of Galloway, who succeeded Gilbert in 1253, granted to the same canons the temporal possession of the church of Worg. Bishop Gilbert had settled on the vicar ten marks of silver, six acres of arable land, and one acre of meadow.

In the Ragman Roll, we find that Robert de Carsan p'sone de la meyte del Eglise de Kircandres, swore fealty to King Edward I.

In the 14th century, the church was transferred to the Whithorn priory (Candida Casa), and retained until the Reformation. In the 15th century, Roger, prior, and the monks of Whithorn, granted a charter to William Douglas, who had been a prior there, but then a canon of a cathedral church, of one hundred and seventy-two bolls of meal, yearly, from the church of Borg during his life.

At the time of the Reformation, the tithes were let by the prior and canons of Whithorn for £20 Scots, yearly. After the Reformation it became vested in the king in 1587, under the Annexation Act. In 1606, the patronage, &c., was bestowed on the bishop of Galloway, whom we also find patron in 1684. It afterwards passed to the crown.

Senwick parish, Chalmers states, should have been called Sandwick, from a sandy wic or creek. In the statistical

account, it is stated to be from sand and wick, signifying a narrow creek of land. It is more correct, however, to be from the Norse *vig*, which means a small creek, inlet, and bay. In the Anglo-Saxon, it is *wic* or *wyc*. The *wich* or *wick* in British local names is partly Norse, and partly of Latin origin, from *vicus*. At the mouth of the Dee the ancient church stood.

David II. granted to the monks of Tunland the advowson of the kirk of Sanaigh. This church was served by a vicar. It belonged to the monastery of Tunland till transferred at the Reformation to the Crown. In 1588, it was granted for life to Mr William Melville, the commendator of Tunland, and at his death in 1613, it passed to the bishop of Galloway under a grant made in 1605. In 1689, it was owned by the Crown. The ruins of the old church, with churchyard, are north-east of Balmangan farm-house. There is a story, that previous to the Reformation, the church was robbed of its plate by French pirates, but a storm arose, when the vessel was wrecked on a rock nearly opposite the church, when all perished.

Kirkandrews is another of the parishes absorbed in Borgue. In early times the church belonged to the monks of Iona. Chalmers tells us that, after the destruction of the establishment at Iona by the Norsemen, William the Lion transferred their churches and estates in Galloway to the monks of Holyrood, between 1172 and 1180. He has omitted, however, to state that the destruction of the Irish Scottish Church at Iona was through the policy of King David I., who, with the assistance of Normans from England, introduced into the west of Scotland the English or Romish Church under the Pope—his mother, Queen Margaret, having done so in the east of Scotland. The other church, although its more simple form of worship, as practised by Saint Columba, had long departed, and a service more akin to the Church of Rome was in use, yet the Pope was not acknowledged.

From the church of Iona having the lands, we believe that the name was not taken from the apostle, the patron

saint of Scotland, but from St Andrew, an Irish saint of the ninth century, whose festival was kept on the 22d August of each year. The Church of St Andrew was connected with Holyrood until the accession of King Robert the Bruce, when it was transferred to Douglas, Lord of Galloway. At their fall, in 1455, it was vested in the King. In March 1503-4 it was detached from the lordship of Galloway, and granted by King James IV. to Candida Casa in exchange for the church of Kirkcinner, which the King annexed to the chapel royal of Stirling. It continued with Candida Casa until the Reformation, when, in 1587, it was annexed to the Crown. In 1606 the patronage belonged to the Bishop of Galloway, and in 1689 to the King. The remains of the ancient church is at Kirkandrews bay. In olden times a yearly fair was held on the 9th August within the churchyard, which, however, only lasted a few hours—too long. The ruins of the kirk, with the kirkyard, are at the village of Kirkandrews, in which rest the mortal remains of Robert M'Quhae, shot in his own garden by order of Captain Douglas, his crime being that he was a Presbyterian. The village is at the bay of the same name.

The parishes were united about 1670. At the time of the Reformation, the tithes of Kirkandrew were let for £100 Scots yearly.

There is the site of an ancient castle on the shore of a small bay half a mile south-west from Kirkandrews. The foundations alone could be traced in 1844, and it was found that no mortar was used to cement the stones.\* To this castle it is believed that the Norse word borg, meaning a castle or fortification, was given by the Norsemen, and afterwards applied to the church, and then the whole parish.

On the shore, at the south-east side of Balmangan bay, there are some ruins on what is called by Chalmers and elsewhere as Manor point and castle. Symson describes it as the ruins of a castle of which no traditions were then

\* Stone masonry first became known after the introduction of Christianity.

extant. From another source, however, we find the name Morell, castle and point, and we are inclined to believe that it is a corruption of Morville, which may have been a castle of Hugh, whose son, John de Morville, became Constable of Scotland. On the promontory called Meikle Ross there were also the ruins of an old castle.

This, on the whole, is rather a flat parish. The highest hill is at Gategill, which is 500 feet; another at Auchenhay is 375; and Meikle Ross, at the extreme south point of the parish, is 296 feet.

Two of the Isles of Fleet are off this parish, called Barlocco and Knockbren Islands. The last named is half a mile nearly south of what are now called the Murray Isles, off the mouth of the river Fleet. It is nearly one-third of a mile in length, a quarter of a mile broad, and ninety feet high. It is bold on the outer side, but connected to the main land at low water by dry sand. On the north-east of the isle is the little bay of Carrick.

The most southern is Barlocco Island. It is immediately to the northward of, and bounding Kirkandrew bay. It is connected to the rugged shore by rocks, which are uncovered at low water. It is low, one quarter of a mile in extent, and that distance from the shore.

On neither of these islands are there any traces of the site of a fortress. There are piles of stones, some of which are supposed to have been gathered off the grass, and others to have formed dykes.

By the census of 1871, the population of this parish was 480 males, and 603 females; together, 1083.

The length of the present parish is about ten miles, and the extreme breadth seven miles.

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#### BORGUE.

The first which we learn of the lands of Borgue is that Hugh de Moreville, who died in 1156, gave to Dryburgh

Abbey the church of Worgis in Galway, and his wife Beatrix gave the church of Bogrie, parish of Lochrutton. With their daughter Ada the lands of Borgue passed to Roland, Lord of Galloway, together with the office of Constable of Scotland. A few Normans seem to have held lands in Galloway prior to the advent of King David I., and Fergus, lord or governor of the district. The lands were afterwards owned by John Mowbray. As he belonged to a family which at the period we write of occupied a position of some importance, and obtained numerous grants of land in different parts of Scotland, we will give an outline account. The first in Scotland appears to have been Philip de Moubray, descended from a Norman who came over with William the Conqueror. They obtained large estates, wrested from the inhabitants in Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland, with which were the castles of Slingsby and Thresk. Philip was the second son of Nigel de Moubray, ancestor of the Duke of Norfolk \* of that name. He came to Scotland with William the Lion, and obtained the lands of Barnbogle and Dalmeny in Linlithgowshire, and Inverkeithing in Fifeshire. He had several sons, from one of whom was descended Roger, father of John. Both were slain, and are called "slaine traitors." This was at Annan in 1332, on Edward Baliol's side. Like most of the Normans in Scotland, they were not to be trusted, and consequently got into trouble with David II., who confiscated their possessions. To conciliate the church, King Robert was lavish in his grants of land, &c., to the abbeys and priories, and his son, King David II., was equally prodigal to his supporters, arising from fear in a great measure. He granted the lands of Worg (Borgue) to Dowgall M'Dowgall. He had two charters of the lands. Then in another charter, mentioned in Robertson's "Index of Charters," we are told that the lands of Borgue being forfeited by John Mowbray, he bestowed the same on Fergus M'Dowgall. King David subsequently granted to William, Lord Douglas, the lands in general whilks were John Mowbray's, son to Roger

\* The present Duke of Norfolk's surname is Howard, a distinct family.

Moubray, slaine traitors, Afterwards they passed to a branch of the Douglas family. On the 9th May 1565, we find in Pitcairn's Criminal Trials the mutilation of Francis Dowglas of Borg, of his right arm and left hand, of middle finger thereof, by George, Lord Seytounne, and others.

We next find James Douglas, fourth Earl of Morton, in possession. It is probable that he inherited the lands, but just as much so that he asked for and got them. He is better known as Regent Morton. He was beheaded in 1581, and his estates and titles forfeited. The instrument used for his execution was brought by himself from Halifax, Yorkshire, and he was the first to test its power with the loss of his own head. This well-known guillotine, called "The Maiden," is now in the Antiquarian Gallery, Edinburgh.

We next find a charter granted by George Douglas of St Germain's, who disposed to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, parish of Kirkinner, the lands of Borg on the 11th May 1588. The position of Sir Patrick, as one of the administrators of church property, &c., enabled him to get lands. Subsequently, so far as we can gather, the lands and barony of Borgue were included in the charter dated 31st January 1597-8, granted to Sir Robert Gordon of Glen, son and heir of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, who had a grant of the lands of Kirkandrews, &c. On the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kenmure, son of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, &c., had retour. After this, the barony appears to have passed to one of the Maclellans. In 1648 John Maclellan was of Borgue. Whom he married, we do not find mentioned, but he had issue—

John, who became third Lord Kirkeudbright.

William, of Auchlean, parish of Kelton.

One of the farms seems to have been owned by a family named Murray for some time. The first notice is on the 8th October 1605, when Alexander, son of Simon Murray, had retour of the farm of Blackeraig, and the son of Alexander, named James, had retour on the 24th May 1670.

In November 1666, John Robertstone, in High Borg, had sasine of the lands of High Borg; as also Janet Gordon, his spouse, of a fourth of the same. Next, in November 1668, Dame Anna Lydserfe, then spouse to Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, parish of Kirkinner, had sasine of the lands of Borgue and Blackcraig, and following in September 1671, William M'Guffock of Alticry, parish of Mochrum, and Rusco, parish of Anwoth, had sasine of the lands of Over and Nether Borgs, with the milln; and Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, of the lands of Borg, &c., with the teinds thereof. Next, as stated, in 1682, John, Lord Kirkcudbright, according to the valuation-roll of 1642-82, was owner of High Borgue, also Boreland (Bordland), and Blackcraig, and Lady Kirkcudbright of Low Borgue. As we have already mentioned, Lord Kirkcudbright first owned these lands as John Maclellan. Under Bomby, parish of Kirkcudbright, an account of him will be found. Considerable confusion arises from the valuation-roll above mentioned, for, although dated in 1682, it was originally drawn up in 1642. It is evident that in 1682, William M'Guffock of Rusco was the owner. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, Hugh Blair or M'Guffock, who had sasine on 31st October 1694, as heir of his father-in-law, of the lands of Borgs and Blackcraig, &c. Again, on the 29th March 1704, his second wife, Margaret Dunbar, Lady Rusco, had sasine of the lands and barony of Boarg, and on the 9th May 1706, she had also sasine of the land of Moncraig, Kirkanders. Under the same date, viz., 9th May 1706, David Blair, described as eldest lawful son procreat betwixt Hugh M'Guffock, *alias* Blair of Ruscoe, and Margaret Dunbar, his spouse, had sasine of the lands and barony of Borgue, and Margaret Dunbar (his mother) in liferent. She was either the second or third daughter (not clear which) of Sir David Dunbar, baronet, of Baldoon, and the second wife of Hugh Blair or M'Guffock. As we have shown under Rusco, he had previously married Elizabeth M'Guffock, heiress of Rusco, which brought him into the Stewartry, and gave him extensive lands. Their eldest



son, William, took the name of M'Guffock, and succeeded his mother in that estate. David Blair was the eldest son by the second marriage, and obtained the estate of Borgue. He married in 1705, his cousin Grizel, daughter of John Blair of Dunskey, parish of Portpatrick, and had issue—

Hugh, unmarried.  
John.

When David Blair died we do not know, and we are in the same position in regard to his eldest son Hugh, only that we know he was unmarried. On the 2d June 1713, William, eldest son of William Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco, had sasine of the lands of High and Laigh Borgie, Boreland (Boirdland) of Borgie, Blackeraig, and Miln. This must have been a wadset, or in connection with the superiority.

John Blair succeeded. He married in 1737, Helen Seamount of Pyston, so described, but giving no information. However, so far as known, they had issue,

David.

When he succeeded, is not stated, but he married in 1761, Catherine, daughter of Alexander Gordon of Earlston. The only issue mentioned is

David.

He succeeded, and married — Blair, Liverpool. No doubt, she was a daughter of one of the offshoots, most probably his cousin, and daughter of Captain William Blair, of the Dunrod family, who married Margaret Freeland, Liverpool. David Blair sold the lands of Borg about the year 1830. He had issue, so far as given,

David, born 1790.

He studied medicine, and became surgeon of the Galloway regiment of militia. He married first, — daughter of — Light, and had issue,

David, Major, retired, late Captain 32d Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.

Catherine, who died in infancy.

Secondly, — daughter of — Gordon, and had issue,

Robert, deceased.

William.

George.

Hamilton.

Aneas.

Robert.

John.

Rose.

Helen.

Jane, deceased.

Mary.

We have followed the foregoing to some extent from the pedigree referred to under Senwick, but we find, on the 1st September 1797, that Lieut.-Colonel John Blair, eldest son of David Blair of Borgue, had then sasine of the lands of Borgue; and again, in 1799, the land was owned by David Blair of Borgue, comprising the farms of High Borgue, Laigh Borgue, Miln of Borgue, Boreland, and Blackcraig. There seems to be an omission in the family pedigree; Lieut.-Col. Blair, the eldest son, must have died without leaving issue, and been succeeded by his younger brother, David. They were the issue of David Blair, and his wife, Catherine Gordon. It is curious that so much should be wanting for so short a period, no doubt arising from the defective state of the parish records.

We find David Blair of Borgue in 1813 and 1828. As already stated, the lands were sold about the year 1830, but the superiority over Blackcraig is still retained.

Dr David Blair, late of Borgue, died at Kirkcudbright on the 28th August 1876, aged 86.

The next owner was Andrew Pringle, Ballencrief, East Lothian, who purchased the property. He was succeeded by his son

Andrew.

He married Janet, younger daughter of Robert Hunter, Glenochar, and had issue,

Andrew, born 1851.

Robert Hunter.

John James.

When Andrew Pringle died, we have not ascertained. His widow married G. Pott of Dod, Roxburghshire. He was succeeded by his eldest son, late a lieutenant in the 8th Hussars. He married, 26th October 1875, Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Walter Elliot, C.E., Gibraltar.

The old house on the Borgue estate, looks in its roofless and dilapidated state, like a castle, but comparatively it is a modern building, and was occupied in the present century, the late Dr Blair of Kirkcudbright having been born in it.

The farms now owned are Low Borgue, Risk, Barharrow, and Blackeraig, &c.

The proper spelling is Borg, as given by Pont in his map, being a pure Norse word, as shown in the account of the parish. The derivation of Risk will be found under Cum-loden, parish of Minnigaff, and Barharrow is dealt with separately.

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#### KIRKANDREWS.

The first owners of Kirkandrews to be traced were the Monks of Iona, to whom most of the lands in this parish belonged, and when forced out of Galloway by King David I., to make way for the Church of Rome, introduced by this king from England, the lands, &c., were transferred to the abbot and monks of Holyrood. The next information to be found is, that Robert the Bruce gave a grant of the barony of Kirkanders, "*que suit quondam Johannis de Wak, Militis,*" to John Sulis (Soulis); and another charter was also granted to him as John Soules, Knt., of the lands of Kirkanders and Brettalach. All his property was afterwards forfeited, and King Robert next granted it to Archibald Douglas, which sometime perteinit to Sir John Wake, Knight; and in another charter to Archibald Douglas of the barony "*whilks were John Soullis.*" Again he granted

the same lands to Nigel M'Horrard, and then to Richard Edzear (Edgar). Chalmers mentions that the lands of Kirkandrews belonged to Baliol as the heritage of his family, and not to the crown. The lords of Galloway, however, from whom he was descended, only existed for ninety-five years, but even putting that aside, the lands were previously owned by the church. Writing of the heritage of his family misleads, for his ancestors had not the lands, and were not long connected with Galloway. As already stated, the Church of Iona was in possession, and then the Church of Rome followed by the Fergus line of Lords of Galloway, who first appear about A.D. 1139. The fickle manner in which lands were given away, is shown in connection with this barony, and is an example of the transactions throughout Galloway. Although charters were granted, it does not follow that possession was obtained, or that those who obtained the grants attempted enforcement.

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#### EARLSTOUN AND CARLETOUN.

The lands of Cairilltoun, now Cairletoun or Carletoun, when first found mentioned, formed a portion of the estate of Borg or Borgue, which see. When the portion we are dealing with obtained the name of Cairilltoun, now Cairletoun, we cannot trace. All our direct information is comparatively of modern date. The name in Scotland is only to be found in this, and the parishes of Colmonell, Carrick, Ayrshire; Glassertoun, Wigtonshire; Clyne, Sutherlandshire; Auchterless, Aberdeenshire; Archattan, &c., Argyleshire; and Crailing, Fifeshire, full particulars in regard to which will be found under Cruggleton, parish of Sorby. We have made close inquiry into the subject, and such is the result. From the seventh to the tenth centuries, Galloway was more or less under Anglo-Saxon rule. From this latter circumstance, it has been assumed that the word Boreland is derived from Boor-land—that is, where

Saxon slaves employed in tilling the land dwelt. This we have disposed of in our "Historical Sketch," Vol. II., showing that it is from the Norse, and had nothing to do with boors. In the same way, the derivation of Carletoun has hitherto been supposed to be from the Anglo-Saxon words *ceorls*,\* a countryman, or *chorl*, a churl. In fact, we have seldom met with greater stretches in derivations than in Boreland and Carleton—the desire to derive those two words from the Anglo-Saxon having occasioned this. We will, however, confine our remarks here to Carleton. In the Anglo-Saxon, there is no doubt that *ceorl*† is a countryman, and *chorl* a churl, but how lands in Galloway, or anywhere else, could obtain a name from such a source, we cannot imagine. Countrymen were and are everywhere, and on that principle the whole of England should have been filled with Carletons; yet, after careful investigation in ancient maps, &c., we have only been able to trace about a dozen in all throughout England, together with a few Charletons, which appear to be one and the same. The name is always found spelled Carleton, Carlton, and Charleton. In Lincolnshire there was Castle Carlton. Instead of farms or villages, we find them properties, some extensive, and families of position bearing the name. We would have thought that, as a name in England, such would not have escaped notice. It is first found by us in *ceorl*, the kinsman of Wibba, the son of Crida, king of Mercia, the largest kingdom of the heptarchy, comprehending all the middle counties. *Ceorl* was preferred by the King of Kent to succeed Wibba, but did not. Again, we have *Ceolred*, the son of *Ethelred*, who suc-

\* There are numerous names commencing with *Ceol* to be found in the Anglo-Saxon, as *Ceolfrid*, abbot of the monastery of Peter and Paul at the mouth of the river *Wire* (*Wear*), and near the river *Tyne*; also in A.D. 728, *Ceolwulf*, king of the Northumbrians.

† In *Streahan and Whellan's History of York, &c.*, it is mentioned that *Ceorl*, a countryman or artisan, was a freeman. Those of them who had obtained possession of five hides of land, with a large house, court, and bell to call together their servants, were raised to the rank of thanes of the lowest class. The villeins were labourers bound to the soil, and transferred from one owner to another. A hide, or carucate of land, was generally estimated at 120 acres, and was considered sufficient to occupy one plough a year—hence a plough land.

ceeded Kendred as king. We next come to families bearing the name, the first of whom is understood to have been the Cearltons or Carletons of Cornwall, who are stated to have been settled there five centuries before the Norman Conquest. This we cannot vouch for, but they spread over the country, one branch ultimately going to Cumberland,\* and obtaining a share of the Gilliesland barony, and giving their own name to portions. Subsequently in after times, during the reign of King Charles I., they (a branch) went to Ireland, and settled in the county Fermanagh. From this family is Lord Dorchester. Another branch which had settled in Shropshire also went to Ireland at the same period, and established themselves in the County Tipperary. At an early period the name was changed to Carleton, and is still so spelled by those bearing it. Again, as regards Charleton, we have stated that we consider it the same as Carleton or Carlton, and we have to add our belief that of the same family was John de Cherlton, Lord Powys,† Montgomeryshire, who married Hawys Gadarn, daughter and heiress of Owen Ap Griffith, last of Powys-Wenwynwyn.

The foregoing seems to us conclusive about the origin of the name, but we will further add that the Lothians of Scotland are well known to readers of history as having been under Anglo-Saxon rule to a greater extent than Galloway, and yet not a single Carleton or Charleton is to be found in the three counties embracing the Lothians, and southwards to the Tweed, at any period. Of all parts of Scotland, the Anglo-Saxons had more to do with the Lothians than any other portion of the kingdom.

We may here give a curious holding of the lands called Carlton, near Norwich, of which the sea-port town is Yarmouth, famous for its roadstead and bloaters. The owner was Ralf de Carleton, and by his charter he was bound to

\* Hutchinson, in his *History of Cumberland*, states that the Carletons of Carleton appear to have settled soon after the Conquest, and held it until 1707, when the male issue failed. Another surname, Carlyle, sometimes found as Karliol, is understood to have been assumed from Carlisle.

† A distinct family from the present Earls of Powis, whose family name is Clive.

send to the sheriffs of Norwich one hundred herrings baked in twenty-four pies or pasties, which had to be conveyed to the king wherever he was. This we learn from Camden, who quotes William Burton, the historian of Leicestershire, as the authority for the derivation of the word Carlton being from *ceorl*, a husbandman. From this source one writer after another has followed in the same strain. William Burton wrote his history in 1622. We have read it, and come to a different conclusion. Instead of Carleton being derived from a town of *carles* (*ceorles*), or husbandmen, we find from his work that the name in ancient writings is *Carlintone*, afterwards changed to *Carleton-Curley* and *Cur-lieu*; that it contained 1160 acres, not an acre of which was ploughed, with no commons or wastes, but all grazing land; that the lordship in the reign of Edward the Confessor (A.D. 1041 to 1066) was of the annual value of three pounds, but at the Norman survey increased to four pounds; that it passed to Hugo de Grentesmainell, a Norman; then to the *Curlyes* or *Curlewes*, from whom it acquired its second name. In 1235, in a grant from one of them, *Willielmus de Curli, filius Willielmus de Curli*, is mentioned. The male line became extinct in 1274, Robert de Curly being the last, leaving daughters, who carried it to Robert de Hastings and Peter de Nevill. Geoffry Palmer was the owner in 1624.

Another authority is G. Baker, who states, in his "History of Northamptonshire," that Carlton in that county belonged to *Leuric*, a powerful thane, and one of the most extensive Saxon proprietors, who was expelled by the Norman, called the Conqueror. However, he gives no derivation of the name of Carleton.

One Adam de Carleton settled in Lincolnshire in the reign of King Edward I.

It will be seen, from what we have given, that the Carletons in England were named from families of old standing, and not from husbandmen. It will also be observed that Camden, the great English antiquary, gives Burton as his authority for stating that Carleton meant "the town of

husbandmen," and, as already stated, when we read Burton, we find the whole of the lands so called—viz., 1160 acres—had "not an acre ploughed," but was grazing land. Now, we think no one will dispute that a husbandman's occupation is not in looking after pasture, but in the cultivation of arable land. However, that is a secondary point. The principal point is that neither Burton, Camden, nor Baker, support what has been assumed from their writings. We have entered more fully into this subject than it really merits, but when erroneous matter is quoted, without apparently the necessary investigation, we consider it proper to give the full particulars.

We have already mentioned the districts in Scotland where a somewhat similar name in sound has been confused with the English Carleton. As in England, so in Scotland, the name in the different places is traceable to have been taken from a family surname, but they are quite distinct, the first being of Cornish, the latter of Irish origin; and from that unfortunate desire to change Irish and Scottish words into English, they are now found as one. We will add, however, that it first began in 1296, in the well known English record, the Ragman Roll. After the Cairills or Kerlies had either given up or lost Cairilltoun in Carrick, and removed to Cruggleton, parish of Sorby, their lands in Carrick were possessed by another owner. In one sheet of the Roll he is called "Duncan de Carleton," and in another sheet "Mestre Duncan de Carrick." We are unable to trace who this Duncan was, but he was the owner of Cairilltoun when Robert Bruce was Earl of Carrick, and we think probably a descendant of Duncan, first Earl of Carrick, a new settler. The names in the Roll were, of course, written by an English priest.\* The writing is so similar, that all may have been entered by one individual. The churchmen at that period had the art of writing in their own hands, and the writer on this occasion, as an Englishman, gave the English spelling of a name which in

\* We have read that the compiler was an English clerk, but the priests acted as such.



sound resembled one known in England. All spelling at that period was phonetic—that is, by sound—as it struck the ear. It has created much confusion in subsequent times.

As we have shown in our first volume, and also in Vol. II., under Cruggleton, parish of Sorby, the Cairills or Kerlies were connected with the Scottish-Irish Church of Iona, and this parish in early times having much to do with that Church, there can be no doubt that the lands we are now dealing with obtained the name of Cairilltoun from the Cairills. In the isle of Barlocco, north of Kirkandrew bay, there is a small inlet which bears the name of Carrick bay, and near the shore stood Carrick Mill, the name of the district (Carrick, Ayrshire) in which the original Cairilltoun (now Carleton) is situated; then a part of Galloway. This islet is contiguous to the lands in this parish, and we think it very probable that it was from this point the Cairills or Kerlies were enabled to plan and wrest from the Norsemen the strong fortress of Cruggleton on the opposite side of the bay. As will be seen under Cruggleton, the Cairills, as Mormaers of Moray and Ross, had been driven out by the Norsemen, and their early history in Scotland tells of deadly enmity to these foreigners.

The lands and castle in Carrick, parish of Colmonell, in ancient documents, are found spelled Kairltoun, Cairltoun, and Cairletoun; the lands in Glasserton parish, Cariltoun, Cairltoune, and Carletoun; and those we are now dealing with, Cairltoune, Cairletoun, and Carletoun. Timothy Pont, in his Survey, taken about 1608-20, gives those in Carrick as Karletoun; in Glasserton, as Karlton; and in Borgue as Kairltoun and Karlton.

The earliest information to be found in later times is dated 18th June 1586, when John Fullertoun of Cairletoun owed to Helen Fullerton, relict of David Gordon in Laggan, and William Gordon, their son, two hundred merks received from Sir John Gordon, Lochinvar, for redemption of the two merkland of Kalegowan, which the said Umquhile David and Helen had in alienation from Umquhil Thomas M'Culloch of Cardoness. John

Fullerton therefore binds himself to pay at Martinmas, or to infest the said Helen and William in the three-merk land of Cotland, parish of Wigtown. We next learn that the son-in-law of John Fullerton had sasine of the six-merk land of Litill Cairltoune in March 1627.

Further information is learned from the War Committee Book of the Covenanters,\* under date 3d September 1640, when John Fullertoun of Carletoun delyverit ane silver peice, Scots worke, ane gilt silver saltfat, with xiiij silver spoones, weght, twa pundis nyne unce, and ane half unce, into the Treasury. Also that about 1662, he was fined £1000 by the Parliament of King Charles Second, for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church.

When John Fullerton, or his forbears, first obtained the lands we cannot learn. There can be little doubt that he was an offshoot of the Fullertons of that ilk in Ayrshire. One of the family served under Gustavus Adolphus, as a colonel in the thirty years war.

Whom John Fullerton married does not appear, but he had issue two daughters,

Jean.

Margaret.

The last named, Margaret, married William, second son to John Gordon of Airds, parish of Kells. When John Fullerton died we do not find mentioned. We also find no trace of Jean having married. Margaret succeeded her father. By his wife he had issue—

James, who succeeded.

Rachel, who married Samuel Fullerton of Delrode.

Jean, who married the Rev. John M'Michan of Barncaple, and minister of Dalry.

Marion, married the Rev. Adam Ellison of Dunjage, and minister of Balmaghie.

Their son James, had sasine of Carletoun in November 1670, and on the 1st December 1671, of the lands of Littleton and Greenslacks.

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\* Published by J. Nicholson, Kirkeudbright.

In right of his wife, William Gordon had a charter of resignation dated 10th March 1684, of the nine-merk lands of Meikle and Little Carleton, with the two-merk land of Templands and Crofts, and twenty-shilling land of Kirkland of Borg.

The next notice found by us is in May 1682, when George, Lord Livingstone, had sasine of the land of Meikle Carleton. As he was one of the band who carried out the severe persecution against those in the district who would not adopt Prelacy, there is little doubt that the land was for a time forfeited. It was, however, short, as in June 1684, James Gordon had again sasine of Meikle and Little Carleton, the kirk gleib of Borgue, the half of the toune and land of Inglistoun, Littleton, Greinslack, teynds and pertinents.

In May 1688, James Gordon of Carleton died at Dumfries. He was unmarried, and, under date 15th April 1684, he made a strict entail in favour of John Gordon, third son of William Gordon of Earlstoun, parish of Dalry, thus excluding his sisters. The two elder brothers of John Gordon were at the time both confiscated, the first for having been at Bothwell, and the second for going over with Argyle. John Gordon of Carleton died of a decline in 1695, when he was succeeded by

Nathaniel.

who was the only son of David Gordon of Gordonstoun (farm), the fifth son of John Gordon of Earlstoun, parish of Dalry.

David Gordon, the father of Nathaniel, was twice married, first to Ann, second daughter to John Gordon of Troquhain parish of Balmacellan, and had an only daughter, Mary, who married Major Maxwell of Glenlairs (of the family of Balmangan). He married secondly, in 1660, Helen (his cousin), a daughter of John M'Michan of Barn-capple, and had issue, Nathaniel, already mentioned; Nathaniel Gordon, who succeeded to Carleton, married Ann, eldest co-heiress of John Gordon of Bar, and had issue—

Alexander, who succeeded.

From the following we are inclined to think that the Gordons had not obtained clear possession from the Fullertons, as in November 1693, George Fullerton of Dreghorn, Ayrshire, had sasine of Meikle and Little Cairletoune, Templelands of Borgie, land of Littleton and Greinslack, and toun and land of Inglistoun. Also, on the 1st September 1696, John, son of William Fullerton of Auchenhay, had retour. Alexander Gordon succeeded his father. He married, in 1721, his cousin, Grizell, daughter to Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun, parish of Dalry, by his second marriage. She had sasine on the 6th July 1730. They had issue—

Alexander, who succeeded.

Mary, who married Thomas Middleton.

Katherine, who married David Blair of Borgue, and had issue.

Alexander Gordon and his wife, Grizzell, both died in 1742. As will be seen, we have only obtained the name of the eldest son, Alexander. He served in the Dutch service, from which he retired. He married Mary, daughter to the Reverend William M'Kie, Balmaghie, and had issue—

Alexander, in the army, predeceased his father.

William, in America.

John, bred a writer.

———, married her cousin, the Rev. —— M'Kie.

Fanny.

It is evident that the Fullertons either retained some portion of the land, or had some vested interest, as again, on the 8th June 1737, Isabell Muir, spouse to Captain Hugh Fullertoun, styled of Carleton, had sasine.

We find William Gordon styled of Largonore, had sasine of the land of Carletoun, &c., on the 15th July 1745. We learn nothing more about him, but he was, no doubt, the eldest surviving son of Alexander Gordon of Carletoun. He was succeeded by—

John.

who was his younger brother. He was a writer to the signet. He married Margaret, daughter to Doctor Jasper Tough, Kilmarnock. On the 16th November 1792 he had sasine of Meikle Carletoun, &c., on precept of *clare constat* by himself; and on the 6th June 1794 his wife had sasine. He had no issue. He died in 1816, when Carletoun went to the next male heir, who was John, eldest son of James Gordon, fifth son of Sir Thomas Gordon, baronet, last of Earlstoun, parish of Dalry.

We may repeat here, what we have already partly mentioned under Earlstoun, parish of Dalry, that James Gordon, bred a merchant, went to Jamaica. He married there, in 1779, Christian, daughter of James Scarlett, planter in that island, and had issue three sons and one daughter—

John.

Francis.

William, married Anne-Carr, daughter of ——— Mowatt, and had issue—

John, married Caroline, daughter of C. A. Tulke, M.P., and had issue a son and a daughter.

Annie, twice married—first, to Samuel Barrett, and secondly, to Martyn J. Roberts, and had issue.

Annie, twice married, first to George Innes, and secondly, to Jonathan Brown. By the latter she had issue—

John and Francis.

James Gordon died in 1794. On the 17th October 1795, his elder brother, Sir John Gordon, died at Silverknows, and was buried in Cramond church-yard, near Edinburgh. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, minus the estate, which had been sold.—See Earlstoun, parish of Dalry. The next heir to the baronetcy was John, the eldest son of James Gordon, of whom an account has been given. What profession he was brought up to is not stated. As the male heir, he also succeeded to Cairilltoun. In 1799, the farms were Meikle and Little Carleton, Mossrap Croft, and Meikle Templeland Croft.

Previous to succeeding to Carleton in 1809, Sir John Gordon married Juliana, daughter of Jervis Gallimore of Greenfield. She died in 1824, without issue. He married secondly, in 1825, Mary, eldest daughter of William Irving of Gribton, Dumfries-shire, by whom he had issue—

John, born 1826, drowned in 1842.

William, born in 1830, who succeeded.

James Irving, born 1838.

Jane.

Mary-Christian, married in 1854 to John Shand, M.D., Kirkcudbright.  
Julia.

Elizabeth-Cust, died in 1852.

Joan Anne, married to Stevenson Forbes of Bernard's Green, Worcestershire.

Sir John Gordon died in 1843, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, William, as sixth baronet. He entered the army, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, &c. He served as a Captain in the 17th Lancers, in the Crimea, 1854-6, and was wounded at Balaklava. He was afterwards in command of the same regiment in India, and then sold out. He married Catherine, relict of P. J. Joyce, of Cairtra Park, county Galway, and second daughter of John Page. She died at Bombay in 1864, without leaving issue. He married secondly, in 1866, May-Grace, eldest daughter of Sir William Maxwell, baronet, of Cardoness, parish of Anwoth.

*Arms*—Azure, a bezant, between three boars-heads, erased, or.

*Crest*—On a wreath, a dexter hand, grasping a sabre, proper.

*Motto*—Dread God.

We have already mentioned that the lands now forming this property belonged to the Borgue estate, but originally were called Cairilltoun, corrupted to Carleton. Subsequent to 1816, the name was changed to Earlstoun by Sir John Gordon, after the property of that name in the parish of Dalry. This branch of the Gordons have had three

estates in succession, Airds, parish of Kells, Earlstoun, parish of Dalry, and now Cairilltoun or Carletoun. The first was obtained by purchase, and the two last through marriages.

Immediately after his accession (prior to 1819), Sir John Gordon, or, it may have been, the Fullertons, parted with a portion of the lands to David Thomson. The farm of South Cairilltoun, now Carleton, belongs to James Smith, in Robertson Mill farm. The farms held by the Gordons are called Earlston, Carleton, Barmagachan, and Moss-side. About thirty years ago, a handsome new residence was erected, standing in the midst of thriving woods.

The old house of Cairilltoun stood nearly in the centre of the present village of Borgue, in a place called the Close, about a mile from Earlston, and the farm-house of Cairilltoun, now Carletoun.

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#### BARMAGACHAN.

The farms of Barmagachen, Knockmulloch, &c., doubtless previously formed part of the original Borgue estate, to which we refer for full information. Pont in his map spells it Barmackgachi. Both spellings, however, do not affect the sense as MacGachen's hill. The first of the Maclellans who owned Barmagachen, &c., was Gilbert, second son of Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bomby, who died about 1504, and was the great-great-grand-uncle of the first Lord Kirkcudbright. Gilbert Maclellan married, before 1517, Margaret, daughter of Andrew, second Lord Herries, and had issue—

Thomas.

William, first of Balmangan.

James, first of Senwick.

Thomas succeeded his father. Whom he married we do not find mentioned, but he had issue—

Thomas.

William, who obtained the lands of Senwick.

Thomas succeeded his father. We do not find whom he married, but he had issue, so far as known—

Robert,

who succeeded. He again was succeeded by his son,  
Robert.

We are without information about his marriage, but he was married, and had issue—

Ephraim.

Robert, of Barklay. He died in 1717.

Samuel, died young.

Mary, married to Gavin Lockhart.

Elizabeth, married to John Carson of Balmangan.

Robert Maclellan was one of the Covenanters who fought at Pentland on the 28th November 1666. In June 1680, his life and property were declared forfeited. He was subsequently banished to America, and three of his children are stated to have gone with him. There he purchased a plantation at Woodbridge, New Jersey, where he remained until June 1689. He then determined to return to Scotland, but the ship having been taken by the French, he did not return until 1691, when he regained possession of his lands.\* He is stated to have died in 1703, and was succeeded by his son Ephraim. He married Grizell Lindsay, but who she was is not stated. On the 14th November 1717, Grizell Lindsay, spouse to Ephraim Maclellan of Barmagachan, had sasine of half of the lands. Ephraim died in 1737 without leaving issue. He was succeeded by his nephew—

Samuel Lockhart,

son of his sister Mary, who married Gavin Lockhart. He married, but his wife's name is not given. There was issue—

Ephraim.

John, died in 1748.

James.

Adam, died 1782.

Marion, married to John Smith.

Ephraim succeeded his father in 1758. Whom he married we do not know, but he left issue—

\* Mackenzie's History of Galloway.



Samuel, died in 1797.

Walter, died in 1794.

Ephraim.

Christian, married to James Paterson.

Grizel, died in 1769.

Ann.

Margaret, died in 1783.

Ephraim succeeded his father, but when, we have not followed out. There must have been a wadset about this time, as according to the valuation-roll of 1799, we find David Anderson of St Germain's (East Lothian) in possession, but subsequently, in 1819, we again find Ephraim Lockhart the owner.

We are at a loss in regard to his history, whether or not he married, and when he sold the lands. The next in line was James Lockhart. A continuation of the history of the family will be found under Livingstone. There is a moat at Barmagachan.

The farm of Barmagachan now belongs to the Earlston estate, having been purchased by Sir William Gordon.

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PLUNTOUN.

The information gathered in regard to these lands is not so full as we would wish. The first notice is dated the 19th October 1508, when we find that John Magge (M'Ghie) of Plomtoun "was convicted of art and part of convocation of the lieges in company of the Laird of Bombey, during the time of the Court, at the Standande Stane in Dundrenen, held by the said laird in 1504; item of art and part of the oppression done to Sir (Reverend) William Schankis, monk, casting him down from his horse during the time of the said Court, and of art and part of the oppression done to Andrew Denis, officer of the Abbot of Dundranen, taking and detaining him, against his will, until the conclusion of the said Court. Fined vj merks. Peter Mur of Balmagachane, William Levinax, younger of

Caly, Alexander Porter, brother to the Laird of Lag, and others, likewise fined iij merks each, excepting Peter Mur, delivered gratis to the sheriff."\* From this we are inclined to think that the M'Ghies of Balmaghie had become the owners.

The next in possession were the Lennoxes, various branches of which family held it. The first found is Thomas Levenax, who is designated of King's Pluntoun in 1547. His descent is not given, but that he was a younger son of William Lennox, second of Callie, can scarcely be doubted. The family had then been but recently established in Galloway, and had not had time to spread to distant offshoots. Thomas Lennox does not appear to have been married, but he left issue, so far as known,—

Andrew.

Donald.

On the 10th November 1567, Thomas Levenax de King-is-Pluntoun granted a charter of the nine merk land of Pluntoun to his son Andrew, described "*Predilecto meo filio naturali Andree Levenax heredibus suis, &c.*" and one of the witnesses is "*Donaldo Levenax filio meo naturali.*" Andrew thus succeeded to Pluntoun, and married, in 1575, Janet, daughter of William Levenax, the third of Callie. On the 13th July of that year they were infeft in Pluntoun. On the 31st January 1597, Andrew Lennox obtained a crown charter of Pluntoun to himself and the heirs of his body, whom failing, to the heirs male of Janet Levenax his spouse, bearing the name and arms of Levenax. The words are, "*Andree Lennox, &c., et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis, &c., et eorum assignatis, quibus deficientibus legitimis et propinquiribus heredibus masculis quond. Jonete Lennox spouse dicti Andree, cognomen et arma de Lennox gerentibus.*" He is stated to have had issue—

Janet, married prior to 1607 to Alexander Levenax.

Jean, married, in 1607, Thomas Lennox, second son of John Lennox of Callie.

Margaret, married, in 1607, to William Lennox of Drumruck, third son of John Lennox of Callie.

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\* Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials."

In the claim set up in 1813 by the Lennoxes of Woodhead, Dumbartonshire, to their right to the Earldom of Lennox, without any apparent authority it is stated that Janet married without her father's permission, and that her husband assumed the name of Lennox. That such was the fact is not supported, and is exceedingly improbable. Who Alexander was is certainly not mentioned, but it is more than likely he was her cousin. The names of the younger sons and daughters very seldom appear in the public registers, and if not known from private sources, are lost sight of.

Janet and Alexander Lennox are stated to have had issue—

John.

He is said to have resided in Kirkcudbright. Whom he married is not known, but it is mentioned in the Woodhead case that he had a son named Robert, who claimed and obtained Pluntoun in 1686. This account of Janet and her issue is, however, not satisfactory, and will be alluded to hereafter.

We will break off here to state that on the 20th October 1627 we find John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar had sasine. Then in December, 1635, John Corsane had sasine of the land of Pluntaine, &c. In June 1636, Margaret M'Culloch had sasine of the land of Pluntoun, and on the 13th June 1648 John, son and heir of Thomas, Lord Kirkcudbright, had sasine of the same lands. A portion was named Robertoun, and we find on the 3d September 1640 William Gordon of Robertoun, who delivered to the War Committee of the Covenanters "sax silver spoones and uther work weght ix unce ane drope."\* He was succeeded by John Gordon of Knockbrex, who had sasine on the 12th June 1663 of the land of Robertlan (Robertoun). It is only proper to state that not a few of the sasines may only have been wadsets, for the Lennoxes were the owners. We give the information to show that the family was in difficulties, which bears on properly understanding their history.

We have shown that the first occupation by the Lennoxes

\* "War Committee Book of the Covenanters."

commenced with Thomas, mentioned in 1547. We have now to return to the issue of his son Andrew. Of Janet, called the eldest daughter, we have given an account. Of the second, Jean, we have shown that she married Thomas, the second son of John Lennox, fifth of Callie, consequently her first cousin, and had issue—

John.

Andrew.

Elizabeth.

John was served heir to his grandfather, Andrew Lennox of Pluntoun in 1647, and on the 21st December 1658, John Lennox of Pluntoun is mentioned as the descendant (*i.e.*, son) of Thomas Lennox of Pluntoun, second son of John the fourth (fifth) of Callie. On the above date, he succeeded his cousin, Alexander, as heir to Callie. Whom John Lennox married is not known, but he is stated to have had issue,

Robert.

Andrew, brother to John, entered into a contract, dated 12th May 1656, with his sister Elizabeth, that the moveable estate of the first deceased should belong to the survivor. He outlived her, and on the 11th August 1668, assigned her right to his nephew, Robert Lennox (younger) of Pluntoun. It is evident that he had no issue, none can be traced.

We will digress here to give in its proper place according to date, that on the 7th October 1659, Thomas Lennox, glover in Edinburgh, was infeft in the lands of Pluntoun, and in October 1666, Helen Contes, his spouse, had sasine of part of the land. He was the youngest son of Robert Lennox of Drumwall, the fourth son of John Lennox, fifth of Callie. Under Drumwall, parish of Girthon, further particulars will be found.

The next point appears in the case of Margaret Lennox of Woodhead, where it is stated that Robert, the son of John, was bred a stationer; that in an action and decret by another Robert Lennox (to be named hereafter), dated

5th March 1684, he is designated stationer, and said to be "furth of these kingdoms." Also that in an information for Murray of Broughton in 1696, he is again mentioned as out of the kingdom, and in another information in 1696, by the other Robert Lennox, it is again stated that Robert, the son of John, was apprenticed to a stationer in Edinburgh, and thereafter "went abroad to France, and there dyed;" that with this all trace of him ended, and no issue is believed to have existed. In regard to the other Robert Lennox, we find, under date, 15th July 1686, that on that day he was infeft as the heir of Andrew Lennox of Pluntoun; and, again, in December following, had sasine of the lands of Pluntoun, Manor Place, and pertinents. In the case of Margaret Lennox of Woodhead, who, in 1813, claimed to be the real heir to the earldom of Lennox, an attempt was made to show that the Robert Lennox here mentioned was the son of John, whose mother was the eldest daughter of Andrew Lennox of Pluntoun, in possession to 1597. We are inclined to believe that this Robert was the brother of Anna Lennox, who having been mixed up in the troubles of the time, as an upholder of the Church of Scotland, had to flee to, and take refuge in, Ireland, and on his return, finding, with the assistance of his sister, that Richard Murray of Broughton had succeeded in getting firm possession of Callie, he turned his attention to Pluntoun, which the charter already mentioned, dated 31st January 1597, extending the succession to the heirs male of Janet Lennox, bearing the name and arms of Lennox, failing direct issue, gave him a claim to.

In connection with the land of Robertoun, on the 8th September 1668, Marie, daughter and heir of William Gordon was infeft; and again on the 19th September 1687, John Gordoune had sasine of the three merk land of Robertoun, &c. Whom she married we do not find mentioned. She appears to have been left a widow with an only son, named John, and to have experienced cruel treatment from those serving under Grahame of Claverhouse. They robbed her in every way, and with her son, then a boy, together

with two servants, they were lodged in prison. The servants were transported to America, while she and her boy were kept in prison for a considerable time. Her father, William Gordon, was fined £360 for his adherence to the Church of Scotland.

We next find, that on the 31st October 1694, Hugh Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco, had sasine of Pluntoun, Margree, &c. This was probably only a wadset, but it may have been more.

We find that Alexander Murray of Broughton, and Cally, had sasine of the lands of Pluntoun on the 2d July 1739; and on the 22d July 1741, of the three merk land of Robertoun, &c. As will be seen under Cally, parish of Girthon, Alexander Murray succeeded to Cally, &c., through his mother. He again was succeeded by his son James, who had sasine of Robertoun, &c., on the 15th July 1754.

We have given all the Pluntoun lands under that title, but they have been divided for a number of years. By the valuation roll of 1799, Alexander Murray of Cally, &c., owned what was then, and is now called Lennox-Pluntoun, along with Robertoun Mill farm; and M'Culloch of Ardwall owned Margree, and Sproats Pluntoun and Miln, with the small holdings of Kildarroch and Ardwall Isle. The latter is now called Pluntoun mains. The present proprietors of Cally and Ardwall continue to own the same lands.

There was a fortified house on the property called Pluntoun Castle, which is now in ruins, as the sketch we give will show.



In 1684, Symson describes it as a good strong house called the Castle of Pluntoun-Lennox. It is stated that the arms of the Lennox family were then on the building.

On the farm of Plunton was born John MacTaggart, we think about the year 1799. He is known to all who belong to Galloway from old standing, as the author of the Galloway Encyclopædia, published in 1824. He describes his birthplace as quite beside the auld Castle of Plunton, and mentions that his father was a farmer; no doubt tenant of that farm. There is a moat at Robertoun.

The derivation of Pluntoun is puzzling to us. In Westmoreland there is a parish called Plumpton and Plumbland. Also there is Plumland near to the river Elene in Cumberland. In addition to this Camden mentions Plompton Park, near Carlisle, Cumberland, which was situated on the bank of a water course from the Peterill, or little river Petre, where the early kings of England kept deer. In Devonshire there is the town of Plimpton, on the river Plim. The last district was occupied by the Norsemen, and the other districts named, including Galloway, by the Cymric, Celts, and Norsemen. The idea that the name was given from plumb-tree orchards will scarcely, we think, pass. Plumb is used in Scotland for a deep pool in a river or stream, and although the name is now spelled Plunton, in 1508 it was Plomtoun. There is a small stream called Plunton burn which runs through the lands, and rivers or burns are in each county at the place where the name exists or existed.

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#### BALMANGAN.

This land formed a portion of the Borgue estate, an account of which will be found under Borgue and Chapleton, &c. It was formerly in the old parish of Senwick.

The first notice which we find of the lands of Grange Senwick *alias* Balmangan, is that William Maclellan, second son of Gilbert Maclellan of Barmagachen, is designed

heir apparent in a lease to him and his father of Balmangan in 1534, which lease was renewed in 1565. William, in Balmangan, had also a charter of Drumrukalzie, dated 31st March 1587. We next find his name in a charter dated 30th March 1588, when Balmangan was granted to him as the second son of Gilbert Maclellan, first of Barmagachen. He married Margaret Gordon, daughter of John Gordon of Airds, parish of Kells. They had issue, three sons and three daughters—

Thomas, who succeeded.

Gilbert, of Galtway.

James, who died in 1606.

Agnes, who married before 1571, John Levenax of Callie, parish of Girthon.

Helen, who married about 1593, Alexander Muir of Cassencarrie, parish of Kirkmabreck.

The name of the other daughter we do not find. Another account states that (the names are not given),

— married Thomas Maclellan of Barmagachen, her cousin.

— „ Murray of Cally.

— „ Maxwell of Mabie.

We think this latter account incorrect. As regards Murray of Callie, it is clearly so, as the first of the name connected with that property was Richard Murray of Broughton, who married the heiress of Cally subsequent to 1658.

It is cleared up by an extract from the Register of Deeds at Kirkcudbright, in which we find that Charles Murray of Cockpule borrowed 600 merks from M'Clellan of Balmangan, and bound himself to infest him in the lands of Bar of Girthon, under date 21st August 1585. William M'Clellan also borrowed 2000 merks from M'Clellan of Balmangan. He thus appears to have been wealthy, in fact to have been a usurer, as we also find him lending 500 merks to William Quhitehead, 1000 merks to John Brown of Carsluith, and his son John, and binding them to infest him in the three merk land of Meikle Furthead, parish of Urr. Also 600 merks to Sir Alexander Jardine of Applegirth,



Dumfriesshire, for which M'Clellan received the twelve merk land of Muncraig in this parish.

William Maclellan was alive in 1612. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, who had a charter previously, viz., on the 24th December 1591, of the land of Balma, Balfron, and part of Dunrod. He had retour as heir to his father on the 31st July 1606, of the lands of Balmangan *alias* the Grange of Senwick and Mountraig. Thomas was twice married. His first wife's name we do not learn, but he is stated to have had issue,

James.

William.

Thomas.

He married secondly, Florence M'Ghie, widow of James Charteris (son and heir of Robert Charteris of Kelwood), and Roger Gordon of Whitepark. She survived her third husband.

James Maclellan succeeded his father. He married about 1610, as stated, Jean Charteris, daughter of his stepmother, and had issue,

Robert.

We have to state here that on the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kenmure, had retour of Balmangane, &c. This we do not understand. In a lease granted by Florence M'Ghie to Gilbert Gourlay, James Maclellan of Balmangan, and Robert, his son and heir, are witnesses in 1637. When Robert succeeded his father we do not know, but it was after 1637.

On the 13th June 1648, John, son and heir of Thomas, Lord Kirkcudbright, had retour of Balmangowchine (Balmangan), &c. This would have reference to the superiority.

Robert Maclellan of Balmangan, about 1662, was fined £240 for being a Presbyterian. He also became cautioner for some of the debts of his cousin, Lord Kirkcudbright, and had his estate appraised from him by a decret of the Court of Session in 1666.

Whom Robert Maclellan married we do not trace. He succeeded to the land of Borness. So far as known he had issue—

William, of Borness.

Robert.

In January 1668, Robert Maclellan of Balmangan had sasine of the land of Chappelton, &c.

After this the usual wadsets attending difficulties appear. On the 29th April 1678, William M'Guffock of Rusco, parish of Anwoth, had sasine of the two lib. land of Balmangan. Robert Maclellan, however, still appears to have been nominally in possession. We find him so in 1682, and stated to have been succeeded by his second son, Robert. His eldest son, William, had the land of Borness. He died in 1690.

We have here one of the many contradictions as to actual possession, for at the same time John Carson is found styled of Balmangan. In 1685 he was imprisoned and fined for refusing the abjuration oath, and his wife was also confined by order of Colonel Douglas. It is related that her judges intended to drown her at the ferry at Kirkeudbright, those at Wigtoun of this character having been successfully carried out. The king's death brought a respite. More about the Carsons will be given hereafter.

In January 1691, Thomas Lawrie, merchant in Edinburgh, had sasine of the lands of Balmangan with the pertinents; and on the 31st October 1694, Hugh Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco had sasine of the same, with Nether Senwick, &c.

Robert, second lawful son of Robert Maclellan, had sasine on the 9th June 1704. We are inclined to think that he was a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, and through this became the owner for a time, warding off the difficulties. He was the last who owned the lands. On the 7th August 1704, Adam Fullartoun of Bartonholm, Writer to the Signet, had sasine. Also on the 30th June 1710, John M'Jore of Cocklick, parish of Urr, had sasine of Meikle Ross, &c. It would appear that these were encumbrances, for the lands had been sold. The next owners were named

Carson. On the 26th February 1695, Andrew Carson was served heir to his father, John Carson of Balmangan.

John Carson married Margaret Muir, as we find under date 28th May 1707. He appears to have been succeeded by

Hugh,

who was no doubt his son. On the 20th July 1743, Hugh Carson of Balmangan had sasine. He appears to have had two daughters, but whom he married we know not. By sasine dated 9th May 1745, we learn that

Margaret Carson married John Jolly of Meggerland,

Agnes Carson married Thomas Maclellan in Bridgehouse of Balmangan, and that they were heirs to their father. From this it would appear that the Maclellans, from being the proprietors, had become tenants. This is often to be met with, and shows the ups and downs of life.

We next find that, on the 10th June 1745, William Gordon, Writer to the Signet, had sasine of the lands of Balmangane and Kirkland, and glebe of Senneck. This no doubt was a wadset.

The next owner was Alexander Blair of Dunrod, who had sasine of the ten lib. land of Balmangan, alias Grange of Senwick, &c., on the 29th May 1751. Subsequently the lands passed to the predecessors of the present owner, the Earl of Selkirk, an account of whose family will be found under St Mary's Isle, parish of Kirkeudbright.

The remains of an old tower, called "Balmangane Tower," are on the lands, the residence of the proprietors in times past.

The name appears to be from the Gaelic baile-mangan, the suffix being a corruption of ma-ghamhuinn, a bear; in the nominative plural, ma-ghamhnan for bears. We have thus the resort of the wild boar, with which animals Gallo-way was overrun at one time.

## SENVICK.

The lands of Senwick were in the old parish of that name, now united to Borgue. We first find that they were forfeited at the commencement of the War of Succession by John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, John Baliol, William Ferrers, and Alan de la Zouche, the heirs of Alan, last governor and lord of Galloway of that line; and granted in 1309 by King Robert the Bruce to his sister Isabel, Countess of Athole, and Alexander, her son. Afterwards, King David II. granted to Dougal M'Dowgall, the lands of Senwick, Borgue, &c., and subsequently to Andrew Buttergask, the lands of Sannak and Culwen. They have since that period been owned as separate estates by different proprietors, and are therefore difficult to deal with, but we think the best course is to take them as they now stand, observing that Chapelton, Kinganton, Barlocco, Knockbrex, Ingleston, and Muncraig, &c., belonged to the old parish of Kirkandrews; and that Ross, Upper Senwick, Culraven, &c., belonged to the parish of Senwick. Those in Kirkandrews parish, no doubt, belonged to the monks of the Church of Iona, and afterwards formed a portion of the lands which Robert the Bruce gave to Sir John Soulis; soon forfeited, and next granted to Archibald Douglas. We learn nothing more until the 5th February 1492-3, on which date a charter of the lands of Chapelton, &c., was granted to Thomas Maclellan of Bomby.

The farms of Muncraig and Ingleston appear for a time to have belonged to the Jardines of Applegarth, Dumfriesshire, as we find that on the 17th February 1578, Alexander, heir of Alexander Jardine of Applegirth, had retour. James, third son of Gilbert Maclellan of Barmagachan, obtained the lands of Sennik. Whom he married we do not find mentioned, but he had issue, so far as can be traced, a son named James. He succeeded, and was served heir to his father on the 31st July 1582. He appears to have died without issue, having been succeeded by his nephew, William Maclellan, who was the second son of his brother

Thomas Maclellan of Barmagachen. William married, and had an only daughter, named Elizabeth, who married Colonel William Stewart of Castle Stewart, parish of Penninghame. She succeeded to the lands. By her marriage she had issue, an only daughter, Elizabeth. She married John Gordon of Cardoness, parish of Anwoth, and had issue. In connection with these lands was also the Isle of Little Ross of Balmangan, which Sir Robert Maclellan of Bomby had sasine of in August 1618.

The lands of Senwick must have been under wadset to the Carsons. In January 1633 there was a reversion by Andrew Corsane to John Gordon of the lands of Nether Senneck, and in 1642 we find John Carson of Senwick. He was a zealous Covenanter, and was not only fined £1200, but he and his wife were afterwards imprisoned. He was, we think, the same as mentioned under Balmangan.

Other farms had become possessed by the Gordons. On the 20th October 1628, John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had retour of Barloco, Kingantoun and Knockbrex; and on the 17th March 1635, he was followed by his grandson John, Viscount Kenmure, who had retour of Chapletoun, Balmangane, and Laich Borgue. On the 3d September 1640, Robert Gordon was of Knockbrex. We next find on the 13th June 1648 that John, son and heir of Thomas, Lord Kirkcudbright, had retour of Chappeltoune, and Balmegowchine (Balmangan). Then, on the 28th July 1657, John, son of Alexander Gordon, in Gargarg, heir of Robert Gordon of Knoxbreck, had retour of Knoxbreck, Barloche, and Kingiontoun. In 1666, Gordon of Knockbrex was beheaded with M'Culloch of Barholm, parish of Kirkmabreck, for being active Covenanters. An account of this unhappy affair will be found under Barholm.

To return to the Maclellans. On the 11th September 1663, Patrick, eldest son to William Maclellan of Colline had sasine of the lands of Chappeltoun, &c. He would appear to have married Janet, daughter of Sir John Scot of

Scotstarvit, as she had sasine on the same day, in liferent, of the same lands.

About 1662, James Thomson of Inglistoun was fined £1000 for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church. On the 8th September 1668, Maria, daughter of William Gordon, had retour of Rotrair, Robertoun, and Kingzeantoun. In July 1668, James, bishop of Galloway, had sasine of Inglistoun.

Maria Gordon, already mentioned, appears to have been the daughter and heir of William Gordon of Robertoun, and as such had sasine in January 1669 of Kingeanton, and Miln of Kirkanders; and under the same date, Captain Robert Maxwell of Over Hazlefield had sasine of the same. We presume he had married Mary Gordon.

In November 1670, James Gordon of Carletoun had sasine of the land of Inglistoun, and again in August 1684. Also, on the 22d July 1670, Robert, son of James Thomson of Inglistoun had retour of Inglistoun, and Nuncraig (Muncraig). And on the 13th July 1686, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Thomson, Nuncraig. We next gather that in March 1669, John Glendonning, Provost of Kirkcudbright, had sasine of (Robertoun), Milne of Kirkanders, Kinzeaton, &c. Our next information is that Alexander Gordon of Knockbren had principal sasine of Knockbren, Barlocco and Kingsantoun on the 30th July 1673. Again, on the 20th July 1678, Robert Maclellan had sasine in liferent, and Mary, his daughter in fee, of the four-and-a-half-merk-land of Inglistoun. In 1682 Lord Kirkeudbright was in possession of Boreland and High Borgue; James Thomson of Over and Nether Muncraig, and Robert Gordon of Knockbren. Following this, in November 1690, John Gordon, Largmore, had sasine of the six-merk land of Rabraw (Rattra), and of the three of the four-merk land of Kinzeantoun. Under the same date there was a resignation by John Glendinning, son to Umqle John Glendinning, Provost of Kirkeudbright, in favour of John Gordon of Largmore, of the lands of Rottraw, Robertoun, Kinzeantoun, and Milne of Kirkanders; and again, under the same date,

William Glendining, son to Umqle John Glendining, had sasine of these lands. The next transfer was on the 31st October 1694, when Hugh Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco, parish of Anwoth, had sasine of Chapelton, Kingslaggan, Over Sennick, and Boreland, &c.

We next find that on the 26th June 1694, Captain Samuel Fullarton, as heir of entail of Lieutenant-Colonel John Fullarton of Senneck, his brother, had retour. Then, on the 6th March 1696, there was sasine in favour of Archibald Blair, second lawful son to Hugh Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco, and Jean Gordon, his spouse (second wife) of the lands of Knockbrenx, Barlocco, Inglishton, and Kinzantoun, &c. Jean Gordon appears to have been the daughter of Gordon of Knockbrenx. There is a great deal of confusion, however, in regard to the ownership. We next learn of Chappellton and Mylne of Plumtoun, &c., that Robert Maclellan, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine of the same on the 3d September 1702.

In regard to Senwick, on the 17th May 1707 Mrs Grizell Grierson, relict of Edward Maxwell of Senwick had sasine. The lands were next owned by Hugh Blair of Dunrod, who had sasine of Over Senwick, &c., on the 15th November 1722. By a pedigree drawn up by the late Alexander Blair (an offshoot), Treasurer of the Bank of Scotland, James Blair is styled of Blairhall and Senwick. Also that he died unmarried in 1730. As will be found under Rusco, James was the youngest son of Hugh Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco. It is evident that in this, as in not a few other respects, the pedigree is wrong. It may, however, have so happened that James succeeded his elder brother, Hugh; but it must have been for a very short time, and we do not trace it.

To return to Chapelton, &c. On the 18th December 1732 John Russell of Braidshaw, writer to the signet, had sasine of Chapelton and Miln of Plumtoun, &c. Again on the 26th February 1735, William Gordon of Knockbrenx had sasine. Then on the 10th January 1741 John Halliday of Castlemaine had sasine of Knockbrenx, Barlow (Barlocco), Kingantoun, and Inglishton. On the 16th June

1746, Alexander Murray of Broughtoun had sasine of Inglistoun. He was followed by David Thomson, sometime merchant in Anwith, who had sasine of Inglistoun, Nuncraig, &c., on the 8th October following. Again, on the 27th April 1750, he had sasine of the above, with Chapel-toun in addition. The next notice is dated 6th January 1768, when John Ross-Mackye of Hawkhead had sasine of Chappeltoun, as also Jane Ross his spouse.

On the 11th August 1768, we find that one half of Nether Senwick belonged to the trustees of Hugh Blair of Dunrod, when there was resignation and renunciation by Colin M'Kenzie, writer in Kirkeudbright, to Hugh Blair of Dunrod of the lands of Nether Senwick. He no doubt was the grandson of Hugh Blair, first of Dunrod.

In 1799 the farms which then had been acquired by the Earl of Selkirk were Broadfield, Culraven, Creoch, and Brattles Isle. At this time Adam Thomson, styled of Muncraig, owned Ingleston, Muncraig, Chappeltoun, Meggarland, Kingantoun, Barlocco and Isle, Knockbrex, and Little Templeland Croft. In 1813 John Feron appears as the owner of Inglestoun, and in 1819 Adam Thomson-Mure of Barlocco, Kingantoun, and Knockbrex.

We have been unable to follow out in detail the histories of the various owners mentioned in this account, but it may assist others interested, as a key to their pedigrees.

The farms owned by the present Earl of Selkirk are Upper Senwick, Chapleton, Balmangan, Ross, Culraven, Knockbrex, Barlocco and Kinganton, Ingliston, Boreland, High Bogue, Over and Nether Muncraig, also the small holdings of Crossyard, and Auchendolly. Meggarland is now lost, except in a house so named.

The history of the Earl of Selkirk's family will be found under St Mary's Isle, parish of Kirkeudbright.

There are several objects of interest on the lands, among which we may mention that at Ross, is the promontory called Meikle Ross, with the remains of an old castle, where Symson, in 1684, states that in times past silver plate, as also pieces of silver, were dug up, the latter having a strange



and uncouth impression thereon, resembling the old Pictish coins, to which we may add that as the castle is understood to have been Danish, it was no doubt the manufacture of that country.

Symson also mentions that a good house was on the Barlocco lands. To the north of the Boreland farm-house there is a British fort and moat. This moat was circular; the diameter on the summit was forty yards, and the height from the bottom of the ditch about thirty feet. The plough has been busy. About sixty years ago, as we have been informed, many long round pointed swords and spear heads much corroded were found.\* In 1830 the horns of deer were dug up at Muncraig.

Chapleton we need not give the derivation of. Muncraig, if correct, is properly muin-craig, the Gaelic for the back or top of the crag, unless Pont was correct in spelling it Monk-Craig. The church of Iona was strong in the neighbourhood in early times, and he may be right. Ingliston will be found at Sorby, parish of Sorby, where the corruption is gone into. Meggarland seems to be from the Gaelic or Irish maghair, for ploughed land. Barlocco is, we consider, a corruption of bar-lochlin, the Norsemen's hill. Lochlin is the Gaelic for Scandinavia, and was the name given to the rovers by the Irish. Knockbrex is from the Gaelic word cnoc for a hill, &c., and breach or broch, as will be found under Duchra (Hensol), parish of Balmaghie. Balmangan we have given at page 207, and under that name, parish of Rerwick. Culraven may be a corruption of the Gaelic cul-raon or raoin, the backlying field or plain, or rean, for land or country. Kinganton is probably a corruption of the Gaelic céin, for far off, and the Norse word utan, for outside, beyond. Boreland is dealt with fully as being from the Norse in the Historical Sketch, Vol. II.

\* We have mentioned a Roman Camp and Loch, under Dunrod, which we are inclined to think refers to the same place.

## DUNROD.

The name of Dunrod is stated to have been anciently called Dunreddin, and taken from a hill on the west side of Kirkcudbright bay, once crowned by a British encampment, now covered with wood and brambles. It is also, however, to be stated that Borg is the proper spelling of the name of the parish, and is pure Norse. Rôd is Anglo-Saxon, from which was borrowed the Norse word rôda, the rood, holyrood, crucifix. From this the Holyrood monastery at Edinburgh. The Gaelic prefix in this case of dun, for a fortified hill, &c., is common with Norse words, as explained by Worsaae. At one time it belonged to the parish of Dunrod, which with Galtway was united to Kirkcudbright parish, and the portion we now write about became annexed to the parish of Senwick, which latter is now absorbed in Borgue.

The earliest notice which we find of this property is that in 1169, Dunrod, with its church, was granted by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, to the Monastery of Holyrood, when he assumed the cowl. There was also a general protection granted by King Malcolm IV. to all persons settling in Dunrod, addressed to Uchtred and Gilbert, sons of Fergus, and to Radulph, son of Dunegal, and Duvenald, his brother. It is as follows, which is extracted from the Holyrood Chartulary:—

“d. Dunrodu ad hospitandū. 26. n Rex Scott. Vhtr filio ferg<sup>s</sup> t Gilebto fri ej<sup>s</sup> t Rad filio Dunegal t Dunenaldo fri ei<sup>s</sup> vnūsisq aliis pbis suis hoibz toti<sup>s</sup> Galweie t Claudes-dalie. Salut. Sciatis me dedisse iuste meā firmā pacē omibz itt(ill) hoibz q' eunt aut ibunt t Galweiam causa ihospitandi t ihabitandi Terrā de Dunroden : q' ferg s Eccle sce Crucis de Edeneb. t ppetuā Elemosinā dedit t Carta sua q firmavit. q' etiā Vhtr' filius ei<sup>s</sup> sua carta g firmavit. Qor t hominū psumat tiuste uexare aut dist<sup>s</sup> bare quēq<sup>u</sup> usus terram psatā causa t ea manendi tendentē : aut ī tra ead manetem q sensu t uoluntate Canonicorū pdicte Eccle : aut de tra illa t fidelitate eorū recedentē. Nullusq p alie<sup>s</sup>aduocationē

suie dnium t ead tra g<sup>t</sup> voluntatē pdictorū Canonicorū  
 maneat: sup meā foris factam. X. lib ꝑ rū. T<sup>h</sup> Aluredo  
 Abbe de st'uct. Rob P'ore de Nai Eng Cancell. W' filio  
 Alani dapō. Johne de Vallibz.

Ap Clacmanant.

It is a curious fact, and one which strengthens our belief that the Lords of Galloway were of Norse or Norman descent; that we in most instances find foreigners—*i.e.*, new settlers—signing as witnesses in all charters, crown, or those granted by Fergus and his line, from the time of King David I., who supplanted the Celtic by the Norman element. We have already stated in our "Historical Sketch," Vol. II., that Fergus was the first governor, or lord of Galloway, and that being called a prince is an error. This charter also proves it. In A.D. 1246, Alexander II. gave a charter to the monks of Holyrood, granting leave to hold courts at Dunrod.

Our next information is that King Robert II. granted a charter of the lands to John Lindsay, styled of Dunrod. Before proceeding, it will be as well to mention here, as the Lindsays became considerable owners of land in the stewartry, the principal being of Dunrod, that the first of the name in Scotland was Walter de Lindsay, an Anglo-Norman, who was a witness to the "Inquisitio" of King David I., and is believed to have accompanied him from England. The name is supposed to be the same as the Norman one of Limesay, and the first in England to have been an offshoot from that family. In Scotland they obtained position, as all those about King David did, and rose to distinction. His descendant, Sir Alexander Lindsay, who had sworn fealty to Edward I., but went from one side to the other according to events and success, as was usual with the Anglo-Normans and other foreigners, accompanied Edward Bruce to Galloway in 1307, when he invaded the district. From Sir Alexander was John Lindsay of Dunrod, his descendant from one of his younger sons. The principal family became powerful in Scotland, and was ultimately raised to the peerage.

From the date of the first settlement of the branch in Galloway, we have gathered very little. There is a long blank, so common in the histories of families in the district. The Lindsays, however, continued in possession. Mariot Lindsay, of the house of Dunrod, was the wife of Robert, third Lord Lyle, who died in 1511. In 1570, — Lindsay, Provost of Glasgow, appears as the owner. From him the barony is stated to have passed to the Charters of Kelwood; if so, they could not have retained it long. In 1585, Robert Charters of Kelwood, Dumfriesshire, sold the lands of Dunrod, in Senwick, to William M'Lellan in Balmanagan, under letters of redemption, for the sum of four hundred merks; and the land was let by him to Robert Charters, until it should be redeemed, for the yearly payment of ten bolls six pecks of bere, small measure.\* What we have given could, however, have only applied to a portion of the barony. We next find that John Bothwell, son of the late Bishop of Orkney, obtained a charter, &c., of the barony of Dunrod, dated 20th December 1607, but this also could only have applied to a portion, as in Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," under date 15th December 1620, we find Alexander Lyndsay of Dunrod, and John his brother. It is not probable that they would be so styled in an indictment if not entitled to it. After this, whether or not this barony was included in the numerous grants to the Gordons of Lochinvar, or Kenmure, in the surrounding parishes, we cannot state; but we are inclined to think it was. There is a considerable blank until we come to June 1666, when David Dunbar of Baldoon had sasine of the land of Milnetoun of Dunrod, and others in Dunrod barony. As *Sir* David Dunbar, he had again sasine in October 1666, including the Kirkland.

The next notice is in May 1667, when John Corsan of Sennick had sasine of Dunrod and Kersocktoun. Following him was Hugh Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco, who, on the 31st October 1694, had sasine of Meikle and Little Dunrod. As will be found under Rusco, parish of Anwoth, Hugh

\* War Committee Book of the Covenanters.

Blair had married the heiress of Rusco, and assumed the name of M'Guffock. On the 7th August 1704, Adam Fullertoun of Bartonholm, writer to the signet, had sasine of Dunrod and Kerochton, &c. ; but this could only have been a wadset. Hugh Blair, second son of Hugh Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco, by his second marriage with Margaret, second (or third) daughter of Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, parish of Kirkinner, obtained from his father the barony of Dunrod. He married Agnes, daughter and heir of — Brown of Kempletoun, parish of Twynholm, and had issue—

Alexander.

Janet, married Alexander Stewart, younger of Tonderghie, parish of Whithorn.

Margaret, married David Telfer.

Catherine, married John Freeland.

Jane, married — Rorrison of Ardoch, parish of Dalry.

Anne, married Andrew Muir.

Henrietta, died unmarried.

Alexander succeeded his father. On the 3d March 1761 Alexander Blair of Dunrod had sasine of the lands of Dunrod. He married Mary, daughter of Colonel William Maxwell of Cardoness, and had issue—

Hugh.

William, married Margaret Freeland.

Basil, midshipman, R.N., drowned at sea.

Nicolas, married Edward M'Culloch of Auchengool, parish of Rerrick.

Jane, married Peter Freeland, Liverpool.

Agnes, married John Newall of Barskeock, parish of Kells; and Earls-toun, parish of Dalry.

Henrietta, died unmarried.

Hugh succeeded his father, but the date we have not got. On the 11th August 1768, there was resignation and renunciation by Colin M'Kenzie, writer in Kirkcudbright, to Hugh Blair of Dunrod, of the farms of Nether Senwick, Kempletoun, Balmæ, &c. He married —, daughter of — Copeland of Collieston, Dumfriesshire, and had issue—

Alexander.

Mary, married Richard Aitken, Edinburgh.

Catherine, unmarried.

Jane, married — Macdonald of Ballyshear.

Alexander succeeded his father. A continuation of the account of his family will be found under Auchenreoch, parish of Urr.

Alexander Blair could only have been in possession for a short time, as his father's trustees sold the property in 1779. The farms then owned were Dunrod, Kissocktoun, and Nether Senwick. The purchaser was William Corrie of Wellingborough. He entailed the lands, and at his death in 1811, the property passed to his daughter, Mrs Jean Corrie. At her death in 1826, it went to Adam Corrie of Wilby, North Hants, the brother of William, who again was followed in 1846, by his eldest son, John Corrie. He was born in 1794, and married in 1841, Harriet Elizabeth, elder daughter of John Kennard, banker, London, and had issue,

Adam-John, born in 1842.

He succeeded at the death of his father in 1874. In 1875 he married Ellen-Martha, elder daughter of the late George Simpson, barrister-at-law, London.

The farms owned are Dunrod and Kissocktoun, with a portion of Nether Senwick. Also Brighthouse and Carneyhill, &c. In England—Wilby, North Hants.

The derivation of Dunrod we have already given. In the name Kissocktoun we have reference to the residence of one bearing that surname. Or more likely from Saint Kessoge or Mackessoge, an account of whom will be found under Kissock, parish of New Abbey.

Senwick has been dealt with under Senwick. Brighthouse, in the literal sense, conveys no meaning here, as there is no special stream of water. Probably it may be from the Gaelic word *breig*, a rustic, a boor, referring to the residence of such. Carneyhill seems to be from the Gaelic word

carnach, rocky, thus the rocky hill. It is 261 feet high. There is a small loch beside it.

So many improvements, so called, have been, and are being carried out, by the drainage of lochs that we are not sure whether the small loch, already referred to as alone existing in the parish, is where the distinct tracings of a quadrangular camp were to be seen some sixty years ago. It is described as having been nearly due north of a hill fort on the north-east side of the loch, on a jutting promontory, surrounded by a ditch. It was believed to be Roman. The loch referred is stated to have made a curve round the base of the hill, where a low island was, probably the site of a Crannog. Although often in the parish we always forgot to look into this matter, and now we have not time. We have an idea that a loch may have been at Boreland. See Senwick.

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#### GATEGILL.

This property was formerly called Gaitgill—M'Ilvernock, and Gaitgill—M'Illinsche. The early owners we do not trace. It is not until the sixteenth century that we find the name of David M'Culloch as a proprietor. He had a charter dated 4th February 1506, of the lands of Gaitgill-Mundwell. He was succeeded by John M'Culloch, who with Isabella Cairns his spouse, had a charter of the same lands on the 4th December 1541. The history of this branch of the M'Cullochs will be found under Barholm, parish of Kirkmabreck. The M'Cullochs, however, could only have owned a portion of the lands, as we find that Alexander, third son of Robert Gordon or Accarson of Glen (see Rusco, parish of Anwoth), purchased part of Gaitgill and Makilwarnock from the daughters of ——— M'Nish of Gaitgill, in 1517. He obtained charters dated 12th March 1517-18, and 16th May 1519. James Gordon

of Gategill was served heir to Alexander (John ?) Gordon of Barnbarroch, parish of Colvend, and followed on the 29th July 1602, by Agnes Gordon. The M'Cullochs appear to have retained part possession. On the 29th July 1603, Thomas M'Culloch of Barholm, heir of David M'Culloch of Laikmullene, had retour of the seven mercatis terrarum of Gaitgill. The whole of the lands afterwards appear to have passed to the Gordons. About 1662, — Gordon of Gaitgill was fined £300 for his adherence to the Presbyterian faith. Following this there was a reversion dated — November 1668 in favour of William Chalmers, merchant in Ayr. No doubt it was connected with a wadset. We next find that on the 3rd January 1673, John Gordon had principal sasine of Gaitgill. We are inclined to think he was the same who was fined about 1662. He again had principal sasine on the 28th August 1677; and on the 20th October 1687, Marion Gordon had principal sasine of the five merk land of Gaitgill. Whether she was John Gordon's wife or his daughter, does not appear.

The land of Littleton and Greenslack or Slackcroft, formerly not belonging to Gategill, but now forming part of the present property, will be noticed here. The first mention found is dated the 2nd July 1586, when George Muirhead of Littleton sold to Thomas M'Clellan of Bomby, certain crofts, &c., at Kirkcudbright. Then in November 1693, George Fullertoun of Dreghorn had sasine, who was followed on the 31st October 1694 by Hugh Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco. The next notice is that Adam Fullertoun of Bartonholme, writer to the signet, had sasine on the 7th August 1704. On the 29th November 1726, William Gordon of Campbeltoun had sasine, and again on the 8th April 1740. Lastly, on the 16th June 1746, Alexander Murray of Broughtoun had sasine of the same land. In 1799, they had passed to Colonel A. Muir M'Kenzie of Cassencarrie, and were retained until after 1819.

To return to Gategill, the Reverend Samuel Brown, minister of Kirkmabreck and of Barharrow, became the



proprietor of Gategill. On the 17th February 1719, he and his wife, Dorothea Murdoch, a daughter of Patrick Murdoch of Cumloden, parish of Minnigaff, and Patrick Brown their son, had sasine of the land of Gaitgill, &c. We may mention here that the Reverend Samuel Brown was the third of his family holding the position of minister of the parish of Kirkmabreck, having succeeded his father and grandfather. For an account of his marriage and issue, see Barharrow. He was succeeded in Gategill by his eldest son, Patrick Brown. On the 17th March 1740, Patrick Brown, eldest son to Mr Samuel Brown, minister of Kirkmabreck, had sasine of the land of Gaitgell (also Averingassell and Kingscroft). He married Janet (who died in 1768), daughter of Alexander Riddick of Corbieton, parish of Buittle, and had issue—

Samuel.

William.

Alexander.

Anne, married — Malcolm.

Margaret, married her cousin, Patrick Gordon, in Kelton Lodge.

Dorothea, died unmarried.

Janet, married the Reverend Hugh Gordon, Minister of Anwoth.

Mary, died unmarried.

Patrick Brown appears to have either built or added to the house of Gategill. In the walls of the house are their coat of Arms, with the initials P. B.—J. R. These still remain. His brother Samuel succeeded his father in the land of Barharrow adjoining. Owing to the failure of the Douglas and Heron Bank at Ayr, Patrick Brown had to sell his lands. Gategill was then purchased by — M'Dowell. We regret that we have learned nothing about him, or whom he married. He had two daughters, co-heiresses, one of whom Margaret, married Hugh, third son of Alexander Stewart of Tonderghie, parish of Whithorn, by his second wife, Janet, daughter of Hugh Blair of Dunrod. Hugh Stewart was a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and gave up active service when he married. He is stated to have purchased the share belonging to the other sister. He had issue—a

son, and also one or more daughters. We have found difficulty in tracing much about them, although of so recent a date. The son, Alexander, succeeded his father and mother, but died without issue. At his death the property was sold to Colonel Cruden, in regard to whom we can tell nothing. His heirs sold the property to James Comrie, the present owner, a native of Perthshire, and for some time a merchant, New York. He married Elizabeth-Mary, daughter of Robert Ker of Argrennan, parish of Tongland. She died in 1872, and left issue—

William-Lewis.

Elizabeth-Ure.

The farms owned are Gategill and Littleton, and Greenslacks, with part of Conchieton.

In Gategill we have a Norse name nearly in its purity, being from *gata*, a way, a path, a road, and *gil*, a narrow glen with a stream at the bottom. Or the prefix may be from the Norse word *gja*, a chasm, or rift in a fell or crag, but we think *gata* the proper derivation. *Pont* spells the name *Gagil*. *Greenslacks* is in the suffix from the Gaelic *sloc*, a hollow, a dell. The prefix was probably given from the Norse word *grænn*, green of verdure. *Conchieton* is dealt with separately.

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#### BRIGHOUSE, &c.

The farms of Brighthouse, Carneyhill, Southpark, and Senwick, now form one property, and were in the old parish of Senwick. The first three names are not found in the valuation roll of 1799, but in that of 1682 we find Thomas Sproat, owner of Brighthouse, and John Carson of Senwick. The changing of the names of farms and properties in Galloway, coupled with scanty records, gives great trouble in tracing. There is no doubt, however, that the farms we are now writing about comprised part of the Senwick

estate, of which a separate account is given.\* In 1799 the other farms owned by William Corrie of Dunrod, the great-grandfather of the present proprietor, were Dunrod, Kissocktoun, and Nether Senwick. He was succeeded by Adam Corrie of Dunrod, whom we find in 1843. He was followed by the late owner, John Corrie. He died on the 19th August 1874, aged 80 years. See Dunrod.

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BARHARROW.

The early owners of this farm, as with many other lands, is obscure. We think that it belonged to the original estate of Borgue. The first notice which we find is that at one time it belonged to a family called Redik of Dalbeattie, parish of Urr. On the 17th July 1599, John was served heir to his father, John Redik of Dalbatie.

The next owner was Robert, son of Alexander Gordon of Auchenreoch, parish of Urr. Robert Gordon was tacksman of Little Airds *alias* Livingstone, parish of Balmaghie, and had a charter dated 2nd July 1513 of the five merk land of Barharrow upon the resignation of John Redik of Dalbeattie. Robert Gordon was killed at Flodden. He was succeeded by his eldest brother's son, John of Auchenreoch. About 1662, Captain Robert Gordon of Barharrow was fined £240 for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church, and in June 1680 his life and property were declared to be forfeited.

It appears, however, that on the 23rd October 1623, Robert, son of Ninian Mure, was infest. This at first must have been a wadset, one of those so common in Galloway which makes it most difficult, without the papers to refer to, to make out the true owners. Whom Robert Mure married we do not learn with certainty, but we think she was a daughter of John M'Culloch of Barholm, parish of Kirkmabreck. He was succeeded by his son Robert, who was infest on the 23rd February 1658. Under a disposition and assignation from Robert Mure to John M'Culloch

of Barholm, dated 15th February 1653, there was a charter of confirmation dated 3rd December 1703. John M'Culloch therein is called his grandfather. By the valuation roll of 1682, William Mure was then the owner.

The next owner was the Reverend Samuel Brown, minister of Kirkmabreck parish. On the 17th February 1719, the Reverend Samuel Brown, described as above; Dorothea Murdoch his spouse (a daughter of Patrick Murdoch of Cumlodden, parish of Minnigaff), and Patrick Brown their son, had sasine of the land of Barharrow, &c. He had issue—

Patrick, of Gategill, which see.

Thomas, merchant in Bristol, died unmarried.

Samuel, who succeeded his father as minister of Kirkmabreck, and also to Barharrow,

Nicolas, married John Bell of Arkland, parish of Anwoth.

Dorothea, married in 1740 James Gordon of Torhousemuir (Balmeg), parish of Wigtown, and had issue.

Samuel, we find styled preacher, and on the 2nd November 1751, he had sasine of the five mercatis terrarum of Barharrow, &c. This was previous to his father's death, as he died in 1752. He also succeeded his father as minister of Kirkmabreck parish. His eldest brother as already stated obtained the land of Gategill.

Samuel Brown married Mary Smith, and had thirteen children, six of whom died young. The survivors were—

Samuel, Lieutenant, Royal Marines.

James, in Virginia, United States of America.

Thomas, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Edinburgh.

Dorothea, who married the Rev. James Thomson, minister of Balma-ciellan parish. What issue they had we do not know, but one daughter married the Rev. R. Jeffrey, Minister of Girthon parish.\*

Margaret	} died unmarried.
Janet	
Eleanora	

\* A son of this clergyman was the late Rev. J. Jeffery, Presbyterian Church, Gateshead, Northumberland, a distinguished Danish scholar, on whom the present King of Denmark, a few years ago, conferred the Knight's Cross of the Ancient Order of the Dannebrog, in recognition of

He was succeeded by his son Samuel, styled late Lieutenant of Marines, who had sasine on the 19th of September 1786. From him the land passed to Alexander Birtwhistle of Dundee, parish of Carsphairn, who was in possession in 1799. The purchaser was, no doubt, one of the Messrs Birtwhistle and Sons from Yorkshire, who were induced by James Murray of Broughton and Cally to erect cotton mills at Gatehouse-on-Fleet in 1790. He was succeeded by John Birtwhistle, probably his son, but particulars are wanting, excepting that Martha-Maria, his widow, died at Cheltenham in 1872. From him the land was purchased by Andrew Pringle, who was lately succeeded by his son Andrew, born in 1851.—(See Borgue).

his eminent services to Danish literature, &c. He died about six years ago. We had considerable communication with him, and he corroborated our statement that Galloway was entirely under Norse rule for a time. He mentioned to us that some distinguished professors, scholars, and others in Denmark, took special interest in Galloway from this fact. The honour conferred on Mr Jeffery by the King of Denmark is a very high one. Among his works is the translation from the Danish of Hammerick, of a beautiful hymn, or rather poem, of six stanzas, the first, fourth, and fifth of which we will give as a tribute to his memory :—

“ Pilgrim passing, worn and weary,  
Through this vale of shadows dreary,  
Yearning for the bright to-morrow  
Which shall break on all thy sorrow,—  
Tranquil still, and uncomplaining,  
Bear the load thy spirit paining.

Hand in hand, in pilgrim fashion,—  
Earthly pomp and pride and passion  
Leaving far behind, we hasten,  
Through the griefs our souls that chasten,  
Homewards, 'mid the light excelling,  
Till we reach our Father's dwelling.

Homewards, where His throne of glory  
Makes the sunbeams wan and hoary ;  
Where from it life's crystal river  
Rolls through paradise for ever ;  
Where we wear the raiment shining,  
On Immanuel's breast reclining.”

The whole poem is worthy of a place, and has peculiar bearing on a History like this, in which so many changes are recorded as having occurred in the district.

The derivation of Barharrow, we think, is from the Gaelic bar-aroch, the little village or hamlet at the hill.

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BORNESS.

We have been unable to gather any information in regard to the early owners of this land. The name is a corruption of the Norse words borg and naze or nes, and means the castle on the promontory. Pont, in his map, spells it correctly as Borgness, the latter syllable being used for naze. We find it stated that James, third son of William Maclellan of Balmangan, had possession, but this we do not follow. James Maclellan died in 1606, apparently unmarried, and his ownership of Borness is not mentioned. The first found by us is Robert Maclellan, who had possession in January 1668. As mentioned under Balmangan, his eldest son obtained from him the land of Borness. He married, in 1672, Agnes, eldest daughter of William M'Culloch of Nether Ardwall, parish of Anwoth, and had issue an only son,

William.

The family got into difficulties, and in 1682, we find William Fullerton of Auchenhay styled as the owner. William Maclellan, senior, died in 1690. His son William was served as his heir on the 31st July 1696, but was still under age in 1709. On the 1st September 1696, John, son of William Fullerton of Auchenhay, had retour of the farm. Then, on the 3d September 1702, Robert Maclellan, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine of the half-merk land of Borness. He was, no doubt, the uncle of William Maclellan (still under age), who ultimately succeeded as sixth Lord Kirkcudbright, on the death of James, fifth Lord, in 1730. Again, on the 11th December 1732, John Russell of Braidshaw, writer to the signet, had sasine of the land.

The next proprietor appears to have been David M'Cul-

loch, second son of David M'Culloch of Ardwall, who had a charter of resignation dated 12th February 1740 of the twelve mercatis terrarum of Borness, &c. We next find that John M'Culloch of Barholm had sasine on the 17th November 1761. Then, on the 18th May 1780, that David Thomson of Inglistoun had sasine. The farm was purchased by Peter Stewart, first of Cairnsmore, parish of Minnigaff, who was in possession in 1799. He was succeeded in 1814 by his son, James Stewart of Cairnsmore, the present owner.

The land is bounded by the sea, the cliffs overhanging which are high. On one of these a fort at one time stood, from which the Norse name, Borgnes, or borg and nes, the fort on the promontory, or headland. There are no remains of this fort left above ground, excepting two fosses, &c., near to which some human bones have been found. The foundations were traced in 1844, when it was discovered that the stones had been put together without lime or cement. This gives a very early origin. About one hundred yards distant is a cave, with the highest portion of the floor about twenty-seven feet above the level of high water at spring tides. From excavations which have been recently carried out, remains of various kinds were discovered, proving that the cave had been used as a dwelling by the early inhabitants of the district. Whether or not the fort and the cave were occupied by people of the same period, has yet to be learned. With ox, sheep, and swine bones, those of red deer were found, together with many articles in bronze, iron, bone, stone and glass, made by the inhabitants, some armlets being of the same make as previously found in the crannogs in Galloway.

A paper on the subject was read in February 1874, at the monthly meeting of the Antiquarian Society in Edinburgh. Adam J. Corrie of Dunrod, F.S.A.Scot., has, with others, carried out these explorations.

## CONCHIETON.

We have very little information in regard to this property. In Pont's map the name is spent Conchytoun. We can only suppose that the name as now spelled may be a corruption of the Gaelic word *cònuich*, which, in the nominative plural is *cònuichean*, meaning hornets, which, with the Norse *tun* for an abode added, gives the hornet's abode or resort. The first notice found is dated 29th July 1603, when Thomas M'Culloch of Barholm, heir of David M'Culloch of Laikmullene, succeeded to Mundwell called Conquhiton. We next find, on the 8th October 1605, Thomas, nephew and heir of William Maclellan of Gelston, as the owner; and then, on the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John, in possession of Campbleton. After this, it passed to John Bell of Hinton, parish of Anwoth, who was in possession in 1649, and his heirs succeeded, but who they were is not mentioned. We have no trace until about the end of last century, when Alexander Gordon of Campbelton was the owner. Whom he married we do not learn, but he conveyed the lands to his eldest son,

William.

A full account of this family will be found under Campbelton, parish of Twynholm. In 1865 the farm of Conchieton was sold to James Walker. Elliceford and part of Campbelton being retained by William Robert Gordon of Campbelton, parish of Twynholm, who has been succeeded by his sisters.

Conchieton was again sold in May 1877 for £7900 to Robert Sloan.

There is the Doon at Conchieton.



## AUCHENHAY.

The earliest information which we can find is that on the 24th August 1619 there was a transfer of the land from Robert M'Clellan of Nuntoun to James M'Clellan. When the Maclellans had obtained possession we do not learn. We next find that about 1662 John Aitken of Auchinbay was fined £360 for adherence to Presbyterianism. Afterwards the lands passed to John, son of William Fullerton (of Carletoun) who in June 1680 had his life and property declared forfeited because he would not conform to Prelacy. He was not present. On the 1st September 1696 he was again in possession, and had retour. He was succeeded by Captain John (Hugh ?) Fullertoun, described as late Provost of Kirkcudbright, and brother german to the deceased John Fullertoun of Auchenhæe, who had sasine on the 6th October 1722, of the six merk land of Auchenhæe. In May 1750 we next find Thomas Bean of Auchenhay; and in 1799 William Lenox, shown as the proprietor in the valuation roll. The next owner was Ebenezer Drew, who is found as such between 1813 and 1828. Then we find John M'Queen in possession. He died in 1849. The late Sir John Gordon, Bart. of Earlston, appears to have been the next owner, as the property was purchased in 1857 by Robert Arbuckle, M.D., from his trustees. Robert Arbuckle was a son of the late Robert Arbuckle, West Mains, Baldoon, parish of Kirkinner. He went to Brazil, and in 1855 married, in Pernambuco, Anne-Maria Taylor. He died at Auchenhay in 1862, leaving a widow, with the following issue—

Robert.  
 William.  
 Susan } twins.  
 Mary }  
 Agnes.

Auchen, as we have stated elsewhere, is from the Gaelic *achadh*, a field. The *hæe* in Auchenhay is not so clear,

unless it is a corruption of the Gaelic word augh, or the Norse hagi, a place for pasture.

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RATTRA.

We have very little information in regard to this farm. When it became detached we do not trace. It was originally in the old parish of Kirkandrews. In an old valuation roll it is stated that William Gordon was then the owner, "and that it was worth yearlie, the ftt pennie being deducted for teind, twenty-four bolls six pecks victual measure, and price foresaid an hundred seventeen pounds sixteen shillings three pennies," "and in money with an croft thritie six pound." The mill, it is stated, was worth to him "eighteen pound." Under date 20th October 1627, John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had retour. We next find, in March 1669, that John Glendoning, Provost of Kirkeudbright, had sasine of the lands of Ratrey, &c.

Then on the 27th December 1728 John M'Culloch of Barholm had sasine of the land of Rattraw. Whether or not this was only a wadset we cannot state.

Subsequently the farm was owned by David Anderson of St Germain's, East Lothian, who was in possession in 1799. From him it passed to William Ireland of Barbey, &c., parish of Balmaclellan, banker in Castle-Douglas, who purchased this and other lands subsequent to 1828. He was succeeded by his niece Catherine Ireland, who married Robert M'Cartney Gordon, Commissary Clerk of the Stewartry. The present owner is her husband, who obtained the lands at her death. For further particulars see Garcrogo, parish of Balmaclellan. Symson (1684) mentions that the ruins of an old town called Rattra were to be seen here, wherein of old a weekly market was kept, and that then, near them, a small village stood. We believe Rattra to be from the Norse. In that language there is rata, relating to a stranger or wanderer; also rett and retrr. In

the Orkneyinga Saga there seems to us to be confirmation of this. In these annals there is mention of a battle off Raudabiorg or Red Headland, Caithness. Anderson, in a note to his edition, mentions that "Raudabiorg must be looked for in the neighbourhood of Dunnet Head, where the red beds of the old red sandstone form the distinctive feature of the coast. A little to the east of Dunnet Head there is an outlying crag named Brough of Rattar, or Rattar Brough,—in all probability a corrupted form of the old name Raudabiorg. Still further to the eastward, where the burn of Rattar enters the Firth, are the ruins of an old 'Pictish tower' or broch, in old Norse borg." In this description we have confirmation that both Rattrra and Borg are old Norse. The word "Pictish" we do not accept, in the east of Scotland sense, as applying to Galloway.

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KNOCKMULLOCH.

This is a farm of which we find no special mention, but what can be gathered will be learned under Barmagachen in this parish.

It was recently sold to John Brown, London. The name may be derived from the Gaelic *cnoc*, a hill, and *mulloch*, the summit of a hill.

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CARLETON, SOUTH.

This is a portion of the lands of Cairilltoun transposed to Carleton. An account will be found under Earlstoun in this parish.

This portion is owned by James Smith in Robertson Mill.

## STANDINGSTONE

Is a farm now owned by David Sproat, merchant, Kirkcudbright. We have no particulars to give.

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## TANNYMASS.

This farm is owned by Mrs Jean Sproat of Auchengassel, parish of Twynholm.

The name may be a corruption of *tàn* or *tàin-meas*, the fruit or acorn land.

## PARISH OF BUITTLE.

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THE earliest notice which we can find in regard to this parish is on the 13th January 1297, when Master Richard de Haveryng, clericus, had letters of presentation to the church of Botel, vacant, and in the gift of the king, addressed to the bishop (prior?) of Candida Casa. This was the rock on which King Edward's Scottish policy, fortunately, was fatal to his project of national absorption. It turned the Scottish Church against him, which was enough, for it was powerful.

There are various derivations of the name Botel, now Buittle, given by Chalmers and others. It is not quite clear, although closer than many. In Cleasby and Vigfusson's Norse Dictionary we find Bot and til, but we can make nothing of them in this case. Bót was the Norse for the Isle of Bute. In 730, the word botl is used by Bede in connection with a royal dwelling. Bosworth in his Anglo-Saxon Dictionary gives botl for an abode, &c. Chalmers states that it is from botle, the Anglo-Saxon for domicilium villa, which, however, is from the Norse bol, a farm, an abode. With this he was unacquainted. There appears to have been so much borrowing of words among the different races who settled in Britain, that it is difficult to trace the real owners in every case. Among the saints we find one named Buite or Boethius, Dec. 7, A.D. 521. Forbes makes mention of him as Buite of the Monastery, the son of Bronach, and of the race of Connla. The account of him is that he founded a church on the grant of a

castle given to him for having cured the daughter of the King of Dalriada, and Nectan, King of the Picts. The place is stated to have been near Dunnichen. From this saint the name may have been given. There was a confirmation by Pope Benedict of the church of St Colmanel of Butyll, which will be afterwards alluded to. In Cumberland the name is also found, a parish being called Bootle, also Butle, Bothill, or Botyll. We find no derivation given by Jefferson, &c.

There was a church dedicated to the saint Ennan, now known as Kirkennan. Chalmers states that St Inan was a confessor and hermit who resided at Irvine, Ayrshire. As shown in Keith's "Scottish Saints," there is no doubt that St Inan is stated as such in 839, with his festival day on the 18th August; but it is much more probable that from St Enna, mentioned by Butler as an Irish abbot, the name was taken. It is stated that his father was Conall Deyre, Lord of Ergall in Ulster, in which Enna succeeded him, but he left the world and became a monk. He obtained a grant of the Isle of Arran (Munster), where he founded a great monastery, illustrious for sanctity—so much so, that Arran was called the Isle of the Saints. He died the beginning of the sixth century. A church was dedicated to him in the island called Kill-Enda. There was also St Cianan or Kenan, bishop of Duleek, Ireland, descended from the King of Munster, who died 24th November 489; also a St Ennan, the first bishop of Raphoe in Ireland, titular saint of the church.

The ruins of the church on the western bank of the Urr have long since disappeared. It was granted by Dervorgill to Sweetheart Abbey in 1275.

As will be found under New Abbey, there was a confirmation by Pope Benedict XIII. of a charter by Thomas, bishop of Galloway, dated 16th July 1381, granting the church of St Colmanel of Butyll to the Abbey of Sweetheart, and of a charter by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, dated 23d August 1397, transferring his right of patronage of that church to the abbey. This church must have been distinct from Kirkennan.

A new church was built before the Reformation in the barony of Butle. Prior to the Reformation, the tithes of Buittle were let for four hundred marks (£266, 13s. 4d. Scots) yearly. Ten years after the Reformation they were only valued at £213, 6s. 8d. The churches and lands were annexed to the Crown in 1587. In 1684, the bishop of Edinburgh was patron. The new parish church is beside the old one. A manse was built in 1793. At Palnackie a harbour church was built in 1819.

The extent of the parish is about ten miles long by three in breadth.

The parish in ancient times was famous for its orchards.

Craignar Hill quarry is celebrated for its granite, which was worked for long by the Liverpool Dock Trustees. It is now made use of to supply various places. That great work, the embankment of the river Thames, London, was to a considerable extent built with it. Dalbeattie may be said to have had its rise to its present position from this quarry. It is six miles from Castle-Douglas. Two streams effect a junction at the town, being the river Urr from the west, and Dalbeattie burn from the east. On the banks of the Urr, six miles south-east from Castle-Douglas, is the village of Palnackie, which may be called the port of Dalbeattie. It has a quay which admits vessels drawing seventeen feet of water at spring, and twelve feet at neap tides.\*

The country is undulating, with New Buittle, or Barskeoch hill, 587 feet high; Castle hill, at Almorness, 326 feet, with a fort; and another fort not far off.

In Mackenzie's History we are told of the exploration of one of the subterraneous abodes of the aborigines in this parish, by the late Mr Maxwell of Terraughtie, but without success. He found some spear heads and human bones, but could not get to the utmost limit of the cave.

By the census of 1871, the population of this parish was 480 males, and 540 females; together, 1020.

\* Admiralty Survey of Coast.

## BOTIL OR BUITTLE.

This well-known property in ancient times is now merged under Munches, of which it forms a part. It is extraordinary the desire felt to root out the ancient names of places in Galloway. The historic associations connected with Botil would, we should have thought, have preserved it as the chief name. The owners who first attached an interest to the lands were the lords of Galloway. Dervorgill, daughter of Alan, last lord, succeeded. As will be found in our "Historical Sketch," Vol. II., she married John Baliol of Bernard Castle, Yorkshire. We may here digress to state that the Baliols were also of Norman origin, and as followers of William the Norman, called the Conqueror, flourished accordingly. The first was Guy Baliol, who, according to Betham, was made lord of the forest of Teesdale and Marwood, &c. He was succeeded by Guy, no doubt his son, who lived in the reign of King Henry I. The next was Hugh, in the reign of King John. He was followed by Bernard, who lived in the reign of Henry III. They appear to have been in regular succession, so far as can be gathered, and all are designated lords of Teesdale Forest, &c., until we come to John, son of Bernard, who is styled of Bernard Castle, Yorkshire. He married Devorgille,\* and as known, their son John was the weak king placed on the throne of Scotland by the usurper, King Edward I. of England. John Baliol, senior, died in 1269. His widow, Dervorgille, survived him twenty-three years, and died aged seventy-six. She founded Baliol College, Oxford, thereby carrying out her husband's intention. She also erected

\* This name is spelled Dervorgill, Devorgille, &c. We find it in Ireland. In O'Connor's translation of the Annals of Ireland, under date 1157, there is, "Obtulit præterea Douuchad O'Carroll alias 60 uncias auri, et totidem elargita est Dervorgilla, jam pœnitens uxor Tigernani O'Ruarc cum calice aureo pro summo altari, et paramentis pro singulis e novem altaribus quæ in eadem Ecclesia conspiciébantur." It is further stated, "Douuchad O'Carrol Rex erat Orgiallia," A.D. 1133 to 1168, when he died. In the Annals of Ulster, under A.D. 1133, we also find him; the record as "Creach la Douuch na Cearbhaill." O'Carroll and na Cearbhaill are corruptions of MacCairill.



New Abbey, or Sweetheart, in 1275, so called from having deposited her husband's heart there; also a convent for Dominican friars at Wigtoun, and other religious houses out of the district. She died at Bernard Castle, Yorkshire, in 1289, and was buried at New Abbey. When in Galloway she resided at Buittle Castle, and signed there the regulations for the students of Baliol College, Oxford. Her son, John Baliol, is stated to have succeeded to her property in Galloway as the heritage of her family. In 1281 he married Isobell, daughter of John, Earl of Surrey. On the 18th November 1292, King Edward I. of England issued a precept to Richard Sieward, keeper of the castles of Kirkcudbright, Wigtoun, and Dumfries, ordering him to deliver them over to Baliol, who swore fealty for the crown to Edward. However, in 1296, we find Patrick of Botle, who also swore fealty to Edward I. Who he was we do not discover. It is supposed that the castle was razed to the ground by King Robert the Bruce and his brother Edward, between 1306 and 1313. This could only have been partial.

The Comyns were also at one time in possession, but this could only have been a temporary occupation, in the same way, as they held for short periods other places, and through ignorance are sometimes called the owners. John of Badenoch, known as the "Black Comyn," married Devorgoil's only daughter. When King Robert the Bruce succeeded to the throne, he granted the lands of Botill, &c., in 1309, to Sir James Douglas of Douglas; and his son, King David, confirmed them to William, first Earl of Douglas. He also granted Barchar (Barchain) a farm, to Robert Corbet, quhilk John Barker forfeited. In 1346, Edward Baliol recovered the estate, and took up his residence at Buittle Castle. It therefore could scarcely have been razed to the ground by Robert I. Permission was granted to Edward Baliol to exercise the privileges of regality over Buittle, &c., in the 22nd of Edward III. of 1349.\* Baliol failing in his object to obtain the Crown of Scotland, on the 30th January 1355-6, he surrendered his right to it,

\* Ayloffs ancient Charters.

along with his private estates to Edward III. for 5000 merks, with £2000 a-year. Edward Baliol died at Whitley near Doncaster, Yorkshire, on the 17th May 1363. The Douglas family retained the lands. Their estates as known, were forfeited in 1455, and in 1456 the lordship of Galloway was annexed to the Crown. After this we do not find any owners for about one hundred years, and it would therefore appear that the crown retained possession. It will be seen under Threave that King James III. settled on Margaret of Denmark, his Queen, as part of her dowry, the customs, &c., of Threave, and it is more than probable that the barony of Buittle, &c., were included and retained as royal property until bestowed on the Maxwells, who as shown under Munches, obtained a grant of Buittle, &c., from Queen Margaret, Robert Maxwell being tutor to her son, King James V. Then on the 5th August 1550, Robert, son of Robert Maxwell, had retour.

We next find that early in the seventeenth century the lands of Buittle were in possession of John, brother to Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, who had succeeded his father in 1604. John died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, James Gordon of Barncrosh, parish of Tongland. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Vaus of Longcastle, parish of Kirkinner, and had issue—

John } afterwards in succession, Viscount Kenmure.  
Robert }

In 1621 she pursued him for a divorce for sundry adulteries said to have been committed. We next learn that in July 1647, there was a precept of arrestment from Robert, Earl of Nithsdale, Steward of Kirkcudbright, in favour of James Gordon of Butle, for arresting his wood growing on his lands and lordship of Butle, in order to stop the people of the country from cutting and peeling thereof. The lands of Buittle thus remained in the possession of the Gordons, but as will afterwards be seen, there is much confusion, which may have arisen from wadsets.

Our next information is that on the 6th April 1670, John, Viscount Nithsdale, heir to his brother Robert, lord

of Nithsdale, had retour of the barony of Buittle, &c. This service no doubt related to the superiority. Then in September 1671, Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, parish of Kirkinner, had sasine of the lands of Butle, with the teinds. This could only have been a wadset.

We will not enter further into the history here, as it will be found under Munches.

Grose in his *Antiquities*, published in 1791, gives an engraving of the Castle of Buittle as it then stood. Although unroofed it appears to have been otherwise in good preservation, the walls showing this, but it conveys no appearance of being ancient. It has more of the outline of a strong house than a castle. It may have been a building erected in more recent times. The remains are on the west bank of the Urr about a mile from Dalbeattie, and can be seen from the railroad. It is supposed to have been a place of large dimensions, and great magnificence, but, from the size of the site, we confess having been disappointed in this. The original building may have been so. It is close to the river side on rising ground which has the appearance of being artificial, but probably is a mass of debris covered with earth and turf, the accumulation of years. The following is from a



rough sketch taken by us on the spot. All that remains in some degree entire, is an archway which may have led

to some vaults, or an outlet. The ditch is also to be seen. The site is circular in shape, and so far as we could make it out, about 160 to 170 yards round the outside base. It lies in a valley with high land around, particularly on the western side. The length of time that it has been in ruins, is to some extent shown by the timber growing amongst the debris. As usual the ash is in the ascendant, a tree that seems to thrive on fallen greatness.

The derivation of the word Buittle, as now rendered, we have entered on under the account of the parish. Pont in his map spells it Butill.

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#### MUNCHES.

In early times, Munches formed a portion of the Buittle estate owned by the Lords of Galloway, and their descendant in the female line, John Baliol. The ancient history so far as known will therefore be found under Buittle, which latter is now merged in the estate of Munches. The last owners to be found were the Douglasses, and after their forfeiture in 1455, it is supposed that, with the lordship, these lands were also annexed to the crown. Queen Margaret (daughter of King Henry VII of England), gave a grant of the office of steward of the shire, etc., with lands to (Robert) Maxwell, as the tutor of her son, King James V., and on the 5th August 1550, we find that Robert, heir of Robert Maxwell, had retour of the same, viz., the barony of Buittle, Munches, Barchain, Marenach, Castलगowre, Balgreddan, Guffockland, Corwarie, Cullinaw, Cuil, Knock (Knox) Meikle and Little, Corbieton, Clone, &c.

There is a statement that previously the Regent Morton had possession, and after he was beheaded, his lands in Galloway, &c., were forfeited in 1581, and passed to John, styled Lord Maxwell. We find that a John Maxwell did succeed Robert; also, that on the 19th September 1604, John, son of John Maxwell, succeeded, and had retour of

Buittle Munches, Barchain, Maremach, Castelgoure, Guffockland, Corwarie, Meikle and Little Knox. We also find that he was succeeded by his son Robert, who had retour on the 13th July 1619. We confess being rather puzzled at so many successions in so short a period. From "The Book of Cærlaverock," the history of the Maxwells of Munches is, that Alexander Maxwell of Logan, grandson of John Maxwell of Logan, a natural son of Robert, fifth Lord Maxwell, had seven sons, and that George, the fifth son, obtained Munches. He is styled of Slognaw, parish of Kelton, but acquired a wadset right to the lands of Munches on the 3d May 1637, and was afterwards so designated. He was twice married, first to a daughter of ——— Macqueen, and had issue—

John.

Secondly, in 1655, he married Barbara, daughter of James Maxwell of Tinwald, Dumfriesshire, in whose right, at a later period, the estate of Dinwiddie in Dumfriesshire was acquired. Barbara Maxwell's mother was Agnes, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell of Cowhill and Dinwiddie, Dumfriesshire. George and Barbara Maxwell had issue, so far as known—

George, his heir.

Barbara, who married Robert Maxwell of Gelston, parish of Kelton, afterwards Sir Robert of Orchardtoun, parish of Rerwick.

We may state here that John Maxwell, another son of Alexander of Logan, succeeded to the land of Collignaw, and that he left an only daughter, Susanna, who, on the 30th January 1664, was served as his heir. We learn nothing more of her. On the 16th May 1643, James of Innerwick, brother and heir of William Maxwell of Kirkhouse, had retour of the land of Munches.

John, son of George Maxwell by his first marriage, succeeded to Slognaw, parish of Kelton, which see. George, his son by his second marriage, succeeded to Munches.

We have shown under Buittle that Barchain, one of the farms, belonged to another family in the reign of King

David II., and from them it would appear to have passed to one named Reddik (no doubt of the Dalbeattie family of that name), as we find on the 7th April 1646, that Barbara and Nicola, heirs to their brother Paul Reddik, had retour of the lands of Barchaine and Marinoche. Immediately following this, Mary Scott, Countess of Buccleuch, who appears too often in such cases, having a wadset over the lands of Munches and Baskean (Barchain), had retour on the 6th October 1653, and was followed on the 17th October 1661 by Anne, her sister, who succeeded as countess.

We have now to return to George Maxwell of Slognaw and Munches, of whom we have already made mention. On the 11th January 1672, George Maxwell, elder and younger of Munshes, had principal sasine of the lands of Munshes, &c. ; and in May 1673, William Maxwell, second son to John, Earl of Nithsdail, had sasine of the lands and barony of Buittle (also Kelton).

We find in May 1674, that John Irving, eldest son to Halbert (Herbert), Irving of Logane, had sasine of the fifty-shilling lands of Butle Maynes. Also that on the 25th January 1695, William, son to the deceased Francis Herries in Cruiks of Mabie, had sasine of the lands of Maines of Munshies. We suppose they were both wadsets. Again, on the 26th May 1696, William, Viscount, son of Robert, Viscount Nithsdaile, had retour. As we have already mentioned, this must have related to the superiority.

George Maxwell of Munches succeeded his father about 1683. In 1686 he was appointed one of the royal factors for uplifting the rents of the forfeited estates of the Covenanters. He obtained the estate of Dinwiddie in Dumfriesshire, in virtue of a disposition by his grandmother, Agnes Maxwell. He married in 1686 Agnes, second daughter (co-heiress with her elder sister Janet) of James Maxwell of Kirkblain, parish of Carlaverock, younger brother of Alexander Maxwell of Conheath, parish of Troqueer. The two sisters were also heir-portioners of Elizabeth Maxwell

of Castlegower, to which George, through his wife Agnes, succeeded. In sasine 14th July 1703, we find George Maxwell of Munches, Agnes Maxwell, his spouse, and their son William, having sasine of the land of Cullignaw. They had issue, so far as known—

William, who succeeded.

George, died young.

James, of Kirklebride and Kirkennan, who died in 1755.

Mary, married in 1727, James Brown, Edinburgh.\*

Barbara, married William Maxwell of Corruchan, parish of Troqueer.

William and George Maxwell were taken prisoners at Preston in 1715, when serving under Prince Charles Edward.

George Maxwell of Munches is supposed to have died about 1728. He was succeeded by his son William, who married in 1721 Agnes, daughter of ——— Broun of Milnhead (Bishoptoun, parish of Twynholm), and had issue,

Robert, who died young in 1747.

George, who succeeded.

Agnes, who married, in 1770, John Maxwell of Terraughty, parish of Troqueer, and succeeded her brother.

Ann, abbess of York convent. Died about 1809.

Elizabeth, died before 1809, unmarried.

He married secondly, before 1730, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Maxwell of Kirkconnell, parish of Troqueer, but had no issue.

The Gordons appear to have retained either possession of or the superiority of the lands of Buittle. We do not, however, follow it in a satisfactory manner. On the 29th April 1723, Robert Gordon of Kenmure had sasine, but on the 18th December following John Maxwell of Terraughty had also sasine. There were also the Kirklands of Buittle, which on the 8th October 1746, Francis Carruthers of Dormont(?), heir of the deceased John Carruthers of Dormont, his grand-

\* As stated, they had a daughter, who married Gavin Brown of Bishopton, parish of Twynholm, and had an only son killed by a fall from his horse.

father, had sasine of the Meikle and Little Kirklands. On the 4th November 1747, John Reid of Kirkennan had sasine of the same. Again, on the 6th June 1777, John Gordon of Kenmure had sasine of the lands of Buittle. This, however, could only have been a claim in regard to the superiority, as the Maxwells were the owners.

William Maxwell of Munches died on the 9th January 1765, and was succeeded by his son George. He married, on the 28th August 1776, Lucy, daughter of Sir Thomas Gage of Coldham, Baronet, County of Suffolk, and died on the 8th September 1793 at Fairgirth, from injuries received through being thrown from his horse. He was succeeded by his sister Agnes, who had married John Maxwell of Terraughty, parish of Troqueer, to whom she disposed her estates of Dinwiddie, Dumfriesshire, and Munches. She died without issue in May 1809. Her husband, John Maxwell, born in 1720, had been previously married to Agnes, daughter of Alexander Hannay, Dumfries, and by her had several children (see Terraughty).

The eldest son was—

Alexander Herries.

On the 4th June 1778 John Maxwell of Terraughty was served heir male of his cousin Robert, Earl of Nithsdale. He died in 1814 aged ninety-four. On his death his son Alexander, already mentioned, succeeded to Munches and Terraughty, parish of Troqueer, where particulars of whom he married, &c., will be found. He died in 1815. He was succeeded by Clementina, the eldest daughter of his brother William. She married, in 1813, John Herries Johnstone-Maxwell of Barncleuch, parish of Irongray, son of Doctor Wellwood Johnstone, who, having married Catherine, fourth daughter of John Maxwell of Terraughty and Munches, and she having succeeded on the 28th June 1815 to these properties, her husband, in addition to his own surname of Johnstone, also assumed that of Maxwell.

She died in 1858, having had issue by her husband, John H. Johnstone-Maxwell—

Wellwood Herries.



John, born in 1814, died in infancy.

Janet, married, in 1839, to William Maxwell of Carruchan, parish of Troqueer, and died in 1842.

Wellwood-Herries Johnstone-Maxwell succeeded to Munches, &c., in 1843 as the heir of his mother. He married, in 1844, Jane Home, eldest daughter of Sir William Jardine, Baronet, of Applegarth, Dumfriesshire, and has had issue—

John, born in 1844, died in 1856.

William Jardine, born in 1852.

Wellwood, born in 1857.

Alexander, born in 1860.

Hugh, born in 1862.

Jessie Jane, married Charles G. H. Kinnear, and has issue.

Clementina.

Agnes.

Margaret.

Catherine Helen.

W. H. Johnstone-Maxwell was M.P. for the Stewartry for a few years, and retired.

The farms now owned are Munches, Mains and Toul, Breconiehill, Butterhole, Old Buittle, Buittle Mains, Little Knox, and the now small holdings as Barsyard, Boghall, Cullinaw, Barchain, &c. On this property is the well-known granite quarry called Craignair, which is close to Dalbeattie.

The present residence at Munches is of modern construction, having been erected a few years ago. Soon after completion it was partially destroyed by a fire which broke out. It is restored.

Pont, in his map, gives the spelling as Muinshesh. It is not improbable that it is derived from the Gaelic word moine, or in the Cymric mawn, a peat moss, &c., and shios for east, giving the east peat moss or bog. Possibly Breconiehill may be from the Gaelic breac or bric, for speckled, &c., with onn for furze or gorse, and the suffix hill. Cullinaw seems to be a corruption from the Gaelic cuileannach, a place where holly grows. In Barchain we may have a corruption of the Gaelic bar-ceann, the promontory or the hill

head. Lastly, Crag-nair may be in the suffix from the Gaelic *nàird*, high, or height, giving the high crag or cliff.

The horn of a urus of extraordinary dimensions was found in a moss on the property; and in 1839, when clearing away some earth, a large block of red sandstone was discovered, on which a regularly formed countenance, with ornamented wreaths in bas-relief, were beautifully executed (Mackenzie). We have to add that the urus was nothing more nor less than the white or buff Caledonian ox. It has been made almost a fabulous animal, but as stated in the latest edition of Jamieson's "Scottish Dictionary," it was the wild ox of the country.

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MEIKLEKNOX, ETC.

The lands of Meikleknock, &c., we learn very little of. As the name stands it creates the supposition that it is the proper name Knox, but it is more probable to be from the Gaelic and Irish *enoc*, a hill, a hillock, &c., which in Lowland Scotch is spelled knock. Probably it belonged to the old Buittle estate. The first authentic notice found by us is dated 5th August 1550, when Robert, son of Robert Maxwell of Munches, had retour. On the 19th September 1604 John, son of John Maxwell of Munches, had retour, followed on the 13th July 1619 by Robert, son of John Maxwell of Munches. But again, on the 10th October 1615, Robert, son of Alexander Gordon in Lochans, was infeft in Meikleknock, and on the 17th March 1635 John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John, had retour of Guffockland. There can be no doubt that this name was given from one of the forbears of the M'Guffocks of Rusco, parish of Anwoth. Then on the 22d December 1676, Isobel Grier, spouse of John Cannan\* of Guffockland had principal sasine to the same. We next come to wadsets. On the 6th October 1653, Mary

\* In September 1640 David Cannan is mentioned in the War Committee Book as the Commissioner for Buittle for the Covenanters' War Committee.

Scott, Countess of Buccleuch, had retour of Guffockland and Meikleknock, called Lenow. She was succeeded by her sister Anne, who became Countess of Buccleuch at her death, and had retour of these lands on the 17th October 1661. We next find, on the 6th April 1670, that John, Viscount Nithsdale, heir to his brother Robert, Lord Nithsdale, had retour; and on the 26th May 1696, William, Viscount, son of Robert, Viscount, followed. What holding the Nithsdale family had does not appear, but we presume it related to the superiority.

The owners we have most information concerning were the Accarsons or Carsons, a branch of the Glenskyre or Rusco family, parish of Anwoth. It is not certain when they obtained Meikleknock. According to Nesbit, John Corsane, descended from an early cadet and next male heir, settled at and was Provost of Dumfries in the reign of King James VI. He was also M.P. for Dumfriesshire in 1629. He is said to have married Janet Maxwell, one of the Nithsdale family, and had issue several children. It is not quite clear about his having owned these lands. We think not. He died in 1629. His eldest son, John, was his heir, and we are inclined to think he was the purchaser of Meikleknock, &c. He also had a daughter, Marion, who married Stephen Laurie, who purchased Redcastle, parish of Urr. John Corsane was an advocate, and married Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Robert Maxwell of Cowhill and Dinnwoodie, Dumfriesshire. With her he obtained the land of Bardennoch. He also became Provost of Dumfries about 1640 to 1645, and having received an authority from the commissioners or collectors of the tenth and twentieth pennies and rents of unfriends and bishops within Galloway, soon became possessed of a considerable property. He had sasine of Meikleknock in July 1668. He died in 1671, and was succeeded by his eldest son John. He had also a daughter, Helen, married to — Herries of Mabie, parish of Troqueer. John married Jean, daughter to Sir Thomas Kilpatrick of Closeburn, and had several children. Only John, eldest son, and Margaret, eldest daughter, are men-

tioned. She married James Grierson of Larglanlie, a son of Sir Robert Grierson of Lag. John succeeded. He married Marion, daughter to James Maxwell of Tinival, and had several children—

John.

Agnes, married the Rev. Peter Rae, minister at Kirkbryde.\*

Others died unmarried. He died in 1680, and was succeeded by his son John, then eight years of age. There would appear to have been a wadset at this time, as on the 20th November 1712, Elizabeth M<sup>c</sup>Kittrick, spouse to Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Gown of Meikleknock, had sasine in liferent of the land of Meikleknock, alias Knockmickle.

John Corsane married —, daughter of — M<sup>c</sup>Gown. No doubt she was the daughter of Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Gowan styled of Meikleknock, already mentioned. He is stated to have had issue—

—, son, born in 1717, and who died in 1721.

Janet, married David M<sup>c</sup>Culloch of Ardwall.

Elizabeth, married the Rev. Andrew Ross, minister of Inch.

Jane, married John Hynde; and, 2dly, David Scott.

Margaret, married to George Cunningham, Customs, Edinburgh.

They all had families. We obtain these particulars from the Ardwall Tree. John Corsane died in 1717, and his son John, born in that year, died in 1721. The land then passed to Agnes, wife of the Reverend Peter Rae. In 1731, their eldest son Robert succeeded, and assumed the name of Corsane. This we do not understand. Although given differently, we think that Agnes was the eldest daughter of John Corsane, and — M<sup>c</sup>Gowan, which will fully account for her succession. We learn nothing more until 1799, when Doctor John Allan M<sup>c</sup>Cartney was the owner of Meikleknock, and Mrs Agnes Maxwell of Munches of Guffockland. We also learn that, in February 1752, William Gordon of Campbellton had sasine of the land of Guffockland. In 1819, Doctor John Allen M<sup>c</sup>Cartney was still in possession of Meikleknock, &c. About 1834 the land was sold to

\* An account of him will be found in Dr. Ramage's "Drumlanrig and the Douglasses."

William Parke of Anfield House, Lancashire, who was succeeded by his daughter Emily, who married Henry Cookson Airey, Bath, for an account of whom see Mollance, parish of Crossmichael.

The farms are Meikleknock, part of Guffockland, Allank, &c.

The armorial bearings of the Corsanes were—

*Arms*—Argent, on a fesse azure, a savage's head erased, distilling drops of blood, and pierced through with two darts, in saltire, points downwards, all proper; betwixt three maskill in chief, and as many mullet in base.

*Crest*—An eagle, with antique crown, looking up to the sun in his glory, all proper.

*Motto*—Præmium virtutis gloria.

*Supporters*—Two soldiers armed cap-a-pee, with a target on their sinister arm, and girded with swords—he on the dexter side holding a spear erected in pale ensigned. On the top with a lion's head erased, looking to the left; and he on the sinister with spear also in pale, with an eagle proper.

Meikleknock in Gaelic is mor-cnoc, the big hill. Guffockland in the prefix is from the surname. (See M'Guffock, Rusco, parish of Anwoth.)

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#### ALMORNESS.

The ancient history of the lands called Almorness we do not possess, but Chalmers in his "Caledonia" mentions Maclellan of Almorness, at the time of the Reformation. After the Annexation Act of 1587, as is well known, the hangers on at Court obtained large grants of the church and other lands. Amongst these grants there was one, "Daitet 8 October 1587, viz., ane charter granted be his Majestie under

the Great Seal to James Douglas of Drumlanrig, his heirs and assignees, of all and hail the ten merk land of Almorness, with the mains, place, houses, biggins, &c., to be holden in feu." We have obtained no earlier information, no doubt from the fact that the land was formerly a portion of the Buittle or other estate. The next notice is dated 25th January 1614, when Alexander Kirkpatrick of Kirkmichael was served heir to his mother, Margaret Cairns, in the third part of Orchardtoun, alias Irisbuittle. We may mention here that Orchardtoun was one of the farms, and we often find the owner so styled. Of Almorness we find, on the 10th August 1642, that James of Innerwick, heir and brother of William Maxwell of Kirkhouse, had retour. He was followed, on the 17th May 1653, by William Maxwell, heir of James Erle of Dirletoun, his gudesir's brother's sone. On the 15th September 1663, he was succeeded by his son Robert. After this, on the 22d October 1695, James, Duke of Queensberry, had retour of the lands of Almorness. On the 21st November 1699, we find George, son of Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun. Again, on the 4th September 1729, John Burne of Broomhill had sasine of the lands and tennandrie of Almorness; and following, on the 24th August 1730, we find him called John Birnie of Brownhill in liferent, and John Birnie, his eldest son, in fe, of the land of Almorness, for the principal and land of Her Elstoun (Earlstoun ?) in warrandice. The first of this family is stated to have been the Episcopal minister of the parish of Cierlaverock when Prelacy was in the ascendant, and that he married a daughter of the bishop of Galloway. He purchased the property, and the retours, &c., previously given by us must have referred to the superiority. The family ended in a daughter and heiress, who became the owner, in confirmation of which, Mrs Katherine Birnie Mitchelson of Broomhill had sasine on the 24th October 1796, of the lands of Almorness and others, on precept from Chancery. The next owner was James Douglas, who was in possession in 1799. He is styled of Orchardtoun. As mentioned under Orchardton, parish of Rerwick, he was

the grandson of William Douglas, the founder of the town of Castle-Douglas, parish of Kelton, to which we refer, as also to Orchardton, for an account of himself and his descendants. The farms owned were Almorness, Orchardtoun, Little Castlegowar, Caigtoun, Clonyards, and Blackbelly. We find him still owner in 1819. To his daughter Mary he left the farms of Nethertoun, South Glen, North Glen and Holm, Orchardton Mains, &c. She married William Rose-Robinson, Clermiston, Mid-Lothian. He was an advocate, and Sheriff of Lanarkshire. They had issue—

George, born 1814.

James.

Douglas.

Elizabeth, married — Frere, and since his death again married.

Mary, died young.

Matilda, married William Leslie of Warthill, Aberdeenshire, and has issue.

Caroline, married — Davidson, son of — Davidson of —.

Sarah, married Alexander Davidson of Desswood, Aberdeenshire, the brother to her sister's husband.

The eldest son George succeeded to Almorness on the death of his mother in 1864. He entered the Church of England, and for some time was rector of Bisley, Surrey. He married, in 1849, Jane Eleanor, only daughter of the late Boyd Miller of Colliers Wood, Surrey, and has issue—

William, born in 1851,

with others whose names we have not got. Mrs Robinson died at Rome in 1874.

To the farms mentioned as left to Mrs Robinson are to be added the small holdings named Isle, Clonyard and pendicle, Lochhill, and Woodhead.

The woods are extensive, and over fifty years' growth. Adjoining the farm of Nethertoun, the fossil head of what is called a bison was found many years ago.

It is probable that in early times the woods were equally, if not more extensive than at present, and that the name is

derived from the Norse words *almr* and *nes* (*ness*), the first meaning the elm-tree, and the latter a headland, &c., which in English is the "elm-tree promontory."

The other names requiring notice will be found elsewhere.

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DOUGAN, &c.

The farms of Dougan, Blackbelly, Chapelton or Chapelcroft, &c., are believed to have formed a portion of the Buittle estate. The earliest notice found by us is dated 12th March 1611, when Nicola and Rosina, daughters and heirs of Robert M'Morane, had retour of Blackbelly, &c. We next find on the 31st October 1615, that Robert, son of Robert Maxwell of Spottes, was served heir to Chapelcroft or Chapelton, and Blackbellie, but in what way he became heir does not appear. After this the land changed ownership very often. On the 26th January 1647, John, son of John Lennox of Cally, was infest in Blackbelly; on the 21st December 1658, John Lennox of Pluntoun, heir of his cousin, Alexander Lennox of Calie, was infest; and in May 1669, Hugh Maxwell had sasine of Blackbellie. We next learn that in August 1671, James Glendoning of Mochrum, parish of Parton, had sasine, followed on the 1st December by George Glendoning, merchant in Edinburgh, who had also sasine in the same year.

Douganhill seems to have become the property of a family named Baird. In June 1680 we find — Baird, younger of Dungeonhill (Douganhill?), among those whose lives and properties were declared to be forfeited, because they would not conform to Prelacy. On the 20th October 1681, Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardton, parish of Rerwick was served heir to his father in the land of Blackbellie and others. This farm remained with the Maxwells of Orchardton, until Sir Robert Maxwell, fifth of Orchardton, gave it to Robert, his youngest son by his second marriage, who had sasine of Blackbelly, &c., on the 8th



April 1735, as the lawful son of the deceased Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun. (See Orchardtoun, parish of Rerwick). Robert Maxwell married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Maxwell of Hazlefield, parish of Rerwick, and had issue—

Robert.  
William.  
Mungo.  
Ann.

Robert Maxwell succeeded his father in possession of the farm of Blackbelly. He married Elizabeth, daughter of — Henry, and had issue—

William, born 1755.  
Robert.

The eldest son, William, in 1795 enlisted into the Royal Artillery. In 1806, John Maxwell of Munches and Terraughty took some preparatory steps to obtain for him the baronetcy to which he was the heir as next in line to Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun, but owing to his conduct not being quite satisfactory, the intention was given up. In 1806 he was in Quebec with his company. His brother, Robert, at one time lived at Brigend of Dumfries, now known as the burgh of Maxwelltown, but nothing more can now be learned. The baronetcy is therefore dormant. Thus ended one of the once leading branches of the Maxwell family. In 1819, James Douglas of Orchardtoun, parish of Rerwick, was the owner, having purchased the farms. He was succeeded by his eldest daughter, Sarah, who married Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell. See Orchardton for further particulars.

The farms now owned are Dougan, Blackbelly, Chapel-croft or Chapelton, with the small pendicles of Doach and Gaigrie.

The present owner is the late Mrs Maxwell's nephew, the Rev. George Robinson of Almorness, &c.

Dougan seems to have a Gaelic derivation from dubb,

black or gloomy, and gann (Irish idiom) for a fort &c., Blackbelly appears to be from the Norse balkr-bæli, the first word meaning a crosswall, &c., and the latter, a farm, a dwelling.

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LEATHS.

This farm doubtless belonged to the Buittle estate. We learn, however, very little in regard to it. The first notice is about 1585 when John M'Cartney was in possession. He married Isobell, daughter of Peter Cairns of Kip, parish of Colvend. The MacCartneys are said to have held the farm for a considerable period, and to have been descended from Donough Macarthy, younger son of the ancient Irish family of Macarthy More. The name may have been given by them, as leath in Irish means "half of the way." In Gaelic it is leth. Pont in his Map spells it Laith, which in Gaelic means "milk." The first is the more probable derivation.

It is stated that Donough Macarthy, already mentioned, served with Edward Bruce in Ireland, and after the battle of Dundalk went to King Robert the Bruce in Scotland, obtaining for his services a grant of land in Argyleshire. His descendants losing these (what they were is not stated), removed to Galloway, and acquired the lands of Loch Urr, &c. It is further stated that the family was supplanted at the Reformation by the Gordons of Kenmure. This, however, in connection with Leaths is not correct, as there is a marriage contract between John M'Cartney of Laithis, and John M'Cartney, younger of Laithis, on the one part, and Janet Redik relict of Umq<sup>le</sup> Robert Maxwell of Bracho, and Marion Maxwell, his daughter, on the other part, dated 13th November 1617. Then on the 29th December 1659, Grizzell M'Cairstney had sasine of the seven and a half merk land of Laithes; and again in August 1667, John M'Cartney, now of Leaves, had sasine of the same. We next find that in November

1669 James Coultart in Laithys, and Bessie Mortein his spouse, with Robert and William Coulterts their sons, had sasine of the land of Laithis, &c. This occupation, however, could only have been by wadset, as in the valuation roll of 1642-82, we find the Macartneys still as owners. On the 13th February 1702, John Sharp of Hoddam had sasine of the land of Leaths, &c.; and again on the 7th June 1703. The next owner was Nathaniel Duke whose name we often find in connection with other properties, which leads us to suppose that he was a lawyer. On the 24th June 1714, he had sasine in liferent, and his son in fe, of the five lib. land of Leaths.

According to the valuation roll of 1799, David M'Culloch of Torhouskie, parish of Wigtown, was then the owner. We have not followed the succession closely out. About 1834 it was purchased by William Parke of Anfield Lodge, Lancashire, whose daughter, Charlotte, succeeded, and is now in possession. She married John Hall of Mollance, parish of Crossmichael, which see.

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#### HALKETLEATHS.

The history of Halketleaths is identical with that of Leaths and West Logan, as given under Logan, for which see the separate account. We have therefore only to state that on the 4th June 1703, Charles M'Kartney, styled of Hacketleaths, had sasine of the lands of Hacketleaths, &c. He was succeeded by John M'Cartney, who, about the end of 1751, purchased the eleven-merk land of Spottes, parish of Urr, from the trustees of Sir Thomas Maxwell of Orchardtoun. On the 5th February 1774, John M'Cartney had sasine of Halketleaths. There are two notices, one dated 17th September 1712, in which George Kennedy, styled of Halleaths, had sasine of the five-merk land of Halleaths, &c., and again on the 27th April 1737, William Maxwell of Milntoun, had sasine of Cockleaths, &c., as the heir to John Maxwell, his

great-grandfather, proceeding upon a precept of Chancery. These notices, however, are not sufficiently clear. In 1799 Dr John Allan M'Cartney owned Halketleaths, Broadleaths, West Logan, and Meikle Knox.

About 1834, William Parker of Anfield Lodge, Lancashire, purchased the land, which, at his decease, his daughter Jane inherited, and continues to own. She married Joseph Bowstead, Hyde House, Stroud, Gloucestershire, and has issue—

Charles-James.

Emily-Grace, married the Rev. H. E. Reynolds, priest-vicar, Exeter cathedral, and has issue.

Constance-Mabel.

Gertrude-Honora, married James Craik, W.S., Edinburgh, and has issue.

For further particulars, see Mollance, Crossmichael parish.

The farms are Halketleaths, West Logan, Cockleaths, and part of Guffogland, &c.

The meaning of Leaths we have given under that farm, and have only to deal with the prefix Halket, which Pont renders Haket. It is also found spelled Hacket. The word is probably from hack, a mossy, wild moor place. Logan will be found under Kirkmaiden parish.

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#### BREOCH OR BRACOCK.

The land of Breoch we do not trace by name earlier than the sixteenth century, but it doubtless formed a portion of the ancient property of Buittle or Botel. The name is probably derived from the Gaelic word *bruach*, or *bruaiche*, meaning a brae, or a short ascent, and this certainly applies to the property on the Castle Douglas side. The Maxwells are the first owners found by us, and the first of them was Robert Maxwell of Nether Redik, second son of Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltrau, parish of Kirkgunzeon. This possession by him is rather curious, for his

younger brother, Alexander Maxwell of Crocketford, parish of Urr, purchased the ten-merk land of Bracoch from Sir John Seyton of Burnis, from whom he got two charters signed on 18th February 1592, the one *a me*, and the other *de me*; but the Maxwells of Tinwald, disputing the right of possession, a royal charter of confirmation was not obtained before the 19th April 1615. Again, on the 21st April 1617, Alexander Maxwell sold the land to his nephew, Edward Maxwell, and on the 3d June 1618, he granted a charter thereof in implement of letter of disposition and obligation. The curious part, however, to which we have already referred, is that Robert Maxwell, the father of Edward, and brother of Alexander Maxwell of Crocketford, had long before this transaction lived at, and been in possession of Bracoch, as it was then called. It is evident, however, that he must either have held without a title, or under his younger brother as subject-superior, or on a wadset. The charter which Alexander Maxwell gave to his nephew Edward Maxwell is, "Ad predilictum meum Edwardum Maxwell filium legitimum natum maximum *quondam Roberti Maxwell de Bracoch mei fratris.*"

Alexander Maxwell also sold to his nephew Edward his lands of Crocketford, &c.

Robert Maxwell, father of Edward, is believed to be the person who is mentioned in Pitcairn's Criminal Trials,\* as pursuer, on 1st February 1583, against Edward Maxwell of Tinwald, and William Maxwell, his son, "Dilaitit of airt and pairt of the tressonable birning of certaine cornis pertening to Robert Maxwell of Bretoch (Bracoch), committed upon the fyft day of Marche last was"

"Committed in waird to the Captaine of Blakness."

The quarrel, no doubt, arose from the dispute about the possession of the lands to which the Maxwells of Tinwald laid claim, and which appears to have been rightly made. In 1587 a precept was given under the sign-manual of King James VI., directing a charter to be made out granting to "Edward Maxwell of Tynwald his hieres Kyndlie tennant

\* Vol. I., part 2.

of the landis of Brekhaugh, Chapelton, Craigtoun, and Logan," to be held for a feu-duty of forty-two pounds usual money of the realm ; and on the 13th August 1589, William Maxwell, apparent of Tinwald, had a charter from King James VI. of the ten-merk land of Bracoch, and was infeft therein on the 25th September 1589, and immediately thereafter Nicholas Charteris was infeft therein in liferent. Again, on the 19th June 1623 Robert Maxwell, the lawful son of William Maxwell of Tinwald, had a charter from King James VI. of the lands of Bracoch, and he was infeft on the 24th July 1623. Robert next granted a charter of Bracoch to his brother, James Maxwell of Tinwald, who was infeft the same day. Yet, in defiance of these titles, Sir John Seyton of Burnis, possessed the lands of Bracoch and others, and sold them to parties who knew how to make their possession good. This is a very good illustration of the manner in which properties were obtained throughout Galloway from the earliest times down to the seventeenth century. In this Breoch conflict of titles, after the 19th April 1615, both those deriving their title from Sir John Seyton of Burnis, and the owners of Tinwald, could claim to hold the lands by royal charters granted by King James VI. The dispute must have been compromised, as the Tinwald system of titles was in the possession of the late family in possession.\* Each title seems perfect in its way.

Robert Maxwell in Braikoch is one of those mentioned in the Act of Oblivion passed in favour of John, Earl of Morton, his friends and followers, after the raid to Stirling in 1585.†

Robert Maxwell married Janet Redik, the daughter of William Redik of Dalbatye, and had issue—

Edward.

George.

Marjorie.

Jonnett.

Marione.

\* The late Robert Maxwell.

† Thomson's Acts of Parliament.

Margaret.  
Elizabeth.

On the 29th May 1606, with consent of Janet Redik, his wife, he made a disposition of his land of Crofts of Kirkpatrick in favour of his daughters Marjorie, Jonnett, Marione, Margaret, and Elizabeth, under reversion. In the deed he is merely called Bracoch. He also subscribes himself in another document as Robert Maxwell of Bracoch.

He was succeeded by his eldest son Edward. He had retour as heir of his father on the 13th October 1607. He purchased, as already mentioned, the land of Bracoch from his uncle, Alexander Maxwell of Crockefurde, who gave him a charter on the 3d June 1618, confirmed by King Charles I. on the 31st July 1633. He had sasine on the 16th July preceding. In both charters and sasines he is described as the eldest lawful son of Robert Maxwell of Bracoch. Edward Maxwell of Bracoch is stated to have married a daughter of John Asloane of Garroch, parish of Troqueer, and had issue, so far as known—

Robert.

He was retoured heir of his father on the 29th July 1634, and infeft under precept of Chancery 21st December following upon the 2d April 1635. On the 19th October 1637, on his majority, he executed a charter in favour of James Gordon, brother of John Gordon of Troquhane, and Mariotta Maxwell, his spouse, of the land of Crofts, parish of Kirkpatrick. This was granted in consequence of a contract entered into during his minority. James Gordon and his spouse Mariota Maxwell were infeft therein on the 17th November 1637. Although not so stated in any of the deeds, it is probable that Mariota Maxwell or Gordon was a sister of Robert Maxwell of Breoch. It was at this time that the spelling was changed from Bracoch to Breoch. In the Register of the Synod of Galloway,\* Robert Maxwell of Breoch and his wife are found under date 31st October 1666 in the list of excommunicated Papists of the parish of

\* Published by John Nicholson, Kirkcubright.

Buittle; and at the same time, on the list of professed Papists not yet excommunicated, are Edward Maxwell in Breoch and his wife. They all again appear in the list dated 30th October 1667.

Robert Maxwell of Breoch married Nina, daughter of — Brown of the Landis family, parish of New Abbey. He had issue—

Francis.

Edward.

It is difficult to find out about the Landis family at this period, as they then merged with those of Bishoptoun. It is, however, stated in a small register of the College of Douay, at Kirkconnell, that the wife of Robert Maxwell of Breoch is called "N<sup>a</sup>Broune de Landes." This makes it clear enough that she was a daughter of — Brown of Landis, parish of New Abbey.

Their second son Edward died at Douay College, aged eighteen or nineteen, on 26th November 1668, and was interred there. In the Douay Register the following is given:—

"Edwardus Maxwellus filius D. Roberti Maxwelli de Breach in Gallovidia et D<sup>na</sup> (N<sup>a</sup>) Broune ex familia de Landis venit 6th May 1664 etatis 14. ad figuras-obcit in sem an 1668 Novembris 26 sepultus in templo magno Collegii inter sacellum angeli custodis et vas magnum aquae lustralio." We give this to show how full the registration was in the Roman Catholic Church, and the loss sustained by the destruction of the registers kept in each religious house, with the names as well as histories of families, and their lands.

Francis, the eldest son, was married during the lifetime of his father to Mary, daughter of John Maxwell of Slognaw, parish of Kelton.

On this occasion his father gave him a disposition of the land of Breoch, and he had sasine in virtue thereof on 28th November 1682. On the same day he infest his wife in an annuity of one hundred pounds, payable out of the lands of Breoch, in implement of the marriage contract. Both sasines



were recorded 30th November 1682. Francis Maxwell gave his father-in-law, John Maxwell of Slognaw, a discharge for one thousand pounds Scots, which he received from him "as tocher good and portion naitrell with Marie Maxwell, his eldest lawful daughter," conform to marriage contract. In a list of Papists sent by the Presbytery of Kirkcudbright on the 16th May 1704 to the Privy Council, amongst many others are—

Francis Maxwell of Breoch.

Mary Maxwell, his spouse.

Margaret Maxwell, his daughter, aged about six years.

Barbara Maxwell, his daughter, spouse to Alexander Maxwell of Balmangan.

Francis Maxwell had issue several children, but only two daughters survived, viz.,—

Barbara, who married, in 1703, Alexander Maxwell of Balmangan, parish of Rerwick.

Margaret, who married Sir George Maxwell of Orchardtoun, parish of Rerwick.

On the 8th March 1716 Barbara and Margaret had sasine of the ten merk land of Breoch equally betwixt them, and Alexander Maxwell of Balmangan, the husband of Barbara, for his liferent use, upon a disposition by Francis Maxwell of Breoch. He is supposed to have died in 1737.

Alexander Maxwell, by his wife Barbara Maxwell, had issue—

Robert, born in 1704.

Francis, became a batter in London.

Charles.

Mary, married William Hamilton, some time in Auchencairn and Stoken. He died before her. She afterwards resided at Breoch, and died there in 1784, leaving no issue.

Alexander Maxwell of Balmangan was the second son, by his second marriage, of Samuel Maxwell of Newlaw, parish of Rerwick. He became involved in the difficulties of his senior and half brother, Samuel Maxwell of Newlaw, and both Newlaw and Balmangan had to be sold, together with

Nether Ridick, which belonged to Edward, his elder and full brother.

On the death of his nephew, Alexander Maxwell of Newlaw, Alexander of Balmangan became the heir-male of the Newlaw family. Alexander Maxwell's wife, Barbara of Breoch, died before him. He married a second time, but neither her name nor that of any of her family are to be found, except two daughters—

—, married to Robert, son of John Hannay, Knock, parish of Mochrum.

—, married James Dalrymple in Glenagrooch, and afterwards in Blairinnie, parish of Crossmichael.

Alexander Maxwell was alive on the 31st January 1766, as shown by a receipt for a small annuity he had off Breoch. He is supposed to have died in that year. He was succeeded by his son, Robert Maxwell of Breoch, whose mother was heiress portioner of that property. When his father, Alexander Maxwell, married again, he went off to sea as a sailor. He was then about fifteen years of age, and followed this profession for about forty years. For some time he was in command of a vessel in the African trade, and afterwards carried on a coasting trade on the south-west coast of Scotland.

The half of the land of Breoch was for a time possessed by his father, but Robert, with his brothers and sister of the first marriage, took legal steps to compel implement of their mother's marriage contract. They also disputed his right of possession of the liferent by courtesy. It was at last settled by the arbitration of friends, and on the 28th March 1745, Alexander Maxwell of Balmangan gave his son, Robert Maxwell of Breoch, a full discharge of all claims he had on him, as representing the deceased Francis Maxwell of Breoch, his grandfather by his mother's side, in implement of a decret-arbitral pronounced by Alexander Copland of Collieston, Dumfriesshire; John M'Cairtney of Halketleaths; Joseph Corrie, town-clerk of Dumfries; and James Dickson, writer there. By this decret, Alexander Maxwell's claims were limited to an annuity out of

Breoch. By the death of his aunt Margaret, his mother's sister, who married Sir George Maxwell of Orchardtoun, parish of Rerwick, and had no issue, Robert Maxwell succeeded to her half of Breoch, and thus obtained possession of the whole. He was specially retoured heir to his great-grandfather, Robert Maxwell of Breoch, on the 16th December 1743, and in virtue of a precept issued by the Court of Chancery, he was infeft on the 31st March, and sasine on the 9th April 1744. The reason of his infeftment as heir to his great-grandfather Robert, instead of his grandfather Francis Maxwell, was that there was a doubt of the correct infeftment of the latter. Robert Maxwell of Breoch married, in 1770, Elizabeth Burnie, niece of Francis Caven, tenant of Castlegowar farm beside Breoch. He died 12th May 1780, leaving issue—

Barbara, born 1771, died young.

Mary, born 1773, died young.

Robert, born 9th April 1775.

Francis, born 18th April 1777. He was bred as a mechanical engineer, but did not follow it long. He married Grace Copland, and died at his residence in Dalbeattie in 1852, leaving no issue.

Robert Maxwell was infeft in the land of Breoch, under his father's disposition, on the 27th April 1795. The date of his father's death is not stated.

Robert Maxwell married, on the 8th January 1803, Mary, the daughter of John Rigg in Halketleaths, by whom he had issue—

Francis, born 3d February 1804.

Elizabeth.

Mary Ann.

Margaret.

Robert, born 21st May 1811.

Agnes.

John, born 16th July 1815.

James, born 2d July 1817.

Lucy.

Robert Maxwell died on the 17th April 1835, and was succeeded by his eldest son Francis, who was infeft on the

29th July 1835. From 1843 he acted as factor and commissioner to Lord Herries and his two brothers, the Hon. M. C. Maxwell of Terregles, and the Hon. Henry C. Maxwell of Milnhead. He married, on the 24th November 1834, Janet, daughter of John M'Naught, late writer in Kirkcudbright, and afterwards in Girstingwood, and then Urioch, afterwards emigrating to Canada in 1834.

Francis Maxwell had issue—

Robert.  
Francis.  
Edward.  
John.  
William.  
James.  
Euphemia.  
Mary Elizabeth.  
Margaret.

He died on the 15th March 1867. He was well known for his knowledge of the history of the Maxwells, no doubt in a great degree from having access to the family papers at Terregles, &c., coupled with a taste for genealogical study. He was succeeded by his eldest son Robert, the late proprietor, and also the male representative of the Newlaw and Balmangan families.

He married in 1869, Mary-Elizabeth, only daughter of John Hart of Dublin, and had issue—

Francis-Xavier, born in 1870.  
Robert, born in 1872.  
John-Patrick, born in 1873.

Robert Maxwell died at Bournemouth in February 1874, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was thus cut off in the prime of life, to the sorrow of his family, and the regret of many who knew him. The many particulars about the Maxwells, which we give, were obtained from him prior to the issue of "The Book of Caerlaverock," for which he also gave information. He succeeded his father as factor, &c., over the Terregles estates.

The armorial bearings of the family are—

*Arms*—Quarterly 1 and 4, argent, a saltire sable between nine mullets, gules three, three and three, and a hurcheon of the second in base, for Maxwell of Newlaw; 2nd and 3rd, the same between a crescent in chief, and a mullet in base, gules, for Maxwell of Breoch.

*Crest*—A stag couchant before a holly bush.

*Motto*—Reviresco.

In 1840, an urn or kistrean of baked clay was turned up by the plough. The ashes of the dead were inside.

The property was sold in September 1875 to Robert Sloan, late merchant in London, for £16,000, and re-sold in October following for £17,500 to Mrs Maitland-Kirwan of Gelston, parish of Kelton, which latter property it adjoins.

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#### LOGAN.

The word Lagan or Lagain is the Gaelic for a dell, &c. In Irish and in Scotch it is Logan. This is according to Armstrong, but we think we have also seen it used somewhere or other for low marshy land. In the Norse there is *lœna* for a hollow place or vale, thus conveying the same meaning.

We have no positive information in regard to the ancient ownership beyond the fact that in the Ragman Roll we find Thurbrandus de Logan, among others from the Stewartry, who swore fealty to King Edward I. of England. That he was then the owner of the land there cannot be a doubt. After this there is a great gap, for we have to go to the sixteenth century for positive information. At this time we find it owned by John Maxwell, a natural son of Robert, fifth Lord Maxwell, who died at Logan on the 9th July 1546. He had acquired the land before the 3rd November 1551, and therefore prior to his father's death in

1546. Whom John Maxwell of Logan married is not known, but he left two sons—

William, who died unmarried.

John.

The second son who was designated as younger of Logan, would seem to have lived at Balgredan, near Kirkcudbright, as in the Act of Oblivion (1585) in favour of John, Earl of Morton, we find the names of John Maxwell of Balgraden, and Alexander Maxwell in Logan, his son.

As will be seen under Breoch, the lands of Logan were included in the precept, granted in 1587 by King James VI., to Edward Maxwell of Tinwald, and his heirs.

When John Maxwell succeeded his father, and whom he married we do not learn. He had several sons—

Thomas, of Areeming, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham.

John, of Collyn, had issue—Susannah.

William.

Peter.

Alexander, who succeeded to Logan.

He had also a natural son named John, and it was thought perhaps that Hew Maxwell in Balgraden, in 1585, was another.

Alexander succeeded his father. He was cornet in one of the Earl of Morton's troops of horse in 1585. He obtained a charter from the Crown on the 30th November 1613, of the land of Balgredan, Chapple, Castlegower, &c., united in the tenantry of Logan. He appears to have died in October 1615. He left issue—

Robert.

John, designated of Flaskholm, then of Three Merkland, and lastly of Milton.

Thomas, of Carswada.

William, of Midkelton. He was a Protestant, and beheaded in Edinburgh during the Covenanting times.

George, of Slagnaw and Munches.

Edward.

Alexander.

Robert succeeded to Logan. He married Mary, sister of

Robert Maxwell of Cavens, parish of Kirkbean, and had issue—

John.

John succeeded his father, and sold to his uncle, John Maxwell of Flaskholm, the land of Logan for 9000 merks, redeemable, except Balgredan. After this we do not again find the Maxwells in possession. In June 1623, there was sasine of a reversion by Sir Patrick M'Ghie to Sir John M'Dowall of the land of Logan, &c. We find nothing more until about 1662, when William Glendinning of Logan was fined by the committee in the reign of King Charles II. for non-conformity to Prelacy, and about the same period John Herries of Logan was fined £360. This we do not understand unless the land was then divided into East and West Logan.

We next learn that on the 8th December 1663, John Vaus of Barnbarroch, parish of Kirkinner, had sasine of the lands of Laggane and Buttle mains. This was a wadset. On the same date, Marion Crock, spouse to William Glendinning of Lagaun had sasine in liferent of the land of Nether Laggan, as well as her husband. The latter, however, was evidently in difficulties, as on the 14th April 1664, Robert, son to Gavin Burnet, writer to the signet, had sasine of the land of Lagane. The last notice of William Glendinning is in April 1665. He is then styled of Kirkconnell, &c., and had sasine of the farm of Logan.

The next owner appears to have been Herbert Irving. In October 1667, Anna Brown, spouse to Herbert Irving of Logan, had sasine. He was succeeded by his eldest son John, who in November 1668 had sasine, and again in May 1674. Previous, however, to this last infestment, on the 14th October 1669, William Laurie of Reid Castle, parish of Urr, heir of Laurie, third son of John Laurie of Maxwelltown, had retour of the lands of Logan with Braidlees, and fortalice of Logan. Again on the 24th May 1671, he had principal sasine of the land and mylne of Logan. We next find on the 6th February that Alexander, brother of

William Laurie of Redcastle, had sasine of the land of Logan with Braidlayes. Then in July 1673, Alexander Laurie, brother and heir to Umqll William Laurie of Redcastle, had sasine of the land of Logan, Braidleys, Mylne, &c.

From the notices we have given about the Lawries, the conclusion may be arrived at that they were the proprietors, but this is proved to be a mistake, as on the 15th August 1740, William Moorhead of Crochmore, nephew, and one of the two heirs-portioners of the deceased James Irving of Logan, his grandfather, and one of the heirs-portioners of the deceased Herbert Irving of Logan, his great-grandfather, had sasine of the ten-merk land of Logan. John Irving was the next in line. He married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Ferguson, and had issue—

John.

Also three daughters.

On the 17th April 1741, John Irving, merchant in Dumfries, and late provost, as heir to the deceased John Irving, merchant, who had also been provost, had sasine of the land of Logan, &c., together with his wife, Elizabeth Irving. It would appear from these entries that the land of Logan was then divided, and that the Lauries held through that wadset system which was so ruinous to many proprietors.

According to the valuation-roll of 1799, Dr John Allan M'Cartney then possessed West Logan, and the descendants of William Moorhead, already mentioned, succeeded to East Logan. The latter was the Rev. Dr James Muirhead, minister of the parish of Urr, who is styled of Logan, and had sasine on the 20th June 1800. He was succeeded by Charles and John Muirhead, who were in possession in 1819. We presume that they were his sons. John Muirhead was the owner in 1828.

The present owner was the wife of the late Dr James Findlay, Castle Douglas, but we have no information about her. He left issue.

As already stated Logan is from the Gaelic and Irish.



It is also spelled Lagan. There are different meanings, as will be found at page 265, and under Logan, parish of Kirkmaiden.

From mention being made of a fortalice on the Logan lands in 1669, it is evident that if the particulars could be gathered, some interesting information might be the result. As will be found under Clonyard, parish of Colvend, a large piece of granite on which arms were cut was removed there. From some cause or other, no direct information has been furnished.

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#### KIRKENNAN.

As with nearly all the other lands in this parish, we know nothing of the ancient owners of Kirkennan, but presume that it was part of the old Botel or Buittle estate. It will be seen, on reference to the account of the parish, the name is derived from an ancient church dedicated to Saint Ennan.

The first information we have is that — M'Morrane of Kirkennan, being in debt 400 merks to George Gordon in Culwha, assigned to him the lands of Mylneton of Buittle on the 20th May 1585. He married Margaret, daughter of John Gordon of Lag, parish of Girthon. The Maxwells, who obtained so much land in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, are found in possession of the farm of Clone, and Robert, son of Robert Maxwell, had retour of Clone on the 5th August 1550. — We next find that, on the 25th June 1586, Edward (Maxwell), commendator of Dundrennan, conveyed to Robert M'Morrane of Kirkennan, the teind schaws of the eight-merk land of Torr and Len Schannel, with pertinents in Rerwick. The witness to this was James Hutton, Prior, &c. Robert M'Morrane appears to have left two daughters as heirs-portioners. Their names were Nicolas and Margaret. On the 26th February 1592, they were served as heirs to their father. We have next to state that John, son of John Maxwell of Munches, had

retour of the farm of Clone on the 19th September 1604 ; and John Maxwell was followed by Robert, son of Robert Maxwell of Spottes, on the 31st October 1615. He again was followed on the 13th July 1619, by Robert, son of John Maxwell of Munches. We give these notices as we find them. We next trace, on the 25th February 1635, that John Lenox, heir-avi of William Lenox of Calie, had retour of Buittlemains, part of Kirkennan. He was followed, on the 26th January 1647, by John, son of John Lenox of Cally, and on the 21st December 1658, by John Lenox of Pluntoun, heir of his cousin, Andrew Lenox.

As we have already shewn under other lands in this parish, Mary, Countess of Buccleuch, followed by her sister Ann, who succeeded, had numerous wadsets, and we again find Mary, on the 6th October 1653, and Anne, on the 17th October 1661, with wadsets over Clone. It is presumed that all the lands over which they had wadsets formed one property in their time. The same is strengthened by the fact that John and William, Viscounts of Nithsdale, always followed in their wake, the dates also agreeing, viz., 6th April 1670, and 26th May 1696 respectively. The first mention we find of Kirkennan proper is in the War Committee Book dated 1st October 1640, when John Cannon was of Kirkennan ; and again in July 1665, when Richard Murray, younger of Broughton had sasine of the land of Kirkennan. In 1682 we again find John Cannan in possession. That the Cannans were the proprietors at this period seems clear. The last mention found of them is dated 4th February 1713, when James Cannan of Kirkennan had sasine of the five-merk-land of Kirkennan, &c. The Maxwells again come in, very likely holding wadsets. On the 6th September 1733 James Maxwell of Carnsalloch had sasine of the same land ; and on the 20th November 1740, when he is mentioned as brother-german to William Maxwell of Munshes. Another family after this appears bearing an Ayrshire name. We refer to John Reid in the Glen of Almorness,

who had sasine on the 14th April 1742, of the five-merk land of Kirkennan, &c. He was succeeded by his son William, who was in possession of Kirkennan and Meikle Kirkland in 1799. He again was succeeded by Alexander, followed by Robert Reid. The latter we find in possession in 1828. They appear to have held it from father to son to the last named. A short-lived family evidently.

The next owner was Mrs Mary Wright Weems, who was succeeded by William Wright-Platt. When he died we know not; his trustees are in charge on behalf of the second son of Wellwood Herries Johnstone-Maxwell of Munches, to whom the land was left on his attaining his majority. The second surviving son is Wellwood, born in 1857. The wood on this estate ranges from thirty to sixty years' growth.

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#### BARLOCHAN.

The early history we know nothing of. The name seems to be a compound of Gaelic and Irish, bar being in the first language for a hill, and lochan, from Lochlin, the Gaelic for Scandinavia, and the Irish appellation for Norsemen. We have thus the hill of the Norsemen. Pont spells the name Barlocchenn. In 1572 it was owned by William Lennox of Cally, who was succeeded by his son William. We next find, on the 26th January 1647, John, son of John Lenox of Cally; and, on the 21st December 1658, John Lenox of Plumtoun, who was heir of his cousin Alexander Lenox of Calie. Then, in July 1665, Richard Murray, younger of Broughton, had sasine of the land of Barlochtrin. The Murrays of Broughton, it is to be remembered, obtained Cally by marriage. It is thus evident that the owners of Cally also owned Barlochan for some time. So far as we can gather the next owners were the M'Naughts; and in 1799 Robert M'Naught was in possession. We next learn that on the 21st July 1800 James

Ferguson of Crosshill, advocate, had sasine of Barlochan and others on crown charter.

Subsequently James Nish was the owner in 1813-15, and Robert M'Naught in 1819.

The property is now owned by John Strong, merchant, Liverpool, son of Samuel Strong, shipowner, Garlieston, parish of Sorby, who came from Wiltshire. He married Margaret, daughter of William Davidson, shipowner, Dumfries, and had issue, two sons, William and John, both deceased, as also their mother.

In 1841, a Roman coin of Constantine the Great was found on the land.

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CUIL, ETC.

We can only suppose that the present farms of Cuil and Little Knox have a similar early history, as Meikleknock, &c. The supposed meaning of Knox we have dealt with under Meikleknock. Cuil is pure Gaelic, and means a corner, an angle; but how that can apply to the farm is unknown to us. Cuilc in Gaelic means reeds and bulrushes, and from what we remember, a low range or hollow seemed to answer to this description; but from the improvement of land in the district, it is not now easy to arrive at a correct conclusion. The first name found in connection with the land is Robert, son of Robert Maxwell of Munches, &c., who had retour of Cuil and Littleknock on the 5th August 1550, followed by John, son of John, on the 19th September 1604, and again by Robert, the son of the latter, on the 13th July 1619. We next find, on the 17th March 1635, that John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John, had retour. This and the following we believe to have been wadsets,—viz., Mary Scott, Countess of Buccleuch, on the 6th October 1653, and her sister Anne (who succeeded as countess), on the 17th October 1661. Then on the 28th August 1655 Elizabeth, heir of her father William Glendynning of Gelston, was infeft

in Cuil. Also in July 1667 Alexander M'Clellan of Geordiland had sasine of Little Knox, with John Inglis, town clerk of Kirkcudbright.

We also find that Hugh, youngest son of Robert Maxwell of Orchardton, parish of Rerwick, was styled of Cuil. The next notices, we presume, related to the superiority,—viz., on the 6th April 1670 John, Viscount Nithsdale, heir to his brother Lord Nithsdale, and on the 26th May 1696 William, Viscount, son of Robert, Viscount Nithsdale. Littleknox, like Meikleknox, we also find called Lerrow. The Maxwells evidently retained possession of Cuil. On the 5th August 1715 Thomas Maxwell had sasine. He was a lawyer, and his actions tarnished his reputation. He married Isabel, daughter of — Neilson, merchant, Dumfries, brother to the laird of Barnealzie. He had no family, and at his death his widow married Patrick Heron of Kirouchtrie, parish of Minnigaff. Among other things he had the estate of Ballycastle, Londonderry, Ireland, conveyed to him in trust by his cousin Sir George Maxwell of Orchardton, parish of Rerwick, giving a bond that he would convey it back to Sir George in liferent; to his wife, Lady Mary, Dowager Viscountess Montague, if she survived him; then to the Earl of Nithsdale and his heirs male; and failing them, to the third son of the Earl of Traquair. However, instead of adhering to this, along with Cuil he conveyed the lands not his own to his wife Isobel Neilson on the 14th October 1720. "The Laird of Cool's Ghost" was the subject of a small chap-book.

Littleknox seems to have been owned by others at different times. Alexander Gordon was the proprietor, and on the 12th August 1793 his relict, Mrs Margaret M'Naucht, had sasine of the manor place in security of her annuity of £40. In 1799 it had been purchased by Sir William Douglas of Castle-Douglas. In 1819 his heirs were in possession. Cuil and Littleknox ultimately passed to his niece Elizabeth, the only daughter of his brother, Samuel Douglas of Netherlaw, parish of Rerwick. She married Sir Robert Abercromby of Birkenbog, and had issue.

See Netherlaw for further particulars.

The farm of Cuil was sold in 1873 to Mrs Maitland-Kirwan of Gelston, and Littleknox is now owned by W. H. Johnstone-Maxwell of Munches.

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CAIGTON, ETC.

The earliest notice found is the sale of Craigtoun, &c., by Sir John Seyton of Barnis, under charter dated 11th August 1593, to Sir Robert Maxwell of Spottes, parish of Urr. An account of the manner in which Sir John Seyton obtained the land will be found under Breoch. Then, on the 31st October 1615, Robert, son of Robert Maxwell of Spottes, was infest in Caigton. Following this is principal sasine, dated 4th May 1675, in favour of Margaret Herries, spouse to William Herries of Flock, and George, his son.

We learn nothing more until 1799, when James Douglas of Orchardtoun owned the land then forming part of Orchardtoun. In 1819 James Douglas of Orchardtoun was the owner.

The farms of Caigton and Flock are now owned by Mrs Matilda Maitland-Kirwan of Gelston, parish of Kelton.

The name Caigton, so far as can be gathered, is a corruption of Craigtoun, as spelled in 1587, &c. Flock is a corruption of the Gaelic word *sloc*, a hollow, a dell, also a marsh, &c.

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CORRA.

We think that this farm belonged to the Buittle estate.

In the Gaelic we find *corra*, which means a corner, &c., but whether or not applying, we cannot state. There is also *corrach*, a marsh. There are other meanings which will be found under Kirrouchtrie, parish of Minnigaff.

The first mention of it found by us is dated 5th August

1550, when Robert, son of Robert Maxwell of Munches, &c., had retour. He again was followed on the 19th September 1604 by John, son of John; and the next was Robert, son of John Maxwell of Munches, &c., who had retour on the 13th July 1619. The next notice we find is dated 17th March 1635, when John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John, had retour. This may have had reference to the superiority, as the Gordons owned the Buittle estate about this time. Again we find on the 6th October 1653 that Mary Scott, Countess of Buccleuch, had retour of Corvarie. She was followed by her sister Anne, who had retour on the 17th October 1661. These were wadsets. Previous to this last notice, the farm appears to have been owned by William Glendynning of Gelston, parish of Kelton, and on the 28th August 1655, Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, had retour. The next we find in possession was James Glendonning of Mochrum, parish of Parton. We find, however, on the 6th April 1670, that John, Viscount Nithsdale, heir to his brother Robert, Lord Nithsdale; and again on the 26th May 1696, that William, Viscount Nithsdale, son of Robert, Viscount, had sasine. They were followed by John, son of Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, who also had sasine of Kailcora on the 20th September 1698. These, however, could only have related to the superiority. In June 1694, John Glendonning, styled of Corra, had sasine. He was a merchant in Edinburgh, but we learn nothing more. It is understood that in 1696, he sold the farm to John Irving of Drumcoltran, parish of Kirkgunzeon, and John M'George of Cocklick, parish of Urr. In 1716 it belonged to Christopher and Thomas Irving, grandsons of John Irving. They died without issue, when it passed to their sister, Agnes Irving, who was in possession in 1747. She married Captain John Maxwell of Cardoness. The next owner was Nathaniel Duke of Leaths, who was in possession in 1751. He was succeeded by John Bushby, writer in Dumfries, who was in possession in 1765; and following him as owner, was David Thomson of Ingleston, whom we find in 1773. In 1786, Johnston Hannay of

Bedford Square, London, became the owner. In 1799, Johnston Hannay of Torrs, parish of Berwick, owned Corra, with other lands. His eldest daughter Janet, married James Gordon, younger of Culvennan, and his only other child became the wife of the Reverend James Hamilton of Barham Court, Canterbury. On the death of Johnston Hannay it passed to James Gordon and his wife, who were the owners in 1818. In the valuation roll of 1819, Mrs Margaret Hannay Hamilton of Torrs is mentioned as the owner. We have been informed that Johnston Hannay got into difficulties, and in 1837 there was a process of ranking and sale of the property in the Court of Session, at the instance of James Gordon's creditors, when it was purchased by the late Robert Kirk of Drumstinchell, parish of Colvend. Robert Kirk died in 1841. His only surviving child, John Ann Parish married in 1850, William Skinner (born in 1823) writer to the signet, eldest son of the late John Skinner, clerk to the signet, by Ann, daughter of the late William Black of Brechin. Of his family was Bishop Skinner, known as a contributor to Scottish song. Mr Skinner is a F.S.A.Scot., F.R.S.E., &c. He obtained the lucrative appointment of City Clerk of Edinburgh in 1874. His wife died in —, leaving issue—

Jane-Ann-Kirk, who married, in 1871, Thomas Wilson of Hill of Beath, Fifeshire.

Robert-Riddle-Kirk.

Harriet-Emily.

William-Henry-Kirk.

Blanch-Leonora-Kirk.

Charles-Ernest-Kirk.

The Crown is superior, and feu duty nominal.

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CORBIETON.

When this farm was detached from the Buittle or other estate, we do not find.



Pont in his map spells it Corbettoun, and probably given from the Corbetts, a family, who first appear in Galloway in the fourteenth century. Under Buittle will be found Robert Corbet in the reign of King Robert the Bruce.

The ownership so far as we gather, is identical with what we have given under Corra, commencing with Robert, son of Robert Maxwell of Munches, &c., who had retour on the 5th August 1550, to the 17th October 1661, when Anne, Countess of Buccleuch, had also retour. We do not consider it necessary to give those particulars already mentioned under Corra, but the following have not been given, viz., that in November 1665, James, son to Robert Gordon of Grange, had sasine of the land of Corbieton, and again a reversion in June 1666, of the land of Brakensydes, Whytefield, &c. Following this in July 1669, Roger Gordon of Trochen (Troquhain), parish of Balmaclellan, gave transfer to John Maxwell of Brackensyde. Also on the 6th April 1670, John, Viscount Nithsdale, heir to his brother Robert, had retour; and on the 26th May 1696, William, son of Viscount Nithsdale, followed. In continuation, on the 20th September 1698, John, son of Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, had also retour. We believe these to have related only to the superiority.

We next find on the 1st March 1706 that William Riddick at Butlekirk had sasine of the ten merk land of Corbintoun. He was succeeded by Robert Riddick, styled of Corbieton, who had sasine of the same on the 6th April 1739. The next was Alexander Riddick, we suppose son of Robert, and grandson of William. He was in possession in 1799. The next owner was James M'Michan, who had the land in 1819. Of none of these owners have we any information of family or marriages.

The land is now in charge of the trustees of the late James M'Michan for behoof of Mrs Helen M'Morrine M'Michan of Corbieton, spouse of Alexander M'Morrine M'Michan.

## CASTLEGOWAR.

This farm no doubt formed a portion of the old Buittle estate. The information we first find is identical with what is already given under Corra, &c., viz., in 1550, 1604, 1619, 1653, 1661, 1670, and 1696, except that Sir Robert Maxwell of Spottes, parish of Urr, had the liferent of Castlegowar, in virtue of an agreement between John, Lord Maxwell, and John, Lord Herries, dated 21st February 1573. The additional information is that, on the 31st October 1615, Robert, son of Robert Maxwell of Spottes, had retour. Also, on the 15th September 1656, that Amaucht Michell and his spouse had sasine of the land of Castlegowar. Again, on the 15th May 1672, that Elizabeth Maxwell, daughter of Umquhile William Maxwell of Castlegowar had sasine in fie, and Elizabeth Lytle, her mother, in liferent. On the 4th December 1712, Agnes Maxwell, daughter to James Maxwell of Kilfean, and Edmund Maxwell, son to Janet Maxwell, who was ane ither daughter of James Maxwell, had sasine of Castlegowar. They were succeeded on the 22d July 1725 by James Maxwell, younger of Carnsalloch, brother to the deceased Edmund Maxwell, younger of the same. He had sasine of half of the land of Castlegowar. The next owner was Sir Thomas Maxwell of Orchardtoun, baronet, parish of Berwick, who had sasine on the 21st October 1751 of the six merk land of Little Castlegowar, &c. In 1799 Little Castlegowar, with other lands, were owned by James Douglas of Orchardtoun, and Meikle Castlegowar by Mrs Agnes Maxwell of Munches. In 1819 the farm was possessed by the heirs of Sir William Douglas, baronet. The farm is now owned by Mrs M. E. Maitland-Kirwan of Gelston, parish of Kelton.

The remains of a circular fort are on the farm. From this the name of Castle has been given. The walls had been vitrified, which to those not acquainted with the term, we may state was done by the action of fire. The other word Gower or Gowrie is given by Robertson to be from

the Gaelic gobhar or gabhar, a goat. Whether or not the farm was celebrated for goats, we know not, but they are still to be found not very far off.

The fort is situated beside the farm-house.

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## MILTON, OR MYLNTOUN.

This farm, it appears, was always owned separately, so far as known, having been a special grant under a royal charter, no doubt in connection with a mill, which were of importance in early times. We would have wished to give the particulars, but not being furnished with them, we must content ourselves with the little gathered. Indeed, the whole is but little. The first notice is in December 1640, when John Maxwell was of Mylntone. He was second son of Alexander Maxwell of Logan. He was succeeded by his son John. After this, on the 26th January 1647, John, son of John Lenox of Cally, had retour; and again, on the 21st December 1658, John Lenox of Plumtoun, heir of his cousin, Alexander Lenox of Calie. These, however, could only have been wadsets, as about 1662 John Maxwell of Milton was fined £800 by the Prelacy Committee for adherence to the Presbyterian Church. He was succeeded by his son, Robert Maxwell, who was served heir to his grandfather on the 19th November 1698, and had also sasine, on the 28th November 1713, of the land of Milntoun, &c., and again, on the 5th April 1725. Whom he married we do not learn, but he was succeeded by William Maxwell, who we presume was his son. He had sasine of the land of Milntoun on the 27th April 1737. In 1799, we find, according to the valuation roll, that John Staigg was in possession. Who he was we have no means of learning, and still less of his successor, Mrs Sweetman, who was the owner in 1819. She again was succeeded by Admiral and Mrs Pennell, from whom the farm was purchased by the present owner, John Paterson, in 1861. He

is of the same family as William Paterson, the founder of the Bank of England.

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SCROGGIEHILL, &c.

The farms of Scroggiehill, Milton Park, and Hopehead, were owned by the late Alexander Kerr, and left in charge of his trustees.

They were recently sold to Henry Grierson, merchant, Glasgow.

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KIRKLAND, &c.

The small farms of Kirkland and Clone, Broomiebrae, Courthill, &c., belong to Wellwood, second son of W. H. Johnstone-Maxwell of Munches. We have no particulars to give.

## PARISH OF CARSPHAIRN.

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THIS parish is one of the four\* which comprise the district called the Glenkens. It also formed a portion of that wild tract which at the end of the thirteenth century obtained the name of Buchan Forest from John Comyn, Lord of Buchan, having obtained a temporary footing there through his father's marriage with Elizabeth, the daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway. It was separated from the parishes of Kells and Dalry in 1627. In 1639 the General Assembly made a requisition to Parliament that the kirk might be made into a parish kirk, and in 1640 this was carried out. It comprises the mountainous country between the Ken and the Deugh, taken from Dalry parish, and westward from the Deugh to Ayrshire, and southward to Polmaddy burn, which belonged to the parish of Kells. The parish was thus made to extend to about twenty miles in length, and about ten in average breadth.

Chalmers in his "Caledonia" states that the name Carsphairn was taken from the site of the church being on the plain on the east bank of the Deugh, which was long the name of the place, and means in the Celtic swampy ground where alders grow. Whether or not famous in early days for alders we cannot learn, but we scarcely think it could be more so than in other parts of a like character, which are not few in Galloway. Fearn is certainly the Gaelic for the alder tree, and arn, or as Jamieson states pronounced

\* Carsphairn, Balmaclellan, Dalry, and Kells.

arin in some counties, is the Scottish word, but nothing can be made out of it. The name is frequently found written Carsefern, and may with as much probability, indeed more, be from carse and fern, as stated in the Parish Statistical Account. A difficulty, however, has been raised in regard to this, by the question, is bracken not the old Scotch word for fern, but according to Jamieson, bracken is only the female fern, and apparently from the Swedish word bracken, which has the same meaning. The word fern, however, has been long known in Scotland, and Ferny-Hirst in Roxburghshire is given by Jamieson as "a hill-side covered with ferns." He also gives Ferny-Buss as a bush of fern. It makes no difference, but we have to add that Ferny-Hirst is generally spelled Fernie-Hirst. As will be found in Symson's description of Galloway he renders the name we are dealing with as Corsefairn. If correct in Corse we have Cross, referring to a Cross in that distant part.

We have thus given the various ideas on the subject, but they are not satisfactory. It is the "phairn" that causes the difficulty, which an eminent Gaelic scholar to us stated he gave up. We are not, however, inclined to do so without making known what we have gathered. The first point is that as shown by Pont's map, there was a castle called Kars. It was situated close to the water of Deugh, opposite to the junction with the Polmaddy burn. In confirmation of the name, there is a pool in the Deugh at the castle, still called "the Kars pool," and beside it a bridge had existed. The only remains of the castle now left consist of an arch, with some mountain ash trees on the top, which should be removed without delay, as the roots will soon loosen the mortar, and bring all down. About fifty years ago, as mentioned to us, there were two arches. There is a tradition that the castle belonged to King Robert the Bruce. He may have occupied it. It appears from the trace of the walls to have been of considerable extent. Before proceeding we may mention that the castle called Dundough had no existence at this place, the building so-called was quite distinct, and stood on the present site of Dundough farm-

house at the foot of the hill. The original building must have been of some note also, as when the farmhouse was built some years ago, a number of hewn stones were found. The first syllable *Dun* should have prevented the mistake that has been made. In connection with the name of the parish we have thus traced that the word *Kars*, or *Cars*, is derived from the castle, and not the land. It is true that about the village, but more especially above it, there is a considerable extent of level land, but the village and church are both comparatively modern, and the distance between them and *Kars Castle*, as the crow flies, is nearly four miles. By the road on the *Kells* side of the *Deugh*, opposite the castle, it is about half a-mile more, while on the same side the distance is five miles. We enter into these particulars as our opinion is that the name given to the parish was from the castle. In support of this a considerable portion of the level land on the opposite side of the *Deugh* is called *Holm* from the Norse *holmr*, the usual name given to such lands where Norse settlements have existed. It does not seem probable that *holm* would have been used, had *cars* the Gaelic, or *carse* in Lowland Scotch, been the meaning intended, as they are in a measure the same.

We have next to deal with the word "*phairn*" which has created so much difficulty. This word we believe to be the same as *fairne*. It is found in the parishes of *Balmaclellan* and *Glencairn*, *Dumfriesshire*. In the first it is the name given to the leading tributary to the water of *Cairn*; and in the latter, *Pont* gives a castle so-called away in the hills of that wild parish.\* There is also another form, *Blaquhairn*, or as *Pont* spells it *Blachairn*, the name of a farm in *Balmaclellan* parish.

It is known to those acquainted with *Galloway* as it was, that *Carsphairn* was considered to be out of the world, from the nature of the country, and the distance from any

\* In this parish there is the glen of *Castlephairn*; and what is also of interest, at a place which has long borne the name of *Kirkcudbright*, there was a church which was dedicated to *Saint Cuthbert*.

town or village. Having this in remembrance, in Cleasby and Vigfusson's valuable Icelandic Dictionary, we think the clue to the interpretation will be found in the old Swedish word *fjarran*, the Danish *fjern*, from which are the Anglo-Saxon *feorran*, and the old English *ferne*, all meaning "far off." As an example, "*hvar fjarri ðdrum Mönnum*" in the Norse means "quite far from other men." With such an interpretation, the meaning of *phairn* can be understood. At the same time we may state that in the Gaelic there is *fearnn* or *fearnain*, meaning land in contradistinction to water. *Deagh-fhearann* means a good farm, and *dail-fhearainn* a level field.

It is to be observed that *Carsphairn* is not given by Pont in his map, as it did not then exist as a parish.

To return to the castle called "*Kars*," we may state that the letter *C* was little used in the Norse, *K* being more frequent. Thus although *Carse* or *Kerss* is Lowland Scotch, and used for low situated fertile land, in the Gaelic *càrr* or *càirt* is applied to a morass, as also *cathair* or *cathrach*, while in the old Swedish there is *kaerr*, and in the Icelandic *kiar*, and *kaer* for a marsh. Again for a castle, &c., we have *caer* and *keir* (contracted *car* and *kir*), from the Gaelic *cathair* and *cathrach*, meaning a fortress, also a town, a city. We enter into these particulars as Pont spells the name of the castle with a *K*, leaving the derivation doubtful, as his use of that letter, instead of *C*, is frequent. At the same time he spells *Carsminnoch* with a *C*. Whether *Kars* was the special name given to the castle from the nature of the land, or so called from being the castle, and therefore a place of note in that wild district, cannot now be ascertained, but we may add that in Scotland it is or was common for the name of a leading proprietor's residence to be dropped locally, and only known around as "the big house." Pont gives it as "*Kars*," without the word *castle* as a suffix. From all that can be gathered, we think that from the words *kars* and *fjarran*, or *fjern*, already described, the modern name *Carsphairn* was derived.



The patronage of the parish used to be connected with the barony of Earlstoun, parish of Dalry. In 1671 there was a charter granted to Robert Grierson of Lag, which was ratified in Parliament in 1672, by which the village near the church was created a free burgh of barony, to be called the Kirkstoun, with power to elect bailies, &c., build a tolbooth, erect a cross, create burgesses, have a weekly market, and two annual fairs.

On the holm of Dultallochan, which is near the village, there is a large cairn so called, also some large stones, the supposed site of a Druidical circle. From the name the cairn would seem to be the place where the remains of some Norse chief repose. As we make it out, it is from Dalr-tillochlin—that is, the Norse settlement within the vale or glen, and the cairn the burial-place of the chief, or some one of note. There is no loch near. There is also near the holm of Dalquhairn a number of hillocks which are striking from their position, and the regularity with which they are situated. They are in a glen. It is stated in the Statistical Account that they have borne the name of the Allwhannie Knowes. It appears to us that this spot marks where a desperate battle was fought, like much else, now unknown. There are several other cairns worthy of note in the parish, as at Waterhead, Lagwyne, Craigengillan, Furmiston, Nether Holm of Dalquharan, &c., or, as Pont spells it, Dalwharn.

At Waterhead and Brocklock there are moats.

The mountains range high, as will be seen when we state that Corserine is 2668 feet high; north of which is Carlin's Cairn, 2650 feet, but at the highest point 2667 feet; Cairnsmore of Carsphairn, 2612 feet; Kirreoch, 2562 feet; Benniner, 2328 feet; Windy Standard, 2287 feet; Meaul, 2280 feet, at which there is a spring of water near the top; Meikle Craigtarson, 2000 feet, but at the highest point 2060 feet; Coran of Portmark, 2037 feet; Dugland, Trostran, and Rig Hill, each, 2000 feet; Waterhead, 1767 feet; Big and Wee Craignane (the most northerly), 1645 feet; Big and Wee Meaul, respectively 1591 and 1433 feet; Todden (close to Ayrshire), 1565 feet; Benbrack

(close to Ayrshire), 1475 feet (there is another Benbrack direct north in Ayrshire, 1621 feet); Whitehill, 1439 feet; Craigenhill, 1300 feet; and Marscalloch, 1249 feet. Some of the names of these hills are evidently modern, by whom bestowed is unknown to us. We may remark that the heights given are not always the highest part of a range, as will be found on an inspection of the six-inch Ordnance Map. This arises from the points at which the observations had to be taken.

A building called Hunthall is shown by Pont. In the Ordnance Map it is "Hunt ha," at the south of Meikle Craigtarson.

At the small village of Carsphairn is the parish church and manse. In the burial-ground rest the mortal remains of some of those men who upheld the Church, and as Covenanters, either sealed their faith with their blood, or died staunch to their creed. We do not think that the inscriptions on some tombs have as yet been given to the public. The first is, "Erected to the memory of Roger Dunn, who was born at Benwhat, parish of Dalmellington, Ayrshire, in 1659. He suffered much persecution for the cause of Christ, and was killed on the night of Carsphairn Fair, June 1689, on the farm of Brockloch."

In addition, there are some modern lines which we omit. The next tombstone has only M.M. on the top, with the date illegible, but the inscription relates to a Covenanter, and the spot has been revered accordingly. The M.M. points, we think, to one of the M'Millans, who have been long settled in the parish, and who were true to the Church. The lines are

YOV . TRAVLERS . AS . YOV . PASS . BY  
 COME . READ , AND . DO . NOT . FEAR  
 FOR . DOVN . BELOV . THIS . STON . DOTH . LY  
 TRVTH'S . CHAMPION . BVRIED . HERE  
 ALTHOUGH . HIS . BONS . BELO . THIS . STON  
 DO . PICE . AND . PICE . DECAY .  
 HIS . SOVL . IN . HEAVEN . OF . GLORY . SHAL  
 ANE . DEDM . VEAR . FOR . AY .

The next which we have to give is in regard to one who, although not a martyr, was a faithful Covenanter. An account of his family will be found under Brocklock, in this parish.

The inscription is headed by the family arms, which we omit here.

IM : KL

BROKLOCH . M'MILLAN . WHO . DID . DIE  
 UNDER . THIS . STONE . HIS . BODY . DOETH LY  
 HIS . SOUL . AT . HEAV'NLY . WORK . ABOVE  
 WITH . THEM . WHOSE . FAITH . HERE . WROUGHT . BY . LOVE  
 MOST . USEFUL . WAS . IN'S . DAY . AND . STATION  
 IN . DEFENCE . OF . OUR . REFORMATION  
 GREAT . PROOFE . HE . GAVE . AT . ALL . FIT . TIMES  
 FOR . THEM . THINGS . ONCE . CALL'D . HIGHEST . CRIMES  
 NOU . HE'S . GON . WP . ON . JACOB'S . LAD'R  
 TO . PRAIS . KING . CHRIST . THE . MEDIATOR  
 CLOTH'D . IS . HE . NOU . IN . A . WHITE . ROBE  
 WITH . THEM . THAT . STILL . SING . PRAISE . TO . GOD

VIRTUS . EIUS . POST . FUNERA . VIVIT  
 OBHT 28 FEB : 1725 . ANNO . EIUS  
 ÆTATIS . 61.

The old lettering has not been closely followed in the printing.

The parish contains eighty-eight square miles. It is bounded on the north-western side by Loch Doon, the farms on its eastern shore being Cullendoch and Portmark.

The principal river is the Deugh, which joins the Ken near to Kars Castle, and there ends its name.

At one time game of all kinds abounded, now changed. The eagle still frequents Carline's Cairn, &c., but the mountains in the neighbouring parish of Straiton, Ayrshire, are now the principal resort of this noble bird. Grouse still abound in a moderate sense, but deer and ptarmigan, &c., have disappeared.

On the farm of Woodhead, Craigengillan estate, a lead mine was commenced to be worked in 1838. The quality of the ore was pure, with some silver intermixed. There are now more than one at work.

By the census of 1871, the population of this parish was 273 males, and 272 females; together, 545.

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#### WATERHEAD.

The land of Waterhead we give separately, although forming part of the present Craigengillan estate, from the fact that originally it was the larger and more important.

It no doubt formed part of the forest of Buchan.—The first possessors of the estate known as Waterhead were the M'Adams in the sixteenth century. Their history is that they were MacGregors, and the descendants (great-grandchildren) of Gregor M'Gregor, second son of the chief. Guilty of lawless proceedings, arising from the way they were oppressed, their very name was directed to be suppressed, severe laws having led to the proscription of the clan. It was then, as stated, that Gregor, with the rest of his clan, having been outlawed, he, with his cousin Gilbert (stated to be the progenitor of the Griersons), settled in Galloway. Gregor was subsequently taken, and executed in Edinburgh. He left a son named Adam Macgregor, who, to prevent recognition, changed his name to Adam MacAdam. Such is the tradition given of this family.

Adam MacAdam had a son John, and he again had a son named Andrew, first of Waterhead, who, on the 31st July 1569, obtained at Perth a charter of the land of Waterhead from King James VI., through the Regent Moray; his father, John M'Adam, having previously held the lands as the tenant. He had issue—

Quintin, who succeeded.

Ellinor, who married — Cuninghame of Caprington, Ayrshire.

Quintin succeeded his father, and had issue—

Gilbert, who succeeded.

He was served heir to his father on the 5th February 1591.

He had issue—

William, who succeeded.

John.

Christian.

We have been unable to learn the names of their wives, or of the other children.

William succeeded his father. When served heir to his father we do not find. He married Bessie, daughter of — Fullerton, and had issue—

Gilbert, who succeeded.

Jean.

Gilbert had retour on the 25th November 1653, during the lifetime of his father. On the 8th December 1664, we find that Gilbert M'Adam, younger of Waterhead, had sasine of the lands of Nether Smeaton, &c.

There appear to have been various wadsets about this time. In June 1666, John Welsh had sasine of the land of Cornelie and Waterheid. In February 1666, Alexander M'Culloch, in Ewingston, and Margaret Rae, spouse, had sasine of Nether Smeitoun, &c., and in July 1666, John Ferguson in Carrick, of the same land. Then, in October 1669, Quintin M'Lamrock in Braehaid of Smeatoun, had sasine of the land of Smeitoun, &c.

In May 1675, Gilbert M'Adam, son of William M'Adam of Murdochsholme, with Jean, his sister, had sasine of the annual rent of six hundred merks furth of the lands of Waterhead. It would thus appear that at this time they were styled of Murdochsholme.

Gilbert succeeded his father. He married a daughter of James Dun of Benwhatt, and had issue, so far as known,

James, who succeeded.

Gilbert M'Adam was a zealous Covenanter. He was taken prisoner, and carried to Dumfries, but on giving caution for £400, was liberated, which sum was afterwards forfeited. He was again seized, and, refusing to take the oath to uphold Prelacy, he was banished to the plantations,\* across the Atlantic. With £20, which his father-in-law gave him, he purchased his freedom, and returned to Scotland in 1680. In a cottage near the village of Kirkmichael, on a Saturday night, he was surprised at a prayer meeting, and shot in attempting to escape by a window.

James succeeded his father, and had sasine in October 1681, as now of Waterheid, son to Umqle Gilbert M'Adam of Waterhead, of the land of Waterhead, Manor Place, &c. It is proper to mention that in the valuation-roll of 1642 and 1682, the owner is John, and not James M'Adam. John must be a mistake, as we also find in the Inquisitiones Generales, that James was served heir to his father, Gilbert, on the 14th January 1697.

James M'Adam married — Cunningham, but beyond her surname, we have no information. He was also a zealous Covenanter. What issue he had, we do not learn, except

James, who succeeded.

When he succeeded his father, we do not ascertain, but he is stated to have married Janet, daughter of — Crawford, and had issue,

James, who succeeded.

When his father died, we do not learn, but James, his son, is stated to have married, in 1715, Margaret, daughter of John Reid of Mid Helliard, Ayrshire, and had issue,

James.

When he succeeded his father is not mentioned, but on the 20th June 1735, he had sasine of the lands of Craignane, Strobannay, Gallowayside, Gallowayrig and Over

\* Whether to the West Indian Islands, or to Virginia, United States, is not mentioned, but the Covenanters sent to these parts were as slaves.

and Nether Smeitounes ; and again, in 1744, of the lands of Waterhead of Deugh, Craigeud, Strawhanna, &c., as above, and also of Nether Glaisnock, now called Adamsfield.

We have given the successors from Gilbert as they have appeared, but we are inclined to think that too many generations are named. From the time that Gilbert had sasine in 1675, there are no less than four of the name of James, with wives whose names also appear. It is not improbable that one of them, at least, may have been twice married. This is the only way to account for so many in so short a period. The younger brothers and sisters, as too often the case, are not to be traced. James was one of the founders of the first bank in Ayr in 1763. He was called extravagant. He got into embarrassed circumstances, and was compelled to sell his lands. On the 3d May 1764, John Dalrymple of Stair had sasine of the land of Waterhead ; and on the 7th June following, Susannah Cochran, spouse to James M'Adam, with consent of her husband, also granted sasine of Waterhead, to Captain John Dalrymple of Stair. We are inclined to think that these sasines related only to wadsets. The land was ultimately purchased by John M'Adam of Craigengillan, who had sasine of Waterhead, &c., on the 21st January 1778. He was a cadet of the Waterhead family.

James M'Adam had issue—

James, Captain in the army, died in 1763.

John-Loudon, the celebrated improver of the public roads.

Also eight daughters.

Margaret, the eldest, married William Logan.

Grissell, the fourth, married Adam Stewart of Glenormiston, Peeblesshire.

On the sale of Waterhead, James M'Adam went to America, and engaged in mercantile business. He died in 1770. His surviving son, John-Loudon, returned to Scotland, and in 1798 was appointed agent on the west coast of Great Britain, for victualling the Navy. In 1815 he was appointed surveyor of the Bristol roads, having previously given much attention to the subject of road making,

while residing at Sauchrie, in Ayrshire. In 1823, before a Committee of the House of Commons, he strongly recommended his system, and the principal streets in all the leading cities became made, as now so well known, by the name Macadamized. Having expended a considerable sum of money in carrying out the system, as proved in 1825 before a Committee of the House, he received from Government the sum of £10,000, in two equal parts. In 1834 he was offered knighthood, which, on account of his age, he declined. He died in November 1836, aged eighty. He was twice married. In September 1756 to Gloriana-Margaretta, daughter of William Nicol of Islip, Suffolk County, America, and had issue—

William.

James, died early.

James-Nicoll (Sir), knighted in 1834, died in 1852.

John-Loudon, married Marianne, daughter of Joseph Hellicar, and had issue.

Anne, married to Capt. James Sanders, R.N. and C.B., and had issue.  
Gloriana-Margaretta.

Georgina-Keith.

He married, secondly, when at an advanced age, —, daughter of — De Lancy, and had no issue. His eldest son, William, died a few months before his father. His second son, James Nicoll, was general surveyor of the turnpike roads around London, and was knighted in 1834, when his father declined. His elder brother William married Jane, daughter of Captain Pickard, 13th Light Dragoons, and left issue—

William, died in 1861, was surveyor-general of turnpike roads in England.

Christopher.

George, married Theresa, daughter of William Eceles, and has issue.

Selina.

Susan Cochrane-Crawfurd, married to George Natheam, and has issue.

Jane, married to John Townsend.

William, who predeceased his father, appears either to have purchased or succeeded to the lands of Ballochmorrie, Ayrshire. At his death he was succeeded by his brother Christopher. He married, in 1837, Eleanor, daughter of



Edward Stephens Trelawny of Coldrenick, Cornwall, and has issue—

Ellen Jane.

Agnes Henrietta.

Emily Darell Louisa.

We have already stated that John M'Adam of Craigen-gillan had sasine of the land of Waterhead on the 21st February 1778, and we next find that Alexander, second son of David M'Adam in Rennan, had sasine of the land on 30th September 1779. Alexander also succeeded to Grimmett, and again had sasine of Waterhead on the 30th June 1789. The lands were finally possessed by John M'Adam of Craigen-gillan, who had sasine of Waterhead on the same date given above. The two properties being thus united and known as Craigen-gillan, a continuation of the history will be found there.

The armorial bearings are :—

*Arms*—Vert, three arrows, paleways, barbed and feathered, argent.

*Crest*—A stag's head, erased, proper.

*Supporters*—Two Saracens, naked, proper.

*Mottoes*—Above the crest, "Calm;" under the arms, "Crux mihi grata quies."

The old residence on Waterhead was given up for a new one called Lagwyne House, about half a mile above the village of Carsphairn. This house was erected on account of the old one being so inconveniently situated.

Some time previous to the sale of the land, Lagwyne House was accidentally destroyed by fire, when John M'Adam, the celebrated road-improver, was a year old. It was surrounded with wood, and a good deal of old timber remains where it stood. The site is picturesque. About half a mile distant is Lagwyne Well, at one time called the "Green Well of Scotland," the water of which was celebrated for its supposed cures. It is in the middle of a solid rock, about thirty feet in circumference, and still about twenty feet deep. It is beside the bank of the water of Deugh.

## CRAIGENGILLAN.

It is difficult to give a proper description of this property, as it is composed of various farms owned at different periods by various proprietors since the forest was broken up. We think it advisable to give the name of each farm, &c., here, instead of at the end of the account. They are Holmbank village lands, Greenhead, Cullendoch, Drumjoan, Portmark, Polmeadow, Waterhead, Muirdrochwood, Two Smittons, Glenhead, Strathanna, Marbrack, Craigengillan, Castlemaddie, Muir of Waterhead, Over and Nether Brownhills, Lochhead, Meadowhead, Over Longford, Nether Lamford, Cadgerhole, Darnskaw, Hill of Drumjoan, Knockengarroch, Woodhead, Garryhorn, Moss, and Ballochmorrie.

The derivation of Cullendoch will be found under Kirkmabreck parish. Drumjoan seems to be from the Gaelic druim, a ridge or hill, and joan, the Norse for John. Portmark is from the Gaelic word pairt, for part, and the Norse mark, for a march or boundary. Polmeadow may be from the Gaelic pol-madh, the stream in the plain. Muirdrochwood is spelled Markdrochat by Pont, which seems to us correct, and if so is from the Norse mark for a march or boundary, and the Gaelic drochait, a bridge, thus reading the bridge at the march. Smittons, also found as Smeaton and Smeitoun, we can make nothing of, unless it is from the Gaelic smear or smeur, for the bramble or other berries, referring to their abundance there. The tan, as we have so often stated, is from the Norse tun, for a farm, &c. Strathanna, spelled Strathannach by Pont, may be from the Gaelic strath, a mountain valley, an from ain, for water, and na, in or within, and may read the water or burn in the glen. If Pont's spelling is correct, then the suffix may be from uanach, lamb-producing, and means the glen favouring such. Marbrack, spelled Marbrock by Pont, may be a corruption of the Gaelic mùrbràigh, the hill in the highlands, thereby specifying it specially for some reason, but more likely from mùr-broc, the badger hill. Craigengillan, spelled Kragin-

gullan by Pont, seems a compound Gaelic and Norse name. In the first we have craigain, a little rock, the Norse gil, a deep and narrow glen with a stream, and ain, the Gaelic for a river or water. We have thus Craigain-gil-ain. Castle-maddie, in the suffix, is from madaidh, the Gaelic for wolf. The country was then frequented with wolves.\* Or it may be from madh, now spelled magh, for a plain, a field of battle, &c. Over Longford and Nether Lamford, spelled Lhunford by Pont, seem to us to have been of one and the same name. If so, we think that it is from the Gaelic words lòn, for a meadow, and forraid, near or hard by. Darnskaw in the prefix may either be from the Gaelic darn, for second, or the Cymric or Welsh draen, for thorns. Skaw may be from sceach, relating to the hawthorn, brier, and bramble, or from the Norse skaun, for meadowland. Knockengarroch is from the Gaelic cnocan-garbhachd, the rocky little hill. Garryhorn is either Norse or Gaelic and Norse. If the first it will be from gari-horn, the wood full of openings in the outskirts of the district, or nook, or corner. If the latter, garry will be from garran, a copse, thicket, &c., with horn as already given. Ballochmorrie may be from the Gaelic ballach-mòr-fhaich, the spotted moss or marsh, or ballach-moraonach, the large spotted moor.

In ancient times these farms comprised a portion of the Forest of Buchan, an account of which is given in Minnigaff parish, where alone any portion retains the name.

The first notice to be found of separate owners is in Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," under date 15th March 1611, in which appear the names of Donald M'Millane of Knokin-garroche, Robert M'Adam of Smeistounne, Gilbert Achananne of Murdochat, and William M'Adam of Craigullane. The first direct notice in connection with Craigengillan is a reversion in December 1621 by John M'Adam to William M'Adam of the aucht schilling land of Crainguellane. We next find Quintine M'Adam in possession. On the 9th November 1653 Margaret Bonnar had sasine in liferent of

\* We have read that the last wolf in Scotland was killed by Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, in his part of the Highlands.

the land of Culzeandoch, and afterwards John Crawford of Over and Nether Culzeandoch. On the 26th January 1665 Quintin M'Adam of Craigingullane had sasine in liferent, and John his son in fee. In October 1669 John M'Millan in Drumness had sasine of the land of Craiglingell (Craigen-gillan); and in December following Janet Wilson, his spouse, had also sasine. These, however, could only have been wadsets. There were various owners of different farms about this time. It is, however, difficult to distinguish what may only have been wadsets. The first we find is dated in May 1641, when Margaret Montgomerie had sasine of the land of Culzenoche (Clennoch), followed by Thomas Hamilton, who in November 1646 had sasine of the same land. Next, on the 1st December 1654, Elizabeth Young had sasine of the land of Newtown, Woodhead, &c. Again, on the 1st May 1663, Marie, Robert, and James, children of William Gordon of M'Cairtney, had sasine of the land of Wester Smeitoun, &c. Then, on the 19th January 1665, William Gordon of Midtown had sasine of the land of Nether Smeaton, &c.; and in September following, Charles Charteris, merchant in Edinburgh, had sasine of the town and land of Marbrock. In August 1667 James Gibson, in Portmark, and Janet M'Cormock, his spouse, had sasine of the land of Portmark. On the 4th October 1687, David, son of David M'Inae of Locheid, had retour of the land of Locheid, with a portion of the free forest of Buchan. In 1642-82, according to the valuation roll of those years, Craigen-gillan, &c., belonged to Quintin M'Adam; Waterhead, Two Smittons, and Two Brownhills, to John M'Adam; Portmark and Lochhead to the laird of Prestoun; Muirdrochwood to Gordon of Craichlaw; Glenhead, &c., to Rosina Sinclair; Castlemaddie to Enable Chalmer; Polmeadow to Robert Gibson; Marbrack to Viscount Kenmure; Brockloch to the laird of Lag; Drumjoan to the Earl of Galloway; and Knockengarroch to John M'Millan. We find on the 29th July 1690, Robert, heir of Robert Wallace of Cairnhill, had retour of Culzenoch (Clennoch) and part of the forest of Buchan adjacent. On the 6th November 1692,

William Gordon of Craichlaw had sasine of the land of Mardrochett (Muidrochwood) and milne thereof.

In January 1693, Alexander Shaw of Nether Grimmeth had sasine of the land of Woodhead, &c. In November 1693, Jean and Bessie Gibson, daughters and heirs portioners to James Gibson in Portmark, had sasine of the one merk land of Portmark, &c., and John Hamilton of Bardarroch of the merk land of Portmark, &c. Following this, on the 14th July 1696, John Cubisone of Culrenoch (Clennoch) had sasine in liferent, and David his eldest son in fie, of the land of Polmeadow, and hail pertinent. Under the same date, David Wight of Barbeth, parish of New Abbey, had sasine of the land of Portmark and pertinents; and John Cubisone of Culrenoch (Clennoch) of the lands of Over and Nether Culrenoch. The next notice is dated the 31st December 1697, when Jean Crawford, spouse to John Cuthbertsone of Blackcraig, had sasine of the thirty-three shilling and four pennie land of Over and Nether Culrenoche (Clennoch). There was also a sasine dated the 7th July 1697, in favour of Esther Mackormock then of Barlay, of the Corn Milne of Polmaddie, &c.

Such are the notices found in the seventeenth century. In February 1700, the lands of Over and Nether Glens were purchased by Edward Goldie of Craigmue, parish of Balmaclellan, from Captain Henry Hay, who must have been a new owner. They then formed a portion of the barony of Earlstoun, but the property had been alienated by William Gordon of Earlstoun in 1628. Edward Goldie was infeft in August 1700 upon a charter of resignation from Sir Alexander Gordon. In 1739, John Goldie of Craigmue, acquired from his cousin, Thomas Gordon, younger of Earlstoun, the superiority of Over and Nether Glens, and also the superiority of Marbreck.

To return to the M'Adams, on the 18th November 1700, Quintin was still in possession. His son John had sasine of Craigengillan, &c., on the 15th July 1724, and no doubt had then succeeded his father. Again on the 15th July 1745, he had sasine of Culrenoch (Clennoch). On the 21st

January 1778, he had also sasine of Waterhead, and on the 29th October 1778, of the land of Over and Nether Glens, which had been purchased from Joseph Goldie of Craigmuir, parish of Balmaclellan. He both added to, and greatly improved the estate. Whom he married, and what issue he had we cannot tell. The only son named is—

Quintin.

On the 6th September 1779, Quintin M'Adam of Grimmett, parish of Straiton, Ayrshire, had sasine of the land of Waterhead of Deuch and others. We find that Quintin with his father, had sasine on the 14th December 1784, of the land of Marbrock. When John M'Adam married is not mentioned, but on the 11th November 1794, Quintin, who was Burns's "young Dunaskin's Laird," was then in possession, and on that date had sasine of the land of Glennoch and others, on a charter of resignation by Stewart Murray Fullerton, dated 17th October last. We must again diverge to give notices of various owners of farms whose names appear. The first is that on the 8th July 1701, John Cannan of Barloy had sasine of the land of Mardrahet (Muirdrochwood), with the Mylne and pertinents. On the 23rd November 1702, Robert M'Adam of Knockingaroch had sasine of the half merk land of Knockingaroch. On the 3rd March 1704, David M'Culloch of Ardwall had sasine of the land of Knockondarroch, &c. On the 11th May 1704, Robert Gordon of Garvery, and John, his son in fee, had sasine of the Milne of Polmaddie, &c. On the 7th August 1704, Adam Fullartoun of Bartonholme, writer to the signet, of the land of Culrinach and free forest of Buchan adjacent thereto, and land of Over Genneck, (Glennoch ?) and Milne. On the 26th June 1705, there was a reversion by Robert Gordon of Garvery to John his eldest son, and Jean, daughter to Robert Hamilton of Kilbrackmouth, his spouse, of his liferent of the 20s. land of Barclay (Barlay ?), Polmaddie and Milne thereof, and Netherward (Netherlambford ?). On the 28th April 1718, William Rankine of Over Knockgray had sasine of

the half merk land of Knockergurroch; and on the 28th October following, Sir Robert Grierson of Lag had sasine of the 20s. land of Mardrochat, &c. The next notice is on the 6th July 1619, when Alexander Cannan, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine of the land of Marbrochet (Muirdrochwood) and Milne thereof. On the 10th August 1726, William Gordon, merchant in Glasgow, and John Gordon, surgeon there, had sasine of the Milne of Polmaddie. On the 16th May 1727, Jean Montgomery, spouse to William Rankine of Knockgray, and John, their son, had sasine of the land of Knockingarroch. On the 11th May 1728, James, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of Netherard and Polmaddie. On the 9th June 1731, James Wright of Portmark, had sasine of the land of Polmeadow, &c. On the 12th November 1744, David Cubbison of Culrenoch had sasine as heir to the deceased John Cubbison of Culrenoch (Cullendoch), &c. On the 9th May 1733, Alexander Cannan of Mardrochat, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine of the land of Mardrochat, &c. On the 3rd July 1734, Jean M'Adam, daughter to the deceased William M'Adam, portioner of Knockingarroch, had sasine of one-half merk of that land. On the 6th September 1735, Jean, Margaret, Janet, and Susanna, daughters of Thomas Mitchelson of Muirbrock, had sasine of the land of Muirbrock. The last notice of this kind which we will give, is that Sir James Ferguson of Kilkerran, had retour on the 19th June 1766, of the land of Locheid, and a part of the free forest of Buchan.

In 1799 the farms owned by Quintin M'Adam were Craigengillan, Holm of Daltallochan, Drumjohn, Upper and Nether Lambfoord, Darnshaw, Woodhead, Garryhorn, Moss, Waterhead above the burn of Bowmoor, and Hinter Tow and Two Bows, Over and Nether Brownhill, Over and Nether Knockingurroch, Bank, Over Knockgray, Marbreck, Over and Nether Smeeton, Two Culling-doghs, Two Glens or Glen and Glenhead, and Strahannaw. The great extent of the property at this time may be learned from the foregoing list. Polmeadow and Port-

mark at the same period were owned by the Earl of Cassillis. In 1819 the farm of Brockloch was shared between John M'Ilyraith, who had two-thirds, and John M'Millan of Holm, who had one-third.

The names of the farms now owned are at the beginning of this account. On Woodhead there are lead mines which are worked.

We have not learned to whom Quintin M'Adam was married, but he had an only child—

Janet, who succeeded as heir.

She married in 1827, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Frederick Cathcart, third son of General William Schaw, first Earl of Cathcart. He assumed in consequence the additional name of M'Adam. Born in 1789, he joined the Scots Greys as a Cornet in 1805, served as an aide-de-camp to his father, and as such at the surrender of Copenhagen in 1807. In 1837 he became a Colonel.

The name of Cathcart seems, and is believed to have been taken from Kerkert, or Caer-Cart, the castle on the Cart, a river in Renfrewshire. Another opinion is that Caeth-Cart, the strait of Cart, the river at the castle running in a narrow bed, is the more correct derivation. The castle is thus made prominent, and would appear to have been erected prior to the appearance in Scotland of the family who obtained their name from the lands, which name extends to the parish, and is partly in Lanarkshire, but principally in Renfrewshire. When, and by whom, the ancient castle was erected is unknown. It appears to have been a place of strength. The family known by the name of Cathcart are of Anglo-Norman extraction, the first of whom is believed to have come to Scotland in the reign of King David I., who invited foreigners into the country to carry out his Church of Rome religious views, coupled with the subjugation of the Celtic population. David reigned from 1124 to 1153, and the first bearing the name, so far as known, was Reinaldus de Kethcart, who was a witness to a grant by Alan, the son of Walter, Dapifer



Regis, of the patronage of the Church of Kethcart to the monastery of Paisley, in 1178. The family assumed their name from the lands and barony, subsequent to 1165, so that in Reinaldus de Kethcart we have the first who bore it, and probably the first who possessed the lands. This, we think, may be taken as a fact. To proceed to later times, Sir Alan Cathcart was created Baron Cathcart in 1447,\* and William Schaw, tenth baron, who served with much distinction in the army, when a lieutenant-general commanding the expedition to Copenhagen, was rewarded, on his return in November 1807, with a British peerage as Viscount Cathcart and Baron Greenock. In 1812 he was promoted to the rank of general. In July 1814 he was created Earl of Cathcart. He was educated for the bar, passed as an advocate in 1766, and at his death, his name stood at the head of the list, as well as senior general in the British army. He married in April 1779, Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Elliot, Governor of New York, and uncle to the first Earl of Minto. Colonel Frederick M'Adam-Cathcart was their third son. He died 5th March 1865 without issue. His widow, Janet M'Adam, survives him.

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#### BROCKLOCH.

This is now a portion of the Craigen Gillan estate, which see. It belonged to the M'Millans. So far as we can trace, but this is only to 1587, when John M'Mollan in Brockloch, and Margaret Glendonyng, his spouse, are mentioned. Then in retour, dated in 1615, James is given as the son of Donald M'Millan of Brockloch; and in October 1625, James M'Millan had also sasine of two parts of the land of Knockingerloch. Soon after this the Griersons obtained possession, or a hold over the land by wadset, as on the 21st April 1629, Robert, son of William Grierson of

\* Alan, third Baron, alienated the lands in 1546. In the present century the lands on which the castle is, with another part called Symshill, were repurchased by the family.

Lag had retour of Brokloch, Woodhead, Drumjoan and Longfurd. Then, on the 2d February 1630, John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had retour of Brokloch, and, on the 17th March 1635, he was followed by John, Viscount Kenmure, son of the above. The next information found is that on the 11th February 1659, Robert, son of Sir John Grierson of Lag had retour of Brokloch, Langfurd, &c., and again, on the 29th April 1669, Robert, son of Sir Robert Grierson, had retour of the above, with Drumjoan. About 1662 John M'Millan of Brockloch was fined £360 for non-conformity to Prelacy. This accounts for the appearance of the Griersons, and their temporary possession. On the 7th November 1663, Bessie, dochter to William Aird, had sasine as portioner of half of the land of Brockloch. Her mother may have been a daughter of James M'Millan. John M'Millan appears to have had issue—

John, who succeeded.

Rosina, married Rodger Gordon, in Holm of Carsfearn.

On the 1st May 1664, John, eldest son of John M'Millan, had sasine of Brockloch; and in November 1670, Rosina had sasine of Knockingarvock. We next learn that John M'Millan of Brockloch married Katherine Logan, and both had sasine on the 14th March and 21st September 1704, along with William, their eldest son. This son does not appear to have succeeded, as we trace on the 26th January 1720, that John M'Millan of Brockloch had sasine of the forty-shilling land of Brockloch, &c. It would appear that John M'Millan, senior, died in 1733, as on the 15th June of that year, John, eldest (surviving) son and heir to the deceased John M'Millan of Brockloch had sasine of the thirty-shilling land of Brockloch. Whom he married we do not learn, but he had issue, three daughters, co-heiresses, the eldest of whom, named Marion, it is mentioned married David M'Millan of Holm.

In 1790, John M'Ilvraith was in possession of two-thirds of Brockloch, and John M'Millan of Holm of one-third. In 1819 the land was still owned in the same way.

John, third surviving son of John M'Millan of Holm, &c., who died in 1830, succeeded to, and is styled of Brockloch. Whether he owned all, or only the one-third, we do not learn, but we think only the latter. He was succeeded by his elder brother, Robert M'Millan of Holm. The whole farm now forms a part of the Craigenkillan estate, having been sold by John M'Millan to Colonel the Honourable Augustus Murray Cathcart in 1831.

Brockloch in the prefix is from the Gaelic brock for a badger, &c. (see Moorbrock), and probably in this case we have the loch and land named from that animal frequenting the part.

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HOLM.

The farms of Nether and Upper Holms, and Clennoch, comprise this property. The first notice which we find is dated in May 1681, when George, Lord Livingstone, had sasine. In the valuation-roll of 1682 James Gordon of Crogo, parish of Balmaclellan, was the owner of Nether and — Milligan of Upper Holms. On the 1st December 1687 Alexander Henderson and his wife, Margaret Campbell, had sasine of the two-merk land of Holm; and in July 1693, John M'Kie of Palgown, parish of Minnigaff, and his spouse, Elizabeth Dunbar, had also sasine of the land of Holm, &c. Then, on the 16th February 1719, Anthony M'Kie of Holm had sasine of the fifty shilling land of Holm; and on the same date there was a resignation and renunciation by him to James, Earl of Galloway.

After this we come to the MacMillans, and find that David, one of nine sons (we have not their names) of — Macmillan in Bradenoch, took a lease of Furmiston and Muirbrack. He afterwards was in a position to purchase Nether Holm of Dalquhairn, and also Auchenshinnoch, parish of Dalry. He died at Muirbrack; whom he married is not mentioned. He had issue—

Robert.

David, who succeeded to Auchenshinnoch.

Robert MacMillan was of Nether Holm on the 6th February 1734, and had also sasine on that date of the twenty-shilling land of Barlay and Netherwood, &c. Again, on the 29th May 1741, he had sasine of the two-and-a-half merk land of Nether Holm of Dalquhairn.

Robert MacMillan married Janet Mitchelson, one of the four heiresses portioners of the adjoining property of Moorbrock, through whom the land of Glennoch, was acquired, being one-fourth part of Moorbrock. He also purchased Barlae and Dalshangan. He died in 1770, and left issue—

David, who succeeded to Holm.

James, who succeeded to Barlae and Dalshangan.

Thomas, tenant in Auchrae.

Janet, married John M'Clamroch of Stranfasket, parish of Kells.

On the 28th May 1744, David had sasine, followed on the 1st July 1747 by his father Robert, who had again sasine of the twenty shilling land of the Holm of Dalquhairn.

We have not the date when Robert MacMillan died. His son, David, married Marion, daughter and heiress of John MacMillan of Brockloch, &c. He had issue, five sons and three daughters—

John, who succeeded to Holm and Brockloch.

William, solicitor, Newton-Stewart, who died in 1832.

Thomas of Lamloch.

James in Lamloch, died in 1821.

Robert in Palgown, died in 1840.

Janet, who married — Jackson in Waterhead.

Elizabeth, married J. Alexander of Mackilstone, parish of Dalry.

Marion, married — M'Adam in Dunaskin.

His son John succeeded to Holm, &c. He married Margaret, daughter of — Kerr, and had issue—

Anthony, died unmarried.

Robert, who succeeded to Holm.

John, who succeeded to Brockloch.

William.

Jean, married David M'Millan of Dalshangan.

Margaret, married to Thomas Hastings, Huddersfield.

Elizabeth, married to Alexander Kennedy in Garneyburn, Ayrshire.  
 Jessie, married to — Dunlop.

John died in 1830, and was succeeded by his two eldest sons. In 1799, when he was in possession, the lands then were Nether Holm of Dalquhairn, one-fourth of Moorbrock, and one-third of Brockloch.

As already mentioned, Robert succeeded to Holm, and John to Brockloch. Robert married Mary, daughter of — Goldie of Marbrack, &c. He died in 1858, and left issue—

John, who succeeded to Holm.

James.

Aunie.

Mary.

Margaret.

Jane.

Robert MacMillan was succeeded by his eldest son John. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Moffat, and has issue.

Holm is derived from the Norse word *holmr*; in Anglo-Saxon, *holm*, meadow land, &c. *Clennoch* is probably the same as *clannach* in Gaelic, meaning prolific, fruitful, &c.

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#### LAMLOCH.

This farm, along with Blackcraig, formerly formed part of the land in this parish which belonged to the Viscounts Kenmure. Pont in his map spells it *Lannoch*. In 1662 both of the above farms were acquired by a family named Cubbison. We also find that, in June 1668, Agnes M'Dowall, spouse to John Dunbar of Machrimoir, had sasine of the lands of Blackcraig, &c. John Cubisone of Culrenoch had sasine of the lands of Lamloch and Blackcraig, &c., on the 14th January 1696, and Jean Crawford, spouse to John Cuthbertson (Cubison) of Blackcraig, had sasine in liferent of the twenty shilling land of Blackcraig, and merk land of Lamloch on the 31st December 1697. Also, her husband, John Cuthbertson of Blackcraig, had sasine, on the same date, of the said just and

equal halves of the said land, &c. On the 12th November 1744, David of Culrenoch, as heir to the deceased John Cubbison, had sasine of Blackcraig, &c. We next find, on the 15th July 1745, that John M'Adam of Craigengillan had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Blackcraig, &c. The next owner was John Crawford of Doonside, who purchased the land from the Cubisons in 1768. In 1799, William Crawford of Doonside, nephew of John Crawford, was the owner, from whom Thomas M'Millan purchased the land in 1803. The purchaser was Thomas, third son of David M'Millan of Holm of Dalquhairn, who married Marion, the eldest of the three co-heiresses of John M'Millan of Brockloch. The M'Millans have been long settled in Carsphairn parish. Buchanan of Auchmar, who wrote an account of several families, mentions that they were originally descended from the Buchanans. He states that a brother of MacMillan (of Knap), in the time of the Succession Wars, after the death of King Alexander III., went from Argyleshire to Galloway, and settled there, being the progenitor of those of the name, the principal of whom was MacMillan of Brockloch. We have to add to this that at Kilmory of Knapdale, a curious tradition exists of certain characters in Gaelic having been in ancient times cut on a rock at the point of Knap, setting forth the hereditary right of the Macmillans to the lordship of this part of Knapdale, and which record is understood to have been destroyed by the Campbells.\*

Thomas Macmillan, of Lamloch and Blackcraig, purchased from Colonel Newall Maxwell the land of Drumanister, parish of Balmaclellan, in 1829. He married Jean Doyle. He died at Lamloch in 1831, and was succeeded by his only son,

James, of Lamloch,

who purchased the lands of Changue, Loxton, and Craigmalloch, parish of Bar, Ayrshire; and Corridow, parish of Glencairn, Dumfriesshire. He married, in 1835, Catherine,

\* Proceedings Antiquarian Society, December 1873.

daughter of the Rev. William M'Call of Caitloch, Dumfriesshire, and had issue—

Thomas, who succeeded to the lands of Changue and Loxton in Ayrshire. He married Janet, daughter of David Roger of Doularg, and has issue.

William M'Call of Lamloch.

Samuel M'Call, who succeeded to the lands of Corriedow, Dumfriesshire.

James, who succeeded to the lands of Craigmulloch, Ayrshire.

David, who succeeded to the lands of Drumanister, parish of Balmaclellan.

Catherine Brown.

James M'Millan died at Lamloch in 1865, and was succeeded in the land of Lamloch and Blackcraig by his second son William, the present owner.

Thomas MacMillan of Lamloch carried the following crest—

A lion rampant, bearing a bloody dagger.

*Motto*—Age and peri.

According to Nesbit, the arms are—

Argent on a chevron, between three mullets sable; as many besants, or.

Lam, the prefix to loch, is probably the same as given under Craigengillan, and should be lon for a meadow, from which the meadow at the loch.

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#### KNOCKGRAY.

The earliest notice which we find in regard to this property is dated in July 1620, when there was a renunciation from Alexander Gordon to Sir Robert Gordon of all and hail of the six schilling and aughtpenny land of Knockgray, &c. On the 23d October 1628 Alexander Gordon had retour, and he is therein mentioned as the son of John Gordon of Earlston, parish of Dalry. In the same year (1632) Robert Cannon was the owner of the farm of Marscalloch, and John Grier of Carminnows. Alexander Gordon is described by Livingstone as a rare Christian in his time. In 1632 he had sasine, and about 1662 he and his son were fined

£120 for non-conformity to Prelacy. On the 23d January 1655 William, son of Alexander Gordon, had retour. He had also a daughter, Margaret (see Carnival). Wadsets seem to have been held on the property at this time. On the 1st September 1664 James Logan in Koig had sasine. In May 1681, George, Lord Livingstone, had sasine of Over and Nether Knockgraimus, followed on the 8th November 1687 by Robert M'Clelland of Barscobe. On the 8th December 1696 George Logan of that ilk had sasine, and on the 3d June 1702, Bryce Whytfoord of Dunduff had the same. In 1709 Edward Goldie of Craigmuaie, parish of Balmaclellan, purchased Over Knockgray and Bank from Sir Alexander Gordon of Earlston, and was infeft therein on the 21st June 1710. The lands were again, however, re-sold about the time of his death. The Rev. Alexander Kennedy, minister of Straiton parish, Ayrshire, adjoining, had a wadset, and had sasine on the 24th December 1709 of the land of Knockgray and Baynloch, &c.; also William Logan of that ilk, who had sasine on the 3d March 1710. Another wadset seems to have been held by William Rankine in Dalhowand Mill, and John, his son, in liferent and fie, who had sasine on the 6th November 1712 of Banck and Over-Knockgray. On the 16th May 1727 William Rankine had again sasine. He evidently became the owner, for we find him styled of Knockgray. He belonged to the family of Rankine of Orchardhead, in Stirlingshire, the elder branch of which, about the middle of last century, took the name of Little (now Little-Gilmour) on succeeding to the estate of Over Liberton (Inch), near Edinburgh.

William Rankine (who died in 1728, aged forty years) married Jean, daughter of John Montgomerie of Brigend, and had issue—

John.

Adam.

And two daughters.

(See Paterson's *Ayrshire*, under Beoch, parish of Maybole.)

The Rankines did not possess the land long. The next owner was John, eldest son to Alexander Kennedy, minister



at Straiton, who had sasine on the 1st February 1729. The last we will give is that, on the 4th July 1746, William Roryson of Ardoch, eldest son of Robert Roryson of Marshalloch, had sasine of Marshalloch, &c. The eldest daughter of Robert Rorison of Marshalloch, named Mary, married Thomas Maxwell of Drumpark, parish of Irongray, but had no family. She was his second wife.

The Rev. Alexander Kennedy, minister of Straiton parish, became the owner of the land. He was born in 1633. He was chaplain to the seventh Earl of Cassills. As we have shown, he was succeeded by his son

John,

who had sasine on the 1st February 1729. Whom his father and he married we have no knowledge, but the latter had issue—

Alexander, who succeeded.

He had sasine on the 15th January 1751 as then of Knockgray. We do not know whom he married. He appears to have had an only daughter,

Anne.

She married, in 1781, John Clark of Nunland, parish of Lochratton, and had issue—

Alexander, who succeeded.

John, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, afterwards of Spedoch, County Dumfries.

Walter, Hon. East India Co.'s Maritime Service, lost in the "Hindustan" in 1803.

Jane, married Lieut.-Colonel George Maxwell of Currachan, and died in 1839.

Christiana.

Alexander Kennedy was in possession in 1799, and the farms then were Nether Knockgray, Marscallogh, Over Holm of Dalquhairn, Over, Mid, and Nether Carminow. He was succeeded by his daughter. Her eldest son, Alexander, born in 1782, succeeded to Knockgray on the death of his father in 1835. He assumed the name of Kennedy. He joined the army and served in the 1st Dragoons at Waterloo,

which occasion he commanded the centre squadron of his own regiment, and captured with his own hand the eagle and colour of the 105th Regiment of French infantry.\* For his gallantry he had an honourable augmentation granted to his armorial bearings. He ultimately rose to the rank of General, and was made a Companion of the Bath and Knight of Hanover. He married, in 1816, Harriet Rebekah, daughter and co-heir (with her sister Margaret Eleanor) of John Randall, and had issue—

John, born in 1817, who succeeded.

Alexander Kennedy, born 1821, Hon. East India Co.'s Service, married Harriet, daughter of the late Archibald Ewart, Hon. East India Co.'s Service, and has issue.

Harriet-Sarah.

Mary-Jane.

Charlotte-Anne.

General Clark-Kennedy died in 1865, and was succeeded by his son John. He entered the army and rose to the command of the 18th Foot, Royal Irish Regiment, and afterwards was Commandant of the Military Train. He was twice married, first, in 1850, to Eleanor, only daughter of J. E. Walford, of Chipping Hill, Witham, Essex, and had issue—

Alexander William Maxwell, born 1851.

Arthur John, born in 1857.

Edith, died in infancy.

He married, secondly, Isabella Frances, only surviving daughter of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Francis and Lady Isabella Cust, and had issue—

Minnie-Frances.

Isabel-Charlotte.

Harriet-Sophia.

\* The 1st (Royal), 2d (Scots Greys), and 6th (Enniskillen) Dragoons formed the celebrated heavy cavalry brigade at Waterloo, representing England, Scotland, and Ireland. The impetuous charges made, more particularly by the Scots Greys, have covered them with imperishable glory. It is worthy to be again recorded that the two eagles captured on this occasion were taken by two Scotsmen, after desperate fighting,—Captain Clark-Kennedy, the one mentioned above, and Sergeant Ewart, Scots Greys, that of the 45th French Regiment of Invincibles. Sergeant Ewart was made an ensign, but gained little by it. A painting of his exploit was engraved, and is sold under the title of "The Fight for the Standard." Ensign Ewart sat for his portrait.

Colonel John Clark Kennedy, C.B., died at Cairo in December 1867, when on duty in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition and War. He was succeeded by his son Alexander, who joined the Coldstream Guards in 1870, became a lieutenant and captain in May 1874, and sold out 12th June following. He married, in February 1875, Lettice Lucy, fourth daughter of Viscount Lifford, and has issue—

*Arms*—Argent, a chevron, gules, between three cross-crosslet fitchés, sable, in chief, a fleur-de-lis.

On a canton of honourable augmentation, ermine, the eagle and colours of the 105th French Regiment, inscribed, "L'Empereur Napoleon, au 105th Regiment d'infanterie de ligne," and a sword crossed, proper, and above them the word "Waterloo."

*Crests*—A demi-dragoon of the Royal Dragoons, holding dexter, a sword, and sinister, an eagle, all proper. A dolphin.

*Motto*—Avisé la fin.

The name Knockgray, the principal farm, is plain enough to be understood by every one. Pont in his map spells Marscalloch and Carsminnow as Marskallach and Kar-munow. In the first word we have probably a corruption of the Gaelic mùr or muir, a hill, &c. ; and the word shal-loch, plentiful, abundant, referring to the pasture. In Cars-minow we seem to have the prefix in the sense given in our account of the parish, with the Norse word munní or mynni, referring to the opening or pass.

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DUNDEUGH.

The first mention which we find of this farm is that, on the 23d September 1515, Matho Macknacht of Dungeuche had a respite for arte and pairt of the slauchter of vnqhle

John Dunbar of Mochrum, in company with Sir Alexander Gordon of Kenmure. In March 1630, we next find that John M'Naucht had sasine of the three merk land of Dingewche. It afterwards belonged to the Gordons for some time. In March 1666, William Gordon of Dungeuche had sasine of the land of Largven. On the 8th August 1674, William Gordon of Dundeach had sasine; and in June 1680, — Gordon of Dundeach was declared guilty of rebellion (although not present), and his life and property forfeited, because he would not own Prelacy. It is probable that he was Robert Gordon of Dundeach who married Grizel, a daughter of Alexander, fifth Viscount Kenmure. In accordance with the rule at that time, those on the strong side came into forfeited lands, and consequently, in May 1681, George, Lord Livingstone, had sasine of the land of Dunderigh, &c., but in the valuation of 1642, issued in 1682, John M'Naucht again appears as the owner. This we cannot explain, beyond the fact that, to save lands in these unhappy times, various plans were adopted by temporary transfers to keep the greedy Prelatists from obtaining what probably some of them had more at heart than the creed they supported — viz., grants of forfeited lands.

The Gordons again appear. On the 3d July 1700, William Gordon was of Dindouch. We next find, on the 3d June 1702, that Bryce Whytfoord had sasine, and is styled of Dunduff. The Gordons retained possession, however, as on the 5th June 1721, Rodger Gordon had sasine as then being of Dundeach, comprising the three merk land. Following him, on the 14th April 1740, William Hamilton, brewer, and late bailie of Edinburgh, had sasine in liferent, and Robert, his eldest son in fie, of the land of Dundeach. This, and the sasine of the 3d June 1702, were evidently only wadsets, and some may object to such appearing, but we think otherwise. The manner in which lands had been and then were got in Galloway, justifies everything being shown. The Gordons retained possession, but it appears to have passed away from the direct line. On the 6th April 1751, James, son of the deceased James Gordon, Canon-

gate, Edinburgh, had sasine. The next notice is dated the 27th July 1752, when John West, one of the clerks to the Secretary of the Board of Customs in Scotland, had sasine of the land of Dundeach. Margaret Hamilton is mentioned as his spouse, and we are inclined to think that she was the daughter of William Hamilton, already mentioned, who had got possession of the land. On the 20th May 1771, Lieutenant John West, 4th Regiment of Infantry, had sasine of the land of Dundeach, and doubtless was the son of John West and Margaret Hamilton, his spouse, already mentioned. The next owner was Alexander Birtwhistle, who was the owner in 1799, and continued subsequent to 1819. This was a family introduced from Yorkshire by Murray of Broughton, &c. (See Cally, and Account of Parish of Girthon.) The farm now belongs to William Alexander of Glenhowl, parish of Dalry. Symson (1684) mentions a house on the land as one of those considerable in the district. Some account of it will be found in our sketch of the parish history at page 282.

Pont spells Dundeach as Dungeuch. It is to us difficult to make out the derivation of deuch, for we can find no word to apply. It may, under such circumstances, be a corruption of the Gaelic dùthaich or dùtcha for land, district, or territory, with *dan* for a fort, or castle, as the prefix.

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#### BRAIDENOUGH AND CARNAVAL.

The first notice found by us is that Alexander Gordon in and of Airds, parish of Dalry, about 1565, purchased from Ninian Glendoning of Parton the lands of Briddeneoch, Carnavel, &c. His fourth son, Roger Gordon of Bar, succeeded to them. Our next information is dated 5th November 1604, when Robert, son of Robert Gordon of Glen, had retour. Under date December 1669, Sarah, daughter to Alexander Gordon, elder of Knockbrae, had sasine of the land of Carnavell. In May 1681, during the

time of the persecution, George, Lord Livingstone, had sasine of the land of Carnavell. It would appear, however, that the Gordons held on to the land, for Braidonough and Kiltersan belonged to John Gordon of Overbar, and by disposition dated 5th March 1698, he sold them to Nathaniel Gordon of Earlstoun. We next find, on the 11th May 1704, that Robert Gordon of Garvery, and John his son, had sasine in fie of the land of Carnavell, &c. Again, on the 26th June 1705, there was a reversion by Robert Gordon of Garvery to John, his eldest son, and Jean Hamilton, daughter to Robert Hamilton of Kilbrackmouth, his spouse, of the twenty shilling land of Cornabell (Carnavel), &c. The line ended in two daughters, we suppose the children of John Gordon of Overbar, who, by disposition 5th March 1698, sold the land to Nathaniel Gordon of Earlstoun, or rather Carleton, parish of Borgue. Their names were—

Ann, who married Nathaniel Gordon of Carleton, parish of Borgue.

—, who married the Reverend — Inglis, minister of Killoundie parish. No issue.

The next information which we gather is that Nathaniel Gordon, on the 17th March 1725, conveyed the farms of Braidonough, &c., to his son, Alexander Gordon. On the 10th August 1726, William Gordon, merchant in Glasgow, and John Gordon, chirurgeon (surgeon) there, had sasine of Carnavel, &c. This, however, could only have been some family arrangement, for on the 11th November of the same year, and 9th January 1727, Alexander Gordon, and Agnes Gordon, his mother, disposed of them to William Grierson in Milnmark. The land of Carnavell appears to have passed to John Gordon of Kirkconnell; and by minute of agreement dated 4th October 1726, he disposed them to William Grierson. He again conveyed Garroch, parish of Kells, to his eldest son, Thomas Grierson, by disposition dated 27th May 1726, and at the same time conveyed Braidonough, Kiltersan, and Carnavel to his two other sons, Alexander and William. The two last mentioned must

either have died without children, and been succeeded by their elder brother Thomas, or conveyed their lands to him, for Thomas Grierson, by his disposition dated 10th July 1793, conveyed these lands, along with Garroch, to his son, the late William Grierson-Yorstoun, who died in 1851. His widow, Emma, daughter of Thomas Preston Parker, Lancashire, is the present proprietress.

In 1799, the farms were Braidenough and Kiltersan, with Carnavel. William Grierson of Garroch was then the owner. The land of Carnavel is bounded on the north by the Deugh, which separates the property from the glebe, and runs back till it joins Braidenough, which extends nearly to Polmadie Burn. In Pont's map the first is spelled Briddachan, and Carnavel is rendered Korneffel; it is shown as a residence with trees.

The first name seems to be from the Gaelic braigh, upland, &c., and daingneach, a fort, &c. Carnavel it is difficult to make anything of, unless it is a compound Cymric word from caer, a place of defence, &c., and niwl for mist or fog, &c.

An account of the Griersons will be found under Ballingear, parish of Kells.

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#### DALSHANGAN.

The first we learn of this land is that Alexander, son of Patrick Murdoch of Cumlodden, had retour on the 24th February 1646. He was succeeded by his son Patrick, who had retour on the 24th November 1657. By the valuation roll of 1682, we find Gordon of Craichlaw, parish of Kirkeowan, named as the owner.

The next found in possession is James Ferguson of Kerroch, who had sasine of the land of Dalshangan with the pertinents in September 1686. Again, on the 8th July 1701, John Cannan of Barlay had sasine of the land of

Dalshangan, &c., and on the 9th May 1733, Alexander Cannan of Murdrochat, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine.

The farm of Dalshangan (and Barlae) was acquired by Robert Macmillan of Holm, who left it to his youngest son, James Macmillan. He was in possession in 1799. He married Elizabeth, daughter of — M'Harg, and had issue—

Robert.

Anthony, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, author of a *System of Conveyancing* and other works. He was Surveyor of Taxes for Wigtonshire. He died in 1817, aged 58.

David, who succeeded to Dalshangan, and also succeeded his brother as Surveyor of Taxes.

Margaret, married to — Kennedy of Knocknalling, parish of Kells.

Janet }  
Elizabeth } died unmarried.

James Macmillan sold Barlae and Polmadie to Sir James Shaw, baronet, Lord Mayor of London, and died in 1825, when he was succeeded by his son David. He married Jean, eldest daughter of John M'Millan of Holm, and had issue—

James.

John.

David.

Robert.

Margaret.

Elizabeth.

Jean.

Mary.

Marion.

Jessie.

James Macmillan sold Dalshangan about 1827 to Thomas Barbour then in Murdrochwood, and son of the late James Barbour of Barlae, parish of Balmaclellan, by Elizabeth, daughter of the late David Kennedy of Knocknalling. Thomas Barbour built a very good villa residence on the land. He has been succeeded by William Barbour of Barlay, parish of Balmaclellan.

The name seems to be a compound word corrupted from *dalr* in the Norse, or *dail* in the Gaelic, a dale, &c., with



ceann and gann in the latter language, the first meaning a headland, &c., and the latter (gann) a fort, from which we should have, if correct, the fort on the height at the glen. We may add, however, that so far as we find there is no fort at the place, but that does not prove that there was none.

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BARDENNOCH.

The earliest information found by us in regard to this farm is that it belonged to the Maxwells, and had passed to Robert Maxwell of Cowhill and Dinwoodie, Dumfriesshire, whose daughter Margaret, married John Accarson or Carson of Meikleknock, parish of Buittle, with whom he obtained Bardennoch. In 1682 it belonged to John Hamilton. (See Auchenroch, parish of Urr). Then on the 6th August 1713, Mr John Reid, minister at Carsphairn, had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Bardennoch; and on the 11th December 1769, James Shaw in Glenlee, of the same land. The next owner we find was Ebenezer Shaw, who was in possession in 1819; and the present owner is John Shaw, who, we presume, is his son.

We may add that the surname Shaw or Schaw is of old standing in Ayrshire. A "Willielmus de Schaw" signed the Ragman Roll; and prior to 1309, "Willielmo dicto del Schaw, pro homagio et servitio," had a charter from James the Steward of Scotland, of the lands of Hayley, Wardlaw, and Drumchaber. There were Schaws of Halie, of Keirs, of Grimmet, &c., in the parish of Straiton, Ayrshire.\*

The name of this farm is from the Gaelic bar, a hill, &c., and daingneach, a fort, &c.

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FURMISTON.

This farm we do not learn much about. In September

\* Paterson's "Ayrshire."

1670, the Rev. Robert Fleming, minister at Cambuslong, had sasine of the land of Formanstown. Then in 1682, Robert Inglis was in possession. He was, we think, one of those who advanced money on lands, to the ultimate ruin of the proprietor. The next notice is dated 6th October 1701, when Captain William Gordoune, brother to the laird of Earlstoune, had sasine of the land of Foremaunstown, &c. We next find on the 4th July 1710, John Cannon of Formanstown, whose son John on that date had sasine of the merk land of Ardoch, parish of Dalry. Several families of the name of Cannon \* will be found as owners of land in the Glenkens, &c. Then on the 3rd June 1725, John, son and heir of the deceased William M'Cairtie (M'Courtney ?) of Formaudstown, late Provost of New Galloway, had sasine. On the 5th June 1740, John M'Courtney of Fyrmistoun had sasine. He was in possession in 1799.

The land after this changed ownership, and in 1819, John Grierson is found as the proprietor.

The present proprietor of Fyrmiston, along with Burnfoot, is James Grierson, Thornhill, who, we presume, is the son of John, but no information on the subject has been received.

It is also spelled Fyrmiston, and in this form may have been derived from the Norse words For-nes, a promontory, and tun a farm.

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#### DRUMNESS.

The earliest notice which we can find of this farm is dated 24th February 1646, when Alexander, son of Patrick Murdoch of Cumloddane, had retour of Drumcrose (Drumness ?). The Macmillans were the next owners. In

\* As mentioned in Mackenzie's "History of Galloway," at the battle of Killiecrankie, fought on the 17th June 1689, Major-General Cannon, from Galloway, took the command after the fall of Claverhouse.

October 1669, John Macmillan, son of Cuthbert Macmillan, now in Drumness, had sasine of the same, &c.; and in December following, Janet Wilson, his spouse, had also sasine. He appears to have had an only daughter, Janet, who was his heir, as stated in retour 19th January 1686; but on the 6th November 1688, James, Janet, and John M'Millan, had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Drumness and Craigengell (Craigshield). This we do not understand, and having received no explanation, we leave it as shown. In 1799 we find a Miss Edgar in possession, and we may mention that what is now called Craigshield was then Craiglingill. She was succeeded by John Edgar Dickson, who was the owner in 1819. The degree of relationship we do not know.

The late owner of Drumness and Craigshield was J. W. Byrne of Elshieshields, Lockerbie, who died 13th March 1876, aged 73. He left issue.

Symson, in 1684, mentions that there was a house on Drumness which was one of those considerable in the district. It could not, however, have been large, but Pont in his map shows it with trees around. He also renders Craigshield as Kraigshangan, or Shiel or Scheel.

We need scarcely add that Drumness is from the Gaelic *druim*, a hill, a ridge, &c., and *ness* from the Norse *nes*, a point, a projection, &c. Craigshield is from the Gaelic *craig*, a rock, and *shield* or *shiel* from the Norse word *skjöl* for shelter or cover. In Scotland it is applied to a shepherd's hut.

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#### CASTLEMADDIE OR DALTOUNE.

This is now a portion of the estate of Craigengillan which see. It originally formed part of the forest of Buchan (see parish of Minnigaff). It afterwards belonged to various owners. The earliest mention found in the records was Gilbert, son of Gilbert Grierson, who had retour on the 10th October 1615. He was succeeded by

his brother, John Grierson, who had retour on the 16th May 1643. He married Helen Grierson, who had sasine of Castlemaddie, and the lands of Carmaunones in June 1665. Again, in May 1668, John Grierson of Castlemaddie had sasine of Castlemaddie and Woodheid, &c. He was succeeded on the 22d July 1675 by James Grierson, styled his heir, but whether or not his son, we cannot say. He was infest in the land of Daltoune, *alias* Castlemaddie, and had also sasine of the five-merk land of Kerrymorroch and Castlemaddie in September 1675. In the valuation-roll of 1682 Enable Chalmers is mentioned as the owner, but how this could be, we cannot discover. The land next passed, in December 1679, to Alexander Shaw in Craigmernk. He was succeeded by John Shaw of Dalton, who had sasine of the land of Castlemaddie on the 13th December 1714, and again on the 9th November 1716. He married Agnes Crawford, but we do not learn who she was. John Shaw of Dalton had sasine on the 31st May 1736 of the land of Lochsprraig. He had issue—

John, who succeeded.

On the 12th January 1740, John Shaw, eldest son of the deceased John Shaw of Daltoun, had sasine of the land of Castlemaddie, Northside, and Southside, &c.

We next find Sir Adam Fergusson of Kilkerran in possession. He had sasine on the 17th November 1760. We also find him as owner in 1799. The land appears to have been sold prior to 1819, and since then has formed part of the Craigengillan estate as already mentioned. The derivation of Maddie is given under Craigengillan. Daltoun would seem to be a corruption of the Norse *dalr*, a glen, &c., and *tun*, a farm or town, &c.

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#### BARLAY, ETC.

The farms of Barlay and Polmadie, like the rest of the land in this parish, belonged to the forest in ancient times

We learn, therefore, very little about them. They are small. In 1682, Gilbert M'Cormack was the owner of Barlay. In 1799, Barlay was owned by James M'Millan. In 1819, Polmadie was in the possession of Sir James Shaw, baronet, London. The present owner of both farms is John Lawson Kennedy of Knocknalling, parish of Kells.

Barlay is from the Gaelic *bar*, a hill, and *ley* from the Anglo-Saxon *læs* for pasture. Polmadie is from the Norse *pollr*, or Gaelic *poll*, for a pool, as also a burn, and in the latter language, *madaidh*, a wolf, the wolf burn. *Pont* spells it *Poolmaddy*.

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MOORBROCK.

The first we learn of this farm is that on the 23d October 1628, Alexander, son of John Gordon of Earlstoun had *retour*. On the 23d January 1655, William, son of Alexander Gordon, mentioned above, followed. It passed from the Gordons, and in September 1670, the Rev. Robert Fleming, minister at Cambaslong, had *sasine* of the land of Marbrack. It appears to have been purchased by James Goldie, brother of Edward Goldie of Craigmuirie, parish of Balmaclellan, which see. Afterwards, on the 15th April 1740, Alexander M'Millan, writer to the signet, had *sasine* of the two-and-a-half merk land of Muirbrock, &c. Following this, Thomas Moffat of Sundaywell, parish of Dunscore, Dumfriesshire, and Thomas Waugh in Bardannoch, had *sasine* in their favour, recorded at Dumfries 17th June 1761, whereby they were infeft equally betwixt them of all and hail two other just and equal two-fourth parts of the two-and-a-half merk land of Muirbrock, and pertinents, &c. Thomas Waugh had in addition to this *sasine* all and whole the just and equal part of all and hail the lands of Muirbrock. Thomas Moffat had therefore only a fourth part. On 11th December 1758, Alexander Moffat, portioner of Muirbrock, had *sasine* of the twelve-merk land of

Auchenbessnins (Auchenshinnoch ?), and Thomas Moffat of Sundywell, had also sasine along with Thomas Waugh in Barndannach, of a part of Muirbrock, on the 17th June 1761. Alexander Moffat married Jean, daughter of Robert Maxwell in Holm, and had sasine in liferent, and his children, of the lands of Balwhirn (Blaquhairn), parish of Dalry. Alexander Moffat is supposed to have been the fourth son of Alexander Moffat of Sundaywell, now represented by Robert Maxwell Moffat of Sidmouth, Moffat.

In 1798, William Moffat had sasine of three-fourths, and John M'Millan of Holm of one-fourth of Moorbrock. Again, in 1819, John M'Millan of Holm had one-fourth, and Andrew Dick three-fourths of the farm. The late Mrs Isabella Dick, Carsecreuch, parish of Old Luce, became the owner, and her eldest son, David Dick, is now in possession. We have obtained no further particulars.

Moorbrock seems to be Norse and Gaelic, the prefix being from *mór*, from which the Lowland Scotch word moor, and the suffix from the Gaelic word *broc*, used here either for grey, or for a badger.

## PARISH OF COLVEND.

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The parishes of Colvend and Southwick were united in the 17th century, and together extend nine miles in length, and seven and a-half in breadth.

Chalmers states that Colvend, when pronounced Culven, is obviously from the Irish *cul*, the back of a hill. In the name we have a corruption of the Gaelic *cul-beine*, the back of the hill, which is descriptive of the position of the church and lands, as the ancient boundary of the parish was the Criffel range.

We find very little about the parish. On the 23rd August 1300, King Edward First, when marching through Galloway, halted here (called *Suthesk*), and made his accustomed oblation in his chapel at Southwick. This, however, was probably the tent or portable chapel which he carried about with him. It was the last place in Galloway where he slept; next day, the 24th August, he returned to *Caerlaverok*, after a sojourn of thirty-eight days in the *Stewartry*. He did not cross the *Cree*, or go further than *Girthon*.

There was a salt work named *Salt Cots* on the east side of *Sandhill's bay*, Colvend, which in the reign of King David II., was transferred with the lands of *Kirkgunzeon* to Sir John Herries. The monastery at *Lincluden* had obtained the church of *Culwen*. It was served by a vicar, and so continued until the Reformation. At the latter

period the provost of Lincluden received from the parsonage, tithes, thirty-eight bolls of meal yearly. It afterwards passed to Douglas of Drumlanrig. In 1793 the ancient church was in existence, but very ruinous. No portion of it remains. We believe it was pulled down. The roof, it is stated, was very peculiar in construction, and supposed to have been made at Holm Cultran.

Southwick is clearly from the Norse, wick being a corruption from vik, a bay, into which falls Southwick water. Not far to the north of this spot, near to Upper Clifton farm house, are the ruins of the ancient church of Southwick, annexed in the 16th century by King James IV., to the Chapel Royal, Stirling. It was served by a vicar. On the 1st May 1588, George, bishop of Galloway, set the parsonage of Senwick to Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar. On the 25th August 1640, William Lindsay was appointed Commander for Colvend and Suddick, by the War Committee of Covenanters.\* In the reign of King Charles II., the bishop of Dumblane, as dean of the Chapel Royal of Stirling, had the patronage in 1684, and in the same year the Marquis of Queensberry is mentioned as patron. In 1689 it was possessed by the Crown. The Crown retained Southwick, and the Duke of Buccleuch had Colvend. A portion of the walls of the old church remain, and the building appears to have been rather larger than some other ancient churches in the district, being 64 by 25 feet in length and breadth. Near to where the altar stood, is a flat stone with a mitre between two peacocks, and beneath the word "Humilitate." The situation, with the ancient character of this place of worship, makes it an interesting spot.

A new church at Colvend was built in 1771, and a manse in 1804. We have already given the extent of the parish, which is sea-bound on the south, with Port Warren bay, and over a mile to the north-east, Douglas bay.

On what is called Castle Point, nearly opposite to Hestan isle, there is an ancient circular camp with fossé, on a bold

\* War Committee Book.



bluff headland, with the remains of some buildings. It is believed to have been Danish.

Along the coast there are several caves, some of large dimensions. From this it has been contended that Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering" is founded on scenes here. This we discredit, as noticed under Kirkmabreck parish, where some interesting particulars in regard to the groundwork of the novels with Galloway as the scene, will be found. The largest cave is one hundred and twenty yards in length, with a well in the middle twenty-two feet deep. An arch forty feet in height is called "Southwick Needle's Eye."

On Fairgairth and Barnhourie natural wood is still found. The forest in this parish was well known.

The mountains rise to a considerable height. The highest is Cuil, which is 1377 feet; Meikle Hard, 1335 feet; Bail Fell, 1300 feet; and Maidenpass, 1031 feet.

Of cairns there are, or were, two at Craigneuk Point, one of which is now called Caltart's.

The lochs in the parish are Auchensheen, Meikle Cloak, Barean, Clonyard, White, Barnhourie, and Garryhorn.

Near to the south end of Barean loch there is a small island which was surveyed by members of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Antiquarian Society, and found as suspected to be a crannog. The isle is very small, being about twenty-four feet square, with the usual oak piles and flooring, &c.

The only isle now belonging to this parish is Rough Isle at the mouth of the river Urr. The Glen Isle, higher up, is believed to have belonged to the lands of Kipp in this parish, but is now a part of Buittle, being a peninsula, and connected with the mainland from gradual deposits.

It is said that Southwick is direct south from John o' Groat's house.

The village of Scar or Kippford is two miles from the mouth of the river Urr.

By the census of 1871, the population was 599 males and 716 females, together, 1315.

There are mineral deposits in this parish, both iron and copper ore having been found. The latter has been worked, but evidently with trifling success.

Both the wild cat and badger were common at one time, and at no very distant period.

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COLVEND.

There are no lands so-called now in the parish, but in the 13th century the whole seems to have been owned by Adam of Culwen, which we learn from his name appearing as a witness in a charter of lands in Kirkgunzeon parish, owned by the Abbey of Holm Cultran, Cumberland. This was about 1289. We have given under Killymingan, &c., in the parish above mentioned, a charter showing the boundaries between Kyrke Wynin, and Culwen, in 1289.

The latter lands were bestowed by Roland, Lord of Galloway, on Thomas, son of Gospatrick of Kendal, whose family name became Curwen. His brothers, Alexander and Gilbert, and the latter's sons, Thomas and William, were witnesses. Thomas gave to his second son Patrick the lands of Culwen, who eventually, however, succeeded to the Cumberland estate, and settled there.

Under date A.D. 1289, we find Thomas, son of Lord Gilbert of Culwen. As will be seen under Southwick, they also owned these lands. There is, however, a little difficulty in making out their descent, and we therefore give what we find, which can be translated by those following us:—"Confirmatio Thomæ filij Gilberti de Culwenne de omnibus cartis prædecessorum suorum scilicet cartarum Dominory Cospatricij filij orni Thomæ filij ejusdem Patricij an sui et Gilberti patris sui." In the "Chronicles and Memorials of Scotland" we find Thomas de Kyrke-covende, vicecomiti de Dumfries (Stewartry). In 1296, Adam de Colwenne swore fealty to King Edward I. Camden states that the family ended in an heiress, from

whom were descended the Culwens (afterwards Curwens by corruption) of Wirkinton (Workington, Cumberland), descended from Cospatrick,\* Earl of Northumberland, who took the name of Culwens by Covenant, on marrying her. As shown, the letter l in the name was changed to r.

The family of Culven were evidently of foreign extraction, and no doubt Anglo-Normans, very few of whom had surnames, having come over with William the Norman as mercenary followers. When they obtained lands, which was the rule in England and Scotland, they took their surname therefrom. This appears to have been the case with the Culven family.

The lands of Culven appear to have been seized by John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, John Baliol, William de Ferrers, and Alan la Zouche, as heirs of the daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway. In Robertson's "Index of Charters" we find a grant by King Robert Bruce to "Isabell, Countess of Atholl, and Alexander Bruce, her son, of the lands of Culven, et tenementum de Sannaykis, whilke John, Earl of Buchan, William de Ferrars, Alan de Souche, and John Baliol in Keltoune, forfaulted." What relates to Southwick is "et tenementum de Sannakis." It is evident that the Culwen family had been dispossessed by John Comyn, &c., who seem to have grasped lands as a matter of business, which it really then was.

We next find that King David II. granted a charter of the lands of Calken (Culwen) to Margaret MacDougall (MacDowall), and afterwards the same lands, coupled with those of Sennark (Southwick), were given to John MacDougall (MacDowall). Subsequently he bestowed the lands of Culwen, with Sannak and Keltoun, on Andrew Buttergask. Who he was we do not learn. The same king granted to John Stewart, son of John Stewart, the forty shilling land of Warekewry (Marbruie), in the barony of Culven.

\* An account of this individual and his origin will be found under Mochrum, parish of Mochrum.

## SOUTHWICK.

The first mention of Southwick is of older date than we generally are so fortunate to find in connection with lands in the Stewartry. In the Holm Cultran Chartulary there is a charter from Gilbert, son of Cospatrick (of Southwick), granting to the monks of that monastery "all the — which he held towards them, whether justly or unjustly, within these boundaries, from the summit of the mountain which is in the south of Glasters, going southwards it descends from that mountain, and so right across — and crosses, shows the boundaries as far as the little sica (burn), which is to the south of Polderedef, and so as that sica (burn) falls into Polderedef, &c." In another charter, Patrick, son of Gilbert of Suithaye, confirms to the monks of Holm Cultran the grant of his father Gilbert, peaceably and undisputed. There are no dates to these charters which we have been fortunate in seeing. We may repeat here that the monastery of Holm Cultran, in Cumberland, was founded by King David I. when Prince of Cumbria.

In the reign of King Edward I. of England, Gilbert and Thomas de Southayk swore fealty to the usurper. They are also found styled of Culwen (see Colvend), and were father and son.

The Bruns or Browns were the next owners,—that is to say, if the Gilbert and Thomas mentioned were not Bruns, which is not improbable. Whichever way it was, the holding of the Bruns expired in the time of King Robert the Bruce. This is understood to have been when the king was on his pilgrimage at Candida Casa, about ten weeks before his death.

In a copy of the valuable Index of Charters by Robertson, owned by the late Lord President Hope, which was full of notes against each, the learned judge made the entry referred to (No. 8) read thus:—"Carta Johannis, filius Gilberti filius Donald Mackan\* de terrisde Southwick in Gallovidia by —"

\* Further mention of this name, which is identical with Mackeand, will be found under Craggleton, parish of Sorby, in a footnote.

of Robert Brun, on the condition of furnishing — foot soldiers for forty days during war." Unfortunately, a drop of ink from the judge's pen has made portions illegible, and his writing is small and not easy to read. In a charter to the abbot and monks of Holm Cultran (see Mabie, parish of Troqueer) we find John of Sothayke among the witnesses, which so far corroborates the charter from Robertson's Index.

A question arises. Was the Robert Brun mentioned the same who lost the land of Auchindrane in Carrick, by forfeiture at this period, as shown in the Index No. 100. It seems at all events to prove that the Bruns or Brownes, who settled in Galloway about this time, were in the conspiracy against Robert the Bruce in 1320.

Again, as to the introduction of the Mackans to supersede them, we have the ancient Galloway name afterwards known as M'Keand (see note on previous page).

The next information are grants made by King David II., who gave away lands to his favourites, without any regard to the real owners. In his reign the lands of Southaik or Sannak were first bestowed on William Gallerei, next on Lawrence Gillibrand, and then on Andrew Buttergask. After this several centuries passed before we learn anything more.

Roger Lindsay was the owner in the sixteenth century. He married Janet Maxwell, but of which family is not mentioned. We find that on the 6th August 1585 she had again married, her first husband being dead. Her second husband was Robert Forrester, and with his consent she set to Herbert Lindsay\* of (Southwick) Mains the land of Batskeoss (?) and Holm Meidow, with her hail third part of the lordship of Mains. The witnesses were William M'Clellan, Dunrod; Sir George Oliver,† Vicar of Southwick; James Lindsay, brother of Herbert; Thomas M'Clellan of Myln-

\* For the origin of the Lindsays in Scotland, see Dunrod, parish of Borgue.

† The title "Sir" to ecclesiastics usually was merely equivalent to the modern "Reverend." See reference to such titles in the "Historical Sketch," Vol. II.

toun. There can be no doubt that Herbert and James Lindsay were the sons of Roger.

The next information which we find is that Robert Herries of Mabie, parish of Troqueer, had a charter of Suithik and other lands, dated 20th January 1592-3.

We learn nothing more until the 1st May 1628, when James, son of John Lindsay of Auchenskeoch, had retour of the farm of Glenstocken, and in July 1668, William Lindsay of Bonyll had sasine of the lands of Southwick, &c.; and in April following there was a reversion by Nicol Bunteine, fiar of Ardoch, and John Smollett, late baillie of Dumbar-ton, to William Lindsay of Boneill, of the lands of Southwick and Coull, &c. On the 6th April 1670, John, Viscount Nithsdale, brother and heir of Robert, Lord Nithsdale, had retour of the Mains, &c., of Southwick. This probably was either a wadset or had to do with the superiority. The next notice in connection with the Lindsays is dated in July 1693, when Jonnet Stivensone, spouse to William Lindsay of Maynes had sasine in liferent of the manour place of Maynes and of ane annuitie of twelve hundred merks Scots, furth of the ten pound land of Maynes, &c. The land of Mains at this time formed the principal portion of the Southwick property, and the residence consequently there situated. Again, on the 26th May 1696, William, Viscount, son of Robert, Viscount Nithsdale, had retour of the lands, and on the 13th January 1701 George, William, and James Maxwell, sons to George Maxwell of Munches, had sasine of the three merk land of Glenstocking, &c.

The Lindsays continued to be the owners. On the 10th November 1721, John Lindsay of Mains had sasine of the x. lib. land of Mains, &c. We learn nothing more until 1799, when James Riddell\* of Arnamurchan, &c., Argyleshire, was the owner by purchase. The farms then were Mains of Southwick, &c., Barness, Dinmuck, Porrowton, and Brocksid, Bank, Barescrape and Shaw, Burgh, East-

\* Son of James Riddell, who acquired the land of Kinglass in Linlithgowshire. He was a man of science, &c., an LL.D., and a member of various societies. Created a baronet 2d September 1778. Died in 1797.

wood, &c. No doubt, several of these were small holdings. In 1819, the next owner found is Lieut.-General James Dunlop. Glenstocking was then owned by Robert Carrick of Braco, who represented the Stewartry in Parliament until 1828. The land again changed ownership, having been purchased by John Sprot, merchant, London. Whom he married is not known to us, but he had issue—

Janet.

Mary, deceased, who married William Maxwell, now Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Cardoness, parish of Anwoth, and had issue.

The eldest daughter, Janet, married, in 1831, Mark Hathorn-Stewart, second son of Robert Hathorn-Stewart of Physgill, parish of Glasserton. The surname, Stewart was assumed, and added to Hathorn the original name, in addition to which, on his marriage, that of Sprot was added. They have had issue—

Mark, John, born at Stromson, Linlithgowshire, in 1834. Is a barrister-at-law, and M.P. for the Wigtown burghs. He married, in 1866, Marianne-Susanna, daughter and heir of Mrs Ommauney (widow of John-Ordo Ommauney), eldest daughter of the late Sir John M'Taggart, Bart., of Ardwall, parish of Stoneykirk, and has had issue—

John-Francis-Mark, born 1869—died 1870.

Janet-Gertrude.

Sarah-Blanche.

Another son—May 1875.

Robert, served as an ensign in 79th Highlanders, now of Southwick, Queensland, Australia. Married, in June 1874, Georgina-Eleanor, third daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Baronet, of Cardoness, parish of Anwoth.

Mary.

Isabella-Gertrude, married Francis Maxwell of Gribton, Dumfriesshire. She died in 1866.

The farms are Southwick, Kells, Glenstocking, Dunmuck, Shawfoot, Mainshill, &c. The derivation of Kells is probably the same, as will be found under the parish of that name. Glenstocking, in the first syllable, is the Gaelic gleann, a glen, and stocking probably from the Norse stok-land, an isolated land. Dunmuck is possibly from the Gaelic dun-mùig, the gloomy hill.

There is a Druidical temple of standing stones at Southwick. The derivation of Southwick will be found under the account of the parish.

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BARCLOY, ETC.

These lands, comprising at present the farms of Barcloy, Kirklands, Stranside, Plumbole, Mark, Moathouse, Glenluffin, Saltflats (Pont gives it as Saltcott), and Smithland, &c., are known as the barony of Barcloy, and are first traced as having been in the possession of the Lindsays. We learn from the sasine registers that in later times the Herries family became the owners, and that on the 9th December 1671, Charles Herries in Auchinshean had principal sasine of the barony, and his brother George Herries had sasine at the same time. Our next information is that on the 19th September 1687, Catherine Herries, Lady Mabie, had principal sasine of the mylne and mylne-croft of Barcloy, &c. The next owner, however, was John Herries of Auchinfranco, parish of Lochrutton, and Mabie, parish of Troqueer, to which latter property he succeeded, as well as to this land. In November 1717, he sold Barcloy, &c., to the trustees of Dr John Hutton, for behoof of the poor of Caerlaverock, a portion of the price, viz., 2000 merks, remaining on the lands, but afterwards cleared. John Hutton was a native of Caerlaverock parish, and entered as a boy into the service of Mr John Birnie, then prelatie minister of the parish, as a herd. Mr Birnie soon discovered the boy's talents, and enabled him not only to be well educated, but it ended in a University education, and his entering the medical profession. He went abroad, and in Holland was fortunate to be the first to be of assistance to the Princess of Orange when thrown from her horse. Successful in his treatment, he rose in reputation under the favour of royalty, and amassed a fortune. He did not, however, forget his former position and native parish, as some are apt



to do, but gave means to build a new manse for the minister, and bequeathed £1000 for the benefit of the poor of the parish, which purchased these farms in 1717. They are now under trust for the poor of Caerlaverock. In 1799 the farms were Barcloy, Mark, Kirkland, Barclye and Smithland. Barcloy and Barclye are one and the same names, the first apparently a corruption from the latter, but here, no doubt, referred to the farms east and west. The derivation will be found under Garlies, parish of Minnigaff. Mark and Kirkland have often been explained elsewhere.

We may remark, however, that Walter de Berkeley, Chamberlain of Scotland, between A.D. 1189 and 1196, had land in Kirkgunzeon parish, and the parishes being contiguous, although we think it improbable, yet it is open to conjecture that land may also have been owned in this one, and Barcloy a corruption of Berkeley.

On what is called the Castle-hill of Barcloy are the remains of a fort or castle, but only, as a site, the upper part having disappeared. The fossé can be traced. It is situated at the mouth of the Urr, on the east side. The cliffs there are about 100 feet in height. It could not have been large. South of Mark farm house, on the banks of the Urr, there is a moat.

A village has lately sprung up on the lands, and is called Rockcliffe.

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BORDLAND, NOW BORELAND, ETC.

The farms of Bordland or Boreland, Barcloy,\* Laggan, Heughs, Marbruaie, &c., Nether Clifton, Millbank, Torrs, Auchenjurie, Douglashaa, Barnhourie mill and lands, Thorniehill, Halfmark, Tarillian, Portling, and Whitehill, &c., several of which are small, are now grouped, but no special name given to distinguish them as one property.

The first mention found is in the chartulary of Holm Cultran monastery, "that Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow,

\* In valuation roll 1873-4 called Barlay.

who as such lived between A.D. 1175 and 1199, granted and confirmed, on the petition of Roland of Hullredus (Uchtred) one salt-factory in Saltness (south of Douglashaa farm), and one fish-market between Polben and Smithayke (Port Warren Bay), and one acre of land for building purposes, and common pasture for twelve cows with their calves, and for one bull, and four oxen, and two horses," &c. In another charter Roland, son of Hullredus (Uchtred) grants to Holm Cultran one salt-factory in Saltness, and likewise one fish-market (Port Warren) between Polben and Saithaye (Southwick), where they shall consider it more convenient to themselves, excepting the land of Robertson of Symon, and one acre of land, where they may build their dwelling, and common pasture for twelve cows with their calves, and for one bull and four oxen, and two horses, &c., and right of way between the fish-market and salt-works, and their Grange of Kyrkeguin, &c.

The land subsequently belonged to the Culwen family, and afterwards to different owners.

The forty shilling land of Ware Kewry (Marbruie) was granted by King David II. in a charter to John, son of John Stewart; and in another charter he granted to Isabella of Atholl the land of Barinnehwrie, which Gilbert Culquhen, herald, had forfeited.\*

We next learn that, on the 18th June 1518, John, second son of Robert Gordon or Accarson of Glen (see Rusco, parish of Anwoth), had a charter of Barnhourie, &c. His elder brother James succeeded, who gave a charter of the same to his younger brother Alexander, dated 20th August 1520. Then, on the 22d April 1575, Robert Herries of Mable, parish of Troqueer, had a charter, with other land, of Auchenskeoch, and on the 20th January 1592-3, of Boreland, &c. As usual, there is much confusion in regard to ownership. It is understood that the Lindsays became the proprietors, but we find no mention of their name until the seventeenth century. First of all, we trace that on the 13th October 1618, John, heir (avi) of Clement Edzer, had

\* Robertson's Index of Charters.

retour of Marbroy; and again, in December 1640, that Charles Murray was in possession of Barnhurrie. We next come to the Lindsays. The first notice is dated 10th September 1661, when James Lindsay, heir (avi) of James Lindsay of Bareloy (and Wauchope), had retour of the same; and under the same date John Lindsay, heir (avi) of James Lindsay, had retour of Bareloy, Boreland (Bordland), Laggan, and Marbruie.

On the 17th September 1664, John Lindsay, now of Wauchope, had sasine of the land of Boreland, &c. We may mention here that the Lindsays who settled in the Stewartry were descended from Sir David Lindsay, who served under Edward Bruce when he invaded Galloway in 1307. The Lindsays of Dunrod, parish of Borgue, was the chief family in Galloway, where a short account is given.

To return to the account before us. In August 1665, Charles Murray of Barhownie had sasine of Boreland, Bareloy, Laggan, and Marbruie; and in January 1666, that Herbert Biggar, portioner of Barhowrie, had sasine of the lands; but these could only have been on a wadset, as we again find, in July 1668, that William Lindsay of Bonyll had sasine of the same land; and in April 1669 there was a reversion by Nicol Bunteine, fiar of Ardoch, and John Smollett, late bailie of Dumbarton, in favour of William Lindsay of Boneill (Dumbartonshire) of the land of Boreland and Laggan.

We next find, on the 10th May 1675, that William Herries of Flock had sasine of the land of Bordland of Colvend. Charles Murray of Barnhourie married Janet, eldest daughter of Dngald Maxwell of Cowhill, Dumfriesshire, with whom he got that estate, and took the name of Maxwell. (See Crofts, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham.)

We have now to refer to Over Clifton, one of the farms since grouped with the others. On the 18th October 1694, Mr James Crystie, late minister at Kirkinner, and Helen and Marion Maxwell, lawful daughters to umqle John Maxwell of Cliftone, had sasine of the land of Over Clifton,

&c. ; and on the 4th July 1701, William Murray, merchant in Dumfries, followed on the same day by Charles Murray of Barnhoury, also had sasine. We next find that, on the 22d March 1705, John Murray, merchant in Dumfries, had sasine of the land of Barnhoury, &c. That on the 18th April 1711, there was a reversion by Mungo Lindsay of Wauchope of the land of Nether Clifton, &c., in favour of Thomas Maxwell of Cool (Cuill) of the land of Boreland, Laggan, and Marbrowie, with the pertinents. On the 8th April 1721, that John Somerville had sasine of the forty shilling land of Barnhourie, Miln, &c. On the 25th August 1731, that Agnes Wharrie, relict of the deceased John Blackstock in Blackshaw, had sasine of the same. Of Boreland farm, on the 18th January 1725, Charles Herries, now in Mersehead, had sasine of the three pound land. The next refers to Clifton, of which we find that, on the 21st August 1732, Thomas Copland of Blackwood (Dumfriesshire) had sasine of Nether Clifton, &c. To return to Barnhourie, on the 30th March 1736, Thomas Wallace in Fleularg, eldest lawful son and heir of the deceased Thomas Wallace in Hole of Closeburn, had sasine of the forty shilling land of Barnhourie, &c. Also, on the 14th February 1741, Robert Blackstock in lands of Carlaverrack, and John Bridge, in Dorne, of the same.

We next find, on the 23d February 1742, that Mary and Willielma Maxwells, daughters and heirs-portioners to the deceased William Maxwell of Dreston (Preston), had sasine of the three merk land of Laggan, Marbrouie, Boreland, &c.

To return to Barnhourie. On the 5th November 1753, Robert Maxwell, merchant in Dumfries, had sasine. Again, on the 19th July 1771, Isaac Grant, writer to the signet, had sasine of the land of Barnhourie and others. On the 21st October 1774, George Home, writer to the signet, had sasine of the same. This ends a network of sasines in connection with wadsets, and which we give advisedly, although some object to their appearance. They often, however, bring forward names that are forgotten.

We now come to the family whose descendant is in possession. An account of the Oswalds of Auchincruive, Ayrshire, will be found under Cavens, parish of Kirkbean.

The first notice found by us is dated 7th August 1782, when Richard Oswald of Auchincruive had sasine of Barnhourie, &c. He was followed, on the 5th May 1785, by his brother, the Rev. Dr James Oswald, who had sasine on that date of the same land. In the valuation roll of 1799, the following farms were owned by Richard-Alexander Oswald of Auchincruive, the grandson of the Rev. Dr James Oswald:—Boreland of Colvend, Laggan, Marbrowie, Barnhourie, Ryes, Nether Clifton. In 1819, the farm of Millbank belonged to Robert M'Ewan.

The next who succeeded was Alexander Haldane-Oswald of Auchincruive. He was succeeded by his brother George. He died in 1871, and was succeeded by his son, Richard-Alexander Oswald, the present owner.

The farms now owned were mentioned at the commencement of this account. Several of them are small.

The most of the names of the farms will be found explained elsewhere. We will only here mention that Marbrunie, may be from mar the Norse for the sea, and bruie from the Gaelic bruaiche which means a steep, or ascent. Torr, in Gaelic, is for an eminence. Laggan, as mentioned elsewhere, is from the Gaelic lagan, a dell, a little hollow. Auchenjurie is from the Gaelic achadh-juran, the prefix being for a field or land, and the suffix a plant with no special name, but which cattle are said to be fond of. Barnhourie is a name not easily solved, unless it be a corruption of bar-horgr, the first being Gaelic for a hill or summit, and the suffix the Norse word horgr, a heathen place of worship. Tarlillian may be from torr-lilja, the first being the Gaelic for a hill, &c., and the latter the Norse for a lily, probably corrupted from lilium the Latinized form. If correct, it is the lily hill. It is not necessary to refer to the other names.

## FAIRGIRTH OR FORGARTH.

The earliest notice which we find of this property is mention of — Lyndesay\* of Fingarth on the 4th September 1486. Next there is the statement made by Nesbit that he saw a precept granted by James Lindsay, dated in 1489, in favour of John Neilson of Corsock. As will be observed, the earliest spelling found is Fingarth, from which it would appear to be a corruption of the Norse words, fors and gardr, gaard or garth. The latter word is mentioned in our account of the M'Dowalls, Vol. II., and as regards the prefix fors, Worsaae of Copenhagen in his "Danes and Norwegians," tells us it is Norwegian, and not to be mistaken, although Gaelic terminations have been added in later times by the Gaels, so that Forsinard now signifies the Upper Fors, &c., &c. Again Cleasby and Vigfusson state that for is a prefix to many Norse words, and that fors is used for a brook, a stream, and a waterfall. At Fairgirth there is a stream which runs in the valley, and is formed by small burns, in its course passing through Cloak moss, and discharging itself into the sea at Douglas Hall. Prior to this it turns the wheel of Barnhourie corn mill.

When the Lindsays obtained the land we do not learn. James Lindsay of Fairgirth is stated by Nesbit in his Heraldry, &c., to have granted in 1497 a charter to John Neilson of Corsock, who had taken for his second wife, Janet, daughter of James Lindsay. Whom the said James Lindsay married we do not learn, nor the issue he had, but he apparently had a son named James, who appears, so far as known, to have had issue—

James.

David.

Jean, who married John Redik of Dalbatie, parish of Urr, and secondly, Thomas Maxwell of Areeming, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, as shown by contract of marriage dated 27th January 1603.

\* See a short account of the Lindsays under Dunrod, parish of Borgue.

In December 1640, David Lindsay is mentioned as son to James Lindsay of Fairgirth. About 1662, John Lindsay is named as of Fairgirth, and fined £600 for non-conformity to Prelacy. We think, however, that his name should be James, the same as previously given. On the 15th March 1664, James Lindsay, heir (pro avi) of James Lindsay of Forgirth, had retour. This seems to confirm what we have stated. We next find on the 24th March 1664, that Robert M'Brair, heir (pro avi) of Robert M'Brair, had retour of the land of Little Corsock and Little Cloak.

In May 1665, James Lindsay had sasine of Fairgirth. He appears to have married Elizabeth, daughter of James Irving of Towgirth (?), and in January 1666, she had sasine of the land of Bairsrath, and Fairgirth, &c. Again on the 15th January 1674, she had principal sasine of Fairgirth. We have again to return to Corsock, &c., as we find on the 7th October 1668, that David, son and heir of David, Viscount Stormouth, had retour of Little Corsock and Little Cloak; and on the 20th September 1698, John, son of Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, had retour of Fargarie and Auchenhay. No doubt these were wadsets. We next find on the 1st April 1705, Roger Aiken of Auchenhay, who had sasine on that date, followed on the 1st March 1706, by Catherine Murray, his spouse.

After this John Dalryell is found of Fairgirth in 1732, and in the valuation roll of 1799, John Dixon is named as the owner. At that time the estate was composed of the farms of Fairgirth, Barscraigh, and Corsock.

The next owner was the Reverend John Garlies Maitland, a descendant of the Maitlands of Petrichie, the eldest cadet of the Lauderdale family. See Freuch, &c., parish of Stoneykirk. His grandfather was minister of Banchory parish, near Aberdeen. He married Margaret, daughter of — Thomson of Banchory or Portleithen, Aberdeenshire. Their son James became minister of Sorby, and married Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Adair of Little Genoch, parish of Old Luce, and Jane, his wife, daughter of the Reverend

Andrew Ross of Balsarroch, parish of Kirkcolm. Their son was the Reverend John Garlies Maitland, minister of Minnigaff parish, who became the owner of Fairgirth. When he purchased the land we have not learned. He married Margaret, daughter of the Reverend Doctor Scott of Foulshields, Linlithgowshire. What family they had is not known to us, excepting—

James, who succeeded.

He entered the church, was a Doctor of Divinity, and minister of the parish of Kells. He was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church in 1860. He succeeded to Fairgirth on the death of his father, and also to the land of Cults in Linlithgowshire, which latter descended from his maternal great-grandfather, the Reverend John Scott, one of the ministers of Dumfries, who married Christian, daughter of ——— Wardrobe (Wardrop ?) of Cults, Linlithgowshire, and with her obtained the land above mentioned. He also succeeded to the land of Cullach, &c., parish of Penninghame, Wigtonshire, on the death of his mother. He was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county in 1830, and was also a Justice of the Peace. He was also President of the Glenkens Agricultural Society for many years.

He was twice married, first to Jessie T——, daughter of Cosby S. Norvell of Boghall, Linlithgowshire. She left issue—

Garlies-Cosby, born 1830, who married Jane-Eliza, daughter of Major F. Smalpage, H. E. I. Co.'s Service. He died in 1860, and left issue—

Francis James Norvell, also a daughter.

Katherine-Margaret, born 1827, married E. V. Davis, M.D., Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service. She died at Delhi in 1856, leaving no issue.

Charlotte Hope, born 1831, died 1852.

Jessie Norvell, born 1832, died 1855.

Margaret Scott, born 1833, married George Hamilton of Ardendee, Kirkeudbright. She died in 1856.

He married, secondly, in 1837, Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Charles Bellamy, Hon. East India Co.'s Service, and



his wife, the Hon. Louisa Gordon, sister and heir of the last Viscount Kenmure. She survives. The issue by this marriage is—

John Gordon, born in 1838, married, in 1865, Jane, daughter of Tottenham Lee.

James Charles, born 1850.

Norvell Falconer, born 1851.

Louis Herbert, born 1854.

Louisa Bellamy, born 1840, died in 1852.

Frances Mary.

Eleanor Forbes.

Jane Agnes.

Having enjoyed the friendship of Dr Maitland, we regret to have to record his death, which occurred on the 21st September 1872. As a clergyman he was much respected in the district. To the poor he is stated to have been a kind and warm-hearted friend. His pulpit ministrations were earnest. As has been stated elsewhere, he had a keen discernment of character, and did not spare those who deserved censure. His knowledge of the histories of families in his own part of the country was considerable, which we have in our possession, but do not consider it necessary to give more than what is required for the present.

Fairgirth was sold by the Rev. Doctor Maitland to Henry Hilton, in business in Manchester.

The farms now are Fairgirth, Bainloch and Hill, Auchenhay, Barscraigh, Corsock, Burnside, Ironhash, Barend, Meikle and Little Cloak, &c. Several of them are small.

In the Sibbald MSS. Fairgirth is mentioned as one of those houses considerable.

There was an ancient chapel on this land dedicated to Saint Lawrence, of which vestiges remain. The walls were utilized to form a courtyard to Fairgirth House. What is left is difficult now to be seen, from the heavy drapery of old ivy. The remains of a window can be distinguished. The well is in the homestead; the barn-yard standing on the ancient burying-ground. The fine spring of water called St Lawrence's Well at one time had been arched over. Which saint this was no one could now tell. Butler gives three of

the name. The first found was held in high esteem by the Papists, having been slowly burned at Rome on a huge gridiron in August 258, as one of the early Christians. The next was Lawrence who accompanied Saint Austin (Augustine) into England in 597, and became Archbishop of Canterbury in 608, which he held for eleven years. Eadbald, son and successor to Ethelbert, the first Christian Saxon king, refused to follow in his father's footsteps and embrace the faith. St Lawrence, however, after much opposition, at last converted him, which largely increased the saint's fame. He died in 619. Then we find St Lawrence, confessor, who became Archbishop of Dublin, and died at Eu, upon the confines of Normandy, on the 14th November 1180, where there was an abbey in connection with St Victor's, Paris. We think that the chapel and well were dedicated to the saint who died in 619. There was the parish of St Lawrence, now absorbed in that of Slamannan, Stirlingshire, also chapels at Haddington and other places in Scotland.

Natural wood is still to be found on the Fairgirth lands.

In Pont's map we find Barscraigh spelled Barschrachan, Barend as Barness, and Cloak as Cloocks.

The derivation of Fairgirth we have already dealt with. Bainloch, we think, should be Bân-loch, the Gaelic for white loch. Auchenhay will be found under Borgue parish, &c. Barscraigh is from the Gaelic bar-scribhinn, a rugged or rocky hill, or a corruption of creachan, a rock, with the prefix bàr, a top or summit. Barend and Barness, as given by Pont, approach each other in meaning, the first being probably from barrain, the top of a rock or hill, and barness, the projecting hill, the suffix being from the Norse nes, in Gaelic neas. Ironbash we can make nothing of, unless it be from the Gaelic words irionn and asc, corrupted, meaning the adder land or field. For Corsock see parish of Parton. The others will be found elsewhere. Cloak will be found under Meikle Cloak.

## AUCHENSKEOCH.

The early history of Auchenskeoch is not known to us. The first information which we find is that Robert Herries of Mabie, parish of Troqueer, had a charter of Auchenskeoch and Auchenchene, dated 22d April 1575. Then on the 10th April 1604 Richard was served as heir to his father Robert Herries of Mabie, and he again by his son John, who as the son of Richard had sasine on the 16th May 1622. We next learn that on the 1st May 1628 James, son of John Lindsay, had retour, and it appears they continued to hold the land subsequently, although on the 30th October 1632 John was served as the heir to John Herries, which is the last mention made in regard to this family in connection with the land. In 1640 James Lindsay was the owner. Whom he married we do not learn, but he had two sons—

Andrew.

Robert.

David Murray, the fifth son of Charles Murray of Cockpool, Dumfriesshire, had a charter of Clifton, &c., dated 30th June 1588.

There appear to have been various wadsets, we think, held on the farm of Over Clifton about this time. The first is dated 10th August 1643, when James of Innerwick, heir and brother of William Maxwell of Kirkhouse, had retour. Then the same, on the 17th May 1653, by William Maxwell, heir of James Erle of Dirletoun, his gudesirs brother's sone, followed on the 15th September 1663 by Robert, son of William Maxwell. The farm of Ryes, now a portion of the property, belonged to the Lindsays, and on the 15th March 1664 James Lindsay, heir (*pro avi*) of James Lindsay, had retour.

About 1662 we find Patrick Ewing of Auchenskeoch fined £1000 for adherence to the Presbyterian faith; but we are at a loss to know who he was, as his name does not again appear, and is not one which belongs to the district. The

land was at this time obtained by Patrick Young, a name also new in Galloway. He married Janet Cuilter, and in July 1667 she had sasine, along with her husband, of the land of Auchenskeoch. They appear to have had issue—

William.

John.

In March 1669 John Young, second son, had sasine of the land, but why does not appear. Again, on the 11th June 1673, Patrick Young of Auchinskeoch had principal sasine of the land of Auchinskeoch, Clonreard, &c.

We again find mention of the farm of Ryes, which James, son of James Lindsay of Fairgirth, had retour of on the 6th January 1680. On the 8th November 1687, William Cairns of Kipp had principal sasine of the merk land of Auchenskeoch, &c. This must have been a wadset. The farm of Ryes is again found mentioned on the 23d May 1704, when James Aitken of Ryes had sasine.

On the 6th July 1709, William Young of Auchenskeoch, had sasine of the three-merk land of Auchenskeoch. About the same time, viz., on the 1st and 11th February 1709, Thomas Maxwell of Cruik had sasine of the one-pound land of Boreland of Southwick. Whom William Young married is not mentioned, but he had a son—

Alexander.

He succeeded his father in June 1734, and on the 30th July following, Alexander Young, as son and heir of the deceased William Young of Auchinskeoch, had sasine of the four-merk land of Auchinskeoch. He married Mary Herries, but of which family does not appear.

We next find, on the 29th April 1741, that William Lindsay, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine of the three-lib. land of Boreland of Southwick, and Cuil, &c. Also, that on the 11th May 1743, Alexander Goldie, writer to the signet in Edinburgh, had sasine of the land of Ryes, &c.

When Alexander Young died is not stated, but on the 22d March 1750, Mary Herries, relict of the deceased

Alexander Young of Auchenskeoch, had sasine of Auchenskeoch.

We have again to refer to the farm of Ryes, of which George Home, writer to the signet, had sasine on the 21st October 1774; and it was purchased by Richard Oswald of Auchencruive, Ayrshire, who had sasine on the 7th August 1782.

About this time Auchenskeoch was sold to Thomas Crichton, who had been a merchant in England. His forbears, it is stated, were the lairds of Breckenside, Glencairn, Dumfriesshire, and forfeited their property from having joined in the rebellion of 1715.\* Thomas Crichton married Catherine, daughter of — Denholm. He had no issue, and left the property to his nephew, Robert Crichton, who had sasine on the 3d November 1783. He married Agnes, daughter of — Wilson, and had issue, eight sons and two daughters, viz. :—

Thomas, Major Dumfriesshire Militia, and afterwards for many years chamberlain over the Dumfriesshire estates of the Duke of Buccleugh.

He resided at Dabton.

William, died abroad, unmarried,

Walter, married Catherine, daughter of — Barbour, and had ten children, of whom hereafter.

Robert, surgeon Royal Navy.

David, Colonel H.E.I.C. Service, married —, daughter of — Thornton, and left issue.

John, Captain H.E.I.C. Service, died unmarried.

Charles, Lieutenant H.E.I.C. Service, died unmarried.

James, died at school.

Sarah, married the Reverend James Wilson of —, and had issue.

Mary, married Henry M'Neagh, surgeon, Armanagh, Ireland, no issue.

On the 19th October 1791, the trustees of Oswald of Auchincruive, &c., had sasine of the land of Ryes, &c. In

\* The name Crichton is assumed from the barony of that name in the county of Edinburgh. The first found is William de Crichton of Crichton, about 1240. The ruins of the old castle are still to be seen near the river Tyne. There can be no doubt that those since bearing the name had a common ancestor in William de Crichton mentioned by us. One of them was of Sanquhar, and in 1457 is styled vice comes (Sheriff) de Nithsdale, and again in 1459. This seems to us the line to which Thomas Crichton belonged.

1799, when Robert Crichton was proprietor, the farms were Auchenskeoch, Boreland of Southwick and Cool, Clonyard, Auchenlosh, and Upper Clifton. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, who was in possession in 1819. Subsequent to this date, the farm of Ryes, &c., was added to the property. Thomas married Elizabeth, daughter of — Murray.

Major Thomas Crichton died without issue, and was succeeded by the next heir, Thomas, son of his brother Walter, who died before he was infert; and was succeeded by his younger brother Robert, who married —, daughter of — Robertson. He had no issue. He sold the property to Edward Mackenzie, railway contractor, Fawley Court, Henley-on-Thames. The farms are Auchenskeoch and Boreland, Clonyard, Upper Clifton, Whitecroft, Auchenlosh, New Farm, Ryes, &c. Also recently added, Glensone, Drumcow, Roundfell, &c.

A few years ago, three stone axes were dug up on Whitecroft.

Symson (1684) mentions the house of Auchenskeoch as one of those considerable in the parish. It was in the castellated form, and now in ruins. The portion which remains is a gable wall about forty feet in height, running north and south, with part of a tower at the north end, where a staircase may have been. When we visited it, a boiler for preparing food for cattle was inside. We have found it stated that a considerable portion was taken down some years ago, when a new steading was erected. The wall is covered with old ivy, which made a sketch difficult to take, in fact, useless to have one. It forms a portion of the farm steading.

Robertson gives Skeoch as derived from *sgitheach*, abounding with thorns. This is information which we also ascertained elsewhere. We have thus in Auchenskeoch, the field abounding with thorns, as *auchen* is derived from the Gaelic *achadh*, a field. The present proprietor has quite changed the character of the land. It is now under cultivation, producing grain, &c. Auchenlosh is probably

from achadh, the Gaelic for a field, and the Cymric lloch for a mound, &c., or in the suffix a corruption of the Gaelic asc, for an adder.

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GLENSONE.

We have not much to mention in regard to this small property. The first notice we find is dated 3d June 1587, when George Herries of Maidenpap borrowed 500 merks from Barnard Gordon in Strone, and bound himself to infest him in the three-merk land of Over Collieston in Southwick. Our next information is dated in December 1620, when John M'Culloch had sasine of all and haille the aucht-shilling land of Glentone. Next, in June 1666, Marie Maxwell, relict of Edward Murray of Drumschinchell, and then spouse to William Cairns of Kip, and John Murray, her eldest son, had sasine of the land of Glensone. On the 15th June 1676, Roger Aiken, in Jacklig, had sasine of the twenty-shilling land of Roundfell. Again, on the 20th June 1676, Alexander Wilson of Drunkow, and Margaret Law, his spouse, had sasine in liferent, and their son William in fie, of the ten-shilling land of Drunkow. On the 22d following, James Murray, in Sandiework, had sasine of Roundfell. On the 22d December 1687, William Wilson, son of Alexander, had succeeded, and had sasine of the ten-shilling land of Drumcow, &c.; and under the same date, Robert Constane had sasine of the same. Our next notices are in the eighteenth century. The first is dated 20th February 1735, when Hugh Lanrick, in Inglistou, had sasine of the twenty-shilling land of Roundfell, &c., and again on the 7th July 1746. He was followed by James Muirhead in Kirkgunzeon, who had sasine in liferent, and William, his son, in fie, of the twenty-shilling land of Roundfell, &c. Glensone then became the property of the family named Costine. On the 16th August 1753, Robert

Costine of Glensone had sasine of the five-and-a-half-merk land of Glensone, &c. He married Agnes Neilson, but nothing more is stated. He was succeeded by John Costine, we presume their son. He had possession in 1799, and the farms then were Maidenpape, Brakenyills, Roundfell, Glenson, and Drumcow. We again find his name in 1828, but have received no particulars, whether or not married, &c. The lands were next in charge of trustees, and comprised the farms of Glensone, Drumcow, Roundfell, &c.

They have been lately sold to Edward Mackenzie of Auchenskeoch, and now form a portion of that property.

Glensone may be in Gaelic *gleann sonna*, the fertile glen. There is also the Norse word *son*, for an atonement, a sacrifice. Drumcow, no doubt, is the cows hill or ridge, and Roundfell, the round hill, the latter being from the Norse *fjall*, &c., a hill.

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#### BARNBARROCH.

As with most of the other lands in this parish, we learn nothing about the early owners of Barnbarroch, or, as spelled by Pont, "Barbarraugh." Perhaps this is the correct spelling, both in regard to this property, and also the other of the same name in the parish of Kirkcinner. Bar and barrach are both Gaelic, and mean "a pinnacled hill." The Gordons are the first found by us, but it is to be remembered that, along with the Maxwells, they merely supplanted others in different parts of the Stewartry at this time. John, second son of Robert Gordon, alias Accarson of Glen (see Rusco, parish of Anwoth), had a charter of the lands of Barnbarroch and Barnhourie on the 18th June 1518. He was succeeded by his elder brother James, who gave the lands to his younger brother Alexander by charter dated 20th August 1520. Alexander Gordon was succeeded by his heir, James Gordon, in the lands of Barnbarroch and



Barnchory on the 21st April 1556. It is not stated that he was the son of Alexander, but we think he was. He also appears to have been of Auchlane, parish of Kirkcudbright. He was succeeded by William Gordon, who was son to James. Then, on the 24th May 1627, James Gordon was served heir to William. The degree of relationship is not given. We next find that Agnes Gordon succeeded James on the 29th July 1602. She may have been his sister. Agnes Gordon became the wife of Robert Herries, who succeeded in her right to Barnbarroch. We learn from the War Committee Book that Robert Herries had three sons—

Robert, who succeeded.

William.

Richard.

On the 27th August 1663, Robert, son of Robert Herries, had retour. In November 1665, Robert Herries, now of Barnbarroch, had sasine of the land of Barnbarroch. He appears to have married Constance Gordon, but we have no clue as to her family. On the 8th April 1676, Constance Gordon, spouse to Robert Herries of Barnbarroch, had principal sasine. We find nothing more until the 27th December 1700, when Barbara, heir of her father Robert Herries, had retour dimidio principle. It would appear from this that Robert Herries, by his marriage with Constance Gordon, had an only daughter. She must have died childless, if ever married, which does not appear. We next find that Robert Herries, only lawful son and heir of the marriage betwixt the deceased William Herries in Barclosh, and Constance Herries, his spouse, had sasine of half of the one merk land of Barnbarroch, &c., on the 15th April 1748. This portion of the estate was called Upper Barnbarroch. We are inclined to think that William Herries in Barclosh was the second son of Robert Herries of Barnbarroch. In 1799, Robert Herries was of Upper Barnbarroch. He was the son of Robert, son of William. He married Jane, daughter of John Crosbie of Kipp, and had issue—

Robert, died at Blackpark, 25th November 1872 or 3.

John.

James.

William.

Margaret, deceased.

Elizabeth, married.

Janet, do.

Jane, do.

Mary, deceased.

Euphemia.

Robert Herries was the undoubted direct male lineal representative of the Lord Herries of Herries. As will be seen under Terregles, the title and land passed to the Maxwells by marriage with the heiress. The Herrieses in the male line were thus cut out. Robert Herries sold Barnbarroch in 1822. His eldest surviving son, John, is now the representative of the Herries family in the male line. He and his brothers are tenants of the farm of Blackpark, parish of Crossmichael. From the information which we have obtained, it is evident that much interest has been evinced in regard to the family. After Barnbarroch was sold, they removed to the farm of Logan, parish of Buitle. To this residence Robert Herries had conveyed a box filled with papers, which, sorry we are to state, he burned. For these papers not a few applications were soon after made by different legal authorities.

The other portion of the estate called Nether Barnbarroch was sold to Robert Cairns, manufacturer, Glasgow. The farms were Nether Barnbarroch and Slater Hall. We find Robert Cairns in possession in 1799. In 1819, Loch House was owned by James Duff. Subsequently — Threshie, County Clerk, Dumfriesshire, became the owner by purchase. He afterwards purchased the farms of Craighbrex and Gibbs-house, portions of the Kipp estate. Whom he married is not known to us, but he died in 1837, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert Threshie. He married the eldest daughter of the late William Murray of Couland, Fifeshire, and died in 1860, without issue. His widow has the liferent, and on her decease will be suc-

ceeded by his niece, Jane Threshie, daughter of David Scott Threshie.

The estate is now composed of the farms of Upper Barnbarroch, Loch-house, Barnbarroch Mains, Woodhouse, Craighbrex, &c., some of which are small.

Craighbrex is probably in the Gaelic from craig, and breac, the grey craig. Barnbarroch we have dealt with at the commencement. The other names do not require notice.

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DRUMSTINSHALL.

Of this property, as with others in the parish, we have no means of learning anything about its early history. The earlier titles have gone amissing, or were destroyed. As usual, we have to descend to the seventeenth century. The first mention found is that, on the 30th March 1641, James, Comes of Annandaill, son of John, had retour. The next shows us that the Murrays had obtained possession. The first is a sasine in June 1666, in which it is mentioned that Marie Maxwell, relict of Edward Murray of Drum-schinchell, and now spouse to William Cairns of Kip, and John Murray, eldest son procreat betwixt her and the said Edward, had sasine of the land of Glensone. The next is that David, son and heir of David, Viscount Stormonth, had retour on the 7th October 1668. It is to be observed here that the Annandale and Stormont families were closely connected, James Murray, second Earl of Annandale, having become third Viscount Stormont on the death of the second Viscount without issue.\* The intermediate land we learn nothing of until we come to Edward Murray of Drumstinchell, who had sasine of the three merk land of the same on the 18th May 1726. We find no further mention of the Murrays.

The next owner was Patrick Cochran, merchant in London, son to John Cochran in Clonyards, who purchased the

\* See also Murrays of Cockpule, under Broughton, parish of Whithorn.

land in 1725, and had sasine of the three merk land of Drumstinchell, &c., on the 25th January 1753. Whom he married we do not trace, but his son—

Robert,

succeeded. He sold the property in 1824, to the late Robert Kirk of Craiglieran, &c., which is now composed of the farms of Houstard and Drumstinshall, and Banks. He married Jane Farish, and had issue—

Jane  
James } died young.  
Robert }

John-Ann-Farish. She married William Skinner, W.S., and had issue.  
See Corra, parish of Buittle. She died in 1866.

The lands are now in the possession of his widow, Mrs Jane Kirk.

The superior is Viscount Stormont, and the feu duty nominal.

The derivation of the name is stated to be from druum, a hill, and stinchell an old name for a certain species of deer. Also another definition, druum, a hill, and stanchell, an old Scotch word for a species of hawk. It may be so. We have not gone into the subject. Pont in his map spells it Drumstinchar.

We may state that in the parish of Dunscore, Dumfriesshire, there was a family of the name of Kirks or Kirk, who owned Sundaywell prior to 1647.

Their *Arms* were—"Gúles, a saltyre argent; on a chief of the second three cusheons, azure."

*Crest*—A Temple proper.

*Motto*—Votis et Conamine.

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#### CLONYARD.

We find no information about this land until the seventeenth century, from which it is evident that it formed a

portion of another property. The Murrays of Cockpool, Dumfriesshire, are the first mentioned, who, from being in favour at Court, got various grants of land, and thus David, the fifth son of Charles Murray of Cockpool, obtained a charter dated 30th June 1588. The general idea is that at this time the Lindsays were the owners. That they had been the owners is proved by the retour already so often quoted, dated 1st May 1628, when James, son of John Lindsay, had retour. This is the only notice of their occupation found by us, and we think referred to the past. We next find Robert M'Brair heir (pro avi) of Robert M'Brair of Netherwood, who had retour on the 24th March 1664.

Thomas Murray, LL.D., in his "Literary History of Galloway," mentions John MacBrair as one of the early Reformers who had to flee from Scotland in 1538, and became a minister of the English Protestant Church. Dr Murray states that he is described as a gentleman of Galloway, without any further particulars, which he regrets. Probably he was of the Netherwood family, but such land we do not trace in Galloway proper. It may be, or have been (that is the name), in Dumfriesshire. Some further information at page 358 is in support of this opinion.

We next learn that on the 7th October 1668, David, son and heir of David, Viscount Stormont, had retour. This is a Perthshire family, some account of which will be found under Mochrum, parish of Mochrum. Their holding, however, doubtless referred only to the superiority.

The next owners were the Youngs of Auchenskeoch, the first notice of whom is under date March 1669, when Janet Cutler, and Patrick Young of Auchinskeoch, her husband, as also John Young, their second son, had sasine of Clonyard, &c. We next find in May 1682, that George, Lord Livingstone, so well known as a persecutor at this time, and who did not fail to try and secure lands through forcing his occupation to the utmost, had sasine of the lands of Glenyard (Clonyard) with the manor place, thus showing that at one time the farm had some importance. We

have again, however, to come back to the Youngs, who either retained, in some way, or recovered possession, as was not unusual.

On the 6th July 1709, William Young of Auchinskeoch had sasine of the land of Clonyard, &c. There appears to have been a wadset at this time, James Henderson, merchant in Dumfries, and Margaret Lowdon, having sasine on the 21st September 1730, of the merk land of Clonyard, &c. Again on the 30th July 1734, Alexander Young, son and heir of the deceased William Young of Auchinskeoch, had sasine of the land of Clonyard, &c. The last notice of the Youngs, in connection with this farm, is that on the 22nd March 1750, Mary Herries, relict of the deceased Alexander Young of Auchinskeoch, had sasine of the land of Clonyard, &c. We next come to the ancestor, no doubt, of the present owner. His christian name is not given, but on the 6th June 1753, — Lowdon, now in Barclay, had sasine of the merk land of Clonyard, and the pendicle called Ironcraig, &c. In 1799, either the above or his son, named Thomas Lowdon, was owner of Cloak, at which time Clonyard formed one of the four farms comprising the property. In 1819, we find John Lowdon the proprietor of Clonyard only. The present owner is John Muir Lowdon.

Dr Murray in his "Literary History" mentions that on the front of the present house of Clonyard are to be seen the arms of the Muirheads cut on a large granite stone, and removed there from a residence of the Muirheads in the neighbourhood. We regret that he was not more minute. The Muirheads had no land in this parish. We suppose he refers to Logan, parish of Buittle, but the Muirheads possessed that land for a short time only.

There is another place called Clanyard or Clonyard, parish of Kirkmaiden, which we think is derived from the Norse word *klungr*, for brambles, rough land, crags or rocks. The land of Auchenskeoch, near to, was of this character, whence its name. For further particulars we have to refer to Clanyard, Kirkmaiden.

## KIPP.

So far as we can learn, this property belonged to the Cairns, but when they obtained possession we know not. The first we trace is Peter Cairns of Kipp. Whom he married we do not find, but so far as known, he had issue—

Archibald.

Hugh.

Isobell. She married John M'Cartney of Leaths, parish of Buittle.

Peter Cairns we find in possession on the 26th June 1585. When he died is not known, but he must have been succeeded soon after by his son Archibald. The latter died early, and without issue, as on the 31st July 1593 Hugh was served heir to his brother Archibald. On the 12th February 1605, we again find Hugh, son of Peter Cairns. Whom Hugh Cairns married (for we think he was) we do not find named. He was succeeded by William Cairns. We think he was the son of Hugh. He may, however, have been his grandson. In July 1665, William Cairns of Kipp had sasine. Whom he married is not named, but he had a son, David, who succeeded. On the 29th March 1687, William, son of David Cairns, had retour. The next in succession found by us is George Cairns of Kip, who had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Kip on the 8th January 1753. He was a very eccentric and well-known character in Galloway. He sold Kipp to Thomas Maxwell of Drum-park, parish of Irongray, and died about 1804. On the 25th January 1753, Thomas Maxwell, younger of Drum-park, acquired the property. The next owner found is Alexander Carson, who was in possession in 1778; and from him it passed to John Crosbie, who is stated to have purchased it from the Cairns, but this must be a mistake. It is said to have been much larger in extent than as it now exists. In the valuation roll of 1799, we find the name spelled Kip, and valued at £42, 10s. a year. This, we think, must have excluded the farms of Craighbrex and Gibbshouse, portions of the estate purchased by —

Threshie of Barnbarroch. It is not unlikely that Thomas Maxwell, already mentioned, also had a share. Of the Crosbies we have no information. In 1819 John Crosbie was still the owner. He appears to have been succeeded by Thomas M. Crosbie. Whom he married we do not know, but he had issue. We have no particulars.

The present owner is Charles E. Crosbie, Liverpool.

Crosby, or Crosbie, is a surname of ancient standing. We find Juone de Crossbj and Ricardo de Crossbj as witnesses to a charter in the reign of King William the Lion (1165 to 1214), and Ada de Crosseby in the reign of Alexander III. Our own belief is that they were of Norman descent, and came into Scotland with King David I. with the many others from England introduced by him. Lands bearing the name were in Cumberland, near to Carlisle; and also in Lancashire, near to the mouth of the Mersey, where Liverpool now stands. The name seems to be from the Norse.

As rendered by Jamieson, kip means a jutting point, a sharp-pointed hill. Kipp in Colvend is not precipitous, but is very rocky and rugged.

A stone axe-head 9 inches by 3, was found on this property a few years ago.

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#### AUCHENSHEEN, WEST AND EAST.

This is a farm of the history of which we learn but little. On the 22d April 1575, Robert Herries of Mabie, parish of Troqueer, had a charter of Auchensheen, and also of Auchenskeoch, &c. When it became detached we know not. On the 25th July 1721, Robert Herries, grandchild of John Herries of Auchenskeen, elder, had sasine of the two merk land of Auchenskeen. By the valuation roll of 1799, we find it shared by four owners—viz., Mrs Herries, Mrs Anderson, John Donaldson, and Robert Haliday. Each portion went by the name of the owner, as Herries'



Auchensheen, &c. In 1819 Robert Reid of Kirkennan owned a portion.

It is now divided into West and East farms.

West Auchensheen and Whidswalls are owned by John Aitken, and East Auchensheen by James Aitken.\*

The name we think is a corruption of the Gaelic achadh-ceann, the field or land at the head, &c.

#### AUCHENHILL, &c.

Of the farms of Auchenhill and Orchardknowes, we learn very little in regard to the early history. Our first information is in the seventeenth century, when the Lindsays appear as the owners. How long previously they held possession we do not know. It is more than probable that all the lands held by the Lindsays in this parish comprised one estate, and subsequently split up into small ownerships. This is the reason why so much difficulty is experienced in writing anything like a connected history of lands and their owners in the Stewartry. The first of the Lindsays found by us is John, and his son James succeeded him in the ownership, and had retour on the 1st May 1628. We trace nothing more until May 1681, when George, Lord Livingstone, had sasine of the land of Auchenhill, &c. For want of information, we are compelled to leave a century unnoticed. It is only through the valuation roll of 1799 we learn that in that year Auchenhill formed part of the land owned by Thomas Lowdon of Cloak and Orchardknowes, detached by Robert M'Briar. The next owner of Auchenhill was Robert Reid, who we find in possession in 1819, along with a portion of Auchensheen.

The present owner of Auchenhill and Orchardknowes is George Young. He is the eldest son of Alexander Young, Stewartry, by Marion, daughter of William Corson. He

\* This is not a Galloway name, but about A.D. 1613, the bishop of the district is found as Atkins, Aitkens, or Aiken.

was born in 1819, and married in 1847 Janet, daughter of George Graham Bell, and has issue. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1840, and Middle Temple, London, in 1869, he became a Queen's Counsel. At one time he was Sheriff of Inverness, and next of Haddington and Berwickshires. He was Solicitor-General of Scotland from 1862 to 1866, and M.P. for the Wigtoun Burghs from 1865 to 1873; became Lord Advocate of Scotland in 1869, a Privy Councillor in 1872, and raised to the Bench as a Lord of Session in Scotland in the latter year.

Auchenhill is from *achadh*, the Gaelic for land, a field, &c., and hill, the land at or on that hill.

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#### MEIKLE CLOAK.

The earliest we have traced of this farm shows us that the Murrays obtained possession. On the 30th March 1641, James, Comes of Annandail, son of John, had retour. We next find, on the 24th March 1664, that Robert \* M'Brair, heir (*pro avi*) of Robert M'Brair of Netherwood, had also retour. He was followed, on the 7th October 1668, by David, son and heir of David, Viscount Stormont. This, we presume, related to the superiority. Robert M'Brair was succeeded by Alexander, also of Netherwood, who no doubt was his son. On the 21st September 1730 he had sasine of the land of Meikle and Little Cloak, but under the same date David Williamson in Stransyde and John Lowdon in Park had also sasine of the same five merk land, and again the two last named on the 6th April 1739. These no doubt were wadsets.

David Williamson, we presume, obtained possession. Whom he married is not mentioned, but he and his daughter

\* In M'Dowall's "History of Dumfries" it is stated that the M'Braires were of Almagill, in Dumfriesshire, in the 15th century.

Nesbit gives the arms of the M'Braires as—*argent*, a fesse *gules*, between three stars in chief, and a lion rampant in base of second.

Elizabeth had sasine on the 21st February 1753. Thomas Lowdon, the son of John, we suppose, then became owner. He was in possession in 1799, and the farms then were Meikle and Little Cloak, Clonyard, and Auchenhill. It was next limited to Meikle Cloak, and the rent shared amongst five heirs-portioners,—viz., Elizabeth Thomson, wife of Robert Thomson, Edingham; Janet Craik, wife of William Craik in New Farm; Thomas, their son; Elizabeth Lowdon; and Jane Ritchie, wife of George Ritchie, Dalbeattie.

It has been purchased by the present owner of Fairgirth and added to that property.

We are inclined to think that Cloak is a corruption of the Gaelic word *cloth*, a stone, &c., either from the nature of the land, or an ancient stone, not now to be traced.

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LOCHHOUSESHANK.

This is a small farm owned by Agnes M'Duff.

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ERNSHEENIE.

A small farm owned by John Cumming-Sloan, a minor.

## PARISH OF CORSOCK.

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THIS has been erected into a *quoad sacra* or auxiliary parish within the last few years, absorbing portions from Parton, Balmaclellan, and Kirkpatrick-Durham parishes. The first minister under this new arrangement is the present incumbent, the Rev. George Sturrock. Under the original parishes to which the lands belonged the accounts of each will be found ; here we will confine ourselves to a list of the estates and farms.

### PARTON PARISH.

Glenlair, owned by James Clerk-Maxwell, the farms belonging to which are Glenlair, Nether Corsock, Hillside, Blackhills, and Little Mochrum.

Corsock, belonging to Mrs Dunlop, the farms with which are Merkland, Hallcroft, Shield, Howmuir Low, Arvie, Black Arvie, and Loch, Mairnhowl, Auchenvay, &c.

### BALMACLELLAN PARISH.

The following farms, which belong to the Corsock estate, —viz., Crogomains, Barmark, Crogomill, Caldow, Knocklearn, &c. ; also, Drumwhirn, belonging to James Murdoch.

### KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM PARISH.

The following farms belong to the Corsock estate, Mrs Dunlop :—

Lochenkit, Drumhumphrey, Auchenhay, Netherbar, Kirtle-  
bride, &c. ; also the farm of Glaisters, which belongs to  
W. M. Leny of Dalswinton ; Blackmark, to the Rev. William  
Carson, Girvan ; Westland, to John Mitchell ; Darngarroch  
and Slongabar, to William Richardson ; Mool or Muil to  
James M'Queen of Crofts.

## PARISH OF CROSSMICHAEL.

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THE name of this parish, Corse or Cross Michael, is derived from Saint Michael the patron Saint, to whom the church was dedicated. It is not certain whether the dedication was in honour of the Archangel to whom so many churches were dedicated after the founding of the famous Church of St Michael on Mount Garganno in Italy, which gave rise to the feast in the west ; a festival kept with much solemnity since the sixth century, in honour of St Michael and the other angels ; or to St Michael, a Saint of high standing in the Breviary of the Church of Rome, who flourished in the tenth century, as we learn from Butler ;\* or to the Irish Saint Malachy, Malachi, or Michael, who was born in the city of Ardmach, Ireland, and visited Scotland in the reign of King David I. Some particulars in regard to his visit will be found under Cruggleton, parish of Sorby. It cannot be too well known that King David I. supplanted the Irish-Scottish Church of Iona by the Church of Rome, which he introduced from England with the support of many Anglo-Normans, who obtained lands for their services.

From the name, some famous Cross might have been expected in the parish, but nothing of the kind is now to be found. It is stated that at the village of Crossmichael, there stood in ancient times a Cross dedicated to St Michall,

\* Lives of the Saints, by the Rev. Alban Butler.

around which a fair was held at Michaelmas. There is, however, no trace of it now.

When David I introduced so many foreigners, churchmen and laymen, into the district, it is mentioned that this parish extended from the river Urr to the Cree. It now only extends to the Dee on the west; and the length is four and a-half miles, by three and a-half broad. The distance between the Dee and the Urr is two miles. The superficial acreage is about 7696.

The church and lands were transferred in 1275 by Dergorville, one of the daughters of Alan, Lord of Galloway, and mother of John Baliol, to the Abbey of Sweetheart, and Simon, bishop of Galloway, granted a charter of the parish church of Crossmichael to the Monastery of Sweetheart (New Abbey), on the 21st September 1331. It thus remained with the monks of that abbey until after the Reformation, when it was annexed to the Crown in 1587. In 1642, Sir Robert Spottiswoode obtained the patronage. In 1689 it again reverted to the Crown, and was given to Lord Kenmure then in favour, with the superiority, &c., of the barony.

A new parish church was built at the village of Crossmichael on the east side of Lochdee in 1751. A manse was erected in 1744. Both have been subsequently enlarged.

Our ecclesiastical information in regard to the parish is much less than we expected to find. However, several objects of interest exist. On the high ground on the southwest side of Lochroan there are the remains of an ancient hill fort, and yet called in the statistical account the Auld Kirk of Lochroan. On the ordnance map, the latter is mentioned, and the fort shown. Probably the Auld Kirk (a chapel) has disappeared.

North of Culvennan farm house, near to Glenochar Bridge, there is a spot still called Abbey Yard, and is the supposed site of an Abbey. The foundations were traced many years ago. We have referred to it under Danevale. There are several moats. One is at Halferne, and further south another called Ernambrie. One at Gerranton, one

near Lochroan farm house, one at Crofts, and another at Dunjarg. Some of these are large. The one at Gerranton is not quite of the same form as the others.

The cairns in this parish are large, in some of which, as mentioned in the statistical account, stone coffins with human bones have been found. There are two near to Kilnotrie farm house, one on a hill which is 550 feet high. Carlochán Cairn is large and round. It is on Carlochán hill, which is 350 feet high. We have in the name the Norseman's cairn or hill, from Lochán or Lochlin the term usually applied in the old Irish to those rovers. There is another south of Glenroan farm house. In the statistical account thirteen large sepulchral cairns are mentioned. Some appear to have been opened, and, we fear, the stones afterwards made use of. Those specified are all we can trace. This may be called, comparatively, a flat parish. East of Kilnotrie farm house there is a hill 550 feet. Craig, on the east side of Lochroan, is 519 feet high, and north-east of the village one called Rhone hill is 375 feet; another, Erufillán, is of the same height.

The lochs are Erncrogo, Lochroan, with two small isles—on one sea gulls used to breed—Smaddy, and a small one at Culgruff. On the east boundary of the parish at Hopehead, near to East Gerranton, is the "Forge Tree."

The parish church is in the small village of Crossmichael, which stands on the banks of the Dee, nine miles south-south-west from New Galloway.

James Graham, tailor in this parish, was seized on the highway by Graham of Claverhouse or his men, and having no charge against him, they searched and found a Bible in his possession. He was at once made a prisoner, placed in irons at Dumfries, next taken to Edinburgh, where he was executed, because he declined to give an opinion concerning the obnoxious Declaration.

By the census of 1871 the population of this parish was 696 males and 796 females, making a total of 1492.

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## BARONY OF CROSSMICHAEL.

We learn nothing about the early history of this barony, but we have little doubt that it belonged to the Lords of Galloway, as it appears to have been transferred to the Abbey of Sweetheart in 1275, by Dergorville, daughter of Alan, and mother of John Baliol. Until 1587, it remained with the monks of Sweetheart, when by the annexation act it was annexed to the Crown. It was afterwards given to Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar in 1611, who was in favour at the court of that weak King James VI. Mr Patrick Swinton, minister at Crocemichael, had sasine in March 1666 of the lands then bearing the name, but we are inclined to think, limited in extent. We next find that on the 28th October 1700, the Rev. Alexander Sumtoun, minister at Barncastle, had sasine of the equal half of the kirk lands. On the 14th August 1714, George Home of Whitfield had sasine of the barony, &c. Then on the 4th January 1737, Robert Gordon of Kenmure had sasine; followed on the 2nd July 1754 by William Gordon of Drumrash, parish of Parton; and lastly, on the 10th March 1773 by Alexander Gordon of Culvennan, parish of Kirkcowan and Greenlaw in this parish. He married Grace, only daughter of Doctor James Dalrymple of Dunragit, parish of Glenluce. On the 13th November 1779, she made a renunciation in favour of her only brother, John Dalrymple of Dunragit, of an heritable bond and disposition in security of £1000 sterling, in so far as it could compete with two heritable bonds and disposition in favour of John Dalrymple, her brother, over the lands of Cross-michael, belonging to Alexander Gordon.

In 1799 the lands owned by Alexander Gordon were Upper and Nether Mains, and Erminnie; distinct from Greenlaw Park, which was then owned separately by Mrs Isobel Gordon. All this information, we are disposed to think relates to a very small portion of the ancient barony.

## GREENLAW.

We are in the same position in regard to this property as with the others in the parish, having no information about the ancient owners, excepting what we have given under the barony of Crossmichael, which probably included all. In 1611, Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, who, from being in favour at Court, obtained large grants of confiscated church lands, obtained a charter, and in consequence we find the Gordons of Lochinvar having sasine from the 20th October 1627 to the 20th September 1698. We have every reason to believe that the name of Greenlaw was given by the Gordons at this time, to this portion of the ancient barony so long held by the church, and that it was taken from Greenlaw, the county town of Berwickshire, close to the land of Gordon, from which the Gordons take their name, being the first land owned by them in Scotland. The early history of the Gordons will be found under Kenmure, parish of Kells.

The word law, as applied to land in Scotland has two meanings, and opposed to each other, in some cases being used for hills, &c., and in others for low situated land. The Greenlaw in Berwickshire is of the latter class, while, as a well known place, North Berwick Law, East Lothian, is a good example of the former. The first syllable, green, requires no comment.

In January 1636, we find that James Durhame had sasine of the land of Greinlaw; on the 1st November 1656, William Mitchelstone had sasine, and on the 3d, by James Mitchelstone, and John Scott and his spouse. Again, on the 23d June 1658, William Mitchelstone had sasine of the land and maynes. These were all wadsets.

The Gordons retained the lands. Robert, fourth Viscount Kenmure, retired to, and died at Greenlaw in 1663. On the 22d April 1673, Ladie Grissell Stewart, Lady Kenmure, had sasine in liferent of the Mains of Greenlaw, &c. She was the third wife of Alexander, fifth Viscount Kenmure. Her eldest son, John, succeeded to Greenlaw.

In 1682, Laigh Ernmenzie Parks belonged to Robert Inglis. In August 1684, Henry Ranken, merchant burghess, Edinburgh, had a wadset on the land, and had sasine of Monkmuir. John Gordon, already mentioned, retained possession. He married Nicolas, third daughter of Robert Stewart of Ravenstone, parish of Glasserton, who was the second son of James, second Earl of Galloway. She had sasine as John Gordon's wife on the 3d July 1717. They had issue, who died when very young. The land then reverted to the Kenmure family. When Robert Gordon, son of William, sixth Viscount Kenmure, who was beheaded, succeeded to the estate, he found the house at Greenlaw ruinous. He then commenced to build a new house, which was not finished when he died in 1741. Soon afterwards, the property was sold to William Gordon, born 1706, writer to the signet, son of Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun, parish of Dalry, by Marion, daughter of Alexander, fifth Viscount Kenmure. The house was then not finished. He had married, in 1740, Isabel, daughter of John M'Culloch of Barholm, parish of Kirkmabreck, and Jean Gordon, his wife, heiress of Culvennan, parish of Kirkcowan. In right of her mother, she was heiress of Culvennan. They had issue—

Alexander, born 1748, who succeeded.

David, born 1750, of Threave Grange, parish of Balmaghie, and Drumrash, parish of Parton; Ensign 67th Regiment, volunteered into the Russian service, and was killed in 1772.

Robert, born 1753, who succeeded to Threave Grange and Drumrash. He entered the Navy. Died 1831.

Marion, who married, 1775, William Kirkpatrick, merchant in Kirkcudbright, and of Raeberry, parish of Kirkcudbright. He died 1778. She married secondly, 1783, Alexander Herries-Maxwell of Munches. Died 1839. No issue.

Jean.

Isabel, married, 1779, James Balmain, Solicitor of Excise. Had issue, two sons and two daughters.

Wilhelmina.

On the 17th April 1767, William Gordon of Greenlaw had sasine in liferent, and Alexander, his eldest son, in fee, of the land and barony of Culvennan.

Alexander Gordon succeeded his father, and also his mother. He married, in 1769, Grace, only daughter of Dr John Dalrymple of Dunragit, parish of Old Luce, and had issue—

William.

James, born 1771.

David, born 1774, and died in 1829. He married, 1797, Agnes, eldest daughter of William Hyslop of Lochend, parish of Kirkgunzeon, and had issue—

William, born 1800.

Alexander, born 1802, civil engineer. Married Sarah, daughter of Alexander Cock, London.

James, born 1818, married Amelia, daughter of James Loudon, St Helena, and has issue, Helen-Charlotte.

Jean, married, 1845, the Rev. Wm. P. MacFarquhar.

Grace, married, 1828, Charles Potter of Earnsdale, Lancashire, and has issue.

Isabella, married, 1833, J. R. Clarke. Died in 1834—no issue.

Isabella.

In 1799 the farms were Greenlaw Park, Upper Mains, Nether Mains, and Erminnie.

Alexander Gordon of Greenlaw and Culvennan, was knighted in 1800. He died in 1830, aged eighty-three. He was succeeded by his second son, James Gordon. His elder brother, William, must have died when young. James married, in 1816, Janet, eldest daughter and co-heir of Johnstone Hannay of Balcary, parish of Rerwick. He died in 1843, when he was succeeded by his nephew William, the eldest son of his brother David. William Gordon married, in 1825, his cousin, Marion, daughter of John Hyslop of Lochend. She died in 1853. They had issue—

David Alexander, born 1828.

John Hyslop, born 1829. Married, in 1859, Margaret, daughter of William Napier. He died 19th October 1869.

James, born 1833.

Margaret, died 1835.

Agnes-Marion, married, in 1860, Benjamin Hardwick.

William Gordon of Greenlaw and Culvennan died in 1858, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, David-Alexander. He served in the Rifle Brigade in the Crimea, 1855-6, and in India, 1857-9. In 1855, he married Jane

Lawrie, only daughter of the late Adam Bell of Hillowton, and has issue—

William Ainslie, born 1855.

Allan David, born 1857.

Lochinvar Alexander Charles, born 1864.

Claude Augustus Rutherford, born 1867.

Grace-Marion.

Beatrice Isabella Hilda.

*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.

The farms now owned are called Culvennan (new name borrowed from the lands in Wigtonshire), Mains of Greenlaw, &c. ; Wheatcroft, Square Point, &c. ; Prestonley, Sandfield, and Quarry ; Knocknallan, Cairnleys, with Parks, &c. In 1819 Sandfield and Quarry belonged to John Napier of Mollance. The old tower or house of Greenlaw is in ruins.

Knocknallan seems to be from the Gaelic *cnoc-nall-an*, the hill on this side of the water. Prestonley and Cairnley are each in the suffix from the Anglo-Saxon word *læs*, for pasture, &c. Preston and Cairn are easily understood, being from priest and cairn.

This estate is at present for sale. It extends to 1070 acres. The upset price, £70,000, has not yet been obtained.

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#### LOCHHILL, ETC.

This is another group of farms belonging to a non-resident proprietor. As with other lands in this parish, there is reason to believe that they belonged to the Church. The farms are Lochhill, Mountaintop and Hopecroft, Erncrogo Mains. The first has its name from being near Erncrogo loch, and the latter name is probably derived from the Gaelic words *irionn-cragach*, meaning the rocky field.

We first find that Lochhill belonged to a branch of the

Browns of Carsluith, &c. Erncrogo seems to have formed a part of the barony of Crossmichael, created and granted by King James VI. to the Gordons of Lochinvar, under date 21st June 1621. Of the other two farms we find no mention. The first recorded notice found is that, on the 20th October 1627, John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had retour of Erncraig, and then his descendants in succession, as we have given elsewhere, to the 20th September 1698.

Of Lochhill the first we find is that, about 1662, — Brown of Lochhill was fined £360 for non-conformity to Prelacy. He had a daughter named Jean, who was his heir, and of whom more hereafter. The next mention found is that, in April 1665, John Stewart of Schambellie had sasine of Lochhill. Then, in September 1666, that Edward Fountane, son to William Fountane, servitour to the Queen's mother, had sasine of the nine pund land of Lochell. We find his name spelled, in sasine dated May 1668, as Fentoun. He appears to have married Jean Brown, already referred to, and it is more than probable that with her he obtained the land. The sasine dated June 1668 states that William Fentoun and Jean Brown, his spouse, were infeft in the lands of Lochill, &c. Under the same date their son Edward had also sasine, and again in October 1675.

Of Erncrogo we find in August 1669 that John Gaw, son to Robert Gaw of Ironcrogo, had sasine of the same. We also find him owner in 1682. We presume that John Gaw married Margaret Maxwell, as on the 25th October 1676 Margaret Maxwell, eldest lawful daughter to Thomas Maxwell of Beoch, had sasine in liferent of Ironcrogo. We learn nothing more until the 15th November 1749, when George Gordon of Ironcrogo, merchant in Dumfries, had sasine of three-fourths of Ironcrogo, &c. In the valuation roll of 1799 we only find the name of Erncrogo, which then belonged to the Rev. Dr David Lamont. He purchased the farm in 1788 from William Copeland of Collieston. He was the minister of Kirkpatrick-Durham parish from 1774 to 1832, and was moderator of the General Assembly in 1822. He preached before King George IV. when he

visited Scotland in that year. In 1846 it was acquired by the trustee under the settlement of Charles, Earl of Moray, and in 1862 passed to the present earl, who is also owner of the other farms.

As will be found in the list of the first earls of Scotland given in our "Historical Sketch," Vol. II., the Earldom of Moray is a title first granted by King Robert the Bruce to Thomas Randolph, the descendant of Dunegal of Strathnith. It subsequently was held by a Dunbar, then by an illegitimate son of James IV., next by an illegitimate son (the Regent Moray) of James V., whose eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married, in 1580, James Stuart, eldest son of James Stuart of Doune, created in 1581 as Lord Doune, and grandson of Sir James Stewart of Beith, who was the third son of Andrew, Lord Avandale\* (see Page 313, Vol. I). James Stuart, by his marriage with Elizabeth Stewart above-mentioned, obtained the Earldom of Moray in 1561-2. New creation in 1611. We will pass on to Francis, ninth earl, who succeeded his father Francis, eighth Earl of Moray. The ninth earl married, in 1795, Lucy, second daughter of General John Scott of Balcomie, Fifeshire, and had issue—

Francis.

John, born in 1797.

He married, secondly, in 1801, his first cousin, Margaret Jane, daughter of Sir Philip Ainslie, Knt. of Pilton, County of Edinburgh, by whom he had issue—

James, born 1804, captain 85th Light Infantry, died 1840.

Archibald George, born 1810, an officer in the army.

Charles, born 1814, an officer in 72d Highlanders. Died in 1847.

George, born in 1816.

Jane, married first, in 1832, to Sir John Archibald Stewart, Bart., who died in 1838; secondly, in 1839, to Captain Lonsdale Pounden, of Rosegrove, County Wexford.

Margaret Jane, died in 1863.

Anne Grace.

Louisa, died in 1864.

\* Andrew Stuart, who was created Lord Avandale by King James II., was the eldest of the seven illegitimate sons of Sir James Stewart, fourth son of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, who fled to Ireland after the execution of his father and brothers in 1425.

Francis succeeded his father as tenth earl, but having died unmarried in 1859, he was succeeded by his brother John as the eleventh earl, who was a captain in the army. He died unmarried in 1867, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Archibald George, as twelfth earl. He died unmarried in 1872, and was succeeded by his brother George, who is the present earl, and also unmarried.

*Arms*—Quarterly. 1st and 4th, or, a lion rampant within a double tressure, flory-counterflory, gu. surrounded with a bordure, compony, arg. and az.; 2d, or, a fesse, chequy, arg. and az. for Stewart of Doune; 3d, or, three cushions, two and one, of a lozenge form, within a double tressure, flory-counterflory, gu. for Randolph, Earl of Moray.

*Crest*—A pelican in her nest feeding her young, ppr.

*Supporters*—Two greyhounds, ppr.

*Motto*—Salus per Christum redemptorem.

We do not quite understand how the quarterings can be borne. The first and fourth are as connected with the royal house. We have given the outline of the descent.

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#### MOLLANCE.

The lands of Mollance no doubt belonged to the Church, and were given to the Browns, a branch of the Carsluith family. The Browns are well known as having been closely connected with Sweetheart or New Abbey. We have given as much as we can gather under Carsluith, &c.; but as with other ancient families in Galloway, what we have collected comes far short of our desire. In 1570 we find John Brown in possession of Mollance, but there must have been an earlier owner named John, who had married Helena, third daughter of John Gordon of Blacket, killed at the Battle of Pinkie, as this John was their son.

John of 1570 was succeeded by his son John, who, as heir to his father, had retour on the 23d September 1613



of the five-merk land of Mollans, in the barony of Cross-michael; of the five-merk land of Gerrentoun, in the ten-merk land of Lytil Dryburgh and Drumgorge, in the forty shilling church land of Corsmichell; and of the twenty-two shilling land of Cutanespik, with the mill and multures and mylne iyle of the same in the parish of Balmaghie. On the 23d May 1616 he had retour of the ten shilling and eleven penny land of the nine merk land in right of his grandmother, Helen Gordon, four-elevenths of the same land acquired of the other portioners, in all fifty-four shilling and seven penny land of the nine merk land and mill of Blacket.

The Gordons of Lochinvar appear to have obtained the superiority, most probably on the creation of the new barony of Crossmichael, on the 12th June 1621, as John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had retour on the 20th March 1628. Again, on the 23d July 1678, Patrick, bishop of Aberdeen, had retour of these superiorities, which were restored to the Gordons by the Revolution.

John Brown, who succeeded his father in 1613, appears to have had two sons\*—

John.

Robert.

In December 1640, we find John Brown in possession. The farms of Dunjarg and Blackerne, &c., then formed part of the original Mollance estate.

John Brown married Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas M'Culloch of Ardwall, parish of Anwoth, and widow of John Maxwell of Newlaw, parish of Rerwick. They had issue—

Samuel.

Grizzel, who married James Gordon of Campbelton, parish of Twynholm.

Agnes, who married — Kirkpatrick.

Elizabeth, who married — Crawford of Thieres.

There was a wadset in 1679. On the 2d June of that year, Thomas Lidderdale, of St Mary's Isle, had sasine of the five-merk land of Mollance.

\* War Committee Book.

John Brown continued in possession. He was succeeded by his son Samuel, who was the owner in 1704. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander, sixth Viscount Kenmure, and widow of William Maxwell of Newlaw, parish of Rerwick. They had issue, so far as known—

Samuel.

On the 2d October 1704, his father had sasine of the lands of Mollance, Fuffock, &c.; and again, on the 21st May 1710, of the land of Ironmantie. Robert Gaw in Lochdougans, who will also be found mentioned under Lochhill, &c., had sasine on the 25th March 1713, along with Elizabeth Muir, his wife, in liferent, and John, their son, in fie, of the land of Fuffock. On the 27th February 1714, Samuel Brown of Mollance had sasine of the Miln of Crossmichael, &c.

He married Margaret, eldest daughter of James M'Lellan of Aucblane, parish of Kelton. On the 3d November 1719, she had sasine as his spouse. She died in 1741. They had issue, an only daughter,

Henrietta.

She married Sir Thomas Maxwell, baronet, of Orchardtoun, parish of Rerwick, and both died in 1761, without issue.

The property was sold about 1785. We learn nothing more until 1799, when by the valuation roll we find William Copeland of Collieston in possession, who seems to have made advances, and acquired a good deal of land in the Stewartry.

The farms then were Mollance, Ernearity, Meikle Dryburgh, Little Dryburgh, Dunjarg, Gerrantown, Upper and Nether Clarebrand, miln and miln land of Crossmichael.

The next owner was John Napier. We find him in possession in 1813, and he may have been earlier, which is probable. He sold the property about 1838-9 to John Hall, a merchant in Liverpool. He married Charlotte, eldest daughter of William Parke, Anfield Lodge, Lancashire, also of Leaths, parish of Buittle, who made a con-

siderable fortune as a planter in Jamaica. John Hall and William Parke seem to have been joint owners. The latter had three daughters—

Charlotte, who married John Hall above mentioned.

Jane, who married Joseph Bowstead. (See Dunjarg.)

Emily, who married Henry Cookson Airey. (See Gerranton, &c.)

The lands were divided between John Hall and the three daughters of William Parke, the former retaining the residence and the principal portion, and his wife the farms of Dryburgh, &c., which see.

John Hall of Mollance had issue, five sons and three daughters, but their names we have not obtained. He died two or three years ago. Mrs Hall still survives. This portion of Mollance was sold in 1871 to John Lindsay Scott, of London.

The present residence was built about 1736, and is of good size. There are some good specimens of old timber to be seen.

Pont in his map spells Mollance, Mollens, and in the old writings it is found Mollans. It may be derived from the Gaelic word *maolan*, an eminence.

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#### DANEVALE, OR CROFTS.

This property, previously called Crofts, formed part of the barony of Crossmichael, which was created by King James VI. and first of England. It was granted in favour of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, and dated 21st June 1621. This, however, only relates to the seventeenth century. There can be no doubt that previously it belonged to the Church. We have no trace of the ancient owners. On the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John, had retour; but we also find, on the 25th February 1636, that William, son of Arthur Graham, had sasine of the ten merk land. This no doubt was a wadset,

as on the 1st May 1645, Robert Gordon, nephew of John, Viscount Kenmure, had retour of the same. There also appears to have been another wadset in August 1684, when Henry Ranken, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, had sasine of the lands of Brownhill, &c., which is one of the farms. On the 20th September 1698, John, son of Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, had retour of the ten merk land above mentioned. These retours, however, do not always prove possession; they may relate to the superiority, or taken to make out a claim. From the Gordons the land appears to have passed to Robert Inglis, who at that time held a good deal of land in the parish. We find him as owner of Crofts in 1682. The land afterwards passed to William Copeland of Colliston, Dumfriesshire, and was disposed by him in 1789 to Walter Sloan-Lawrie of Redcastle, parish of Urr, who, by disposition and deed of letter, dated 3d February 1798, conveyed it to himself and the lawful heirs of his body, whom failing, to Margaret, Elizabeth, and Jacobina Lawrie, sisters, equally, and to the last survivor of them. The property at this time, according to the valuation roll, comprised the farms of Crofts, &c., Airds, and Kirkland, &c. Elizabeth married James Donald, merchant in Greenock, and had an only son,

Robert.

He entered the army, and became a lieutenant-colonel. Whom he married we do not learn, but he had an only son,

James.

He succeeded his grandmother in her third, and also to the other two-thirds belonging to her sisters. In 1834, he executed a trust-disposition of his property in favour of John Sinclair, banker in Castle-Douglas, who as trustee, and with — Donald, conveyed it by sale to the father of the present owner in July 1835.

— Renny was of a Stirlingshire family. He became a writer to the signet, and held the office of Solicitor of Legacy Duties in Scotland for many years. He married in

1819, Margaret, second daughter of John Napier, for a time of Mollance, and had issue—

William John.

George Henry, served in the 92nd Highlanders, and died unmarried in 1859.

Elizabeth Agnes, married John M'Kerrell Burn, Edinburgh, and had issue.

Margaret Harriet, married Doctor Rutherford Russell, and had three daughters. She died in 1852.

William John succeeded on the death of his father in 1847. He married the same year, Julia Isabella, eldest daughter of Arthur John Robertson, formerly of Inshes, Inverness-shire (she died in September 1867), and has issue—

William.

Arthur Marten Robertson.

Charles Robert St John.

Edward Du Vernet.

Richard Chabert.

George Henry.

Marianne Pattinson, married on the 24th September 1872, John-Casson Gray, eldest son of Thomas R. Gray, late of King's Grange, parish of Urr.

Julia Isabella Robertson.

Charlotte Caroline Eliza.

Edith Maud.

On the 17th July 1873, William John Renny, married, secondly, Margaret Forbes, eldest daughter of John Angus, advocate, and town-clerk of Aberdeen.

The original name of Crofts is supposed to have been changed to Danevale in 1795, when the present residence was built. This may be so, but both in the valuation roll of 1799 and of 1819, we find the property called Crofts. Danevale is taken from the tradition that a great battle was fought here between the Danes and the Galwegians, in which the former were victorious. This is confirmed from the fact that Galloway was under the rule of the Norsemen for a considerable time in the eleventh century. For information on this subject we have to refer our readers to our "Historical Sketches," Volumes I. and II.

The farms are Crofts, Marchfield, Brownhill, Birkhill &c., Nethertown, DrumsKelly, &c., with Lochdow and other small holdings.

On Crofts there is a well-formed camp or moat, from the top of which a very fine view of the surrounding country is obtained. It is supposed to be Danish. We have not seen it.

At Glenlochar, as handed down by tradition, stood an Abbey, dedicated to Saint Michael, which is believed to have been the first church in the parish. The suffix of this name may be from the Norse *lœkr*, a burn, with the Gaelic *gleann* for a valley, &c., as the prefix.

DrumsKelly is a compound Gaelic and Norse word. The first from *druim*, a ridge, and the latter from *skil*, which we find used as *skil-merki*, a landmark. Lochdow is Gaelic from *loch* and *dubh*, the black loch. Lochsmaddy is given by Robertson as being in Gaelic *lochmadaidh*, the loch of the wolf; but it may be from *madh*, now spelled *magh*, for a plain, a battle field, giving the loch at the battle field, thus corroborating the tradition already referred to.

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#### BLAIRINNIE.

The farms of Blairinnie, Glenroan, and Lochroan, are now one property. Of the early owners we know no more than of the other lands in this parish, which as stated under a short account of the barony, are believed to have belonged, principally, to the Church. We have mentioned elsewhere that to a new barony of Crossmichael having been created by King James VI. out of the confiscated church property, and granted to the Gordons of Lochinvar, the destitute position of the parish of all trace of those who went before them, must be ascribed. The first notice found by us is dated 12th June 1585, when John Corrie, younger of Blairannan (Blairinnie), was witness to a wadset. (See Culgruff.) Then on the 25th January 1608, Archibald of

Cowhill, Dumfriesshire, son of Robert Maxwell of Dunwoddie, had retour. He was succeeded by his second son, Thomas Maxwell, who again was followed by William, his third son, and had sasine of Blairinnie on the 26th April 1692. He was afterwards of Glenarin. Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Maxwell of Crofts, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, and brother to William above mentioned, had sasine on the 29th January 1694. After this we come to the oft repeated retours of the Gordons, under their charter from King James VI. no doubt, viz., 20th October 1627 to the 20th September 1698. In 1682, David Arnot of Barcaple was the owner. We also find that on the 6th September 1705, William Craik of Duchra, parish of Balmaghie, had sasine of the land of Glengappock (Glenroan), &c. He was succeeded by his second son William, who had sasine on the 25th April 1720. We learn nothing further from the registers, but Blairinnie, we believe, was next owned by William M. Porter.

In the valuation roll of 1799 the farm of Blairinnie was then owned by James Hannay, sixth son of Robert Hannay, a merchant in Glasgow. The farm of Glengappock then belonged to James Frazer of Bar, but we know nothing of his history. Robert Hannay, already mentioned, married in 1746, Jean, daughter of Alexander Maxwell of Balmangan, parish of Rerwick, and his son James was the owner in 1819. He married in 1788, Marion, daughter of — Shaw, and had issue,

Robert, advocate.

David, who married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain William Affleck, and had issue,

James, who served as a Midshipman in the Navy, and was afterwards of high literary repute. In 1868 he was appointed Consul at Barcelona, Spain. He was twice married. Both his wives predeceased him, and he had issue by the first. He died at Barcelona in January 1873.

Robert-Cutlar-Ferguson.

James, of Ballylough, Ireland, late Captain 8th Foot, who married — Maenaghtan, and had issue.

John, writer to the signet, born in 1798, married in 1824, Eliza Sproat,

daughter of — Kennedy, Kirkeudbright, and had issue, of whom survives, John, now of Beoch, &c., parish of Irongray.

Walter.

The land was next sold to James Andrew, Enniscorthy, County Wexford, Ireland, who again recently sold the farms to Francis Maxwell of Gribton, Dumfriesshire. He married in 1865, Isabella Gertrude (who died in 1866), daughter of Mark Hathorn Sprot-Stewart, of Southwick, parish of Colvend, and had issue—

Ethel Marguerite.

Secondly, to Adelaide Louisa, daughter of Admiral James Hay of Belton, Haddingtonshire, and has issue—

Francis.

James Hay.

Mary Hay.

Adelaide Louisa.

Annie.

The name Blairinnie seems to be Gaelic, the first syllable being blàr or blàir, meaning a plain, a field, &c., and innis, which is sometimes applied to land inland, although properly an island. Or it may be a corruption of blàran, a little plain. Roan may also be from the Gaelic raon, a plain, &c., or upland field or plain. The farm is called Lochroan, from the loch. This loch, it is stated, has no burns running into it, and yet two streams running out, showing that strong springs must exist. There is also a moat at Glenroan of considerable height, and on a cliff overhanging the loch, there are the remains of an ancient fort.

A perforated curiously variegated stone, with unintelligible marks on it, as used in Galloway to counteract the effects of witchcraft, was turned up on the land in the time of Mr Hannay.

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## AUCHENDOLLY.

We learn nothing of the ancient owners, which is to be expected, as being farms they are seldom mentioned, when the estate to which they belong bears another name, and more particularly in this case, as there can be no doubt that the Church was in possession. The Gordons of Lochinvar are the first we find, and as so often repeated, will be found from the 20th October 1627, to the 20th September 1698. We next come to a sasine in April 1629, when Robert Maxwell and his spouse were infeft in the land of Balgreddane, which Pont spells Bargerran, in his map.

Auchendolly and Trowdale descended to a branch of the Earlstoun family, but beyond this we learn no particulars, further than that in 1682, James Gordon was the owner. On the 4th November 1692, James Gordon of Auchendollie had principal sasine of the land of Auchendolly, &c. Whom he married is not mentioned, but he had a son, Robert, who succeeded. On the 8th May 1717, Robert Gordon, now of Auchendolly, &c., son and heir of the deceased James Gordon of Auchendolly, had sasine of the five-merk land of Trowdale, &c.

On the 3d August 1753, Alexander Gordon, chirurgion, in Dumfries, eldest lawful son of Robert Gordon of Auchendolly, and Mary Gordon, his spouse, had sasine of the five-merk land of Auchendolly, and five-merk land of Trowdale. Alexander appears to have had issue—

William,

so far as known. He succeeded, and in 1799 we find him in possession. The farms were then Auchendolly, Trowdale, Kilnotrie and Balgerran, Upper Earneambrie, Eruefillan and Mosside. He was succeeded by Robert Gordon, who, we presume, was his son. We find him owner in 1819, and described of Hill Street, Berkeley Square, London. From him it passed to J. Watson. In 1869, Archibald Hume purchased the land, and is the present owner. He is son of the late Archibald Hume, Spital-side, by Anne,

daughter of Samuel Watson, Ayr. He was born in 1843, and married, in 1865, Agnes, daughter of John Walker, late of Miteside, Cumberland, and has issue—

Archibald, born in 1866, and others.

The farms of Largnean and Chapelerne were added in 1873 by purchase. The farms now comprising the property are Auchendolly, Largnean, Chapelerne, Trowdale and Balgerran, &c.

The prefix of the name of this property is from the Gaelic achadh, a field; and the suffix may be from the Norse, *deilir*, meaning dalesmen. Again, Trowdale is probably a corruption of the Norse words *traust*, for shelter, and *dael*, a little dale. Balgerran is spelled *Bargerran* by Pont. If *bal* is the proper prefix, it may be from the Norse *bœli*, a farm, and *geiri*, a gore of land. If *bar*, it will be a gore of land at the hill. The derivations of Largnean and Chapelerne are given separately under the first name.

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#### LARGNEAN.

We have no information as regards the ancient owners, and the property of which this one may have originally formed a part. No doubt, the history is identical with the barony. The name may be a compound of the Gaelic words *learg*, a green slope or little eminence, and *nain*, the ash tree. In regard to the *erne* of Chapelerne, it may be taken from the Norse, meaning iron. It is also given by Jamieson with the same meaning. We think, however, that the correct derivation may be from the Gaelic *irionn*, a field, land, &c., giving the chapel in the field, &c.

The first mention found in connection with it, is that the farm of Chapelerne belonged to the Gordons in the seventeenth century, Robert, son of Robert Gordon of Glen, having had *retour* on the 5th November 1604, which makes

us believe that the property was a portion of the confiscated church lands. Afterwards it and Largnean formed a portion of the new barony of Crossmichael, created and given to the Gordons of Lochinvar, on the 21st June 1621. From 1627 to 1698, we have the usual retours on the succession of their descendants. This only referred to the superiority. In June 1637 John Red (Reid) had sasine of Chapelerne.

By the valuation roll of 1682, Adam Brown was the owner of Largnean, and Robert Inglis of Chapelerne. Again, on the 14th April 1691, William Copeland of Collieston had principal sasine of the five-merk land of Largnean. It is stated to have formed part of the Mollance property. On the 13th June 1739, Alexander Copeland of Collieston had sasine of the ten-merk land of Chapelerne, &c.

In the valuation roll of 1799, Major Andrew Wight is mentioned as the owner of Chapelerne; and John Fead of Largnean—probably an ancestor of the Faeds, now so distinguished as artists. His ownership may, however, only have been some accommodation, as he was in possession for a very short time. On the 10th September of the same year, Major Andrew Wight of Girthhead had sasine of the land of Largnean, on disposition by John Faed. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, or colonel, and is stated to have been one of the Wights of Ormiston, near Edinburgh. Whom he married we are not informed. He died in 1806, and was succeeded by his son, the Reverend Henry Wight, who died at Homberg in 1861. His son, the Reverend Ninian Wight, succeeded to Largnean and Chapelerne. In 1873 they were purchased by Archibald Hume of Auchendolly.

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MEIKLE ERNAMBRIE, ETC.

We have very little information to give about the three

farms, Meikle Ernambrie, Kilnotrie, and Redcroft, which no doubt at one time belonged to the Church. They appear to have belonged to the Gordons of Lochinvar in the seventeenth century, and must have been included in the new barony of Crossmichael, created in 1621 out of the confiscated church lands. Both the Gordons and Maxwells obtained lands right and left when in favour with the authorities, and a great deal of the history of the owners of lands prior to the seventeenth century, which is wanting, may be attributed to their aggressive proceedings.

From the 20th October 1627 to the 20th September 1698, which we are now tired of quoting, we find the Gordons of Lochinvar in possession, most probably for most of the time only as the superiors, as these outlaying lands were generally bestowed on younger sons.

In March 1666, Robert Gordon was of Kilnotrie, and his spouse, Elspeth Clingorn (Cleghorn) had sasine of the same on that date. In 1682, we find William Gordon of Kilnotrie. We trace nothing more until we come to 1799, when Ernambrie and Kilnotrie were part of the Auchendolly property, and owned by William Gordon. The farms of Meikle Ernambrie, Kilnotrie, and Redcroft were purchased by the late George Guthrie, Replad, Stranraer. He died in 1868, and was succeeded by his son George.

Again sold in March 1874 to A. W. M. Clark-Kennedy of Knockgray, parish of Carsphairn, for £23,000. The extent is 577 acres.

We can make nothing of Ernambrie, unless it is from the Gaelic eornachbrie, the rising ground abounding with barley.

Kilnotrie is probably from the Gaelic coille, a wood, and otrra, the plural of otr, the Norse for otters.

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LITTLE ERNAMBRIE, &c.

We have again a group of farms with the usual difficulty

of learning about the ancient owners. They are Little Ernambrie, Halferne, Newlands, Garvock Hill, Southend, and Clarebrand, &c. We are inclined to think that all were in the barony of Crossmichael, created by and granted by King James VI. to the Gordons of Lochinvar, and therefore a portion of the church lands confiscated and annexed to the Crown in 1587. On the 20th October 1627, John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had retour of Irnealmerie, Irnefillane, and Clairbrand. The last of these is the only really distinguishable name. To the 20th September 1698, as with other lands in the parish, his descendants had retour.

In 1682, Robert Inglis owned Clarebrand. From him it passed to James Wilson. On the 28th February 1716, Elizabeth Janet, Marie, and Grizell Wilson, daughters of the late James Wilson, had sasine of the two merk land of Clarbrand as his heirs; also to James Charters, now of Clarbrand, and the children betwixt him and Elizabeth Wilson. It would thus appear that James Charters married Elizabeth Wilson, and succeeded to the farm.

We next learn that, on the 26th March 1795, Edward Maxwell, eldest lawful son of the deceased Robert Maxwell, late of Cargen, had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Newlands and others, on charter from the Crown. Then, on the 28th May 1798, there was resignation and renunciation by Alexander Copland, surgeon in Dumfries, to William Copeland of Collieston, of the land of Over Clarebrand. Again, on the 15th June 1798, Dr Andrew Bell of Edinburgh had sasine of the land of Halferne or Upper Chapelerne and others; and on the 19th following, Major Andrew Wight of Girthhead had sasine of the land of Chapellerne and others on disposition, with consent of Dr Andrew Bell.

In 1799, Nether Ernambrie belonged to Dr Andrew Bell; Halferne or Upper Chapelerne to Major Andrew Wight; and Clarebrand to William Copeland of Collieston. Subsequently all the land was purchased by the trustees of the Rev. Dr Andrew Bell, a native of St

Andrews, who had served in the East India Company's service at Madras, made a fortune, and with other lands purchased in Fifeshire, this portion was allotted to the Cupar Madras Academy. He was one of the prebendaries of Westminster, and the founder of the Madras system of tuition. He died in Cheltenham in 1832. He was the founder of the Madras College at St Andrews, for which he left £50,000.

On the hill of Halferne there is a fine specimen of a British fort, and on the same farm was found, near the large moat, about thirty years ago, a very fine Druidical amulet. The form is circular, and about an inch in diameter. It is of a pale glassy substance, having a narrow stripe of yellow in a waving form. These charms were much prized as cures for almost every disease, and preventatives of evil.

What we can gather about the derivation of Ernambrie will be found under Meikle Ernambrie. Halferne appears to be from the Norse words hallr, a slope, hill, &c., and fjarran or fjern, far off, which in Anglo-Saxon is found as feorran, and in old English ferne. Garvock may be from the Gaelic or Cymric gar, nigh, near, &c.; and the Norse vök, a hole. Clarebrand seems to us to be a corruption of the Gaelic clearg, for bright, &c.; and brân, a mountain stream. There is a small one which passes through Fordhouse farm, &c., to the Water of Urr.

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#### ERNESPIE.

As already stated under other lands in this parish, we have no information specially referring to the ancient owners of this land, which is easily understood, as no doubt it formed a portion of the confiscated church property. Afterwards it was part of the barony of Crossmichael, created by King James VI., and granted to the Gordons of Lochinvar. The date is 21st June 1621. On the 20th

October 1627, John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had retour of Erinsbie; and his successors in 1635 and 1645 had the same. In May 1677, Alexander Gordon, fiar of Earlestoun, had sasine of the five merk land of Earnsbie. In the valuation roll of 1682, Viscount Kenmure is mentioned as the owner. We find nothing more until the 9th September 1733, when Jean Craik, spouse to John Stewart of Castlemilk, had sasine of the land of Irnespie, &c.; and on the 21st following, Archibald Gordon, Collector of Excise at Dumfries, had also sasine. Again, on the 6th July 1769, William Stewart of Castlestewart had sasine of Irnespie and other lands. From the mere registration, the outs and ins of such sasines cannot be made out. We have learned nothing more until we come to 1799, when by the valuation roll we find Peter Lawrie the owner. Whom he married we do not find mentioned, but he had a family, and his eldest daughter,

Anne,

married in 1817 John Mackie of Bargally, parish of Minnigaff, M.P. for the Stewartry. The history of his family is given there. His son, James Mackie of Bargally, M.P. for the Stewartry, succeeded to Ernespie, and died there suddenly in 1867. He is succeeded by his eldest son John.

We have had no means of tracing the name of this property prior to 1627. It is then spelled Erinsbie, and it is not shown as Ernespie until 1733. This, however, may have been the ancient style revived. The name in either form seems to be Norse. As Worsaae tells us, the termination *bie* or *by* is a sure guide in the names of places, that a Norse settlement had there existed. It is an abbreviation of *bui*, a dweller, an inhabitant. If *espie* is the proper termination, we find *espi-hóll* in Norse used for local names, and also means a farm. *Ern* is from *járn*, also *earn*, the Norse for iron; or it may be here from the Gaelic word *irionn*, for land, &c.

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## DRYBURGH, ETC.

We have to repeat the same want of information about the farms of Dryburgh, Ernanity, and Barnhill, as already mentioned in regard to most of the lands in this parish, which arises from the ancient estate, which belonged to the Church, having been broken up, and subsequently obtained by others. The first notice found by us is dated 23d September 1613, when John Brown of Mollance had retour in the ten-merk lands of Lytil Dryburgh and Drumgorge. The Gordons of Lochinvar, having obtained the new barony created in 1621, of the confiscated church lands, again appear from the 20th October 1627 to the 20th September 1698, but no doubt in connection with the superiority. On the 10th August 1643, James of Innerwick, heir and brother of William Maxwell of Kirkhouse, had retour of Arnennadie, which we presume is meant for Ernanity. Then, in November 1665, Archibald Stewart of Kilgriff had sasine of the land of Meikle Dryburgh, as also his spouse, Elizabeth M'Lean, in Meikle Dryburgh and Dunfarge. There appears to have been a wadset on the first-named farm at this time, Moris Trent, merchant in Leith, having had sasine in July 1668. Again, on the 15th May 1676, John Irving, merchant burgess of Dumfries, had principal sasine of the two and a-half merk land of Irnanity. In 1682, Robert Inglis appears to have owned half of Dryburgh, and Lord Dirltoun the farm of Ernanity. Of Barnhill we learn nothing, and most likely it was one of the fanciful new names given by new proprietors, so puzzling in a history of this kind, where no special records have been kept. We can gather no more information until 1799, when the farms of Meikle and Little Dryburgh and Ernanity formed part of the Mollance estate owned by William Copeland of Collieston, and which passed from him to John Napier, who owned that estate until 1828.

As will be found under Mollance, John Hall of Mollance and William Parke had a joint interest in that estate, and



Charlotte, the eldest daughter of the latter, having married John Hall, had as her share the farms of Dryburgh, Ernanity, and Barnhill. She still survives. For further particulars see Mollance, to which property the farm of Dryburgh belongs, the owner being John S. Scott. Ernanity is now absorbed, and does not appear separately.

Dryburgh in the prefix seems to be Cymric, and may be used as *dir* in that language, as extremely, &c. The suffix burgh is from the Norse and Gaelic word *borg*, a castle, tower, a village, &c. As for Ernanity, we can only suppose that it may be from the Gaelic words *eornach-tul*, the hillock abounding with barley. Or it may be from the Cymric words *erwain*, the meadow-sweet, and *tre*, resort, &c.

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#### AIRDS.

The farms (five merk land) of Upper and Nether Aird (the Gaelic for a hill or upland) we learn nothing of until we come to A.D. 1589, when Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig had possession, along with the five merk land of Auchendolly, which is evidence that the lands pertained to the Church previously. They do not appear to have been included in the new barony of Crossmichael, created 21st June 1621, and obtained by the Gordons of Kenmure. On the 17th October 1615, William, son of Lord James Douglas of Drumlanrig, had retour. As usual a wadset appears, dated August 1684, when Henry Ranken (see Knockgray, parish of Carsphairn), merchant burghess of Edinburgh, had sasine. In 1682 William Gordon was the owner.

Again we find mention of the Drumlanrig family, James, Duke, son of William, Duke of Queensberry, having had retour on the 22d October 1695. The Gordons were the next owners. William Gordon was succeeded by Robert Gordon, who probably was his son. Whom the latter married is not mentioned, but he had four daughters, who succeeded him as co-heiresses. They were —

Elizabeth, who was twice married, first to Hugh Cairns of Lochhill, and had issue—

John, and others, whose names we have not got.

Secondly to Alexander M'Ghie of Airies, parish of Kells.

Anne.

Marie, who married William Charteris in Airds.

Nicolas, who married John Colland, younger of Brockloch.

On the 22d July 1715 they had sasine as heirs of their father Robert Gordon of Airds, deceased. Under the same date Alexander M'Ghie of Airie, and William Charteris, had sasine of their wives shares.

We next find that on the 29th September 1724 John Cairns, eldest lawful son to the deceased Hugh Cairns of Lochhill and Elizabeth Gordon, one of the four heirs-portioners of the deceased Robert Gordon of Airds, now spouse to Alexander M'Ghie of Airie, had sasine of her just and equal half of the fifth part and portion of the five merk land of Airds, &c. Also Nicolas Gordon, youngest daughter, spouse to John Colland, younger of Brockloch, of her fourth part of the same. Also John M'Culloch of Barholm had sasine on the 22d November 1727 of the five merk land of Airds, &c. We now come to the Lawries, whose descendant is in possession. The first notice of them is that the Rev. Walter Laurie of Redcastle, parish of Urr, had sasine of the land on the 15th September 1733. The next, that on the 11th August 1762 Mrs Margaret Laurie, daughter of the deceased Rev. Andrew Laurie, minister at Dalrymple, Ayrshire, and spouse of Andrew Laurie of Redcastle, had sasine. In 1799 Walter Sloan Laurie of Redcastle was owner. The farms then were Airds, Crofts, and Kirkland. Crofts is now Danevale, which see. The late owner was Walter B. Laurie of Woodhall, parish of Balmaghie, who sold the land to Samuel Moffat in April 1877 for £8,500.

In Airds, as mentioned at the commencement, we have the Gaelic for a hill or upland.

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DUNJARG.

After the confiscation of the lands owned by the Church, to which all in the barony of Crossmichael belonged, we

have been informed that Dunjarg and Blackerne were possessed by the Browns of Mollance, forming part of that property. The first notice we find is dated 25th January 1608, when Archibald of Cowhill (Dumfriesshire), son of Robert Maxwell of Dunwoddie, had retour of Blakerne. The Gordons of Lochinvar must, however, as already stated, have obtained the superiority of this and other church lands, when the new barony of Crossmichael was created in 1621, as from the 20th October 1627 to the usual 20th September 1698, we have retours of descendants in succession. In regard to actual possession or wadsets, in July 1668 Moris Trent, merchant in Leith, had sasine of the land of Drumjarg, &c. Blackerne was retained by the Maxwells. We have not the regular succession, but on the 19th November 1673 Dougald Maxwell of Cowhill had principal sasine of Blackerne. Subsequently there were wadsets. In the valuation roll of 1642-82 we find George Gordon the owner of Dunjarg. On the 4th June 1708 John Crosbie, late baillie of Dumfries, had sasine of the lands of Blackeyarn. Then, on the 7th December 1739, William Murray, merchant in Dumfries, had sasine of the same five merk land. On the 3d June 1751 Dougald Maxwell of Cowhill had again sasine, but it was evidently on parting with the farm to Alexander Copeland of Collieston, who had sasine on the same day in liferent, and William, his eldest son, in fie. It appears, however, to have been again sold, as we find in the valuation roll of 1799 that John M'Murdo was then the owner. Dunjarg, which in 1682 belonged to George Gordon, at the same period (1799) formed part of the Mollance estate owned by William Copeland of Collieston, and was sold as such to John Napier, who owned Mollance for a short time. We find him in possession in 1819 and 1828. Blackerne passed to David M'Culloch of Torhousekie, parish of Wigtoun, who was the owner in 1819.

The next proprietor was William Parke, an account of whom will be found under Mollance. His second daughter Jane, who married Joseph Bowstead, residing in Gloucester-

shire, a barrister-at-law (who never practised) and a Government inspector of schools. They have issue, one son and three daughters. Their names we have not obtained.

Dunjarg is from the Norse bjarg, meaning rocks, &c., with the Gaelic prefix dun, a fort, a hill, &c., of which there are both. The hill is 225 feet high, with a moat at it.

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#### GERRANTOUN AND FORDHOUSE.

Beyond the ancient barony belonging to the Church and the new creation of the barony of Crossmichael when given to the Gordons of Lochinvar, we trace nothing until the 17th century, when John Brown of Mollance had retour of Gerrentoun with other lands on the 23d September 1613. Between 1627 and 1698 there are the usual retours to the Lochinvar family, which, as we have stated elsewhere, referred in many instances to the superiority only. Beyond this we find little or nothing from the public records.

In July 1668, Thomas Lidderdale of Gerrantoune had sasine, and again on the 2nd June 1679, styled of St Mary's Isle, he had principal sasine of the five merk land of Gerantoune. For an account of this family we refer to St Mary's Isle, parish of Kirkcudbright. In the valuation roll of 1799, Gerrantoun was then part of the estate of Mollance, owned by William Copeland of Collieston, and so continued when sold to John Napier. He again sold the land to John Hall and William Park, an account of which will be found under Mollance. Emily, third daughter to William Parke, succeeded to this portion. She married Henry-Cookson Airey, who resided at Bath, and died there about five years ago, leaving issue, three sons and three daughters, whose names we have not obtained.

Gerrantoun seems to be a corruption of the Gaelic garan, a copse, a forest, &c., and the Norse tun for a farm, &c.

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## CULGRUFF.

We are without much information about this farm. In early times it no doubt formed a part of the barony. On the 12th June 1585, Richard Stewart of Culgruff borrowed £100 from Andrew Kirk, miller in Crossmichael, and bound himself to infest him in ane merk land of his five merk lands of Culgruff. The witnesses were, Son Martin in Airds of Crossmichael; John Martin, vicar of Gelston; Thomas M'Clin, vicar of Crossmichael; Robert M'Naight, in Nether Borland of Parton; John Corrie, younger of Blairannan (Blairinne?) The Gordons of Lochinvar appear to have had the superiority, as with the other lands in the parish, no doubt under the new barony of Crossmichael, created in 1621. From the 20th October 1627 to the 1st May 1645, they had retour of the farm then called Culgrais, with many others.

We next find that on the 1st June 1664, James Kennan, bailie of Dumfries, had sasine of an annual rent furth of Kilgrust, &c., and on the same date Archibald Stewart of Pentalloch, parish of Penninghame, had sasine of the same land. After this, on the 28th January 1720, Thomas Maxwell of Cuill, parish of Buittle, had sasine of the land of Culgruff, &c. Then in 1773, John Clark was the owner. Whom he married we do not know. He appears to have had issue, an only child—

Marion.

She married David Milligan of Dalscairth, parish of Troqueer. She succeeded her father, and was in possession in 1799, and also of the Temple land in connection with it. She appears to have had no issue. She gave the farm of Culgruff to Robert Clark, the only surviving son of the deceased James Clark, surgeon in Kirkcudbright. Probably he was her cousin. On the 19th March 1800, he had sasine of the five merk land of Culgruff and others, on disposition by Mrs Marion Clark *alias* Miligan.

James Clark would appear to have married, and had a daughter, as we learn that George Ross of Balsarroch, parish of Kirkcolm, married Miss Clark, and her eldest son succeeded. They had issue—

Andrew Clark.

George, who married F. Ross, and had issue,

Francis.

George.

James, R.N., who married Anne Coulman, Whityatt Hall, Yorkshire, and had issue.

Isabella, who married — Sperrie, and had issue.

Christian.

In 1819 we find Andrew Clark-Ross in possession. He was drowned, and unmarried.

With the small farms of Crossgates and Craigenally, it is now owned by James Lawson, merchant, Blackburn, Lancashire.

The only derivation which we can make out is the Gaelic word *cul* for backlying, &c., and the Cymric *gre*, a flock or herd, or the Anglo-Saxon *gyr*, a marsh, &c.

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#### HILLOWTON.

Of the ancient owners we know nothing beyond the fact that the ancient barony belonged to the Church, and that this farm no doubt formed part. The first notice is a registered agreement dated 2nd January 1587, in which Euphean Gordoun, daughter and one of the heirs portioners of John Gordon of Blacket, and Archibald Hillow of Hillowton, her spouse, are mentioned.\* Of the family of Hillow, beyond what is now given, we know nothing, but there can be no doubt that from them the name was given. It is more than probable that after this, it formed part of the barony of Crossmichael, created by King James VI., and granted to the Gordons of Lochinvar, 21st June 1621. On

\* War Committee Book.

the 20th October 1627, we find that John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had retour, and in succession to the 20th September 1698, when John, son of Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, had the same. This, however, must have related to the superiority, as in the valuation roll of 1642-82, we find Robert Inglis mentioned as the owner. He also owned Crofts.

We learn little more about it. From the Gordons (there may have been an intermediate owner) it passed to William Copeland of Collieston, and from him to John Pew. We find the latter as the owner in the valuation roll of 1799. Who he was is not mentioned, but probably the name should be Pugh, a Welsh surname. In 1819 part of Hillowton was owned by Alexander Lawrie Pew. The lands were sold in 1822 to Allan Bell. The house was then called Mavis Bank. Whom Allan Bell married we are not told, but he had issue, an only child—

Jane-Lawrie.

She married in 1855, David A. Gordon of Culvennan and Greenlaw, which see.

Mrs Jane Lawrie-Gordon, succeeded to Hillowton on the death of her father.

The land owned is Hillowton, and the small farm of Allantoun, &c.

The derivation of Hillowton may be from the Norse hallr, or Anglo-Saxon hild, a slope, declivity, or side of a hill, and tun, in the first language, for a farm, &c., but it is more probable, as already mentioned, to have been given from the surname of the first owners found.

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#### ERMENZIE.

Of this farm we learn little. From the first notice found, it appears to have belonged to the Maclellans, but only from the seventeenth century. On the 29th March 1646, Robert,

son of William Maclellan of Barscobe, had retour. In 1682, Robert Inglis, who obtained considerable land in Galloway, was in possession. We then for more than a century find nothing until the 21st May 1710, when Samuel Brown of Mollance had sasine. The next information is dated the 25th April 1795, when James Gordon, advocate, had sasine of the five merk land of Ironminnie or Erminnie, on Crown charter of resignation. By the valuation roll of 1799, Erminnie belonged to Alexander Gordon of Culvennan. The late owner was Alexander Duncan, writer to the signet, deceased, and the farm is in charge of his trustees.

We think this is the same farm which Pont spells *Ardmynnies*. If so, the meaning is changed by the *Ard*, and we have here the Norse word *mynni* or *minni*, meaning mouth or opening, with the Gaelic prefix *ard*, a hill, which conveys an intelligible meaning if a glen or vale exists. We know the country, but not this farm. The *ern* used in this parish is from the Norse or Gaelic, as already mentioned under *Ernespie*.

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#### CHAPMANTON.

This farm was one of those obtained by the Gordons of Lochinvar, when they obtained the new barony of Cross-michael, created by James VI., and granted to them on the 21st June 1621, and is therefore believed by us to have been a portion of the confiscated church lands. We have no clue to the more ancient owners.

On the 20th October 1627, John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had retour, and, as with the other farms embraced in the new barony, we find his descendants and successors to the 20th September 1698. In the valuation roll of 1642-82, Viscount Kenmure is mentioned as the owner. William Copeland of Collieston, who seems to have largely speculated in lands in the Stewartry, had sasine on the 16th



March 1715, of the land of Chapmantoun, &c. We learn nothing more until 1799, when, by the valuation roll, John Heron of Ingliston was the owner. In 1819, David Halliday was in possession. Whom he married we are not informed. David Halliday, late Captain 11th Regiment of Foot, is the present owner, of whom and his family we have received no particulars.

Chapmantoun may be a corruption of the Gaelic word *campachadh*, an encampment, and *tun*, the Norse for a farm, &c. In Lowland Scotch, *chapman* means a pedlar, a hawker, &c.

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#### KIRKLANDS.

The ecclesiastical lands, which belonged to the church of Cross or Corsemichael, were transferred, no doubt, with the church, to the Abbey of Sweetheart in 1275. Until 1587, the church, and, of course, the lands, remained with the monks of Sweetheart, after which they were annexed to the Crown. The church lands, as should be well known, in many instances, were obtained by those who had friends in power. The Gordons of Lochinvar obtained a large share in the new barony of Crossmichael, created in 1621. From them we suppose the minister at Crossmichael got a share. In March 1666, the Reverend Patrick Swinton, minister at Crocemichael, had sasine of the lands. By the valuation roll of 1642-82, the name of Peter Prymrose appears as the owner, but this we do not understand, as on the 28th October 1700, we find that Alexander Sumtoun (Swinton) had also sasine. He may have been the son of the minister. They appear to have remained in the family, as we find that on the 20th December 1746, Agnes Swinton, sister-german to the deceased Alexander Swinton, minister at Burnie Castle, had sasine of half of the Kirklands of Crossmichael. From the Swintons half of the land passed to Alexander Copeland of Collieston. On the 10th July 1751, he had sasine in liferent, and William, his eldest son in fee, of half

of the kirk lands. They afterwards were obtained by Walter Sloan-Lawrie of Redcastle, parish of Urr, who had sasine of them and others, on the 9th November 1790, on precept from the Chancery. In 1819, we find W. B. Lawrie of Redcastle in possession.

The old church lands are now owned by John Birney of Glenswinton, Killough, Ireland, together with the Templelands, and Rhonepark.

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BLACK PARK.

We do not find the name until the seventeenth century, and then the Gordons of Lochinvar had retour from the 20th October 1627 to the 20th September 1698. This, we suppose, referred to the superiority, as, in July 1665, William Maxwell younger of Gribstone had sasine of the land of Black Park, &c. In 1682, Robert Inglis had obtained the farm. Sir William Douglas of Castle Douglas next obtained the land, and in 1799, we find him in possession. In 1819, his heirs were the owners. His brother, Samuel Douglas of Netherlaw, parish of Rerwick, obtained possession, and was succeeded by his only child, Elizabeth Stephenson, who married Sir Robert Abercromby of Birkenbog, Banffshire, and had issue. She died in 1863, and was succeeded by her son, Sir George Samuel Abercromby. He married, in 1849, Agnes Georgina, daughter of Lord Kilmaine, and had issue—

- Robert John, born in 1850.
- George Cosmo, born in 1858.
- Cavendish Douglas.
- Douglas Charles, born in 1861.
- Elizabeth Agnes.
- Amelia Grace.

Sir George S. Abercromby died in 1872, and was succeeded by his son Robert John, who is the present baronet. For further particulars, see Netherlaw, parish of Rerwick.

## DUNMUIR.

This small property seems to be a small slice from other lands, and to have obtained its name from Robert Muir, who was the owner in 1799. It is now owned by James Clarke. Strictly, as given by Robertson in his Gaelic Topography, it is Dun-mor, the large fort. We are not aware, however, of any fort being on the land, but there may have been one. The absence of a fort leads us to think that the dun here only refers to the hill which is 275 feet high, and therefore considerable for this parish, the highest being 550 feet.

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 TEMPLAND.

The proper name should be Temple Land, as lands which belonged to the Knights Templars. We know nothing about it further than that in 1682 it was owned by Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun, parish of Dalry. It was then worth £20 yearly. It belonged, no doubt, to the Knights Templars in early times. In 1799 it was owned by Mrs Milligan of Dalscairth, parish of Troqueer, together with Culgruff; next by Miss Elizabeth Forbes, Aberdeen, and now by John Birney, who also owns Kirkland, which see.

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 DUNJARG HOUSE, ETC.

This farm and residence was doubtless a portion of the lands which at one time belonged to the Mollance estate, an account of which precedes this. In 1799, William Rae was the owner. The present proprietor is George M'Kie.

## BURNBRAE.

This small farm can only be traced to recent times. In 1794 John Wilson was the owner. In 1819 we find him succeeded by James Wilson, who again was followed by John Wilson, who has been succeeded by Grace Copland-Wilson, a minor, we suppose the daughter of John Wilson.

The land consists of Burnbrae and Upper Clarebrand.

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## SUMMERHILL, ETC.

We do not trace the land called Summerhill, Maxwellfield, and Whiteneuk, now forming one farm. In 1819 they belonged to Robert Maxwell, next by Archibald Douglas, and now by James and William Affleck.

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## WATERSIDE.

This is a farm in regard to which we find no history. It is owned by James Sloan.

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## RHONEPARK, ETC.

This small farm belonged to James Edgar in 1773, and to Alexander Copland in 1799, who was succeeded by William Copland, the owner in 1819. It is now owned by John Birney of Glenswinton, Ireland. He also owns the Kirklands.

The name is probably derived from the Gaelic raon or raoin, a plain, &c., or an upland field or plain.

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## VALLEYFIELD.

This is a small farm owned by Janet Craig, the wife of James Craig.

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## RINGANWHEY.

This small piece of land was owned, in 1794, by James Maclellan, and is now in the possession of Miss Mary Maclellan.

We make mention of it in connection with the name, as Ringan is often found used for Ninian, referring to the saint. The suffix whey we should think is a corruption of quaw, a name in Galloway for a bog, &c., overgrown with grass, with earth.

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## AUCHENDOLLY.

At page 381, we stated that the Gordons are the first owners found by us. We overlooked one of our notes, that in A.D. 1589 Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig had then possession of the five merk land of Auchendolly. No doubt it was obtained after the Annexation Act of 1587. The Gordons succeeded the Douglasses.

Under the account of the parish we should have stated that King Robert II. confirmed a charter to Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, with the consent of Walter, Bishop of Glasgow, for founding an hospital and chapel.

## PARISH OF DALRY.

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THIS parish is one of the four which comprehend the district called the Glenkens. It is about fifteen miles long and seven broad, being in the form of a triangle.

As usual, we have different opinions in regard to the origin of the name. Chalmers, in his "Caledonia," tells us that it is derived from the British *dol* or the Irish *dal*. The statistical account gives it from the Gaelic as the royal vale. Robertson, in his Gaelic Topography, renders it *Dailrigh*, the king's field. In our opinion these derivations scarcely apply. *Dail* in the Gaelic seems to have been taken from the Norse *dalr*, a dale. There is, however, little difficulty so far, as they mean the same. It is the *ry* that has misled. There is another parish in Scotland called *Dalry*, situated in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. Its name seems to be taken from the water of *Rye*, a stream which has its source near that of *Gogo* water, parish of *Largs*. It flows through a hilly district. In Yorkshire, again, there is what Camden describes as the fine valley of *Rhidale*, the river *Rhy* running through the midst of it. "A place" (says *Newbrigensis*) "of vast solitude and horror, till Walter Espegave it to the Cluniack monks," &c. Again, Camden mentions the *Rye* in *Sussex*, and states, "But whether its name was taken from *rive*, a Norman word for bank, he cannot say, but inclines so."

We also find *Rydal*, in the parish of *Gresmere*, *Westmoreland*, supposed by *Nicolson* and *Burns* to be a contraction of *Rowthey-dale*, from the name of the river there. *Rhy* in *Welsh* is a very common prefix. As *Pughe* states-

it is "the state of being beyond or over; excess. It is used very generally as a preposition of emphasis, especially with verbs." Again, in the same language, there is *rhi*, meaning an origin, &c. We give these as they may be confused with *ry* or *ri*, which is distinct, as we will hereafter show.

Vigfusson has given in the Norse dictionary a list of the names of rivers in Scotland and England, which appear in MSS. of the Snorra-Edda. In this list the Icelandic or Norse *ró* is identified as rye. So far as the parish in Ayrshire, Rydal in Westmoreland, and Rhydale in Yorkshire are concerned, there is no doubt that the names are from the rivers, with dale from the Norse *dalr*, a valley. As regards this parish, however, the same cannot be applied, as the river is known by another name. In his notice of Stony-Stratford in Buckinghamshire, Camden gives us a clue, as he mentions that in the ancient British tongue *ri*, *rith*, and *ryd* mean a ford. He gives two or three other examples. One is that *Camboritum* (Cambridge) signifies a ford over Cam, or a crooked ford, the word *rith* in the British and Gaulish languages signifying a ford. Another example is Reigate, Surrey, or properly "Rhie-gat,—that is, according to our ancient language, the course or channel of a small river." Again he states that "Over-rhey in the old Saxon signifies over the river." In support of this we find something similar in the parish of Urquhart, Inverness-shire, as the glen at the ferry to the Isle of Skye is called Kyle-Rhea. Probably Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, has a similar derivation, as it is the ferry-town to the mainland. At Dalry, grounds for our belief that the derivation of the name is from a similar source exist. It is well known to those inhabitants who have been born and brought up in the neighbourhood that the bed of the river Ken shifts greatly, causing some remarkable changes, and consequently the fords have been often changed. That there was a ford at the clachan of Dalry is clearly evident, and when the force of the current destroyed it, a ferry boat was used. Within the recollection of some still living, there was a house

scarcely out of water-mark on the Kells side for the boatman. The ford at Dalry village was apparently much used as the line of road to Ayrshire. At the "Boatweil" of Dalry there is the old road west of the site of the old and new churches. It proceeds from the main street of the clachan down between the churchyard wall and the moat to the river, which is now very deep at the place, on the Dalry side. On the Kells side it is shallow. From the point named, the road runs in a straight line to Craigiebble, on the farm of Waterside. There it crosses the present highway and can be traced onwards through moorlands as far as Ayrshire.\* What can be more conclusive than this, that Dalry is from *dalr*, a glen, and *ri*, a ford. At present the ford is a good way down from the Boatweil, and during the summer steps are used; but what is still more conclusive is that from Dalry village to Meikle Isle, where there is a bend of the river with the Holm on one side and Glenlee on the other, no less than five fords are shown on the ordnance map.

We have already given an account of the Knights-Templars in Vol. I., under Park, parish of Old Luce, and in this parish there was a church dedicated by them to their saint, John the Baptist. The village which sprang up was called St John's Clachan, and is now known as Dalry. In the village, a stone called St John's Chair has been mentioned by others, but it is scarcely worthy of notice, and its history fabulous.

In Bagimont's Roll the church at Dalry was taxed at £10, 13s. 4d. Prior to the Reformation, the parsonage of Dalry, tithes, &c., were let by Mr John Hepburn, the parson, for £220 Scots yearly. The patronage, with the barony of Earlstoun, was forfeited by James, Earl of Bothwell, in 1567, and in 1581 granted to his nephew, Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell. Upon the forfeiture of the latter in 1593, they were granted to Andrew, Lord Ochiltree. It was after this that the Gordons had possession,

\* We are much indebted to the Rev. G. Murray of Troquain, and minister of Balmacollan parish, for his information about this road and the ford. As he states, "I know every part of it." He has thus enabled us to follow out what we believed to exist.



having been acquired by Sir Robert of Lochinvar (Loch-in-bar), who died in 1628. Viscount Kenmure was the patron in 1684. Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, it is stated, settled the patronage on his second son John, who succeeded in 1698, on his father's death. It remained with them until 1793, when William Newall of Barskeoch became the patron. The next is Sir John Heron-Maxwell, baronet, of Springkell, Dumfriesshire, found in 1824. The patronage then passed to William Forbes of Callendar, Linlithgowshire. (See Earlstoun, &c., in this parish.)

Dalry church was built about 1770 on the ancient site, an aisle of the old building being preserved. The manse was rebuilt in 1784.

In the churchyard rest the remains of Major Stewart of Ardoch, and of John Grierson, cruelly shot during the persecution in 1684.

There were the ruins of different chapels to be seen at the beginning of the present century.

This is a mountainous parish, particularly at the north end, where the hills rise to 2100 feet. Ewe Hill is 1900 feet; Altyre, 1600 feet; Manwhill, 1376 feet; Meikle Bennan, Fingland, 1200 feet; Stroan Hill, 1125 feet; Knockman, 1062 feet; Stellhead, 1000 feet; Culmark, 975 feet. There are, besides, what is called the Wetherhill range of 1200, 1261, and 1270 feet in height; as also the Auchenshannoch range of 1050 to 1188 feet.

There are several lochs—as Trostran; Loch-a-bhar, corrupted to Lochinvar; Knocksting; with Knockman, Moss Roddoch, Ardoch, Regland, and one at Altyre, the last five all small in size.

Of cairns, there is one about a mile from Loch-a-bhar called Whitecairn, from being covered with a whitish moss; and another large one at the farm of Stronfreggan.

There are two moats, one near the church, and another at Lochrennie.

Dalry is celebrated in history as being the scene of the first encounter between the Covenanters and King's troops, an outline account of which will be found under Barscobe.

At Coranbae Hill there is believed to be a portion of the old Roman road.

The population of this parish, by the census of 1871, was 470 males and 601 females ; making a total of 1071.

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LOCHINVAR (LOCH-A-BHARR), OR GORDONSTON.

The early history of this property is identical with what is given under Kenmure, parish of Kells. It formed a portion of the lands belonging to the Lords of Galloway. It afterwards (with Buittle and Kirkandrews) belonged to John Baliol as his heritage, independent of the Crown. On his fall, Robert the Bruce granted the land to Robert Boyd, forming at that time part of the Glenkens. We find that a charter was granted by John de Maxwell, son and heir of Sir Robert de Maxwell, of the half of the lands of Glenkens—viz., Bennanhead, Atkennenothen, Knockneman, Strongkawarie, and Holmduscan. There is no date, but by a note it is stated that it was granted about the time of the competition betwixt Bruce and Baliol.\* This, we think, is incorrect, as the first charter given to the Maxwells was by King Robert II. (A.D. 1371 to 1390), and therefore subsequent to the period stated, when the Maxwells were unknown in Galloway as landowners.

The history, until we come to the ownership by the Gordons, is, as we have already stated, identical with what we have given under Kenmure. This property, however, has an additional interest in connection with that family, as they first are known in Galloway as proprietors by the title of "Lochinvar." This name is a corruption of the Gaelic "Loch-a-bharr," the loch of the top or ridge. Pont in his map renders it Loch-in-barr ; and Robertson, Lochan-bharr. The loch is about three miles in circumference. On an island it is stated that the Gordons built a fortalice. This is an error. There is every reason to believe that the island in question is a crannog, and if ever a fortified stone

\* Kenmure Charter Chest.

building was on it, the erection was there long before any family bearing the name of Gordon was in Scotland. At the present time the island appears a heap of loose stones; is about twenty-five yards in diameter, with a few bushes, briars, and reeds, or long grass growing up through them. Some loose built walls, now scarcely discernible, look as if thrown up for shelter. It is said that there were two causeways (generally found where crannogs exist) leading to this island from different sides of the loch, by which cattle used to wade to and from it. At these places the water is still found shallower. Southward there is a small islet called "Donald's Isle," but why is not known.

Heretofore the belief has been that the Gordons first resided at Loch-a-bharr. Our opinion is that, from their first settlement in Galloway about 1450, their residence was at Kenmure. It is to be remembered that they had no land in the district until the end of the fourteenth or the beginning of the fifteenth century, when Kenmure, with Loch-a-bharr, was purchased by a younger brother of Sir Alexander Gordon, whose home was in Berwickshire, and that William, who had a charter, on his father's resignation, dated 26th February 1439-40, was the first of the family who resided in Galloway. It is not necessary for us to repeat the history of the family here. It will be found under Kenmure. The lands of Gordonstown, &c., were afterwards granted by King James IV., by charter dated 2d March 1507-8, to John, third Lord Maxwell; and on the 21st February 1509-10, there was a resignation to John, fourth Lord Maxwell, by John Gordon of Lochinvar of the land of Gordonstoun; again, on the 28th July 1534, and 6th June 1540, to Robert, fourth Lord Maxwell. On the 5th August 1550, Robert, son of Robert Maxwell of Munches, parish of Buittle, had retour of the land of Gordonstoun, extending (*ad dimidietatam terrarum*) to Glenken, Kennahaid, Aikhead, Montair, Knoknema, Strolokoven or Ottroduscan, cum Molendinis, loch, manor, &c., of Lochinvar. Again, on the 24th May 1569, John succeeded Robert Maxwell. The next notice found by us is dated the 23d

July 1619, when Robert, brother and heir of John (Lord ?) Maxwell, had retour.

According to a MS. belonging to the Gordons of Earlstoun, David, youngest son of John Gordon of Airds, parish of Kells, had obtained Gordonstoun, and is so designated. He was twice married, first to Ann, second daughter to John Gordon of Troquhain, parish of Balmaclellan, and had issue—

Mary, who married Major Maxwell of Glenlairs, parish of Parton.

Secondly, he married in 1666, Helen, daughter of the Rev. John M'Micken of Barcaple, parish of Tongland, and had issue—

Nathaniel, who succeeded to Carleton, parish of Borgue.

Then on the 2nd February 1630, John, son of Robert Gordon, styled of Lochinvar, had retour similar to what we have already given under date 5th August 1550. Again on the 1st May 1645, Robert, nephew of John, Lord Kenmure, had retour of the land of Gordonstoun. In 1682, David Gordon owned Gordonston. On the 15th March 1658, Sir George Maxwell had sasine of the lands and barony of Gordonstoun. On the 20th September 1698, John, son of Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, followed. It would appear from these last records that the Gordons had regained possession.

We will now diverge to give some notices, which appear to us to have been wadsets. The first is that on the 18th September 1661, John M'Clellan, elder and younger, had sasine of the land of Half merk. Then in April 1665, William Grahame, glover and burgess, Edinburgh, and Margaret Carnegnie, his spouse, had sasine of Gordonstoun, &c. We next find that in June 1666, David Dunbar of Baldoon, parish of Kirkcinner, had sasine of the land of Glenshonnach. The next notice is that in February 1668, John Gordon of Bar had sasine of the land of Glenschimeroch. Again on the 24th July 1672, Willie Logan, son to — Logan of Boig, had sasine of the land of Elder Boig

and Boigs-cloch. Then on the 21st January 1674, William M'Clennerach, son to — M'Clannerach of Craiginvey, and Bessie Chalmers, his spouse, had principal sasine of the land of Knockman. He was followed on the 9th June 1675, by John Chalmers, son to James Chalmers in Knockman, who had principal sasine of half of the said land. In June 1679, James Hunter in Auchenbuirzie had sasine of the land of Trostrane, &c. ; who in December following, was followed by Gavine Browne of Bishoptoune, parish of Twynholm, who had sasine of the three merk land of Trostane, &c. In 1682, James Douglas of Morton was the owner. We next find Robert Grier (Grierson), the owner of Millar (Milnmark ?) in the same year, and William Gordon of Whitecairn. In that year (1682), Viscount Kenmure appears as owner of the farms of Corseglass, Duchrae, Halfmark, Margree, and Kilnair. Also Robert Carson of the farm of Glenshimmerack. In November 1687, Mary Ramsay, spouse to John Meassone of Rosebank, and John Rig, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine of the land of Glenshimeroch, Corseglass, Kilnair, and Lochinvar, &c. John Meassone, above mentioned, had also sasine at the same time, but separately. We next find on the 26th February 1690, Robert and George Irving, lawful sons to John Irving, elder, merchant in Dumfries, had sasine of the five merk land of Aller boag, &c. On the 23rd June 1691, Robert Brown, son of Gavin Brown of Bishoptoun, and Elizabeth Maxwell (his spouse), and heir of Edward Brown of Trostran, had retour of Trostran. Then on the 22nd October 1695, James, Duke of Queensberry, son of William, Duke of Queensberry, had retour of Trostran. Such are the notices found by us to the end of the seventeenth century, and in the eighteenth we find on the 8th November 1705 that John Irving of Drumcoltran, and John, his eldest son, had sasine of the land of Halfmerk, with the corn milne of Gordonstoun, &c. On the 15th April 1708, that Robert Grierson, eldest lawful son, and apparent heir to Robert Grierson, had sasine of the land of Millmark, &c. Following this, on the 12th June 1717, Henry Bothwell of Glen-

corse had sasine of the land of Bothweltoun, &c, part of the barony of Gordonstoun, &c. What we next find relates to the land of Glenshimeroch, &c., of which Robert Maxwell, eldest son to Mungo Maxwell, eldest son to the deceased Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchyardtoun, had sasine of on the 17th April 1738. Then on the 18th November 1748, Robert Gordon of Shirmers had sasine of the land of Margrie. On the 28th February 1752, William Grierson in Millmark, brother and heir of the deceased Robert Grierson in Millmark, had sasine of the 40s. land of Milmark, Barr, and Tarlochan, &c. We next trace that on the 18th February 1769, Captain William Stewart of the 8th Dragoons, had sasine of the land of Duchrae and others.

Such are stray notices of the various farms which comprised the estate. The last notice found by us of the Gordons is dated 4th January 1737, when Robert Gordon had sasine of the lands and baronies of Kenmure, Crossmichael, and Gordonstoun. He died unmarried on the 10th August 1741, and was succeeded by his brother John. We must refer to Kenmure for further particulars. In regard to the lands, the history of which we are giving, they soon after the last date given, passed to the forbear of the present owner. Our first notice of them is dated 25th November 1788, when Mrs Mary Ramsay, relict of the deceased Richard Oswald of Aucheneruive, Ayrshire, had sasine in liferent, and George Oswald, late of Scotstown, now of Auchincruive, in fie, of the land of Trostan, &c.

The property was purchased by the trustees of George Oswald of Aucheneruive and Cavens, parish of Kirkbean, about 1790; and on the 2nd December of that year, Richard Alexander Oswald, eldest lawful son of George Oswald of Aucheneruive, had sasine of the lands and barony styled Gordonston and others, on Crown Charter. In connection with this purchase, the lands and barony were entailed by the trustees. The validity of this entail has, however, been questioned lately, and brought before the House of Lords for settlement.

The estate now comprises the farms of Gordonston, Corseglass, Duchrae, Halfmark, Bogue, Millmark, Knockman, Margree, Whitecairn, Trostan, Glenshimmerack, Kilnair, &c. In 1799 there were in addition the farms of Uppertoun, Lochinvar, Regland, Strowan, Claughrae, and Cairn, which we do not find in the recent rolls, and doubtless have been added to other farms, and the names thereby lost. On Gordonston stands the mill so-called, or as pronounced, Gordieston, where at one time there was a village. On the farm of Bogue there was an ancient chapel, which to the beginning of this century was known as Chapel Yards. There was a statement, which is repeated by Chalmers, that it was founded in the Papacy of Gregory VII., whose rule was from 1073 to 1086, and that a stone which formed a part of the building was inscribed P. G. VII. On the same farm there is a mound called the Court Knoll, where justice was dispensed until about 1715.

The present estate extends to about ten thousand acres. The family history of the Oswalds will be found under Cavens, parish of Kirkbean. The present owner is Richard-Alexander Oswald, who succeeded in 1871.

We have given the derivation of Lochinvar at the commencement of this account. Tarlochan is from the Gaelic tar, beyond, &c., and lochan, small loch. Corseglass is found in the Gaelic, and here may mean the Grey Cross. Bogue is probably in the same language boghun or uin, an enclosure for cattle. Margree may in the same language be mùr-gré, the grey hill; or the Norse grar for grey. Pont spells Glenshimmeroch, Glenschymbrock. Possibly this name is a corruption of gleann-scinn-broc, the spring or well, at the badger glen. Or it may be from gleann-scarnrag, the trefoil (shamrock), or clover glen, referring to its growth there. Trostan is the Gaelic for a pace, a foot, a pillar. In the Norse there is traust; and in the Danish tröst, shelter, safe abode, to which may have been added tun, for a building. Most of the names will be found elsewhere, and the derivations given, so far as understood.

## EARLSTOUN.

The early history of this property is unknown. There seems to be every probability that it belonged to the lords of Galloway during their short tenure. The first mention found by us is that it was possessed by the Douglasses for a time. We have, however, positive information that it belonged to John Sinclair, who married Janet, daughter of John Gordon of Troquhain, parish of Balmaclellan, and had issue, so far as known—

John.

Margaret, who married her cousin, Alexander Gordon of Airs, parish of Kells, which see.

John Sinclair succeeded his father. He married Catherine, daughter of John Glendinning of Drumrash, parish of Parton, son and heir of Ninian Glendinning of that ilk (afterwards of Parton), and had issue—

Margaret, who, in 1582, married John Gordon of Airs.

Rosina, who married James Stewart of Ardoch.

The foregoing seems authentic, and yet it is transmitted down that James, fourth Earl of Bothwell, was the owner about this time, and forfeited by him in 1567. This is probable, for the Hepburns were not only strong in the Church, but had previously been located in the district. On the 5th November 1488, Patrick Hepburn, first Earl of Bothwell, obtained a grant as steward of Kirkcudbright, with the keeping of Thrief (Threive) Castle, with the feus. He had four brothers, three of whom were in the Church, and two of them for a time in Galloway. George was provost of Lincluden in 1503-4, lord high treasurer of Scotland in 1509, and bishop of the Isles in 1510, &c., &c. John was prior of St Andrews, and in 1512, founded St Leonard's College. James, the youngest, was rector of this parish, as well as of Parton; in 1515 was made abbot of Dunfermline, also lord high treasurer of Scotland, and in 1516, bishop of Moray. Patrick, first Earl, died about 1507.



James, fourth Earl, of notoriety as the husband of Queen Mary, is the one specially mentioned as the owner of Earlstoun. It is further stated that after his forfeiture in 1567, it was subsequently granted to his nephew Francis Stewart, the eldest son of John Stewart, prior of Coldingham, one of the natural sons of King James V. This Francis Stewart, thus begotten, was created by James VI. Earl of Bothwell on the 29th July 1576, with considerable grants of land. Again, on his forfeiture in 1593, the lands are stated to have been bestowed on Andrew, Lord Ochiltree. We have given all these particulars to show that the Bothwell family had some connection with the district. The tradition is that the house of Earlstoun was erected by the Earl (supposed to be James) for a hunting seat, and hence the name. We will hereafter refer to this.

Notwithstanding what we have stated about the Bothwell family, there can be no doubt that the Sinclairs were the owners previously and subsequently. It may have been another case of forcible occupation, or land grasping, so common in the district. There we must leave it.

How the Sinclairs obtained the land, or when, we do not know. Another family of the same name, and in the same century, owned Auchenfranco, parish of Lochrutton. There is little doubt that they were closely connected, but we cannot trace it. Their name is foreign to Galloway in early times. The first known in England bearing it was Sancto Claro, a Norman, one of the followers of William the Conqueror, a descendant of whom was one of those who, with so many others, were brought into Scotland by King David I. to carry out his English policy. He obtained from the King a grant of the well known lands called Roslin or Rosslyn, near Edinburgh. Other grants were also given. Afterwards, the Earldom of Orkney was obtained, and from them sprung the Earls of Caithness. From the Roslin family sprang the St Clairs of Longformacus, in Berwickshire, who owned those lands in the reign of King Edward I. of England. It has been considered by some that the Sinclairs of Hermiston or Herdmanston in East Lothian,

was the senior family, from whom sprung the offshoot we are now dealing with. Our opinion is that those found in Galloway were offshoots from Longformacus, and followed the Gordons from Berwickshire, to which district they belonged.

We now come to the Gordons, who were the next owners. Under Airds, parish of Kells, will be found an account of this branch of the family. There it will be seen that Alexander Gordon was the second of Airds and Earlstoun, who married Margaret, daughter of John Sinclair of Earlstoun. She and her sister Rosina were co-heiresses. On the 25th July 1615, they granted a disposition and renunciation of their equal halves of the hail land of Earlstoun to John Gordon of Airds. He thus became the owner. The particulars of the wives and children of John Gordon will be found under that property.

The superiority was acquired by Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, who had a charter of the barony of Earlstoun on the 27th July 1620, and again, on the 20th October 1627, John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, Earlstoun, and Craigulane, had retour.

We will here give a continuation of the history of the Gordons of Airds, and begin with—

Alexander,

who succeeded his father John. He had retour of Earlstoun, Mylnetoun, Ardoch, Over Barlay, Blaquharne, Knockgray (parish of Carsphairn), Marbrok, Airds, &c., on the 23d October 1628. He married, in 1612, Elizabeth, daughter to John Gordon of Murefad, parish of Kirkmabreck, and afterwards of Penninghame. He is stated to have had issue, five sons and one daughter. We only, however, find the names of four of the sons—

John, who married Jean, daughter, and third co-heiress of David Boswell of Auchinleck, Ayrshire, and had one child who died young. John died in his father's lifetime, 29th October 1645, aged about thirty years.

William, who succeeded.

Robert, a merchant, died in 1654. No issue.

Margaret, married, in 1638, Francis Hay of Arioland, parish of Mochrum.

On the 17th March 1635, John, second Viscount Kenmure, had retour of the ten-merk land of Earlstoun. Again, on 1st May 1645, Robert, who succeeded as Viscount, had also retour, which, of course, referred to the superiority.

Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun was generally known as the "Earl of Earlston," which soubriquet was given to him by King Charles I. for having boldly opposed the screening of the Marquis of Montrose from several charges. He was one who began as a Covenanter and ended as a Prelatist. Earlstoun was elected one of the commissioners for the plantation of kirks and valuation of teinds. Also on the 24th July 1643, he and his eldest son John were elected two of the War Committee for the Stewartry on behalf of the Covenanters, and again on the 2d February 1646, with his son William. He was also chosen a member of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1638 and 1639. He was a zealous Presbyterian. It is stated that he opposed the settlement of an Episcopalian clergyman who was disliked by the people of the parish. For this he received a summons from the bishop of Galloway to appear before the diocesan commission court. This he did not obey, and in consequence was fined and banished to Montrose. He was then superintendent of Lord Kenmure's estates, and one of the tutors tried to get the sentence remitted, but the bishop would not yield. It is mentioned that he refused to be made a knight baronet of Nova Scotia. As this rank was a matter of purchase, so as to raise money, we do not wonder at his refusal. He was ultimately struck with palsy, and was thus disabled for some time. He died in 1654, and as his eldest son John had predeceased him, he was succeeded by his second son—  
William,

who had sasine on the 23d January 1655. He was educated for the Church of Scotland, and had taken his degrees when the Civil War broke out, and he joined the force under General David Leslie, obtaining the command of a company.

He was at the capture of Newcastle. On the death of his elder brother John, he had, however, to return home to assist his father, then disabled by the palsy. He joined the army under Lord Glencairn in the Highlands, as he hoped for everything good from the King's taking the Covenant, which solemn league he was personally ardently attached to. Owing, however, to disputes, and a duel on horse and on foot between Lord Glencairn and Sir George Monro (the latter being wounded on both occasions), such bickerings dispirited and ruined the army. William Gordon of Earlstoun gave himself up to Cromwell, under a general act of indemnity dated 12th April 1654, and retired to his house at Airs. About 1662 he was fined £3500 for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church. He married, 26th November 1648, Mary, second daughter of Sir John Hope of Craigiehall, President of the Court of Session, and had issue thirteen children, most of whom died young, leaving three sons and one daughter—

Alexander, who succeeded.

William, — of Afton, parish of New Cumnock, Ayrshire. He went early abroad, and served in the Prussian and Dutch armies. He came over with King William at the Revolution. After some dis-appointments, on the 9th July 1706 he was created, for his services, a knight-baronet\* by Queen Anne, and failing issue, with reversion to his elder brother and male heirs of his body.

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\* It may be as well to mention here that the first order of baronets in Scotland was instituted ostensibly for promoting the colonization of Nova Scotia in North America. It was designed in 1621 by King James VI., but not actually founded until 1625, when Charles I. disposed to each of these baronets a portion of land created into a free barony, with ample privileges. In fact, it was used as a means of raising funds, as the title was purchased, with a grant of land in America never seen, never obtained, and therefore beyond the title, — in a measure, ideal. The form of infestment was carried out on the Castle Hill (esplanade) at Edinburgh. The originator of this scheme was William Alexander, knighted by King James VI., who had a grant by royal charter of the colony of Nova Scotia. He was appointed governor, and had the privilege of coining money. In 1630 he was created Viscount Stirling, and in 1633 Earl of Stirling. The number of baronets thus created by purchase was at first limited to one hundred and fifty, and the descent confined to heirs male lawfully begotten; but after Nova Scotia was sold to the French, the patents were granted in general terms. The one bestowed on William Gordon in 1706 came under the latter rule, and consequently, instead of being confined to heirs male of his own body, he obtained remainder to his elder brother Alexander and his sons. We enter on this subject as there is some confusion of ideas in regard to the right of succession to certain baronetcies.

John, brod a surgeon, and was a lieutenant and surgeon in the army. He died in 1695, after landing at Loith. He was heir of entail made by James Gordon of Carleton, and was succeeded by Nathaniel (see Carleton, parish of Borgue).

Margaret, married, in 1682, James Holborn of Menstrie, and had issue, one daughter, who died in 1713.

He resigned his land for new infestment to himself and his son Alexander in fie, and united the whole by a charter under the great seal, dated 22d January 1658, viz., the Mains of Earlstoun and the baronie mill and fishing thereof; the lands of Ardoch, Milltown and Todstoun, Over and Nether Barleys, the Clachan Merk and side of the clachan, the Holm of Dalry, the Meikle and Little Kirkland, with the moat thereof; the house under the hill of Croft, adjacent thereto, the cheesehouse and croft thereof, with the houses and yards, and four acres lying in the south-west end of St John's, Clachan of Dalry, and pertinents belonging thereto. The land of Over and Nether Glenhowls, the land of M'Kilstoun, with the Cleughs, Over and Nether. The lands of Arndarroch, Brigemark, Cairnshill, Marskeag, Craignyns and Blackmark. The lands of Dundach (Dundough) and Mardrocat, the lands of Murebreck, Furnastoun and Marscalloch. The lands of Over and Nether Glen, Strathanna, Craigentinie. The lands of Over and Nether Knockgrays, with the pertinents. The land of Banks and Knockinggarroch. The land of Waterhead and pertinents. The land of Murebrack and pertinents. The land of Over and Nether Smeaton. The land of the Holm of Dalquhairne. All and hail the land of Over and Nether Strangafths. All and hail the land of Airds, Over, Middle, and Nether. All and hail the lands of Glengappoch, the Templand (Temple land) Croft of Crossmichael. All and hail the land of Over and Nether M'Kairnies. The lands of Minnidow and Barmositie. The land of Whitepark. All which lands he gave over to his eldest son Alexander on his marriage, with the burden of 14,200 merks, of which he was bound to relieve him, by his contract of marriage 1676.

We have given the names of these farms, &c., as they appear in the assignment, but it does not follow that they

all belonged to the Gordons. We know they did not. It was too much the practice to name lands in deeds over which those named as proprietors were not really so. This arose from past assignments.

There are two sasines dated 21st February 1665 which we do not follow. The first is to Margaret Gordon of the land of Earlstoun, and the second to Robert Stewart of the half of the lands and barony. Who this Margaret Gordon was is not clear. There are two or three of the name, but we cannot make it out.

In 1662 William Gordon of Earlstoun and Airs was fined £3500 for being a Presbyterian. On the 21st May 1663, when as patron of Dalry he was requested to have an edict served in favour of a Mr George Henry, to be admitted a curate, he sent a reply from Earlstoun dated the 22d, giving solid reasons why he could not comply. In consequence of this he was ultimately summoned before the Prelatic Council, and his life was only saved through the management of the Earl of Glencairn. He was, however, banished from Scotland in 1664, and went and resided in London. After the rising at Pentland, which he had disapproved of, he was allowed to return home. At last, roused by the cruel persecution of the people, he joined, with his eldest son, in the affair at Bothwell Bridge. When within six miles of that place he was shot dead by a detachment of dragoons, on his hesitating to surrender. This was on the 22d June 1679. His age was sixty-five years. He was privately buried in Glassford Churchyard, by order of his wife's sister.\* Her husband, Sir John Harper of Cambusnethan, was a sufferer, and then a prisoner in Edinburgh Castle. After this the house at Earlstoun was made a barrack, from which they sent out parties to harass and murder the people.

Alexander Gordon succeeded his father—that is, was his heir. When fleeing from Bothwell, and passing through

\* A monumental pillar, without inscription (which the law did not permit), was raised to his memory, but fell to decay. His great grandson, Sir John Gordon, erected, in 1772, a handsome new one, with inscription and lines composed to perpetuate his martyrdom.

Hamilton, he was recognised by an old tenant resident there, who made him dismount, buried his horse's gear in a dunghill, and clothed him in woman's apparel. Soon after the King's troops entered the town in pursuit, searching every house, when he occupied himself rocking a cradle, and thus escaped detection. He afterwards proceeded to Earlstoun, and was not long there before a detachment of cavalry surrounded the house. He had barely time to get himself crammed behind the ceiling of a room over the kitchen, when they entered. He escaped detection, but it was thought desirable that he and his wife should go to Holland for safety. Before proceeding further, it is necessary to state that Alexander Gordon married, 30th November 1676, Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas and Dame Anna Hamilton, heiress of Preston. This was prior to the death of his father, as we have already intimated under the list of lands transferred. In May 1677, as his wife, she had sasine of the lands of Banbrock, Toadstone, and Over and Nether Barleys, with Over, Middle, and Nether Airds, &c. They had issue, of whom hereafter.

Four days after his father was shot at Bothwell, the Privy Council issued a proclamation against Earlstoun and his son, and about fifty others as outlaws and traitors. They were subsequently called before the Justiciary Court on the 18th February 1680, and condemned to be put to death, when taken, and their properties to be forfeited for his Majesty's use.

In consequence of this confiscation, the usual appropriation of lands, which appears to us to have afforded more interest to the leaders of the persecution in Galloway than religion, is shown in sasine of April 1681, in which lieutenant Collonell Edmond Mayne, Major Eliophill Agilthorpe, and Captain Hendrie Cornwall, had equallie and proportionallie the lands and baronie of Earlstoune and pertinents, &c. We find that Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe was in possession at the time of the Revolution in 1689.

To return, however, to Alexander Gordon. He came back from Holland in 1681. He had, however, again to

go back early in 1682. He returned the same year, and in 1683 was commissioned to make known abroad the sufferings of the people in Scotland. When on board ship on the 1st June 1683, bound for Holland, he was detected by some official who came on board, and fearing the contents of the papers in his possession, he threw them overboard. They were, however, followed and recovered. He was taken prisoner, and a long series of wretchedness followed. He had been condemned to death, but they wished to put him also to the torture, thinking that he was implicated in the Rye House Plot. As an already condemned man, he argued that it was against the law of Scotland, and in consequence the point was sent to London for decision. The reply was that the King, in a full quorum of his Privy Council of Scotland, together with the Lord Advocate, were of opinion that he could be put to the torture. Consequently twice was he taken into court to be put to the rack. The first time he warded it off by his replies; but on the second occasion, which was on the 23d November 1683, when about to suffer, his overstrained mind gave way, and his reason departed. He then became so furious that the wretched, cowardly creatures who sat as his judges, were so overcome with fright, that they took to their heels, until he was secured by the guard. On the report of a physician, he was then sent to the Castle (Edinburgh) *for change of air*. On the 7th December, as a dying man, he again declared his innocence of being mixed up in any plot against the King. He was reprieved to the last Friday of January 1684. In answer to a memorial for pardon, his reprieve was extended to December, and he was sent to the Bass Rock *for his health*. In September 1685, he was sent a close prisoner to Blackness Castle, where he continued until the Revolution. On the 5th June 1689, when the prison doors were thrown open, he refused to leave until he had taken instrument of protest before witnesses of his wrongous imprisonment.

We must now give some account of William, next and younger brother of Alexander Gordon. As we have already



stated, he was created a baronet in 1706. This was for his services at the Revolution under King William, having accompanied his force from Holland. Failing himself, there was remainder to his brother Alexander, and heirs of his body. He married, in 1692, Mary, daughter of Sir George Campbell of Cessnock, Ayrshire; and on the 27th March 1712, we find that Sir William Gordon of Afton, baronet, had sasine of the lands and baronie of Earlstoun. From this we are inclined to think that he redeemed the lands which had passed from the family. Besides the superiority, the Gordons of Kenmure had a hold of the estate, and Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, who died in August 1698, settled the barony of Earlstoun, with the patronage of the church of Dalry, on his second son, John Gordon, who had sasine on the 20th September following.

To return to Sir William Gordon, he died without issue in December 1718, and the baronetcy, with the property of Afton, &c., passed to his elder brother, Alexander Gordon, still styled of Earlstoun. Sir William executed an entail of Afton on the 29th September 1710, but without a clause prohibiting the contracting of debt, which defeated the object. He had been passed into the British service, was made a lieutenant-colonel in 1711, and lieutenant-governor of Fort-William, with a pension, and leave to keep his company, which he sold in 1715.

In regard to his lands, Sir Alexander encountered difficulties in obtaining the restoration of Earlstoun, as every advantage had been taken. However, through the assistance of Charles Hope (afterwards Earl of Hopetoun), who contracted with him, and purchased, on the 22d December 1691, the wood growing on Earlstoun, &c., for 23,000 merks, he was enabled to re-establish his family. He had returned to Earlstoun in May 1690. By his wife, Jane Hamilton, already mentioned, he had issue, thirteen children—

William, who died, age about 15 years.

Thomas, who succeeded, born at Edinburgh, October 1685.

Robert, born at Blackness Castle (prison) in August 1688. He served

his apprenticeship under Henry Hathorn, merchant, Edinburgh. He went from Airds to London in 1710, and from thence to America (United States). He married, in 1715, the widow of Robert French, merchant, Newcastle, Delawar River, and had issue, Janet, an only child. He died in 1740.

Archibald, born in July 1691 at Earlstoun. Served as apprentice to his brother-in-law, John M'Cartney. Afterwards he sailed for Virginia, but the ship was captured. He obtained his liberty, returned home, and assisted by friends again sailed for Virginia, but was again captured by the French. After obtaining his freedom, he suffered many privations in France. He returned, and, failing as a merchant, he entered the Excise as a gauger, but ultimately rose to be Collector of Excise at Dumfries. In 1721 he married Janet, daughter of Sir Thomas Young of Rosebank. She died in April 1749, and her husband 3d May 1754. They left issue—

Gilbert, who served apprenticeship for a merchant, but gave it up, and succeeded his father as Collector of Excise in 1749. He married, and had issue.\*

Margaret, died unmarried in 1779.

Hope, so called from his grandmother, Mary. He was a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and died in 1736, aged twenty.

Ann, born 1679, married in 1697 John Neilson of Corsock, parish of Parton, and had issue.

Mary, born 1689, married in 1701, Edward Goldie of Craigmuirie, parish of Balmaclellan.

Margaret, born 1687, married in 1706 John M'Cartney of Blacket, parish of Urr.

Jane, married in 1715 William Martin of Kirkland, and had issue, two daughters.

\* Gilbert Gordon, son of Archibald, succeeded his father as Collector of Excise at Dumfries. When the Douglas and Heron Bank was set up in 1769, he was led into a new and profitable business. He then retired from the Excise. What this business was is not mentioned, but the many were ruined by the said bank. In 1771, he purchased the lands of Halleaths, near Lochmaben. He soon gave up business altogether, and retired to live at Halleaths. He married Margaret, only surviving daughter of Captain John Stewart, alias Coltran, of Physgil, parish of Glasserton, and had issue—

Gilbert, died unmarried in 1763.

Archibald, bred to the law. Married Anne Ponsonby, and had issue, three sons.

Mary.

Katherine.

Jane.

Luckie (Lucy ?)

Patricia, married in 1794 William, Lord Panmure, and had issue. He died in 1789.

In 1682 the farms owned were Barlae, Milton of Earlstoun, &c., and Marskaig.

Sir Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun's wife, Jane Hamilton, died in February 1696. She appears to have been a singularly pious woman, which sustained her under the many afflictions she had to endure during the persecution. She made three covenant engagements with her Maker, as found after her death. The first at Blackness Castle in December 1687, when her husband was a prisoner there; the second at Earlstoun in June 1692, and the third at Airds in June 1695. They were published after her death. Sir Alexander Gordon in 1697, married secondly, Marion, daughter to Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, and had issue, a son and a daughter—

William, writer to the signet, and of Greenlaw, parish of Cross-michael.

Grizell, who married in 1721, Alexander Gordon of Carleton, parish of Borgue.

On the 7th October 1709, Thomas, eldest son of Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun, had sasine of the lands and barony, &c. The following wadsets appear. The first is dated 4th July 1710, when John, lawful son to the deceased John Cannon of Formanstown had sasine of the merk land of Ardoch, &c., which previously had belonged to James Stewart, styled of Ardoch. Then on the 20th June 1714, and 21st August 1719, Robert Rorrisone of Marshallloch, had sasine of the same.

Alexander Gordon, who succeeded to the baronetcy, continued in possession of Earlstoun. On the 14th November 1710, his wife Marion had sasine, and on the 15th September 1719, his son Thomas, younger of Earlstoun. Sir Alexander died at Airds in December 1726, aged 76, and was buried in Dalry Churchyard. He was succeeded by his son—

Thomas.

Sir Thomas, third baronet, was originally brought up to the

law, and bound as an apprentice for three years. At the expiration of this term, his father, in 1708, disposed his whole estate, then valued at about £300 sterling yearly, with the burden of the debts, about £1687 sterling, and an annuity of 2000 merks, or £111 sterling, but this not being duly paid, and the wood at Airds being sold for 10,000 and 5,000 merks, and not applied as agreed upon, caused much trouble and distress, until, with the aid of friends, a new contract was made dated 5th December 1709. It will thus be seen how the prelatie persecution ruined those families who had the firmness to stand up for Scriptural truth. Happily for the family, in his father's lifetime, Thomas Gordon married on the 20th January 1710, Ann, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Boick, a merchant, burgess and guild brother in both Edinburgh and Glasgow. With her he got 30,000 merks, a large fortune in those days, and a great relief to him in his embarrassment. During the Rebellion in 1715 he acted under the Marquis of Annandale as a deputy-lieutenant. About 2000 volunteers were raised by the loyalists, and marched to Dumfries to defend it against the rebels. A white silk colour with embroidered letters, and date 1715, is in the possession of the present representative of the family, Sir William Gordon of Earlstoun, parish of Borgue. Its history is not known, but we think we now give it, as there can be no doubt that it belonged to the volunteers mentioned.

Sir Thomas never got clear of his difficulties, having succeeded to the baronetcy with the estate of Afton, parish of New Cumnock, Ayrshire, worth about £200 a year, encumbered with a debt of about £1752 sterling. This was reduced by the generous behaviour of his wife. At last, however, his difficulties were so great that on his son's marriage he was glad to dispose the estate to him, only reserving to himself a liferent of £166 a year. This only proved a temporary relief, for the creditors pressing, the estate became bankrupt, and he lost all. Sir Thomas Gordon had issue by his wife Ann Boick—

William, died at Earlstoun, 1722, aged 10 years.

Robert, died, a year old.

Walter, died, 3 years old.

Mary, died at Edinburgh, aged 6 years.

William,            "            "    3    "

Jenny,             "             "    1    "

Thomas, born 16th December 1713, of whom hereafter.

Alexander, bred a merchant, went a voyage to Philadelphia in 1732, came home and died 1734, aged 19.

Archibald, bred a surgeon, and entered the Navy as surgeon's mate in H.M. Ship "Solebay," 28 guns, which captured several valuable prizes. At last she was taken by the French and carried into Brest, where Archibald died, 11th January 1745. His father, Sir Thomas, succeeded as heir to his prize money. It is stated that he was too pious for the Navy.

John, who ultimately succeeded, of whom hereafter.

Francis, a lieutenant, 60th Regiment, was taken prisoner by the Indians in America and murdered. He was 36 years of age. At that time the 60th was stationary in America as a Colonial corps.

James, bred a merchant in Ayr, sailed for Jamaica in 1754, and was there for many years, although not in business on his own account. He married in October 1779, Christian, the daughter of James Scarlett, a planter in Jamaica, and had issue, three sons and one daughter.

Ann, married Alexander Copland of Colliston in May 1735, and had issue.

Thomas Gordon, eldest surviving son, married in 1737, Catherine, daughter of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, Ayrshire. It was on this occasion, as already mentioned, that his father disposed the estate to him. On the 4th October 1739, he had sasine of the barony. He had issue—

Thomas, bred to the sea, and died in the East Indies in 1766, aged 27.

Daniel, died in 1762, aged 20, on his way to the East Indies.

Catherine, who succeeded to Afton, married in 1770, Major-General Alexander Stewart, third son to John Stewart of Castle Stewart, parish of Penninghame, and had issue, one son, Alexander, who died in 1787, also four daughters.

The wadsets at this period appear to have been held by Alexander M'Millan, writer to the signet, who had sasine

on the 15th April 1740. At the same period we find William Rorison, styled of Ardoch, and described as the eldest son of Robert Rorrieson of Marschalloch, who had sasine of the land of Ardoch, Arndarroch, Muscraig, and Cairneyhill on the 4th July 1746, and on the 20th February 1758, of the farm of Toadstone.

Thomas Gordon, younger of Earlstoun, of whom and his family we have just given an account, when he saw that ruin was inevitable, gave up the estate to the creditors, as at twenty-five years' purchase, it was then only worth £14,000 sterling; and the debts at Whitsunday 1743 were computed at £12,383. On the 2d and 20th September, and 19th November 1743, Sir Thomas disposed the whole of his lands of Earlstoun and Afton to Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, his heirs and assignees. On the 24th May 1744, the Mains of Earlstoun were sold for twenty-four years' purchase, for twenty-seven thousand merks, or about £1500 sterling, to William Newall of Barskeoch, parish of Kells; and Airds for twenty-seven years' purchase, to Alexander M'Ghie of Airie. These sales were considered to be, in some respects, clandestine, as, owing to the death of his son Archibald, who left £1300 prize money, and to which he was heir, Sir Thomas was in a position to have been the purchaser, and intended it. William Newall, however, refused to give up his bargain. Sir Thomas and his wife were thus driven from their home in August 1745, and ultimately in 1748, settled in Whitehaven, Cumberland. Lady Gordon died 8th April 1751. Sir Thomas married, secondly, Mrs Gibson, in 1752. Thomas Gordon, younger of Earlstoun, purchased from John Dalrymple the house and land of Stair, on the 14th August 1755, for which he paid £950. He disposed the same to his wife for life, under date 29th January 1756. Previously he had disposed of some property in and about Ayr. He died at Shawfield 28th November 1767, aged fifty-four. His two sons, as already shown, had predeceased him.

Sir Thomas Gordon, late of Earlstoun, died at White-

haven on the 23d March 1769, aged eighty-four. He was succeeded in the baronetcy by his eighth surviving son,

John.

The desire of John Gordon, when a youth, was to get into business, and succeed in life as a merchant. This, however, was not carried out, and having an offer to go and join a Scottish regiment in the Dutch service as a volunteer, he did so, and joined accordingly. On starting, his father, Sir Thomas, did not offer him a sixpence for his expenses, and he started with a small kit. He was, according to his own statement, of a weakly constitution, and entered on his military career with much dislike. He was marked at once with the name of "Godly Gordon," to distinguish him from two others in the same service bearing the same surname. He appears to have risen to the rank of captain in the Dutch service, and to have seen considerable service against the French. In his MS. he calls himself the fifth surviving son, but by his list of names, he really was the eighth. He married Ann, daughter of Thomas Mylne, of Powderhall (Edinburgh ?), but had no issue. He is the author of a MS. history of the Gordons, which gives a good deal of interesting information in later times, but cannot be accepted as regards the early history of those bearing the name. We have dealt with it under Kenmure, parish of Kells. He appears to have been a pious man. He died at Silverknows on the 17th October 1795, and at his own desire, was buried in Cramond churchyard. He left all that he had to be entailed on the heir of the title, whoever that should be. We have entered fully into the details regarding this family, from the noble manner in which they stood up for their Church. Their sufferings and ultimate ruin are also shown, and should convince all of the misery that was then the rule in Galloway to those who did not espouse Prelacy. For a continuation of the descendants of the Gordons and representatives, we must refer to Earlstoun, parish of Borgue.

Alexander Murray of Broughton, parish of Whithorn, appears to have purchased the estate of Earlstoun from

William Newall, and had sasine on the 16th June 1746. From him the lands were again purchased by William Forbes of Callendar, West Lothian, (an account of whom and his family will be found hereafter,) the whole now forming one extensive estate. The present proprietor is William Francis Forbes of Callendar, grandson of William Forbes.

The property as now owned is largely increased since the Gordons were in possession of Earlstoun. The farms are Byres of Earlstoun, Culmark, Millquarter, Bridgemark, Ardoch, New Miln of Culmark, Arndarroch, Barlae, Larg, Altyre, Auchenshinnock, Stronpatrick, Stronfreggan, Little Auchrae, Fingland, Lochrennie, Kerroch, Craiglour, Cornharrow, Todstone and Mosscroft, Milton of Earlstoun, Cleugh, Blackmark, Auchrae, Polchaskie, Marskaig and Cairneyhill, Manquhill, Benbrock, Carlae and Blackcraig, &c. It is exceedingly troublesome to follow the owners in each case, and what we have gathered is fragmentary. Most of the farms were acquired by Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, who died in 1628, and were inherited by his son, William Gordon, created Viscount Kenmure in 1633. The first notice found is that on the 16th March 1633, William M'Clellane had sasine of half of the land of Marscoig, and James M'Clellane of Marsketh (Marskaig). In November 1633, there was a reversion by John Stewart of Monquhill to Alexander, Earl of Galloway, of the merk land of Culerae; and on the 14th February 1656, that David Crawford of Carse (Kerse?), parish of Dalrymple, Ayrshire, had retour of Manquhill, as heir of David Crawford.

On the 28th November 1653, William Douglas had sasine of the land of Lochrinnie, &c., and on the 9th December 1661, Archibald Douglas, brother to William Douglas of Mortoun, had sasine of the land of Fingland. On the 16th December 1661, Alexander Hay had sasine of the land of Brigmark, &c. He was followed by John Hay of Woodcockdaill, who had sasine in September 1665. John Cannan in Fourmounstoune, and Nathanaell, his son,



had sasine of the land of Culmark in April 1668. His widow, Bevan Grierson, had sasine on the 15th July 1671. Auchinshinnock, &c., belonged to James M'Dowall, whose eldest son and heir, John M'Dowall, had sasine in June 1670, and from him the land passed to Samuel Douglas, brother to William Douglas of Mortoune, who had sasine of Auchinshinnock, &c., on the same date. In November of the same year, Roger Gordon of Troquhan had sasine of the land of Cornharrow. We next come to the land of Blackmark and Craiglour, of which John Ferguson of Craivoch had sasine on the 7th September 1671, and again on the 30th May 1672. He was succeeded by his son James Ferguson, who had sasine on the 8th April 1676. John M'Creight, and Mary Edgar, his spouse, had sasine on the 2d December 1674, and of Upper and Nether Cleughoulis on the 20th October 1675. In June 1679, James Hunter, in Auchenbairzie, had sasine of the land of Lochrinnie, &c. We again come to the land of Culmark, which Robert Rorrisone, second lawful son to William Rorrisone of Callsyde, had sasine of on the 12th April 1693, and on the 2d November following, Jean Gordon, his spouse.

In 1682, Alexander Gordon of Earlston owned the farms of Barlae, Milton of Earlston, &c., and Marskaig. The Earl of Galloway owned Altyre, Stronpatrick, Stronfreggan, Little Auchrae, Auchrae, Manquhil, Benbrock, Culerae, and Blackeraig. James Douglas of Morton owned Auchen-sinnock, Fingland, Lochrennie, Kerroch, Craiglour, and Blackmark. Robert Cannan the farm of Culmark. — Hay the farm of Bridgemark. — M'Millan, Ardoch; John and David M'Gill the farm of Cleugh; and John M'Millan the farm of Arndarroch.

The farm of Lochrinnie, on the 22nd October 1695, was in the possession of James, Duke of Queensberry; and the last notice which we find in the seventeenth century is that on the 10th May 1699, Gavin Hamilton, one of the under lords of Session, had sasine of the land of Brigmark, &c. On the 5th June 1706, James Ferguson of Kerroch, had

sasine of the land of Kerroch, Craiglour, Blackmark, &c. Then on the 24th November 1709, Robert Rorrison of Marskalloch had sasine of the land of Brigmark, &c.\* The land of Auchinshinnoch we again come to, and find that on the 10th December 1709, Robert Douglas, second son to Archibald Douglas of Fingland, had sasine; and on the 14th of the same month, Margaret Corbet, eldest daughter to James Corbet, merchant in Glasgow, had sasine. We presume she was the wife of Robert Douglas. They were followed by James Davies of Leonard Coast, in Cumberland, who had sasine of the land of Auchinshinnoch, &c., on the 27th August 1717. The next notice is in regard to the land of Fingland, of which John Chalmer † had sasine on the 3rd February 1722. On the 9th April 1725, John Ferguson of Cairoch, and Isabel Gordon, his spouse, had sasine. On the 15th December 1726, John M'Kill (M'Gill) of Cleugh, and Jean Cairns, his spouse, had sasine of Cleughside. The next notice found is dated 26th August 1731, when James Stewart, second son to James, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the land of Altoy, Manquhill, Culrae, and Benbreck. On the 13th June 1745, James, brother and heir to John Chalmers of Fingland, had sasine of the land of Fingland, Cornharrow, &c.; and on the 26th

\* His eldest daughter, Mary, married Thomas Maxwell of Drumpark, parish of Irongray.

† We have no means of tracing whether this John Chalmer was the young laird of Gadgirth, parish of Colyton, Ayrshire, who succeeded when a minor, and at the age of sixteen volunteered into the regiment under the command of Lieut.-General George Hamilton in the service of the States-General of the United Provinces. His curators were Hugh, Earl of Loudoun; James, Viscount Stair; and David Cunninghame of Milneraig, who allotted his estate in his absence amongst themselves at sixteen years' purchase, and assumed the debts. On his return from abroad he entered into a lawsuit against them, but only succeeded in obtaining two more years' purchase. He died unmarried about the year 1750.

The origin of the family is unknown. It is supposed that their ancestor held the office of Camerarius Regis, or Great Chamberlain of Scotland prior to owning Gadgirth. Herbert de Camera is witness to several deeds in the time of David I. In his old age, Herbertus Camerarius Regis is said to have become Abbot of Kelso. Reginaldus de Camera had possession of Gadgirth in the reign of William the Lion.—*Paterson's Ayrshire*.

We are inclined to think that the John Chalmers, mentioned under Dalry, was of Salcharie, parish of Maybole, an immediate branch of the Chalmers of Gadgirth.

May 1746, Mrs Margaret Dunbar, second lawful daughter of the deceased Patrick Dunbar of Machermore, and relict of John Chalmers of Fingland. Then on the 4th July 1746, William Rorrisone of Ardoch had sasine of the land of Marshallloch, Bridgemark, Garry, Cullmark, Blackneuck, and Newmilne—also Mrs Jean Blair, his spouse. In 1749, Culmark and Milton of Earlstoun belonged to the Earl of Galloway. We next find that Patrick Heron, younger of Heron (Kirrouchtrie), had sasine of Kerroch, Craiglour, Markdow, &c. ; also that on the 18th March 1768, John, Lord Garlies, had sasine of the land of Benbrock, &c., followed by David Agnew of Ochiltree.

This disjointed account is all that we can gather in regard to the different farms and their owners.

In 1799 the lands of Earlstoun, together with other farms, were purchased by William Forbes, second son of William Forbes, Aberdeen. He acquired a large fortune in London, in commercial pursuits and government contracts. It is stated that he was in the metal line of business, and receiving a hint from a customer (Admiral Byron is mentioned) that it was the intention of the Admiralty to copper the ships' bottoms, he immediately purchased up all the copper that could be obtained, and soon afterwards possessed the exclusive right of supplying copper for the Navy and the East India Company's ships, for twenty years, thereby realizing a large fortune. In 1783 he purchased the estates of Callendar and Almond, Linlithgowshire, which had been forfeited by the attainder of the Earl of Linlithgow and Callendar in 1715, and passed into the possession of the York Building Co.

When William Forbes purchased Earlstoun, &c., we find in 1799 that the farms obtained from different proprietors were Ardoch, Arndarroch, Barlae, Bridgemark and Garryard, Marskaig, Cairneyhill, Culmark and Blacknook, Fingland, Auchinshinnock, Little Cornlae and Cornharrow, Kerroch, Craiglour, Blackmark, part of Mains of Earlstoun and Milton Park. Lochrennie then belonged to James Hunter, whose name we find in 1819. Several of the other

farms then belonged to the Earl of Galloway, and will be found under Grennan. Cleugh belonged in 1819 to James Carson of Barscobe, parish of Balmaclellan. William Forbes was twice married, first to —, daughter of John M'Adam of Craigengillan, but had no issue. Secondly, to Agnes Chalmers, whose family we do not find mentioned. She had issue—

- William, who succeeded.
- Arthur, married, and had issue, five sons.
- Agnes.
- Jessie.
- Katherine.
- Jane.

William, born in 1806, succeeded in 1815. He married in 1832, Louisa Antoinetta, daughter of Francis, Earl of Wemyss and March, and had issue—

- William.
- John, died unmarried.
- Margaret Campbell.
- Louisa Francis Antoinetta.
- Agnes.
- Charlotte Harriet.
- Francis Charteris.
- Katherine.
- Louisa.

He died in 1855, and was succeeded by his eldest son William. He married in 1859, Rose (who died in 1865), youngest daughter of the late John O'Hara of Raheen, County of Galway, and has issue—

- William Francis, born in 1860.
- John Francis.

He married, secondly, in 1868, Edith Marion, third daughter of the Rev. Lord Charles A. Hervey, and has issue—

- Francis Hervey.
- Charles William.
- Dudley Henry.

*Arms*—Azure, three boars' heads, couped, argent, muzzled, gules.

These are the arms in use by the Forbes family in general, but we do not find either crest or motto, as borne by those of Callendar.

We have already given the farms now comprising the estate. Earlstoun we will refer to hereafter, and notice here some of the names of the farms. Culmark is Gaelic and Norse, meaning the back of the march. Ardoch is from the Gaelic ard and ach, meaning the high field or land. Arndarroch is probably a corruption of Arddarach, the oakwood hill. Altyre is from the Gaelic alt for a height, or high land, and tir or tire for territory. Auchinshinnoch seems to be from the Gaelic words achadh-scinn-cnoc, the field with the spring of water at the hill or hillock. Barlae we consider to be from bar, a hill, &c., and the Anglo-Saxon word lœs for pasture. Larg will be found under Minnigaff parish. Marskaig, spelled Markskegg by Pont, seems to be from the Norse mark, for march or boundary, and skaga or skagi, jutting or projecting. Stron is from the Gaelic sron, the end of a ridge, which is to be found on this property as the prefix of patrick and freggan, which latter Pont renders chreigan, and may be a corruption of the Gaelic cragan or creugan, a little rock; or creachan, a rock, or the summit of one. Auchrae seems to be from the Gaelic ach, from achadh, a field, a meadow, &c.; and ri, the ancient British for a ford, which word will be found mentioned in our account of the parish. The farm of Auchrae is bounded on one side by the river Ken. Fingland is spelled Fingen by Pont. It is evidently a name from either the Norse or Cymric. It is also to be found in Cumberland, where the Cimbric and Norsemen were located at different periods. Also in Peeblesshire there is a stream of water so called, together with land called Boreland, which latter we have dealt with in our Historical Sketch, Vol. II., as derived from the Norse. Again, in Eskdalemuir, Dumfriesshire, there is a fall of water called Finglandhill. All these places were occupied by the Cimbric and Norsemen. Finn is the Gaelic for white, and the Cymric or Welsh for a boundary or limit. The last of

these could be applied. The evidence is, however, strongly in favour of a Norse origin. Wherever the Norsemen were in the south-west, &c., there lands or water with the prefix *fin* are to be found. *Fionn-Lochinneach*, as also *Finn-gheinte*, in Gaelic means a Norwegian; or in the old Irish chronicles they are found as *Finn-Lochannoch* or *Fionn-Lochlannaigh*. *Finn-gall* is from *finne*, a land, and *gall*, a stranger, or *Fionn-Ghoill* in Irish. In "Ossian and the Clyde," *Fingland* is called *Fingal's Land*, but we incline to what we have given. *Polchaskie* is spelled *Polchesky* by *Pont*, and is possibly a corruption of the Gaelic *poll-caschreag*, the stream at the steep rock. *Manquhill*, spelled *Monwhil* by *Pont*, seems to be another corruption, and may perhaps be found in the Gaelic and Norse as *muin*, *món*, or *mún*, for thorn or bramble; and *holl* from *hváll*, a hill, or hillock. The suffix of *Lochrenny* may be from the Gaelic *raineach*, for fern or bracken. *Kerroch* would seem to be a corruption of *carrach*, for rocky. *Carlae* is spelled *Korlais* by *Pont*, and the burn on the farm *Korle*. It is evidently Anglo-Saxon, from *carr*, a rock, and *læs*, pasture. *Todstone* in the prefix is found in Gaelic for a clod, a sod; in the Lowlands it is for a fox. *Benbrock* is from the Gaelic *beannbroe*, the badger's hill. *Cleugh* is from *cleuch*, and means a rock, &c., or a ravine between precipices. *Cornharrow* is spelled *Cornafarse* by *Pont*. Assuming that the latter may be nearest to the proper spelling, it may be derived from the Gaelic *cairneach-fas*, the rocky waste, or hollow.

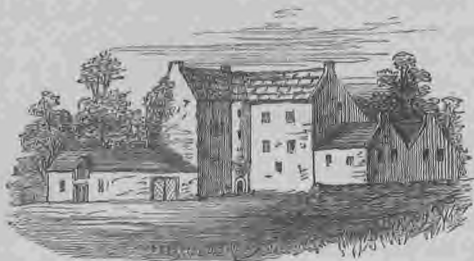
On the farm of *Stronfreggan* there is a large cairn, and on the farms of *Benbrock* and *Manquhill*, contiguous to each other, are the remains of buildings said to have been built by the *Stewarts*, who had obtained possession, and of whom mention will be found under the dates 1633 and 1731. See also *Grennan* for further particulars. On the farm of *Cleuch* there was an ancient chapel which was razed to the ground the beginning of the present century. North-east of *Lochrinnie* farm-house are the remains or site of a chapel; and there is also a moat.

We have given, at the commencement of this account, the assertion that Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, at one time was the owner of the land, and to have built a residence as a hunting-seat. In regard to this there is no positive information, and what is known is against it; permission, however, was granted to him to hunt in the royal forest of the Glenkens, part of which still exists on the western side of the Ken. Under such circumstances, it is very probable that he built a hunting-seat where the present house now stands, but that the name of Earlstoun was taken from it is not clear. The Gordons came from Berwickshire, and adjoining the parish of Gordon, from which there can be no doubt they took their name, is the parish of Earlstoun, the original name of which was Ercildoune,\* which form, according to the Statistical Account, is still used by the older inhabitants. Greenlaw, a property belonging to a branch of the Gordons in the parish of Crossmichael, is the name of the county town of Berwickshire; and in the same way Ercildoune, corrupted into Earlstoun, may have been given by them. Earlstoun or Earlston is close to Melrose and Dryburgh Abbeys. A considerable portion belonged to Sir Thomas the Rhymer, who lived there. He is generally styled so, but is believed to have been of the family of Leirmonth or Learmonth.

The present building at Earlstoun, as shown by the sketch taken by us, does not appear to be very ancient. There is a statement that the arms of the Sinclairs were over the doorway, and taken down by the Gordons to make place for their own. When we visited the house no arms of any kind were to be seen. There was an addition, which may be called the east wing, erected by William Gordon, who married Mary Hope. A stone is still to be seen in a staircase connecting the old and new portions. The date is

\* Ercildun or Ercildoune, since corrupted to Earlstoun, is understood to have been owned by Thomas Lermont, commonly called the Rhymer. The name of the lands (now the parish) is supposed to have been derived from the British Arewldun, the prospect hill, and adapted to describe the hill south of the village, from which a fine view of the vales of the Leader and Tweed is to be obtained.

1655, with the initials W. G. and M. H. (William Gordon and Mary Hope). The building, as it now remains, has



merely the appearance of a good old-fashioned country house, but originally it seems to have been what was called a strong-house, with court-yard, the whole forming a square. It is prettily situated near the east bank of the river Ken, surrounded with timber, principally oak. A portion of the out-buildings has been turned into a modern stable and coach-house, the old residence being only a short distance from the new house or shooting-lodge built by the present proprietor for use during the shooting season. In conclusion, we may add that it has been stated by Chalmers, in his "Caledonia," that Sir Thomas Gordon of Earlstoun was the first who built dykes in Galloway; but this cannot be correct, as Lord Basil Hamilton, who married Mary Dunbar, heiress of Baldoon, parish of Kirkinner, was the first, he having erected one between the farms of Balfern and Stewarton about the end of the seventeenth century. Others were also built at Palgown, parish of Minnigaff, which it is believed led to the enclosing of moor farms, previously open on every side with ill-defined marches.

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GRENNAN.

The early history of this property is nearly similar to what we have given under Lochinvar and Kenmure. Subse-



quently it passed to the Maxwells. Robertson renders Greenan or Grennan from the Gaelic *grian-an*, as "river of the sun." Armstrong renders the same word as *grianan*, and meaning in English "a sunny eminence," &c. We consider that instead of the Gaelic word given, it is from the Norse *grønn*, which means, green of verdure. It will, we think, be found that all the places so named in Galloway have a green aspect, and comes out so, specially where there was and still is so much heather. The character of the country is much changed now, but it is still observable. Pont spells the name *Granen*. The first notice of ownership by the Maxwells is that Herbert Maxwell of Carlaverock having resigned the land to Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, as lord of the district, obtained from him on the 18th December 1419 a new charter.

We next learn that John, third Lord Maxwell, had a charter of Grennane, &c., on the 2d March 1507-8; and on the 28th July 1534, and 6th June 1540, Robert, fourth Lord Maxwell, had charters of the same lands. Afterwards, on the 5th August 1550, Robert, son of Robert Maxwell, had retour of the land of Grennan. We next find that Robert, son of Robert Gordon of Glen (*Rusco*), parish of Anwoth, had retour on the 5th November 1604. Then on the 13th July 1619, Robert, brother and heir of John Maxwell, had retour of the same land; and again, on the 20th March 1628, John, son of Robert Gordon of Glen, had retour. Then in November 1629 there was a reversion by William Hamilton to Alexander, Earl of Galloway, of the lands of Mulloche, Garstubane, &c. We next come to various notices in regard to separate farms, the first of which is dated 1st June 1620, when Thomas Gordon, son of Roger Gordon, heir of his mother, Janet Gordon, had retour of the two and a half merk land of the Holm of Dalquharn; and again on the 14th May 1633, James, son of James Mylligham (*Milligan*) of Blackmyre, had retour of the same. He was succeeded by James Myllighan, his heir, who had retour on the 4th November 1662. Whether or not his son is not stated. Again, on the 30th April 1664, James M'Culligane of Blackmyre had

sasine. We suppose the name given is intended for Miligan. On the same day John Douglas, younger of Stainhouse, had sasine, who, on the 2d July 1665, was followed by John Douglas, elder of Stainhouse, in the lands of Holm and Dalwharne. In 1682 Dalquharne or Dalry, Holm, and Kirkland,\* belonged to Sir Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun; the farms of Tower, Mulloch, and Garstubbing to William Gordon. In August 1687 there was a renunciation and discharge of reversion by Theophilus Ogilthorp of Ogilthorp Castle, to Alexander Henderson of Holm, called the Holm of Dalry. The next notice is dated May 1694, when John Gordon, residenter in Edinburgh, had sasine of the two and a half merk land of Holme of Dalquhairn. On the 20th July 1717, Robert McMillan in Nether Holme of Dalquhairn had sasine of the same.

To return to Grennan. In 1682 the farm of that name belonged to the Earl of Galloway. It was a new acquisition, but the exact year we have not learned. On the 26th August 1731 James, second son to Thomas, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the land of Grennan, &c.

Again, on the 18th March 1768, John, Lord Gairlies, eldest son of Alexander, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the land of Garstubben, who was followed by David Agnew of Ochiltree. The Galloway family had been continuing to add to their first acquisition, and in 1799 the estate of Grennan was extensive. It was then owned by John, seventh Earl of Galloway. The farms were Grennan, Mulloch, Stewartoun (a new name), Garstubbin, Tower, Trolane, Stronepatrick, Stronfeggau, Meikle and Little Auchrae, Paulcheskie (Polchesky), Meikle Corlae, Blackcraig, Benbreck, Manquhill, Altyre, Lochfoot, part of Mains of Earlstoun, Holm of

\* We have to mention here that we find Jane, the youngest daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun, married to William Martin, styled of Kirkland. We are inclined to think that the Kirklands here mentioned are the same. She had issue—

Jane, who married the Rev. Alexander Dick, minister of the parish, and had issue, a son, bred a surgeon. Died in South Carolina in 1771.

A daughter, died unmarried.

Anne, who married James Lawrie of Barnsoul, parish of Irongray, and had issue.

Dalry, Meikle and Little Kirkland, Clachanside, Todstoun, and Clachanmark.

About 1810 the farms were sold to John Spalding, merchant, London, of Holm, parish of Balmaclellan. In 1819 we find him owner of Grennan, Newfield and Dalry Holm, Tower, Tralane, Kirkland, Mulloch, and Garstubbing. These are still retained by his descendant, with the addition of Boatknoll. The history of this family will be found under Holm, parish of Balmaclellan. The other farms are now principally owned by William Forbes of Callendar. (See Earlstoun.) Symson (1684) mentions Grenoch (Grennan) as one of the houses considered considerable. There were also the remains of buildings on the farms of Benbrack and Manquhill, of which Symson makes no mention. Pont, however, whose survey is believed to have been made about 1608-20, shows in his map the latter place spelled Monwhil, as a large residence in a park well wooded.

At Grennan, close by Dalarran Holm, where a battle between the Danes and Scots is stated to have taken place, pieces of swords and armour have been found. Unfortunately, there are no particulars as to the make, which would have thrown light on the period.

The farm of Tower is supposed to be so called from a fortalice dwelling having stood there, but of which nothing is known nor any trace left.

Pont spells Tower as Towey, and Torlane or Tralane as Troulet. We are therefore inclined to think that Tower is a corruption. Torlane is probably from the Gaelic *torrain*, a little hill, or it may be the hill at the stream. Mulloch is spelled Muloch by him, and is from *mulach* or *aich*, a top or summit.

North of the farmhouse of Torlane is the site of a church.

On the farm of Altyre a trench was dug during the persecution capable of containing a hundred people. It is understood to have been made use of by the Covenanters as a post of observation of the movements of the persecutors. Altyre is Gaelic from *alt*, a hill, an eminence, &c., and *tir* or *tire* for territory.

## ARNDARROCH.

The first information which we gather of this farm is that, in 1569, Andrew M'Millan was the owner. Whom he married and what issue he had we do not learn ; but on the 16th December 1661 John M'Millan had sasine of the land of Arndarroch. He must have been the direct descendant of Andrew M'Millan. Whom he married we are also in ignorance of ; but on the 4th October 1678 John M'Millan, styled younger of Arndarroch, had sasine of Arndarroch and Marskaig, along with his spouse Jean Maxwell. We are unable to give any further particulars. An account of the M'Millans will be found under Lamloch, parish of Carsphairn. Arndarroch, &c., passed to the Rorrisones, and is now owned by William Francis Forbes of Callendar, as will be found under Earlstoun. Also the supposed derivation of the name.

## ARDOCH, ETC.

The first notice which we find about Ardoch is that on the 23d October 1628 Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun had retour of the same with other land. It therefore, no doubt, came to them with the property obtained when the Gordons first settled in Galloway about A.D. 1450. James Stewart was the next owner of Ardoch, who, we think, was the second son of Thomas, Earl of Galloway. In 1682, — M'Millan was of Ardoch. On the 4th July 1710, John, son of John Cannon of Formanstown, deceased, had sasine of the merk land of Ardoch. Then, on the 20th June 1714, and 21st August 1719, Robert Rorrisone of Marshallloch had sasine. He was succeeded by William Rorrisone, who probably was his son.

In 1799, Ardoch, with other farms, was sold to William Forbes of Callendar. It is now owned, with other lands, by his grandson, William Forbes of Callendar.

Ardoch would seem to be from Ardaich from ard, a height, &c.

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BLAQUHAIRN, ETC.

This farm, and the other lands now grouped together as a small property, was doubtless a portion of the lands which at one time belonged to the families mentioned under Kenmure and Lochinvar. Separately, we have not much to state. In July 1670, Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, had sasine of the land of Milltown, &c.; and in 1682, Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun owned the farm of Blaquhairn. Then, on the 7th November 1744, Robert Maxwell in Holm had sasine of Balquhairn, and in 1749, we find him in possession of the same.

He appears to have left one daughter, Jean, who married Alexander Moffat of Auchenhessnins.\* He and his children had sasine of Balwhirn on the 21st March 1767.

In 1799, Milton Park belonged to William Forbes of Callendar (see Earlstown, parish of Dalry); and Blaquharne to Alexander Moffat of Auchenhastning, Dumfriesshire.

The arms of the Moffats of that ilk, are a shield sable, a saltire and chief argent.

Others, branches of the family bear, argent, a saltire azure, on a chief gules, a cross moline of the field.

Crest and motto borne by all, a cross crosslet fitché, gules, "spero meliora."

The farms now are Blaquhairn, Miltonpark, and Kenbank, &c., and owned by John Lawson Kennedy of Knocknalling, parish of Kells.

Pont spells Blaquhairn as Blachairn, which may be from the Gaelic word blà, a town, a village, a green field, and fjärran, the Norse for "far off." Or it may be a corruption of quham, Lowland Scotch for a dale among hills.

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\* This is a name which is found spelled in many ways.

## KNOCKSTING.

This was, no doubt, in early times a portion of the land described under Kenmure and Lochinvar. The earliest separate notice found by us is that in June 1668, Robert Ferguson of Craigdarroch had sasine of the lordship of Knocksting, &c. The land previously belonged to the Earl of Queensberry, and, as stated, was sold by him in 1667 to the above-mentioned Robert Ferguson. There, however, must be some mistake in this date, as in 1682, James Douglas, of Morton was the owner. We are further informed that Alexander, son of Robert Ferguson, disposed of it to Colonel Thomas Dalzell, who resided at Betford, and was married to Isobell Ferguson, probably sister to Alexander Ferguson. This was in 1709. It was afterwards sold by their son David Dalzell to Alexander Maxwell of Knockenhair, and Alexander Pagan jointly. Who A. Pagan was is not mentioned. The name appears under Curriestanes, parish of Troqueer.

Alexander Maxwell, only son and heir of Alexander Maxwell in Knockenhair, had sasine on the 14th May 1752, of the western part of the land of Knocksting and Pointfoot. He again was succeeded by Alexander, the son of his elder brother, Robert Maxwell. His only sister, Jean Maxwell, was next in possession in 1769. She was married to Alexander Moffat of Auchenhasnane, Dumfriesshire, and their eldest son, James Moffat of Blaquhairne, succeeded in 1815. In 1816, he sold the farm to Alexander Smith of Lauthall, near Minniaive, who died in 1827. It was subsequently sold by order of the Court of Session in 1833, and purchased by John M'Turk, who, so far as we can trace, belonged to the parish of Carsephairn. He died in 1866, and left issue—

John.

James.

John succeeded his father.

It is difficult to make out any meaning in Knocksting, unless the sting is a corruption of the Norse steinn, for a

stone, with the Gaelic prefix of *cnoc* (Scottish knock) a hill or knoll.

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GLENHOWL.

The early history of this farm, called Mackilston and Glenhowl, is that Mackilston was owned by a family named Makill, and we find that in January 1629, Johnne Makill had sasine of the land of Makilstoun. It is not improbable that Makill is a corruption of MacGill. It subsequently belonged to the Earlstoun estate. On the 23d January 1655, William, son of Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun, had retour, and on the 20th April 1664, Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun had sasine. In December 1666, James Logan, in Boig, and William Logan, his son, had sasine of the land of M'Kilstoune. In 1682, Gilbert Gordon was the owner. It subsequently was obtained by marriage by Thomas Alexander, styled of Meikle Kirkland, but where he came from is not known to his descendants, nor whom he married. His wife was probably the daughter of Gilbert Gordon. On the 5th July 1720, he had sasine of one-merk land of Over Glenhailes, and Merkland of Nether Glenhailes, &c. He was succeeded by John Alexander, styled of M'Killstoun, and heir to Thomas Alexander. The relationship is not mentioned. He had sasine of Over Glenhowlles, &c., on the 1st April 1743. In 1799, John Alexander of Mackillstoun was in possession, but whether the same who had sasine in 1743, we cannot state. The farms owned in 1799, were Craigencorr, Glenhowl, and Leys, Mackillstoun, and Upper Cleugh. In 1819, John Alexander was still the owner. He was succeeded by John Shaw Alexander, who is found in possession in 1844. The farms now comprise Glenhowl and Mackilston, and are owned by William Alexander.

Glenhowl seems, so far as we can gather, to be a compound Gaelic and Norse name. The first being *gleann* or *glinne*, a valley, a glen, and the latter *holl*, contracted from *hvall*, a hill or hillock.

## POLLOADDOCK OR PAVIDOCK.

There can be no doubt that this small farm formed a portion of the lands, the early history of which will be found under Lochinvar and Kenmure. We find, however, nothing of the name until A.D. 1557, when Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig obtained the merk land of Polvadach, in the barony of Grenan, from Alexander Stewart of Garliés. On the 2nd November 1608, James, heir of James, Lord Douglas of Drumlanrig, Dumfriesshire, had retour. He was followed by James, Comes, Duke of Queensberry, on the 20th May 1640, and on the 22nd October 1695 by James, Duke of Queensberry, son of William, Duke of Queensberry.

Under Threave, parish of Balmaghie, an account of the Douglas family will be found, and all that we will therefore give here, is that the branch from which the Dukes of Queensberry are descended, was William, the eldest illegitimate son of James, second Earl of Douglas. He obtained from his father, by charter, the barony of Drumlanrig, in the parish of Durrisddeer, Dumfriesshire; and King James the First gave him a letter, dated at Croydon, 30th November 1412, confirming to him the lands of Drumlanrig, Hawyke, and Selkirk. He died in 1458. By his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of (Sir) Robert Stewart of Durrisddeer and Rosyth, he had issue—

William, who succeeded.

Whom he married is not stated, but he left issue—

James, who succeeded.

Archibald, ancestor of Douglas of Cashogle.

George, ancestor of Douglas of Penziere.

John, vicar of Kirkconnell.

He died in 1464, and was succeeded by his son James. He married in 1470, Janet, daughter of (Sir) David Scott of Branxholm (ancestor of the Duke of Buccleuch in the female line), and had issue—

William.

Also a daughter.



He died in 1498, and was succeeded by his son William. Whom he married is not stated, but he left issue—

James, who succeeded.

Robert, provost of Lincluden Abbey in 1547.

Also two daughters whose names are not given. He fell at Flodden on the 9th September 1513, and was succeeded by his son James, who was knighted by the Regent Arran, Duke of Chatelherault. He was one of those who visited, as a friend, John Knox on his deathbed. Whom he married we do not learn, but he had issue—

William.

He died in 1578. His son William predeceased him in 1572. The name of his wife is not mentioned, but his son—

James,

succeeded his grandfather. We have not the name of his wife either, but he is stated to have had issue—

William.

James, of Mouswald, Dumfriesshire.

David, of Airdoch.

Also two daughters, whose names are not given. He died in 1615, and was succeeded by his son William. He was created a peer by patent dated 1st April 1628, by the titles of Viscount of Drumlanrig, and Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibberis, to him and his heirs male, bearing the name and arms of Douglas. He also got vested in himself and heirs, the patronage and tithes of the churches of Terregles, Lochrutton, Colvend, and Kirkbean in the Stewartry, with Caerlaverock, Dumfriesshire, belonging to the provostry of Lincluden Abbey, and also a small part of its lands. When Charles the First visited Scotland in 1633, by patent dated at Seton, 13th June, the title of Earl of Queensberry was bestowed on him and his heirs male, bearing the name and arms of Douglas. This title is taken from a hill called

Queensberry in the parish of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire. We are not told whom he married, but he is stated to have had issue—

James, who succeeded.

William, of Kelhead.

Archibald, of Dornock, ancestor of Douglas of Dornock.

George, who died unmarried.

Also two daughters whose names are not given. He died 8th March 1640, and was succeeded by his eldest son James, as second Earl of Queensberry. He was twice married, first to Mary, third daughter of the second Marquis of Hamilton, who had no issue. Secondly to Margaret, eldest daughter of John, first Earl of Traquair, high treasurer of Scotland, and had issue—

William, born in 1637.

James, Colonel of Scottish Guards, and rose to be a Lieut-General.

Died in 1691.

John, of Craigmuirie, parish of Balmaclellan. Killed at the siege of Treves in 1675.

Robert, killed at the siege of Maestricht in 1676.

Also five daughters, whose names we do not find. He died in 1671, and was succeeded by his son William, as third Earl. He was celebrated as a statesman. He was created Marquis of Queensberry, Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, Viscount of Nith, Torthorwald, and Ross, and Lord Douglas of Kinmouth, Middlebie, and Dornock, to him and his heirs male whatsoever in all future time, under patent dated at Whitehall, 11th February 1682; and in April following, authority by warrant was granted for him and his heirs for ever to carry the double tressure, as in the royal achievement. Following this, by patent dated at Whitehall, 3rd November 1684, he was created Duke of Queensberry, Marquis of Dumfriesshire, with the other titles given in 1682, to him and the heirs male of his body. His advancement was owing to his zeal in persecuting the Covenanters. On the accession of James VII. in 1685, he was continued in all his offices, and appointed high commissioner to repre-

sent the King in the first Session of his only Scots Parliament. After the King's letter had been read, referring to the Covenanters, the Duke said,—“My lords, his Majesty certainly expects from the prudence and loyalty of this parliament that effectual ways will be fallen upon for destroying that desperate, fanatical, and irreclaimable party who have brought us to the brink of ruin and disgrace, and are no more rebels against the king than enemies of mankind, wretches of such monstrous principles and practices as past ages never heard, nor those to come will hardly believe.” Although a bigoted prelacy leader, he was not in favour of popery, and got into trouble in 1686 for disapproving of the repeal of the penal laws against popery, which brought him into disgrace with the king, and he was deprived of all his offices. He then occupied himself in having the building of Drumlanrig Castle finished. This fine edifice took ten years to complete, which was accomplished in 1689. The cost was very great, and the builder only spent one night under its roof. He died at Edinburgh, 28th March 1695, aged 58. He was an extraordinary lord of Session, and also Justice-General for some time. He married Isabel, sixth daughter of William, first Marquis of Douglas, and had issue—

James, who succeeded.

William, created Earl of March,\* 1697.

George, died unmarried in 1693.

Anne, married in 1697, David, Lord Elcho, afterwards third Earl of Wemyss.

William, second son, received the Castle of Neidpath,

\* William, Earl of March, &c., married Jean, second daughter of the first Marquis of Tweeddale, and with three daughters, had—  
William.

John, of Broughton.

James, of Stow.

The two youngest died unmarried. The Earl died in September 1705, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, second Earl. The eldest married Anne, the eldest daughter of John, Earl of Selkirk and Ruglen, and had one son, William, third Earl of March, and fourth Duke of Queensberry.

Francis, Earl of Wemyss, the great grandson of Lady Anne, succeeded in 1810 to the Earldom of March, with the Peeblesshire estates.

Peeblesshire, with a considerable estate purchased in 1686 from the Tweedale family.

James succeeded his father as second duke. He had a great share in effecting the treaty of Union, which was then viewed with so much disfavour in Scotland and smuggled through Parliament. He was very unpopular in his own country, where the Union was most obnoxious. In England, however, he was in high favour, and as a reward for his services a pension of £3000 per annum was bestowed on him, and the whole patronage of Scotland given into his hands. He was created a British peer 26th May 1708 by the title of Duke of Dover, Marquis of Beverley, and Earl of Ripon, with remainder to his third son, Charles, Earl of Solway, third Duke of Queensberry, of whom afterwards.

On the 12th June 1706 he surrendered to the crown the title of Duke of Queensberry, &c., conferred on his father, and obtained a new patent, dated at Windsor Castle on the 17th of the same month, granting them to him and his heirs of entail, male or female, succeeding to the estate of Queensberry, such heirs being descended from the first Earl of Queensberry. In this resignation the titles of Earl and Marquis of Queensberry, Viscount of Drumlanrig, Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibberis were not included. He married Mary, fourth daughter of Charles Boyle, Lord Clifford, and had issue, four sons and three daughters. The two eldest sons died young, and

Charles, third son, succeeded.

Jean, second daughter, married, in 1720, Francis, Earl of Dalkeith, afterwards Duke of Buccleuch, and had issue.

He died in 1711, aged forty-nine. His son Charles, third Duke of Queensberry and second of Dover, was born in 1698. He was previously created Earl of Solway, Viscount of Tibberis, and Lord Douglas of Lockerbie, Dalveen, and Thornhill, by patent dated at Windsor Castle 17th June 1706 (the same date as the Dukedom of Queensberry, by new patent, granted to his father), to him and the heirs male of his body. He married, 10th March 1720, Catherine,

second daughter of Henry, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester. They had issue—

Henry, Earl of Drumlanrig.  
Charles.

The eldest son is said to have accidentally shot himself on the 19th October 1754, aged thirty-two. As Lord Drumlanrig, Charles succeeded his brother. He died unmarried in October 1756. Their father, Charles, third Duke, died in August 1778. At his death the Dukedom of Dover, &c., and Earldom of Solway became extinct. The Dukedom of Queensberry, with extensive estates, passed to his cousin William, third Earl of March and Ruglen, descended from the second son of the first Duke of Queensberry. He died unmarried in December 1810 in his eighty-sixth year. The titles of Duke of Queensberry, Marquis of Dumfriesshire, Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, Viscount of Nith, Torthorwold and Ross, with Drumlanrig Castle, then passed to the Duke of Buccleuch, the grandson of Jean, second daughter of the second Duke of Queensberry. Those of Marquis and Earl of Queensberry, Viscount of Drumlanrig and Baron Douglas, went to Sir Charles Douglas, sixth baronet of Kelhead, descended from William, second son of William, first Earl of Queensberry.

Sir Charles Douglas, who thus succeeded to a portion of the titles and lands, and became Marquess of Queensberry, was, in his younger days, very full of life and merriment, but rather rough with it at times. We are in possession of many anecdotes in regard to him. He was fond of practical jokes, and spared no one. He and the late Captain Robert M'Kerlie were intimate friends, but an unpleasant collision happened in October 1799. The Earl of Dalkeith, Lord Montagu, and others were present. Through the mutual friendship of these a reconciliation was brought about without a hostile meeting, and we have in this the value of judicious friends, for the principals were men of great bodily vigour, with the highest courage and honour. In these times many a valuable life was lost through injudicious

friends! Further on we will mention a dinner given in Paris on the 22d July 1802 by some of the French noblesse, and the after visit to the theatre. Sir Charles, who had been surveying the head-dress of a lady in front of him, discovered what Burns so graphically describes,—

“ Ha! whare ye gaun, ye crawlin ferlie!  
 Your impudence protects you sairly;  
 I canna say but ye strut rarely  
     Owre gauze and lace,  
 Tho', faith, I fear ye dine but sparely  
     On sic a place.  
 Ye ugly, creeping, blastit wonner,  
 Detested, shunn'd by saunt and sinner,  
 How dare you let your fit upon her,  
     Sae fine a leddy?  
 Gae somewhere else and seek your dinner  
     On some poor body.”

Sir Charles exclaimed, “What a big louse!” which was understood, and ended in an uproar. Sir Charles, however, sat still, laughing heartily at the gesticulations of the angry Frenchmen, which may have had some effect in calming their feelings, as the uproar subsided without any bad result, as at one time anticipated, which was fortunate, for Paris was then under despotic rule.

When Sir Charles Douglas succeeded as Marquis of Queensberry, the titles of Earl March, Viscount of Peebles, and Lord Neidpath, Lyne, and Munard, with Neidpath Castle, &c., passed to the Earl of Wemyss.

This brings us to the next owners of Polloaddock, the Dukes of Buccleuch, whose name will be found in some parishes in the 17th century, when the Countesses of Buccleuch had wadsets over not a few lands.

The surname of Scott is apparently simple enough, and yet the origin of the name is not over clear. It is understood to be taken from a Scot, derived from the Gaelic *scuite*, or *sguit*, signifying the scattered or wanderers; but in ancient times Ireland was inhabited by the Scots, which information is supported by the venerable Bede, who died in A.D. 735. Dr. Waddell, in his “Ossian and the Clyde,” de-

rives the name from sagiot, from which sciot, scolt, scyte, scuit, and scott, an arrow, the people who used to excel in the use of the bow.

The first of the surname to be found in Scotland was "Uchtredus filius Scoti," Uchtred, the son of a Scot, who was a witness to an inquisition respecting the Church lands of Glasgow between A.D. 1107 and 1124; also to the foundation charter of the Abbey of Holyrood by King David I. in 1128, and to that of the Abbacy of Selkirk in 1130. Douglas also mentions a Herbert Scot as a witness to the charter of Holyrood Abbey. In the Kelso Chartulary we find, in the reign of King William,—that is, between A.D. 1165 and 1214, a witness named "Rob Scot."

Sir Walter Scott of Abbotsford, who brought the name into so much notice through his writings, calls Uchtredus filius Scoti, already mentioned, Uchtred Fitz-Scott, or Filius Scott, and that he flourished at the court of King David I. The introduction of the Fitz is to draw a Norman deduction, which is attempted by so many families in the present day, to stamp themselves, as they imagine, with high descent, not being aware of the fact that but a small portion of the Norman adventurers were so. De Gerville, a French writer, says, "What is curious, the Duke (of Buccleuch) seeks his surname in Normandy, and pretends that it was originally l'Escot." The word Fitz was prefixed by the Normans to the father's name, being the old French for fils. With this prefix, however, Sir Walter also states that it is believed from the time of Kenneth III., the barony of Scotstown in Peeblesshire had been possessed by the ancestors of Uchtred, who being descended from Galwegian forefathers, were called Scots, Galloway being then inhabited by the clan to whom that name properly belonged. Now, in the first place, Kenneth, so far as known, reigned from A.D. 969 to 994, and we know very well that those Normans known in Scotland principally came over with William the Norman, conqueror of England, in A.D. 1066. It cannot be denied that some Normans are found in England prior to that period, but we think it would be difficult

to trace any in Scotland in the reign of Kenneth. The reference to Galloway as being the district of the clan at an earlier period is equally untenable. There is not the slightest trace of any clan, or of any one even bearing the name, ever having been located, or as a holder of land in the district. The surname was foreign to Galloway. It is worthy of remark that the ancient district, so far as can be traced, was first peopled by Gaels, who gave place to the Cymric colony of Celts, a tribe called the Novantes, occupying the west, and the Selgovæ, another tribe, the east side from Wigtoun bay. They were not known as Scots. It was towards the end of the eighth century that a good settlement was made by the Cruithne of Ulster, whose forebears had passed from Scotland. They are recognised by historians under the name of Picti, which has created confusion, for they were distinct from the Picts, so known in the east of Scotland, some particulars in regard to which will be found in our Historical Sketch, Vol. II. The war-cry of the colonists from Ireland was *Albanaich ! Albanaich !* attesting their Gaelic descent from the ancient Caledonians. The Scots and Picts first became united about A.D. 975. In Galloway the inhabitants were subsequently known as the "wild Scots of Galloway," mentioned by Sir Walter Scott, and from which he evidently based his deduction, but it is to be remarked that the name *Galwydel* in the Cymric or British, or *Gallgaedhel* in the Gaelic and Irish, was only first applied in the tenth century. *Gallovidia* in the Latinised form is first found in A.D. 946. The Scots were not known then by name in Galloway, although the *Scotiæ gentes* were found as a people from the end of the third century in other parts of Scotland. As for any clan called Scott anywhere at that early period, or for centuries afterwards, is contrary to every fact found.

Another account which appears in the notes to *Canto VI.* of the "*Lay of the Last Minstrel*," is a tradition stated to have been preserved by Scott of Satchells, who published in 1788, "*A True History of the Right Honourable name of Scott.*" This account states that two brethren, natives



of Galloway, having been banished from that country, came to Rankelburn in Ettrick Forest, where the keeper, whose name was Brydone, received them joyfully on account of their skill in the chase. Kenneth M'Alpin, then King of Scotland, came soon afterwards to hunt there, and when the stag stood at bay, John, one of the brethren from Galloway, who had followed on foot, seized the buck by the horns, and being a man of great strength, &c., threw him on his back, and ran with him about a mile up a steep hill to a place called Craera Cross, where Kenneth had halted, and laid the buck at the king's feet. From this it is stated the name Buccleuch arose. We will refer to this in its proper place, and will only remark that Kenneth MacAlpin succeeded to the throne in A.D. 834, when Scott as a surname was unknown.

Uchtred is first found in Northumberland, and the "Filius Scot" who bore it, would seem to have been the son of a Scot who had gone to England. From this Uchtred Scot being mixed up with church charters, and others who had adopted the surname and followed, being found as bishops, leads to the conclusion that an ecclesiastical connection was the commencement of the family, and extension of the name. Until A.D. 1102 the clergy were allowed to marry in England, and, no doubt, the same custom prevailed in Scotland. But even afterwards, although then forbidden to marry, the clergy got children, and provided well for them. It is stated that Uchtred had a son named Richard Scot, who was a witness to a charter of Robert, bishop of St Andrews, founder of the priory of that place, who died in A.D. 1158. Douglas states that a Gilbert Scot was a witness to a charter of Eochina Domina de Molla before 1177, and Simon Scot to a charter of Alan, son of Walter, Lord High Steward betwixt 1174 and 1199. A John Scot was witness to a charter of Roger, bishop of St Andrews in 1193, the same probably who was bishop of Dunkeld between A.D. 1200 and 1203. A Matthew Scott was also bishop of Dunkeld, and Chancellor of Scotland from 1227 to 1231.

We also find in "The Lennox" (book of) that about 1248, there was a charter granted by Malcolm, son of Maldouin, Earl of Lennox, to Sir David of Graham, of a half carucate Strathblathin. Among the witnesses were "Stephanno de Blaunthir, Wilelmo Scott, also Ada Scott de Blaunthir." It is quite evident that the name spread in Scotland, and in the north instead of the south, with the church as the apparent basis.

Douglas states that the Scotts in the north, and those in the south, were not in any way connected; and their armorial bearings were distinct. We have come to the same conclusion, and believe the name to have been casually given to different individuals belonging to Scotland who had come into contact with foreigners or churchmen, either in England or elsewhere, and got the name in the first instance as a soubriquet.

To follow Sir Walter Scott of Abbotsford in his account, Richard Scott had a son named Richard who married Alicia, a daughter and co-heiress of Henry de Molla, with whom he received land in Roxburghshire, in the reign of Alexander II., that is between A.D. 1214 and 1249; that they had issue, William, who attended the Court of Alexander II., and witnessed several charters; that he again had a son named Richard, who married the daughter and heiress of Murthockston of that ilk, in the county of Lanark, by which marriage he acquired the property now called Murdieston.

This property was evidently small, and cannot be found on the old maps, but in Robertson's Index of Charters we find King Robert I. gave to Duncan Murdisone a charter of the lands of Kurdeny and Fortuvett, in Perthshire. This does not bear out the statement that the family had ended in an heiress, for the name is the same. They may have been distinct branches. Richard Scot, as stated, assumed "the bend of Murdieston," and disposed thereon his own paternal "Crescents and star."

We do not, however, find any land of their own mentioned, which causes us to believe that Richard Scot who

married a daughter of Henry de Molla, was the founder of the name in the south of Scotland. Douglas mentions that Walter Scot, and his son Walter had charters from King William the Lion of the land of Abrisly. Where situated we do not find mentioned. This grant must have been between A.D. 1165 and 1214, but as we find no notice of it taken in the account of the Branhholm Scotts, it must have related to those in the north. Richard Scot, the descendant of Richard, already named, swore fealty to King Edward I. (1292-6). He died in 1320. He is said to have had two sons—

Richard.

Michael, ancestor of the Scotts of Balwearie, Fifeshire.

It is stated by Sir Walter Scott that Richard, who succeeded his father, was at Halidon hill, 19th July 1333, and was afterwards slain at the battle of Durham in 1346. There is no mention made of any part having been taken in the struggles for independence during the heroic Wallace's time, or with King Robert Bruce, prior to, or at the battle of Bannockburn. Harry the Minstrel in his Wallace, mentions a John Scott in Perthshire who joined Wallace while he was there, but nothing more. This John Scott appears to have belonged to Perthshire, and has not been claimed by those in the south. He was no doubt a descendant of one of the two bishops at Dunkeld, already mentioned by us.

To return to the pedigree, Richard Scott is stated to have left two sons, but whom he married is we suppose unknown. These sons are called—

Robert, ancestor of the Branhholm family.

John, ancestor of the Scotts of Synton, from whom were the Scotts of Harden.

Robert succeeded to Murthockstone or Murdiestoun. His descendant, Walter Scott of Rikurd, in Peeblesshire, exchanged his land of Murdiestoun, with Thomas Inglis of Maner, for his half of the barony of Branhholm, in Roxburghshire, on the 23rd July 1446.

We have in this exchange convincing proof that no land

was owned until obtained by the marriages already given, and that Richard, who married Alicia de Molla, was the first of the Scotts who had a position in the south of Scotland.

Walter Scott, first of Braxholm, commenced the moss-trooper career, called reprisals, but which was nothing more nor less than robbing each other. He also exerted himself against the falling house of Douglas, and was one of those who rose on their ruin, having for his services obtained from King James the Second, a grant of their lands of Abbington, Phareholm, and Glendenanrig, under charter dated 22nd February 1458-59. There was also granted to him and to his son, the remaining half of the barony of Braxholm, to be held in blanch for the payment of a red rose, for faithful exertions in favour of the King against the house of Douglas. Part of the barony of Langholm was also conferred. This was the starting point of the great good fortune of the Scotts of Braxholm, and their descendants the Buccleuch family. Walter Scott married Margaret daughter of — Cockburn of Henderland, county of Peebles, and had issue—

David.

Alexander, rector of Wigtoun, also director of the chancery, and clerk register of Scotland in A.D. 1483. He fell in battle 11th June 1488, on the side of King James III.

David succeeded his father, and sat in the Parliament of 1487 under the title of "dominus de Buccleuch," that is as a feudal baron, being the first of his family so styled. He largely added to the tower of Braxholm, and increased its strength. He died in 1492. He married a daughter of Lord Somerville, and had issue—

David, who predeceased his father without issue.

William, also without issue.

Robert, of Allanhauch and Quitchester. Whom he married we do not find mentioned, but he had issue—

Walter.

Robert, of Allanhauch.

He died about 1490-2.

Walter, the son of Robert, was served heir to his grand-

father, David Scott, in the land of Branxholm, &c., 6th November 1492. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Ker of Cessford, and widow of Philip, son and heir of — Rutherford of that ilk. He had issue—

Walter.

William, of Quhithope.

Walter succeeded his father in 1516, and was served heir in 1517. When the property of Earl Angus was confiscated, Walter Scott obtained a grant of Jedburgh forest by charter dated 3rd September 1528. He was constantly engaged in border feuds, and for raids on the Kers, was imprisoned, and under forfeiture in 1535. He was, however, released from this position by Act of Parliament dated 15th March 1542-3. After a turbulent life he was killed in Edinburgh in 1552. He was thrice married, first to Elizabeth Carmichael stated to be of the Hyndford family, by whom he had issue—

David, who predeceased his father without issue.

William, of Fawside. He married Grizel, second daughter of John Bethune of Creich, the sister of his father's third wife, and had issue—

Walter, of whom hereafter.

He married, secondly, Janet, daughter of Andrew Ker of Fernieherst, Roxburghshire, without issue. Thirdly, Janet, daughter of John Bethune of Creich, by whom he had issue—

Walter, who died in 1574.

David.

Grizel, who married, first, William, Lord Borthwick; secondly, Walter, son of John Cairneross of Colmolie.

Dorothea, who married Sir James Crichton of Cranstoun-Riddel.

Margaret.

Jean.

Walter, the son of Robert, succeeded his grandfather, to whom he was served heir on the 6th January 1553. He became a partizan of Queen Mary, and made himself obnoxious to Queen Elizabeth of England, by whose orders his lands were ravaged and laid waste, with the destruction

of Branxholm tower. He immediately commenced to rebuild it, but it was not finished until after his death in 1574. He married Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of David, seventh Earl of Angus, and had issue—

Walter.

Margaret, married to Robert Scott of Thirlestone, and had issue.

Mary, married to William Eliot of Lariston, and had issue.

Walter was served heir to his father on the 21st June 1574. He was in high favour with King James VI., by whom he was knighted. He obtained the soubriquet of "The Bold Buccleuch" from his boldness in border feuds, and as a mostrooper. With some of his lawless border followers, who always flocked where plunder was going, he joined the Dutch service, serving under Maurice, Prince of Orange. He was created Lord Scott of Buccleuch on the 16th March 1606. We have already given the hitherto believed account of the origin of the word Buccleuch, which will, we think, scarcely be received in the present day as a correct derivation. Cleuch, as rendered by Jamieson, &c., means a precipice, a rugged ascent, as well as a hollow. The prefix buc and bi were also common to the district at one time, and it has in this case been stated that the true definition is believed to be the round or circular rock or hill, which gives the name to the glen called Buccleuch in Selkirkshire. This is probable, but no meaning is given to buc and bi. The only clue we find is in the Norse. In that language the word bukkr is for a he-goat, from which the English word buck. Then bi or by is from bui, and wherever found is a certain indication of a Norse colony having existed. We are inclined to think that cleuch is also from the same source, and a corruption of klofi, meaning a cleft or rift in a hill closed at the end. The lines,

" And for the buck thou stontly brought  
To us up that steep heuch,  
Thy designation ever shall  
Be John Scott in Bucksleuch,"

we fear had no basis in the sense rendered. The first Lord Buccleuch married Mary, daughter of Sir William Ker of

Cessford, sister of the first Earl of Roxburgh, and had issue—

Walter.

Margaret, married first, James, Lord Ross, who died in 1633; secondly, to Alexander, sixth Earl of Eglintoun; no issue.

Elizabeth, married John, Lord Cranstoun, without issue.

Walter succeeded his father. He also joined the Dutch service, and commanded a regiment against the Spaniards. At this period there was an auxiliary force of British volunteers in the service of the States of Holland. Of this body there was the Scotch contingent called the "Scotch Brigade," the remnant of which was recalled about the end of last century, being British subjects, and sent to India, where they were formed into the 94th Regiment, and donned the kilt and bonnet, which was worn until April 1809.

For his services Walter, second Lord Buccleuch, was created Earl of Buccleuch, &c., on the 16th March 1619. He married Mary, fourth daughter of Francis, ninth Earl of Errol, and had issue—

Francis.

Mary, married John, Earl of Mar, without surviving issue.

Jean, married to John, first Marquess of Tweeddale, and had issue.

Walter, first Earl of Buccleuch, died in 1633, and was succeeded by his son Francis, who acquired the Dalkeith estate from the Morton family in 1642. He married Margaret, only daughter of John, Earl of Rothes, and had issue, two daughters—

Mary.

Anne.

Francis, second Earl of Buccleuch, died in 1651, aged twenty-five, and with him the direct male line of the Scotts of Branxholm and Buccleuch ended. From the large acquisitions of land which had been acquired from A.D. 1458-9, his daughters were heiresses of importance. The eldest daughter, Mary, succeeded as Countess of Buccleuch in her own right, and at the early age of eleven years, to prevent her being carried off by force, she was married to Walter Scott, eldest

son of Sir Gideon Scott of Highchester, and of the Harden line. He was only fourteen years of age. Afterwards he was created Earl of Tarras for life. His wife, Mary Scott, Countess of Buccleuch, died, however, at the age of fourteen, and was succeeded by her sister Anne, who was born in 1651 at Dundee. Her wealth made her a special object of attraction, and after succeeding her sister, in 1663, at the age of twelve years she married the Duke of Monmouth, the illegitimate and favourite son of King Charles the Second, by Lucy Walters, the daughter of Richard Walters, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire. He assumed the surname of Scott. On the 20th April 1663, the day of their marriage, he and his wife were created Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, with remainder to their heirs male, in default of which to the heirs whatsoever of the Duke from his body to the estate and Earldom of Buccleuch. The influence he possessed with his royal father is seen in this settlement. His disaffection, however, and having foolishly assumed the title of King of Great Britain, ending in his execution on the 15th July 1685, caused his honours in England and Scotland to be forfeited. The Duchess had the liferent of the Scotch titles and estates on a re-grant dated 16th January 1666. She afterwards resigned her Scotch titles into the hands of the Crown to prevent them becoming extinct at her death, and obtained a re-grant, on the 17th November 1687, to herself and James, her eldest son, and his heirs male and of tailie. She added largely to the estates. We can scarcely credit the account given of the state she kept up, assuming to be a princess, for her husband not being a prince, she could not take what he could not. He assumed the surname of Scott, as we have already mentioned, and thus the difficulty as regarded a name was overcome. They had issue—

Charles, Earl of Doncaster, died in infancy.

James, Earl of Dalkeith.

Henry, created Earl of Deloraine.

Francis, died an infant.

Charlotte, died 1683.

Anne, died of grief a few days after her father's execution, aged 11.



All these children, who died young, were buried in Westminster Abbey, and also those of her second marriage.

After the execution of the Duke of Monmouth and Buccleuch, his widow married, secondly, Charles, third Lord Cornwallis, and had issue—

George, died in 1693.  
 Anne, „ 1690.  
 Isabella, „ 1748.

She died 6th February 1732. Her eldest surviving son James, Earl of Dalkeith, married Henrietta, second daughter of Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, and had issue—

Francis.  
 Anne, born 1696, died unmarried.  
 Charlotte, born in 1697, died unmarried 1747.  
 Charles, }  
 James, } died as infants, or young.  
 Henry, }

James, Earl of Dalkeith, predeceased his mother, having died in 1705. She was therefore succeeded by her grandson Francis, as second Duke of Buccleuch. In 1743 he obtained the restoration of the Earldom of Doncaster, &c., forfeited by his grandfather, the Duke of Monmouth and Buccleuch. He married in 1720 Jane, eldest daughter of James, second Duke of Queensberry, and had issue—

Francis.  
 Jane, died unmarried, 1779.  
 Anne, „ 1737.  
 Mary, „ 1743.  
 Charles, died in 1747, aged 21.

He married, secondly, in 1744, Miss Alice Powell, by whom he had no issue. She died in 1765. Who she was we do not find mentioned. His son Francis, Earl of Dalkeith, predeceased him in 1750, aged thirty. He married Carolina, eldest daughter and co-heiress of John, Duke of Argyle, &c., by whom he had issue—

John, died young.  
 Henry.  
 Campbell, served in 3d Foot Guards, died unmarried in 1766.

James, died young.

Frances, married Archibald, Lord Douglas.

His widow married, secondly, the Honourable Charles Townshend, and had issue. She was created Baroness of Greenwich.

Henry, eldest surviving son of Francis, Earl of Dalkeith, succeeded his grandfather Francis, as third Duke of Buccleuch, &c. He was born 13th September 1746, and married in 1767 Elizabeth, daughter of the last Duke of Montagu (she died in 1827), which brought a large acquisition of land in England. He had issue—

George, who died in infancy.

Charles William Henry, Earl of Dalkeith.

Henry-James, Lord Montagu.\*

Mary, married to the Earl of Courtoun.

Elizabeth, married to the Earl of Home.

Caroline, married to the Marquis of Queensberry.

Harriet, married to the Marquis of Lothian.

The second son, Henry James, became Lord Montagu of Boughton on the death of his grandfather, the Duke of Montagu, in 1790. On the death of William, fourth Duke of Queensberry, in 1810, without issue, Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, succeeded to the Dukedom, and estate of Drumlanrig, &c., in Dumfriesshire, as the descendant of Jane, eldest daughter of James, second Duke of Queensberry. He was much respected, and carried out great improvements in his estates in Scotland. In 1778, he raised a very fine regiment of Fencibles, which he commanded.

\* Born, in December 1776. He married, in 1804, Jane-Margaret, daughter of Archibald, Lord Douglas, and had issue—

Lucy Elizabeth, who married, in 1832, Gossip Alexander, Earl of Home.

Mary Margaret, who married, in 1840, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Clinton, who died in 1870.

Jane Caroline, died unmarried in 1846.

Caroline Georgiana, married, in 1836, George William Hope of Luffness, East Lothian, M.P., now deceased.

Lord Montagu died in 1845, when the title became extinct. Lady Montagu succeeded her brother, Lord Douglas, to the extensive estates in Lanarkshire. She died in 1859, and was succeeded in the Douglas property by her daughter, the Countess of Home, who died on the 15th May 1877.

They were disbanded in 1801. Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, &c., died in 1811, and was succeeded by Charles, Earl of Dalkeith, as fourth Duke of Buccleuch, and second of Queensberry in the Buccleuch line. He was born 24th May 1772, and married, in 1795, Harriet Katherine-Townshend, youngest daughter of Thomas, first Viscount Sydney. They had issue three sons and six daughters—

George Henry, died in 1808, aged ten.

Walter Francis Montagu Douglas, who became Earl of Dalkeith.

John Douglas, served in the Scots Fusileer Guards, and was M.P. for Roxburghshire. He married, in 1836, Alicia, daughter of John Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode. He died in 1860, without issue.

Anne Elizabeth, died unmarried in 1844.

Charlotte Albinia, married, in 1822, Viscount Stopford, and died in 1828.

Isabella Mary, married the Honourable P. C. Cust, and died in 1829.

Margaret, married Viscount Marsham, now Earl of Romney, and died in 1846.

Harriet Janet Sarah, married, in 1842, the Rev. E. Moore, and has issue. Died in 1869.

Sir Walter Scott, Bart. of Abbotsford, having been indebted to Dukes Henry and Charles for much kindness shown, Mr Lockhart in his life of the great novelist, gives many interesting particulars about them, gathered from Sir Walter's papers. Prior, however, to Sir Walter's acquaintance with the family, a close intimacy and strong attached friendship existed between the late Duke Charles, his brother, Lord Montagu, and the late Captain Robert M'Kerlie, a Galloway man. Much that is interesting in private papers, &c., was left by him. Duke Henry's and the Duchess's friendship was also enjoyed. We will confine our remarks, however, to an eventful period,—the short peace of 1802, when the great Napoleon was located in Paris, with his finest troops around him. As may be supposed, the desire to see the disturber of the peace of Europe was the all-absorbing one at the time. The late Duke (then Earl of Dalkeith), his brother, Lord Montagu, Sir Charles Douglas (afterwards Marquess of Queensberry), and Captain M'Kerlie, formed a party for this object,

starting for Paris on the 7th July 1802. They were joined there by the Honourable A. Douglas, and Sir Alexander Don of Newton Don. The particulars, as given in a journal, of the appearance of Napoleon, Josephine, the Second Consul Cambaceres, &c., who were often seen, as also the troops, we have not space for. We may mention, however, that on the 22d July a sumptuous dinner was given to the party at the Palais Royal by some of the French noblesse, most of whom had enjoyed the hospitality of Dalkeith House, when exiles with the Count d'Artois, afterwards King Charles X., who for long resided in Holyrood Palace, as he again did when deposed in after years. This circle of friends in Paris caused them to be closely watched by the secret police, and after the dinner, when they adjourned to the theatre they were soon recognised, and attracted attention not only from a political point of view, but also from having enjoyed themselves, and being rather noisy, brought to a climax by Sir Charles Douglas, as already mentioned under the Queensberry portion of this account, causing a disturbance which was not only imprudent, but dangerous under the despotic government which then ruled. The party in Paris soon after this broke up, Lord Dalkeith and Captain M'Kerlie leaving on the 27th July for Flanders and Holland. Travelling then was indifferent, with the fare and accommodation generally poor, on more than one occasion being obliged to share the same bedroom. They visited the fortresses, and saw the troops in these countries, objects in which they both took very great interest. They passed through Rotterdam, and embarked at Helvoetsluys for Harwich, arriving at Dalkeith House on the 8th August. It is mentioned by Captain M'Kerlie that the late Duke was quick of perception, and had it been his lot, would have made an excellent general of division. The late Duke did not serve in the guards or line, but when the Fencible regiments were reduced, and the first militia formed, his father, Duke Henry, spared no expense in raising the Dumfriesshire, of which regiment the Earl of Dalkeith got the command. As Major-General Stewart mentions in his

History of the Highland Regiments, the martial appearance of the men in the Fencible regiments was never to be forgotten by those who saw them, and that their muscular strength was remarkable. The men were regularly enlisted, and the commissions of the officers were signed by the king. They formed a splendid army. In 1802, when the short peace came, all these regiments were reduced. Shortly afterwards, on the fresh outbreak of war, they were replaced by the militia, which, when first raised in Scotland, is said to have been a magnificent body of men, both in the Highlands and Lowlands. One of the finest of these regiments was the Dumfriesshire, raised by Henry, Duke of Buccleuch. The Earl of Dalkeith commanded the regiment in so able and efficient a manner as to prove his capabilities as a first-class officer. The appearance of the regiment, and smartness of drill, reached the ears of King George III., who remarked, on an occasion when the merits of regiments were being discussed, "nothing like my Lord Dalkeith's." This second magnificent army of reserve was dispersed in 1811, and the Local Militia, formed, a force differently constituted, and very inferior in every way. We enter into these particulars, as the old force is not to be confounded with the Local Militia, or that of the present day.\*

As already stated, Charles, Duke of Buccleuch, &c., succeeded in 1811. On the 24th August 1814, the duchess died, — a great affliction to the duke, and much felt by those who knew her. For the restoration of his health, which had become impaired, he made a tour on the Continent, and died at Lisbon on the 20th April 1819, greatly to the sorrow of those who knew him intimately, and the regret of all who knew anything of him. His geniality of mind and warmth of heart, as well as possessing many of the highest qualities of disposition, drew men to him. His brother, Lord Montagu, had the same estimable qualities.

\* The particulars in regard to the regiments raised in Scotland will be found in "An Account of the Scottish Regiments, with the Statistics of each," which we compiled, and had published by W. P. Nimmo, publisher, Edinburgh, in 1862. It was compiled from the Regimental Record Books and Returns, to which the Secretary at War gave us access.

Charles, Duke of Buccleuch, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Walter, Earl of Dalkeith, as fifth Duke of Buccleuch and third of Queensberry. He was born on the 25th November 1806, and married, on the 13th August 1829, Charlotte, third daughter of the Marquess of Bath. He has issue—

William Henry Walter, Earl of Dalkeith, born 9th September 1831, M.P. for the County of Mid-Lothian, and Lord Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire. He married, in 1859, Louisa, third daughter of the Duke of Abercorn, and has issue—

Walter Henry, Lord Eskdale, born 1861.

John Charles, born 1864.

George William, born 1866.

Henry Francis, born 1868.

Another son, born 1872.

Henry John, M.P. for Selkirkshire, married Cecily Susan, youngest daughter of Lord Wharnccliffe, and has issue—

John Walter Edward, born 1866.

Robert Henry, born 1867.

James Francis, born 1873.

Rachel Cecily.

Walter Charles, late captain 15th Hussars, married Anna-Maria, fourth daughter of Sir W. E. C. Hartopp, Bart., and has issue—

Francis Walter, born 1860.

Henry Charles, born 1862.

Walter John Leon, born 1870.

Evelyn Mary.

Charles Thomas, captain Royal Navy.

Victoria Alexandrina, married, in 1865, Lord Schomberg Kerr, now Marquess of Lothian, and has issue—

Walter William Schomberg, Earl of Ancrum, born 1867.

Schomberg Henry Mark, born 1869.

And four daughters.

Margaret Elizabeth, married in 1875, Donald Cameron of Lochiel, M.P. for Inverness-shire.

Mary Charlotte.

The Duke of Buccleuch, &c., sits in the House of Peers as Earl of Doncaster. He is a Knight of the Garter and of the Thistle, and Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Mid-Lothian and Roxburghshire. Also colonel of the Edinburgh or Queen's Regiment of Militia, &c., &c.

On the death of his uncle, Lord Montagu, without male

issue, in 1845, when the title became extinct, Ditton Park, near Windsor, passed to the duke, as next heir. Also on the death of his brother, Lord John Scott, in 1860, the property held by him in Warwickshire reverted to His Grace. He thus holds the lands which belonged to the Scotts in Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire, together with most of the Queensberry estate in Scotland, and the extensive possessions of the Dukes of Montagu in England. All the lands which can be traced passed to the family by marriage connections, commencing with Alicia de Molla, and then Murthockstone or Murdiestoun, up to 1767, when the marriage with the heiress of the Duke of Montagu took place.

As we mentioned in its proper place, the Buccleuch family only bear the name of Scott by assumption, not being of male descent. We have heard of other claimants to the representation of the name, but it is generally understood that Lord Polwarth is the male representative so far as at present known, as the descendant in direct male line from John, second son of Michael Scott of Murthockson, ancestor of the Scotts of Synton and Harden. The Duke of Buccleuch carries the armorial bearings of five families, viz.,—

Quarterly, 1st and 4th. The arms of King Charles II., debruised by a baton sinister, argent, as illegitimate descendants. 2d, for Scott and Murthockston, or, on a bend azure, an estoile between two crescents of the field. 3d, for Douglas. Quarterly 1st and 4th, argent, a human heart gules, crowned with an imperial crown, or; and on a chief azure, three mullets of the field. 2d and 3d for Mar, azure, a bend between six crosslets fitchee, or. The whole (of this quarter) within a bordure, or, charged with the double tressure of Scotland gules.

*Crest*—A stag trippant proper, attired and unguled, or.

*Supporters*—Two female figures, habited from the waist downwards in blue kirtles gathered up at the knees, the arms and bosoms uncovered; around the shoulders flowing mantles, vert, suspended by

the exterior hand ; girdles and sandals gules, and their heads adorned with a plume of three ostrich feathers, argent.

*Motto*—Amo, I love.

We are inclined to believe that the name of the farm owed in Galloway should be Polvaddock, the prefix being the usual Gaelic poll, Cymric pwl, or Norse pollr, for a stream, and vatna-djūp, the Norse for a waterdeep, an abyss. We have thus in Pollr-vatna-djūp the Norse for a rugged stream, the nearest approach which we can find to the name as it now exists, which is clearly a corruption.

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CRAIGHEAD.

This is a small farm owned by Mrs Elizabeth Bowman.

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EARLSTOUN.

In our account of this property at page 430, in a footnote, we gave a few particulars about John Chalmer of Fingland. We find, however, that one of our notations from "Robertson's Index of Charters" was omitted. It is to the effect that King David II. granted a charter of Dalruscan on Dee to Roger Chalmer.



## PARISH OF GIRTHON.

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THE derivation given by Chalmers of the name of this parish, is Girth-Avon, the Celtic for an enclosure or sanctuary on the river, which is followed in the statistical account, with the additional information that the word Avon was afterwards changed by the Anglo-Saxons to Fleet or Fleet. Chalmers thus places the ancient and original church on the banks of the Fleet, whereas the oldest known site of a church is nearly two miles from the river. It is met with as "Gerton-on-Flete," but anything more cannot be traced. The derivation given by Chalmers is a fanciful one as to position, but as girth, gyrth, or girthol in Lowland Scotch means protection or a sanctuary, &c., he was right so far, as girt in Gaelic is for a defence, a protection. It may therefore in the prefix be from girt, with the suffix from an or ain in the same language for water, which applies to rivers. In old Swedish it is ana. We think, however, that it is as probable to be a corruption of the Norse words gjár-ana, the prefix being for rift in fells or crags, and the suffix, to rush on, which fully applies to the water of Fleet in its rugged course, as well as the character of the upland portion of the parish.

The word Fleet is easier cleared up, being from the Norse \* fljot, a river, pronounced fleôt in Anglo-Saxon, and corrupted to fleet, whence in London, which the Northmen possessed for some time, the Fleet river, and Fleet Street; and in Kent, Northfleet and Southfleet. It is well known that the Norsemen had a firm footing there. We may add

\* Cleasby and Vigfussen's Old Icelandic, or Norse or Danish Dictionary.

that just south of Dunrobin in Sutherlandshire, which was also in their possession for some time, there is a river called the Fleet, which Worsae in his "Danes and Norwegians" mentions in connection with two places called Mickle and Little Torboll, from the Norse *thor* and *bol*. The river with the name in this parish, is composed of two streams, the Big and the Little Fleet. The Big, the shortest in run, rises in four small burns, and joins the Little Fleet near Castramount. The last named is considered the true one, having Loch Fleet as its source.

In his inroad into Scotland, King Edward I., on the 9th August 1300, advanced with his army to the town of "Gerton-on-Flete," which was not far from the present house of Cally, where he remained until the 15th August. The inhabitants tried to stop his progress, but were repulsed and fled to the hills. On the same day he offered an oblation of seven shillings at the altar of Girthon, and repeated it the next day.

There were, and may still be, numerous traces of ancient buildings about a mile to the south of Cally house. When there the king exacted thirteen shillings and fourpence from Dame Margaret de Multon, as the price of her liberty; fined Henry, tenant of the Mill of Gerton, thirteen shillings and fourpence for some unfair practices which existed in his mill. This is believed to have been the ancient mill of the loch within the farm of Rainton. He also amerced the town of Fleet forty shillings for having deficient measures and illegal weights. Mactaggart, who wrote in 1824, tells us of "a palace near Gatehouse Girthon, whereon stood a palace in the days of yore; a deep ditch surrounds a level space containing about two acres. On this stands the ruined edifice; over this ditch, which is about thirty feet, and filled with water, a drawbridge yet remains in perfection. This palace is thought to have belonged to our old Scottish kings, and suited them for a Holyrood, when in the southern parts of their dominions." It seems curious to us that we find no mention of this in the statistical account. However, south of Enrick farm-house, there is a spot still called

Palace Yard. Mactaggart tells us that the space occupied was about two acres. On a recent visit we were glad to find that the site is still to be seen, and known to those around. The grounds of Cally House are between it and Gatehouse. There is, however, nothing in the history of the district to support the statement made by Mactaggart that it was "a Royal Palace," and yet the tradition shows that it was a place of importance. It may have been a residence of the Strathclyde kings when in the south.

Edward I. remained for several days in this neighbourhood, but there is no clue to the exact place where he had his quarters. When Symson wrote in 1684, the ancient town of Gerton-on-Flete had disappeared, but the market was kept up, apparently where the present town stands. At this period only an inn existed; in fact little more than a century ago, it was nothing more than "a house at the gate" of Cally Avenue. It is not, however, to be supposed that the name is from this. There is a farm so-called which Pont spells Goithouse, and as goats were common in the neighbourhood, and still are to be found in small flocks in the upper lands, it might be presumed that from this the name was given. It may be so, but it is more probable to be from the Norse *gata*, a thoroughfare, &c., or akin to it, *gotva*, in the same language, a way dug, &c., through. That the highway was through the present town of Gatehouse seems certain, and in *gata-house*, the house or inn on the highway, we have some meaning.

The church belonged to the bishops of Galloway until the Reformation. It became annexed to the Crown in 1587. The same year the vicarage and parish teinds were set and let by George, bishop of Galloway to Lawrence Gordon, commendator of Glenluce. Again on the 1st May 1588, the same bishop sets the parsonage to Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar. We next learn that Mr William Melville, commendator of Tunland, obtained the church for life. He died in 1613. The bishops obtained the patronage in 1606, and the Crown in 1689.

The old church is at the Clachan of Girthon.

In 1662, an Act of Parliament was obtained for a bridge over the Fleet at Gatehouse. The town gradually increased in size. It is beautifully situated, being surrounded by a picturesque country, with the fine grounds of Cally in close proximity.

James Murray of Cally attempted much for the town, and it so far prospered from the terms of feu offered, but it is questionable if it was to its advantage. It is chiefly in Girthon parish, and partly in Anwoth. In 1790 James Murray erected cotton mills, which were worked by Messrs Birtwhistle & Sons from Yorkshire. They did not succeed. They appear to have been the property of a company and shares issued, but James Murray, it is stated, had none. The company was dissolved. James Murray also established a wine company, a brewery, and a tannery, all joint concerns, of which he held a number of shares. The tannery was the most successful. In 1795, the town of Gatehouse was erected into a burgh of barony, with a provost, two bailies, and four councillors, and town clerk. It is a market town. James Murray induced many English families to settle at Gatehouse, and by a deed executed in 1797, and registered in Kirkcudbright in 1799, he founded an Episcopal Chapel for them close to the burgh. Also an academy for their children. The cost was £3000. In executing an entail of his estate he bound his heirs in all time coming to maintain these establishments, which were to be held by a clergyman of the Church of England, who was to act as teacher. This was certainly putting aside the Scottish population with energy, but it proved a failure as deserved. It was only held by one incumbent, and has been unknown since 1820; the dwelling house and chapel were taken down. The latter is now attached to Cally house.

The town is composed of three streets, which run north and south. They are parallel with each other. The bridge is at the end of the main street. One of the entrances to Cally is from this street.

The parish is a long strip of land, the greatest length being eighteen miles, and breadth seven miles; some parts

being only between two and three miles broad. The superficial area is twenty-four square miles. The greater portion of the parish is mountainous, rugged, and wild. In the neighbourhood of Loch Grennoch the highest land is found, Craighonald being 1684, with Craigwhinnie, 1367 feet; and Craiglowrie, 1079 feet. There are also the Fell of Fleet, 1544 feet; White Top of Culreoch, 1125 feet; Cairntosh, 1050 feet; Ewe Hill at Grobdale, 975 feet; Fell of Laghead, 950 feet; Langhengie, 861 feet; and Auchencloy, 684 feet.

There are several lochs. Grennoch, on the north-east boundary, is large, being nearly three miles long, and a half broad; a lodge residence is at the west end. Skerrow is three quarters of a mile long, and a-half mile broad, with an isle. Whinzeon (also claimed by Twynholm parish) is circular in form, and three-quarters of a mile in diameter. From this loch water was brought through a tunnel to drive the cotton mills at Gatehouse. There are also lochs Fleet and Gower.

In the park at Cally there is a moat near to a small sheet of water. The only cairn which we find is north-east of Townhead farm-house.

The course of the river Fleet is very beautiful, coming down from the high land through a glen which is highly picturesque. It is, like all mountain streams, liable to spates, and in the autumn, when one of these is on, the beauty of the scene is very fine. Rusco Castle was the important residence in this glen for a considerable time, and celebrated for the quantity of timber which surrounded it. This is fully borne out by Pont's map of 1608-20, and by it the castle is shown as large. We do not find so much timber around any other building in the district at that period. The river Fleet passes close to the castle. Between Gatehouse and the sea, the course was changed in 1824 by J. Murray of Cally. A canal was cut at an expense of £3000, by which land was reclaimed, and the navigation for small vessels of sixty tons to Gatehouse facilitated.

The river discharges itself into the bay, at the mouth of which there are two isles which properly belong to this

parish ; others further south are off and belong to Borgue parish. Those we have to deal with here have latterly obtained the name of the Murray Isles, from those of that name who obtained Cally by marriage. This name is therefore modern. In Pont's map the one to the north bears the name of Garuellan, and the other to the south, Craigneskan. The first letter of the latter name should probably be C, for which Pont uses K largely in his maps. The islets in question are separated by a rocky narrow passage. Craigneskan, if we may so call it, is about two hundred yards long, and one hundred in breadth. It is very low and rocky. The other is a quarter of a mile in length, and two hundred yards wide, surrounded by a rocky boundary, and connected with the sands of Fleet bay at low water.\*

The meaning of the name Garuellan, so far as we can make it out, will be found in the parish account of Kirkcolum, Vol. II. Craigneskan, we are inclined to think, is Gaelic, Norse, and Gaelic,—Craig-nescean meaning the craig at the promontory or point at the loch or bay.

There is a slate quarry on Culreoch farm, but which is not now worked.

Captain James Dennistoun, author of the "Legends of Galloway" and other works, was born at Cruffoc farm. We have written a few remarks in regard to him under Cruggleton, parish of Sorby, the principal scene of his "Legends of Galloway." John and Thomas Faed, brothers, celebrated in different lines as artists, were born at Barlay farm.

The Romans in this parish had rather extensive settlements. Whether they had one or more camps is not quite clear, but the lands of Castramont, or, as Pont gives it in 1605-8, Kastramon, obtained that name from a camp which stood near to the present house (see Castramount), and there are also the clear outlines of one of some size on a low hill beside Enrick or Endrig farm-house. It is on the opposite side of the high road. The late Mr John Brown, an able scholar and competent authority, found it, on going to Gatehouse over seventy years ago, remarkably perfect. A

\* Admiralty Survey of Coast.

description of it as at present standing will be found under Enrig. It is more than probable that Castramont and Endrig formed part of one extensive camp, which is further supported by the small one at Rusco, as will be found mentioned under that property, parish of Anwoth.

To turn to later times, this parish was the scene of several of the cruel murders which were committed during the times of the Covenanters. On the 18th December 1684, Graham of Claverhouse came by surprise upon several Presbyterian wanderers on the farm of Auchincloy. Their names were Robert Ferguson, John M'Michan, Robert Stewart, and John Grier or Grierson. They were instantly shot. A monument was erected a few years ago at the spot where they fell. Stewart—son of Major Stewart of Ardoch, parish of Dalry—and Grierson were buried in Dalry churchyard, where a memorial stone, with inscription and verses, was placed to mark the spot where their remains rest. M'Michan was also buried there. Ferguson, from Nithsdale, was buried on the spot, and a stone was subsequently placed over his remains. It is stated, however, that their bodies were disinterred by order of Claverhouse. William Hunter and Robert Smith were taken at the same time and place, and executed at Kirkcudbright, where over their remains a memorial stone was also erected. Robert Lennox, some time in Irelandton, also of Drumruck, who was surprised, with others, by Sir Robert Grierson on Kirkconnell Moor, and shot, lies buried in Girthon churchyard, in the tomb of the Lennoxes of Cally, where a memorial stone was erected. He was great-grandson of John Lennox, fourth of Cally, and granted in 1684 Drumruck to David Lennox, merchant in Kirkcudbright.

By the census of 1871, the population of the parish was 747 males, and 838 females; making a total of 1585.

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CALLY.

We can find no notice of this property prior to the four-

teenth century, when King Robert the Bruce granted the lands of Girthon to John Craigie, but no mention is made of his family. In the Ragman Roll the name of John de Cragy appears as Johan de Cragyn, del Counte de Linlescu. He was of Craigy in Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire. In 1367 John de Craigy of that ilk is found. He is stated to have obtained the lands of Braidwood in Lanarkshire by his marriage with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John de Monfode, by whom he had an only daughter, Margaret, heiress of Craigy and Braidwood, who, in 1387, as mentioned, married John, a younger son of Sir Robert Stewart of Durrisdeer, Dumfriesshire, from whom descended the Stewarts of Craigy or Craigiehall, which they retained until 1643. The Craigies are found from the time of King David I. The Stewarts of Durrisdeer were descended from James, fourth but second surviving son of James, fifth High Steward. He was consequently a brother of Walter, second son, who succeeded as sixth High Steward, and as his second wife, who married Marjory, daughter of King Robert the Bruce. In Robertson's Index of Charters will be found the following:—"Charter to James Stewart, brother to Walter Stewart of Scotland, the land of Doris-deer, in the valley of Neith, which Alexander Meinziens resigned." This charter was granted by King Robert the Bruce. (See Garlies, parish of Minnigaff, for further particulars.) From what we have given here there is sufficient to clear up some errors and misconceptions which have arisen from a document given in the present Galloway family (Stewarts of Garlies) history, published in 1801. In the first place, one misconception is the idea that the property had belonged to the Stewarts from the earliest period to be traced. Instead of this, as we have shown, it was obtained by marriage. The next point is that the Stewarts of Dalswinton and Garlies were called the owners, whereas it was a son of Stewart of Durrisdeer who got the lands; and as the Stewarts of Jedworth, Dreghorn, &c., and those of Dalswinton were from sons of John, second son of Alexander, fourth High Steward, they were some degrees removed from the descendants of



James, fifth High Steward, whose second son, James of Durrisdeer, was succeeded by his son Robert, whose younger son, John, married Margaret Craigie of Craigie, and obtained these lands. The lands of Cally, &c., were afterwards sold, as will be seen; but to continue an outline of this branch of the Stewarts, they were subsequently known as of Craigiehall, Linlithgowshire, also owning Newhall and Leuchold, in the same county. As with too many other families, we have been unable to get the pedigree of this family in full. In 1489 Sir David Stewart of Craigiehall married Helen, daughter of Alan, first Lord Cathcart, and so far as known had issue, James, who succeeded, and married —, daughter of William Stewart of Castle North. He had issue, Henry, who followed. Whom he married is not stated, but he had issue, James, who was the next. He married a daughter of the first Lord Callendar, and had issue, John, who succeeded, and married —, daughter of — Seaton of Kileroch. He and his wife are stated to have died early in life, leaving an infant family, who were cheated by their uncle, — Seton, to which is attributed the beginning of the fall of the family. John, no doubt the eldest son, succeeded. Craigiehall was sold in 1643 by him who is styled Sir John Stewart to John Fairholm, Treasurer to the City of Edinburgh. Newhall was retained. Sir John Stewart retired to Newhall at South Queensferry, near Edinburgh, where he built a residence about 1645. He married Elizabeth, daughter of — Bathgate. Further particulars are wanting. What issue they had is not mentioned, excepting their eldest son, Alexander.

Sir John died on the 6th and his wife on the 10th March 1670; his age eighty-one, her age eighty years. Their son Alexander succeeded to Newhall. He married Marion, daughter of — Wilson of Plewlands, but the particulars of her family are not given. What issue they had is now unknown, excepting the eldest son,

John.

Alexander Stewart died 3d July 1684, aged sixty-one, and

his wife, Marion Wilson, on the 1st July 1704, aged sixty-nine. John succeeded. He married Jean, daughter of — Carmichael, a cadet of Balmadie. He died 10th January 1730, aged seventy. Their issue, although stated to have been numerous, is also unrecorded, excepting the eldest, Archibald.

Whether his father or his grandfather sold Newhall to the Dundases of Duddingston we cannot state. It was one or the other.

Archibald, having nothing to inherit, entered into trade as a brewer at Queensferry, but continued to reside in the house of Newhall, which is at the east end of the town. It was subsequently divided into two parts. The north portion is now the inn at South Queensferry. Archibald Stewart married Isobel, daughter of — Dalgleish. Who he was does not appear. It is stated that her family belonged to Fifeshire. Archibald Stewart had issue—

Alexander, married Margaret, daughter of — Auchy, Aberdeen, and had issue, two sons and three daughters. Only two daughters survived.

Isobel, married Lieutenant William Pyper, R.N. He died in 1797, leaving one son, who died unmarried in the West Indies in 1823. His mother died about 1814.

Cecilia, married Captain Joseph Ellis, 80th Regiment. He died in 1849, and left issue—

Cecilia Stewart, who died unmarried in 1870.

Charlotte Emma, who married Ernest R. Rait, War Office. She died in 1872, leaving issue,\* four sons and one daughter.

Alexander Stewart died in the West Indies. His youngest daughter, Mrs Ellis, still survives, and resides at St Albans, Hertfordshire.

John, was lost at sea. He was unmarried.

Archibald, of whom mention will be made.

Isobel, wife of Archibald Stewart, died in Queensferry

\* The names of the issue of Mrs Rait are—

George Dalhousie-Churchill, born in 1854, lieutenant Royal Marine Artillery.

Herbert Aveling, born in 1858.

Francis Jolliffe, born in 1860.

Arthur Douglas, born in 1869.

Emma Frances Elizabeth.

Two sons and one daughter died.

31st January 1770, aged sixty-nine; and her husband on the 19th November 1792, aged eighty-nine years.

Archibald, the youngest son of Archibald Stewart, succeeded his father, and settled in Queensferry. He at one time was Comptroller of Customs at Bo'ness. Subsequently he was tenant-farmer of Newmains, near Kirkliston. He married Margaret, daughter of — Douglas of Kilarvie, and had issue—

Archibald, surgeon B.N.

Margaret.

Archibald Stewart had also an illegitimate son, known as Captain Stewart, who appears to have been in the merchant service. He married and settled in America, but revisited his native place.

Archibald Stewart, senior, died at Newmains on the 5th November 1801, aged sixty-five, and his wife on the 18th January 1825, aged eighty-five years. At his death his family returned to their native place, South Queensferry. His son Archibald retired from the navy, and settled at Queensferry as a practitioner. He died unmarried on the 24th May 1825, aged fifty-one years, and his sister Margaret died unmarried on the 2d November 1852, aged seventy-two years.

Although the direct male line ceased with Dr Archibald Stewart, there is no doubt that descendants in the male line from offshoots, *i.e.*, previous younger sons, still exist. Whoever can be proved as the surviving senior of the Stewarts of Craighiehall is the undoubted male representative of the Stewarts, and chief of the name. At the same time it is right to mention that as with the Galloway family, there is no royal blood by descent, nor apparently by marriage. The burying place of the Craighiehall family is that beautiful Norman structure, Dalmeny Parish Church, near Edinburgh. This is one of the finest specimens of Norman ecclesiastical architecture to be found in Scotland, and in the most perfect state of preservation. As Mr Mure states in his work on the ancient ecclesiastical architecture of Scotland, it "comprizes nave, chancel, and apse, severally divided by

moulded arches, and pre-eminently interesting from their comparative wholeness and exuberance of enriched detail." When we visited the church it was a wild day with wind and rain, but it so riveted our attention that the elements were cared not for, and not only the inside, but also the outside of the structure was carefully examined, for the latter is also rich in decoration. The church is believed to be contemporary with the Cathedral Church at Carlisle.

Inside of this beautiful structure, where the altar stood, rest the remains of the Stewarts of Craigiehall, &c. The opening to the vault is marked by a flat stone on the floor, on which the armorial bearings of the family are chiselled. They are cut in a quaint style, but the fesse chequé, with three buckles on each side, and the three crescents, &c., are visible. The inscriptions are nearly gone. All that can be made out with difficulty is—

HIC IACTMAI—  
 CALENDARFILIA—  
 NATVROBETI—  
 AC MARGARETE—

The building is still used as the parish church, and in the chancel there are pews, so that the stone at the doors is being worn by the feet that pass over it. This is to be regretted, as all the letters, &c., will soon be obliterated.

It is worthy of notice that with the loss of Craigiehall the family gave up burying in the vault mentioned. Commencing with John Stewart of Newhall, and his wife, Elizabeth Bathgate, the place of interment has been outside of, but nearly in front of the church door. On a stone, the names of John, and all who followed are to be found, surmounted by the armorial bearings of the family.

Sir Bernard Burke in his "Vicissitudes of Families," gives a few of the foregoing particulars,\* and states that the heir male of Craigiehall, if such there be, is heir male of the High Stewards of Scotland, and "the Stewart," that is, the

\* This was accidentally discovered after we had written our account.

chief of the name. In this he is right, and that some male descendants remain, as we have already mentioned, we believe. Sir Bernard also states that Sir Robert Stewart of Durrisdeer married Janet de Ergidia, sister of the heiress of Lorn. We will not enter on this, as we do not follow it; the origin and descent is made confused. It is a mistake to suppose that the Durrisdeer were sprung from the Bonkyl family. Nesbit has occasioned this from his reference to the "three buckles" in the armorial bearings of both, but buckles were not confined to the Stewarts, as they were carried by several other families. That members of the two families in question intermarried is to be believed, and would account for it if no other means to clear it up existed.

The arms of the Craigiehall family, as given by Nesbit, were, first and fourth, or, a fesse cheque, azure and argent; in chief three buckles of the second for Stewart of Bonkyle; second and third, ermine, on a fesse sable, three crescents, argent, for Craigie or Craig. The crest was the trunk of an old tree, sprouting out, a branch on the right side acorned, proper. Motto, Resurgam.

Cally was anciently called Kalecht-Girthon, or Kalacht. The ownership by John, younger son of Robert Stewart of Durrisdeer, was short, as he sold the lands in 1418. This transaction we will give in full.

"Be it maid kende till all men be these present letters, me, John Stewart, Knyt, lord of Dalswyntone, with the consent and the assent of Marion my vyffe till hafe qwytelamyt for us and for our ayrs, till Sir John Stewart of Gyrtoun and till his ayrs gottyn, or for to be gottyn, all ryt yat be any manner of ways we or our ayrs has, or has had, or may hafe in tyme to cum, of ye barony of ye Cale, wyth the purtenances, lyand in the regalytie of Galloway, and vyt in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbryght, sua yat we ye said John and Marion in na tyme to cum na our ayrs fall clame to ye said land, na ger mak clame na assent yar to nar, in whole nor in a pert, na kynde of process, bot fra all sic clame for evermar ye exclud us and our ayrs, be these presents and all power

gyffin be us, or any other of us, till other mann, to the day of ye making of yese said present letters, and gyff it happyns be ye said John or Marion, our ayrs, or any oyer in our name, in ony tyme to cum in generalle or in speciall to folow or to parcelle ye said lands wyt ye purtenances, we and ilkane of us revokes and annulles all things, anent ye said lands be fore made to yese foresaid present letters. Allsua gyff it happyns we ye said John and Marion, or our ayrs, or ony oyer in our name, in ony tyme to cum, to clame or to ger clame, till the said lands in parcelles, or in appert, ve oblys us and our ayrs, till pay to ye said Sir John Stewart, of Gyrgton, or till his ayrs or assignators twelff hundreth mark of gude and usuualle monie of Scotlande, on a day be twix ye ryssing and ye ganging to rest of ye son on ye hie altar of ye Kyrk of Gyrgton, vyt out fraud or gyll, and a hundreth mark till ye hausse qwythyrn \* be for yat we or our ayrs, or ony oyer in our name, be herd in judgement, or out of judgment, ony opponands agains yis our present wryte. In vyttness of ye qwylk things I have set to my seile at Gyrgton, the last day of ye month of Octobyre ye zer of our Lord a thousand four hundreth and auchteine, be for ye wytnesses a hie and a mytty Lorde Archibalde, Erle of Douglas, Lord of Galloway and of Anandrydale, Schyr Villiam Douglas of Douglas, of Drumlangryg, Schyr Alexandyr of Gordyn, John Durand Thomilyn, Knyt, vyt oyers mony."

The deed of which we have given a copy, is headed, "Renunciation of Pretense to the lands of Callie, dated 31st October 1418." It is related that Sir John Stewart of Dalswinton sold the lands of Cally, to enable him to join an expedition proceeding to France in 1418, and that he was killed there on the following year. This, we regret to say, is one of the errors which appear in the history of the Stewarts of Garlies already referred to, published in 1801. The disputes in regard to the several points connected with the Stewarts of Garlies' pedigree, we have noticed under Galloway House, parish of Sorby, and Garlies,

\* Priory of Candida Casa, Whithorn.

parish of Minnigaff. The first is in our revision of Wigtonshire, Volume II.

The charter granted by Archibald, Earl of Douglas (the grim) to Sir John Stewart of Cryton (Girthon) of the lands of Callie, which was signed by Alexander Corsone as a witness,\* is stated to be without a date, but as Archibald Douglas was Earl between 1388 and 1401, when he died, it must have been during that time.

The account heretofore given is that John Stewart, who owned Cally, &c., had an only daughter and heiress named Elizabeth, who married Donald, son of the Earl of Lennox, and that her husband, Donald, died in 1454. It is further related that, to the time of her marriage, the Stewarts had possessed the land for two centuries, which is erroneous. We have shown that the Stewarts of Durrisdier obtained the land in A.D. 1387, by marriage with the daughter and heiress of John Craigie of that ilk.

The origin of the Earls of Lennox, from whom the descent of Donald Lennox is claimed, is in obscurity. The name was taken from the district in which they settled, called Levenachs or Levenauchen, which means the field of the Leven, or "smooth stream," and Lochlomond was formerly called Lochleven. With the usual corruption of names, it is afterwards found as Levenax, Lennax, and Lennox. It has been considered that the first of the family in Scotland who assumed the name of the district as a surname, was one of the Saxon refugees driven from England by William the Norman, known as the Conqueror. There is but little known in regard to the first settler. It has been asserted that his name was Arkyle, Arkill, or Archill, the son of Aykfrith or Egfrith, an extensive landowner in Northumberland and Yorkshire. This Archill is stated to have married Sigrida, daughter of —, and to have had a son named Cospatric,† who was given as a hostage to the Conqueror in 1068, and succeeded to a large portion of his

\* War Committee Book of the Covenanters.

† Under Mochrum, parish of Mochrum, we have shown that this name is believed by us to have had a Norse origin, and is properly Gospatrick.

father's property in England, where he seems to have remained. His father, Archill, however, having fled to Scotland, was well received by King Malcolm III., and had conferred on him lands in the Lennox district. The extent of the gift is not known, but it ended in a large extent of country being acquired, and culminated in the Earldom of Lennox. These lands were in Dumbarton and Stirlingshires. Archill, as related, married again in Scotland; her name does not appear. By her he is said to have had a son named Archill, who again is supposed to have been the father of Alwin Macarchill, whose name appears as a witness in some of the charters of King David I. This seems very probable, and is to be believed. Fraser, in "The Lennox," states that "no Archill, son of Archill, has been found on record, but chronology seems to warrant us in holding these statements to be correct." He also refers to W. F. Skene's opinion, taken from an old history of the Drummonds, that the Lennox family had a Celtic origin, and before they became Earls of Lennox were seneschals of Stratherne, and baillies of the Abthainrie of Dull in Atholl. This, he holds, is "mere conjecture, for which there is no evidence whatever, properly so called."

Alwin MacArchill, already mentioned, appears, circa 1100 to 1155; Alwin, circa 1155 to 1255. The latter married Eva of Menteith. We will not give each generation, but only from Donald, sixth Earl of Lennox. He had no sons, but an only daughter, Margaret, who married her cousin and nearest male heir, Walter, son of Alan de Fasselane. This surname was taken from an extensive stretch of land called Fasselane, at the Gairloch, Dumbartonshire. In right of his wife, Walter became seventh Earl. They had issue—

Duncan.

Alexander, found mentioned in 1395 and 1421.

Alan, } found mentioned in 1395.  
Walter, }

In A.D. 1385, the Countess Margaret and her husband made a resignation of the title in favour of their son Duncan.



who became eighth Earl in his father and mother's lifetime. He married, but all that is known is that his wife's name was Ellen. He had issue by her—

Isabella, who married Murdoch, Duke of Albany in 1391, and succeeded as Countess of Lennox. She had issue—

Robert, Walter, and James. The last named alone left issue, viz., five sons and a daughter, illegitimate, by — MacDonald.

Three of the sons were legitimated by James III. in 1479, and founded the families of Avandale, Ochiltree, and Castle Stewart.

Elizabeth, who married Sir John Stewart, son and heir of Sir Alexander Stewart of Daruley.

Margaret, who married Robert Menteith, *alias* Stewart of Rusky, in the Earldom of Menteith. See Garlies, parish of Minnigaff.

Duncan, eighth Earl, was beheaded at Stirling on the 25th May 1542, when about eighty years of age, along with his son-in-law, Murdoch, Duke of Albany, and his sons Walter and Alexander Stewart. His youngest son, James, fled to Ireland, and left issue, as already mentioned.

We have now to deal with Donald Lennox, who married Elizabeth Stewart. That he was of Cally is clear. In an Instrument of Perambulation of the marches of the lands of Ardes, dated 11th July 1448, we find "Donaldus de Lenax de Caly" mentioned with others, which is given in the "Book of Carlaverock." In a private pedigree which we had given to us, he is made the eldest son of Duncan, eighth Earl, and also to have had a brother named Thomas, who was forfeited. Duncan, eighth Earl, appears, however, to have had no legitimate sons, although in the claim of Margaret Lennox of Woodhead, a descendant of Donald, it is asserted that he was legitimate; and in support of this a charter, stated to have been executed on the 22d July 1421, by Earl Duncan in his favour, is given, of which the following is an extract:—"Be it kende till all men be yr prnt lers, us Duncane Erle of ye Levenax, with ye consent and ye assent of Walter Stewart, till haff gistine and till haff grantit, and this prnt writ gifes and grantis till my weil-belufit sone Laffwell Donald of ye Levenax all and singular my landis of Ballyncorrauch wt. ye pertinas," &c., &c. Another charter is also quoted, being a grant of Balle-

grochy, &c., in the same vicinity, and made by Sir William Graham of Kyncardyne on the 20th August 1423 to Donald, in which he is styled "filius legitimus Duncani comitis de Levenax." Again, on the 6th July 1444, in a confirmation from Isabella, Duchess of Albany, it is stated:— "Omnibus hanc Cartam visuris vel audituris Isabella Ducissa Albaniz ac Comitissa de Levenax, salutem in Domino sempeternam, noveritis nos Cartam Dni Willielmi de Graham militis Dni de Kyncardyne factam Donaldo de Levenax filio legitime Dni Duncani quondam Comitis de Levenax de terris de Ballegrochy cum pertinen," &c.

The charters quoted are stated to be (1813) in the claimant's possession. The question at issue is, was Donald Lennox a legitimate son? It is one of those cases in which contradictory documents exist. There are one or two circumstances to be considered. If he had been a legitimate son, it seems strange that he should have been located in Galloway, even allowing that he may have escaped his father's fate from not being considered as implicated; but again if so, it can hardly be supposed that, under such circumstances, he would lose the earldom and lands if the next heir. They passed to the issue of Elizabeth, the second daughter of Duncan, his eldest daughter Isabella having left none. Elizabeth married Sir John Stewart of Darnley. As we have already stated, the charters we have quoted were given in the case drawn up by R. Hamilton, in 1813, on behalf of Margaret Lennox of Woodhead, who claimed to be the surviving legitimate heir-in-line from Donald Lennox, the legitimate son of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, who was beheaded in A.D. 1425. Other information has, however, appeared in "The Lennox,"\* a work compiled from fresh sources. In it we find a charter dated 11th August 1423, granted by William of Grahame, knight, to John Brisbane, of a quarter of land in Campsy, called Ballenaclerach, &c. The witnesses are "nobili domino nostro et

\* "The Lennox" is the name under which the papers in the possession of the Duke of Montrose have been published for private circulation. It was compiled by William Fraser, Register House, Edinburgh.

potenti, domino Duncano. Comite de Leuenax, Macolmo, Thoma et Donaldo filius suis naturabilis, Johanne de Buchawnane, dominis Thoma Perehar et Roberto Lang de Fyntryffe et de Ynhecacrach ecclesiarum rectoribus, et Donaldo clerico, cum multis aliis nobilibus." In this charter it is distinctly shown that Donald was a natural son, and also that he was the youngest of three. His two elder brothers are quite overlooked in the account of the Lennoxes of Woodhead. There was also a daughter named Mary, who, as mentioned, married Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, Argyleshire. The other charters stated to be in the possession of the Woodhead family being so contradictory, is worthy of notice, and supports our opinion that all which appears on vellum is not to be trusted in every instance. If Donald Lennox were legitimate in 1421, he could not be made illegitimate in 1423. There is no record of legitimation. Dr Hill Burton, in his History of Scotland, is opposed to too much faith being attached to all ancient deeds, and we have an example here.

Donald is styled of Balcarrach in the private pedigree, but, as we have shown, we find him of Cally in 1448. So far as known, his issue by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Girthon and Callie, was—

John.

William.

In the private pedigree John is shown as having succeeded to Balcarrach, whose male descendants became extinct in the present century. William is shown as being first of Callie, and to have been infest in 1468, whereas he was second, as his father was styled of Cally. In another account we also find it mentioned that William, the second son of Donald Lennox and Elizabeth Stewart, was infest in the land of Callie in 1469, and Donald, his father, styled of Balcarrach. It is all to the same point, although differing in detail. There can be no doubt that Donald Lennox was the first of the name in Galloway.

The present estate of Cally comprehends the whole of the parish, but such did not exist in the fifteenth century. Early

in the sixteenth century the farm of Culreoch belonged to John Muirhead. His daughter Isabel married David, youngest son of Robert Gordon or Accarson of Glen (see Rusco, parish of Anwoth), and with her he obtained a wadset of Culreoch. The farm of Lag was also obtained by the Gordons. On the 29th October 1548, Catherine and her eight sisters were served heirs to John Gordon, killed at Pinkiecleuch, in the farm of Lag (also Blaiket, parish of Urr). Margaret, one of the sisters, seems to have married — Makmorane. On the 24th July 1576, Edward Makmorane was served heir to his mother, Margaret Gordon. We also learn that Charles Murray of Cockpule, Dumfriesshire, having borrowed six hundred and thirty merks from William M'Clellan of Balmangan, parish of Borgue, bound himself to infeft him in the lands of Bar of Girthon.

William, second son of Donald Lennox, first of Callie, succeeded to that estate. Whom he married is not known, but he had issue, so far as can be gathered,—

William.

Peter.

Alexander.

On the 9th April 1513, Peter Levenax obtained from his father a charter of the farm of Disdow, for security and payment of an annual rent. No further trace of him or of any descendant is to be found. In May 1522, Alexander obtained from his father a grant of the land of Tannyfad. He had no male issue, but one daughter, Margaret, who married George, son of Alexander MacCulloch of Killasser, parish of Kirkmaiden. This appears in a charter dated 30th January 1574, granted by Alexander Lennox in favour of his daughter and her husband, who were infeft in Tannyfad as his heirs.

William succeeded his father and was infeft on the 30th April 1529. Whom he married is not known, but he had, so far as can be traced, one son,

William.

Also a natural son, Alexander Lennox.

We find William mentioned in Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials" as Master William Levenax of Cally, who is reported to have been dilaitit for striking Roger Gordon of Carlarg, parish of Kells, the king's sheriff. He succeeded his father. On the 17th March 1572 he was served heir to his father in Cally-Girton, Barley, and other lands. He married Margaret, daughter of — Gordon, and had issue—

John.

Thomas of Pluntoun, parish of Borgue.

John succeeded his father, and was served heir on the 18th June 1576. Previous to 1571 we find that he married Agnes, daughter of William MacLellan of Balmangan. He had sasine of the farm of Darsdow (Disdow) in June 1633, and also under Kirkennan, parish of Buittle, he will be found mentioned as heir avi of William Lenox of Calie on the 25th February 1635. That fervent Christian, the Rev. Samuel Rutherford, wrote in 1637 from Aberdeen to John Lennox. He and all his family appear to have been Presbyterians. The following appears in the War Committee Book\* :—"On the 29th August 1640 John Lennox of Callie delivered to the Covenanters War Committee Commissioners, twa silver piecess, ane paire longe weires, nyne silver spoones, broken and haile, with ane stack of ane spoone, Scots worke, weghtan xxviiij unce and iiij drops, whair of delyverit back of evill silver iij unce."

He had issue—

John, born before 1607.

Thomas, who married his cousin Jean, daughter of Andrew Lennox of Pluntoun, and had issue.

Robert of Drumwell in 1619, who married Barbara, daughter of John Kirkpatrick, and had issue.

William of Drumruck, who married Margaret, daughter of Andrew Lennox of Pluntoun, and had issue. He died before 1662.

John succeeded his father, to whom he was served heir on the 26th January 1647, and had sasine of Caliegertoun

\* Published by J. Nicholson, Kirkcudbright.

(Callie-Girthon) and Barlay, also of Buittle Mains, part of Kirkennan, &c. His brother Thomas was at the same time infest in the lands of Pluntoun, parish of Borgue. The latter, in the private pedigree, is stated to have married prior to 1607, and to have died before 1647. Whom John married is not mentioned. He had issue, so far as known, one son, named

Alexander.

On the 21st March 1645 (apparently during the lifetime of Alexander Lennox's grandfather), a contract was entered into betwixt John and Alexander Lennox, his son and apparent heir, by which John granted a lease for his life of the barony of Callie and Kirkennan to Alexander, who became bound to pay him a tack-duty of five hundred merks, besides entertainment in the family; and Alexander was also to pay his father's debts. Titles were made up in 1647, and on the 16th April same year sasine was given by John to his son Alexander of Callie-Girthon, Barlay, Kirkennan, and other lands in implement of his contract of marriage. When John Lennox died is not known. He was alive in 1648. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander, sixth of Callie, but whom he married is not known. He had issue—

Robert.

Anna.

Alexander died in 1658. He appears to have executed an entail in favour of the heirs male of the family. This is a striking circumstance, for his daughter Anna had been married to Richard Murray younger of Broughton, and failing other issue, was his heir. The only solution is that he feared to acknowledge his son in these unhappy times, and in this way took measures to retain the lands for him or his issue, should they return. His daughter was not acknowledged as his heir; and, failing his son's appearance, John Lennox of Pluntoun, on the 21st December 1658, was served as heir male and tailzie to his deceased cousin, Alexander Lennox of Cally (his father's brother's son) in

Callie-Girtoun, Barley, and other lands. It has been assumed that Anna was the only child and heiress, and as such had sasine of Callie, &c., in April 1655. According to the usual account, her father's name was John, but this is disproved. That she had a brother named Robert, is supported. At page 478, Vol. I., under Broughton, parish of Whithorn, we mentioned that Robert had given a renunciation of the estate in favour of his sister. In contradiction to this, it has been affirmed that Lennox, having renounced all right and title to his estate, conveyed the same to his son-in-law (Broughton), and in which his son Robert afterwards concurred. The reverse, however, is proved by the deed of entail in favour of heirs-male. The solution to the whole matter is that John Murray of Broughton was a Prelatist, and was appointed by Government as commissioner to carry out in Galloway the Conventicle Act, the cruelties attending which need not be repeated here. His son Richard was married to Anna Lennox, whose character has been handed down by her kinsfolk as a great persecutor of her own family, and, as a Prelatist, thus obtained the greater part of their property. This is the gist of the transaction. It is another example of the manner in which lands were obtained in Galloway.

In July 1665, Richard Murray younger of Broughton, had sasine of the land of Callgerthorne (Cally-Girthon), Barley, Kirkennan, Barloch, and Blaickellie, &c.

We will now return to Alexander, second son of John Lennox, fourth of Callie, already named by us in the proper place, who married Janet, daughter of Andrew Lennox of Pluntoun before 1607. He is stated to have had issue—

John,

said to have been a merchant in Kirkeudbright. Whom he married is not known, but it is mentioned that he had issue—

Robert,

who was served heir to Andrew Lennox of Pluntoun in

1686, and that he came from Ireland in 1680. Whom Robert married is also in darkness, but he is stated to have had issue,

Alexander,

and other children, mentioned in 1703. The account given is that Robert made a claim for Pluntoun, which had been acquired by Richard Murray of Broughton; and on the 15th July 1686, got himself served heir of line to Andrew Lennox of Pluntoun. This caused a litigation, which was carried on for several years. In 1703, Robert Lennox of Pluntoun disposed the estate, with all right and title, to Alexander, his son; and in 1707, Alexander, designated eldest lawful son and heir of Robert Lennox, granted a conveyance of the same to Alexander Murray of Broughton. From these particulars it has been assumed that Robert Lennox was not the male heir of Callie; and that Wodrow, who in Vol. I., p. 270, mentions him as a great sufferer during the persecution, did so erroneously. Wodrow also mentions a petition which was made by this Robert Lennox. We have already mentioned that John Lennox of Pluntoun was served heir-male and of tailzie of Alexander Lennox of Callie, and then that a Robert Lennox from Ireland claimed Pluntoun, and was served as heir of line to Andrew Lennox under the crown charter dated 31st January 1597. Our object in dwelling on this is to show, as far as can be done, that the attempt made in the claim of the Lennoxes of Woodhead to prove that the Robert Lennox from Ireland was from Kirkcudbright,\* is erroneous. It is exceedingly probable that Robert, the son of Alexander Lennox of Callie, fled to Ireland, and returned in 1680. Although the information is scanty, we think that sufficient has been gathered to show that the Robert from Ireland was the missing heir of Callie, from which estate he was ousted by

\* There was a family of the name in the neighbourhood of Kirkcudbright who owned the land called Millhouses, now in the possession of the Earl of Selkirk. The descent of this family is not known, but several resident in Kirkcudbright, one of whom purchased Dalscairth, parish of Troqueer, are supposed to have been sprung from this branch.



his own sister and her husband. Redress at this period was hopeless.

Whom Alexander, the son of Robert Lennox, married, and what became of him, his brothers and sisters, is a point at which a hiatus exists in the descent. The family, from being mixed up in Covenanting affairs, evidently became ruined in circumstances through the Murrays of Broughton, who, as Prelatists, had much influence at the time in the distressed country. The usual loss of documents and family pedigree, so common at the period, was also experienced in this case.

The next in the family account which we have before referred to, is named George. He is stated to have died before the year 1708. This date, however, makes it difficult to follow the line as we would wish to do, the more so as he was married and had a family. He may have been a brother, or even an uncle of Alexander. What surprises us in this, and other Galloway pedigrees, are the short lives of the individuals mentioned. From Donald in 1421, to Alexander Lennox in 1658, the average length of life is only thirty-three years.

To proceed with George Lennox and his descendants, he married Margaret, one of the daughters and heirs-portioners of John Bell of Hinton, in the adjoining parish of Anwoth. He had issue—

John, in Newtown of Cardines, who succeeded to Hinton, and had issue,

Alexander, who seems to have died unmarried.

Thomas, in Auchenlarie, parish of Anwoth.

William.

Thomas Lennox, in Auchenlarie, was born in 1678, and died in 1745. He married Sarah, daughter of ——— M'Quhae, and had issue—

George, born in 1712.

Margaret, born in 1716, died in 1808.

William, born in 1720, died in 1754.

John, died in 1722.

Samuel, Liverpool. Whom he married is not known, but he had issue — two sons and one daughter.—

William, who married Bathsheba, daughter of — Walker. No issue.

George, married Helen, daughter of — Kirkpatrick.  
 Margaret, married Samuel Lennox, London, and had issue,  
 Margaret.

George Lennox, in Auchenlarie, married Barbara, daughter of — Murdoch in Calside. She died in 1798, leaving issue—

Mary, born 1745, married Alexander Ramsay.

George, born 1755, died 1776, s. p.

Margaret, born 1759, died 1827.

William, born 1756, died 1767.

Thomas, born 1761, died 1812, of whom hereafter.

Samuel, born in 1765, married Agnes Maria, daughter of John Power, London; and secondly, Margaret, daughter of Samuel Lennox, Liverpool, and had issue—

Harriet Miller, born 1801, who married her cousin John Lennox, London, born 1807, of whom more hereafter.

George, born 1798, died in 1868. He was of Brown, Lennox & Co., iron-chain cable manufacturers, &c., London. He was twice married, first to Harriet, daughter of — Holman, without issue; secondly, to Rose, daughter of — Wilkinson, Guernsey, and had issue.

Rose-Harriet, married H. G. Jelf-Sharp, late Scots Guards, and of Kincarrathie, Perthshire, and has issue.

Louisa Emily, died in 1847.

George Charles, born 1843, who succeeded his father in the firm of Brown, Lennox & Co.

Agnes Maria.

Lewis Gordon, }  
 John Malcolm, } twins, born 1846.

Helen, married J. F. Deacon, Admiralty, and has issue.

Louisa, born in 1796, married Charles Richardson.

Thomas Lennox, in Mark, the eldest surviving son of George Lennox, in Auchenlarie, became the representative of the Lennoxes of Callie. He married Catherine, daughter of — Broadfoot, in Owton (parish of Whithorn), and had issue—

May, born 1780, married George Couper.

Barbara, born 1788.

Margaret, born 1789, married James Dickson, and died in 1781, leaving issue.

George, born in 1792.

George, born in 1797.

Catherine, born in 1793.

Elizabeth, born in 1795, married Charles Couper, and died in 1870.

Andrew, born in 1800.

Thomas, born in 1802.

Samuel, born in 1804.

John, born in 1807.

John, the youngest, is the only son, and who left issue. He died in Dec. 1875. He served as a purser in the East India Company's Maritime Service, and afterwards settled in London as a ship-broker, &c. He married Harriet Miller, (who died in 1877) daughter of Samuel Lennox, London, and had one child,

John George Jones, born 1844, who married in 1876, Niven, youngest daughter of John Moore, Glenluce.

Before proceeding further, we will give a few additional particulars in regard to different farms, for we think it a mistake to suppose that the Cally estate of former times embraced the whole parish as it now does. First of all, on the 23d October 1623, Robert, son of Ninian Mure, had sasine of Over Creochs, &c. Also on the 1st February 1625, Margaret, heir-avi of John Halyday, had sasine of the farm of Drumruck. We next learn that on the 12th April 1655, James Achesone had sasine of the land of Old-nethy, Grobdail, Culreoch, and Laghead. The farm of Disdow, in July 1669, belonged to Gavin Brown of Bishoptoun, on which date he had sasine; also Jean Brown, daughter to Umqle Harbert Brown of Larg, of the land of Dirzedow. Again, on the 23d June 1690, Robert Brown, son of Gavin Brown of Bishoptoun; and Elizabeth Maxwell, heir of Edmond Brown of Trostan, parish of New Abbey, had sasine of Disdow.

We find in the valuation roll of 1642-82, that John Lennox then owned Drumwall, &c.; John Muir, the farm of Meikle Barley; John Gordon, the farms of Grobdale and Culreoch; and Viscount Kenmure, Roundfell and Orchars. In a disposition of the land of Broach, Kirkdale, parish of Kirkmabreck, dated 1st August 1646, we find John Gordon of Culreoch, styled Lieutenant-Colonel.

Richard Murray of Broughton, who married Anna Lennox, and thereby obtained the land of Cally, died in

1690. He was succeeded by Alexander Murray, who doubtless was his son, although it is not so stated. There appear to have been wadsets after the succession of Alexander Murray, as we find, on the 13th December 1695, that Patrick Campbell of Innerman, Andrew, Archibald, and Elizabeth Ker, lawful children to Umqle Andrew Ker, merchant in Edinburgh, had sasine of the lands and barony of Caizlie, Broughtoun, and Laick, with milnes, &c.

We next find that on the 12th August 1707, that Alexander Brown of Kempletoun had sasine of the land of Fleuchlarg, &c. ; also Mr Samuel Spalding, minister of the Gospel at Partoun ; and on the same date, reversion was made by them to Alexander Murray of Broughton. Again, on the 21st December 1708, there was reversion made by Thomas Lennox of Drumwall, and William Lennox, his son, to Alexander Murray of Broughton of the lands of Drumwall, &c. Then, on the 14th December 1709, Janet and Jean Muir, daughters and portioners of Umqle John Muir, lawful son of the deceased Richard Muir of Cassen-carrie, had sasine of the three-merk land of Bordland. Next, on the 29th May 1719, William Gordon, son of the deceased Janet Muir, and James Gordon of Campbeltoun, her spouse, and John M'Dowall, son of the deceased Jean Muir, and the deceased Samuel MacDowall of Glen, spouses, had sasine of the three-merk land of Boreland.

Alexander Murray, of Broughton and Cally, married Euphemia Stewart, second daughter of James, fifth Earl of Galloway, and had issue—

James, who succeeded.

Lady Euphemia Stewart or Murray died at Cally on the 11th May 1750. When James Murray succeeded his father we do not find mentioned, but on the 5th June 1751 he had sasine of the lands of Caltrie (Cally) and Girthon. We are not sure of the date of his father Alexander's death, but as he had sasine of Endrig farm, &c., on the 7th March 1747, we think he must have died about 1751. James Murray had also sasine, on the 24th February 1795, of the £20 land of Cally-Girthon, Barlay, &c., and others, on a

charter from the Crown. He was Provost of Kirkcudbright in 1750.

James Murray married in 1752 his cousin, Catherine, eldest daughter of Alexander, sixth Earl of Galloway, by whom he had issue, an only daughter, named, we think, Alicia, who died an infant, or child, at Rome. He had also two sons by —, daughter of P— J— of C—, D—shire. The names of his sons were—

Alexander.

James, died young.

After his death, Lady Catherine, who is described as an excellent woman, took a deep interest in his children. The eldest succeeded his father, the properties having been left to him; and, failing him, so entailed as to pass to his father's mother's family in the person of the descendants of the nephew of Lady Catherine. We are not in possession of the exact particulars, but Lady Catherine's nephew, the Hon. Sir William Stewart of Cumloden, must have been his heir, as his grandson succeeded. It would, therefore, be so settled as to pass to the second son of the Earl of Galloway.

Alexander Murray married, in 1816, Anne, daughter of Richard, second Earl of Lucan. She died in 1850. Her husband was for several years M.P. for the Stewartry. He died in 1845 without issue. The direct male line of the Murrays of Broughton failed with his father, and it is stated that there are no collateral descendants of the family now known to exist; probably so, but this conclusion may only arise from the defective parish and family records. Under the entail mentioned, the properties of Cally and Broughton, &c., in Galloway, and Whitehouse, Killybegs, County Donegal, Ireland, have now passed to Horatio Granville Murray-Stewart, who has assumed the surname of Murray. He was the only son of Captain Horatio Stewart, only son of Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir William Stewart, G.C.B. (second son of John, seventh Earl of Galloway), who purchased Cumloden, parish of Minnigaff, and married Frances, daughter of the Hon. John Douglas.

Captain Horatio Stewart, born in 1806, married in 1833

his cousin Sophia, daughter of the Hon. Montgomery Stewart. He died in 1835, leaving issue—

Horatio Granville,

already mentioned, born in 1834, who married in 1858 Anne Eliza Wingfield, third daughter of the Rev. J. D. Wingfield-Digby, vicar of Coleshill, Warwickshire.

*Arms*—Quarterly, first and fourth. Azure, three stars, argent, for Murray; second and third, or, a fesse, chequy, azure, and argent, surmounted by a bend, engrailed, gules, within a tressure flory counter flory of the last, for Stewart.

*Crests*—Murray—a griffin, salient. Stewart—a pelican feeding her young.

*Mottos*—Murray—Imperio—Stewart—Virescit vulnere virtus.

The first lands owned by the Murrays of Broughtoun in the Stewartry were Kirkarsel, &c., Berwick parish, obtained by marriage with a daughter of — Murray of Cockpool, Dumfriesshire. They are still retained. The entire parish of Girthon is now owned, with other lands contiguous in the parish of Anwoth. This includes the prettily-situated town of Gatehouse-on-Fleet, which forms one boundary of the demesne, at the end of which there is a lodge with avenue. The grounds are extensive and well-wooded, with a sheet of water near to the front of the house. The old house is in



front of, and a short distance from, the present residence. Not much of it remains, as the sketch on preceding page will show.

In 1684, Symson mentions Kelly House as one of those considerable. The present residence was built in 1763, and is considered a fine structure. It is of granite. The outer hall is of polished white marble inside, erected at considerable cost. The gardens are well kept. Within the grounds there is a deer park about a mile square. There are some pleasing views from different parts of the house.

We have given other particulars in connection with this estate under the account of the parish, and separate notices of Castramont, and Enrig or Enrick.

It will have been observed that the spelling of the names of the farms, &c., is varied. The principal now are Cally Mains, Boreland, Rainton, &c.; Enrick, Laganerie, Clachan of Enrick, Disdow, Townhead, Drumwall and Cairn, Gatehouse, Meikle Barlay, &c.; Little Barlay, High and Low Creoch, Lag and Doon, &c.; Grobdale, Culreoch, Murraytown, Laghead, Belvidere, Cuffieton, &c., &c. Such farms as Castramont, Fleughlarg, Roundfell, Orchars, &c., are small, from having apparently been broken up.

Pont in his map spells Cally as Kelly; Boreland as Boirland; Rainton as Ramton; Syllodioch, now small, as Salad-yow; Enrick as Ainrik and Aynrick; Disdow as Dusdow; Gatehouse as Goithouse; Creoch as Kreyoch; Fleughlarg as Flularg; Castramont as Karstromen; Doon (now part of Lag) as Dunhill; Grobdale as Grobdeill; Culreoch as Coulreoch; and Laghead as Lagganghy. Cally will be found mentioned at page 481 as anciently called Kalecht or Kalacht-Girthon, which prefix we think is a corruption of the Gaelic word *càladh* for a harbour, and a ferry, both of which apply to the situation, &c. *Càla* in the same language has the same meaning. It is almost unnecessary to add that C in Gaelic sounds hard as K. Boreland should be Bordland, as fully entered on in the Historical Sketch, Vol. II. Rainton is possibly from the Gaelic *raoin*, a field, a plain, with the Norse *tun* for a dwelling, &c. Syllodioch we can make little of, unless it is a corruption of the Gaelic

words *seileach-duthaich*, the willow land or copse. *Laganerie* seems to us to be from the Gaelic *lagan*, a little hollow, a dell, and *airidh*, a green grove, or hill pasture. *Disdow* may be from the Gaelic *diasdoid*, the little corn farm. *Barlay*, as mentioned elsewhere, is from *bar*, a hill, and the Anglo-Saxon word *læs* for pasture. *Cuffieton* would seem to be the residence of *Guffie*, there being the Galloway name of *M'Guffie*, which is distinct from *M'Guffock*. *Creoch* is no doubt the Gaelic word *crioch*, a boundary, &c. ; *Grob-dale*, probably from the Gaelic *grob*, to join ; and *dale*, from the Norse *dael*, a little dale. *Culreoch*, either from the Gaelic *coille*, and *riabhach*, the grey wood, or more probably from *cul* and *crioch*, the back of the boundary or border. *Gatehouse* will be found dealt with under the parish account. *Orchars* is, we think, from the Cymric *orch-or*, the extreme boundary. *Fleughlarg* we think should be *Fliuch-lairig*, the wet moor. The other names are dealt with separately.

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#### CASTRAMONT.

This property takes its name from a Roman camp, which stood near to the present house, being one of three camps in this and the neighbouring parish of Anwoth. One on the land of *Rusco* is very perfect. An idea has of late been circulated that if there ever was a camp at all at *Castramont*, it must have been on the top of an eminence called *Doon-hill*, of conical shape, now covered with wood. To those acquainted with the place, it is unnecessary to state that this hill culminates in a peak, with not a vestige of a Roman camp about it. It is probable that a British fort may have been there, as the name implies, and the appearance supports. That a Roman camp did exist at *Castramont*,\* or *Castramen*, is certain, and a very fine

\* There is also land called *Castramen* in *Dunscore* parish, close to *Galloway* on the north-east boundary. There are no Roman remains visible, but that district was occupied by the Romans, and about six miles distant, on *Springfield-hill*, a camp is still to be seen. *Castramon* is the higher ground.



and large one it is believed to have been. The position is at the present house, which residence was erected as a shooting lodge, and is on the north side of the camp. Sad havoc has, however, been made of it, the fosses are all filled up, excepting a portion of one, now an approach to the house. One side of the camp is clear, high and distinct, for 261 feet. On the other side it is 110 feet. Both, however, are imperfect. There is also in the garden within the boundaries of what may have been the camp, a circular mound 135 feet in circumference at the base, and about 10 feet high. It may have been the prætorium, but such havoc has been made, that it is impossible to say whether this mound is ancient or modern.\*

The early possessors of Castramont we do not find mentioned. The first notice found of the name is in 1464. In 1489 there is a charter of Castramen granted in favour of William Lennox of Cally. The next was John Muirhead, styled of Culreoch. Whom he married we do not trace, but he had an only daughter, Isabel, who married David, youngest son of Robert Gordon or Accarson of Glen (see Rusco, parish of Anwoth). They had issue—

Alexander.

On the 20th March 1610, Alexander Gordon was served heir to his mother, Isabel Muirhead, in Castraman, and Darregouns. Alexander Gordon married Euphemia, daughter of ——— Maxwell, and had issue,

Elizabeth.

She is stated to have married, in 1624, John, natural son of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar (Loch-in-bar); also to have married William Hannay, who succeeded to Kirkdale, parish of Kirkmabreck, on the death of his father in 1640. She must, therefore, have been twice married.

In January 1640, "Alexander Gordon of Castraman, delyverit to the Commissioners of the Covenanters' War

\* Although knowing this locality we cannot omit to state how much we owe to the late Reverend J. Milligan, Twynholm parish, and other clerical friends, for the aid given in corroborating the existence of this camp by personal inspection and measurement.

Committee, xij. silver spoones, weght, ane pund half ane unce. Maire ane gilt coupe, Inglis worke, weght, v unce xiiij dropes.\*

We next find on the 30th January 1644, a retour of Elspeth, as daughter and heir of Alexander Gordon, but without any other information.

In the valuation roll of 1642-82, Euphan Maxwell appears as the owner, but further particulars are unknown to us. We next find as owner Hugh Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco, who had sasine of the lands and barony of Castramont on the 31st October 1694. After this, a blank of a century intervenes, until we come to the valuation roll of 1799, when Alexander Murray of Broughton and Cally was the owner. Since then it has continued in the possession of his descendants, the present owner being Horatio Granville Murray-Stewart of Cally, &c.

The land is situated in the beautiful glen, down which the river Fleet flows to Gatehouse, and the bay of Wigtoun. The situation is very beautiful, being finely wooded, with high lands all around. The house we think was erected as a shooting-box. An addition has lately been made.

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#### ENRIG OR ENRIC.

The usual history of this land is that it belonged to the Church, as a pertinent of the abbacy of Tunland. It afterwards passed to a family named Logan, from whom it was subsequently purchased by Murray of Cally. This is only so far correct, as the Gordons had it prior to the Logans. The first of that family in possession found by us was Alexander, youngest son of John Gordon of Lochinvar (Loch-in-bar). The date is not given, but it was about the middle of the sixteenth century. We next trace that on the 5th November 1604, Robert, son of Robert Gordon of Glen (Rusco) had retour of Glen, Rusco, Enrig, and Lag.

\* War Committee Book.

The first notice which we find of the Logans is that in January 1666, Patrick Logan, sone to John Logan of Endrig, had sasine of the land of Endrig, Monquhie, Clauchan of Gertorme (Girthon) and Milne. In December of the same year, we find that John Halliday,\* in Girthone, and Isabella Horne, his spouse, had sasine of the land of Enrig. Then, in March 1668, Margaret, daughter to John Cannon, in Formoston, had sasine of the land of Ending (Endrig); and in July 1670, Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, had sasine of the same. However, these sasines must have been wadsets, for the Logans were proprietors.—Murray of Broughton and Cally, according to the valuation roll, was owner in 1682. The Logans, however, had retained a part, if not all, for, so late as the 4th February 1747, Agnes Logan, daughter and heir to the deceased Patrick Logan of Endrig, had sasine of the four lib. land of Endrig, and the twenty-shilling land of Cairn, &c. Murray of Broughton, &c., may only have had possession under a wadset.

The farm now forms a portion of the Cally estate, but we are sorry to think that the change of ownership has not been advantageous for the preservation of a Roman camp. The clear outlines are on a low hill, on the right hand going to Gatehouse, the field being bounded by the turnpike. When we visited it, it was under grass, but the plough has again been at work. About seventy years ago, as mentioned to us by the late Alexander Brown of Langlands, parish of Twynholm, it was then remarkably perfect. Since then the ditches have been partly filled up, and the slopes levelled to allow the plough to pass over it, which, as shown, is still permitted, and, in consequence, it is in a fair way of soon vanishing. Then questions will be raised if such a camp ever existed. Between Enrig and Castramen there appears to have been a chain of camps. The site commands a clear view of Whithorne, the Loukopibia of Ptolemy.

Pont in his map spells Enrig as Ainrik and Aynrick. This name may be from the Norse enni, metaphorically, steep, &c., and riga, roughness on the surface. Ain or an in

\* This is an Anandale surname.

Gaelic is for water, but there is no stream to which it can apply here.

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DRUMRUCK.

This farm was detached from the Cally estate, and bestowed by John Lennox, fourth of Cally, on his third son, William, who is found owner of the farm in 1607. He married Margaret, daughter of Andrew Lennox of Pluntoun, parish of Borgue. William died before 1662. Whom he married is not known. He left issue, so far as traced—

Robert.

He succeeded, and was infeft in 1662. He died before 1684, and left issue—

Robert.

On the 14th October 1684, a disposition was granted of Drumrock to David Lennox, merchant in Kirkeudbright, by “Robert Lennox, now of Drumruck-Callie, only lawful son and aire to the deceased Robert Lennox of Drumruck, my father.” David Lennox conveyed his right to R. Johnston of Kelton, from whom it was afterwards acquired by Alexander Murray of Broughton.

Whom Robert Lennox, who succeeded his father, married is not known, but he had issue—

Margaret.

Nicolas.

Robert Lennox is believed to be the same who was in Irelandton, and shot in 1685 by order of Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, on Kirkconnell Moor, for his adherence to the Church of Scotland. His remains were conveyed to Girthon churchyard and buried in the family tomb. A memorial stone has been raised to hand down his name as one of those who nobly stood up for the Church.

Drumruck seems to be derived from the Gaelic *druim*, a hill; and *ruck*, a Lowland word for a heap of corn or hay.

## DRUMWALL.

This farm was a part of the Callie estate, and about A.D. 1619 bestowed on Robert, fourth son of John Lennox, fifth of Callie. On the 20th October 1619, a contract was entered into by John Levenax of Callie, and Robert his son, and John Kirkpatrick, and Barbara, his only lawful daughter, by which it was agreed that Robert should marry Barbara, and the three merk land of Drumwall was bestowed on them and their issue, whilk failing, to the heirs or assignees of Robert. On the 1st May 1622, a charter was granted by John of Callie, declaring Drumwall redeemable for two thousand merks. Robert died prior to 1649. By his wife Barbara, already mentioned, he left issue—

John.  
Robert.  
Thomas.

John succeeded his father. Previously he married Elizabeth, daughter of George Logan, but appears to have had no issue. The contract of marriage is dated 26th July 1643. On the 9th September following they were infest.

On the 1st July 1663, Thomas Lennox, glover and burgess of Edinburgh, had sasine of the town and land of Drumwall; and again, on the 9th August following, there was a renunciation from John Lennox of Drumwall, and Elizabeth Logan, his spouse, to the said Thomas Lennox, glover burgess of Edinburgh. On the 30th August 1649, John disposed the farm to the said Thomas his youngest brother. Robert Lennox, the second son, seems to have died unmarried. John died in 1664.

Thomas, who obtained the farm in 1649, married Helen Contes, and had issue—

Robert.  
William.

Robert, the eldest son, died without issue prior to 1707. By a deed dated 12th November and 9th December 1708,

Thomas Lennox, and William his son, conveyed to Alexander Murray of Broughton all right and title they had to Drumwall. On the 21st December 1708, there was reversion made by Thomas Lennox of Drumwall, and William his son. On the 23d May 1709, Alexander Murray of Broughton granted a lease of part of Drumwall to William Lennox. The heir to the land thus became the tenant of the new possessor. William died 27th February 1713, aged forty-eight years.

The farm continues to form a portion of the Cally estate.

The name is from the Gaelic druim, a hill or ridge, and possibly the Norse valgr, for cold or chilly, referring to the soil.

## ADDENDA AND ERRATA.

- PAGE
11. Fourth line. For "are still extant" read "is still extant."
  30. For "Mary Grace" read "May Grace" (Lady Gordon).
  33. For "John a Kersane" read "John A'Karsane."
  41. It has been omitted to be added to the footnote that Nicolas, third daughter of the Hon. Robert Stewart of Ravenstone, parish of Whithorn, married John Gordon of Greenlaw (see page 367).
  64. The remains of Robert Grierson, a Covenanter, shot in 1685 by order of Colonel James Douglas at Ingleston, parish of Glencairn, rest in Balmaclellan Churchyard.
  83. For "tohink" read "to think."
  99. Fourth line. For "we find by," &c., read "we find Alexander le Barber."
  102. Sixth line. For "Carcrogo" read "Garcrogo."
  113. Second line. For "boar's heads" read "boars heads."
  158. There is an idea that Lochenbreck means the loch of trouts, but most lochs in Galloway have trout, and the Gaelic breac seems to apply more to sea trout and salmon, which could never be found in Lochenbreck. There is a submerged Crannog in the loch.
  203. Twentieth line. For "Cymric, Celts" read "Cymric Celts."
  213. Seventh line. For "British fort and moat" read "British fort."
  214. In the extract from Holyrood Chartulary all the accentuations are not given in the printing.
  219. Eleventh line. For "loch referred" read "loch referred to."
  232. William Nicholson, the Galloway poet, was born in a cottage at Tannymass.
  238. Twenty-fifth line. For "Viscount, &c.," read "Viscounts Kenmure."
  239. The woodcut of Buittle Castle shows the stonework of the passage as in front of the arch, whereas it is in the rear. The distance from the engraver has pre-

- vented personal communication, which would have prevented such mistakes.
247. Second line. Lenow will be found Lerrow at page 273.
301. Second line. Under Brockloch read, "It belonged to the M'Millans so far as we can trace," &c.
310. First line. Read "of his own regiment."
360. Read "Black Arvie and Loch."
401. The four last lines have been placed in connection with Auchendolly, instead of being separated.
421. Twenty-second line. For "the ship's" read "the ships."
436. The woodcut of Earlstoun shows the stable, &c., as at an angle with instead of in line with the gable of the house (see explanation above at page 239).
449. Fifth line. For "is said to have" read "son accidentally," &c.
463. Twenty-second line. For "much kindness" read "much attention," &c.
- „ Twenty-ninth line. For "a Galloway man" read "(Cruggleton, parish of Sorby.)"
466. Lady Mary Scott married Colonel the Hon. W. R. Trefusis on the 24th July 1877.
468. Sixth line. For "owed" read "owned."
471. It is stated that no notice appears in the Statistical Account of the palace mentioned by Mactaggart. This was a slip, for the building is mentioned, and supposed to have been the residence of the Abbots of Tunland Abbey, and afterwards of the Bishops of Galloway. This is mere supposition on the part of the writer of the Statistical Account, and is untenable. From Mactaggart's statement it was strictly a castle, strongly fortified, and quite distinct from an ecclesiastical residence. More has to be learned.
473. Eleventh line. For "a half broad" read "a half mile broad."
487. First line. For "Domino Duncano.-Comite," &c., read "domino Duncano Comite de Leuenax," &c.
494. To Thomas Lennox in Mark, add "Parish of Inch."
499. Last line. For "an" read "can make," &c.