

HISTORY
OF THE
LANDS AND THEIR OWNERS
IN
GALLOWAY.

EDINBURGH

PRINTED BY TURNBULL AND SPEARS,

FOR

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ERRATA.

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- " ,, twenty-first line. *Read* "(Dranandow) and Correith (Correoch)."

CONTENTS TO VOLUME FOURTH.

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	PAGE
CONTENTS,	v
WOODCUTS,	x
ERRATA,	xi
PARISH OF IRONGRAY,	1
Drumpark,	3
Barncleugh,	8, 477
Beoch, &c.,	12, 477
Skaar,	16, 478
Clouden, &c.,	18, 478
Drumclyre,	20, 479
Cornlee,	22
Barnsoul, &c.,	26, 479
Margloly, &c.,	27, 479
Crochmore, &c.,	28, 479
Romes Beoch,	30, 479
Margreig,	30, 479
Bouerick,	31, 479
Grove,	32, 479
Killylour,	32, 479
Bush of Killylour,	33
Park,	33
Rigghead,	33
Newmains,	33
Skeoch,	34
Oakbank,	34
Midrigg,	34
Hillhead,	34

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	PAGE
PARISH OF KELLS,	35
Kenmure,	39, 480
Airds,	73, 480
Barskeoch,	78
Garveries, &c.,	82
Glenlee,	85
Ballingear,	91
Knocknalling,	94
Stranfasket,	97
Largmore,	99
Strangassell,	100
Woodhead, &c.,	101
Forrest,	102
PARISH OF KELTON,	103
Gelston,	107
Auchlane,	114
Threave,	117, 481
Mayfield, &c.,	118
Lochdougan, &c.,	120
Slagnaw,	121
Airrieland,	123
Glenyarrick, &c.,	124
Torrs,	125
Dunmuir,	126
Craigley, &c.,	127
Arkland	128
Dildawn,	128
Milnthird,	130
Kirkland,	131
Parks, Castle Douglas,	131
Bellrigg,	131
Carlingwark,	131
Torrs Park,	132
Castle Douglas,	132
PARISH OF KIRKBEAN,	138
Cavens,	140, 481
Arbigland,	153
Redbank,	158
PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT,	159
Gata or Galtney,	173

CONTENTS.

vii

	PAGE
St Mary's Isle,	173
Raeberry Castle,	191
Bomby,	192
Balmae,	207
Kirkbride,	208
Mark,	209
Gribdae,	209
Boreland,	211
 PARISH OF KIRKGUNZEON,	 212
Killymingan, &c.,	213
Breconside,	224
Drumcoltran,	229
Lochend or Lotus,	234
Drumwhannie,	236
Whiteside,	236
 PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK,	 238
Carsluith,	242
Kirkdale,	248, 482
Barholm,	259
Cassencary,	270, 482
Kirkbride, &c.,	275
Bagbie,	279
Blairs, &c.,	281
Glenquicken,	283
Cairnholy,	287
Cullendoch and Drumore,	288
Glen,	290
Cuil,	292
Garrocher,	294
Holmpark,	294
 PARISH OF KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM,	 295
Kilquhanity	297
Netherbar, &c.,	302
Walton Park or Macartney,	305
Barncalzie,	309
Croft,	312
Darngarroch, &c.,	317
Barmoffity,	318

	PAGE
Chipperkyle,	319
Whitecairn, &c.,	320
Glaisters,	322
Brooklands,	323
Durhamhill,	326
Crocketfurd,	326
Brockloch,	327
Holehouse, &c.,	328
Doonpark,	329
Croys,	329
Craigadam,	330
Woodpark,	330
Kirkland,	330
Knockwalloch,	330
Westland,	330
Kirkstyle,	331
Barnsyard and Culshan,	331
Kirklandhill,	331
Westhill and Corse,	331
Newhouse,	331
PARISH OF LOCHRUTTON,	332
Hills,	333
Auchenfranco, &c.,	338
Barfil, &c.,	341
Brae,	344
Bogrie,	345
Barnbachle, Mains of,	346
Nunland,	347
Head,	348
Lynbank, &c.,	349
Barr,	350
Deanston,	350
Merkland,	350
Northpark, &c.,	351
Armannoch,	351
Foremannoch,	351
Gateside,	352
Three Crofts,	352
Easthill,	352
Southpark, &c.,	352

CONTENTS.

ix

	PAGE
PARISH OF MINNIGAFF,	353
Garlies,	362
Larg,	404
Cumloden,	411
Kirrouchtrie,	417
Machermore,	433
Bargaly,	447
Cairnsmore,	454
Palgown,	458
Craigencallie,	461
Dallash,	464
Meikle Carse,	465
Buchan Forest,	465
ADDENDA,	477

WOOD CUTS.

VOLUME FOURTH.

	PAGE
Kenmure Castle,	71
Wreath Castle,	153
Kirkcudbright Castle,	168
Corra Castle,	223
Barclosh Tower,	223
Drumcoltran Tower,	234
Carsluith Castle,	248
Barholm Castle,	258
Hills Castle,	338
Garlies Castle,	397
Larg Tower,	410
Machermore Castle,	445

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- " 415, fifth line. *For* "Millicent-Horatio," *read* "Millicent Horatio."
- " 261 should be 451.
- " 455, twenty-first line. Leave out "Bogue."
- " " twenty-third line. *For* "is found mentioned," *read* "is found in the parish roll," etc.
- " " twenty-fifth line. *For* "of it found," *read* "of it traced."
- " 462, twenty-seventh line. *For* "The sale was 17th Dec.," etc., *read* "The sale was on the 17th Dec.," etc.
- " 466, note, second last line. *For* "as Abbot o," etc., *read* "as Abbot of," etc.
- " 468, note, last line. *For* "o 1214," *read* "to 1214."
- " 474, seventeenth line. *For* "Loch Enoch on which," *read* "Loch Enoch in which."
- " 475, fourth line. *For* "Also for a fine sand," etc., *read* "The first named also for a fine sand," etc.
- " " twenty-second line. *For* "Ross M'Kie," *read* "Ross-M'Kie."

Kirkcudbrightshire.

PARISH OF IRONGRAY.

THE proper name is Kilpatrick, changed to Kirkpatrick-Irongray, the church having been dedicated to St Patrick, from whom the name is taken. There seems reason to believe that this parish and Kirkpatrick-Durham were originally one. When they were disunited is not to be found. The old church in this portion is believed to have stood on the right bank of the river Cluden or Cairn. Chalmers states that Irongray in Scoto-Irish means Gray's lands, or the portion of land belonging to a person called Gray. Unfortunately for this derivation, the surname of Gray was never known in Galloway as borne by a landowner in ancient or modern times, until very recently, and only temporary. There was an Andro Gray, rector of Kells church at the time of the Reformation, but he could not have bestowed it. Besides, in Pont's Survey, taken about 1608-10, the name is plainly given as Arngra, which is evidently a corruption of the Norse compound word járn-grår, in English, irongray. Why so called we have no information regarding, but no doubt arising from the appearance of the land, or with reference to iron ore as found in other parishes not far off, which has some support from Ar-angr in the same language, meaning the produce of the earth. There is also in the same language ar-grar, the grey, or in this case clear river; or, with the Gaelic prefix irionn, and

Norse grar, we have the grey land, referring to the colour of the rocks or stones.

In the thirteenth century the name was Kirkpatrick, and in July 1296 William de Baliol, the rector, swore fealty to Edward I. It was a free parsonage in the deanery of Nith. In the fifteenth century, the patronage of the church and lands belonged to the family of Herries of Terregles. William de Herries, second son of Sir Herbert, was rector in 1453. In a charter of 1516 granted by King James V., it is called Kilpatrick. At the Reformation, Sir John Bryce, the rector, with consent of Sir J. Maxwell of Terregles, the patron, granted in feu firm to Cuthbert Herries, and his heirs male, all the church lands of this rectory, excepting three acres of garden, manse and barn, which was confirmed by a charter from the queen dated 12th May 1567. In 1604, John, Lord Herries, possessed the patronage. In 1619, William Crichton, natural son of Robert, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, was served as heir to his father in the advowson of the church, &c. In 1684 it belonged to — MacBrair of Newark. In 1696, the patronage was claimed by the Earl of Nithsdale, as the representative of the Herries family. It subsequently passed to Alexander Ferguson of Craigdarroch. It was next possessed by the Oswalds of Auchencruive, Ayrshire, and of Cavens, parish of Kirkbean, &c.

There were two chapels in connection with the church prior to the Reformation. One was near Glenhead, the burial-ground of which may still be used; the other on the banks of the Cluden, near Dalwharn. The parish church was long in use, but there is no record as to the time it was built. The present church was erected in 1803, and the manse in 1801. Two martyrs, Edward Gordon and Alexander M'Cubbin, were buried close to the Cluden, in sight of the kirk. With four others (who were shot on the spot by Major Bruce), they were seized on Lochinkit moor, and taken to the bridge of Urr, where Grierson of Lag was. Next day they were hanged on an oak-tree by his orders.

The communion-stones where the Covenanters assembled,

north of Skeoch farm-house, are described under Drum-clyre. The hills in this parish are considerable. On the west side of the parish they range from 1200 to 1305 feet high. Drumpark hill is 1286 feet. The lochs are Milton and Maryfield, half of the latter being in Terregles parish. On the west side of Milton loch, on a promontory, there is a fort. There are two moats, one south of Roughtree farm-house, and the other west of Ingleston farm-house.

The remains of one of the ancient forests of Galloway is known in this part as "The Bishop's Forest," it is on high ground, rising to 1286 feet.

Helen Walker, the original of Sir Walter Scott's *Jeanie Deans* in the "Heart of Midlothian," was born, and buried in this parish. In the churchyard there is a memorial stone, with an inscription by Sir Walter.

The parish extends from about nine miles long, to one and over five broad, being irregular in width.

The population, by the census of 1871, consisted of 403 males and 411 females; making a total of 814.

DRUMPARK.

We have ascertained nothing about the early proprietors from the records. The first information which we have shows that the land belonged to the Lord Herries. On the 22d June 1581, John Maxwell, Lord Herries, granted a charter of sale in favour of David Muirhead, or Moorhead, of the land of Boreland (Bordland), part of the land of Bishop Forest, alias Drumpark. We next learn that, on the 24th November 1624, John, Archbishop of Glasgow, granted a charter of the same in his favour. We suppose that this was in confirmation. David Muirhead was succeeded by his son,

Robert.

He had a charter of the same lands, dated 18th July 1649, from the commissioners of the Duke of Lennox, confirming

two charters granted to him by his father, dated 14th May 1630, and 17th December 1636. We next find that, in January 1666, David M'Kyney of Capitantoune had sasine of the land of Capitantoune; and on the 16th June 1671, Robert Muirhead, son to Drumpark, had principal sasine of the two merk land of Slacks.* Whom his father, Robert Muirhead, married, we do not know.

After this, on the 10th February 1675, James Welsh of Watersyde, in Bishop Forest (Drumpark), and Grissell Grierson, spouses, had principal sasine of the half merk land of Ruttenbridge (Waterside). This we think was only a wadset. Again, on the 5th December 1677, Robert Moorhead, second lawful son to Margaret Moorhead, proprietor of Bordland, had principal sasine of the forty shilling land of Bordland, &c. In 1682, we find — Muirhead the owner of Boreland; David M'Munzie, of Captainton; and Robert Milikin, of Waterside.

On the 5th June 1690, Janet, wife of Homer Martine in Speddoch, and sister of — Morheid of Calsayheid, and heir of her nephew, John Morheid, had retour of Bordland.

We again come to the Welsh family, and find, on the 20th June 1704, that Joseph Welsh, fourth son of James Welsh of Waterside, had sasine of the land of Routtan Bridge, alias Waterside.

In regard to the Muirheads, the name of Robert's wife we do not know, but he had issue, so far as known—

John,

who succeeded his father in the land of Drumpark. Whom he married is not mentioned, but he had issue—

Agnes, who married Thomas Maxwell,† younger of Drumrash, parish of Parton,

Mary.

On the 28th March 1720, Mary, second daughter to the

* This word seems to be from the Norse slakki, meaning the same as slack. We have the same word in Gaelic rendered sloc. The meaning of all is a pass, an opening between hills; also a morass.

† The descent of the Maxwells of Drumrash is as follows:—

Robert Maxwell, second son of John, third Lord Maxwell, is believed

deceased John Muirhead of Drumpark, had sasine of the said land, on bond to her by the spouses. On the 15th July 1723, David Muirhead, grazier, Wamphlett, Lincolnshire, nephew of the deceased Drumpark, had sasine of the two merk land of Drumpark, &c.

Our next information is in regard to the farm of Boreland. We find that, on the 12th August 1741, Thomas M'George of Auchenreoch had sasine of the forty shilling land of the half merk land of Boreland. Thomas Maxwell, who married Agnes, the eldest daughter of John Muirhead of Drumpark, obtained with her the land on the decease of her father. They had issue—

Thomas, born 1720.

John, born 1722.

Robert, born 1726, copper merchant, Dumfries. The name of his wife is not known, but his four daughters are mentioned as—

Mrs Peter Maxwell.

Jean Maxwell.

Mrs Peyton.

Mrs Nicholson.

to have married a daughter of — Maxwell of Aitkenhead, and to have had issue.

John, of Cowhill, Dumfriesshire. He was succeeded by his second son, Archibald. The latter had two sons—

John.

Thomas of Balterson.

His eldest son John had issue by his wife, Anna, daughter of — Elliot, three daughters. The second daughter married Dugald Maxwell, and their eldest daughter Janet married Charles Murray of Barnhourie, who assumed the name and title of Maxwell of Cowhill.

Thomas, the second son of John Maxwell of Cowhill, married Helen —, and had issue—

John of Balterson.

Thomas, of Crofts, and infest in Blairinnie 29th January 1694, and in Drumrash 28th February 1716.

William, of Blairinnie, had sasine 18th July 1684.

George, of Fell, had sasine 26th April 1692. Afterwards acquired Glenarm, parish of Urr.

Janet, married John Hamilton, younger of Auchenreoch, parish of Urr, and had sasine 19th November 1678.

Susanna, married John Fergusson of Halhill, and had sasine 26th April 1692.

John Maxwell of Balterson married, but whom is not known. He had issue—

Elizabeth.

Ellen, married William Hamilton of Nether-Corsock, and had sasine 3d October 1710.

He married, secondly, Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Rorrison of Marscalloch, parish of Carsphairn, but had no family by her. She had sasine on the 16th November 1749. Thomas succeeded and was served heir to his father, and also to his uncle, William of Blairinnie, on the 15th January 1741. His son had sasine on the 25th and 26th April 1745, when he is styled younger of Drumpark. On the latter date he had sasine of the two merk land of Hall, &c. He was served heir to his grandfather John Muirhead of Drumpark on the 18th May 1747. His father must have died at this time. He succeeded. He married Helen, daughter of Francis Rogerson of Colline, parish of Rerwick, by whom he had a large family. Those found named are—

Thomas.

Francis, writer and town clerk, Dumfries. He married Ann, daughter of Archibald Malcolm, writer and town clerk, Dumfries, and had issue—

Archibald of Threave, parish of Balmaghie, who married Marion, second daughter of William Boyd of Marchhill. See Threave.

Francis of Gribton, Dumfriesshire, who married Margaret, eldest daughter of William Boyd of Marchhill, and had issue, one son and two daughters.

Robert, merchant, Liverpool. Died unmarried.

Christian, married Dr A. T. Thomson of London University, and had issue.

Helen, married John Swan and had no issue.

John, merchant in Dumfries, married, first, Dorothea Clerk, and had issue, three sons and five daughters.

Robert, } Died unmarried.
Alexander, }

William, merchant in Cork.

Agnes, married John Kirkpatrick of Bogrie, and had issue.

Helen, married William Litt in four merk land, and had issue.

In 1799 Drumpark comprised the farms of Drumpark, Hall, Slack, Causewayhead, and Boreland. The farm of Captainton was then owned by James Lindsay. Thomas succeeded his father Thomas Maxwell, who died in 1808. Previously he had sasine on the 9th June 1790. He married Mary Jardine, which is all that is mentioned. They had issue—

Thomas.

Francis.

Their father died in 1814, and was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas. In 1842 he sold the lands of Drumpark to his younger brother Francis, and purchased Auchencrancho, parish of Lochrutton, which see for a continuation of the history of Thomas and his descendants.

Regarding the land of Waterside, we find on the 30th May 1750 that James Dickson, sheriff clerk of Dumfries, had sasine of the half merk land of Rowtenbridge *alias* Waterside. At the same time Joseph Welsh of Waterside had sasine, but we are inclined to think it was when about parting with the land. In 1799 James Napier was the owner.

In 1819 the farm of Captaintoun belonged to Robert Neilson, and Waterside to James Napier of Mollance, parish of Crossmichael.

Francis Maxwell, who purchased Drumpark from his brother Thomas, was twice married, first to Charlotte Tomlinson, and had issue—

Thomas Stewart, who died unmarried.

Jane, died unmarried.

Mary, married Alexander Fleming, M.D., Birmingham.

He married, secondly, his cousin, Catherine, daughter of Dr Thomson of London University, and had issue—

Amy.

Drumpark was sold in 1871 to Duncan James Kay, who is the present owner.

The farms are Drumpark, Hall, Boreland, Captainton, and Waterside. There is a good residence in a well-wooded park of about seventy acres. The house is modern, and the timber is of the present century.

Drumpark is from the Gaelic *druim-pàire*, the park on the ridge or summit. The only other name to be noticed here is Boreland, which is properly *Bordland*, as fully entered on in the Historical Sketch, Vol. II.

BARNCLEUGH.

We can give no information further back than the seventeenth century, and the earliest gathered is from the War Committee Book. We learn therefrom that John Chartres of Barnecleuche was appointed commissioner for Terregles by the War Committee of Covenanters on the 25th August 1640, and again on the 3d September following "he delyverit sex silver spoones, Scots worke, weght, unce, into the Treasury." How long the Chartres held the land previously we do not learn, but John is the first and last we meet with. On the 29th March 1664, Robert, son of William M'Clellan of Barscobe, parish of Balmaclellan, had retour; but what was his holding we do not trace.

In some respects contradictory to the foregoing, we learn from the "Book of Carlaverock" that a branch of the Maxwells were the owners at this time, the first being Thomas, a younger son of John, who was tutor of Kirke, who in an instrument of sasine is styled brother german to John Maxwell of Kelton. Thomas Maxwell is stated to have been a merchant burgess of Dumfries, and to have been twice married, first to Agnes, daughter of James Rig, notary, Dumfries, and secondly, to Isabel Carson, by whom he had issue—

John Maxwell of Barneleuch,

who was served heir to his father the 6th January 1642. He married, in 1637, Agnes, daughter of — Irving, who survived him and married, secondly, Robert Maxwell of Carnsalloch. By her he had issue—

John Maxwell of Barneleuch,

who was served heir to his grandfather 11th February 1665. He was elected to be Provost of Dumfries in 1686. He married, in 1665, Margaret, daughter of John Irving of Friars Carse, Dumfries.

At this time the lands were evidently in the hands of others, holding, we suppose, wadsets. In January 1666 Alexander Crane, styled now of Barneleugh, had sasine of the land of (Ridding) Nether Barneleugh, Barskeoch, &c.; and at the same time Elizabeth Crichton, his spouse, had

sasine of the land of Nether Barncleugh, &c. In April 1666 James Bannatyne, burgess of the Canongate (Edinburgh ?), and John, his son, had sasine of the land of Barncleugh. We next find a reversion in June 1668 by Alexander Ferguson of Ile and Elizabeth Maxwell his spouse, to Alexander Trane, now of Barneleuch, of the land of Nether Barneleugh. In October 1668 Alexander Gordon of Knockgray, parish of Carsphairn, and Jean Gordon, his spouse, had sasine of Over Barneleuch, &c. In May 1670 John Whytehead, eldest son to Halbert Whytehead in Bonarick, had sasine of the lands of Leaside, Nether Barncleugh, &c., and again on the 8th September 1677 John Whytehead, lawful son to Umqle Robert Whytehead in Bonarick, had principal sasine of the fifteen shilling land of Nether Barncleugh and Bonerick. Following all this, in May 1681, George, Lord Livingstone's, name appears as having sasine on that date,—a name that refers us to forfeitures inflicted on suffering owners and people, but all of which, according to the sage judgment of some individuals with prelatie feelings, is ideal. The next information which we find is dated 18th February 1701, when there was a disposition and renunciation by John Corsane of Meikle-knox to John and James Maxwell of Barneleugh and Alexander M'Gown, writer in Edinburgh, of the land of Glen, Over and Nether Barredauchs, and Clinton.

To return to John Maxwell, who married in 1665 Margaret, daughter of John Irving of Friars Carse; in 1714 he was infeft in these lands. He had issue—

John, born in 1667, } Died in infancy.

John, born in 1670, }

James, born in 1673.

Robert, born in 1679, married and had issue.

William, born in 1681, died an infant.

John, born in 1682, died at Douay in 1709.

William, born in 1685.

Alexander, born in 1689, died same year.

Agnes, born 1666.

Anna Elizabeth, born 1668, married Colonel Rattray, one of the household of James VII. in France, and had issue.

Margaret, born in 1671, died young.

Janet, born in 1674.

Marian, born in 1676.

Margaret, died young.

Christian, born in 1684, died in 1758.

Lucie, born in 1688, died young.

Mary, born in 1691.

James succeeded his father in 1721. He married Janet Carruthers, relict of Alexander Johnstone of Elshieshields, in 1704. She died in 1707. He married secondly, in 1716, Mary, eldest daughter of James Wellwood, M.D., London. On the 13th June 1716, she had sasine of the three lib. lands of Over Barncleugh, and fifteen shilling land of Nether Barncleugh. On the 3d May 1729, James Maxwell of Barncleugh had sasine of the two and a-half merk land of Ridding, obtained from the heirs portioners of the deceased William M'Clitrick. Our next notice is dated 8th September 1740, when William Stewart, attorney at law, London; Lilius Whitehead, relict of James Biggar of Margloly, one of the five daughters portioners of the deceased John Whitehead of Bouwick, and the deceased Marion Faed, his spouse, had sasine of her joint and equal fifth part of the fifteen shilling land of Nether Barncleugh, and merk land of Bonerick, &c. These entries doubtless referred to wadsets. James Maxwell had been twice married, as we have already mentioned. By his first wife he had issue—

John, born and died in 1706.

James, born in 1707, who succeeded.

Wellwood, born in 1721, apprenticed to Thomas Gordon, surgeon in Dumfries, in 1737.

John, born in 1722.

Charles, born in 1724.

William, born in 1727.

Margaret, born in 1704.

Barbara, born in 1716, married James Johnstone,* and had issue.

James, }
John, } Died young.

Wellwood, surgeon in Calcutta, who succeeded to Barncleuch.

* He is stated to have been an offshoot of the Johnstons of Westerhall, Lanarkshire, which family again, it is mentioned, were from Herbert Johnston, cousin to John Johnston, of that ilk. This is Nesbit's account.

Elizabeth, born 1717.

Marion, born 1719, married George Wellburn, attorney in London.

Janet, born 1720.

Christian, born 1725.

Jane, born 1728.

Mary, born 1731, married Alexander M^cGown of Smithtown.

James Maxwell died in 1748. He was succeeded by his eldest son James, who was served heir on the 28th June 1748. He also had sasine on the 11th July 1750 of the two and a-half merk land of Riddings, merk land of Bouerick, &c., part of the barony of Terregles. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his nephew Wellwood Johnstone, a surgeon in Calcutta, eldest surviving son of his sister Barbara. In terms of his uncle's settlement, Dr Johnstone assumed the surname of Maxwell. He married Catherine, fourth daughter of John Maxwell of Terraughty and Munches, and had issue—

James, died in 1782.

John Herries.

Wellwood, merchant in Liverpool, and of the Grove in this parish.

Born in 1785. Died in 1867.

Alexander, of Glengabar. Born in 1787, died in 1867.

William, merchant in Liverpool. Born 1791.

James, born in 1792. Died in 1808.

George, merchant in Liverpool, and of Glenlee, parish of Kells. Born in 1796. Died in 1858.

Agnes, born in 1781. Married — Melville. Died in 1858.

Mary, born in 1789. Married — Hyslop. Died in 1840.

Margaret, born in 1790. Died in 1798.

Catherine, born in 1794. Married — Davis.

In 1799, the farms possessed by Dr Johnstone-Maxwell were Riddings, Meikle and part of Nether Barncleugh. The other portion belonged to William Wright.

When Dr Wellwood Johnstone-Maxwell died, we do not find. He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, John Herries. He married in 1813 his cousin Clementina, eldest daughter of William, second son of John Maxwell of Terraughty and Munches, &c. He had issue—

Wellwood Herries, born in 1817.

John, died in infancy.

Janet, married in 1839 William Maxwell of Carruchan, parish of Troqueer, who died in 1842, without issue.

When John Herries Johnstone-Maxwell died, we have not learned, but he was succeeded by his eldest son Wellwood-Herries, as the owner of Meikle and Little Barncleugh. He also succeeded to Terraughty and Munches on the death of his mother in 1858. Further particulars will be found under the last-mentioned properties, and also in regard to whom the present owner Wellwood Herries Johnstone-Maxwell married, with his issue.

The farm of Nether Barncleugh belongs to Robert Robson. The other farms will be found to belong to other properties now.

Cleuch or cleugh is either a rock or precipice, or a ravine between precipices, which word we are inclined to think is a corruption of the Norse klofi, meaning a cleft or rift in a hill. We have before mentioned as regards Barnbarroch, &c., that barn is a corruption of bar, and it seems to be confirmed in this case, and should read Bar-cleuch.

BECH, ETC.

Several farms are now grouped under one proprietorship. Previously they seem to have belonged to different owners, that is, in the seventeenth century, for we have no means of tracing further back. The cause of this has been already mentioned elsewhere. There is reason to believe that the Church owned the lands for a considerable period, and that the Abbey of Lincluden enjoyed the rental. From the property being so composed there is no special name, although that of Lincluden was assumed. We have therefore given one known previously, viz., Beoch, which forms a principal part of the present possession. The farms we have at present to deal with are Meikle Beoch, Broaco and Long Beoch, Glen, Nethertown, Peartree, Greyknowe, and Kilncroft. The first information found by us is in regard

to the last named farm, which appears to have belonged to William Crichtoun, who had sasine of the land of Kilncroft in November 1633. How long the lands of Beoch had previously been in the possession of the Gordons we cannot state, but on the 25th August 1640 John Gordon of Beoch was ordained "to underlye tryall, for alledgit ryot committit by him upon George Levingstone in Quintinespie; and ordains Castraman and his man to be citat as witnesses, &c." On the 31st August, the above named individuals appeared before the commissioners. Castraman deponed, "that George cryit, wha is that that rides, Castraman and unonest Beoche; and that he (Castraman) rode his way, and looking back saw thame striking at uthers with thair swordes; he came back, and when he came back, Beoche's sworde was broken, and his finger bluiding, and he desyrit frae him his sworde, whilk he refusit to give." George M'Burnie (Castraman's servant) declaris that George cryit, "unonest Beoche, and adultrous Beoche, and that Beoche first drew his sworde." In September the committee "ordaines him (Beoch) to stay in ward until next committee day, and to pay fiftie merks of fyne; and also, ordaines that the said John stay in ward until the tyme that he find sufficient caution, by band, that he shall abstain frae haunting and frequenting privatelie or publiclie, by night or by day, in any sort of behaviour with Margaret Levingstone, spouse to Johne Merteane, in all tyme heirefter, and that under the payne of ane thousand merks, to be payit to the committee, to the use of the publict, in case of failzie." The same day, "ordaines that the said George Levingstone shall stay in ward until he find securitie to the magistrates of Kirkcudbryt that upon the first mercat day he shall sit in the stockes in tyme of mercat, betwixt ten and twelve houres befoore noon of the day, and that he shall, upon the Sounday thairefter, stand in the gorgets at the Kirk of Balmaghie, at the gathering of the congregation, and to pay to the committee of fyne ten merks monie." We give this extract from the "War Committee Book." Such is our introduction to the laird of Beoch.

In 1663, Beoch, or part of, seems to have belonged to George Rennie, who had to appear before the prelatie commissioners in that year; and following this is the usual James Bannatyne, burgess of the Canongate (Edinburgh); and John, his son, who in April 1666, had sasine of the land of Little Beoch. This, as mentioned elsewhere, was doubtless a wadset, the Bannatynes, apparently, having made advances on a good many lands in the parish. In November 1666, Samuel Arnot, Minister at Tunngland, and Catherine Cant his spouse, had sasine of the land of Little Beoch, Breochs, &c.; and again, in February 1668, that John Gordon of Bar had sasine of the land of Meikle and Little Beoch, Bracoch, and little Clouden, &c. In March 1671, James Gordon of Bar, and Janet Corsan his spouse, had sasine of Beochs, &c. We presume he was the son of John Gordon of Bar. We next find that Little Beoch was owned by Thomas Maxwell, who had principal sasine on the 25th October 1676; and on the 20th February following, John Maxwell, his eldest lawful son, had also principal sasine of the merk land of Little Beoch. Again, under date 20th January 1680, John, heir (avi) of John Herries, had retour of Bracoch or Braco. Of this we know nothing, it being the only mention of the name found in connection with these lands. It may have had reference to the superiority. By the valuation roll of 1642-82, Mungo Maxwell was then the owner of part of Beoch; and Provost Corsane (Dumfries) of the farm of Glen. On the 23rd April 1707, William Ewart, merchant in Dumfries, had sasine of the forty-shilling land of Peartrie, &c. On the 10th December 1707, Janet Maxwell, spouse to John Maxwell of Little Beoch, had sasine. We suppose that he was the son of Mungo. Then on the 12th January 1713, John Edgar in Gateside of Irongray, had sasine of half of the land of Kileroft. On the 23rd August 1717, Michael Carlyle, brother-german of William Carlyle of Locharter, had sasine of the two and a-half merk land of Little Beoch, &c. On the 29th April 1727, Thomas Rome of Cluden, of the four and a-half merk land of Meikle and Little Beoch, &c. On

the 23rd December 1735, William Veitch, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, had sasine; and lastly, on the 26th September 1744, Walter Riddle of Newhouse had sasine of the same lands. We can only give these entries from the sasines without being able to follow them, but, doubtless, the most were only wadsets. On the 15th July 1754, Matthew Sharp of Hoddam and Alexander Copeland of Collieston had sasine of the land of Cairncroft (Kilcroft), &c. These, we think, were also wadsets. Walter Riddle had again sasine of Little Beoch, with resignation and renunciation in his favour by Alexander Ferguson of Craigdarroch, Dumfries-shire, dated 9th December 1786.

In 1799, we find the farms of Beoch, Little Beoch (called Maxwell's), Glen, Old Clouden, and Kilncroft, belonged to James Anderson, and understood to have been purchased by him. There was also Rome's Beoch which belonged to James Swan; and Peartree to Captain John Finnan. We do not find the farms of Greyknowe and Nethertown mentioned. In 1819, James Anderson continued to own the same farms; and a Mrs Sweatman, Peartree. This farm afterwards became a portion of the land now grouped. The next purchaser was James Lennox, Provost of Kirkeudbright, who also purchased Dalskairth, parish of Troqueer. At his death these lands passed to his niece, Eliza Sproat, daughter of — Kennedy, Liverpool and Kirkeudbright. She had previously married John Hannay, W.S., fourth son of James Hannay (sixth son of Robert Hannay, a merchant in Glasgow), who purchased Blairinnie, parish of Cross-michael. She had issue, of whom alone survives

James Lennox.

This son succeeded his mother. He is a barrister-at-law, and now one of the district police magistrates in London. He married Annie, daughter of the late James Ponsford, London, and has surviving issue,

John Patrick Kennedy.

James Henry.

Marion Maxwell.

Janet Hester Mary.

The farms now comprising the property are Greyknowes, (small), Peartree, Braco, Glen, Nethertown, Meikle Beoch, Long Beoch, Midtown of Killylour and Kilneroft.

Braco is probably derived from the Gaelic *bracach*, greyish; Beoch may in the same language be from *beach*, a bee, a wasp, &c., referring perhaps to the place being at one time infested with either; or it might be from *bocach* abounding with roe deer. There is another opinion, that it is from *beith* or *beithe*, the birch tree. Killylour, it is difficult to make out. (See separate account.)

SKAAR.

The farms of Skaar, M'Naughton, and Glenkiln, have belonged to the Welsh family for over three hundred years. Beyond that period we have no trace. In June 1666, John Welsh of Skar,* had sasine of the land of Barskeoch, Skar, had sasine of the land of Barskeoch, Skar, M'Nauchstone, and Routenbridge; previously in April of the same year, James Bannatyne, burgess of Canongate, and John, his younger son, had sasine of the land of Glenkiln.

On the 28th November of the same year, John Welsh of Skar, was one of the Covenanters who fought at Pentland. He was succeeded by William Welsh of Skar, who had principal sasine of the land of Nether Skar, &c., on the 1st August 1674. We presume he was the son of John. In the valuation roll of 1642-82, John Welsh was the owner of Glenkiln.

Whom William Welsh married we do not learn, but he had a son, Alexander, who succeeded. We find on the 18th April 1717, Alexander Welsh, now of Skar, son of the deceased William Welsh of Skar, had sasine of the two

* It is stated that John Welsh, a celebrated reformer of the Church, born about 1570, was son to the laird of Collieston, a small estate, in the parish of Irongray. Such a name has not been known. There is Collieston in Dumfries-shire which has belonged to the Copelands for a considerable time.

and a-half merk land of Reid Skar, alias Barskeoch, &c. He had also sasine on the 20th May 1737, of the forty shilling land of Glenkill, &c. We learn nothing more until 1799, when John Welsh Maxwell was the owner of Skaar, Upper and Nether Glenkill, and Knaughtstown. The name of Maxwell again comes in, no doubt through some marriage, but we have not obtained particulars. In 1819, Alexander Welsh was the owner of Skaar, M'Naughton, and Glenkilns, &c. Alexander Hamilton Welsh was the next proprietor. He married Sarah, daughter of ——— Callendar, and had issue,

James.

There were more sons, but we have not obtained their names. Their mother died in 1829, aged seventy-two. James succeeded his father in 1844. He is unmarried, and the property being entailed, the presumptive heir is his nephew, Robert Welsh. We regret having so few particulars to give of this family, but we could not obtain anything more.

The Water of Cluden runs through the land, dividing it into two almost equal portions. The course is through a rather deep, rocky ravine, forming at one part a small cascade. The lands are hilly, and from the nature of the ground there can be no doubt that the name is derived from Skor, the Norse for a rift in a rock or precipice. In the north of England it is spelled scar and seaur; in lowland Scotch, score, as also sker and skerr; in Gaelic it is scorr. The name of the river may be called pure Cymric, subsequently mis-spelled. The prefix is the same as Clyd, Cloyd, Clwyd, &c., still to be found in Wales, with the suffix from Aw-on, a stream a river. It means either the strong or sheltered river.

There is standing at Skaar the remains of a fortalice, or, as the owner describes it, "an old prison, a monument of the old feudal."

CLOUDEN, ETC.

The farms of Clouden, Ingleston, Gateside, Hallhill, Dalquhairn, and Lagg, now owned by one proprietor, formerly belonged to different owners. The consequence of so many changes is that no trace can now be found of the early possessors. The first information obtained by us is that Lag appears to have been owned by a family named Porter in 1508, who will also be found in the parish of Balmacellan at a later period. The name Lagg, in connection with the surname Grierson, is so well known in Galloway to the descendants of the old families, that we were at first inclined to think this Galloway farm must be the one from which they took their title; but it is not so. The Lag to which we refer is in the parish of Dunscore, Dumfriesshire. The two parishes adjoin. We have given an outline account of the Griersons under Ballingear, parish of Kells, and we will only now refer to Sir Robert Grierson, whose cruelties perpetrated against the Covenanters of Galloway must always remain as a stigma against him, notwithstanding that with special pleading it has been tried by prelatists to make us believe that all those who assert such things are fools and knaves.

Clouden, &c., is stated to have been owned for a time by a branch of the Maxwells. The first direct information, however, which we find is that George Rome acquired Clouden from John, Lord Herries, in 1635. The disposition is recorded on the 22d December of that year. He married Isobel Hayning, and had issue—

Thomas, who succeeded.

Whom he married we do not learn. He had issue—

Thomas, who succeeded. Provost of Dumfries.

George, writer, Edinburgh.

James, merchant, London.

We next learn that in June 1637, Dame Catherine Weir had sasine of the lands of Gaitsyde, &c.; and again on the

10th December 1658 Alexander Fergusone had sasine of the lands of Dalwheines (Dalquhairn). We next find, on the 12th October 1664, that James Clark of Trolos, son of John Clark in Nether Dalvernie, was infeft in the land of Newark—viz., Clawden, comprehending Inglistoun, Lagge, Dallquhairne, Hallhill; also Rountanbridge, Roughtrees, Newark, Kirkpatrick, Over and Nether. After this, in October 1665, Robert Ferguson, brother to Alexander Ferguson of Yle, and Agnes Graine, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Lags, Routanbridge, Dallquhairne, Hallhill, Roughtrees, Newark, Kirkpatrick, &c.; and again in April 1666, James Bannatyne and his son (already so often mentioned under other lands) had sasine of the land of Clouden. As we believe all the infeftments of the latter were in connection with wadsets, there is little doubt that the owners were then in trouble. After this, in February 1668, John Gordon of Bar had sasine of the land of Dalquharn, &c., and John Gibson in September 1670 in the park of same.

Our next information is that James Gordon of Bar and Janet Corsane, his spouse, had sasine of the same land as John Gordon, already named, who, we presume, was his father. On the 15th April 1671 William M'Guffock of Alticry, parish of Mochrum (see Rusco, parish of Anwoth), had principal sasine of the two merk land of Lagg. We are also informed that in December 1682, James Welsh of Little Clouden had life and property forfeited for not conforming to Prelacy. We next find in principal sasine, 18th April 1687, that Thomas Ferguson was of Lawhill (Hallhill), &c., and Sussane Maxwell was his spouse.

On the 9th July 1701 Thomas Fergusone of Hallhill had sasine of the land of Newark, formerly Cloudan, Inglistoun, Laggs, Ruttenbridge, and others.

We learn nothing more until the 9th March 1747, when Alexander Goldie, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, had sasine of the eighteen shilling and eightpenny land of Larbreck, part of the land of Clouden, &c., along with Elizabeth Heron, his spouse, eldest daughter of Patrick Heron, younger of Heron. (Kirrouchtree, parish of Minnigaff.)

The land after this was purchased by Richard Oswald of Auchencruive, Ayrshire, an account of whose family will be found under Cavens, parish of Kirkbean.

On the 29th December 1789, the trustees of Richard Oswald had sasine of the lands of Ingleston and Clouden, &c.; and there was also resignation and renunciation by William Stewart of Shambelly, parish of New Abbey, to the trustees of the deceased Richard Oswald of Auchencruive, of the land of Hallhill and Newark.

In 1799 the farms owned by Richard Alexander Oswald, according to the valuation roll, were Nether Cloudan, Inglishtoun, Lagg, Dalwhairn, Roughtree, Hallhill, Newark, Upper Barncleugh, Kirkpatrick, Holecroft, Burnscroft, Windyhill, Bridge, Midtown, Townfoot, Braes, Kirkland, with corn and waulk milns and fishing of Cloudan.

The farms now owned are Clouden, Gateside, Ingleston, Hallhill, Dalquhairn, Lagg, &c. In Pont's map Dalwhairn is spelled Dalwhairns, and probably is from the Norse words *dalr*, a dale, and *fjarran*, far off. Newark is also from the Norse, being from *virki*, or *verk*, meaning a stronghold, &c. Lagg is the Gaelic for a dell or hollow. Pont renders Inglishtoun as Englishtoun, in which we do not agree, and under Sorby, parish of Sorby, an account will be found. The names of the other farms are dealt with in this and different other parishes.

The present owner is Richard Alexander Oswald of Auchencruive, Ayrshire. See Cavens, parish of Kirkbean.

DRUMCLYRE.

Our information about this property is modern, as we can trace nothing beyond the last portion of the seventeenth century. Our first notice is that in July 1666 James Smith of Drumclyre and Thomas his son had sasine of the land. In October 1668 Alexander Gordon of Knockgray, parish of Carsphairn, and Jean Gordon, his spouse, had sasine of

the land of Larbreck, &c. We next find that in October 1674 Thomas M'Burnie, merchant, Dumfries, had sasine of the land of Larbreck and Carncrennan.

On the 16th May 1719, John Smith, now of Drumclyre, had sasine of the one merk land, &c. This seems to have been the last of the Smiths. On the 10th December 1735, William Maxwell, son and heir of the deceased Robert Maxwell of Maxwelltown, had sasine of the two merk land of Maxwelltown, alias Hainingtown. We next find, on the 2d January 1742, that James Anderson, eldest son and heir to the deceased Robert Anderson in Collieston, had sasine of the merk land of Drumclyre, &c.; and on the 29th March 1745, that Robert Maxwell, merchant in New Galloway, had sasine of the two merk land of Maxwelltown. We learn nothing more until 1799, when Drumclyre was owned by James Brand; Larbreck by William Grierson; Skeoch by the Rev. James M'Millan; and Maxwelltown by John Culton of Auchnabony, parish of Berwick.

The same were the proprietors in 1819, except that William Grierson was also owner of Skeoch. The next proprietor was Robert Adamson. He married Anne, daughter of William M'Millan of Polbae, parish of Kirkcowan and Airlies, parish of Kirkinner, and had issue—

Samuel. Also other children, whose names we have not obtained.

His eldest son Samuel succeeded him. He married, in 1858, Sarah Grierson, only daughter of Thomas M'Turk, son of James M'Turk of Stenhouse, and has issue—

Robert.
Mary.
Anne.
Sarah.
Janet.
Marion.

Samuel Adamson, writer in Dumfries, is also agent for the British Linen Company's Bank. The farm of Barnsoul has recently been added to the property by purchase. The farms now owned are Drumclyre, Upper Skeoch and Max-

wellton, Barnsoul, Larbreck, and Old Clouden, with the small holding of Threepneuk, &c.

On the farm of Upper Skeoch, the Covenanters used to meet in large numbers, where, from the nature of the country, they had some protection from surprise. Very large communion meetings were held, the people flocking from different counties. The tables were formed of flat blocks of stone, in four rows, in straight lines. Each row was made to contain about thirty seats, so that a hundred and twenty people might partake of the sacrament at the same time. At each end stood a circular pile of stones, about four feet in height, whereon the sacred elements were laid. The spot lies in a small secluded valley, while the sentinels could be so placed as to command a view of the surrounding country for many miles. The men went armed. This brief account is from Dr Crichton's excellent description. The interesting relics still remain. A stone of polished granite has lately been erected as a memorial. It cost £50. The greatest height of the range here is at Drumpark, which is 1286 feet high.

Drumclyre may be derived from the Gaelic *druim*, a hill; and the Norse *kleppr*, sometimes applied to a rock. Barnsoul is possibly from the Gaelic *bar* and *suil*, the willow-tree hill. Skeoch we have referred to elsewhere, as from the Gaelic *sgitheach*, abounding with thorns; or *sceach*, for a thorn, bramble, &c. Larbreck is from the Gaelic *lairic* or *lairig*, a hill, and *breac*, speckled. There is the Norse word *brekka*, for a slope, or the edge of one, but we scarcely think it can be applied; the word *brok* in the same language, for bad, or black grass, might have been the original word when used for hills.

CORNLEE.

This farm is now owned, along with Kirkbush and Barbuie, as one property. The first mentioned (Cornlee) be-

longed to a family named Welsh, well known in Galloway in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Unfortunately we cannot obtain any particulars of an early date, beyond the fact that the Rev. John Welsh, so distinguished as a Church reformer, was the son of the laird of Cornlee. Dr Murray, in his "Literary History," calls it Collieston, but we cannot trace any lands so called in the parish. The lands of Collin, in Rerwick parish, belonged to a branch family of the same name, but not until 1750. The Rev. John Welsh appears to have been a younger son. He was born in 1570. In his youth he was what is called "a prodigal son;" his depravity was very great. He was associated with robbers, and was everything that is supposed to be bad. However, he was blessed with the spirit of repentance, obtained the forgiveness of his parents, desired to study for the Church, and became remarkable for his piety. When ordained, he was settled at Selkirk, but by invitation he removed to Kirkeudbright. While at this place he wrote his work on the errors of Popery. His controversy with, and defeat of Gilbert Brown, abbot of Sweetheart (New Abbey), is well known. He removed to Ayr, supposed about 1599. His energy in regard to "Truth against Error" was great, and for supporting his Presbyterian creed, he and others were apprehended by order of that weak king, James VI., and tried for treason on the 10th January 1610. As Dr Murray, in his "Literary History," justly states, "This trial is one of the most infamous and tyrannical that ever disgraced a court." They were found guilty, of course. After fourteen years' imprisonment, they were banished to France. Mr Welsh soon mastered the language there, and became a leading preacher. His health at last gave way, and permission was asked to be allowed to return to Scotland. King James, however, would only grant leave to London, unless he joined the Episcopalian Church. This, with the high principles he possessed, he spurned. James prohibited him from preaching in London until he heard that his death was near. Then when granted, he preached but once with fervent animation, and in two

hours afterwards died in peace. This was about 1622. He married Elizabeth, daughter of that great man, John Knox, and had issue, three sons, only one of whom, John, survived him. He became minister of Temple-Bar, in the north of Ireland. He died in 1634, and left one son, who became minister of Irongray parish. He was a worthy grandson, endured much persecution, with nine thousand merks offered for his apprehension. He died in London about 1680.

The name of the father of the Rev. John Welsh we do not learn. Cornlee at this time comprised the lands of Cornlee, Waterhead, and Margreig. John Welsh of Cornlee was one of the Covenanters who fought at Pentland on the 28th November 1666. The farm of Kirkbush, with others, then belonged to Robert Moring. He was succeeded by his son Robert. On the 9th May 1664, Robert Moring, son to Robert Moring of Kirkbush, had sasine of the land of Kirkbush and others. There appears to have been the usual troubles ending in wadsets, as, on the 14th May following, William Maxwell of Haynington had sasine of Kirkbush; and in October 1666, William Craik had the same.

In June 1666, John Welsh of Cornlee had sasine. In June 1680, he was one of those whose lives and properties were declared forfeited for not conforming to Prelacy.

Between Cornlee and Skeoch Hill, several of the ejected ministers were accustomed to meet their flocks, and dispense the sacrament. Two martyrs, Edward Gordon and Alexander M'Cubbin, lie buried on a rising ground within a clump of trees. They were seized in Lochinket by Bruce and the Laird of Lag.

Of Kirkbush, the Morrines continued to retain possession. On the 28th July 1707, David, Elizabeth, Margaret, Susanna, Martha, Mary, and Esther, children of Robert Morrine, had sasine of the land of Kirkbush and Craigloft, &c. These farms must have been sold after this. We do not again find the name of Morrine.

In regard to Cornlee, on the 3d April 1746, James Welsh, now of Cornlee, as heir to umquhile John Welsh of

Cornlee, his uncle, had sasine of the merk land of Margreig, &c.; and again, on the 8th May following, James Welsh of Cornlee, as heir to the deceased John Welsh of Cornlee, his grandfather, had sasine of the forty shilling land of Cornlee and of Waterhead. The next notice is dated 9th October 1797, when James Welsh of Cornlee had sasine of the lands of Cornlee and others, on crown charter of resignation. We find him owner, in 1799, of Cornlee, Margreig, and Waterhead. In 1819 the lands were owned by David Whigham, who retained them (that is, Cornlee, &c.,) for some years.

We learn very little of Barbuie. In 1750 Jean Biggar was the owner; and in 1799 we find John Biggar in possession of that farm and Nether Marglolly, and James Biggar of Maryholm owned Barbuie in 1819.

Cornlee, Barbuie, Birkbush, and Craigloft, including what was called the Bishop-forest, are now owned by John G. Clark of Speddoch, Dumfriesshire. He is the son of Dr John Clark, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, son of John Clark of Nunland (see Knockgray, parish of Carsphairn). John G. Clark of Speddoch, born 1830, married, in 1859, Matilda Caroline, daughter of W. H. Fox Talbot of Lacock, Wiltshire, and has issue—

John Henry, born 1861.

William, born in 1865.

Constance.

Mary Emily.

In the name Barbuie we have another example of a Norse word having a Gaelic or Cymric prefix. The first, bar, meaning a hill, &c., and buie, being the Norse bui, for a dweller, an inhabitant. Strictly, however, it is by, for wherever the Norsemen settled, the name by or bō went along with them. We have seen it stated that buie is the Gaelic for yellow, and hence the yellow hill; but if so, it is a corruption, as buidhe is the word with that meaning.

Cornlee seems to be semi-modern, unless it is a corruption of the Gaelic carr-lian, the bog-meadow, or the reverse meaning, if from the Anglo-Saxon words, carr-læs, the rocky or stony pasture land.

BARNSOUL, ETC.

We can learn nothing of the owners before the seventeenth century, but we suppose that the Herries family had it for a time, as we find, in October 1618, that Lord Herries gave a reversion to Walter Herries of the three pound land of Knockshinnoch. We next find, on the 15th September 1663, that Francis, son of Archibald Stewart, was infeft in the five merk land of Barnsoul; also tenement terræ in Australi latere lie green of New Abbey. Again, in June 1666, James Stewart of Barnsoul had sasine of the lands and miln of Barnsoul; and in October following, Margaret, spouse to Francis Stewart of Barnsoul, had sasine of the five merk land of Barnsoul. We are not informed who she was. According to the valuation roll of 1642-82, Elizabeth Irving was the owner of Barnsoul; but in June 1694 Francis Stewart is still styled of Barnsoul, &c., and had sasine of the three merk land of Knockshinnoch. Under the same date James Richardstone in Inglestoune had sasine, also his spouse Nicolas Gibsone, in liferent, of ane annual rent of ane hundred pounds Scots, of the said lands, &c. Again, on the 28th April 1704, Archibald Stewart of Barnsoul had sasine of the five merk land of Barnsoul, &c. We learn nothing more of the Stewarts. Our next information is dated 27th June 1733, when James Lawrie, writer, Dumfries, son of the deceased William Lawrie, writer there, had sasine of the three merk land of Barnsoul, &c. He again had sasine on the 24th January 1735. We next find that on the 18th October 1739 James Lawrie, merchant in Dumfries, son and heir to the deceased William Lawrie, writer there, had sasine of the five merk land of Barnsoul, &c.

James Lawrie married, in 1752, Annie, daughter of William Martin of Kirklands by his wife Jane, youngest daughter (by his first marriage) of Sir Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun, parish of Dalry. James Lawrie is also stated to

have been collector of excise in Kirkcudbright. He had issue—

William, bred a writer, and who succeeded his father as collector of excise in Kirkcudbright.

Also two daughters.

As regards Knockshinnoch, we find on the 21st August 1742 that John Richardson, eldest son of the late James Richardson of Knockshinnoch, had sasine of the farm; and again on the 26th April 1745 as heir to his father of the three lib. land of the same.

In 1799 Mrs Janet Large was in possession of Barnsoul and Knockshinnoch; but we have no information about her. She was succeeded by Ann William Large, who, we presume, is her daughter. The farms are the same as in 1799. Barnsoul was recently sold to Samuel Adamson of Drumclyer, and Knockshinnoch to Samuel and Thomas M'Burnie.

The derivation of Barnsoul is dealt with under Drumclyre. Knockshinnoch appears to be a compound Gaelic and Cymric name, from *cnoc*, a hill, and *sinoch*, a landmark or ridge. We have seen the suffix derived from the Gaelic word *sionnach*, for a fox, but we incline to the Cymric derivation given by us.

MARGLOLY, ETC.

Of the farms of Margloly and Shalloch we have no information prior to the seventeenth century. The first we learn is in April 1669, when Elizabeth, daughter to John Gordon of Rusco, had sasine of an annual rent of one hundred merks out of the lands of Schallochs; and in March 1671 James Gordoune of Bar and Janet Corsan, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Marglollie.

In the valuation roll of 1642-82, William Biggar is mentioned as the owner of Margloly, and James Gordon of Shalloch.

We next find, on the 22d October 1687, that Robert and John Maxwell had sasine of the two merk land of Shalloch.

The next owner of Margloly was James Biggar. He married Lilius, one of the five daughters and heirs portioners of John Whitehead of Bouwick. On the 3d April 1746 James Biggar in Causewayhead, as heir to the deceased James Biggar of Marglolly, had sasine of the half merk land of Marglolly. We next learn of Schalloch that on the 9th March 1747 George Clerk Maxwell of Middlebie had sasine of the two and a half merk land of Schalloch, &c. In 1799 we find John Biggar of Barbuie also owner of Nether Marglolly, and Sir John Clerk, Baronet, the owner of Shalloch. Again, in 1819, the Misses Whigham (Christian names and other particulars wanting) were the owners of the first named, and John Clerk Maxwell of the latter. Both farms afterwards passed to James M'Queen. He succeeded to Margloly on the death of his younger brother John in 1849. James died in 1855, and left the lands to his son James, who is the present owner, as also of Crofts, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham.

We are inclined to think that Marglolly is a corruption of the Norse words *mar* and *gula* or *guley*. The latter is mentioned as a local name in Central Norway, and *mar* is generally found prefixed to such names in this country where the sea rovers resided.

The name Shalloch is found in Jamieson as meaning plentiful or abundant, but whether or not applying to this farm we cannot say. There is in the Gaelic the word *seileach*, for a willow, or willow copse.

CROCHMORE, &c.

We learn nothing about the farms of Crochmore and Mallabay, until the 29th March 1664, when Robert son of William M'Clellan of Barscobe, was infeft in Malabay. Then in April 1666, James Bannatyne, burgess of the Canongate (Edinburgh?), and John, his son, had sasine of the same farm. As they appear under other lands in the

same parish, we have no doubt that they had advanced money on wadset.

Crochmore appears to have belonged to the Griersons. In 1682, William Grierson was the owner, and had both life and property forfeited for not conforming to Prelacy. On the 17th February 1705, John Sharp of Hoddam had sasine of the land of Crochmorehead, &c. Crochmore, however, appears to have become owned by the Muirheads; and on the 19th December 1727, William Muirhead of Crochmore had sasine of the same, and Mallabay. He married Janet Richardson, and had issue,

Ebenezer,

who succeeded. On the 28th April 1743, Ebenezer Muirhead, eldest son of William Muirhead of Crochmore, and the deceased Janet Richardson, his spouse, had sasine of the land of Crochmore, &c. On the 15th July 1754, Matthew Sharp of Hoddam, and Alexander Copeland of Collieston had sasine of the land of Crochmore, Head, &c.

In 1799, the farms of Crochmore and Malabay belonged to Andrew Smith and others. In 1819, the first was then owned by G. Rigg, and the last-named by John Hannay. The present owner of both is Thomas Dickson. He married —, daughter of Moffat of Rochill, parish of Penpont, and has issue, but we have obtained no particulars.

Pont, in his map, spells Crochmore as Currachmoir, but we are inclined to think that the first is nearer to the true word than the last, and that it is from the Gaelic cruach or cruach, a hill, and more from mòr, big. Malabay, so far as we can make out, may be either from the Gaelic or the Norse. In the first-named language mala is applied to the brow of a hill or rock. The bay, however, is not to be found unless Mallabay is a corruption of malabhar, the dwarf elder. In the Norse we have mala, to grind, and the by or bo, denoting a Scandinavian settlement or abode.

ROMES BEOCH.

We must refer to Beoch for what can be gathered. So far as we can trace the first of the name of Rome was Thomas, appointed commissioner for Irongray by the War Committee Covenanters, 25th August 1640; and the name of Romes Beoch was either taken from him or from George Rome, who had obtained a portion of the land, and with his wife Katherine Stewart, of whom we learn nothing, had principal sasine of the same on the 15th August 1676. On the 29th April 1727, we find Thomas Rome as owner, who, we presume, was the son of George. There was resignation and renunciation dated 9th December 1786, by Walter Riddel of Glenriddel to Alexander Ferguson of Craigdarroch, Dumfries-shire, of the lands of Beoch, &c. Also resignation and renunciation by Alexander Ferguson to Elizabeth Clark, spouse to James Little, Minister at Colvend, of the lands of Romes Beoch, &c. In 1799, Romes Beoch was owned by James Swan, and also in 1819. The present proprietor is Robert Swan of Brae, Lochfoot, Dumfries.

Beoch, as to derivation, will be found under that name in this parish.

 MARGREIG.

The farm of Margreig (with Cornlee and Waterhead) formerly belonged to the Reverend John Welsh, whose daughter was the wife of that great man John Knox, the founder of the Reformed Church in Scotland. An account of the Welshes of Cornlee, as far as can be gathered, will be found under Cornlee. The farm of Margreig was purchased by James Whigham, in the present century. It must have been purchased when he was a minor, as he was born in 1808, and we find him owner in 1819. He is the fourth

son of the late Robert Whigham of Halliday Hill, Dumfriesshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of the late Robert Kennedy of Knocknalling, parish of Kells. He married in 1847, Emma, daughter of the late Lawrence Brock Hollinshead of Highfield, Lancashire, and has with other issue,

Lawrence Robert, born 1848, clergyman, Church of England.

James Gilbert, deceased.

William Henry C., Civil Engineer.

George Peel.

Emma Margaret.

The Whighams, it is stated, came from Whickham, Tynedale.

Margreig, we should think, is a corruption from the Norse words *mar* and *grar*. Pont, in his map, spells it *Markregg*. The word *mar* is found as a prefix to land, as *Mar-beli*, which is the local name of a farm near the sea. It is also found inland. The other word *grar*, is *grey*.

BOUERICK.

We must refer to Barncleugh for the little information to be given of this farm. In the seventeenth century it seems to have been first farmed, and then owned by a family named Whitehead. Our first notice is in May 1670, when John Whytehead, eldest son to Halbert (Albert?) Whytehead in Bouarick, had sasine of the land of Bouarick, &c. Again, on the 8th September 1677, he had principal sasine of the same. He married Marion Faed, probably an ancestress of the distinguished artists of the present day. They had issue, five daughters, who were the heirs portioners. We have only found the name of one, Lilius, who became the wife of James Biggar of Margloly. We do not find the farm in the valuation roll of 1799, no doubt then absorbed under some other name.

The present owners are William and John Wright.

Jamieson states that *Bourach*, *Bowrock*, *Boorick*, and *Bou-
rick*, mean an enclosure, a shepherd's hut in Galloway. The

examples given appear, however, to have been derived from the Norse; Jamieson states from the old Swedish borg. Pont, in his map, spells the name Bouerrick, and Bourick.

GROVE.

This is a modern name we presume, at all events we can find nothing about it. The small farm of Riddingshill, with the Grove farm, comprise the property. In 1799, the farm of Riddings, with the farms of Meikle and Nether Barncleuch belonged to Doctor Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell of Barncleugh. His second surviving son, Wellwood-Johnstone-Maxwell, lately owned the land, whether by succession or purchase we have not learned. He died in 1866, aged 82. He was an extensive Liverpool merchant, and founded the firm of W. A. & G. Maxwell. He built the Grove House. He left personal property, for duty, valued at £200,000. The Grove he bequeathed to his nephew Maxwell Hyslop. His heirs are understood to have been the late Wellwood, son of George Johnstone-Maxwell, merchant, Liverpool, who purchased Glenlee, parish of Kells; his brother, Alexander Johnstone-Maxwell of Glengabar (Dumfries-shire); and his nephew, Wellwood Herries Johnstone-Maxwell of Munches, parish of Buittle.

The name Riddings is from the Norse rydja to clear, or rid of.

KILLYLOUR.

Of this farm we find that, on the 9th June 1673, John Kirks, younger of Bogrie, had principal sasine of Killylour. We learn nothing more until 1799, when we find James Cunningham the owner, and also in 1819. The next proprietor is James Anderson, who recently sold it to James Lennox-Hannay of Beoch, &c.

Killylour seems to be a corruption of the Gaelic cill, a chapel, &c., and lairic, a burying-place; or the Gaelic coille, a wood, and the Norse lœkr, a stream, which applies to the situation.

BUSH OF KILLYLOUR.

The only information we find of this farm is that, in November 1668, William Chalmers, merchant in Ayr, and Agnes M'Cubbine, his spouse, had sasine of the land of Buss, &c. We presume it to be the same, but we find no mention of the name in the valuation roll of 1799. The present owner is James Clark.

PARK.

This farm is owned by Mrs Susan Gillespie.

RIGGHEAD.

This is a farm which was formerly a part of Knockshinnoch, as will be found under Barnsoul. The present name is new. In 1819, James Haining owned Rigghead, and he was succeeded by Alexander Haining. In August 1871, Robert Thomson purchased the farm.

NEWMAINS.

This farm was also a part of Knockshinnoch. In 1799, William Anderson was the owner. In 1819, it was in the possession of the heirs of Robert Maxwell. The present

owner is Agnes, spouse of John M'Kinnell of M'Murdies-town, Dunscore.

SKEOCH.

As will be seen under Drumclyre, the farm of Skeoch is dealt with there. What we have to give here is to mention that one-half is now owned by Mrs Susan Otto and Mrs Margaret Barker.

As stated under Drumclyre, Skeoch is believed to be a corruption of either of the Gaelic words *sgitheach* or *sceach*, referring to the blackthorn, bramble, and briar bushes.

OAKBANK.

A small farm owned by Joseph M'Burnie. We find no trace of it. Probably the name has been changed, or originally a portion of other land owned in the parish by another proprietor.

MIDRIGG.

This croft or small farm is owned by Mary, the wife of James Haining.

HILLHEAD.

A small farm or croft owned by Thomas Armstrong.

PARISH OF KELLS.

1335174

WITH Balmaclellan, Dalry, and Carsphairn, this parish makes the fourth, which comprise the district known as the Glenkens. The name Kells was considered to be derived from the Gaelic, until Chalmers derived it from the British "cell," a grove or wood. The same name, however, is to be found in the County Meath, Ireland. According to Butler, at Kenlis or Kells, in Meath, Saint Columkille founded his monastery of Cells (Kells)* about the year 550. He also quotes from the MS. life of the saint in the Cottonian Library, that at Ceannes or Kells,

* The Book of Kells, seventh century, which belonged to the monastery of Cennanus or Kells, in Meath, is in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. It is rich in ornamentation of the highest beauty, exhibited in coloured drawings and designs occupying the entire page, in elaborately formed initial letters, in the filling up of lines with various patterns, and in fanciful additions to the letters. There is a painting of the Virgin and Child preceding the "Brewes Cause" at the beginning of the volume. The Virgin wears an upper robe of a deep lake colour relieved with white dots, and having a yellow border; the under robe is lilac. The head-dress is yellow, shaded with red. The nimbus has an outer circle, coloured sienna, set with yellow spots; the interior is filled with pale lake, and has three yellow crosses disposed round the head. The Child has a robe of green over a tunic of yellow, relieved with red spots. He has no nimbus. The angels wear robes of green, lake, blue, and yellow. Their wings are violet, terminating in long feathers of green and blue. The features of all the faces are drawn in black and red, and the eyes are violet. The frame of the chair on which the Virgin is seated is chiefly yellow, and the lower part is filled with a cruciform pattern. The frame of interlaced lacertine animals is of various colours. The signification of the group of six heads introduced into the right side of the frame is uncertain.

The foregoing description is an insight into the doctrine of the Irish Church in the seventh century. We give it from the account, with fac-similes, issued by the Palæographical Society, London, of which we are a member. We may add that the angels having wings is more an idea of poets and painters than from Scriptural authority.

in Meath, Saint Cuthbert was born. An account of this will be found under Kirkcudbright. We are therefore inclined to think that the name of this parish was borrowed from Ireland. In the Cymric or Welsh, *celi* or *celli* is for a shade, a thicket, a grove; in the Irish and Gaelic it is *coille*; and in Cornish *kelli*.

In 1296, Pieres de Jarum, the parson of Kells, swore fealty to King Edward I. King Robert Bruce, from devotion to Saint Ninian (*Candida Casa*), granted to Gilbert, archdeacon to the diocese of Galloway, the advowson of Kells, and also united the rectory to the archdeaconry, which continued for nearly two centuries, when it was transferred to the chapel-royal at Stirling by King James IV. In Robertson's "Index of Charters," it is stated that King Robert granted it to *Candida Casa* (Priory of Whithorn)—viz., the archdeaconry and kirk of Kellis, and patronage thereof. In Bagimont's Roll, in the reign of King James V., the rector was taxed £6, a tenth of the estimated value. At the time of the Reformation, the rectory was held by Andro Gray, a canon of the chapel-royal, who let the vicarage tithes for 100 merks (£66, 13s. 4d.) yearly.

In 1640, part of the parish was added to Carsphairn. In 1684, the bishop of Dunblane was patron. The church of Kells was rebuilt in 1745, and repaired in 1788. The manse was also repaired in 1765 and 1768. In 1822 the present church was built. A new manse was built in 1806, and added to in 1836. In the churchyard there is a stone to the memory of Adam M'Qwhan, who, sick of a fever, was yet taken out of his bed, and shot on Knockdavie (Kenmure estate) in 1685, by command of Lieut.-General Lord James Douglas, brother to the Duke of Queensberry. In 1832, the stone was placed in a handsome granite monument by subscription, collected by the late Rev. Dr Maitland, minister of the parish, &c.*

At Upper Craigenbay is the Laggan Stone, an immense block of granite, estimated to be about ten tons in weight,

* An account of himself and family will be found under Fairgirth, parish of Colvend.

and measuring eight feet nine inches long, by five feet one inch in circumference. This block rocks on its site, and is supposed to be a Druidical remain. An opinion is also held that "rocking-stones" are so from natural causes, and not placed by the work of men in times past. Again, on the Moss of Raploch, near to Clattering Shaws, there is a stone called the King's, being the reputed ground of the battle in 1307-8 between Edward Bruce and the English, usually called the battle of Craignell, in which the latter were defeated with severe loss.

The half of loch Ken is in this parish, the whole length of which is five miles, and from a half to three-quarters of a mile in breadth. On the west side it is bounded by a range of hills, at the foot of which is a road to New Galloway. We may here state that the river Ken rises between Blacklurg and Longrigg hills, on the boundary with Ayrshire. It is joined in Carsbairn by the Deugh and other streams. The course of the Ken is twenty-one miles before its junction with the Dee, which latter, although the smaller river, absorbs the Ken in its own name of Dee. The other lochs in the parish are Stroan,* Mossdale, Harrow, Minnoch, Dungeon; which three are nearly in a line from north to south, and are, we think, those which Pont shows on his map as Bryishyis, which seems to be a corruption of Bruce's. The other lochs are Loch Middle, near Larg Fell, and the small sheets of water called White and Black Lochs.

The highest mountains are those surrounding Loch Dungeon, rising to 2446 feet; Drigmorn, 1750 feet; Rig of Glenric, 1434 feet; Benbrack, 1173 feet; Cairn Edward, 1066 feet.

There are or were cairns at Cairn Edward, Cardorkin, Cairnderry, and Bargrennan, the last named being white in appearance. Near to Cairn Edward there is a chalybeate well.

South-east of Loch Dungeon was a rocking-stone, but now displaced from its site.

* A small portion of this loch is in Balmaghie parish.

The scenery in this parish is very beautiful.

The forest of Kraiggilbert, shown by Pont in his map, was in this parish, near to Clatteringshaws.

In 1703 a bridge was built over the Dee at Clatteringshaws and Craignell, under the superintendence of the clergy, who authorized a collection for the purpose. Quintin M'Lurg, tailor, built an arch over the burn of Polharrow at his own expense, although his earnings are stated never to have exceeded fourpence a day.

The burgh of New Galloway is beautifully situated near the head of Loch Ken. Over the river, half a mile to the east, is a handsome stone bridge, erected in 1822, which connects this parish with Balmaclellan.

The burgh of New Galloway is a small town which owes much to the beauty of its position. It runs north and south. Its origin was in Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar obtaining from King Charles I. a charter dated 15th January 1629, authorizing him to erect a small portion of his lands, with the houses and buildings thereon, into a royal burgh, to be called the Burgh of Galloway. There is a belief that the site then fixed on was St John's Clachan, Dalry. Wherever it was, the site was subsequently changed by another charter under the Great Seal, dated 19th November 1630, by which it was decided that the new burgh should be on the lands of Roddings, north of Kenmure Castle. The charter was ratified by an Act of Parliament in June 1633. There was a protest from the magistrates of Kirkcudbright, and their rights were continued. The corporation of the new burgh was to be composed of a provost, four baillies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twelve councillors. Sir John Gordon died, however, before the completion of his project, and the burgh has never risen above a small town, or as some call it, a village. The Burgh of Galloway ended in being called New Galloway, its present name. It is the birth-place of Robert Heron of literary renown, who was born there on the 6th November 1764. His paternal grandmother, Margaret Murray, was the aunt of Dr Murray, the celebrated linguist (see Cairnsmore, parish of Mu-

nigaff). Robert Heron went to London, and unfortunately contracted habits of extravagance, which ultimately brought him to great distress. In this state he was removed to the Fever Hospital at St Pancras, where he died on the 13th April 1807.

The extent of Kells is in greatest length over sixteen miles, and the greatest breadth over nine miles. In shape it may be called triangular.

By the census of 1871 the population was 453 males and 547 females, together 1000.

KENMURE.

The owners of this property in ancient times are not known, but it subsequently formed a part of the possessions of the Lords of Galloway, commencing with Fergus about 1139, who was the first. It afterwards (with Buittle and Kirkandrews) belonged to John Baliol, as the heritage of his family through the marriage with Devorgilla, daughter of Alan, last Lord of Galloway of this line, and thus was held independent of the Crown. After his downfall it was bestowed by King Robert the Bruce, by charter, on Robert Boyd. It then, with Loch-à-bhar, now Lochinvar, formed a part of the Glenkens. We next learn that King David II. granted the lands of Kenmure to Gilbert Ker. In a subsequent charter, also granted by King David, he is called Gilbert Carrick. David II. also granted a charter to Walter Lessly and his spouse of the new forest of the Glenkens. Also another to him, in which he is styled "Waltero de Lessly, Militi, and Enfamiæ (Euphemia) de Ross, spouse ejus consanguinie nostre, nove foresta in vic. de Dumfres, tenende in boscis, &c., cum bondis, bondagiis nativis, et eorum sequelis, &c. Apud Perth, 13th Sept. A. 7. 37." This charter we should give in full, as it shows that bondsmen (slaves) existed in the Glenkens in A.D. 1366, which is the only instance in Galloway on record. David II. also

granted to John Crawford a charter for the keeping of the new forest of Glenkens. The New Forest and Glenkens were one and the same.

In the twenty-second year of the reign of Edward III., King David permits, in 1359, "Edwardum de Balliolo, regem Scotiae, exercere regalem libertatem in terris de Botill, Kenmore, and Kirkanders." Following this, we next find that Patrick, Earl of March, acquired from King David the lands of Glenkens, which he resigned 25th July 1368 in favour of George Dunbar, his eldest son, consanguineo nostro Georgio de Dunbarr terrarum de Glenken et Mochrum (parish of Mochrum).

It has been stated that the Maxwells obtained the lands from John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, and that John Maxwell, who had sworn fealty to King Edward I. of England, granted a charter of the Glenkens to Adam Gordon, who had purchased the same. It is to be remarked that in relating the events of these times no history appears to have been considered complete without mention of the Comyns. It is proper to state, however, that the Comyns had nothing to do with Galloway beyond a marriage connection with the Baliols, which, with their wonted rapacity, caused them to try and effect a settlement. One thing is certain, the Maxwells did not obtain the lands from the Comyns. From Robertson's "Index of Charters" we find that Walter Lesley was the owner, who was succeeded by James Lyndsay.

The first charter to a Maxwell* in Galloway appears to have been granted by Robert II. of the New Forest (Glenkens), which was given to John de Maxwell on the resignation of James de Lindesay, the king's sister's son, and another charter from James Lindsay, in which he resigns the New Forest to John Maxwell. This was probably about 1380, as King Robert II. died 19th April 1390.

The forest of Kenmure was on both sides of the Ken.

This brings us to the Gordons, who were the next owners at a subsequent period, in regard to whose origin several

* Under Terregles, parish of Terregles, a full account of the Maxwells will be found.

curious statements have from time to time appeared. In an MS. account,* written about a century ago by Sir John Gordon, Bart. of Earlstoun, parish of Dalry, an offshoot of the Lochinvar family, we are told "that of all families in Scotland the Gordon is the most ancient and illustrious." This decision was arrived at from their armorial bearings, the boar's head, being the same arms as borne in those of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, therefore the received opinion, that they are of Phrygian extraction, and the descendants of the famous Gordius, King of Phrygia (720 years before our Saviour), once an husbandman, the Gordian Knot hero, who built the city Gordium, which name is supposed to have been taken from Gordieus, a mountain, anciently Ararat, on which Noah's Ark stood, and in which neighbourhood was the ancient kingdom of Phrygia. The offspring of Gordius, it is stated, became numerous, but after Alexander the Great's death they are supposed to have been obliged to emigrate, and settled in Gaul, &c., a considerable people, the Gordini being mentioned in Cæsar's Commentaries. Also that Julius Capitolinus mentions three Roman Emperors called Gordianus. Then there was a Gordius, bishop of Jerusalem, a Gordius a captain and citizen of Cæsarea, who suffered martyrdom. Then on Julius Cæsar making a conquest of Gaul, the Gordoni are supposed to have separated, and found themselves under the necessity of removing to more remote places in the west, such as France (this was Gaul) and Scotland. Then it is mentioned that in France there was a Viscount Gordon in the sixth century, mentioned in Father Daniel's History of France; that there was the Castle (Spanish) de Gordon, owned by the Gordons. Then of the Scottish branch the first stated to be on record is Bulunder de Gordon, one of the leaders of the Scots auxiliaries sent by Achaius, King of Scotland, in 787, under the conduct of his brother William, to the assistance of Charles the Great (Charlemagne), King of France, which auxiliaries procured the honour of surrounding the arms of Scotland with

* In the possession of Sir William Gordon, Bart. of Earlstoun, parish of Borgue.

the French double tressure. Also that the Gordons had a large share in the honour of setting Malcolm Canmore on the throne of Scotland.

This account of the Gordons ends with the statement, that it "must of consequence be allowed to be the most ancient name, and the Gordons of Kenmure the most honourable family in Scotland."

We give this outline account from the MS. mentioned, as it is similar to what we know is current, and generally believed. Investigation, however, proves it to be erroneous. The Phrygian, &c., descent it is needless to enter on, as it has no basis in connection with the Gordons, and, indeed, speaks for itself. In foreign parts in early times, the name so often quoted, was not a hereditary surname. As an example, it will be found in the "*Chronicum Scotorum*," dated A.D. 592, "Gregory, by nation a Roman, whose father was Gordianus, sat thirteen years, six months, and ten days—buried in the Basilica of the holy Apostle Peter (before) the sacristy." Pope Gregory having been a celebrated man in his time, the knowledge that his father's name, Latinized, was Gordianus, seems to have escaped the notice of the writer of the Gordon history, for it would have proved to him that it was not used as a family surname in these times.

With reference to the settlement in France, in support of which Father Daniel is quoted, we have gone over both editions of his *History of France**, published in 1713 and 1745, as well as his military history of that country, and can find no mention of the name until 1634, when we trace "Gordon, Gouverneur d'Egra, fait assassiner les amis de Walstein, qui avoient conspiré avec lui, et Walstein ensuite." The surname of de Gordes is found in 1567 and 1575, and Capitaine Pierre Gourdi in 1567, but they are distinct from the name of Gordon in this country. It is scarcely necessary to state that there was no Viscount Gordon in the sixth century, nor at any subsequent period in France. According to Father Daniel's military history, the title of Viscount first appears in the reign of King Philip I. of

* Par le P. G. Daniel de la Compagnie de Jesus.

France. His rule extended from 1060 to 1108.* The following quotation from Father Daniel will show the position such held, "la les Comtes ou Gouverneurs, les Senechaux, les Baillifs, les Vicontes." The grade was the lowest, below the bailiff, but this we merely mention in a general sense, as the Gordons cannot be affected by it, their supposed early position in France as Gordons being untraceable.

We next come to their supposed emigration to Scotland in remote times, when they also settled in France, and of this also no trace can be found. Other writers have previously come to the same conclusion about the supposed Gordon early history, and we have taken the trouble to refer to the authorities quoted, wishing, with independent research, to give the truth without bias. We have yet, however, to touch on another account given. This story is that the name was taken from the first in Scotland having gored down, *i.e.* killed a boar, which infested the borders, and for this service King Malcolm Ceanmohr gave him the land first owned, which was in Berwickshire. This is nearer the mark as to period, as Malcolm reigned from 1057 to 1093, but it seems to be more a modern suggestion than a reality, and is not borne out. From bearing three boars heads as their armorial bearings, there may have been some encounter with a boar, but there is no tradition in the family about it, nor any old account of their name having been taken from such an incident.

From what we have given, it will be seen that the speculations in regard to the origin of the surname of Gordon have been many. What with Gordien in Phrygia, Gordene in Armenia, Gordani also in Asia, the Gurduni an early tribe in Gaul, Gourdon and Gordes towns in France, Gorde a castle in North Germany, Gordian in Italy, Gordian the hero of the knot, St. Gordian beheaded at Rome in A.D. 362, and the father of Pope Gregory the Great so called, gave much excuse for all kinds of surmises. Of late years the claim has been confined to Gourdon, called a commune in France, but found to be only a small town in Quercy, near

* In England the title of Viscount (*vice comes*) was first given in 1440.

the borders of Perigord, which a few years ago contained about 2000 inhabitants. It has, however, been unaccountably overlooked that there are two distinct families which claim from this source, viz., the Gordons in Scotland and the Gurdens, Gurdons, or Gurduns in England, and as in both the Christian name Adam (a favourite with Anglo-Normans) was in use, much confusion has been the result. That either of them derived their name from Gourdon in France, is untenable. The English family Gurden also claim that their name appears on the roll of Battle Abbey, but which document, we may state, is considered untrustworthy. The early information about this family appears in the Chronicles of Hoveden, Knighton, and Matthew of Westminster, who respectively spell the name as de Gurden, Gurdon, and Gurdun, which, in derivation, is a compound of Norse and Anglo-Saxon, the prefix being borrowed from the Norse *gur* for *quite*, sometimes spelt *gar*, *ger*, and *gor*. The suffix *den*, *dun*, or *don* is Anglo-Saxon, the proper spelling of which is *daen* or *dene*, meaning a plain, a valley, &c. The family is first found in the district to which the foregoing applies, viz., Sussex, Hampshire, and Kent, where another family named Denne is still to be found, having been located there for several centuries. Land there, as mentioned by Camden, was first granted in dens, hence the surname.

The archer who shot King Richard I. has been claimed as a Gordon, but he appears to have been an outlaw who fled from England, and entered the service of "Widomarus vicecomes Lomovicencis in Britannia minore," i.e., British territory in France. His name as given by Hoveden and Knighton was Bertram Gurdun or Gurdon, and not de Gourdon as Frenchified by Hume in his History of England, and followed by other writers. Also the knight mentioned by Matthew of Westminster, under date A.D. 1266, as having attacked Prince Edward, was Adam Gurdun, and not Gordon as late writers have made it. This encounter was in a forest in the southern district of England already mentioned. The assailants of the prince were outlaws and

robbers. The name Gordon is quite distinct and confined to Scotland. In its purity of spelling it is to be found in the Cymric and old Scottish. The first language was spoken in some parts of Scotland long before the advent of the Gordon family, and in which tongue Gordon means an outer coat or skin, and, in the Scottish, a species of wild fowl. That the surname of Gordon was taken from the land so called in Berwickshire, a corruption of the Gaelic word "goirtean," meaning a small patch of arable land in a moor, which we consider must have fully described the character of it, and is given in the Statistical Account, is very probable. If, however, not from this source, it may be from the Anglo-Saxon word *gor*, borrowed from the Norse *gur*, and the Anglo-Saxon word *daen* in the form of *don*, together meaning "quite a plain," which will also apply to the appearance of the land. However, whatever the derivation may be, we feel satisfied that the surname was taken from the land of Gordon, and not given to it. If the descendants of such a powerful settler as Gospatrick (see Mochrum, parish of Mochrum, vol. II.) took their name from the lands of Dunbar, and Home or Hume, and other families in the same district obtaining their surnames in the same way, to suppose that it was otherwise with the Gordons is not to be credited, even if evidence to the contrary were wanting.

We have thus entered on what has been written about the name of Gordon, and credited by not a few, who have never gone into the subject. We will now give what is believed to be the true history of the family.

There is little doubt that the first of the family in Great Britain was a Norman, but whether he accompanied William the Conqueror, or followed afterwards, cannot be ascertained. The Norman conquest, as known to readers of history, exercised soon afterwards a very great influence in Scotland, as our Scottish kings were then weak, and invited and gladly received foreigners. Those Normans of position in their own country, rose to high rank and power in England, and are consequently specially mentioned. The great mass of William's followers were, however, mere mer-

cenary, nameless adventurers. In England they obtained land as military tenants, to overawe and keep down the unfortunate natives. It is a curious fact that most of the important Norman families first in power (who had surnames of their own) soon disappeared, leaving others of inferior grade to ascend the ladder of life and social scale. The Normans of all classes who settled in Scotland, were much against the Celtic owners of land. They assisted in the introduction of the Church of Rome, and secured the churchmen on their side, and this, together with aiding each other, made them prosperous. That the ancestor of the Gordons was one of them there can be no doubt. It is evident that he settled in Scotland in the twelfth century, and obtained the lands of Gordon, parish of Gordon, near to Greenlaw, Berwickshire. Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, states the same, and that King David I. gave them to him. David reigned from 1124 to 1153, and from his English inclinations, from residence in that country and powerful support to the Church of Rome, was a great friend to the Normans who went to Scotland. The land of Gordon had the name, as mentioned in the Parish Statistical Account, from the Gaelic word *goirtean*, signifying a little field, farm, or cornfield. At that period it must have been a bare moorland, and even to this day there is more or less moorland in the parish, while to the eastward is the rich and highly cultivated merse. It was generally the case that the surnames of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman families who settled in Scotland, were taken from the land they obtained. Goirtean and Gordon come very close in sound, but whether or not from the Gaelic does not matter.

We have next to state that the first to be found bearing the name, and in possession of the lands, was Richard. There is no date to guide us, but it is believed that a grant made by him to Kelso Abbey was about 1150. He appears in the charter as "Richer de Gordun." It is also believed that he had a brother named Adam. We are inclined to suppose that Richard's father had settled in Scotland. The conquest of England took place in 1066, so that we have a

century. Having stated so much, we have to add that, like true Normans, they attached themselves to the church, a sure road to advancement. Our history of the family commences with a grant made by Richard to the Abbey of Kelso. The following is a rough translation from very untranslatable Latin, in which it is written:—"To all the sons of the Church of St Michaels, and to the faithful Richer de Gordun greeting. Let all present and future know that I have given and conceded, and by this my charter have confirmed, to the Church of St Mary of Kelch (Kelso), and to the Monks serving God in that place, and to the Church of St Michael of my estate of Gordun in free and perpetual and pure alms, the whole land from Cimiterium, as far as Lippestan Sacdotif, and thence as far ad C'iam sacdotis, and thence as far as a certain ditch which Walterus, Clerk of Gordun made by the croft of Kikeloc, as far Gateyeth as far as the way which comes from Gordun, and by the way up to Damdhic towards the south as far as the great stone, and from that stone as far as another great stone, and so to the ditches filled with stones, and so to the extremity of the cure of Alexander, and thus by his cure to the other extremity of his cure, and so ascending as far as Cimiterium. And one acre of land above Toddelanne, and an acre of meadow land in Hundleistrower. That the aforesaid Monks may hold and possess the aforesaid land as freely, quietly, fully, and honorarily in free and pure and perpetual alms, as they hold and possess any other alms in the kingdom of Scotland more freely, quietly, fully, and honorarily. I have granted also to their chaplain, whomsoever they may wish to place in the aforesaid church of Gordoun. Common aisiamenta with my men, rights of pasture. In wood, in plain, in moor, and right to all other common aisyamentis of my estate of Gordoun."

There is another charter following this, the translation of a portion of which is—"Adam son of Adam de Gordoun, To all the sons of the Church of St Michael, who shall see or hear these letters greeting. Be it known that I by the assent and wish of my wife Annabel and my heirs," etc.

This Adam Gordon, senior, is believed to have been the brother of Richard, father of Thomas, who succeeded to the lands of Gordoun.

Whom Richard Gordoun married is unknown, but he had issue, at least one son, who succeeded him. We learn, from a charter in the Kelso chartulary, that his name was

Thomas.

The entry is "Thom de gord, fill gici de Gordūn." He again had a son named

Thomas.

This appears in another charter headed "Carta Thome de Gordoune Junioris," and in which he is named as "Thomas de Gordūn filius Thome de Gordūn." The wife of Thomas, senior, was named Marjory, but who she was does not appear. In a charter is the following, "Mariorie uxoris mee dedisse concessisse." She is also mentioned in another charter. They had issue an only child—

Alicia.

This is learned from a charter headed "Carta Alicie de Gordune filie dui Thome de Gordune Sr donacoè ancesso suo." From this charter the following, as translated, is a portion— "Alice de Gordun, daughter and heiress of the late Thomas de Gordun, knight, junior, health in the Lord. Be it known to all the world that I, in my legitimate widowhood, freely and of my own accord, by the motion of divine charity, and for the health of my soul, and of the soul of my father, and of Adam de Gordun my late husband, and of all my ancestors and of my successors, grant," etc., etc. Alice Gordon, heiress of Gordon, thus married Adam Gordon, who is supposed, in the family MS. account, to have been the grandson of Adam who had a reservation in his favour, in a charter granted by Richard, bishop of St Andrews, to the Abbey of Kelso. If the Adam referred to was the supposed brother of Richard, we can follow it.

Alicia and Adam Gordon had issue, so far as known—

Adam.

His father, in the MS. we have already referred to, is supposed to have gone to the Holy Land and died there. This is not improbable, but he is not only made to leave a son named Adam, but also a grandson, also so named. Unfortunately there are no dates given to the charters quoted by us. We are rather doubtful of three Adams having existed in succession. Richard, the first on record, is stated to have died in 1200. We therefore view four generations descended from him in the course of a century as suspicious, without the addition of another Adam. The whole is a fragmentary pedigree, and we must be careful. We therefore leave out the third Adam.

Adam Gordon succeeded his mother, Alicia Gordon. It is stated that he was on Baliol's side, and in a writ dated at Westminster 14th June 1287, his name appears among those ordered to meet the Earl of Cornwall, lieutenant to King Edward I., at Gloucester. In the MS. family account, Adam is called one of the greatest men of the age, which we think no one else will agree in. He was a fast friend of Baliol, and yet it is mentioned that he also served under the immortal Sir William Wallace. The latter is correct. He did serve under that great patriot, having accompanied him into Galloway with William Kerlie, Stephen of Ireland, and others, in 1297. The principal object of Wallace was to re-take Cruggleton Castle for his true friend, William Kerlie, and reinstate him. In approaching Wigtoun Castle, the English garrison fled, escaping by sea. Sir William then left Adam Gordon in charge, and proceeded on to Cruggleton. Gordon, however, appears to have been an unsteady patriot, and, true to the Norman instinct, he afterwards deserted the cause of independence for the stronger side. He is mentioned as one of those who, in 1305, were in favour of the settlement of King Edward I. of England, as the usurper over Scotland, and he profited by it, with that success which attended those who then studied their own interest most. On the death of John Baliol in 1314, Adam Gordon then gave in his adhesion to Robert the Bruce, and was received into favour, as King Robert gladly extended to any

one at that time. King Robert was first indebted to the immortal Wallace, and his few brave companions in arms, for opening up the way for him; and, secondly, to the Church for the support given, which brought in adherents; and as in the case of Adam Gordon, many were well rewarded by him who deserved nothing. The land of Stithell, in Roxburghshire, was granted to Adam Gordon by Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, which was ratified by the king at Perth, 28th June 1315.* There is a document at Kenmure which conveys that a charter was granted by Alexander, King of Scotland, confirming the grant which Johana de Moreville made to Julien, the wife of Raduff de Braestangden, of the two of (ox?) gang of land, with the toft and croft which Hugh Dundere held in Stithell, at Cadshow, 3d August, and 19th of his reign. The lands of Stithell are in the parish of that name in Roxburghshire. Hume and Stithell parishes are now in one, under the name of the latter.

At the village called West Gordon, a little to the north, there is an eminence called "the Castle," yet pointed out as the spot where the residence stood. A fosse or ditch may still be traced, but all is now covered with plantations, and the history nearly forgotten. It never could have been an extensive building. The name of Huntly parish, in Aberdeenshire, is understood to have been taken from the small hamlet which existed until the last thirty years, and stood in the parish. A solitary tree stood, and may still stand, to mark the spot.†

In 1320, Adam Gordon, with others, was sent to Rome by King Robert to solicit the removal of the sentence of excommunication which had been placed on him by the Pope. For this service, King Robert also granted to him and his heirs the lands of Strathbolgie (Strathbogie) in

* By a note in the charter-chest at Kenmure, the Stithell property remained with the Gordons until 1628. The parishes of Stithell in Roxburghshire, and Hume in Berwickshire, were united in 1640. The united parish is bounded on the north-west by Gordon.

† In the Melrose Cartulary we find, in the reign of Malcolm IV. (1153 to 1165), "Roland de Grenelaw," which is the next parish to the north-east, and close to Gordon.

Aberdeenshire, then pertaining to the Crown, by the forfeiture of David de Strathbolgie, Earl of Athol, which was afterwards confirmed by several charters under the Great Seal. According to the MS. account already referred to, it is stated that Adam Gordon was twice married, and by his first marriage that he had issue—

William, stated to be the ancestor of the Galloway Gordons.

John, } Who became churchmen, which no doubt conduced much
Thomas, } to the prosperity of the family.

That he married, secondly, as supposed, Annabella, daughter of David de Strathbolgie, whom he had supplanted. They had issue—

Alexander, who succeeded to the Strathbolgie estate, the progenitor of the Gordons in the north.

Mary, who married Walter FitzGilbert, ancestor of the Hamilton family.

It will thus be seen that the Gordons in Galloway claim to be the senior branch. This is contrary to the usual belief. It is scarcely in accordance with the usage of these times, and we consider it to be a mistake. The eldest son would assuredly succeed to the more important lands, which were Strathbolgie. These lands were not obtained by marriage, but for services performed, and granted under charters by Kings Robert I. and II.

On the 9th May 1354, William, Lord Douglas, gave to William de Gordon a new grant of all his heritages, &c.*

Such is an outline account of the Gordons, from which it will be seen that they are not Celtic, as many suppose, but probably of Norman or French extraction, &c.

William Gordon, it is stated, obtained from his father the land of Stitchesell.

Before proceeding further, we will give the descent of the Dukes of Gordon. It is as follows:—

Alexander Gordon, who succeeded to Strathbolgie, married, and had issue, as far are known—

John.

The latter was succeeded by his son,

Adam.

* Kenmure Charter-Chest.

It is stated that he was killed at Homildon, 5th May 1401, and left an only daughter,

Elizabeth.

She married, in 1408, Sir William Seton. Their son married Jean, daughter to Sir William Keith, but had no issue. He married, secondly, Giles, daughter and heir to John Hay of Tullibody, and had issue—

Alexander, the first of the family of Seton of Touch.

He married, thirdly, Margaret, daughter of William, Lord Crichton, and had issue—

George, from whom the Dukes of Gordon, &c., are descended.

The surname of Seton was retained for some time, until Sir Alexander Seton was created Earl of Huntly, and then assumed the name of Gordon, with limitation to his son George and his issue.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the Kenmure family in male descent became the senior of the two, in one sense, the chief family of the Gordons in the north having ended in a female who married a Seton, whose issue retained the name, and became Dukes of Gordon. There were, however, previous offshoots, the last of whom in the male line would become the representative.

We will now return to William Gordon, who succeeded his father Adam. It is stated that he obtained from Robert, Earl of Strathearn, afterwards Robert II., a charter dated 8th April 1358, granting him the keeping of the new forest of Glenkens. It is supposed that his father, Adam Gordon, purchased from John de Maxwell that half of the Glenkens which John de Maxwell had got. As already mentioned, the period could not have been so early, and the date of the Maxwells obtaining a footing in Galloway was probably about A.D. 1380. William Gordon died in 1370, and is said to have had issue, four sons, but whom he married we do not learn, we only find,

Roger, who succeeded to Sticheil, &c.

Whom he married we do not find mentioned, but he left issue, so far as known—

Alexander.

On the 24th January 1403, Alexander Gordon was infeft in the land of Kenmure, on a precept of sasine obtained from Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, dated at Threave Castle; and again, on the 28th May 1408, he was infeft in the twenty merk land of Balmaclellan, granted by Archibald, Earl of Douglas. When he succeeded his father does not appear, nor whom he married. He is said to have had issue—

Rodger.

Adam, called second son, who had issue, Quintin, infeft in the lands of Holm in 1465. The progenitor of Robert Gordon of Craig.

Roger succeeded his father, and was styled of Stitchell. Whom he married, as usual, is not known, but he is stated to have had issue, so far as known—

William.

It is to be observed that from the time of Adam, say about 1287, we have no less than five generations, including him, thus giving an average of about thirty years' existence to each. We are not inclined to feel satisfied with this and other pedigrees of the same kind, although as holding land it may be accepted in some cases. To proceed, however, William Gordon had a charter on his father's resignation, dated 26th February 1439-40. He is styled of Stitchell and Lochinvar, and is also mentioned as the first of the family who settled in Galloway. This is an exposition of the system then practised, by which utter strangers at a distance could obtain lands to the exclusion of the natives of the district. Wherever we find this, it may be taken nearly as a certainty that the intruders were Normans or of Norman extraction.

It will be seen from what we give that the period of the settlement of the Gordons in Galloway is identical with that of all the others of Norman extraction whose descendants

still hold lands, principally in Wigtonshire. The fifteenth century is the starting point with the majority of them.

We are as usual without any information about William Gordon's wife. As the commencement of the Gordons in Galloway it is to be regretted. He left issue—

John, who succeeded.

Alexander, who obtained the lands of Anchenreoch, parish of Urr, from whom the Gordons of Airds, &c., are descended.

George, who obtained the lands of Troquhain, parish of Balmaclellan.

Roger, who married Geylles (Grizel) M'Nacht, heiress of Crago, parish of Balmaclellan.

Margaret, who married Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bomby, parish of Kirkcudbright.

John succeeded his father, but when is not stated. It is mentioned that he had charters of Corseranthane, the 25th May 1492; of the middle third of Kirkcormock on the 18th July 1501; and of Torstrathan and Dalbuty on the 4th March 1506-7. In addition he had a grant of bailiary of Kirkanders in 1504 from Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. He was knighted as mentioned, but most owners of land of good position were so in early times, although we often find it not given.

In 1508 John Gordon of Lochinvar produced a signature of remission for art and part of the oppression done to William Levinox of Cally (parish of Girthon) in detention of the land of Pluntoun and Trunzeartoune waste, &c.

John Gordon married, as stated, Annabella, daughter of Robert, Lord Boyd, and had issue, an only son—

Alexander.

He married, secondly, Elizabeth Lindsay, but we are not told to which family she belonged. The issue was—

Robert, afterwards of Glen (Rusco), of whom hereafter.

William, who obtained a charter of part of the barony of Craichlaw, parish of Kirkeowan. He married Janet Baillie, believed to be a daughter of Cuthbert Baillie of Dunragit, parish of Glenluce. He had charters of the lands of Larglegarball and Merkleif from his father, dated 10th January 1515-16 (see Craichlaw).

John, who obtained from his father the Mains of Balmaclellan, which he had purchased.

Elizabeth, who married Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig.

Janet, who married, first, Alexander Stewart of Garlies, 20th May 1486; secondly, in 1503, Sir William Keith of Inverness.

In a charter dated 24th May 1492, Sir John is described as armour-bearer to the King. In his lifetime he ceded his estate to his eldest son, whereof the superiority had fallen to the Crown, by the forfeiture of the Earl of Douglas. Alexander, being in favour with King James III., in a charter dated 23d March 1487, he got Kenmure, Laggan, and Balmacellan erected into a barony, and to hold blench of the Crown. In 1503 Alexander killed John Dunbar of Mochrum, and was obliged to abscond. He succeeded his father about 1512. He married, first, Janet, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, relict of William, Master of Somerville. There was no issue. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, sister to James, Earl of Moray, the eldest of the several natural sons of James V., or as commonly called, "the gudeman of Ballangeich," from his wanderings through the country in disguise. By her he had issue, an only daughter—

Jean, or Janet.

He had also a natural son named Rodger, who was legitimized on the 28th August 1546.

Alexander Gordon was killed at Flodden in 1513. His only child Jean then claimed the estate, but was obliged, in 1516, to renounce her right to her uncle Robert Gordon *alias* Accarson of Glen (Skyreburn *alias* Rusco) as the male heir. She married, in 1520, Lachlan Macintosh of Macintosh, and had issue.

Robert Gordon or Accarson, styled of Glen, thus succeeded his elder and half brother Alexander. He married Marion, daughter and heiress of John Accarson of Glenskyreburn, afterwards called Rusco, parish of Anwoth. Robert Gordon obtained from Mary, Queen of Scots, a grant of the clerkship of the sheriffdom of Wigtoun and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. He had issue—

James, who succeeded.

John of Barnbarroch, parish of Colvend.

Alexander of Gategill, parish of Borgue,

George.

Robert.

David of Castramine (Castramount) parish of Girthon.

Catherine, who married Patrick Agnew of Salquharry, parish of Kirkcolm, and younger of Lochnaw.

Elizabeth, twice married, first to Uchitred M'Dowall of Machermore, parish of Minnigaff; secondly to Alexander Livingstone of Little Airds (*alias* Livingstone), parish of Balmaghie.

Janet, who married James, son and heir of Alexander Ogilvy of Ogilvey.

Robert Gordon died about 1520, and was succeeded by his son James. In the "Book of Carlawerock" we find that in 1525 he entered into a bond of Manrent for life to serve Robert, fifth Lord Maxwell. He had charters of the land of Hardlands, Meneboy, &c., on the 11th July 1539, and of Arce (Airie?) on the 14th July 1541. By a writ dated 15th March 1528 he was made the king's chamberlain (*i.e.*, factor) for five years of the lordship of Galloway above and beneath the Cree. On the 12th November 1529 he obtained a remission for the slaughter of Thomas M'Clellan of Bomby. He fell at the Battle of Pinkie 10th September 1547. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Robert Crichton of Kilpatrick. She had a charter in liferent, and remainder to her son William Gordon, of the land of Culreoch in Wigtonshire. They had issue—

John, who succeeded.

William of Murefad, parish of Kirkmabreck, and whose descendants, about one hundred years after this, succeeded to Kenmure, &c. He married Helen, youngest daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies by his third wife, Katherine, daughter of William Stewart of Barclay, parish of Minnigaff (Tonderghie, parish of Whithorn). In 1542 he was infeft in Culreoch and Grobdale.

Robert, who had a grant of the lands of Murefad, 21st July 1544, which, at his death unmarried in 1548, passed to his nephew John, son of William Gordon of Penninghame.

James, who had a charter of Hardlands, parish of Balmaclellan, in 1540, on the resignation of — and Marion Gordon, sisters to George Gordon of Hardland.

Alexander, who had a lease from the Crown of the land of Slagnaw, in Kelton. He married Janet, daughter of John Kennedy of Largs.

Janet, married, in 1547, William, then Master, afterwards Earl of Glencairn (this statement is not clear); and secondly, in 1550, to Patrick Agnew, Sheriff of Wigtonshire.

Margaret, married, in 1557, William Douglas of Hawick, eldest son of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig.

Katherine, who married, in 1560, Sir Alexander (Thomas ?) M'Culloch of Cardoness, parish of Anwoth.

Helen, married to Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bomby, parish of Kirkeudbright.

Elizabeth, who married, in 1562, first, John (William ?) Grierson of Lag, from whom she had a charter of the land of Brockloch, dated 30th December 1558 ; secondly, to Ninian Adair of Kinbilt, parish of Portpatrick.

John succeeded his father. He is stated to have suffered much for his adherence to Queen Mary. On the 9th February 1555, she appointed him Justiciar of the Stewartry, which was renewed by King James VI. on the 1st March 1587. He obtained from Alexander Gordon, bishop of Galloway, charters of ecclesiastical lands in the Stewartry, dated 15th April 1564 ; and from the Commendator of Tongland, 20th May 1566. After the battle of Langside, at which he was present, the Regent, about the middle of June 1568, when in Galloway with a small army, burned or destroyed Kenmure Castle. He was twice married, first to Juliana, daughter to Sir David Hume of Wedderburn, and had issue—

Margaret, who married in 1572, Hugh, first Lord Loudon.

Despairing of further issue, he resigned his estate in favour of his brother William of Murefad, redeemable if having heirs male of his own body. He married secondly, in 1563, Elizabeth, daughter of John Maxwell, fifth Lord Herries, and had issue—

Robert, in his father's lifetime designated of Glen.

William, appointed Commendator of Glenluce, 22d February 1581, and infeft in the lands of Glenquicken and Garrocher, parish of Kirkmabreck, in 1588. He died without issue.

John, of Buittle. Died without issue.

James, of Barnerosh, parish of Tongland. He was afterwards of Buittle. See Munches, parish of Buittle.

Alexander, of Endrig, parish of Girthon.

Mary, who married in 1588, Alexander Kennedy of Bargauy, Ayrshire.

Janet, who married in 1594 John Macdowell of Garthland, parish of Stoneykirk.

Elizabeth, who married in 1604, James, Lord Carlyle of Torthorald.
 Grizel, who married in 1600, Alexander Stewart, created in 1607 Lord
 Garlies.

He had also a natural son, William, who was infeft in the Kirkland of Balmaclellan in 1570, and was legitimized 4th December 1574. He had a charter of the land of Kirkanders, parish of Balmaghie, dated 31st January 1597-8.

John Gordon died in August 1604, and was succeeded by his son Robert, who was served as his heir on 5th November following. Robert Gordon got into court favour, and was made a gentleman of the bedchamber after King James VI. had succeeded to the English throne. He also obtained many lands in the district which had passed to the crown under the Annexation Act of 1587. Under date 29th May 1571, Maria, daughter and heiress of Finlay Campbell of Crocewald, was infeft in the lands of Cathbelly, also Knoknarling and Knokleod, Ballingear and Garlarg. Cathbelly is part of the Kenmure estate, and close to Knoknarling. The name has been changed to Burnfoot. Robert Gordon had charters of Marbrak, Knokgreis, Knok, &c., dated 27th April 1605; the tenantry of Gordonstoun dated the 13th June 1611; the barony of Gelstoun, parish of Kelton, dated 19th October 1611. Also along with John Murray (afterwards Earl of Annandale), he had grants of the barony of Crossmichael in 1611, and of Meikle Dryburgh, in the same parish, in 1616. In addition to the above, he had a charter of Wester Barcaple, Kirkconnell, and Blackmark, dated 2d June 1615, and another of the barony of Earlstoun, parish of Dalry, dated 27th July 1620. Such a list of lands, obtained on the sacrifice of others, is a picture of the state of Galloway before and after this time. The Gordons got the lands they possessed by purchase or in this way.

On the 13th December 1613 there was a remission under the Great Seal in favour of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar for the slaughter of Richard Irving, and for burning his houses, and those at Gartneyhill, Wamphray, Lockerbie,

Reidhall, and Lanriggs, confirming contrary to law sundry gentlemen, the murder of James Gordon his servant, adultery with Janet M'Adam, deforcing the king's messages, who summoned him for these crimes, and obliging him to eat and swallow his own warrants.

He obtained a charter of the land of Endrig, &c., on the 10th February 1619.

He married Isabel Ruthven, daughter of William, first Earl of Gowrie, and had issue—

John, who succeeded.

Robert, who obtained the lands of Gelston, parish of Kelton.

Elizabeth, married to John, Lord Herries, afterwards Earl of Nithsdale.

Isabel, married to Alexander Fraser, younger of Philorth.

He had also a natural son, named John, who was infest in the lands of Hazlefield, parish of Rerwick, in 1619, and married in 1624, Elizabeth, only daughter and heir to Alexander Gordon of Castramont, parish of Girthon. Also two daughters, Mary, married to William M'Clellan of Barscobe, and Rose, married to John Gordon of Bar.

John Gordon of Lochinvar (Loch-in-bar) obtained from the crown on the 8th November 1621 one of those fictitious grants of land in Nova Scotia, to which we have alluded under Earlstoun, parish of Dalry. The name of the barony of Galloway was given to it. As we have shown, it was to raise money on the part of the crown, and with the nominal land (as afterwards learned) a baronetcy was given to the purchaser. His patent as a knight-baronet of Nova Scotia was dated 1st May 1626. He died in 1627, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

John.

He was served heir to his father on the 20th March 1628. He sold the barony of Stitchell, Roxburghshire, to the Pringles, on the 30th July 1628, and put the price realized in a purse, which he gave to the Duke of Buckingham the night before he was stabbed by Felton, to favour his solicitations for the Earldom of Gowrie, in right of his mother. He lost all. It is an insight into the way peerages were

obtained in the seventeenth century, not that those of earlier date are free of blemish. The seventeenth century is also famous for the purchase of the Nova Scotia baronetcies, already referred to. Sir John Gordon was a favourite of King Charles I., and at last succeeded in being made a peer, which was by letters patent, dated at Edinburgh, 8th May 1633. He was created Viscount Kenmure, Lord Lochinvar,* &c. He was the intimate friend of the celebrated Presbyterian clergymen, John Welsh, and Samuel Rutherford, staunch upholders of the Church of Scotland. He married Jean Campbell, third daughter of Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyle, and had issue—

John, who succeeded.

John, first Lord Kenmure, died on the 12th September 1634, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. He was succeeded by his son John, a minor, as second Viscount. On the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John, had sasine of Knoknarling. There appears to have been a wadset about this time, as in June 1637, Mungo Campbell had sasine of the lands of Kenmure and others; and in September following, Thomas Craig had sasine of the same lands.

John, second Viscount, died a minor in August 1639, when he was succeeded by his cousin-german,

John, as third Viscount.

He was son of James Gordon of Barncross, and afterwards of Buittle (see Munches). He came of age in October 1641, and died unmarried in October 1643, aged twenty-three, when he was succeeded by his brother

Robert, as fourth Viscount.

He is stated to have suffered for his attachment to King Charles I. In connection with him there is a story that, when Cromwell advanced on Kenmure, he fled and took

* As we have shown under Lochinvar, parish of Dalry, this is the corruption of the Gaelic Loch-a-bharr, from which Loch-in-bar, the loch of the top or ridge.

shelter in the Glen of Lowran, in a spot still known as Kenmure's seat. However, it appears that Lord Kenmure was in the castle when it was attacked, and remained, having signed the agreement, dated 22d December 1650, when it became untenable. He was an energetic loyalist, commanded a troop of horse, and was, it is stated, in the habit of having a cask of brandy conveyed at the head of his troop, which became known as "Kenmure's Drum." In 1654, he was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, from which he escaped out of a window. His estate was forfeited, and a reward offered for his capture, dead or alive. He survived the restoration, went to Court, got a lady of the bedchamber as his wife, as his only reward, whom he deserted, and went to Greenlaw, parish of Crossmichael, where he resided until his death in 1663. He had no issue. Prior to his death there were several wadsets. On the 9th June 1655, Alexander Brodie, younger, had sasine. On the 9th April 1656, David Kinloch had sasine; and on the 30th May 1659, Alexander Clerk had sasine of the lands and baronies of Kenmure, Crocemichael, etc.

Robert, fourth Viscount, was succeeded by the heir male descended from William Gordon of Penninghame, Wigtonshire, who, by his wife Helen, youngest daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies (by his wife Katherine, daughter of William Stewart of Barclay, and Tonderghie parish of Whithorn), had a son John Gordon of Penninghame, who succeeded to the land of Muirfad, on the death of his uncle Robert. John Gordon of Penninghame's youngest and only surviving son,

Alexander,

succeeded as fifth Viscount. We find wadsets in his time. In November 1665, Ludovick Craig had sasine of Kenmure; and again on the 14th October 1669, when he is mentioned as the son of Thomas Craig of Riccartoun, West Lothian. Alexander, fifth Viscount Kenmure, had sasine in July 1670, of the lands and baronies of Kenmure, Balmaclellan, Earlatoun, Gelstoun, Crocemichael, Myretoun, Barskeoch, Miltoun, Endrig, Penninghame, Tunland, etc. There was

a wadset, as Lewis Craig of Riccartoun had sasine in June 1672, of the nineteen merk land of Kenmure and Logan, and twenty merk land of Killuelthane (Balmaclellan) and Park. Lewis Craig seems to have been a lawyer. Again, in February 1674, William Gordon of Earlstoun, parish of Dalry, had sasine of the same lands. Alexander, Lord Kenmure, had a charter of the lands and barony of Kenmure, and sasine in October 1676. He was thrice married, first to — daughter and heiress of — Gordon of Auchlarie, parish of Anwoth, and had issue,—

Agnes, who married in 1674—first, William Maxwell of Kelton; secondly, to John (Mungo ?) Lindsay of Wauchope.

He married, secondly, Marian, daughter of David M'Culloch of Ardwall, parish of Anwoth, by whom he had issue—

William, who succeeded.

Jean, who married William Gordon of Shirmers, parish of Balmaclellan.

Marion, who married, in 1697, Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun, parish of Dalry.

Elizabeth, twice married—first, to William Maxwell, younger of Newlaw, parish of Rerwick; secondly, to Samuel Brown of Mollance, parish of Crossmichael.

He married, thirdly, soon after his succession to the title, etc., Grizell, daughter of James, second Earl of Galloway. On the 12th January 1678, Lady Grizell Stewart, Viscountess of Kenmure, had sasine of the lands. She had issue—

John of Greenlaw, parish of Crossmichael. Issue extinct.

James, who married Grizel, heiress of William Gordon of Grange of Bladenoch, parish of Penninghame, and had a daughter, who married

Alexander M'Ghie, younger of Balmaghie. Issue extinct.

Mary, who married Patrick Maxwell of Springkell, Dumfriesshire.

Grizel, who married Robert Gordon of Dundee, parish of Carsphairn.

Isabel, who married John M'Ghie of Balmaghie, and had issue.

Lord Kenmure having in his youth been brought up for the army, at the Revolution he obtained a regiment, which he commanded at Killiecrankie, 27th July 1689.

In April 1681, Lieut.-Colonell Mayne, Major Eliophill Agilthorp, and Captaine Hendrie Cornwall, had sasine, equallie and proportionallie, of the lands and baronie of Kenmure, etc. It would appear that, with Gordon of Earls-toun, he had been a sufferer with the Covenanters.

This is so far proved by the following letter from Claverhouse to Lord Kenmure :—" MY LORD,—It is a good tyme since the last Chancelor wrot to your lordship, by order of the Council to make raid and void your house of Kenmur, for to receive a garrison ; and when I cam into contry som moneths agoe, it was then in debate wither or not the garrison should enter, but it was put of at my Lord treasurer's deseir, and my undertaking to secur the contry from rebelles without it ; but this sumer the counsell thought fit to give me new orders about it. Wherefor, my Lord, I expect your Lords will remove what you think not fit to leave there, for the garison must be in by the first of November. I expect your Lords's answer, and am,

MY LORD,

Newton,

Your most humble

the 21 of October

Servant,

1682.

J. GRAHAM.

For the Viscount Kenmure."

He visited King James VII. at St Germain's. His treatment however there, is stated to have been none of the best. He died in August 1698, and was succeeded by his son,

William, as sixth Viscount.

We find that, on the 14th August 1714, George Home of Whitfield, had sasine of the lands and baronies of Kenmure, Crossmichael, Templand (Templeland), and Balmaclellan, etc. This was doubtless a wadset. On the 20th September 1698, John, second son of Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, had sasine of Knocknarling.

William, sixth Viscount Kenmure, married, in 1711, Mary, daughter to Sir Robert Dalzell of Glenca, and had issue—

Robert.

John.

Harriet, who married her cousin John Dalzell of Barncrosh (?), and had issue.

He took an active part in the unfortunate rebellion of 1715. His wife had imbibed principles nobody knew how or where, which prevailed, and consequently, her husband was induced to join in it. This is a warning to weak-minded husbands. He is described as having been of too mild and calm a disposition for the position he found himself in, having, besides, little experience of military matters. It is stated that he was at the head of two hundred men. The prospect of higher rank was held out to him, which no doubt had its influence. He was to have been raised to the rank of marquis. A draft of the patent is in the Kenmure charter chest. A song of three verses was composed with reference to his departure to join in the rebellion. By whom written is not mentioned. Burns sent a copy of it to Johnson's Museum. The last verse, full of hope, was not realised. It runs,

They'll live or die wi' fame, Willie,
 They'll live or die wi' fame ;
 But soon, wi' sounding victorie,
 May Kenmure's lord come hame !
 Here's him that's far awa', Willie,
 Here's him that's far awa' !
 And here's the flower that I lo'e best,
 The rose that's like the snaw.

The mismanaged rising terminated fatally for Lord Kenmure at Preston, Lancashire, where he was captured, conveyed to London, and beheaded on Tower Hill, on the 24th February 1716. The title was then forfeited to the Crown. His estate, however, was so much encumbered with debt and claimants, that the Government allowed his widow to make of it what she could. His rent-roll was as follows:—

Money, rent payable in money, . . .	£538	8	4
Barley, 31 bolls, at 10s. 5d. per boll, . . .	16	2	11
Oats, 32 bolls; Oatmeal, 11, at above rate,	22	7	11

Wethers, 26, at 5s. each; Capons, 61 at 7d.,	8	5	7
Hens, 101, at 5d. each; Chickens, 668, at 2d.,	7	13	5
Butter, 29 stone, at 4s. 5d.; Tallow, 5			
stone, at 4s. 5d.,	7	10	2
Lamb, 1, at	0	1	6
	<hr/>		
	£600	9	10
	<hr/>		

To the estates his heir was his eldest son,

Robert.

James Gordon of Grange of Bladenoch, Parish of Penninghame, had sasine on the 1st October 1719, of the nineteen merk land of Kenmure. On the 3rd November following, Robert, lawful son of the deceased William, Viscount Kenmure, and Mary, Viscountess Kenmure, his spouse, had sasine of the same; and on the 25th day of the same month and year, Thomas Maxwell of Cuill, parish of Kirkmabreck had sasine. On the 2nd September 1723, Mary, Viscountess Kenmure, had sasine. On the 20th August 1724, Henry Bothwell of Glencorse, had sasine of the barony and lands. Lastly, on the 4th January 1737, Robert Gordon of Kenmure had sasine of the baronies and lands of Kenmuir, Crossmichael, and Gordonstoun. When he succeeded, Kenmure Castle was almost in ruins. He commenced to live extravagantly, and a fresh debt of over £30,000 contracted, which, it was expected, would cause the loss of the estates. In 1740, he was taken ill, when he sent for his brother John, who was in Holland, serving in the Scots Brigade, in which he had been for about seven years. On the 30th August 1743, Robert Gordon of Kenmure died. He was then succeeded by his brother,

John.

Previously, on the 11th March 1742, John Gordon is styled of Kenmure, and had sasine. This may have been a reversion. His mother, Mary, Viscountess Kenmure, had again married, her husband being John Lumsden, but we have

obtained no other particulars. On the 8th June 1744, Mary, Viscountess Kenmuir, widow of William, late Viscount, with consent of her husband, John Lumsden, gave a reversion to her son, John Gordon of Kenmuir, of her annuity of three thousand merks Scots, in so far as affects the land of Culerae, Ballanan, and other lands in the parish of Tongueland. John Gordon after his return from Holland was in such a bad state of health that he was not expected to survive. He went to Portugal in 1743 for the recovery of his health, which was restored. He married in 1744, Frances M'Kenzie, only daughter of William, fifth Earl of Seaforth. On the 13th September 1744, she had sasine in life-rent, &c. Succeeding to the heavy debt contracted by his brother, the loss of the estates was expected. He sold the land in Tungland parish to Alexander Murray of Broughton, parish of Whithorn, and soon after Greenlaw, parish of Crossmichael, to William Gordon, fourth son of Sir Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun, parish of Dalry, with a house not quite finished, only the roof and some rooms. He then set about repairing Kenmure Castle. It is stated that he declined to serve under Prince Charles in 1745. He had issue—

William, who succeeded.

John, born 1750, succeeded his brother.

Adam, served as a captain in the 83rd Regiment until the strength was reduced. Afterwards was Collector of Customs at Portpatrick. He married Harriet, daughter of Daniel Davis, and had issue, five sons and a daughter. Adam, the second son, and his sister Louisa (of whom hereafter), alone survived. His elder brother died unmarried.

Robert, served as a captain in the 73rd Foot (Lord Seaforth's).

James, died a lieutenant in 100th Regiment.

John Gordon, their father, having gone on a cruize for the benefit of his health, he was taken very ill, was landed at Liverpool, and died there almost immediately. Age 55. This was on the 16th June 1769. He was buried in Dalry Churchyard. William, his eldest son, succeeded him. He was a captain in the 1st Regiment, Royal Scots. On the 15th March 1771, he had sasine of the lands and barony.

He died in Minorca, unmarried, on the 7th February 1772, and was succeeded by his brother John.

John Gordon served in the Navy for two or three years, but, disliking the service, he got into the 17th Regiment after his brother's death. In 1776, he was a lieutenant, and then purchased a troop in the 14th Light Dragoons (now Hussars). He then launched out into great extravagance. Vanity is mentioned by the chronicler as the well-known characteristic of the family, and to which their ruin is to be attributed. We may here mention that Mary, Viscountess Kenmure, his father's mother, died on the 16th August 1776, aged about 90 years. She had done great things to redeem the family, and she lived long enough to see how all her care and good management were thrown away.

John Gordon next obtained a seat in Parliament, having carried the Stewartry by a majority of twenty votes, although strongly opposed by the Galloway family, which, as stated, redounded little to their credit. He was subsequently protested against, and vacated it two years after. His mother, Lady Frances, is stated to have been a handsome woman, a Roman Catholic, educated in a nunnery in France, retaining all the vivacity and inconstancy of that nation, being of a fickle temperament. Soon after her husband's death, it is stated that she went to Paris, and lived there to the neglect of her family duties. With no one to advise or control him, her son, through extravagance, got into serious difficulties. Her remittances were therefore discontinued, and she felt the want of means, which made her leave Paris for Kenmure. She then found the family affairs in a very bad state, and measures were agreed to by the trustees, to sell the estate. Fortunately her nephew, Lord Seaforth, died in the East Indies in 1782, when she became heir by entail to an estate in England worth £600 a-year. This she mortgaged for £14,000, and her son having sold his land in Dalry parish for £14,000 more, the debts were paid, and an estate worth about one thousand a year left, under a strict entail to heirs

male, by mutual consent. A jointure of £400 a-year was then secured to her, on which she returned to Paris about 1787. Her son John was also there, but separate. He married Anne, daughter of — Churchill. She died in 1815 without issue.

In 1799, the farms owned in this parish were Claughrum, Upper and Nether Garlog, Upper Laggan, Craigs and Nether Laggan, Knocknarling and Colside, Nether Aighie, Hilhead, Upper and Nether Burnfoot, Mains of Kenmore, Darshalloch, Bow, and Cloan. In 1824 the family titles were restored to John Gordon. He was a friend of Robert Burns, and entertained him at Kenmure. He died in 1840, aged ninety. He was succeeded by his nephew, Adam, only surviving son of his brother Adam, who died in 1806, by his wife Harriet, daughter of David Davies.

Adam Gordon was the eighth who held the title of Viscount Kenmure, &c. Owing to the attainder of 1716, three in line had it not. Adam Gordon entered the navy, and rose to the rank of lieutenant. He was a midshipman in the "Ajax," in Sir Richard Calder's action with the French fleet off Cape Finisterre in 1805, and at Trafalgar soon after. He was in the "Seahorse" at the capture of a Turkish frigate in 1808, &c., &c. Also served on the American lakes during the war with the United States in 1813.

He married, in 1843, Marianne, daughter of Captain Wildey, and died without issue in 1847, when the title became dormant. It was claimed by James Gordon, as descended from John Gordon of Greenlaw, a younger brother of William, Viscount Kenmure, beheaded in 1715. James Gordon had served as a private soldier in the army. He was in several of the engagements in the Peninsula. Which regiment he then belonged to we do not know, but his last corps was the Royal Sappers and Miners, now the Royal Engineers. He lost an eye on duty when in this corps, and was discharged at Woolwich on the 30th September 1820, with a pension of 9d. a day. He was a good soldier. On his return to Scotland he served at different

collieries. On the death of Adam, last Viscount Kenmure, in 1847, James Gordon came forward as the heir, money having been subscribed to support his claim, and in September 1848 he succeeded, after a tedious litigation. A new lawsuit was, however, threatened, and having no more funds, he was forced to let it drop. He then resumed his old employment. He died in October 1875, at a good old age, and left an only daughter, a widow. His residence was at Coatbridge. In contradiction to his claim, it has been asserted that it can be proved that he could not be the descendant of John Gordon of Greenlaw, as he left no male issue. In regard to the estate, there is no doubt that he could not have obtained it, as it is a forfeited estate repurchased, as we have shown.

Louisa, the sister of Adam, Viscount Kenmure, succeeded to the estates as heir of entail. In 1815 she married Charles Bellamy (deceased), Honourable East India Company's Service. By royal warrant in 1843, she was raised to the rank of a viscount's daughter, and assumed the name of Gordon, in addition to Bellamy, on the death of her brother. She has issue—

Louisa, her heir, who married, in 1837, the Rev. James Maitland, D.D., minister of the parish, late of Fairgirth, parish of Colvend, J.P. and D.L. for the Stewartry. He died 21st Sept. 1872. He had issue—
John Gordon, born 1838, married, in 1865, Jane, daughter of Tottenham Lee.

James Charles, born 1850.

Norvel Falconer, born 1851.

Louis Herbert, born 1854.

Louisa Bellamy, died 1852.

Frances Mary.

Eleanor Forbes.

Jane Agnes.

For Dr Maitland's children by his first marriage, see Fairgirth, parish of Colvend.

Harriet, married to William Copeland of Collieston, Dumfriesshire, and has issue—

Charles.

Elizabeth.

Louisa.

Harriet.

Martha, twice married—first, to Thomas Taylor ; secondly, to the Rev. E. Randall, without issue.

The armorial bearings of the family are—

Arms—Azure, three boars heads erased, two and one, or.

Crest—A demi-savage, wreathed about the temples and loins, with oak, proper.

Supporters—Two wild men wreathed around the temples and loins with oak, and each holding in the exterior hand a club erect, proper.

Motto—Dread God.

The castle of Kenmure is to the south of New Galloway, at the head of Loch Ken. It is supposed to have been built on the site of a fortalice of the Lords of Galloway—if so, probably Roland's. John Baliol is believed to have sometimes used it as a residence. It is on rising ground of a rocky character, and the scenery around is very beautiful. In the seventeenth century, as described by Symson, it had a wood of great overgrown oaks ; also other considerable woods were then flourishing on the west side of the loch. The grounds are still well-wooded, with an avenue of fine old lime trees, but it is not long ; the highway is too near the castle. The river Ken is on one side, which begins here to run as a deep loch for seven or eight miles. When the present castle was built is not known. The under storey is vaulted, and except the drawing-room, which about a century ago was built over some of these vaults (in old times believed to have been stables), there is no modern building about it. The walls are very thick. The south side is unroofed, and, from the style of architecture, was probably built about King Charles the Second's time ; but the vaulted portion must have been erected at a much earlier period. The building was originally a quadrangle, with a court-yard in the centre, containing stables, &c., as well as a residence, and must have been capacious. It is mentioned that it was thrice burned, the last occasion having been during the pursuit after Queen Mary in 1568. Robert Gordon, son of William,

Viscount Kenmure, beheaded in 1716, on coming of age, repaired the castle. The sketch below is as it now stands.



The name of the property seems to be from the Gaelic *ceann*, the head of; and *muir*, a sea, sometimes found applied to a loch.

The following farms now comprise the property:—Burnfoot, Viewfield, Laggan of Dee, Nether Garloch, and Clauchram; Mains of Kenmure, Knocknarling and Darsalloch, Burnside, Trochiehouse, &c.; Upper Aichie. There are several small holdings, such as Brough (Brugh?), Riskpark, &c.

Pont in his map spells Garloch as Garlar. All the others are nearly similar to the present spelling. Gar in Gaelic and Cymric is *nigh*, or near to; and therefore Gar-loch may be correct. Clauchram may be a corruption of the Gaelic word *clachran*, a landing-place, or stepping-stones in water, &c. Brough is probably the Gaelic *brugh*, a large house, a village, a hillock. Knocknarling possibly is the compound *cnoc-nar-linne*, or *cnoc-gar-lynn*, the hill near the loch or pool—the two first being Gaelic, and the suffix Cymric. Gar is also in the latter language with the same meaning. We have assumed that the *nar* may be a corruption of *gar*. Darsalloch may be from the Gaelic *daor* and *seileach*, the first being for earth, land, and the latter a willow, or willow copse. Or the last word may be for *schalloch*, the

old Scottish for abundant, plentiful; which latter Jamieson again gives from the Norse *skiol-a*. *Achie* and *Laggan* are no doubt corruptions of the Gaelic *achadh*, a field; and *lagan*, a dell or hollow. In *Risk* we have the name for wet and boggy land, sometimes producing a coarse grass called *reesk* or *reysk*; in Anglo-Saxon, *rise*.

The heir apparent to the lands is John Gordon-Maitland, son of the late Rev. James Maitland, minister of Kells parish, &c. (See *Fairgirth*, parish of *Colvend*.)

We may mention, under this heading, that Thomas Gordon, an eminent author, is stated to have been the son of — Gordon of *Garloch*. Of this we can find no trace, but it may not be the less true. The land of *Garloch* forms a portion of the *Kenmure* estate. It is no easy matter even to follow the prosperous families in Galloway with the clearness and closeness that is desirable. Thomas Gordon died on the 28th July 1750.

John Lowe, whose fine poem of "Mary's Dream," with other effusions, has handed down his name as a poet, was born at *Kenmure* in 1750. His father was gardener to John Gordon of *Kenmure*, second and surviving son of William, sixth viscount, who was beheaded in 1716. Lowe became tutor to the family of Alexander M'Ghie of *Airds*, and while so engaged, a mutual attachment sprang up with one of his daughters. They became engaged; he sailed to America to make his fortune, landed in Virginia, and failed. A year or two after his arrival, he forgot his first love for an American lady of attraction, was refused, but married her sister. Retribution was the result; his wife drove him to seek comfort in the treacherous bottle; his constitution became undermined, and in 1789, aged forty-eight, he died. He was buried at *Fredericksburgh*, Virginia.*

* Murray's Literary History.

AIRDS.

This property, at the period first found by us, belonged to the Crown, and Robert, second son of Alexander Gordon of Auchenreoch, parish of Urr (second son of William Gordon of Lochinvar, who died about 1450), was kindly tenant. Robert Gordon was succeeded as kindly tenant in 1517 by his younger brother Alexander, who had been made, on the 20th July 1500, kindly tenant to the Crown of the land of Drumbuie. The tack of Airds was renewed to Alexander in 1526. By charter under the Great Seal, dated in 1527, Alexander Gordon purchased Airds for 24^{lib} 5^{sh} and 4 pennies Scots feu duty; but having as a Church reformer attracted attention which gave displeasure to King James V., the lands again reverted to the Crown, and he held them only as tacksman or tenant. This appears in 1531 and 1537. Then on the 19th May 1548, Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar got a gift of all his goods for his going to and remaining in England without licence. Through Sir John's interest he was, however, continued as a kindly tenant, and obtained another nineteen years' tack, dated 10th July 1565. He and his son and heir ultimately became the owners by purchase. He also purchased, being first tacksman to the Church, the lands of Barmotie, Minidow, Over and Nether M'Cartneys, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham; Glengappock, parish of Crossmichael; Briddenoch, Carnavel and Kiltersan, parish of Carsphairn, from William Glendoning of Parton, all of which farms went to his children.

Alexander Gordon was therefore the first of Airds. He was born in 1479. It is stated that he was a man of great height and strength. He went in early life to England, and obtained while there a copy of Wickliffe's* New Testa-

* John Wickliffe, or, as sometimes spelled, Wycliffe, has been truly called "The Morning Star of the Reformation." He was the first English divine who dared the Pope and his authority, also opposing the superintendence of the bishops, &c. His name was taken from the parish of Wycliffe in Yorkshire, where he was born in 1324. He entered Oxford, and pursued the usual course of study there. His great achievement was

ment. He also got one of the reformers to return with him to Scotland, who educated his eldest son as a Protestant, unknown to the rest of his family. Afterwards they were all converted and then it was publicly owned. This was early in the sixteenth century, and thus were the principles of the Reformation circulated to a small extent in Galloway, years before the great overthrow took place. It is mentioned that secret meetings were held in the wood at Airds, so as to be able to read the New Testament undisturbed, which at the period we write of was a heinous crime. The law against the possession of the Holy Scriptures was very severe. To be found guilty of having a copy was equal to being a criminal of the darkest type, and punishment meted accordingly. Alexander Gordon of Airds, as might be supposed, became a very zealous upholder of the Reformation. It is related of him that when the Church of Rome obtained an Act for the better observance of saint and other days, prohibiting all labour, and enacting that beasts of burden, if employed, should be forfeited, Gordon in a very sagacious manner set the Act and Church at defiance. On a certain Christmas day he assembled some friends, and having yoked to his plough ten of his sons, with his youngest as driver, he held the stilts, and with this team turned over the soil, thus breaking the law, but without imperilling the forfeiture of his cattle.

Alexander Gordon married his cousin german, Margaret, daughter of John Sinclair of Earlston, by his wife Janet, daughter of George Gordon of Troquhain, parish of Balmaclellan (his uncle). On the 28th May 1542 they had a precept of charter of the land of Boreland from William M'Ghie of Balmaghie, confirmed on the 16th July following. They had issue, eleven sons and nine daughters. The names of those handed down are as below—

John, who succeeded.

the translation of the Holy Scriptures. He also wrote against the doctrine of transubstantiation, which he called "De Blasphemia." This was written in 1321. It was condemned at Oxford, but he went there boldly and made a declaration of his faith, which he was ready to seal with his blood. He died in 1384.

James of M'Cartney and Glengappock. He married, as stated, Janet, daughter of — Stewart of Shambelly,* parish of New Abbey.

William, in and afterwards of Kilsture, parish of Sorby.

George, in and of Culquha, parish of Tongland.

Robert of Bar.

David, in and of Bargalie, parish of Minnigaff.

Alexander Gordon of Airds, the Patriarch, died in 1580, at the great age of one hundred and one years. He was then surrounded by great-grandsons. He built at Airds a residence which comprised a tower and a square court with buildings, with a strong gate as the entrance to the tower. On the building were the initials A. G. and M. S., with the date 1518.

When in pursuit of Queen Mary in 1568, the Regent Moray burnt the residence, from some of her suite having obtained shelter there.

John Gordon succeeded his father. He was called the Good Man of Airds. Owing to the animosity existing between the Nithsdale and Lochinvar families, the former then being heritable stewards, the steward refused to serve John Gordon as heir to his father. This was carried to such a height that the Crown had to be appealed to, and another steward was appointed; but the Gordons having subscribed the National Covenant in 1588, caused some difficulty. The case was remitted to unbiassed parties, who had it amicably settled. John Gordon married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Gordon of Blacket, parish of Urr, and had issue—

John, who succeeded.

James, of whom nothing is known beyond mention of his daughter in her grandmother's confirmed Testament.

Roger of Whitepark, married Florence, daughter of Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie. No issue.

George of Kirkdale,† married Agnes, daughter of — M'Kie of Largs, parish of Minnigaff, and had issue.

* This must be a mistake, as the Browns were the owners of Shambellie at this time.

† We give this as it appears, but it is only one of the numerous assumptions in regard to lands in Galloway. The Gordons had some land in the neighbourhood, and wadsets over more, we think, but Kirkdale was then owned by the Hannays.

Elizabeth, who had a tocher of 1600 merks on the 16th land of Meikle Crouchies, belonging to Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie, which she disposed to her brother, John Gordon of Earlstoun.

Margaret, who married William M'Clellan of Barseobe, parish of Balmaclellan, the 17th August 1583.

John Gordon of Airs died in 1606, and was buried in Kells Churchyard. He was succeeded by his son—

John.

In his father's lifetime he married, in 1582, as will be found under Earlstoun, parish of Dalry, Margaret Sinclair (his cousin), daughter and co-heiress of John Sinclair of Earlstoun. They had issue, one child—

Margaret, who married John M'Knaught of Kilquhanity, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham. Secondly, Edward (James?) Maxwell of Bulmangan, parish of Berwick.

He married secondly, in 1585, Mary, second daughter to James Chalmers of Gadgirth, Ayrshire, by his wife Marion, daughter to John Fullarton of that ilk, and had issue—

Alexander, who succeeded.

William, of Whitepark, afterwards of Carleton, parish of Borgue, and had issue.

Robert, a merchant, was shipwrecked, and died about 1626, unmarried.

James, colonel in the army. Died at Hull, 1654.

David, of Gordonstoun, parish of Dalry, married and had issue.

Owing to the quarrel with the Maxwells, by commission dated 2d April 1593, James Chalmers of Gadgirth, and Andrew Lennox of Plunton were specially constituted as stewards to serve Margaret Gordon as heir to her mother, Margaret Sinclair. On the 18th February 1612, John Gordon of Airs was served heir to his brother Roger Gordon of Whitepark. He also became the owner, and was the first of Earlstoun. He was succeeded by his eldest son

Alexander.

Having succeeded to Earlstoun, which became the principal residence of the family, a continuation of the history of the Gordons will be found under Earlstoun, parish of Dalry.

There were various wadsets on Airs from an early period of the Gordon occupation. About 1662, John

M'Michan, styled of Airds, was fined £360 for his opposition to prelacy. Again, in November 1622, Gilbert Makquhan had sasine of Airds. The names, we think, are one and the same, but differently spelled. Under the same date, Thomas M'Clellan had sasine. The land is described as being five merk. In March 1669, John M'Clellan of Bank had sasine of the land of Airds, &c., followed in December by William M'Clellan, who is described as now of Airds. The Gordons, however, continued to be the real owners. In May 1677, Janet (or Jane) Hamiltoun, spouse to Alexander Gordon, fiar of Earlstoun, had sasine of the land of Over, Middle, and Nether Airds, with the salmon fishing on the water of Dee, with the mylne of the same, and ferry-boat belonging thereto. The land continued to be held by the Earlstoun family as shown under Earlstoun, parish of Dalry. With the sale of that estate Airds was also disposed of. The purchaser was Alexander M'Ghie of Airie, at a valuation of twenty-seven years' purchase. There was a wadset in favour of William Roryson of Ardoch on the 4th July 1746. We find, however, that Alexander M'Ghie of Airie, already mentioned, had sasine on the 23d October 1747 of Over, Middle, and Nether Airds, &c. It was to one of his daughters, named Mary, to whom John Lowe, the poet, wrote his fine poem "Mary's Dream." He was, at the time, tutor in the family, when a gentleman, named Alexander Miller, to whom she was engaged, was drowned at sea. At this time Lowe, and a sister of Miss Mary M'Ghie, were either drawing to, or were then engaged to each other. We have also mentioned Lowe under Kenmure, where more particulars will be found. From the M'Ghies the land passed to a family named Livingstone, no doubt by purchase. In 1799, Andrew Livingstone was of Airds. The land he owned in that year is described as the farms of Upper and Nether Airds, Bennan Hill, Ringour, Mossdale, Nook, Quarterland, Park, Bridge Croft, and Boat Croft. Some, indeed most, were of small value, according to the valuation roll. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John M'Culloch of Barholm, parish of Kirkmabreck, and

had issue, John and two daughters, so far as known. His son, John Livingston, succeeded, whom we find in possession in 1813 and 1828.

The next owner was Thomas Heughan, described as having been in business in London. He was the son of Alexander Heughan, styled merchant in Creetown. Thomas Heughan, born in Creetown, married Jean, daughter of Robert Milligan, Gloucester, and had issue—

Thomas, born in 1811.

He succeeded to Airds. In 1835 he married Lady Louisa Beauclerk, fourth daughter of William, eighth Duke of St Albans,* and by her, who died in 1843, had issue—

Janetta, married to Lord John Manners.

Wilhelmina Mary.

Louisa Justina, married to Sir Brydges Henniker, Bart.

He married secondly, in 1868, Louisa Senhouse, daughter of the late Foster Clarke.

In 1684, Symson mentions the house at Airds, and as will be found under Earlstoun, parish of Dalry, it continued to be used as a residence by the Gordons, after they had acquired Earlstoun.

Robertson, in his "Gaelic Topography," gives the proper meaning that Aird is a height, a lofty elevation. The property consists of the farms of Airds and Mossdale, Ringour, and Bennan. Ringour may be a corruption of Ringan, the common appellation for Ninian, or it may be from Rinn, or rean and gar, the near land or property. Bennan is a corruption of the Gaelic beinnean, a little hill.

BARSKEOCH.

This was one of the properties which became possessed by the Gordons. According to Robertson, Barskeoch is a corruption of the Gaelic barr-sgitheach, the point abounding

* The first Duke of St Albans was the illegitimate son of King Charles II., by his favourite mistress, Eleanor Gwyn, better known as Nell Gwyn, the orange girl.

with thorns, or it may be from *scach* in the same language with a similar meaning. Pont, in his map, spells it Barskyoch, and shows this place as having a residence with trees around.

Our information commences with the Auchenreoch family, parish of Urr, the first of whom was Alexander, second son of William Gordon of Lochinvar.

Barskeoch, &c., appears to have been obtained by him in 1505. We cannot follow out the particulars of the descent, as there is a want of clearness, but Alexander is believed to have been succeeded by his son John, and he again by his son John.

In 1557, John and his son George Gordon of Barskeoch are mentioned. Under date 27th October 1607, George, son of Alexander Gordon of Barskeoch, had retour of the lands of Knocksheen, Largmore, and Barskeoch.

There is a retour dated 13th — 1615, which we do not understand. It is as follows:—"Joanna Gordon, spousa James M'Millan filii legitimi Donald M'Millan of Brockloch, heir of his (or her) brother Alexander Gordon of the twenty s. t. Bluris Barskeoch."

The M'Millans referred to here were of Brockloch, parish of Carsphairn.

There was a charter dated 28th March 1622, confirming the lands of Stranfasket, Largmore, Knocksheen, Middle and Nether Barskeoch, and the fishing of Ken to George Gordon of Barskeoch, as heir to (Alexander) Gordon of Auchenreoch, his cousin. He married Margaret, daughter of — Maxwell, and had issue, John, who sold Auchenreoch, parish of Urr.

On the 24th February 1631, John, son of Alexander Gordon of Over Barskeoch and Drumbaie, is mentioned; and on the 8th August 1633, John, son of George Gordon of Barskeoch, had retour of Largemoir, Knockscheine, Middle and Nether Barskeoch, and Strangassel. There is confusion here, no doubt arising from a division of the lands. In September 1633, there was a contract betwixt Alexander and Johnne Gordounis on the one part, and

David Gordoun on the other part, anent the reversion of Barskeithe; and at the same time John Gordoun had sasine of the land of Largmoir, etc. George Gordon had another son, James, who, on the 29th January 1650, had retour of Strangasseyle, Midmark, How, Carsemark *alias* Corse William. He disposed of the same to Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun. The Barskeoch family had got into difficulties. A daughter appears to have married James Douglas in Stranfasket, as we find him and Alasone Gordoune, spouses, had sasine of Barskeoch on the 15th January 1672. The Gordons disappear as owners about this time. On the 16th April 1646, John, son of John Chalmers of Gaitgirth, had sasine of Nether Barskeoch; and on the 20th April 1664, he was followed by James Chalmers of Watersyde. Also on the same date, by George Barbour, who is styled of Barskeoch. These were evidently wadsets, and the property seems to have been sold to the Newalls. On the 12th October 1664, Adam Newall of Middle Barskeoch, had sasine of the land of Drunbuy. In January and June 1666, Alexander Crane and John Welsh had sasine of Barskeoch, but these were only wadsets, as in July following Adam Newall of Barskeoch had again sasine. He had issue by his wife Elizabeth Chalmers, no doubt a daughter of one of the Chalmers already mentioned. She had sasine on the 30th September 1673, and on 25th October 1677 Adam Newall of Barskeoch had sasine in liferent, and John, his eldest lawful son, in fie, of the land of Over and Middle Barskeoch. In 1682, Gilbert Barber was the owner of Upper Barskeoch. He was succeeded by Robert Barber, who had sasine, on the 13th July 1686, of the twenty shilling land of Barskeoch. The next notice which we have of Barskeoch is, that Adam Newall in Barskeoch, and his children, had sasine, on the 10th December 1707, of the forty shilling land of Barskeoch. Whom he married is not known to us, but he had issue, so far as we can learn—

John.

William.

David.

John succeeded his father, but the date we have not got. He was followed by his brother William, who had sasine, on the 13th May 1746, of Middle and Over Barskeoch. This is according to the family account given to us, but we find William Newall was of Barskeoch, on the 1st June 1728, when David, his brother-german, had sasine of Upper, Nether, and Middle Knockreochs. William married Jean, daughter of Sir Alexander Cuningham of Corsehill, and had issue—

John.

Robert.

Charles.

William.

James, who married Agnes, daughter of John M'Culloch, and had issue—

Thomas Cuthbert and three daughters.*

Also two daughters, whose names we have not obtained.

Difficulties appear to have been experienced at this time, and we find that William Hay, Clerk to the Signet, had sasine, on the 27th May 1760, of the land of Nether Barskeoch, alias Westside. On the 15th September following, there was a ratification, renunciation, and settlement by William Newall of Barskeoch, in favour of his eldest son John, of the land of Barskeoch. He married Agnes, daughter of Alexander Blair of Dunrod, parish of Borgue, and is stated to have had issue—

Five sons.

Their names we have not got. He married, secondly, a daughter of W. Rorison of Ardoch, with issue, two sons and several daughters. All the sons are stated to have died without issue. The last was Colonel Newall-Maxwell of Goldielea, parish of Troqueer. He assumed the name of Maxwell from his wife.

From the Newalls, the lands were purchased by William Forbes of Callendar, Linlithgowshire, who had sasine on the

* Thomas Cuthbert Newall married Janet, eldest daughter of William Brackenridge, Dowhill, Ayrshire. His eldest son, James, represented the family. See Goldielea, parish of Troqueer.

13th June 1787. His grandson is the present owner of this and other lands adjoining. An account of the family will be found under Earlstoun, parish of Dalry.

Symson (1684) mentions Barskeoch house as being considerable. It is believed to have disappeared about the beginning of this century. It stood beside the present farm house.

GARVERIES, ETC.

To trace the ancient history of the farms we are now dealing with, cannot be done, and is hardly necessary, as the Glenkens belonged to the Lords of Galloway, after their advent in 1139, and those who succeeded them.

The Gordons became the owners, we think, so far as can be traced, in the sixteenth century. Roger, youngest son of Alexander Gordon of Auchentreoch, parish of Urr, obtained Garvarie and Trostrie. He married Marion Gordon, but we are not told who she was. They had issue, so far as known—

James, who succeeded.

Under date 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John, had retour of Garveries and Glenrie. He was followed on the 1st May 1645, by his nephew, Robert Gordon. This must have related to the superiority.

James Gordon succeeded, and he again was followed by his son—

Alexander.

The latter had sasine, on the 20th April 1664, of the land of Knockshinney. The next in succession, as owner of Garveries, was

John.

We do not find him mentioned in the Earlstoun MS. He was a zealous Covenanter, fought at Pentland on the 28th November 1666, and died of his wounds. Roger Gordon is stated to have been the son of, and to have succeeded, Alexander. Probably he was a younger brother of John.

We find that John Gordon had retour of Over, Middle, and Nether Garveries on the 8th June 1669. We do not trace his relationship to those who preceded. His tenure was short, as on the 6th February 1672, he was succeeded by his brother—

Robert.

The succession is not clear in regard to the Christian name, as in the Valuation Roll of 1642-82, Roger Gordon is mentioned as the owner of the farms of Garveries, etc., Dukiestonpark, Clenrie, and Largimore. The wife of the laird, styled Lady LARGERIE, had Lochspraig; George Gordon owned Knocksheen and Cavan; James Gordon, Strangassell; John Newall, Over Barskeoch, Hanaston, and Forchill of Burnhead; Gilbert Barber, Barskeoch and Drumbuie; and Andrew Chalmers, the farm of Waterside.

It is stated that, in June 1680, the life and property of (Robert) Gordon of Garverie, were forfeited for not conforming to Prelacy. This is so far confirmed, as in May 1682, Lord Livingstone had sasine of the lands of Garneavries and Watersyde. Then, in January 1693, Alexander Shaw of Nether Grimmett, had sasine of the lands of Lagirrie (Garverie), Lochspraig, etc., who was again followed on the 10th May 1699, by Gavin Hamilton, one of the under Lords of Session, and had sasine of the lands of Gairrie, etc.

We may here state that, in July 1666, Sara Ferguson, sister to Robert Ferguson of Craigdarroch, had sasine of the lands of Hamastoune and Drumbuy; and in May 1668, John Grierson of Castlemaddie had sasine of the land of Lochsprag, &c. Following this, in November of the same year, Isobell Dunbar, spouse to Alexander M'Kie of Cloncaid (parish of Minnigaff) had sasine of an annual rent of 120 lbs., furth of the lands of Lochspraig and Markdow. Again, in November 1670, Adam Wright in Carsgantoun, Marie Rig his spouse, and John Wright their son, had sasine of the merk land of Clenrie.

On the 11th December 1671, we find James Chalmers styled of Waterside. His spouse was Elizabeth Gordon.

About 1662, he was fined £600 for his adherence to Presbyterianism. After this we again find the Gordons in possession. On the 11th May 1704, Robert Gordon of Garvery, and John Gordon his son (a collector of excise), had sasine in fee of the land of Garvery, &c. On the 10th June 1726, Robert Gordon of Garrarie had again sasine. The Christian name of his wife was Anne, but no further information is given. The next are William Gordon, merchant in Glasgow, and John Gordon, chirurgion there, had sasine, on the 10th August 1726, of the lands of Garvery, &c. What the relation was with those previously mentioned, does not appear. After this we have no trace of the Gordons as owners of Garverie. On the 9th June 1729, John Shaw of Daltoun had sasine of the land of Lochspraich, &c.; and on the 18th September 1731, William Sloan in Nether Forest, in the parish of Kells, and William, his second son, had sasine of the land of Burnhead. On the 26th March 1740, John M'Clenerock of Stranfasket had sasine of the land of Knocksheen. On the 9th December 1747, James Wright of Portmark had sasine of the land of Burnhead; and on the 13th November 1750, William Gordon, W.S., of Drumrash, had sasine of the land of Knocksheen. The last notice which we will give is that, on the 30th June 1789, Quintin M'Adam had sasine of the land of Waterside.

The following farms now comprise the property in this parish, purchased from different proprietors about the close of last century by William Forbes, first of Callendar, &c., Linlithgowshire, for an account of whose family see Earlstoun, parish of Dalry. They are Garveries, Backhill of Burnhead, Carsphad and Greenloop, Lochspraig and Knocksheen, Dukieston Park, and Ringreoch; Glenrie and Drumbruie, Largmore, Over Barskeoch, Strangassell, Barskeoch, Hannaston, Waterside and Caven, Drumbruie, and Forehill of Burnhead. His grandson, William Forbes of Callendar, is the present owner.

The derivations of some of the names may be given. Garveries is probably from the word gar, which in both

Gaelic and Cymric means nigh, near, &c.; and we are inclined to think that the suffix veries is a corruption of the Gaelic word aros, an abode, a residence, &c. Pont in his map spells Carsphad as Karsfod, and we think the name is from Kars Castle, parish of Carsphairn, not far distant. Fod in Gaelic means beneath, below, &c., and may have been applied in this case, as it is further down the river. Or it may be a corruption of Carsfad, the long carse or meadow. Clenrie is spelled Cloynary by Pont, the derivation of which will be found under Salquhrie, parish of Kirkcolm. Dukieston is given by Pont as Duknouston, and may be from the Gaelic duc for a hillock, neas for a weasel, and the Norse tun for resort. The hillock the resort of weasels. Drumbuie or Drumbuy is Gaelic and Norse, and will be found in other parishes. It refers to a Norse settlement at the hill or ridge. Hannastoun is the dwelling of Hannah or Hannay. Barskeoch, and Strongassell, spelled Strongassils by Pont, are dealt with in separate accounts. Ringreoch may be a corruption of the Gaelic rinn-giorrach, the short dry heather land. Knocksheen is probably Cnoc-sheelin, the prefix Gaelic, and the suffix from the Norse skjoli, meaning the shepherd's hut at the knock or hill. Caven, spelled Kaen by Pont, is a Galloway surname. Forehill, we think, in the prefix is from the Gaelic foir, an edge, a brink, thus giving the brink of the hill.

GLENLEE.

We have very little information of the early owners of this property. Symson, in 1684, mentions the house at Glenly as one of those considerable in the district, and yet little can be learned. According to Robertson, the name Glenlee is derived from gleann-liath, the grey valley. It may, however, be a corruption of gleann and leid, the first being the Gaelic for glen, and the latter the Norse for a way, a road. As several times mentioned already, a Norse word with a

Gaelic prefix is common. There was an ancient highway to Ayrshire near to Glenlee, with a ford at Dalry. Or again, the suffix may be from the Anglo-Saxon word *loes*, for pasture.

The first learned by us is that John, son of George Schaw, had sasine of the land of Craigenby on the 3d June 1606. We next find that Roger, heir avi of William Gordon of Holm, had retour of the land of Fyntalloch (Fintloch) on the 28th October 1617. There appears to be very little doubt that the land had formed a part of the possessions obtained by the Gordons. We do not, however, come on the name of Glenlee until about the middle of the seventeenth century, although given by Pont in his map. From the Gordons the land of Fyntailltallache (Fintloch) passed to James, heir (avi) of James Chalmers of Gaitgirth, Ayrshire, who had retour on the 2d March 1620. In January 1637, he and his spouse, Isobell Blair, had sasine of Fantillache, &c. The next notice is in regard to the farm of Craigenbae, of which John, brother and heir of Gilbert Grierson of Castlemaddie (parish of Carsphairn) had retour on the 16th May 1643. Again, on the 16th April 1646, John, son of James Chalmers of Gaitgirth, had retour of the twenty-six and a-half merk land of Fyntilloch. The first mention of Glenlee is that Alexander Cairnes, notar at the Milne of Glenlie, and Alexander Cairnes his son, had sasine of the land and milne of Glenlie in August 1646. In August 1667, John Inglistoun, Clerk of Kirkcudbright, had sasine of the land of Glenley. Following which, in June 1669, Andrew M'Millan of Monigaff, and Andrew his Oy (nephew), had sasine of the land of Craigshinnie. On the 15th March 1679, William, eldest son of John M'Clamerock of Craigenvey (Craigenbae) had sasine of Nether Craigenbae. In the valuation roll of 1642-82, we find John Chalmers of Gaitgirth (Gadgirth), Ayrshire, the owner of the farms of Glenlee, Airie, Barnton, Craigshinney, Forrest, Darnaw, Bush, and Clatteringshaws. At the same period John M'Clamerock was still in possession of Craigenbae. This farm appears to have been owned separately for

a considerable period subsequent to the latter date. On the 9th June 1729, Alexander Shaw of Nether Grimmet, and John Shaw of Daltoun, had sasine of the land of Craigenbae, &c. ; and on the 26th September 1774, Barbara Milligan, his wife, had sasine of an annuity in liferent of three hundred merks furth of the land of Over Craigenbae. On the 14th June 1716, David Wilson, Glenlee Mill, had sasine of Airie, &c. ; and on the 22d March 1723, his eldest son, Robert Wilson, succeeded him, and had sasine. To this time it would appear, from the foregoing, that the property was not originally composed of the farms in the possession of the next owners, named Miller. Of this family we know nothing of their origin or position, prior to owning Glenlee. The name is not to be found. According to the family account, the first was Matthew Miller, but who he was is not given. He is styled of Glenlee, and it is mentioned married Agnes, daughter of the Rev. William Guthrie, minister of Fenwick, Ayrshire, and had issue—

John.

William.

According to our extracts, the first was the above-mentioned John, who had sasine of the lands and barony of Glenlee on the 8th July 1702. When his father obtained Glenlee we have not obtained. We find, however, that he had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Meiklewood and Monehill, parish of Stair, Ayrshire, on the 1st January 1701. His son John, already mentioned, succeeded him, and had sasine of the six lib. land of Barskimming, parish of Stair, on the 15th June 1708. Also nearest heir to the deceased Matthew Miller of Glenlee, his father, of the equal half of an annual rent of 600 merks, 10th August 1711. There appears to have been a wadset about this time, as on the 6th April 1716 James Nasmith of Earlhaugh, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine ; and also, on the 14th June following, David Wilson of Glenlee Mill.

John Miller of Glenlee married Grizel, daughter of Sir Hew Cathcart (first baronet) of Cairilltoun, now Carleton,

parish of Colmonell, Ayrshire. Leaving no issue, he was succeeded by his brother

William, writer to the signet.

He married Janet Hamilton, but who she was is not mentioned. On the 10th December 1750 William Miller of Glenlee and Janet Hamilton, his spouse, had sasine of the barony of Glenlee. They had issue—

John.

Thomas, born 1717.

Patrick, who married, and had issue—

Grizel, married to George Chalmers.

Martha, married to John Davidson.

The eldest son, John, died unmarried, and his brother Thomas succeeded to the property. He was admitted to the bar in 1742; Solicitor-General in March 1759; and Lord Advocate in April 1760. He was afterwards raised to the bench as a Lord of Session, being appointed Lord Justice Clerk. On the 12th May 1781 Thomas Millar of Barskimming, Lord Justice Clerk, had sasine of the land of Glenlee, Fintilloch, and others. In January 1788 he was appointed Lord President, and on the 19th February following created a baronet. He was twice married, first to Margaret, eldest daughter of John Murdoch, Provost of Glasgow, and had issue—

William, who succeeded.

Jessie, who married John Dunlop.

He married, secondly, Anne, daughter of John Lockhart of Castle Hill, but had no other issue. He died in 1789, and was succeeded by his son William, born in 1755. He was also called to the bar, and became eventually a Lord of Session by the title of Lord Glenlee. He married in 1778 his cousin Grizel, daughter of George Chalmers, and had issue—

Thomas, who married, in 1814, Edwina, daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon Penrose Cuming, Bart., and died in 1827, leaving by her (who died in 1857)—

William, third baronet.

Alexander Penrose, late captain 92d Highlanders, married Julia-

Monica, daughter of the late S. Shiel, Ballyshannon, and has issue, three daughters.

George Cuming, major 54th Regiment, married, in 1850, Lucy, daughter of John Masterman, Castletoun, County Wexford.

Thomas, captain Royal Navy, married Anne Julia, daughter of Dr Miller, Exeter.

Matthew.

William, lieutenant-colonel 1st Foot Guards. Mortally wounded at Quatre Bras, 14th June 1815, and died next day.

John of Stewartfield, writer to the signet, died in 1863. Whom he married is not given, but he left issue.

George, deceased.

Matthew, captain 51st Regiment, deceased.

James, advocate, died in 1840.

Grizel, married to William MacDonal, advocate, who died in 1841.

Margaret Lockhart, died in 1864.

Martha, married, in 1819, Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., and had issue. She died in 1870.

In 1799 the farms owned were Glenlee, Fintilloch or Fintloch, Miln and Land, Liggat, Barntoun, Craigshinny, Gate, Clatteringshaws, Bush, Upper and Nether Forest, Darnaw, Park, Arie, Two Craigenbays, and Craigend.

Sir William resigned his seat on the bench as a Lord of Session in 1840, and died in 1846. He was succeeded by his grandson William, born in 1815, as third baronet. He served as a subaltern in the 12th Lancers. He married, in 1839, Emily, second daughter of General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B., and had issue—

Thomas Macdonald, born in 1846.

William Stewart, born in 1853.

Edwina Constance.

Emily Alice.

Florence Lockhart, died 1853.

He died in 1861, and was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas as fourth baronet. He married, in 1865, Isabella Freeman Seton, daughter of William Anderson of Calcutta, and had issue—

William Frederick, accidentally burnt to death in 1868.

William Frederick, born in 1868.

Francis Macdonald, born in 1871.

Emily Agnes.

Constance Frances.

Sir T. M'D. Miller died at Folkestone on the 4th September 1875, and is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, William Frederick.

Arms—Argent, a cross-moline, azure, in chief, a lozengé, between two mullets, of the last; in base a bar, wavy, vert.

Crest—A human hand, coupéd at the wrist, the two first fingers pointing upwards—proper.

Motto—Manent optima, Cæla.

Supporters—A roebuck on each side—proper.

Sir William, the father of Sir Thomas Miller, sold Glenlee to George Johnstone-Maxwell* about twenty years ago, retaining Barskimming in Ayrshire.

George Johnstone-Maxwell married Margaret, daughter of Samuel Clark, Dumfries, and had issue—

Wellwood, born in 1829.

Wellwood Johnstone-Maxwell was called to the English bar in 1854. He succeeded his father in 1858. He married, in 1856, Elizabeth, daughter of Mark Dewsnap, and had, with other issue,—

George, born in 1856.

Wellwood, born in 1863.

Elizabeth, second daughter, died in 1872.

We have not obtained all their names. Wellwood Johnstone-Maxwell died in 1866, and was succeeded by his son George.

The farms now are Glenlee Mains, Shiel and Airrie. Craigshinney and Craigenbay, Clatteringshaws, Fintloch, Forrest, Darnaw, and Bush, &c. Glenlee, which is shown by Pont as a residence with trees, we have dealt with at the commencement of this account. Shiel, a shepherd's hut, &c., is from the Norse skjoli, a hut, &c. Airrie is a corruption of the Gaelic airidh, for hill pasture, &c. Craigshinney,

* Merchant in Liverpool, seventh son of Wellwood Johnstone, surgeon, Calcutta, who assumed the name of Maxwell on succeeding to Barncleuch, parish of Irongray.

spelled Kraigfindy by Pont, may be from craig-sinach, the first being Gaelic and the latter Cymric, meaning a ridge, a landmark. Craigenbay, spelled Kraginbae by Pont, is from the Gaelic cragan, a little rock, and the Norse bö or by, referring to a Scandinavian settlement at the rock. We have mentioned, at other places, that the termination to the names of places of by and bo is considered by Worsaae and other Norse scholars as a certain indication of Scandinavian occupation. Clatteringshaws is spelled Clattranshaws by Pont. As Jamieson mentions that Clattermalloch in Wigtonshire means the meadow trefoil, and shaw being flat land at the bottom of hilly land, probably we have in this the meaning of Clattranshaws. The trefoil is the small three-leaved plant called in Ireland the shamrock, from the Irish seamrog, in Gaelic seamrag. Fintloch is spelled Fintilloch by Pont. This is a name that cannot be traced with as much distinctness as desired, but we are inclined to believe that it has to do with the Norsemen. In Gaelic there is gintealach, for Gentile or Pagan, which applied to the sea rovers at one period, when they first made their descents on the British Isles. Further particulars will be found under Fintalloch, parish of Penninghame. Darnaw is probably from the Cymric dar, an oak, or derw, oak trees, &c., and naw, from the Gaelic ath, for a ford,—the oak wood at the ford. Bush is spelled Buss by Pont, and shown on the map with trees, beside the loch of Forest. Over and Nether Forests now belong to Glenlee.

The scenery around the house at Glenlee is fine. Not far from it is a rocky and wooded glen, a most romantic spot, containing two waterfalls. There is a good deal of natural copsewood, interspersed with very fine oak trees.

BALLINGEAR.

The first notice found of this property is in 1571, when it belonged to Finlay Campbell of Crocewald, who was suc-

ceeded by his daughter, Mariota, in the land of Ballingear (also Cathbully, Garlarg, &c.) We next find on the 5th November 1604, Robert, son of Robert Gordon of Glen as owner. He was succeeded by his son John, who was in possession on the 20th March 1628. He again was succeeded, on the 17th March 1635, by the son of John, Viscount Kenmure; and, on the 20th September 1698, John, son of Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, was in possession. It is to be observed, however, that in October 1639, Andro Chalmer granted sasine to James Chalmer of the land of Over Beoch, and Over and Nether Garrochis, &c. In 1682, these farms were then owned by John Chalmers of Gadgirth, Ayrshire. The land next appears to have passed to the Cairns, as we find on the 10th July 1730, that Alexander Cairns, and Isobel Stewart his spouse, had sasine of the thirty shilling land of Upper and Nether Garroch and Dumrooch. They had issue, James, who succeeded. He appears to have died without issue, and his heirs disposed of the land by judicial sale in 1752, when they were purchased by William Grier or Grierson, in Milnmark, parish of Dalry, afterwards of the same, having bought the farm. He claimed to be of the house of Lag, and therefore an account of the family may not be uninteresting. Grierson is understood to be synonymous with Macgregor. It is to be found spelled Grier or Greer. Those of Lag, parish of Dunscore, Dumfries-shire, are stated to be descended from Gilbert, second son of Malcolm Macgregor, chief of the name, who died in 1374. It is further stated that Gilbert received a charter, before A.D. 1400, from George de Dunbar, Earl of March, of the Netherholm of Dalgarnock, to him and his heirs male, to be called by the surname of Grierson. The land of Lag from which the family take their title, was conveyed by Henry Sinclair, second Earl of Orkney, by charter dated 6th Dec. 1408. The family, it will be seen, only settled in the south of Scotland in the 15th century. Gilbert, above-mentioned, is understood to have been armour-bearer to Archibald, Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway. This may account for their

success in obtaining lands in Dumfries-shire and the Stewartry. Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, created a baronet in 1685, is too well known in Galloway to require any description here. The active part he took against the Covenanters, has caused his name to be detested. Such is a brief outline of the Griersons of Lag. We do not, however, trace the descent of William Grierson in Milnmark. Whom he married we do not learn, but he had issue,

Thomas.

Alexander.

William.

Thomas had the land of Garroch conveyed to him by disposition, dated 27th May 1726, and at the same time, the lands of Braidenough, &c., in the parish of Carsphairn, were conveyed to his two brothers. Thomas Grierson married the daughter of the Rev. Peter Yorstoun, minister of Kells, and sister to John Yorstoun, minister at Torthorwald. He had issue,

William.

Thomas succeeded his father, as already mentioned, in the land of Garroch, &c., and ultimately his brothers Alexander and William, in the land of Braidenough, &c. When Thomas died, we do not learn, but he was succeeded by his son William, who assumed the name of Yorstoun on succeeding to the bulk of the property of his uncle, the Rev. John Yorstoun.

In 1799, the lands in this parish were the two Garrochs, and Dunveogh or Dunbeoch.

Robertson derives Ballingear from the Gaelic baile-gear, "the short town;" but we find bælingar in the Norse. In that language mar-bœli is the local name of a farm near the sea, and mar-bœlingar means the men from the sea. We have thus in Ballingear a farm or settlement of these rovers. Kells and Dalry parishes seem, from the various names therein, to have been largely occupied by them. Garroch, we think, as used here, is a corruption of the Gaelic word corrach, a marsh; it is also applied for steep or precipitous. Robertson derives it from garbh-ach, the rough field. Dun-

beach is found with the *b* transposed into a *v*, which is often met with. In dun-beoch we may have the hill abounding with roe-deer from dun-bocach, or the bee or wasp hill from dun-beach. See also Beoch, page 16.

William Grierson built the new residence of Ballingear on the Garroch land. He originated the Glenkens Society, to which he left an annuity of £25.

He married Emma, daughter of Thomas Preston Parker, Lancashire, and died, without issue, in 1851. His widow, who survives, is the present proprietress. The presumptive heir is — Carthen, who will have to assume the name of Yorstoun; although not so stated to us, we suppose with Grierson in addition.

KNOCKNALLING.

The early proprietors of this small property we have not traced. On the 17th April 1610, we find George served heir of his brother Roger Gordon of Knokreoch. This is now a portion of the property. According to the account of the family now in possession, it is stated that, from Thomas Kennedy, infeft in 1476, the male succession to the present time has been uninterrupted. There is difficulty in following this if the account of the Kennedies of Ardmillan, parish of Girvan, given in Paterson's History of Ayrshire, is correct, as we find on the 10th September 1640, that Hugh, son of Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillan, had retour of Ardmillan, Knokreoch, and Knoknaldein. The said Hugh, it is mentioned, had a son, Thomas, who evidently died without issue, as it is further stated in the account referred to, that his eldest sister, who married James Crawford of Baidland, before 1658, was heiress of Ardmillan, and her husband was styled of Ardmillan at the above date; their son, William Crawford, ultimately succeeding, and whose descendants are still proprietors.* Hew Kennedy had

* Now for sale.

another daughter, it is mentioned, who married Sir Alexander Kennedy of Culzean. With these two daughters, therefore, the Kennedies of Ardmillan ended. Their father, however, had principal sasine on the 15th July 1671, and on the same date David Kennedy of Knocknalling, had also sasine of Knocknalling and Knockreoch, with Anne his spouse.

It is clear that the Kennedies of Ardmillan were the owners to a certain date, and the direct male line failed. In the valuation roll of 1642-82 for the Stewartry, we find the "laird of Ardmillan" mentioned as the proprietor. Whom David Kennedy married we do not trace. He evidently had lawful issue, as, on the 7th November 1691, William Kennedy, younger of Knocknalling, had, with Margaret Carruthers his spouse, principal sasine of the land of Knockreoch. Also, Hugh Kennedy of Afflestone had sasine of the same land. Who he was we do not learn. There seems to have been a wadset about this time, as on the 17th February 1704, John M'Millan, elder of Brockloch, and Mary Henderson, his spouse, had sasine of the ten merk land of Knockreoch and Knocknalling.

William Kennedy of Knocknalling, who married Margaret Carruthers, had issue, so far as known—

William, who succeeded.

We find the property about this time sometimes called Knockreoch, and at other times Knocknalling. The two farms then comprised, and still continue to form the property. The first named is the largest, but on the other the present residence is built.

When William Kennedy succeeded his father we do not trace. He married Margaret Crawford, and on the 5th February 1709, as his spouse, she had sasine in liferent, three hundred merks furth of Knockreoch and Knocknalling. They had issue, so far as traced—

William, who succeeded.

On the 11th December 1714, William Kennedy, younger of Knockreoch, had sasine of the ten merk land of Knockreoch

and Knocknalling, upon a disposition by the deceased William Kennedy, elder of Knockreoch, with consent also of the deceased Margaret Crawford his spouse. William Kennedy, who succeeded, married Margaret Blair, and under the same date, viz., 11th December 1714, David Kennedy, merchant in New Galloway, had sasine of the five merk land of Knocknelling, &c., upon a disposition by William Kennedy of Knocknelling, with consent of Margaret Blair, his spouse.

David Kennedy purchased Knocknalling on the 10th November 1740. It is stated that in the disposition William Kennedy calls him cousin, but how this arose is not known. In Galloway such claims have a very wide range.

We are not informed whom David Kennedy married. The present proprietors date from his accession. What became of William and his issue, if any, we know not, but the direct line seems to have ended with him. According to the account of the present family, Robert, son of David Kennedy of Knocknalling succeeded. In 1799, the farm of Knockreoch belonged to the Reverend Dr David Lamont of Erncrogs, and Knocknalling with Craigmichael to David Kennedy. The latter married, it is stated, in 1763, Margaret Alexander. Whose daughter she was is not mentioned. They had issue—

David, who succeeded.

John.

Alexander.

Robert.

James.

Elizabeth and Barbara.

David, the eldest son, succeeded. He married Mary, daughter of James M'Millan of Corlae and Dalshanger, but, dying without issue in 1836, was succeeded by his brother John. John Kennedy, born in 1769, married Mary, daughter of ——— Stuart, Manchester, and left issue—

John, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, married Eliza, daughter of George Murray, Manchester.

Margaret, married to Henry M'Connell.

Elizabeth, married to John Greg.

Mary, deceased, married to Samuel Robinson.

Marianne.

Rachel, married to Edward Chadwick, London.

Anne, married to Albert Escher, Zurich.

Arms—Argent, a chevron, gules, between three crosses crosslet fitchée, sable, all within a double tressure, flory-counterflory; of the second, two crescents in flank, and one base, for difference.

Crest—A dolphin, naiant, or.

Motto—A vise la fin.

A good residence was built at Knocknalling, about thirty years ago.

The farms owned are Knocknalling and Knockreoch. The first may be from the Gaelic *cnoc-nall-in*, the hill on this side of country. The latter is from the Gaelic *cnoc-riabhach*, meaning the brindled or greyish knoll.

STRANFASKET.

This farm, as far back as we can trace, belonged to the Gordons. On the 27th October 1607, George, son of Alexander Gordon of Barskeoch, had retour, who was followed on the 8th August 1633 by his son John (George?). The next notice is that Roger Gordoune of Troquhan, had principal sasine on the 22d June 1676, of the twenty shilling land of Stranfascat, and lands of Lagbae. In 1682, John Gordon is mentioned as the owner. From him it passed to Andrew M'Clameroch, who had principal sasine on the 22d December 1687, along with Margaret Gordon, his spouse. They had issue, so far as we can trace—

John, who succeeded.

When his father died, we do not learn. On the 26th March 1740, he had sasine of the land of Knocksheen.

John married Janet, daughter of Robert M'Millan of Holm, parish of Carsphairn. He had issue—

William, and others.

On the 13th September 1751, the following younger children had sasine of the lands of Stranfascat and Largbey for the security of nine thousand merks, viz.—

Andrew.

John.

Jean.

Janet.

Abigail.

Ann.

Sarah.

On the 15th March 1679, William M'Clamroch, eldest son to John M'Clamroch of Craigenvey, had sasine of the lands of Nether Craigenvey. The supposition therefore is that John of Craigenvey was the same who succeeded to Stranfasket. If so, William M'Clameroch married Barbara Miligan, which we learn from sasine dated 26th September 1774, in connection with the land of Over Craigenbay. Stranfasket next passed to the Newalls. The first was James, youngest son of William Newall of Barskeoch, who purchased the farm. The latter had succeeded to Barskeoch about the middle of the previous century. He married Agnes, daughter of John M'Culloch, but who he was we do not learn. They had issue—

Thomas Outhbert.

Thomas succeeded. He married Janet, daughter of William Brackenridge, and had issue, so far as we can gather—

James, who purchased Goldielea, parish of Troqueer.

John, who died in Mexico in July 1870.

The Newalls sold the land to George Hoggan of Water-side, Dumfriesshire, who left the farm to his second son, Major-General John Hoggan, East India Company's Service. We find him as owner in 1819. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Charles Adam Hoggan.

He is a clergyman in the Church of England of Ottery St Mary's, Exeter.

Stranfasket may be a corruption of strone, from the Gaelic sron, a hill, a promontory, &c., and fasach, a forest or fastness, a solitude, &c. Pont, in his map, spells it Stronfaskan. Stranfasket was sold for £10,700 in 1877, to James M^rTurk, in Ullioch, parish of Balmaghie.

LARGMORE.

This farm also belonged to a branch of the Kenmure family. As already shown under Barskeoch, it was owned, in 1607, by George, son of Alexander Gordon of Barskeoch, who was succeeded by his son John Gordon on the 8th August 1633. We next find, on the 18th September 1661, that Roger Gordoun, son of John, had sasine of Largmoir. Whom he married we know not, but he had issue—

John,

who, on the 8th June 1669 had sasine of Over, Middle and Nether Garveries. On the 6th February 1672 Robert, heir of his brother John, succeeded to Garveries. He again was succeeded by John Gordon, who may have been son of the above-mentioned. In the valuation roll of 1642-82 Roger Gordon is styled of Largmore. John Gordon, however, was of Largmore, and in November 1690 had sasine of the six merk land of Largmore, two and a half merk land of Burnhead, and twenty shilling land of Clenrie, &c. He was succeeded by John Gordon, who was served heir to Largmore on the 16th August 1695, and on the 16th December following had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Clenrie and pertinents. He had issue, so far as known,—

William.

He was the eldest and is styled ensign, but his regiment is not given. On the 2d August 1726 Ensign William Gordon, eldest lawful son to John Gordon of Largmore, had sasine of the six merk land of Rutrow (Rattra) and three merk land

of Robertoun, &c., and also of Carleton, &c., parish of Borgue, on the 15th July 1745. He married Sarah, daughter to James Gordon in Largmore, and secondly, Nicolas, daughter to the Rev. George Garthshore, minister at Kirkcudbright. What issue he had we have no trace. It is mentioned in the Earlstoun MS. that the last of the Largmore family was Robert Gordon, whose only daughter — married Captain —, in the coal trade to Dublin. The lands with others, so far as we can trace, were purchased by William Forbes, first of Callendar, in 1787. See Earlstoun, parish of Dalry.

Pont, in his map, spells the name of this farm Largmoir, thereby confirming it being from the Gaelic lairic or lairig, a moor, a hill, and mor, big or large.

STRANGASSELL.

This land was also owned by a branch of the Gordons of Lochinvar. On the 7th June 1614, George, son of William Gordon, had retour of the land of Strangassell, &c. We can gather very little, however, in regard to the ownership by the Gordons. The next found was John, son of George Gordon, who had sasine on the 8th August 1633 of Strangassell and other land; and again, on the 29th January 1650, John Gordon was succeeded by his brother James, who disposed of the farm to Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun. The next notice traced is on the 24th August 1664, when Robert Gibson in Knockreoch, and Margaret M'Millan, his spouse, had sasine of the land. Afterwards John M'Millan, son of the Rev. John M'Millan, sometime minister at Edin-hall in England, had sasine of the land of Nether Strangassell and Carsfad in September 1666. These, however, were only wadsets. The farm seems to have been retained by the Gordons, as we find, in May 1677, that Janet Hamilton, spouse to Alexander Gordon, fiar of Earlstoun, had sasine of the land of Over Strangassell, &c. After this,

so far as our information extends, there is a considerable blank. The land appears to have passed from the Gordons. On the 22d August 1733 John Goldie of Craigmuaie had sasine of Over and Nether Strangassell. We next find, on the 15th November 1787, that John M'Adam, writer in Ayr, had sasine. Again, on the 22d January 1790, Alexander M'Adam of Grimmet had sasine of the land of Over and Nether Strangassell on a precept from Chancery. It was then purchased by Robert Forbes, brother german of William Forbes of Callendar, who had sasine of the three and a half merk land of Over and Nether Strangassell on a disposition made by Alexander and John M'Adam.

In the valuation roll of 1799 it is called Upper and Nether Strongcastle.

It is believed by some that a castle stood on the land. This, however, does not appear to be correct. In Pont's map we find it spelled Strongassils. It is difficult to make anything of the suffix, unless it be from the Norse *grasleysa*, meaning grassless, barren land, with *strone*, a hill, &c., from the Gaelic *sron*, as the prefix.

William Forbes of Callendar is the present owner, along with Garveries and other lands (see Earlstoun).

WOODHEAD, ETC.

The farms of Woodhead and Largerie are owned together. They evidently belonged to the Gordons for a time. In 1682 Lady* Largarie is mentioned—that is, the wife of the laird. In 1799 the two farms were then owned by Sir Adam Fergusson of Kilkerran, baronet, Ayrshire. In 1819 Quintin M'Adam of Craigengillan, parish of Caraphairn, was the owner. His daughter and heir succeeded. She married Colonel the Hon. Frederick Cathcart. See Craigengillan.

* Lady was a term of courtesy, given to the wives of lairds of good position.

Pont, in his map, spells Largerie as Lairgile, and as a compound word, Gaelic and Norse, we have low-lying ground, and a narrow, deep glen, if sense can be made of such.

Pont shows a residence with trees at Woodhead.

FORREST.

We know very little about this farm. In November 1668 William Chalmers, merchant in Ayr, and Agnes M'Cubbine, his spouse, had sasine of the land of Forrest, &c. In the present century it was owned by Samuel Thomson, until lately, when it was purchased by the late Wellwood Johnstone-Maxwell of Glenlee.

The name no doubt is from having been a portion of the Glenkens forest.

PARISH OF KELTON.

THE parishes of Kelton, Gelston, and Kirkcormack are now united, and known as Kelton. When this was effected is not known.

The name of Kelton is first found as Lochelletun, in a gift of the Church so called by Uchtred, Lord of Galloway, to Holyrood Monastery. It has been supposed as the ancient appellation for Carlinwark Loch, from which the parish had its name, the site of an ancient church appearing on its margin. This opinion we find in "Gordon's Monasticon." It is called in one of the charters, Keleton *alias* Lochetun. In a charter of King William the Lion, it is spelled Cheletun. In Cumberland there is, or was, a township and manor in Lamplugh parish, called Kelton. Chalmers gives the derivation of Kelton from the British, cell, a wood or grove, and tun, the Saxon for a dwelling. In the same way, he gives Gelston as from some person named Gall, but adding, whose *tun* in the district was not to be traced. If, as stated by Gordon, an ancient church was on the margin of the loch, the prefix may be a corruption of cille or kil for a church, with tun for a dwelling, &c., thus forming a Gaelic and Norse compound word. As Gaelic, however, was not spoken in Cumberland, where Kelton is also found, there seems to be little doubt that it is from the Norse words kill-tun, the first meaning a sheet of water, an inlet, a canal, with tun as already given. In the Cymric, caer and llynn mean the fort lake. The adjunct, wark, is from the Norse virki, a fort, &c. There is therefore proof that Carlinwark Loch has its name from

the crannogs. Then in the early charters given by us, in which the name Lochetun appears, we have again evidence that the parish had this name from Carlinwark Loch. In loch we have the Gaelic for a lake, and tun is the Norse for buildings, a town, &c., so that Lochtun means the lake dwellings, thus pointedly referring to the crannogs.

In early times Kelton belonged to the monks of Iona, until, as stated, it was ruined by the Norsemen, when William the Lion granted it to the Monastery of Holyrood, and so remained until the Reformation. It was confirmed to Holyrood the beginning of the thirteenth century, by John, bishop of Galloway. This sustained the exemption from synodal and prelatie dues made by Bishop Christian. It was afterwards again confirmed by Henry, bishop of Galloway. The tithes were let on lease by the Commendator of Holyrood for £18 Scots yearly.

The lands of Kelton appear to have been owned by John Baliol, as shown in Robertson's "Index of Charters."

In 1633, the patronage, &c., passed to the bishop of Edinburgh, and in 1689 to the crown.

The church and lands of Gelston belonged to the prior, &c., of Whithorn until the Reformation, when it was let by the prior of Whithorn to Gordon of Lochinvar for £30 Scots yearly. In 1587 it was annexed to the crown. The bishop of Galloway next obtained it in 1606, and in 1689 it again reverted to the crown. It was in ruins in 1684. The site is at Kirkland of Gelston.

Kirkcormac was only a chapel, and is stated to have been called Kilcormac, derived from Saint Cormac an Irish saint, who is supposed to have been Saint Patrick's heir. According to Butler, St Cormac was bishop of Cashel, and king of Munster. He was called the son of Cuillenan, and descended from King Eugus, who was baptised by St Patrick. He was slain in 908, fighting against Flan, king of Meath, and monarch of Ireland.

Forbes, in his "Saints," mentions Cormac, or Corbmac, as abbot of Dearnach (Durrow), and an anchorite of the race of Oilioll Flannbeg, termed by the Martyrology of Donegal

as Saint of Columcille, called Cormac Leir, *i.e.*, of the sea, in quest of a remote island; that he returned to Hy, and that Colomba, by his prayers, aided him. The date of his death is not given, but his festival was held on the 21st June.

Skene, in his "Celtic Scotland," states that the one in this parish is the only church in Scotland that bears Saint Cormac na Liathan's name.

We may add that there was another St Cormac of more ancient standing in Ireland, who is mentioned in the calendars as an abbot of eminent sanctity. There is no date given, but the festival day was the 14th September. The supposition by Chalmers is that the church was dedicated by Irish settlers in the ninth century. It belonged previously, however, to the monks of Iona. Chalmers states that when they ceased to be useful, William the Lion granted all their churches in Galloway to Holyrood Abbey. He omits to mention that they belonged to the Irish-Scottish Church, which King David supplanted in every possible way, with the aid of Normans (churchmen and laymen) to introduce the Church of Rome, which was then the Church in England. King William was therefore only carrying out King David's English policy, to the ruin of the Celtic supporters of the Church of Iona.

The monks of Holyrood held the Church, &c., until the Reformation. In 1587 it was annexed to the crown. In 1633, the bishop of Edinburgh obtained it; and in 1689 it again reverted to the crown. The church, in ruins in 1684, with burying-ground, still used, is on the east bank of the Dee, and west of Billies farm-house. Some remains are left. Near to this, on the west boundary of the parish, is St Ringan's Well, the usual appellation in Scotland and Ireland for St Ninian, an account of which saint will be found under Whithorn.

At the south-east of the parish, there is the site of an ancient church, called Kirkmirran or Kirkmircan, which also belonged to the monks of Iona, and was transferred to Holyrood Monastery. There is also St Mirran's Well, which is south

of, and beside Potterland farm-house and mill. As no such saint as Mirran is to be found, it may be a corruption of St Minnan, who was an archdeacon and confessor in Scotland in 879, his festival being held on the 1st March. He, of course, belonged to the Irish-Scottish Church, founded at Iona, which spread over Galloway, and all other parts of Scotland.

Bishop Forbes, in his "Saints," mentions an Irish saint named Merinus or Meadhan, who was buried at Paisley, and his festival kept on the 15th September. It is not improbable that Mirran may be a corruption of Merinus.

At the Reformation all these churches were transferred to the crown under the Annexation Act of 1587, and placed at the disposal of the king. He granted all to the bishop of Galloway in 1606. In 1633, Charles I. gave the same to the newly made diocese of Edinburgh, and on the overthrow of Prelacy in 1689, the patronage reverted to the crown.

In 1743, a new parish church was built, and added to in 1783. A manse was erected in 1777. The present church was built in 1805-6, with a manse in 1813-14. The ruins of old Kelton Kirk are at Mid-kelton.

There are some ancient forts in this parish, the most considerable being upon the hill of Dunguile, south of Ingleston farm-house. It was surrounded with three ramparts of stone, mixed with earth. It is called a camp in the Ordnance Map. We have seen it called Roman, but not having visited it, and the shape not being clearly described, we can form no opinion. There are also two forts at some distance from each other, south-west of Netherthird farm-house.

There is a moat at Ingleston farm-house, and another at Nether Lochdougan. These stand on the left-hand side of the road, south-east of Rhonehouse or Keltonhill.

The cairns are not numerous. One called White Cairn is east of Slagnaw farm-house, and there is another called Kirkbride Cairn.

The only other lochs which we find are Jordieland, and a small one at Whitepark, east of Carlinwark Loch, already described.

The highest land in the parish is 1125 feet, which is to the south and south-east.

A sepulchral tumulus near Gelston was opened a good many years ago, in which was found a stone coffin, seven feet long and three feet wide, with human bones of unusual length and thickness. They were supposed to be the remains of a warrior of some renown. In the coffin were found a brass and copper helmet, and weapons much corroded.

In 1825 a handsome granite bridge was erected over the Dee, uniting the parishes of Kelton and Balmaghie. About two hundred yards below was the old bridge, with four arches.

The small village of Keltonhill, or Rhonehouse, is about two and a-half miles from Castle Douglas (see separate account). It was formerly famous for its horse fair, the largest in Scotland, and held on the first Tuesday after the 17th of June of each year. Gelston is another village about two miles from Carlinwark Loch, and about two miles from it, on the road to Kirkcudbright, is the small village of Bridge of Dee.

The population of this parish, by the census of 1871, was 1416 males, and 1805 females, making a total of 3221.

GELSTON.

The ancient owners of this property, so far as can be traced, were the monks of Iona, who represented the Scottish-Irish Church in Scotland, crushed by King David I., with the aid of his Anglo-Norman adherents and followers, in his fanaticism for the Church of Rome, which his mother, Queen Margaret, had introduced into the east of Scotland. He followed it out in the west successfully, and the course was pursued by his successors. The churches and lands were generally transferred to the new Church, and Gelston was one of the transfers.

King William, commonly called the Lion of Scotland,

granted Gelston to the monks of Holyrood. This must have been between the 9th Dec. 1165 and 4th Dec. 1214, the extent of his reign.

We next find John of Gevelston the owner. In the Ragman Roll of 1296, he is called John de Geneleston, and swore fealty to Edward I. "*Johannes de Gevelestone tenet wardam de Hotone Jou, et reddit per annum ad festum Scanti Martini et Pentecostes xiii. vis. vii. d.*" No doubt he is the same as mentioned in the Liber Quot: Garderobæ, as serving under Edward I. in 1300, and whose lands of Gauyliston were forfeited by Robert the Bruce, and given to James Boyd (*vide* Robertson's Index of Charters).* In the entry he is described as John Guilliston. They were afterwards given by David II. to Andrew Buttergask, some unknown foreigner. He could have retained the land for a very short period, for the same king granted them (believing, as we do, that Keltoun and Gelstoun were then held as one property) to Margaret M'Dowgall; then to Dowgall M'Dougall; and lastly to John M'Dowgall, the ancestors of the M'Dowalls. We have no information after this until we reach the fifteenth century.

The next owner found is Donald Maclellan of Gelston, under date 15th August 1472. He had also a charter of the land of Kirkcormar dated 27th November 1475. He married Catherine, a daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, and, so far as known, had issue—

Patrick.

He succeeded his father, and was of Gelston in 1509. On the 1st September 1509, Patrick M'Clellane of Gilestown, and others, were denounced rebels, and put to the horn for airt and part in the cruel slaughter of George Frere, &c. Again he was sentenced, on the 6th November 1510, to be beheaded, for the theft of twenty oxen from Patrick Agnew, Sherrif of Wigtoune; but pardoned by the King, and restored to all his property. In 1513, he was denounced, along with Andrew and John M'Clellan, &c., as a rebel, for

* It is not quite clear from the entry whether King Robert or his son gave the charter.

not entering to underly the law for the slaughter of Robert Muir.* Patrick M'Clellane would thus appear to have been the owner at this time. We learn nothing about his having been married. He was succeeded by

Thomas Maclellan,

who may have been his son. He had retour on the 21st November 1528.

The farm of Hallmyre *alias* Nether Kelton, belonged to Robert Maxwell of Munches about this period; and his son, Robert Maxwell, had retour of the same on the 5th August 1550.

The next of the Maclellans in possession of Gelston was Alexander, who, most likely, was the son of Thomas, already mentioned, but which cannot be confirmed. He had retour on the 20th April 1563. He appears to have married Elizabeth Gordon. Her family is not stated. He predeceased her, and she married secondly, Sir Robert Maxwell of Spottes, parish of Urr. What issue Alexander Maclellan had we do not find mentioned. He was succeeded by William Maclellan, who most probably was his son.

The farm of Hallmyre was retained by the Maxwells. On the 19th September 1604, John, son of John Maxwell, had retour.

Thomas Maclellan succeeded as heir to William Maclellan of Gelston, and was infeft, on the 22nd January 1605, in the lands of Glenzarrok, Meikle and Little Quhytehillis, Potterland, Kirkmirrein, and Glen, Gildenbank or Gilleanbank, Newlands, Airilane, Inglistoun, Boreland, Netherthird, and other lands in the parish of Kirkcudbright. Following this, however, we find, on the 31st October 1615, that Robert, son and heir of Robert Maxwell of Spottes, parish of Urr, and Orchardtoun, parish of Berwick, had retour of the lands of Glenzairok, Kirkyrring, Quhythillis (Little) and Glen. Also, that on the 13th July 1619, Robert, son of John Maxwell, was served as his heir in the land of Hallmyre. On the 20th October

* Pitcairn.

1627, John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had retour of the same lands, as already mentioned, under date 22nd January 1605 ; and, following this, on the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John Robert, second son of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, is styled of Gelston, and, on the 8th November 1621, obtained a Crown charter of the barony of Galloway in Nova Scotia, one of those grants which may be called fictitious. On the 6th October 1653, Mary Scott, Countess of Buccleuch, had retour of the land of Nether Kelton *alias* Hallmyre. We also find, in December 1640, that William Maxwell had retour of Mid Kelton. He was the fourth son of Alexander Maxwell of Logan, parish of Buittle. On the 24th August 1643, he granted a disposition to his brother, George, of Munches, parish of Buittle. As a Protestant, William Maxwell was beheaded at Edinburgh. In August 1646, John Edzer (Edgar) had sasine of the lands of Gelstoun, &c., who again, in November 1647, gave a reversion to Robert, Viscount Kenmure, of the barony of Keltoun. We are inclined to think they were one and the same. On the 29th September 1654, Margaret Gordon had sasine of the half of the four and a-half merk land of Gaulistoun. After this we come to a retour dated 28th August 1655, when Elizabeth, heir of her father, William Glendynning of Gelston, was infeft in the same land, as already mentioned, under date 22nd January 1605, with Corra and Cuill, parish of Buittle, in addition, but how William Glendinning obtained possession is not known to us. On the 15th April 1656, James Chalmers had sasine of the barony of Gelston, and others.

We again come to Hallmyre owned by the Maxwells ; and on the 17th October 1661, Anne Scott, who had succeeded her sister as Countess of Buccleuch, had retour of the same.

In continuation of the Gelston account—on the 22nd September 1664, John Livingstone, merchant in Kirkcudbright, had sasine of the barony of Elistoun (Gelstoun), and others ; and, at the same time, his spouse, Marion Cutler, in liferent of an annual rent of eighty lib. of the land of Gel-

stoun; also, in February 1666, Robert Carlyll of Lochartour, had sasine of the land of Lochartour and Nether Keltoun; and in May following, James Glendoning of Mochrum, parish of Parton, had sasine of the land of Gelston, with Ingliston and Corra, parish of Kirkgunzeon. All of these must have been wadsets. Elizabeth, heiress, daughter of William Glendinning, was twice married, first to John Maxwell. She married secondly Thomas, second son of Sir Robert Maxwell of Spottes and Orchardtoun. His eldest son, William, succeeded to Gelston.

After this, in January 1669, John Carruthers, eldest son to John Carruthers of Cormount, had sasine of Keltoune and Hallmyre, &c., and in April following Hugh Maxwell of Blackbellie, had sasine of the lands and baronie of Gelstoune Milne, &c. In July 1670 Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, had sasine of the lands and barony of Gelstoun. Then, on the 20th December 1677, Patrick Ross in Formastoun, nephew and heir of Captain William Ross of Rossisle, had retour of Mid Keltoune; and in May 1693 Robert Ross of Auchlossen, along with the lands and barony of Rossisle and Mid Keltoun.

The Maxwells continued to retain their hold over the land of Nether Kelton *alias* Hallmyre, and on the 6th April 1670 John, Viscount, heir to his brother, Robert, Lord Nithsdale; and again, on the 26th May 1696 William, Viscount, son of Robert, Viscount, had retour. These retours, we think, were only in connection with the superiority.

Of Gelston proper we have clearer information, as Thomas Maxwell succeeded to it through his marriage with Elizabeth Glendinning, of which we have already made mention. On the 8th January 1679 we find him styled of Gelston, and he then had principal sasine of the ten merk land of Auchinflower. By his marriage with Elizabeth Glendinning he had issue, an only son,

Robert.

Thomas Maxwell of Gelston, it is stated, turned Protestant, and caused much annoyance to the Orchardtoun family, his near relatives. All his family, except himself, were

Roman Catholics, as the list of Papists in 1704 shows, viz.—

- Elizabeth Glendining, old Lady Gelstoun, Appostat.
- Robert Maxwell, her son, mid laird of Gelstoun, Appostat.
- George Maxwell, aged twenty-two years, son to Robert.
- William Maxwell, his son, aged about twelve years.
- James Maxwell, aged about ten years, his son.
- Mungo Maxwell, his son, aged about four years.
- Elizabeth Maxwell, his daughter, aged about two years.

Robert succeeded to both Gelstoun and Orchardtoun, parish of Rerwick.

We find, on the 20th September 1698, that John, son of Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, had sasine of the same lands as already given under date 22d January 1605. After this, on the 15th April 1706, Captain Robert Johnstoune, late Provost of Dumfries, had sasine in liferent, and Robert, his son, in fee, of the lands and barony of Keltoun.

Sir Robert Maxwell, baronet, was succeeded by his son George in the baronetcy and the Gelstoun and Orchardton estates. After 1737 Sir George seems to have given up all interest in the latter estate to his eldest son (see Orchardton), and confined himself to Gelstoun, and the portion of Breoch, parish of Buittle, to which he had right while his wife (Margaret Maxwell) lived, and where for a time he resided.

We have to give a few more sasines, connected, no doubt, with wadsets. On the 15th March 1748 Patrick Heron of that ilk (Kirrouchtrie) had sasine of the land of Little Inglistoun, &c., Logiefoord Croft and Miln, &c., of the barony of Gelstoun. We think that this sasine in favour of Patrick Heron must have been in right of his second wife, Jane, daughter of — Grahame, styled of Ingliston, who was also Provost of Dumfries. See Kirrouchtrie, parish of Minnigaff. We also find that on the 3d October 1751 Mrs Agnes Maxwell, relict of William Carlyle of Locharthur, had sasine in liferent of the land of Nether Keltoun *alias* Hallmyre. Again, on the 2d May 1753, that Mr Robert Carson, preacher at Bardesoch, had sasine of the land of Arkland, &c. We have been obliged to give the information as we have culled it,

without being able to disentangle the wadsets from the real proprietorship. It seems evident that Gelston and Auchlane were separate properties, both owned for some time by the Maclellans, but the first lost early in the sixteenth century, and the last-named retained until it passed away with Margaret Maclellan as heiress about 1716. A separate account under "Auchlane" will be found.

William Douglas, who is known as the founder of the town of Castle-Douglas, owned, in 1799, the farms of Boreland (Bordland), Midkelton, Hallmyre; the Earl of Selkirk the farms of Auchlane, Laigh Arkland; John Heron the farm of Inglistou; and William Morrison the farm of Kirkland. But we find in the valuation roll, from which this information is taken, no mention of Gelston, unless it is the Hole of Gelston, valued at a yearly rent of seven pounds. It is much to be regretted that so many changes in the names of lands occurred in the Stewartry, arising from properties being broken up, and new owners in possession. In 1819 the heirs of William Douglas owned Hallmyre, Mid Kelton, Boreland, and Ingleston; and William Maitland the farms of Auchlane and Low Arkland.

William, eighth son of David Maitland of Barcaple, parish of Tongland, married Matilda, youngest daughter of James Douglas of Orchardtoun, parish of Rerwick. She was the niece of William Douglas (afterwards created a baronet) and through her obtained the lands previously purchased by her uncle's father. They left issue, an only daughter and heir—

Matilda-Elizabeth.

She married Charles L. Kirwan, late of Dalgin Park, County Mayo, Ireland. He died in 1854, and left issue—

Charles Lionel, born 1843.

William Francis, born 1844. Captain 78th Highlanders.

Lionel.

James Maitland.

Mary Agnes.

Dora Fitzgerald.

Matilda Douglas.

Eva.

The present residence, called Gelston Castle, was built

by Sir William Douglas, bart., and outwardly is imposing in appearance.

We have to state that Pont, in his map, spells Gelston as Ghelstoun. We think it to be a corruption of the Norse words *gil*, a deep, narrow glen with a stream at bottom, and *steinn*, a boulder, rock, &c. The situation bears this out.

On the lands of Auchlane the Maclellans had a fortalice dwelling. A few years ago the ruins were to be seen, with the vaults entire; now they have disappeared. Pont, in his map, spells it *Lachlein*, and shows that around the house it was well wooded. Robertson, in his *Gaelic Topography*, derives the name from *achadh-liana*, the field of the plain, but it seems to us to be in the suffix from *lann* or *lainn*, the Gaelic for an enclosure, a house, from which the meaning, the house in the field, or the enclosure in the plain.

The farms now owned are Hallmyre, Mid-Kelton, Boreland or Bordland, Kirkland of Gelston, Ingliston, Auchlane, Low Arkland, Craigley, Whitepark, &c.

The first farm seems to have its name from the Norse words *hallr* and *myrr*. The prefix has various meanings, as a slope, a hill, a big stone or boulder; and *myrr*, a moor, a bog, a swamp. The names of the other farms have been already entered on under other properties. A Roman tripod was turned up in Mid Kelton about fifty years ago.

AUCLANE.

We are unable to give any information about Auchlane previous to the occupation by the Maclellans in the sixteenth century. Of the latter, we find that John, third son of Thomas Maclellan of Bomby, was of Auchlane in the beginning of the sixteenth century. In "The Book of Caerlaverock" it is stated that Thomas M'Clellane of Auchlane gave a bond of man-rent to Robert, Lord Maxwell, dated 26th February 1549. John was succeeded by his son,

William,

who, on the 14th February 1576, had a charter de mediatis terrarum de Auchlane; and on the 6th April 1577, Janet M'Ghie had retour of the half of the ten merk land of Auchlane. There is every reason to believe that she was the wife of William Maclellan. We also find a charter, dated 31st December 1601, was granted by William Maclellan of Galston in favour of William Maclelland of Auchland, tutor (*i.e.*, guardian) of Bomby, and Katherine Kennedy his spouse, irredeemably of the ten merk land of Auchland. Previously, however, a portion of Auchlane appears to have become owned by James Gordon of Barnbarroch, parish of Colvend, as we find, on the 18th December 1588, that as he had borrowed 800 merks from Robert Charters of Kellwood, he bound himself to infest him in the five merk land of Auchlane. There was also a charter, dated 7th December 1611, granted by William Maclellan of Auchlean to James Gordon, burgess of Kirkeudbright, of the five merk land of Nether Auchlands, &c. After this we are unable satisfactorily to clear up the succession, but we are inclined to think the Auchlane direct line became extinct, and that the ownership passed to the Maclellans of Borgue, on a younger son of which family they were bestowed. This seems to be confirmed by the fact that John, third Lord Kirkeudbright, was the son of John Maclellan of Borgue; who again was succeeded by his cousin-german John, eldest son of William Maclellan of Auchlane, and grandson of John Maclellan of Borgue, already mentioned. It thus seems clear that John Maclellan of Borgue, and William Maclellan of Auchlane, were brothers and sons of John Maclellan of Borgue, and their sons in succession became Lords Kirkeudbright.

William Maclellan succeeded to Auchlane, but when he did so, and whom he married, we do not learn, unless it was Margaret Vauns, mentioned in sasine 28th February 1672, as the spouse of William Maclelland. He had issue, so far as known,

John, who succeeded his cousin-german, William, fourth Lord Kirkeudbright, and died unmarried.

James, stated to have been born in 1661, and succeeded his brother John, fifth Lord Kirkcudbright.

For further particulars, we must refer to Bomby, parish of Kirkcudbright. With James Maclellan, sixth Lord Kirkcudbright, the direct Bomby and Auchlane families became extinct in the male line subsequent to the time of Robert, first Lord Kirkcudbright; that is so far as known, for it is not improbable that younger sons lost sight of may have existed.

However, as regards James Maclellan, he had issue, three daughters. The name of his wife is not given.

Margaret, married Samuel Brown of Mollance, parish of Crossmichael, and had issue, an only daughter, Henrietta,

The names of his other two daughters will be found under Bomby.

On the 31st May 1673, James Gordon of Auchinlean is found mentioned. This, however, could only have related to a portion of the lands. It is exceedingly difficult to make a clear statement out of the very scanty materials. This, however, is certain, that Margaret, the eldest daughter of James Maclellan, inherited Auchlane. As his eldest daughter, she had sasine on the 1st May 1716. On the same date, however, John Maclellan, styled of Auchlane, had sasine. This we do not understand—probably a claimant. Who he was is unknown to us.

As already stated, Margaret married Samuel Brown of Mollance, and as her husband he had sasine of the land of Auchlain, &c., on the 13th June 1728. They had issue, an only child,

Henrietta.

She married Sir Thomas Maxwell, baronet, of Orchardtown, parish of Rerwick, and with him had sasine of the land of Auchlane, &c., on the 19th February 1742. A continuation of the account of Auchlane will be found under Gelston.

THREAVE.

The farms of Mains of Kelton, Hightae, Lodge, Millhouse, and Standingstone, &c., are no doubt portions of the old barony of Kelton, which King William I., the Lion, along with the Church, granted to the monastery of Holyrood. We next learn that King Robert the Bruce bestowed on the Countess of Athole, and Alexander Bruce, her son, the lands of Kelton, but what the boundaries were are not mentioned. His son, King David II., granted the land of Kelton to Margaret M'Dowgall; and then to Dowgall M'Dowgall; subsequently to Andrew Buttergask. Thus in one reign the land had three owners, a fair specimen of what passed in Galloway in early times, and even to the seventeenth century. The Earls of Douglas were the owners afterwards (for an account of whom, see Threave Castle), followed by the Maclellans. Beyond the foregoing, we have very little information to give. William, fourth son of Alexander Maxwell of Logan, parish of Buittle, styled of Mid Kelton, was beheaded at Edinburgh during the Covenanted times. On the 24th August 1643, he granted a disposition to his younger brother George. He appears to have died unmarried. Again we find, in 1673, that William Maxwell, second son of John, Earl of Nithsdale, had sasine of the land and barony of Kelton, &c. In June 1680, William Whithead of Millhouse was one of those whose lives and properties were forfeited because they would not conform to Prelacy; and on the 25th January 1695, William Herries, son to the deceased Francis Herries in Cruiks of Mabie, of the miln of Keltoun. In the valuation roll of 1799, the farms of Kelton Mains, Hightae, Miln of Keltoun, Brownhills, Ronhouse, and Grainyford, then belonged to Watson and Ebenezer Stotts, styled of Kelton. The present farms called Lodge and Standingstone are not then mentioned, and we therefore presume that Brownhills, Ronhouse, and Grainyford, have been changed in name. In 1819 Walter Stott was the owner, and styled of Kelton.

In 1844 Archibald Maxwell was the owner, and he was succeeded by Robert, Thomas, James, and Archibald Maxwell, who probably were his sons, but the necessary information has not been obtained. Within the last three or four years, the land was purchased by Michael H. Scott, residing near London. They have recently been again sold to William Gordon, who has built a residence in the Scottish baronial style, and named it Threave. He is the son of the late William Gordon, merchant and manufacturer, Montrose, and went in early life to Brazil, where, and afterwards in Liverpool, he was for many years engaged in business. He has been twice married, first to ———, daughter of ——— Miller, Liverpool; and, secondly, to ———, daughter of ——— Steel, Liverpool; and by both had issue, fourteen in all. His eldest son,

William is a Captain in the 68th Regiment Light Infantry.

The Isle and old castle of Threave are in the adjoining parish of Balmaghie. The farms in this parish are Kelton Mains, Kelton Hill, Furbar, Hightae, The Lodge, Midtown, Millhouse, &c., Standingstone, &c. The name Kelton is dealt with under the parish account. Furbar is Gaelic, and means the robber's hill. Hightae seems to be from the Anglo-Saxon word *hild* for slope, and the Gaelic *ta* for water, referring to the river Dee. The other names do not require notice.

MAYFIELD, ETC.

The farms of Mayfield, Netherthird, and Billies seem to have belonged both to Kelton and Gelston baronies, but without definite information it is impossible to give any decided opinion. John de Morhead, or Muirhead, of Lanchop, in Lanarkshire, was tacksman, and "kindly rentaller," of many of the crown lands in Galloway. He was slain at Flodden in 1513. He had married Margaret, daughter of Patrick, Lord Hepburn of Hailes, and had

issue, who retained the land of Billies. We also learn that on the 25th October 1556, Henry (advocate) son of Gilbert Lauder, burgess, Edinburgh, had retour of Netherthird, but which we are inclined to suppose was only a wadset. In August 1628, Gilbert M'Quhae had sasine of the superiority of that farm. In January 1632, Robert Glendonyng had sasine of the land of Bullies. We find nothing more until February 1666, when Cuthbert Studholme, merchant in Carlisle, had sasine of the farm of Billies; and in March and September of the same year, John Ewart, merchant in Dumfries, had also sasine. In April of the same year Helen Maxwell, spouse to Thomas M'Quhan, had sasine of the farm of Netherthird. Excepting this last notice, the others seem to have been only wadsets. The next information found is dated in July 1668, when Marion, daughter of Robert Caird, burgess of Dumfries, had sasine of the three merk land of Billies. This was a wadset.

The first mention of Mayfield found by us is in November 1668, when Alexander and David Halliday, sons to Alexander Halliday in Grobdaill, had sasine of the land of Miefield. In another sasine of the same date, Alexander Halliday is styled of Grobdaill.

Our next information is in regard to Netherthird, James, son to Thomas M'Quhan of Netherthird, having had sasine of the same on the 7th August 1703. Again, as to Billies, on the 14th December 1709, Alexander Blair of Brownhill, and Jean Gordon, his spouse, had sasine. They were followed, on the 8th October 1713, by Thomas Maxwell of Cuill, parish of Buittle, who had also sasine; and again, on the 5th August 1715, with the salmon fishing in the water of Dee.

We find no further information until 1799, when the Earl of Selkirk was the owner of Netherthird; Samuel Carson of East Billies; and Alexander Gordon of Campbelltown of West Billies. We do not find Mayfield mentioned in the valuation roll, and as then happened with many other lands, the name was changed. In 1819, William Gordon

of Campbelton, was the owner of Billies. The date when the Earl of Selkirk, the present owner, purchased that farm we do not know. He is now the owner of the three.

If Mayfield is a modern name, its meaning is easily understood; but if of old standing, it will be found in the Cymric as *mai*, a plain, an open field. Billies, so far as can be gathered, seems to be a corruption of the Norse, *bœli*, or *byli*, which means a farm, a dwelling.

LOCHDOUGAN, ETC.

The farms of Little and Meikle Lochdougan, &c., there can be no doubt, formed a portion of the lands of Kelton, granted by King David II. to Margaret M'Dowgall, and then to Dowgall M'Dowgall, &c., for an account of which see Borgue, parish of Borgue. In the sixteenth century the lands of Lochdougan appear to have been possessed by the Maxwells. On the 5th August 1550, Robert, son of Robert Maxwell of Munches, &c., parish of Buittle, had retour. On the 19th September 1604, he was followed by John, son of John Maxwell of Munches; and he again was followed by his son Robert, who had retour on the 13th July 1619. After this, there appears to have been various wadsets; and Mary, Countess of Buccleuch, who, with her sister, figure a good deal as holders of lands by wadsets, had retour on the 6th October 1653. She died, and was succeeded by her sister, Anne, as Countess, who had also retour on the 17th October 1661. We also find on the 20th February 1659, that Mary Walshe, wife of John Gordon of Munibuy, parish of Balmaclellan, heir of John Walshe, younger of Collistown,* her brother-german, had retour. The Maxwells, however, appear to have retained the land, and also the superiority. On the 6th April 1670, John, viscount, heir of his

* We do not trace such an estate in the Stewartry. Collieston is to be found in Dumfriesshire, and belongs to the Copelands. Probably the land meant here is Collin, parish of Rerwick, which belonged to the Welsh family for a time.

brother Robert, Lord Nithsdale, had retour. Also in May of the same year, William Lindsay of Bonyll (Dumbartonshire) had sasine of the land. This, of course, was another wadset. In 1673, William Maxwell, second son to John, Earl of Nithsdale, had sasine of the lands and barony of Keltoun, &c., which doubtless also included Lochdougan. Also on the 26th May 1696, William, Viscount, son of Robert, Viscount Nithsdale, had retour.

Our next information is dated 18th April 1711, when Mungo Lindsay of Wauchope gave a reversion to Thomas Maxwell of Cool (Cuill) of the land of Lochdougan, &c. After this, we find that David Agnew of Ochiltree, parish of Penninghame, had sasine on the 21st April 1760. This was a wadset. In 1799, John Gordon was the owner, doubtless by purchase. On the 20th December 1800, he is styled now of Lochdougan, and had sasine on that date of the equal half of the land of Upper, Middle, and Nether Lochdougan, &c. In 1819, he had been succeeded by Samuel Gordon, who, we presume, was his son. His descendants are in New York, United States of America. The farms were afterwards purchased by the late William Forbes of Callendar, West Lothian, and are now owned by his grandson, William Francis Forbes, for an account of whose family see Earlstoun, parish of Dalry. The name is evidently a corruption of Dougall, given from the owners in the reign of King David II.

SLAGNAW.

There can be no doubt that this farm formed a portion of the old Kelton barony, and its subsequent history is similar to what is given under Lochdougan, Robert, son of Robert Maxwell of Munches, parish of Buittle, having retour on the 5th August 1550; John Maxwell, on the 19th September 1604; and Robert, son of John Maxwell of Munches, on the 13th July 1619. In December 1640, Gilbert Maxwell was styled of Slagnaw. Then come the

usual wadsets by Mary, Countess of Buccleuch, with retour on the 6th October 1653, followed by her sister Anne, Countess, on the 17th October 1661. Also, in July 1667, Andrew Mowat had sasine of the land of Glagnaw (Slagnaw).

George, fifth son of Alexander Maxwell of Logan, parish of Buittle, succeeded to Slagnaw, and acquired a wadset right to the lands of Munches. He was twice married, first to Margaret, daughter of — Macqueen, and had issue—

John ;

secondly, in 1655, to Barbara, daughter of James Maxwell of Tinwald, and Agnes Maxwell of Dinwoodie, and had issue—

George, who married and had issue,

William—see Munches.

George.

James.

Mary.

Barbara.

Barbara, married about 1680 Robert Maxwell of Gelston, afterwards of Orchardtoun, and had issue.

John Maxwell succeeded to Slagnaw on the death of his father, about 1684. Whom he married is not known, but he had issue, two daughters,

Mary, who married Francis Maxwell of Breoch, parish of Buittle.

Barbara, who married Charles MacCartney of Halketleaths, parish of Buittle.

Francis Maxwell gave to his father-in-law a discharge for one thousand pounds Scots, which he received with her, and in implement of their marriage contract, she was infest, on the 28th November 1682, in an annuity of one hundred pounds out of the land of Breoch.

On the 6th April 1670, John, Viscount Nithsdale, heir to his brother Robert, had retour, followed on the 26th May 1696, by William, son of Robert, Viscount. As we have stated elsewhere, these doubtless referred to the superiority.

We next find, on the 25th January 1695, that John

Herries, son to the deceased Francis Herries, in Cruiks of Mabie, parish of Troqueer, had sasine of the land of Slagnaw, &c. We learn nothing more until the 6th April 1739, when Robert Riddick of Corbieton, parish of Buittle, had sasine.

The next owner was John M'Dowall of Logan, parish of Kirkmaiden, who had sasine on the 30th May 1781. The farm, including Whitecairn, is now owned by his descendant, James M'Dowall of Logan, Kirkmaiden parish, where an account of the family will be found.

The name Slagnaw is Norse, in that language being spelled slagna. The meaning refers to dampness, and in the sense given, to flow over.

AIRRIELAND.

The early history of Airrieland is similar to what will be found under Slagnaw, as it appears to have formed a portion of the old estate of Kelton. The first mention of the property found by us is dated in May 1666, when Helen Maxwell, spouse to Thomas M'Quhen of Arrieland, had sasine of the same. We learn nothing more until Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, parish of Kirkinner, had possession; and in 1724 it was conveyed to his grandchild, Lady Mary Hamilton. In 1747, she, with consent of her son Basil, sold it to Nathaniel Duke of Leaths, parish of Buittle. His son Nathaniel succeeded him, and sold the land in 1760 to Alexander Gordon, younger of Littleknox, parish of Buittle. In 1762 he again sold the land to Alexander Agnew. In 1766 George Muir of Cassencarrie, parish of Kirkmabreck, purchased the property from the last-mentioned owner, and his heirs retained it until 1859, when it was sold to Matthew Craig. It has again changed hands, and is now possessed by Mrs Isabella Paterson, wife of Joseph Paterson, druggist, Castle Douglas.

Airrie is probably derived from the Gaelic *airidh*, a hill

pasture, also green grove, &c. Pont, in his map, spells the name *Arylane*.

GLENYARRICK, ETC.

The farms of Glenyarrick, Potterland, and Whitehill, part of Skreel, &c., are now detached, but they belonged at one period to the Gelston estate when owned by the M'Clellans. On the 22d January 1605 Thomas, nephew to William M'Clellan of Gelston, was served heir to him in the land of Glenzarrok, Meikle and Little Quhytehills, and Potterland, &c. We next find that under date 20th October 1627 John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had retour of the same farms. Again, on the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John, followed, and on the 28th August 1655 Elizabeth, heir of her father, William Glendyning of Gelston, had retour of the same. The next information found is that, on the 20th September 1698, John, son of Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, had retour. We learn nothing more until the 12th April 1788, when John Robert Irving of Bonshaw, Dumfriesshire, had sasine of the land of Glenzearroch, &c., who again gave resignation and renunciation of these farms to James Douglas of Orchardtoun. In 1799 the latter was still in possession, and in 1819. The farms then were Glenyarrow, Potterland, Kirkmirran, Glen of Skreel, Whitehill, Kildow, and Hole of Gelston. The farms at present owned are Glenyarrick, Potterland, Whitehill, with part of Screel, and Blackbelly, &c. The word Yarrick is evidently a corruption. Jamieson gives Yarpa, which is tolerably close to Yarrow. It means a dark peat or marshy soil, and is derived from the Norse. We have seen it stated that Potterland had its name from a pottery that once existed: if so it must have been a long time ago. An account of Kirkmirran will be found in our notice of the parish. The other names of farms requiring notice will be found elsewhere.

James Douglas of Orchardtoun was succeeded by his

daughter Sarah, who married Lieut.-Col. C. Maxwell. She died in 1874, and was succeeded by her nephew, the Rev. George Robinson of Almorness, parish of Buittle.

TORRS.

This land appears to have been a portion of the old Kelton barony, but we learn very little about it. Our first information is in the seventeenth century, when dated 16th February 1658, Alexander, son of John M'Ghie of Balmaghie, had retour; and we next find, on the 30th May 1724, that Nathaniel Duke of Leaths, had sasine of the land of Upper and Nether Torrs, &c. In 1799 the land had become owned by Johnston Hannay of Balcary, parish of Rerwick. He married Penelope, second daughter of David M'Culloch of Ardwall, parish of Anwoth, and had issue—

Janet, who succeeded to Balcary, which see.

Margaret.

Margaret Hannay succeeded to Torrs on the death of her father. She married the Rev. James Hamilton of St. Stephens, Kent. We find the lands owned in 1819 by Mrs Margaret Hamilton. She had issue, a daughter,

Penelope Susan.

She married Charles J. Trueman, late 6th Dragoons, and had issue—

Charles.

Florence.

Alicia.

In 1844 Mrs Hamilton was in possession, but when she died we do not know. The present owner is her daughter, Penelope Susan, who married Charles J. Trueman of Oatwell, Kent, and has issue, so far as known—

Charles Hamilton.

The latter is a captain in the 32d Regiment Light Infantry. He married at King William's Town, South Africa,

on the 1st June 1874, Dorothea Magdalena, younger daughter of J. P. Fitzgerald, M.D. of that colony.

As on the property of Torhouse, parish of Wigtown, so on the farm of Torrs, there is a Druid temple. It consists, however, of rather an imperfect circle of upright stones. In 1820 a mummer's head mask was found in the morass. The material was fine copper, and fully ornamented. The construction was to hide the wearer's face, and there were two long horns turning backwards like those of a goat. The supposition is that it belonged to some one at Threave Castle. The late Mr Train obtained it, and, as usual, sent it on to Sir Walter Scott.

There are also some fields called the Torrs Parks, which belonged to the late James Mackie, M.P. of Bargaly and Ernespie, who is succeeded by his eldest son, a minor.

Torr is the Gaelic for a tower, an eminence, a rock, &c. In the Cymric tors means a covering. In the Anglo-Saxon tor, a tower, a hill, &c.

DUNMUIR.

With most of the land in this parish we must be satisfied with very little information beyond the 17th century, and of Dunmuir still less, as the only notice found by us to the eighteenth century is, that on the 20th December 1677 Patrick Ross in Formastoun, nephew and heir of Captain William Ross of Ross-isle had retour of the land of Keltounhill. The first direct information is dated 17th June 1700 when the Rev. Andrew Ewart, minister at Kells, had sasine of the lands of Drumoir (Dunmuir) and others, &c. We next find, on the 12th August 1706, that Grizell Craik, Lady Keltoune, had sasine of the land of Keltounhill, &c.; and on the 10th October 1717, that Mrs Margaret Hope, spouse to Robert Johnston of Kelton, had sasine in liferent of the land of Hillhead, &c. On the 27th September 1743, James Ewart of Mulloch, parish of Berwick, had sasine of the land of Drumoir, &c.;

also on the 10th September 1751, Nathaniel Duke of Leaths, had sasine of the land of Keltonhill, &c.

We learn nothing more until 1799, when John Heron of Ingliston was the owner of Kelton-hill and Inglistoun. We again find him in 1819. In 1844 the land was owned by James Barbour, who was succeeded by William Barbour. The farms of Keltonhill and Furbar, &c., were lately sold to William Gordon of Threave.

Robertson states that the name is from *dun-mor*, the large fort; but a fort is not found or to be traced. Besides, the suffix is *muir*, which in Gaelic means a fortification, &c., as well as a hill, and *dun*, the same. *Muir* in Gaelic means also a sea, an ocean, and although not previously found by us it may here refer to the sea rovers, and the small hill have been occupied as a Norse settlement. The name of Ingliston is a corruption from the Norse *einga*, and Anglo-Saxon *ing* and *einga*, for pasture or meadow land, with the Norse suffix *tun*, for a farm, &c. We have entered into this subject under Sorby, parish of Sorby.

CRAIGLEY, ETC.

The farms of Craigley and Whitepark have a similar early history, as given under Lochdougan. To come to later times, on the 11th July 1615 John, son of John Ewart (in Torrs) was infeft in Quhytpark *alias* Calsend, and on the 23d January 1655 William, son of Alexander Gordon, was infeft in half of the same. In 1799 Craigley was owned by Sir William Douglas of Castle Douglas, and Whitepark, *alias* Casseyend (see Castle Douglas), by Johnston Hannay of Torrs. In 1819 they belonged to the heirs of Sir William Douglas, baronet.

They were purchased by his younger brother, Samuel Douglas of Netherlaw, parish of Rerwick, and he was succeeded by his only daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir Robert Abercromby of Birkenbog, Banffshire, and had issue.

She was succeeded by her son Sir George Samuel Abercromby. For further particulars see Netherlaw.

The farms were sold, in 1872, to Mrs Matilda Elizabeth Maitland Kirwan of Gelston.

The name Craigley is in derivation rather contradictory, as in craig we have a rock, and in ley, the Anglo-Saxon *læs*, for pasture, unless the ley is from *llai*, the Cymric for gloom, &c. It may, however, mean rocky ground pasture.

ARKLAND.

The farms of High Arkland and Over Arkland we will give together. In December 1668, Alexander, son to Thomas Hutton of Arkland, had sasine of the land of Over Arkland; and on the 21st June 1790 John Thomson, writer in Kirkcudbright, had sasine of the land of Arkland, &c., on the disposition of John Carson. In 1799 and 1819 High Arkland belonged to John Napier of Mollance, parish of Crossmichael; in 1799 Over Arkland to John Thomson; and in 1819 to William Mitchell. The first named now belongs to the trustees of the late John Nicholson, and the latter to John M'Kinnell.

This name, as we have mentioned elsewhere, is probably from the Cymric word *ardd*, ploughed or arable, with the suffix *land*; or it may be from the Scottish word *ark*, applied to a meal chest, and used here perhaps from the land being under tillage and yielding corn, which in Scotland means oats. See also Arkland, parish of Anwoth.

DILDAWN.

The land of Dildawn, so far as we can trace, appears to have formed a portion of the old Kelton barony. The name may be derived from the Gaelic *dail*, or Norse *dalr* or

dale, and the Gaelic *dun* or *duin*, a fort, etc. We learn nothing prior to the middle of the sixteenth century, when the Maxwells, who had other lands, were in possession. The first is the same as already given under other properties, viz., the 5th August 1550, when Robert, son of Robert Maxwell of Munches, had retour; followed, on the 19th September 1604, by John, son of John Maxwell; and, again, on the 13th July 1619, by Robert, son of John Maxwell of Munches. Then, on the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John, had retour. We again find Mary, Countess of Buccleuch, followed by her sister Anne, who succeeded her as Countess. They had retour respectively on the 6th October 1653, and 17th October 1661. That they had infeftment only on wadsets there can be no doubt. We next find that, on the 1st January 1665, Margaret Gordon, spouse to Thomas Hutton of Arkland, had sasine in liferent of the four merk land of Dildawand. The next notice is in January 1667, when Margaret Browne, daughter to John Browne of Moorheidstown, had sasine of the lands of Dilldawand. She may have been the wife of Thomas Hutton, styled younger of Daldawn, as we find him in December 1668 having sasine of the lands of Croecroft; and under the same date, his son Alexander had also sasine of Dildawn. Whoever the Huttons were, they did not hold the land long. The superiority appears to have been retained by the Nithsdale family, who had retour in 1670 and 1696; followed on the 20th September 1698, by John, son of Alexander, Viscount Kenmure.

The ownership again changed; and on the 26th February 1672, Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie, had principal sasine. This, however, may have only been a wadset, as we learn that, in 1702, Alexander Gordon, son of James Gordon of Birkhill, conveyed Dildawn to William M'Ghie of Balmaghie. The period that the Gordons were the owners is not known. In 1729, the son of Balmaghie sold Dildawn to Robert Muir of Glenquicken, parish of Kirkmabreck. It is to be mentioned, however, that on the 4th May 1731

John M'Ghie of Balmaghie, had sasine of the four merk land of Dildawn, etc. Robert Muir sold the land, in 1749, to William Muir, late schoolmaster in Borgue, so that the sasine in favour of John M'Ghie, could not have been in connection with the ownership, but only a wadset. He again sold the land in 1770 to Alexander Carson of High Arkland, adjoining, who parted with them in 1789 to William Sturgeon, in Chapelcroft of Orchardtoun. He conveyed, in 1801, by disposition and settlement, the property to his eldest son Robert Sturgeon, and died in 1803 or 1804. He also conveyed a small adjoining farm marching with it, called Bellrig or Bulridge, to a younger son. In 1808, by trust disposition, Robert Sturgeon conveyed Dildawn to James Hannay of Blairinnie, and James Barbour of Dummuir, as trustees for his creditors. In 1811, they sold Dildawn to Captain Archibald M'Dougall residing in Dumfries, who built the present residence. In 1819, the farm of Bellrigg was owned by Thomas M'Millan; and latterly by Mary, the wife of John Luther Eley. It is now possessed by David Geddes, draper, Liverpool.

Archibald M'Dougall died in 1823 or 1824, and by disposition and deed of settlement conveyed Dildawn to Mrs Frances M'Dougall and Alexander Forsyth, George M'Dougall and James Adam, writers in Edinburgh, as his trustees. In 1843, they sold the property to James Cowan, LL.D., who for many years was master of the extensive and successful educational establishment at Grange, near Sunderland, Northumberland. He died, unmarried, in 1870. On the 1st January 1872, Anna Cowan died at Dildawn. The present owners are John Cowan and Janet Cowan.

MILNTHIRD.

The farm of Milnthird is one of those detached portions of land which it is so difficult to find anything about, as the history of the main property is only to be found. We trace

nothing about Milnthird until 1799, when it was divided into East and West, the first named being then owned by Mrs Clark, and the latter by William Johnston. In 1819, we only find Milnthird named, and the owner then was Miss Mary Clark. William Craig is now the owner.

KIRKLAND.

We give this small farm, which, as the name implies, was the church land. We have very little to state. In 1799, William Morrison was the owner, and in 1819, Mrs Margaret Morrison Lamont; probably she was his daughter. The present owner is William M'Clymont.

PARKS, CASTLE-DOUGLAS.

Various parks at Castle-Douglas, being a portion of the original estate, are owned by Sir Robert J. Abercromby, bart. of Birkenbog, Aberdeenshire, an account of whose connection with Galloway will be found under Netherlaw, parish of Rerwick, and Blackpark, parish of Crossmichael.

BELLRIGG

Is a small farm owned by David Geddes, draper, Liverpool.

CARLINGWARK

Is land, with a residence, belonging to Lieutenant-General Thomas H. Johnstone of Dornal, parish of Balmaghie, and Carnsalloch, Dumfriesshire.

TORRS PARKS

Belong to the trustees of the late James Mackie of Bargally, parish of Minnigaff. See Torrs.

CASTLE-DOUGLAS.

The old name of this town was Causewayend, from a Roman road, or causeway, having passed through the marsh. About the end of last century the name was changed to Carlinwark, taken from the loch at the foot of the present town. This change of name was prior to 1790.

We have very little information about the land on which the present town is built. After the Douglas (of Threive) tenure, it would appear to have been owned by the Maxwells. Mary, Countess of Buccleuch, who had wadsets over so much land in this parish, had also one over Carlinwark. She had retour on the 6th October 1653. At her death, she was succeeded by her sister Anne, who, as Countess, had also retour on the 17th October 1661. In October 1666, James Gordon of Whytpark had sasine of the land of Whytpark; and following this, Mr Adam Alisone, some time minister at Balmayne, and Marion Gordon, his spouse, had sasine of the same land. After this, on the 6th April 1670, John, Viscount Nithsdale, had retour. We learn nothing more until the 19th December 1770, when Alexander Gordon of Culvennan had sasine of the land of Carlingworth, &c.

The next owner was William Douglas, an enterprising merchant or manufacturer, whose ambition to hand down his name has been successful. He had sasine on the 10th July 1789 of the land of Carlingwark and others, on disposition by Archibald Gordon of Culvennan, advocate. William Douglas is therein styled of Castle-Douglas. He was very energetic, and not only erected a cotton-mill or mills at

Carlingwark, but also at Newton-Stewart, parish of Penninghame, and changed its name to Newton-Douglas. Newton-Stewart, no doubt, was new, with but a few cottages; originally, only one at the end of the seventeenth century; so that there was excuse for the change of name, as doubtless he gave it the push which has gone on in increasing prosperity and made it a town. To himself it was otherwise. The cotton and other mills which he had erected there, and thereby drawn a population, failed. He had obtained a charter, erecting the village into a burgh of barony, but on the failure of the mills, the previous name, we cannot call it the original, was restored, and Newton-Douglas is now unknown.*

At Carlingwark he was more successful, and the small village has now expanded into the considerable town of Castle-Douglas.

The lineage of William Douglas we are not in possession of. He married Grizel, daughter of — M'Keand, and had three sons—

John.

James.

William, (Worcester?).

John succeeded his father, and was styled of Newton-Douglas. He married Mary, daughter of James Heron, styled of Pennington (?) and had issue, five sons and one daughter—

William, who succeeded.

James, merchant in London, and of Orchardtoun, parish of Berwick; and Gretna Green, Dumfries. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Douglas of Worcester, and had issue. See Orchardtoun.

John, died unmarried.

George, of New York. He married Margaret, daughter of Peter Corrie, and had issue—

George.

William.

Elizabeth, appears to have died young.

Margaret.

* See Newton-Stewart, parish of Penninghame.

Harriet.

Elizabeth.

Samuel, merchant, styled of Crae and Crannick. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Stephenson, London, and had an only daughter, Elizabeth. (See Netherlaw, parish of Rerwick).

Margaret, married David M'Haffie, merchant.

William succeeded his father. He also appears to have been prosperous. On the 17th July 1801 he was created a baronet, but dying unmarried in 1809, it became extinct.

The armorial bearings given are—

Azure, on a chevron, or, between two lions, counter rampant argent, baronially crowned of the second in chief, and in base; a lymphad with sails furled. Also of the second, three mullets of the field: on a chief per pale argent, and gold; on the dexter side a human heart ensigned with a regal crown, and on the sinister a thistle leaved and seeded, all proper.

We confess we cannot make much of these arms; they are too extensive. There is a mingling of the arms of the Douglases, Lords of Galloway, with others.

The crest and motto are not given.

In 1799, besides the burgh, William Douglas owned what was then called Castle-Douglas (no doubt Threave), with the farms of Craigley, Boreland (Bordland), Midkelton, Halmyre, and Whitepark. This last named farm skirts Carlinwark Loch, and being well wooded, is a favourite resort, bearing the name of the "Lovers' Walk." It is a beautiful walk, with trees to the water's edge.

The lands now forming the Castle-Douglas estate are the farm of Blackpark, of two hundred and sixty-four imperial acres, in the parish of Crossmichael; parks around the town in the parishes of Kelton and Crossmichael, containing about one hundred and eighty-eight acres; and almost the whole of the land on which the town stands, which is in feus off the estate.

From a clachan, Castle-Douglas expanded into a small town in a very short space of time. In 1792, it was

created a burgh of barony, under a royal charter. In 1829 a new and extended charter was obtained.

The burgh is governed by a provost, two baillies, and seven councillors. The town has exceeded most Galloway burghs in size, and is still increasing.

There are several banks, and if we are to judge from the new buildings erected as offices, banking must be very profitable.

There is a large handsome building of red sandstone, which we at first supposed to be a new parish church, but learned that it is a Roman Catholic place of worship. It has been recently erected, together with an Episcopalian Church not far distant, a gothic structure of considerable attraction.

The principal street is of considerable length and good width, with good shops. At the south end is Carlingwark loch. Other streets strike off to the right and left. There are good houses in and immediately outside. Being so near to the loch, lends an interest to the town. This sheet of water is attractive, being almost begirt with wood, as well as wooded islets. One is called Fir Island, around which was a stone rampart, with a road from the north-east end connecting it with the land, which was formed of stones on strong piles of oak. Close to this island were the remains of a drawbridge. Another isle, known as the Ash Island, is formed on piles, on which are placed frames of black oak. This was discovered in 1765, when the loch was drained. Although not so stated, it is of course a crannog, or residence of the ancient inhabitants. They are now found to be numerous in Galloway. An account of the first one discovered will be seen under Dowalton, page 2, Volume I. At Carlingwark the piles and frame are stated to have been fully six feet under the water. There is a tradition that a town was sunk in the loch, and it is probable that a crannog is meant. There were two of these artificial isles.

On the west side of the loch, between it and the public road, there is a small piece of rising ground called the

Gallows Slote, or pit, into which it has been supposed those slaughtered at Threive Castle by the Douglases were cast. It is over a mile from the castle. Another opinion is that it was the site of the gallows, which is more probable. When the highway was made in 1800, many bones were found. Two large dams were also discovered, one at the outlet to the Dee, built of stone, moss, and clay; another near the castle.

In ancient times there was another large island at the north end. It now forms a peninsula, retaining the name of "The Isle." On this and "Fir Island," as tradition hands down, churches or chapels once stood, but all trace of such is gone. King Edward I., the Usurper, when he penetrated into Galloway in 1300, is stated to have made use of the isle for a farriery, and until recently a forge in appearance was to be seen, consisting of two large upright stones, with a recess between, and laid on to a flat one, like a kitchen hearth-stone. Several horse-shoes of an old shape have been found.

The forge, so called, was destroyed not long ago, unfortunately, by some of those who, with the best yet mistaken motives, will rifle tombs even, and everything else, in their explorations in relic-hunting. In this case, as has often happened before, they destroyed the relic (whatever it was), and learned nothing.

Many articles have been from time to time fished up from the bottom of the loch. Among these were an iron mallet, supposed to have been used by the Druids to kill their sacrifices; canoes, apparently hollowed out by the action of fire; a Roman dagger twenty-two inches long, plated with gold; and on another occasion,* a large bronze cauldron, containing pieces of armour, chain and plate, fragments of swords, daggers, horse-bits, &c.; but we have seen no description by which the period might have been determined from the manufacture of the articles. From the account so far given, we think it may have been an armourer's refuse

* Fished up by Mr Samuel Gordon and Mr J. T. Blackley, while perch-fishing in 1867.

stock, to be found in their work-shops in the present day. The bronze cauldron takes us to the Roman period, while the other articles relate to a later date. They are now deposited in the Antiquarian Gallery, Edinburgh.

Large stags' heads have also been found.

Near to the loch is the site of the "Three Thorns of Carlingwark." They were well known and used as a trysting-place. When the trees were planted is unknown, but it is believed before the Douglas time. Near to them, in 1685, William Auchenleck and a boy were shot, as usual, merely because they preferred Presbyterianism.

Carlingwark loch was sold to Sir William Douglas for £2000. In 1765 it was partially drained, when eight hundred acres were reclaimed. It was done to procure marl, for which there was such a rage for some years, until found that it impoverished rather than enriched the soil.

See the account of the parish for further particulars.

PARISH OF KIRKBEAN.

THE early history of this parish we cannot find. We are inclined to think that it was included in the grant of Kirkgunzion to Holm Cultran Abbey by Uchtred, Lord of Galloway, and was the same as New Abbey, anciently called Lochkendeloch.

We think that the salt work at Lochkendeloch, with wood for the same, with pasturage for four oxen, and pasturage in the woods for five hundred swine, for all of which ten pounds yearly were to be paid by the monks of Holm Cultran under the charter for the same granted to them by Roland, Lord of Galloway, was in this parish; also another salt-work at Lochkendeloch granted by Roland to the monks of Kelso. There was another salt-work granted at Salterness, which is clear enough, as it is the same as Southernness, still in this parish. With this latter salt-work there was granted, with a fishing between Polben and Southwick, an acre of land on which to build a house, common pasturage for one bull, twelve calves with their young, four oxen, and two horses, with other casements.

Chalmers states that the derivation of the name is from the Celtic caerben, the high fort. There are, however, no remains of any forts to be found, present or past, in the parish, excepting one moat, which will be mentioned hereafter. Another derivation given by Chalmers is from Saint Bean, to whom the kirk was dedicated. That he was the first bishop of Murthlac, in Banffshire, and celebrated as a saint in the 11th century; also that there were two of the name. This appears to have been taken from Keith's

"Bishops," who adds that he was translated to Aberdeen. The date is 1010. We find it mentioned that Malcolm II., in gratitude for a victory over the Danes in that year, had the church at Murthlac made into a cathedral, and that Beyn or Bean was the bishop. Also in Monza parish, Perthshire, at the lower end of Glenalmond, are the ruins of St M'Bean's Chapel.

Butler mentions Saint Beanus, who had been a bishop in Leinster, and whose festival day is the 16th December. There was also a Saint Becan, a contemporary of St Columcille, but we scarcely think that he can be meant. In the Statistical Account the name is supposed to be from the Gaelic ben, a mountain, as the kirk was situated at the base of Criffell hill. This mountain is now on the north boundary, but in the adjoining parish of New Abbey. It is 1867 feet high. We think, as already stated, that New Abbey and Kirkbean were one in early times, under the name of Lochkendeloch, and when separated, that Kirkbean derived its name, as supposed in the Statistical Account, from Criffell hill. Its peculiarity is fully described by the Gaelic word beann or beinne, a mountain, a pinnacle, &c. As pointed out by Forbes-Leslie, the word, with the same meaning, is also found in Ireland as benmore, in the north-west, as well as in other parts.

The church belonged to Lincluden nunnery, &c., and was served by a vicar. It is said to have been the most valuable in Galloway.

In September 1547 William Somerville, a son of Hugh, Lord Somerville, was appointed vicar when under age and at school. In 1548 the tithes, &c., were let by his father to Herbert Maxwell in Culven for £100 yearly. At the period of the Reformation the Provost of Lincluden received the tithes, then twenty-two bolls of bear yearly. In 1607 William Maxwell of Kirkhouse obtained the patronage, with the tithes, &c., which was ratified by Parliament in 1621 and again in 1641. In 1684 we also find Maxwell of Kirkhouse the patron.

A new parish church was built in 1776. The manse had

been erected in 1730, and enlarged in 1769. A new one appears to have taken the place of it in 1798. The extent of the parish is about six miles in length by three in breadth.

Kirkbean village is beautifully situated in a glen surrounded with wooded hillocks, beside the burn of that name. It is about a mile from the sea, twelve miles from Dumfries, and the same from Dalbeattie. The celebrated Paul Jones, was born in this parish in 1745. For a short account of him see Arbigland. There is also the village of Southerness, which is called after the Point, where a square white tower stands, formerly a lighthouse, but discontinued in 1867, the trade of the Nith having declined. The ancient name was Salterness. The village is frequented by bathers during the season.

On the Prestoun lands was a burgh of regality called Prestoun (*i.e.*, Priestown), which had four yearly fairs. The village has disappeared, but the site of East Prestoun is marked by a stone cross pillar seven feet high, on a pedestal four feet square and the same in height. A stone wall was erected around it about 1832.

At Borrow Point, overlooking the Solway, there are the remains of a moat, which for some cause, unknown to us, is called M'Culloch's Castle.

The mountains are Boreland (Bordland), on the north-west boundary of the parish, 1632 feet in height, and Milton hill, 1280 feet high.

By the census of 1871 the population of the parish was 391 males and 431 females, making a total of 822.

CAVENS.

We find that King David II. granted to Fergus, fil. Mathei, the lands of Caynathifrigis, in the vicinity of Dumfries, which seems to apply to the lands now called Cavens, but cannot be determined. Pont, in his survey

about 1605, gives no such place or lands, and correctly, as Cavens was only a portion of the old barony of Preston.

We come nearer the subject in another charter, granted by King David to Thomas Harkars of the baronie of Preston on the resignation of Bartilmo Loon and Philippa Mowbray, holden of the Earl of Douglas. In a charter from Robert II. the barony is mentioned as among the Douglas possessions. We have no information after this until the sixteenth century, when the barony of Preston, and, as erroneously stated, the Castle of Cavens, belonged to the Regent Morton. It is also mentioned that King James VI., while under the care of the Regent, spent his holidays at Cavens. This, however, is a mistake, so far as the ancient residence of the owners of the barony is concerned, for Wreath's Castle was the building. Cavens was an after-structure, believed to have been erected in the seventeenth century, the site of which on the Ordnance Map leads to confusion. Why the castle is called Wreath we cannot discover; the proper name would be Prestoun, which barony included all. It may have been locally given, from the idea that the castle was haunted, as wraith, wrayth, wreth, means in old Scottish an apparition. As well known, King James VI. had the Regent beheaded, and his lands in Galloway, &c., forfeited. He was the fourth Earl of Morton and second son of Sir George Douglas of Pittendreich, younger brother of Archibald, who succeeded as sixth Earl of Angus. He married Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of James, third Earl of Morton, who had no male issue, and obtained with her at her father's death his title and estates in 1553. He favoured the Reformation. He was powerful and avaricious, and consequently had many enemies. At last he was brought to trial by King James for "art and part" in the murder of Darnley, the king's father. This he appears to have been innocent of; nevertheless he was condemned and executed the next day, the 2d June 1581. He was beheaded by "The Maiden,"* a kind of guillotine, which, strange to say, he introduced into Scotland when Regent, and was the first

* Now in the Gallery of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.

to suffer by. He died a Presbyterian, and was attended on the morning of his death by John Durie and Walter Balcanquhal, ministers.

On the land of Prestoun it is said there was a castle held by a family named Aitken, in the reign of James VI. The name is foreign to Galloway, and the occupation of a castle unknown. The only person of the name to be traced is James Atkins or Aitkens, born at Kirkwall about A.D. 1613, who became a bishop, and was translated to the diocese of Galloway in 1680.

Preston, Borgue, and Buittle formed a regality in the Earl of Morton's time, and included in the regality of Dalkeith, near Edinburgh, which also belonged to his family.

From the Regent Morton, the lands owned by him in the parish were transferred to John, Lord Maxwell, whose descendants continued in possession in the reign of Charles II. In a Bond of Manrent, mentioned in "The Book of Carlawerock," as entered into by Sym Armstrong, younger of Whitehauch, to John, Earl of Morton, and Lord Maxwell, dated 28th January 1589, we find Herbert Maxwell of Cavens, as a witness. On the 6th November 1605, Herbert Maxwell of Kavense, was dilaitit of airt and pairt of the slauchter of umq^{le} Sir Robert Maxwell of Dynwiddie, Knycht, which we learn from Pitcairn's Criminal Trials. We find from a retour again to be referred to, that Robert Maxwell succeeded his father, Herbert, and William succeeded his father, Robert Maxwell. It is however very confusing, as in 1612, we find William Maxwell of Kavense, and on the 15th April 1617, William, son of William (Robert?) Maxwell of Cavens, had retour. John Maxwell, Bishop of Ross, is also understood to have been either his son or grandson. As the friend of Archbishop Laud, he was one of the chief promoters and compilers of the Scottish Liturgy. On the 10th December 1638, he was deposed and excommunicated by the General Assembly, on the ground "that beside the breach of the caveats, he was a public reader of the liturgy in his house and cathedral, that he was a bower at the altar, a wearer of

the cap and rocket, a deposer of godly ministers, an admitter of fornicators to the communion, a companion of Papists, an usual player of cards on Sabbath, and once on communion day, that he had given absolution to persons in distress, consecrated deacons, robbed his vassals of forty thousand merks, kept fasts each Friday, journeyed ordinarily on Sabbath, that he had been a chief decliner of the Assembly, and a prime instrument of all the troubles which befel both Church and State."* He appears to have been a worthy companion of Archbishop Laud.

We learn nothing more until the 25th August 1640, when Robert Maxwell (son of William) of Cavence was appointed commissioner for Lochrutton by the Covenanters; † and in September following, Hew Maxwell in Terrorie, was appointed commissioner for Kirkbean. In December of this year, John Sturgeone was the owner of Terrorie.

The Maxwells do not appear to have held the land long until difficulties were experienced. However, Robert, second Earl of Nithsdale, had a charter of the barony of Prestoun on the 3d August 1663. We next find that, on the 17th September 1664, Sir James Murray of Baberstoun (Babertoun, Linlithgowshire), had sasine of the lands of Perstoun, Cavens, etc. On the same date, Robert, Earl of Nithsdale, had also sasine, followed, on the 6th April 1670, by his brother and heir John. No doubt these referred to the superiority. In a retour dated 20th April 1728, John Maxwell of Kirkhouse is mentioned as the heir male of James Maxwell, first and last Earl of Dirleton, who was raised to the peerage in 1646. He was the son of John Maxwell of Kirkhouse. There is considerable confusion as the information is not perfect, and the Cavens and Kirkhouse families were closely connected. Kirkhouse is stated to have been a new house built on a croft at Gateside, village of Kirkbean. The Earl of Dirleton married Elizabeth Boussyne, and had two daughters, Elizabeth, who married

* Senators of the College of Justice.

† War Committee Book.

the Duke of Hamilton, and afterwards Thomas Dalmahoy ; Diana, who married Viscount Cranbourn.*

In September 1667, John Corbet, late bailie, Dumfries, had sasine of the land of Wreathes.

We next learn that George, son of James Murray of Cavens, had retour of the land of Gatesyde ; and again, on the 18th April 1687, George Murray, styled of Cavens, had principal sasine of the ten shilling land of Gatesyde, etc.

This correction with the Murrays probably arose from Jane Murray, sister of John, first Earl of Annandale, having married John Maxwell of Kirkhouse, the father of Lord Dirleton.

In connection with the farms, we find that Andrew Sturgeon, styled younger of Cowcourse, had principal sasine of the ten shilling land of Cowcourse on the 30th December 1689 ; as also Janet Pagan, his spouse. We next find, on the 21st May 1691, that George Maxwell of Munshes had principal sasine of Kowcors, etc. Also, on the 4th November 1692, John Sturgeon, younger of Terrorie, and Elizabeth Maxwell, his spouse, had principal sasine in an annual rent. These sasines and dates lead to the supposition that two families named Sturgeon held a farm each. Whatever it was, their occupation was short. On the 15th February 1693, we again meet with George Maxwell, who then had principal sasine of the land of Terrorie, etc., as also Agnes his spouse.

To return to Cavens:—James Murray appears to have had issue—

George.
Katherine.
Joanna.
Helen.

George, as we have already shown, had succeeded to Cavens in 1687. He appears to have died, unmarried, in 1699, as on 22d December of that year, his sisters above mentioned had retour, as his heirs, in the land of Gatesyde. What became of Katherine and Joanna we do not trace, but pre-

* This retour in the original was kindly given to us by David Laing, LL.D., &c., &c. The claimant was Isabel Ellis, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Lumsdane of Innergelly, Fifeshire.

sume they died unmarried. Helen married Doctor John Murray, but we do not learn anything about his family, but probably he was a cousin. She was married in 1706, and on the 29th August of that year, Mrs Helen Murray, and her spouse, Dr Murray in Prestoun, had sasine of the land and town of Prestoun, lands of Cavens, Mershead, etc.

Of detached lands, on the 4th July 1701, William Murray,* merchant in Dumfries, had sasine of the lands of Kirkbean, etc. Then, on the 14th March 1704, John Corbet of Wreaths had sasine of the same, etc., in the barony of Prestoun. Also, on the 5th February 1706, John Rawrik of Torrerie had sasine of the ten shilling land of Cowcorse; and again, on the 14th December 1709, John Mitchellsone in Torrery, eldest lawful son to the deceased John Mitchellsone thereof, had sasine of an eighth part of the village and lands of Torrery and Gallfield, etc., in the barony of Prestoun. We next find, on the 20th January 1711, that William Young of Auchenskeoch, parish of Colvend, had sasine of the land of Torrerie, etc.; and on the 16th April and 31st May following, there was a reversion and renunciation by John Maxwell of Terrauchtrie, parish of Troqueer, to Mr Andrew Reid, minister at Kirkbean, of the land of Meikle and Little Arderies, etc., who also had sasine.

We have to resume our account of the owners of Cavens. We trace that on the 13th September 1710, Doctor John Murray of Cavens had sasine of the eight merk land of Kirkbean, &c. Also on the 27th November 1712, that Helen Murray of Cavens, his wife, already mentioned, had sasine of half of the land and village of Cavens, &c.; and again, on the 9th July 1716, that Doctor John Murray of Cavens had sasine of the town and land of Prestoun, &c., along with Helen Murray, his spouse. On the 7th July of the previous year, Dr Murray had also sasine of the land of Wreaths, &c.

* We are inclined to think that the Murrays mentioned at page 392, Vol. II., were of the same family.

Of detached lands, to take the information according to date, we find the Reverend Andrew Reid, minister at Kirkbean, was succeeded in the land of Meikle and Little Airdries, &c., by his son Andrew, who was infeft on the 10th November 1718. Also on the 2d November 1719, Alexander, eldest son of the deceased William Young of Auchenskeoch, had sasine of the land of Terrorie and Hafield, &c.

Again, to return to Cavens, on the 31st July 1722, Helen Murray, styled now of Cavens, had sasine of the village of Cavens, &c., and on the 25th April 1734, Dr John Murray of Cavens had sasine of the lands and village of Cavens, &c. This is the last notice of the Murrays.

About this time we find William Maxwell*, styled of Prestoun, and having sasine of the lands and barony of Prestoun, and the lands and village of Cavens. We do not learn to which family he belonged, but from letters found, he appears to have been a relative of Maxwell of Carnsalloch. He had a brother, Homer, lieutenant in Colonel Blyth's regiment of foot, and two sisters—Mary, who married the Reverend Mr Allen, minister of Dunscore, and Jean. Whether William Maxwell obtained the property through marriage or purchase, we are not in possession of the particulars. That he purchased is understood. The absence of direct information makes it necessary to give all the infeftments, so as to work out the successions. William Maxwell was married, but to whom, we have not traced. She is stated to have been a proud and ambitious woman. He appears to have died in 1741, and had issue—

Mary, who married at Edinburgh on the 14th April 1761, William, Earl of Sutherland, and had issue, two daughters, the eldest of whom, Catherine, died in 1766, aged about two years, and in June following, the Earl and Countess. The other daughter, Elizabeth, became

* We have at page 143 referred to the retour dated 20th April 1723, in which Isabell Maxwell, *alias* Elliss, daughter to the deceased John Ellies of Ellieston and his wife Jean Crichton, claimed to be heir by disposition of John Maxwell of Kirkhouse. She married Lieut.-Colonel Robert Lumsdane of Innergelly, Fifeshire. The direct line of the Maxwells of Cavens and Kirkhouse was thus extinct.

Countess of Sutherland in her own right. She married, in 1785, George Granville, Leveson Gower, afterwards Marquis of Stafford, and created, in 1833, Duke of Sutherland.

Willielma. She was born after her father's death. She was married (about the same time as her sister) to John, Viscount Glenorchy, the second son and heir of John, third Earl of Breadalbane. Seized with a dangerous fever at Taymouth Castle in 1765, she became seriously alive to the importance of religion, and her name became well known as a zealous supporter of the Protestant Church, first as an Episcopalian, then as a Wesleyan, and lastly in communion with the Church of Scotland. Her first desire was to have a place of worship in which ministers of all Protestant Churches should preach. This was a failure. Lord Glenorchy bought the estate of Barnton, near Edinburgh, and at his death, in 1771, he bequeathed it, and all his disposable property to her. The Church she built in Edinburgh is still called Lady Glenorchy's. She also established Presbyterian Churches in several places in England. She died about 1786. She left no issue.

We have given accounts of William Maxwell's two daughters above. They were his co-heiresses. On the 13th May 1742, Mary and Willielma Maxwell, daughters and heir-portioners of the deceased William Maxwell of Prestoun, had sasine of the forty shilling land of Wreath.

Of the detached farms of which mention has been already made, we find that on the 25th December 1733, Violet Lanrick, only daughter and heir to the deceased John Lanrick, late of Ladyland, sometime called of Torrory, had sasine of the land of Cowcorse, &c. Afterwards, on the 7th June 1734, Alexander Young of Auchenskeoch had sasine of the land of Torrerie, &c. We next find, on the 28th April 1737, that Thomas Kirkpatrick, merchant in Dumfries, had a wadset on the ten shilling land of Cowcorse, &c.; and on the 22d September 1738, Thomas Goldie, writer to the signet in Edinburgh, had sasine of the land of Crockencalzie (?), &c. The next information found is that on the 5th July 1739, William Craik of Arbigland had sasine of the sixteenth part of the town and land of Torrerie. On the 9th March 1743, Alexander Young of Auchenskeoch had sasine of Torrerie, &c. On the 11th May 1743, Alexander Goldie, writer to the signet, as heir to the deceased Thomas

Goldie, had sasine of the land of Meikle and Little Airdries, Fellside, &c. On the 15th June 1749, Alexander Copland of Collistoun had sasine of the land of Cowerose, &c.

These notices end the separate information to be obtained. We have not the precise year, but the whole of the lands were purchased about, and subsequent to 1773, by Richard Oswald of Auchencruive, Ayrshire; an account of whose family will follow. The purchase was from the Countess of Sutherland and Lady Glenorchy, already mentioned, in possession as the daughters and co-heiresses of William Maxwell, their father. Richard Oswald also purchased some of the other detached farms.

The family history of the new owner, so far as can be followed, is that the Rev. James Oswald, minister of Dunnett, in Caithness, had two sons—

James.

Richard.

The first-named entered the church; the younger son was a merchant in Glasgow, but removed to, and settled in London about 1750, where he was prosperous in business. He appears to have been in the American trade. The tobacco export from Virginia was then the principal staple of commerce, and very lucrative, which he was probably engaged in. He had also been a commissariat officer in the Seven Years' German War. As a merchant, &c., he amassed a large fortune. In 1764 he purchased Auchencruive, St Quivox parish, Ayrshire, and became an extensive purchaser of land, both there and in Galloway. Being possessed of ability, and with commercial experience, he was appointed, at the termination of the American war in 1782, to act as the British representative, and arrange with Dr Benjamin Franklin and Lafayette the terms of peace. Born in 1710, Richard Oswald died in 1784.

On the 2d December 1790, the trustees of the deceased Richard Oswald of Auchencruive had sasine of the land of Torrorie and others, on disposition by the Rev. Dr James Oswald (his brother); and again, on the 14th October 1796,

of the lands of Ladylands, with the teinds, &c., on charter of resignation of part of the same property.

The Rev. Dr James Oswald married —, daughter of — Murray, Pennyland, Caithness-shire, and had issue—

George, styled of Scotstoun.

Alexander, of whom hereafter.

George succeeded his uncle, Richard Oswald. He married Margaret, daughter of David Smythe of Methven, Perthshire, and had issue—

Richard Alexander, born in 1771.

David, Major 38th Regiment, died in 1796.

James, Captain Royal Navy, died in 1822.

Alexander, advocate, married, in 1819, Anne, daughter of Sir Hew Hamilton, Bart. He died without issue in 1821.

Elizabeth, who succeeded to Scotstoun.

Catherine, married to Robert Haldane.

Margaret, married to General J. Wilson.

Christian, married to Alexander Anderson.

Mary, married to James Dennistoun.

His eldest son, Richard Alexander, had sasine, on the 11th September 1797, of the lands of Kirkbean and others, on Crown charter of resignation. In 1799, the farms owned by him in the parish were Prestoun, Torrery, Airdrey, Ladylands, Wreaths, Nunbilly, Kirkbean, and Cow-Corse. The name of Cavens was at that time absorbed in Prestoun. His father, George Oswald, died 6th October 1819, when Richard Alexander also succeeded to Auchencruive, &c. He was M.P. for Ayrshire. He was twice married, first in 1793 to Louisa (also found as Luey), daughter of Wynne Johnston of Hilton, Berwickshire, and by her, who died in 1797, he had issue—

Richard, who married, in December 1833, Lady Mary Kennedy, daughter of the Marquess of Ailsa. She died in January 1834.

Mary Hester, who married, in 1818, Thomas Spencer Lindsay of Hollymount, County Mayo.

He married, secondly, in 1817, Lady Lilius Macqueen, widow of Robert Dundas Macqueen of Braxfield, and

daughter of Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton. By her he had no issue. Richard Alexander died in 1841, and, having left no surviving issue, the properties which he owned reverted to the issue of his uncle, Alexander Oswald (son of the Rev. Dr James Oswald), already mentioned. Alexander, the second son of the Rev. James Oswald, who died in 1819, became a merchant in Glasgow. He purchased the property of Shieldhall, Glasgow. He married Mary-Anne, daughter of John Dundas of Manor, Perthshire, by his wife Agnes Haldane, styled heiress of Haldane. By her he had issue—

James Oswald.

John, died unmarried in 1800.

Richard Alexander, of whom hereafter.

Agnes.

Elizabeth.

Lilias, married Andrew Mitchell, Glasgow.

Margaret, married Alexander M'Fadzean, M.D.

James Oswald, the eldest son, succeeded to Auchencruive, Cavens, &c., on the death of his cousin, Richard Alexander, in 1841. He sat in Parliament as a representative for Glasgow for several years. He died in 1853. His brother Richard Alexander, of Moorpark, Lanarkshire, married, in 1810, Elizabeth, daughter of John Anderson, merchant, London, and died in 1821. He left issue—

Alexander Haldane, born in 1811.

George, born in 1814.

Margaret Dundas.

Mary, who married James Brown.

Alexander succeeded his uncle, Richard James Oswald, who died in 1853 without issue. He married, in 1844, Lady Louisa Elizabeth Frederica, daughter of William, first Earl of Craven, and widow of Sir George Frederick Johnston, and by her, who died in 1858, had issue—

James, born in 1848.

Louisa Elizabeth.

Edith Mary.

Alexander Oswald commissioned the issue of the Lennox papers, claiming to be heir-general of the line by the marriage, in 1675, between his great-great-grandfather and grandmother, Patrick Haldane of Lanrick, second son of John Haldane of Gleneagles, and Agnes Haldane, daughter and eldest co-heiress of George Haldane, and Isabella Dundas, his wife; the said Agnes Haldane being also heir-general of Haldane of that Ilk. The Lyon-Depute pronounced an interlocutor in support of the claim on the 15th March 1861, and granted the right to Alexander Oswald to assume the name of Haldane, with the ensign's memorial, including those of Lennox and Menteith, and for supporters two eagles. The Haldanes * of that Ilk, descended in the female line from the Earls of Lennox, was apparently the Stewart line, and not the ancient family, Lennox and Menteith being coupled when held by the Stewarts. An account of the Lennox family will be found under Cally, parish of Girthon. The Oswalds since 1861 are known as Haldane-Oswald. It is an example of the numerous instances in which old family names are assumed, and much confusion thereby created. We gather these particulars from "The Lennox," a valuable work compiled by the well-known peerage authority, William Fraser, at the cost of Alexander Oswald, which must have been considerable, and without the promoter having the satisfaction of seeing it finished, as he died in 1868. His son James predeceased him. Alexander Haldane-Oswald was succeeded by his brother George. [He was twice married, first to Lydia Margaret, daughter of Frederick Howan, and by her (who died in 1844) had issue—

Richard Alexander, who served in 29th Regiment.

Mary Georgina.

He married secondly, Julia Mary, daughter of Colonel Ferrier-Hamilton of Cairnhill and West Port, and by her (who died in 1860) had issue—

* This name is understood to be from Haldenus, a Dane, who obtained land on the Borders, and settled there.

Eveylen Louisa.
Julia.

George Oswald died on the 27th March 1871, and was succeeded by his son, Richard Alexander, who is now in possession.

The principal farms now owned are East and West Prestoun, Airdrie, New Mains, Gillfoot, Cowcourse, Ladyland, Mersehead, Brickhouse, Criffel House, Kirkhouse, Terrorie, and several detached fields, &c. The changes in the names causes difficulty in tracing at the present time, but this is now to be found all over Galloway. The present residence bears the name of Cavens, and the property is now so called; but Cavens was only a farm originally, forming a small part of the lands now grouped together as one estate. There is an idea that at Cavens there was a castle, that it was occupied by Baliol, and in after times by the Regent Morton, an account of whom (the latter) has been given. This, as already stated, is erroneous, although so marked on the Ordnance Survey map. What is marked on the map as the site of Cavens Castle is only the site of the residence which stood on the farm, and in which Doctor John Murray, of whom mention has been made, resided. It is stated that he and his wife resided in Cavens, where they had a good house, and annexed a considerable part of the land of Prestoun to the farm of Cavens, etc. Previously, about 1706, their house was in the village of Prestoun.

Pont in his map spells Cavens as Keuenns; Cowcourse as Coulcourse; Criffel as Crafel; and Terrorie as Torary. The name Cavens is a surname in Galloway. It is found as Kevands. See Cruggleton, parish of Sorby, vols. i. and ii. Criffel is possibly from the Cymric word crech for rough or rugged, or cruach in Gaelic for a pinnacle, &c., with fjall, the Norse for a fell give the rough, rugged or the pinnacle hill, which Criffel is. Terrorie is probably from the Gaelic torr-airidh, the green hill.

The ancient castle in which Baliol and afterwards the Regent Morton resided, is now known as Wreath Tower. It is in ruins. What is left is forty-five feet high. It is a mere

remnant. A portion seems to have formed a turret staircase, with three doors branching off to apartments. The walls are not of equal thickness, ranging from about three to over four feet. The following is a sketch of the ruin as it now exists.



At the farm of East Prestoun is the site of Prestoun village, a short account of which will be found in our outline history of the parish. The name is a corruption of Priest toun. On the farm of Airdrie there was, and it is to be hoped still is, a Druid temple, consisting of a circle of upright stones. Airdrie may be a corruption of the Gaelic word *airde*, meaning rising ground, etc.

The present residence at Cavens is modern, and considered a good house.

ARBIGLAND.

The earliest notice found by us is in an agreement made by Michael, son of Durand, to remit to the abbot and convent of Holm Cultran, Cumberland, certain tribute money (see *Mabie*, parish of Troqueer). In this agreement one of the witnesses is Thomas of Arbygland. We learn nothing more until we come to Thomas Murray of Cockpool, Dum-

fries-shire, who had a charter of the lands from Archibald, Earl of Douglas, dated 29th November 1421. We next find that on the 19th September 1605, James, son of Charles Murray of Cokpule, was infeft in the lands of Arbigland, etc. We have already given an account of this family under Broughton, parish of Whithorn.

James Murray was succeeded by his brother Richard, who was infeft on the 28th March 1621. We next find, on the 21st April 1629, that Robert, son of William Grier-son of Lag, had retour, but this could only have been by wadset, as, on the 29th August 1637, John, Count of Annandaill, Viscount of Annan, heir of his brother, Sir Richard Murray of Cockpuill, was infeft. He again, on the 30th March 1641, was succeeded by James, Comes of Annandaill, son of John. After this, on the 11th May 1658, James, Earl of Southesk, son and heir of David, Earl of Southesk, was infeft; and he was succeeded by Robert, his son and heir, on the 5th May 1669. In the valuation roll of 1682, the Earl of Southesk was still the owner. All of those named were not natives of Galloway.

The next owner was William Craik. The year in which he purchased Arbigland from the Earl of Southesk we have not learned, but we find him in possession in 1699. He had been a burgess in Dumfries. It is stated that the price was twenty-two thousand merks. The name of Craik is of old standing, appearing in the thirteenth century. It is conveyed in the Ragman Roll, where the name appears with other families, who were faithless to their country by swearing allegiance to the usurper, King Edward I. of England. In the original roll we find the names Johan de Crak, also James de Crak del Counte de Selkyrk. They would thus appear to have belonged to Selkyrkshire in 1296, when their names were given in. Subsequently John Crak had a charter from King Robert I. of half of the barony of Urde which he had got in marriage from Edward Cockburn. Another charter was given to Matthew Craike, by King Robert II., of land in Stirlingshire.

William Craik was succeeded by his son,

Adam.

On the 18th September 1707, Adam Craik of Arbigland, had sasine of the forty shilling land of Barnhoury, etc. Whom he married we do not know. He died in 1735, and was succeeded by his son,

William.

On the 27th August 1743, he had sasine of Arbigland. He was distinguished as an agriculturist, and died in 1798, aged 95. He was unmarried, and the heir apparent was his nephew,

Adam Craik,

which shows that he had a brother or brothers, and as further appears also a sister or sisters, but we have no particulars. Adam Craik was drowned in his yacht while cruising off Arbigland House. The next heir was his cousin,

Douglas Hamilton.

He was serving in the army in America when he was called home to succeed his uncle. When he succeeded he assumed the name of Craik. He was in possession in 1799. The property was then valued at £1161 yearly rent for taxation, and the whole estate mentioned as one farm in the valuation roll, which no doubt arose from the owner having all the farms in his own hands, being a skilful agriculturist. Douglas Hamilton-Craik married Elizabeth Beckwith, born 1772, we think the youngest daughter of William Beckwith, the second son of William Beckwith of Thurcroft, Yorkshire, and had issue—

William, born 1798, died 1800.

Richard Beckwith, advocate, born 1797, died 1824.

John, who succeeded.

Marianne, born 1801, who succeeded to Locharthur, parish of New Abbey, died 1861.

Mrs Douglas Hamilton-Craik died in 1821. When her husband died, we have not learned. He was succeeded by

his son John. John Hamilton-Craik sold the property to William Stewart-Balfour, but retained Locharthur, parish of New Abbey.

William Stewart-Balfour was the third son of Captain Robert Stewart of the Honourable East India Company's Service, who purchased the property of Ravenstone, parish of Glasserton, Wigtownshire, and afterwards the estate of St Fort, Fifeshire. Under the first mentioned property (see vol. i. and the supplement, vol. ii.), an account of the family will be found. We may briefly state here that they are not Galloway Stewarts.

William Stewart, with whom we have to deal, in conformity with the will of his mother's brother, Lieutenant-General Nisbet-Balfour, assumed the name of Balfour. He served in the Coldstream Guards, and ultimately rose to the rank of Major-General in the army. He died in 1869, and being unmarried, left the property to his nephew, Robert Stewart, eldest son of his brother, Henry Stewart of St Fort. He died in 1872, and is succeeded by another nephew, Captain and Lieut.-Colonel Christopher E. Blackett, late Coldstream Guards, the eldest son of his only married and surviving sister, Catherine Porterfield, who married William Fenwick, second son of Christopher Blackett of Wylam, Northumberland.

This property is celebrated as having been the birth-place of the famous Paul Jones. He was the youngest surviving son of John Paul, gardener at Arbigland, and of Jean M'Duff, daughter of a small farmer in the parish of New Abbey. Paul Jones commenced his maritime career by being bound, at the age of twelve years, as an apprentice to —, Younger of Whitehaven, who was engaged in the American trade. He afterwards sailed from the port of Whitehaven for several years in slavers, but getting disgusted with the traffic, gave it up. Afterwards he commanded a West Indiaman. In 1775 he passed to serve as a lieutenant in the newly constructed American Navy, and was appointed to the "Alfred," on board which ship it is stated he hoisted with his own hand the American flag.

being the first time it was displayed. In 1777 he was appointed to the command of the "Ranger," eighteen guns, in which sloop of war his daring exploits are well known. Amongst them, his descent on St Mary's Isle, &c., parish of Kirkeudbright, which see. He afterwards quitted the American to enter the Russian Navy, as a rear-admiral, but disappointed in not obtaining the command of the Black Sea fleet against the Turks, he found fault with the Prince of Nassau. The consequence was that the admiral was intrigued against at court, and obtained permission from the Empress Catherine to retire with a pension, which was never paid. He repaired to Paris, frequented the highest circles, and passed there as a poet, as well as a hero. He died there in poverty on the 18th July 1792. Before his death he erected a tombstone over his father's grave, in Kirkbean Churchyard; a noble trait in his character.

In 1831, Lieutenant Pinkham, who had served under him, and was an enthusiastic admirer, repaired, at his own expense, the cottage in which Paul was born.

Cooper, the American novelist, and Allan Cunningham, both chose Paul Jones as the hero of romances.

The farms of this property, as we have already mentioned, are not shown in the valuation roll for 1799. They now are, Tullochquhairn, Maxwellfield and Kimerick, Powillimont, North and South Carse, Canabouy, and Nether Mill, &c.

The only derivations we can find approaching Arbyglan are the Norse compound words, ar-byll-land, meaning dwelling in abundance, or the plentiful land; or, nurr-bygdar-land, meaning the wet clay or loam land in possession. Tullochquhairn may be Gaelic and Norse. The first from *tulach*, a knoll, &c., and the latter from *fjarra*, far off. Kimerick may be a corruption of the Norse word *kambr*, meaning the crest, or ridge of a hill. Again, Canabouy may be from the Norse words, *kanna*, to explore a land, and *bui*, an inhabitant, etc. The last name we will mention is Powillimont, or in syllables, *pow-illi-mont*,—all of which are to be found in the Norse. The first syllable is the Scottish corruption of *pollr*

in Norse, poll in Gaelic, and pwl in Welsh. In the sense in this case, it means a pool, and the last syllable a mount. Illi is not clear to us, that is to convey sense, so we will leave it alone.

We have followed out these words imperfectly, but so far to satisfy us that the Norse settlers were strong here.

REDBANK.

We have learned nothing about the early owners of this farm. It, of course, belonged to some property, before the splitting up system commenced, which now creates so much difficulty in tracing both lands and owners prior to the seventeenth century.

We find on the 10th August 1643 that James Maxwell of Innerwick, heir and brother of William Maxwell of Kirkhouse, had retour. On the 17th May 1653, William Maxwell, heir of Jaems, Earl of Dirletoun, his gudesir's brother's son, had infeftment; and lastly, on the 15th September 1663, Robert, son of William Maxwell. They were followed by Alexander Goldie, writer to the signet, in Edinburgh, who had sasine on the 10th May 1743, of the land of Ryes and Reidbank. This, however, we are inclined to think was only a wadset. In 1799, — Riddell was the owner. We next find, in 1819, Lieutenant-General James Dunlop in possession.

The present owner is Mark Sprot Hathorn-Stewart of Southwick.

The name is an indication of the existence of the old red sandstone on the farm.

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

THIS parish derives its name from St Cuthbert, to whom a church was dedicated in the town, since known as Kirkcudbright.*

Chalmers, and others, state that the name is derived from Cærcuthbert, the Saxons having founded the burgh, and giving it that name in honour of their tutelary saint, Cuthbert of Lindisfarne. We think, however, that the usual practice of honouring a saint,† was to build and dedicate a church, rather than a fortress or burgh, to him or her.

The history of Saint Cuthbert is worthy of notice. Butler, in his *Lives of the Saints*, states that he was born not far from Mailros (Melrose), and that Cuthbert signifies illustrious for skill; or Guthbertus, worthy of God. He also mentions that, according to his MS. life in the Cottonian Library, he was born at Ceannes or Kells, in Meath, by his mother Saba, a princess who led a holy life; also that he was grandson of Murertach, king of Ireland, 533. Wherever born, it is evident that he got to Scotland. He is also stated to have been originally a shepherd, and one night when watching his flock, he saw the soul of St Aiden (founder of the Monasteries of Melrose and Lindisfarne)

* The ancient name of the parish of Ballantrae was Kirkcudbright-Innertig, from the church, which, dedicated to St Cuthbert, stood at the confluence of the Tig. It was changed to Ballantrae in 1617.—Paterson's "Ayrshire."

† The position of saints has been reversed, for by Scripture they are found on earth, but the Church of Rome made and makes them such after death.

carried up to heaven by angels. This decided him, and he entered Melrose as a monk, when Eata was abbot, and St Boisel prior. After different movements he succeeded as prior of Melrose in 664. Some years afterwards he was removed as prior of Lindisfarne. Aspiring to a closer union with his Maker, some years following, with leave of the abbot, he retired to the small isle of Farne, nine miles distant, which was uninhabited, with neither water, tree, nor corn. He built a hut, and by his prayers obtained a well of fresh water in his own cell. How he was supplied with food is not stated. He was, however, not allowed to enjoy his retirement, for he was called to the charge of the See of Lindisfarne, which he refused, until King Egfrid with others went to him, and on their knees implored him to accept, which he had to do, weeping bitterly. After holding the bishoprick for two years, foreseeing death, he resigned, returned to Farne island, where he existed for two months, dying on the 20th March 687. By his desire his remains were interred in the Monastery of St Peter, Landisfarne, on the right side of the altar. During the Danish invasion the monks removed his remains, and, after several removals, at last settled on a spot nearly surrounded by the river Wear. There they built a church in 995, and placed his body. The present cathedral was built in 1080. His life is said to have been one of continual prayer.

Not only a town and parish, but a whole district being called from him, we have thought it desirable to give what appears in Butler's Saints.

In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the name was written Cudbright and Kircuthbright. In the fourteenth century Kirkubry. In Reginald of Durham, it is called Cuthbrictiskehirsch and St Cuthbert of Denesmor, in the Chartulary of Holyrood. It is also found as Kirkcuthbert, Kirkeubree, Kilcubright, and Kirkeudbright.

The ancient church was at the present town of Kirkeudbright. The following is an extract translation relating to the church:—"In the year 1164, Ailred of Rievaulx went on a visit into Galloway, and was present at Kirkeudbright

on the festival of its patron, St Cuthbert. A bull was brought to the church as an oblation, which the clerics of the place baited in the churchyard. The more aged remonstrated against such a profanation, but one of the clerics mocked and said, *Nec Cuthberti hujus adesse presentia, nec huic loco talis ei probatur inesse potentia, licet hujus ipsius sit patrosa et de lapidibus compacta ecclesiola.*"* The bull, however, broke loose from those tormenting it, and gored the young priest who had so spoken. The church of Kirkcudbright, and all its rights, were granted by Uchtred, Lord of Galloway, to the Monastery of Holyrood, between 1161 and 1174.

The neighbouring parishes of Dunrod and Galloway were united with Kirkeudbright about 1683. There were more than one church in the town of Kirkcudbright.

The parish of Dunrod is mentioned in 1160, when the church and lands were granted by Fergus, first Lord of Galloway, to Holyrood. It so continued until the Reformation. The site of the church is three and a half miles from Kirkcudbright. As traced some years ago, it was thirty feet by fifteen. The site of St Michael's Kirk is east of the Kirkstead. In the gifts to Holyrood, are the Churches of St Mary and St Bruok of Dunroden. Who this latter saint was, and where the church was, we do not trace. There was a Welsh saint called St Brieuc, of illustrious extraction, who died abroad about 499. Also an Irish virgin Saint Breaca in the fifth century; also another Irish saint, named Briocus, in 502. We learn these particulars from Butler. Chalmers states, that Dunrod signifies the reddish hill, derived from the Gaelic *dun*, and British *rudd*. It is evident, however, that the meaning of the word has more to do with the rood or rude, which we have dealt with under Dunrod, parish of Borgue. *Dun*, as most know, is a hill, a fort, etc. The following is a translation of the charter in the chartulary:—"The King of Scots, to Uchtred son of Fergus, and to Gilbert his brother, and to Rad (ulph)

* Regm: Dunelm: lib. de Admir: B. Cuthbati virtutibus, p. 179. Bartie's Soc.

son of Dunegal, and to Davenaldus his son, and to all other persons, and to all persons in the whole of Galloway and Clydesdale, health; know ye, that I have given justly, my firm peace to all those men, who go, or (will or shall) go into Galloway, for the sake of both hospitality and habitation, the land of Dunroden; which Fergus gave in perpetual alms, and by his charter confirmed to the Church of the Holy Cross (Holyrood) of Edinburgh, which also Uchtred his son, by his charter, confirmed; and of these men, witnesses Alured, Abbot of St —; Robert, Prior of —; Eug. — Chancelur, W(alter), son of Alan dap(ifero), John of —. At Clackmannan."

The other parish joined to Kirkeudbright, about 1683, was Galtway. It is in the centre of the present parish. Chalmers states that the name is derived from the British *galt-wy*, a bank, or ascent, on the water. It is true that the old kirk stands on a bank rising from a burn which falls into Kirkeudbright bay, but the ancient church did not stand where Chalmers would place it; and he evidently did not consult Pont's Survey, taken about 1608, or he would have seen that the name was not Galtway, but *Gata*, which is a pure Norse word, meaning a roadway, a thoroughfare, and also as a name for land. The site of the ancient church is two miles from Kirkeudbright. Several years ago the walls could be traced, and the building was only thirty feet by fifteen. It is believed that a priory also stood in this old parish (*Galtway*), but we cannot find any trace of the site, which, however, is not to be wondered at, when the ancient buildings were so long used in lieu of quarries. The burial ground of the *Lidderdales* is here, within the walls. On an altar tomb, surmounted by the arms, there is a Latin inscription in quaint old lettering, to the following effect:—"Here lies Thomas Lidderdale, of St Mary's Isle, who died 1st February 1687, aged fifty-seven." Also another—"Here lies David Lidderdale of Torrs, son to the above Thomas, who died 21st September 1732, aged fifty-seven." The Selkirk family also bury here. Fergus, first Lord of Galloway, granted

the lands and church to the Monks of Holyrood, which was confirmed by John, bishop of Galloway, the beginning of the thirteenth century. This gift was, however, appropriated to the prior and canons of St Mary's Isle, as a dependent cell of Holyrood.

The churches of the parish of Kirkcudbright were in or close to the town, of which an account will follow. In the reign of Alexander II., a priory or convent was founded for Franciscans or Grey Friars. It stood near the site of the present castle. There was also St Andrew's Church, which stood on the site of the present jail. The ancient parish church of Kirkcudbright, which has disappeared, stood east of the town, distant about a quarter of a mile. It was dedicated to St Cuthbert. Near to its site are two small eminences, one called the Angel, and the other the Bell hills. The meaning of the first we do not learn, but the other was where the hand bell would be rung by the official. Hand bells were used.

In 1345, Simon, bishop of Candida Casa (Galloway), granted to the canons of Holyrood all their privileges in his diocese, with the patronage of the vicarage at Kirkcudbright. In Bagimont's Roll, it appears in the reign of James V. that the vicarage was taxed at £3, 6s. 8d.

The late parish church, built in 1730, stood on the site of the Friars' Church. On the north side of the parish, farm of Kirkbride, there was also an ancient chapel dedicated to St Bridget, for an account of which saint, see Kirkmabreck.

The corporation of Kirkcudbright received from Queen Mary a grant of the Friars' Church to be used as a parish church. At the Reformation the vicarage of Kirkcudbright was held by Dene George Crichtoun, and reported by him as then worth £40 yearly, exclusive of coe presents, unest claithis and pasch fines, no longer paid. After the Reformation, the church of St Andrews was also confirmed to the corporation. Under the Annexation Act of 1587, the vicarage and lands were vested in the king. In 1633 they were given to the new bishopric of Edinburgh. Upon the abolition of Episcopacy in 1689, they reverted to the Crown.

The ancient churchyards of Kirkcudbright, Dunrod, and

Galloway, are still in use—the first specially so. As the rule in Galloway, in none of them are to be found any very ancient memorials of the departed. We write so after personal inspection of most of the ancient burial-places. This arises from the dead having been buried under the religious houses; the higher the rank, the nearer the altar, without anything to mark the spot. This was characteristic of Galloway in other respects, accounting for much that is now wanting. It arose from an idea that they would never be forgotten. How erroneous, yet excusable, when we consider the times in which they lived, and society as it then was.

The most interesting memorial stone which we found was the one in St Cuthbert's, marking the spot where the mortal remains of William Hunter and Robert Smith, apprehended at Auchencloy (on the Dee), hanged, and then beheaded at Kirkcudbright, rest. There is another to the memory of John Hallam or Hallune. These were martyrs in 1684-5. John Hallune was only eighteen years of age. He was on a pathway in Tongland parish, when a detachment of cavalry, under Lieutenant Livingston, pursued, fired at, and wounded him. They then took him to Kirkcudbright, ordered him to take the abjuration oath, which he refused, on which he was executed, and interred here. There is also a rough stone marking the spot where Billy Marshall, the celebrated Gipsy, rests, so far as his mortal remains are concerned. On this rough memorial are the words—"Billy Marshall, born about 1671, died at Kirkcudbright 23d November 1792." This is supported with two tup horns and two cutty spoons. In a vault in the old church of Kirkcudbright, already described, the Maclellans of Bomby were interred. This, of course, was after they obtained the site of the old convent, etc., for a castle. There is a monument which pertains to the first laid there. The inscription is—

"Hic Dominus situs est T. M'Clellanus, et uxor
D. Grissell Maxwel; marmor utrumque tegit
Hic Genitus R. D. Kirkcudbrins ecce sepulchrum
Possuit hoc, chari patris honore sui.
Ille obiit Ann. Dom. 1597."

Such is an outline of the ecclesiastical account of the parish as it was. We will now turn to the ancient town of Kirkcudbright. The name is from the patron saint already mentioned. The town, however, is believed to have been founded before the invasion of the Romans, and known as Benutium. There can be no doubt that in later times the centre of district government was here, or in the immediate neighbourhood. Skene in his "Celtic Scotland" supposes that a battle called Drumcathmail mentioned in the Ulster Annals A.D. 741, as fought by King Alpine when he invaded Galloway, was near Kirkcudbright. There is no proof of this. On the eastern side of the Dee, within the present burgh boundaries, stood a castle which overlooked the entrance to the river, the tide flowing into the fossé. In the era of the first Lords of Galloway, it belonged to, and is believed to have been built by one of them, either Uchtred or Roland. The fosse, or ditch into which the tide flowed, was outside of a wall which surrounded it. All remains have long since disappeared, excepting the fossé, which in some places could be traced a few years ago. Mackenzie in his History tells us that the fossé commenced in the present dock, and passed between the gardens belonging to Castle Street and the west side of the park in which the new church is built; then nearly south, crossing the street, there was a gate called the "Meikle Yett," taken down about one hundred and thirty years ago. The pillars were removed to the entrance of the churchyard. There was another gate to the river side. The castle, with enclosures, occupied a square, each side being upwards of three hundred yards long. When Alan, last Lord of Galloway, of the Fergus line, died, the castle, etc., passed to his daughter Dervorgille. In ancient charters the castle is called Castle mains and Castledykes. The castle and town were together as is generally to be found. We learn nothing more of the castle or town until we come to the Succession Wars, when Galloway suffered so much from the Norman rulers whose ancestors King David I. had brought into the district in the twelfth century. In 1291, there is a "receipt from William de Byville, warden of the castles of Dum-

fries, Wigton, and Kirkcudbright, for payment of his wages ;* also others.* There can be no doubt that he was the William de Kircuthbright whom we find in the Ragman Roll as having sworn fealty to King Edward I. The castle was then in the occupation of the English, having been taken and garrisoned. Walter de Curry was keeper for a time ; afterwards Richard Seward, who, on mandate from King Edward I., delivered the castle up to John Baliol. Kirkcudbright was, however, clear of the English in 1298 ; for in the spring of that year, believed to have been the 20th April, Scotland's hero, the great patriot, Sir William Wallace, sailed from it on a visit to Philip, king of France. As will be seen under the history of the land of Bomby, it is a mistake to suppose that he embarked there through a Maclellan, being one of his companions in arms, for that family was not then known in Galloway.

We next learn that, in July 1300, King Edward I., with his queen and court, occupied the castle for ten days as his residence when he invaded Galloway. He made an oblation of seven shillings at the altar of the convent or monastery of Grey Friars. When there, he received from the town of Drogheda a present of eighty hogsheads of wine. The district was afterwards cleared of enemies by Edward Bruce, and the castle bestowed on him by his brother King Robert. At his death it reverted to the crown. It was next granted in 1369 by David II. to Archibald Douglas, with whose descendants it remained until their forfeiture in 1451, when it fell to the crown. King David II. also granted the Constabulary of Kirkubry to Fergus M'Dowgall, with ane three merk land.

In 1455 King James II. visited Kirkcudbright, on his way to take Threave Castle. The town was made by him a royal burgh by charter dated at Perth, 26th October 1455, in which the chief magistrate was styled alderman. This created the jealousy of Dumfries, and the question of right was laid before the Lord Auditors, who remitted it to the Lords of Council in October 1467. There is a transcript of this charter in the burgh, which was made within the

* Documents illustrative of the History of Scotland.

chapel of Greyfriars on the 13th February 1466, William M'Lellan of Bomby being then provost.*

The next information is in 1461, when the castle was the retreat and residence of Henry VI., king of England, and his queen, after his defeat at Towton on the 29th March of that year. William of Worcester states, under date 30th August 1461, "The Kyng Herry is at Kirkowbrie, with four men and a child. Also that Queen Margaret was then at Edinburgh with her son. She afterwards returned, and sailed from Kirkcudbright to Bretagne on the 16th April 1462. King Henry returned to England in disguise the following year." Miss Strickland, in her "Queens of England," tells a story of an attempt to kidnap the queen and her son at Kirkcudbright, when they fled there after the battle of Hexham in 1468. This, as told, was by an innkeeper named Cork, in order to deliver them to the Yorkists. Cork and his men seized the queen and her son when in bed, with two of her attendants. They then got into a boat, and started to cross the Solway. De Broze, a French knight, in the dark liberated himself, also liberating his squire, when they attacked the innkeeper and his men, slew, and threw them overboard. The oars, however, were lost in the scuffle, and the boat drifted about, at last getting on a sand-bank in shallow water, supposed to be Luce bay. They landed in a wild and thinly inhabited district. The squire was dispatched to Edinburgh, and in due time returned with an escort and supplies, when they proceeded to Edinburgh. The story is said to be in the main a true one, but it is evidently erroneous, unless there is a jumble of dates, which is not improbable. The battle of Hexham was fought on the 15th May 1464, and neither King Henry nor Queen Margaret again re-visited Scotland. She proceeded to the Continent (Flanders), and her husband, after concealment in Lancashire for a year, was seized and lodged in the Tower of London, where he died, or was murdered.

In 1501, James IV. was at Kirkcudbright, when on one

* This, and one or two other particulars, gathered from the report of the Historical Manuscript Commission.

of his pilgrimages to Whithorn. He bestowed £1 on the priest, and £5, 12s. upon the friars, to buy a eucharist. He then inhabited the castle. In 1507, Thomas, Earl of Derby, at the head of a body of Manxmen, landed on the coast, and nearly destroyed Kirkcudbright, from which it did not recover for several years. In 1508, James IV. again occupied the castle, and the next year he gifted it with some land, to the magistrates, for the good of the inhabitants of the town, which was confirmed by charter dated 26th February 1509. In 1547-8, the town was besieged by Sir Thomas Carleton of Carleton Hall, Cumberland, but unsuccessfully. The convent of Greyfriars having suffered from the excitement of the populace, was obtained by Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie, on the 6th December 1569, as a site for a residence, and a fortalice building, or strong house, was erected. The agreement with the magistrates was dated 23rd March 1570, and the castle was completed about 1582. The stones of the convent, it is said, were used in its erection. It is now in ruins, the walls only remaining entire. The roof was on until 1752, when it was taken off, a portion sold, and the rest, with other articles, conveyed to Orchardtown by Sir Robert Maxwell. It stood on the old castle lands, which were subject to a burgage tenure.



King James VI. was at Kirkcudbright when his forces were in pursuit of Lord Maxwell; and he appears to have

presented to the incorporated trades of the burgh, a silver gun, seven inches long, as a prize to be shot for occasionally that they might improve in practice, as firearms were then coming into use. On the barrel 1587 is engraved, with the initials T. M. G. supposed to be those of Thomas Maclellan of Bomby, who was a baillie of the burgh.

On the 20th July 1633, King Charles I. granted a new charter to the town, creating a provost, two baillies, a treasurer, and thirteen councillors.

On the 3rd December 1653, Thomas Ferguson had sasine of the land and living, and the estate of Kirkcudbright. On the 21st December following, the laird of Lag had sasine of the lordship of Kirkcudbright, etc. On the 5th January 1654, William Reid had sasine of the land of Kirkcudbright, etc.; and, on the 21st January following, Lord Carmichael and Sir Dalziel his son had sasine of the same. We next find that on the 18th October 1654, Andrew Melville had sasine of the barony of Kirkcudbright. On the 10th January 1655, Sir Robert, Christan, and Marion Sinclair had sasine; followed by James Melville on the 24th December. On the 30th November 1656, Elizabeth Rig had sasine. The last notice we have to give under this head is that on the 3rd June 1782, Dunbar, Earl of Selkirk, had sasine of the castle.

The town of Kirkcudbright is pleasantly situated on the river Dee, with some good buildings. In 1763, the town was supplied with spring water, brought in lead pipes, from about half-a-mile distant. In 1777, a library was established. In 1808 and 1810 two building societies were formed, who erected one hundred and twelve houses. In 1815, the jail and new academy were commenced to be built. The new parish church, a handsome building, was erected in 1838. It is large, having accommodation for 1500. It cost about £7000. Kirkcudbright stands first in Galloway as having been supplied with gas, which was introduced in 1838.

The river Dee was crossed further up the river by a bridge erected about one hundred and eighty years ago. It was

followed by another, built in 1808. There is now, however, at the town, a very handsome iron one, which is spacious, light in appearance, and strong in construction. It was erected in 1866 at a cost of £10,000. There was previously a ferry boat. There is considerable trade at Kirkcudbright, the river being navigable for vessels of two or three hundred tons burden. The depth of water off the town is twenty-three feet at springs, and fourteen feet at neap tides.

At the mouth of the river there is an island called Little Ross, which is nearly oval, and a quarter of a mile in length, with two towers and a lighthouse. This lighthouse is sixty-five feet high, standing on the summit at a height one hundred and seventy-five feet above high water. This island is close to the mainland, near to Great Ross Point. Ross is from the Gaelic *ros*, a promontory.

On the shore at Balmae there are several caves, the largest of which, called Torrs, is sometimes inaccurately described as Sir Walter Scott's Dirk Hatterick's. If Sir Walter had any special cave at all in his mind, which is doubtful, as he knew nothing of the district beyond what he was told, we think that the one at Ravenshall, Kirkmabreck, must have been the cave depicted. However, the special one we now refer to was, no doubt, used by smugglers. It is stated to extend inwards sixty feet, and the entrance so low and narrow that it is necessary to crawl on the hands and knees. Inside it gradually rises to twelve feet in height, and as gradually declines to the further end. There had been a doorway regularly built, with a lintel at the top.

The lochs in this parish are few. At Loch Fergus there once was a loch, half a mile in length, but it has been drained for many years. There were two islands in it, one called Palace, and the other Stable Isle. This was where Fergus, first lord of Galloway had his habitation, and where his son, Uchtred, was cruelly tortured and slaughtered by his brother Gilbert. The other loch is one at Jordieland farm, and another east of Culdoch farm-house, in a cottage on which latter farm, Mary Queen of Scots is stated to

have taken shelter on her way from Langside to England. There are, however, rather contradictory accounts about the Queen's progress in Galloway.

The site of Galtway village is south of High Banks farm-house, and south of Townhead farm-house, is the site of Dunrod village.

When King William's fleet was on passage to Ireland, it became windbound in the bay of Kirkeudbright; and he is understood to have erected a battery on the eastern shore, close to Torrs point, which is still known by his name. We are not told how long he was detained, so as to be able to form an opinion whether the battery was formed by him, or afterwards by his orders. Also, south of Torrs Moor farm, there is a spot called the battery.

At Kirkeudbright the heads of Major M'Culloch of Barholm, parish of Kirkmabreck; John Gordon of Knockbrenn, parish of Borgue; and Robert, his brother, were affixed to the principal gate of the town. They were at the action at the Pentland hills near Edinburgh, and, after the defeat, were taken and executed at Edinburgh.

When the Act of Parliament was passed in 1747 for abolishing hereditary jurisdiction in Scotland, Henrietta, Countess Dowager of Hopetoun, as heir of —, claimed, with consent of her father, the Marquis of Annandale, £5000 compensation, which was granted.

The present parish extends to over eight miles in length by three and a half in width.

It is believed by many Gallovidians that the well known gun "Mons Meg" was forged in or near the town of Kirkeudbright. As Sir A. Agnew (1864) relates it, the burghesses raised a subscription amongst themselves, and bought metal, with which, to their order, a blacksmith of the town, named M'Kerin (elsewhere we find it M'Minn), manufactured her. There must have been a gun forged to give rise to this tradition, but it was not "Mons Meg." This is proved from papers left by the late Captain M'Kerlie, who as principal ordnance storekeeper in Scotland, had the full report of the very interesting investigation instituted by the Board

of Ordnance to discover where Meg was manufactured. To aid in the search, Captain M'Kerlie recommended to the Master General (then Lieut.-General Sir George Murray) that the services of the late Alexander Macdonald, Keeper of Records, Register House, Edinburgh, and one of the curators of the Society of Antiquaries, should be obtained. This was carried out, and Mr Macdonald in Scotland, with the Ordnance Department in London, made a most searching investigation into the old records, the result of which was against the supposition so long entertained. In the first place it was proved that the Stewartry had not the means of manufacturing such a gun at that early period, and secondly, it was found that at Ghent, in East Flanders, Belgium, there still was a similar gun to Mons Meg, one of three stated to have been forged at the town of Mons, in the Province of Hainault, Belgium, in 1486. Nothing can be more conclusive about Meg's birthplace, a district rich in iron, coal, and other minerals.

A story is told in the report to prove Meg's capaciousness, and thereby usefulness, in an opposite form to those of destruction, when resting in the Tower of London, whereby the population of the country was increased.

At St Mary's Isle, about two hundred yards off the southern extreme, there is a small wooded islet called the Inch.

The population of the town and parish by the census of 1871 was 1468 males and 1860 females, making a total of 3328. The Rev. William Mackenzie, author of the "History of Galloway," was born in Kirkeudbright, and remained there. He died in 1854, aged 64. John Nicholson, the publisher of the above-mentioned history, was brother to William the poet. John was born in Tongland parish in 1777. For a time a weaver, next a trooper in the Scots Greys, he subsequently settled in Kirkeudbright as a bookseller, &c. He was well known for his knowledge of Galloway traditions. He died at Kirkeudbright in 1866.

GATA OR GALTNEY.

The parish and land of Gata, now called Galtney, is absorbed in Kirkcudbright. The name Gata is from the Norse, being a pure word in that language applied to a thoroughfare and to land.

Beyond this we have very little information. In May 1629 Thomas Lidderdaill had sasine of the five pound land of Galeway; and in July 1630 William Tailzefair had also sasine. Then in February 1633 Mr Adam Lawtie (Rev. Adam Lawrie?) had sasine of Mekilgultneyis, etc.

The old church has disappeared, but the site can be made out. The Lidderdales of St Mary's Isle buried here, and the ground is still owned by the present representative, Thomas W. Lidderdale (see St Mary's Isle). It is also the burial place of the present owners, the Earls of Selkirk, and used by a few of the old families whose descendants may remain in the district. There is a tombstone to James Gordon of Troquain, parish of Balmaclellan. The date is 1737. He was therefore buried here. More particulars will be found under the account of the present parish, Kirkcudbright.

ST MARY'S ISLE.

This residence takes its name from a priory of the order of St Augustine, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was founded here in the reign of King David I., by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, and occupied the Isle. Fergus bestowed it on the abbot and monks of Holyrood. Previously it was called the Isle of Trahil or Trayl. The priory was called "Prioratus Sanctæ Mariæ de Trayl." It was large, surrounded with high walls, enclosing an extensive area. The outer gate, called the Great Cross, stood at least half a mile from the monastery. The inner gate, called the Little Cross, led to the cells where the monks lodged. There was a fine orchard

attached. All the buildings were taken away about 170 years ago, with the good taste for the ancient then prevailing, to extend the present grounds, which occupy the whole peninsula, and is one and a half miles in length and three furlongs in breadth. In former times it formed an island, but the retreat of the sea along the coast has been so great that it now forms a complete peninsula. It was in the old parish of Galloway.

So far as regards the priory records, they are all gone, in common with the records of the other religious houses in Galloway, which all disappeared at the Reformation, hitherto believed either to have been destroyed or taken abroad by the monks, but we think, in not a few cases, got rid of by those who obtained the lands.

The following is a translation of the history of the priory of St Mary, erected on the Isle of Trahil by Fergus, first Lord of Galloway * :—

“This is the History of the Foundation of the Priory of the Island of Trail, and how Fergus, great Lord of Galloway, the founder thereof, obtained pardon from King David, and gave that Island and other possessions to the monastery of Holyrood, and how having become one of the Religious, he was buried therein.

“When the fabric of the monastery of Holyrood, near Edinburgh, was progressing under S. David, a most happy monarch, it happened that Fergus, Earl and great Lord of Galloway, failed in his duty to his Majesty, and committed a grievous fault, at which the king, evidently very angry, determined to put the law in force vigorously against him. This Fergus being very much devoted to God, and notwithstanding his accidental fault, always faithful to the King, knowing that the King was most determined in the execution of justice, was very much afraid, and in many ways and by various means endeavouring to regain the King's favour. At length, being inspired by Divine counsel, in a change of

* A fragment of the Chartulary of Sancte Crucis (Holyrood), published by the Bannatyne Club in 1836. The translation we give is taken from Gordon's "Monasticon."

habit, and in the most secret manner, he repaired to Alwyn, the Abbot of the monastery of Holyrood, the King's Confessor and confidential secretary, for advice and assistance. The Abbot, therefore, compassionating the aforesaid penitent, Lord Fergus, prayed to God to obtain the Royal favour for him; and because he well knew in this case the King's determination for the execution of justice was inflexible, he was afraid incautiously to intercede in his behalf. At last, by the ingenuity of both Fergus and the Abbot, it was contrived that the same Lord Fergus should assume the Cloister Habit of a Canon Regular, and thus, God directing, should obtain, along with his Brethren the King's favour, and, at the same time, the pardon of this offence, through supplication under a Religious Habit. Leaving to God their purpose, they wait for a convenient day and hour, with the intention of the Abbot speaking to the King on this matter. One day, as usual, while the King was visiting the builders of his famous monastery, the Abbot at a seasonable moment thus addresses him, 'O most Gracious Prince and Founder, we, though unworthy petitioners and Conventual Chaplains, by reason of the wounds of our transgressions, to be cured only by a spiritual remedy, beg to have often the presence of your Highness in Chapter.' At this the merciful Prince, highly pleased, enters the Chapter House, when the Brethren were arranged in order at the hour of meeting, sits down in the middle of the Brethren prostrating themselves to the ground at the entrance. The Abbot thus speaks, 'O most Gracious Prince, we, the Petitioners of your Highness, confessing our faults that we are guilty and transgressors, most humbly beseech thee, in the bowels of Jesus Christ, that your most benignant Highness would condescend to pardon us, and every one of us every fault and offence committed against your Majesty, with a single and unfeigned heart, and at the same time bestow upon us your blessing, in order that for the future we may be deserving to mediate and pray for the safety of your Kingdom more holily and devotedly, and that your Highness would be pleased in token to bestow upon every one of us the Kiss of Peace. The King, with a most

placid countenance, replied, 'Dearly beloved Brethren, I forgive you all charges and commend myself to your prayers;' and immediately rising from his seat and taking the Abbot by the hand, Kissed him, saying, 'Peace be to thee, Brother, with the Divine Benediction.'

The interpretation of this story is that Fergus was involved in the conspiracy of Angus, Earl of Moray, defeated at Strathearn in 1130 by Edward, Constable* of Scotland, and that all the after donations of Fergus to the Church were the price of his escape from punishment and his elevation subsequent to 1138, to the Lordship of Galloway, for all of which he was indebted to the Church, and particularly to the abbot of "Sancte Crucis," *alias* Holyrood. It is strikingly shown by the list of gifts to this abbey, which consisted of the priory of St Mary of Trail (St Mary's Isle), the churches of St Mary and St Bruok of Dunroden, Galtweid (Galtway), St Bridget of Blacket, St Cuthbert of Denesmor (Kirkcudbright), Tuncegeland, Twenham, St Andrew or Kirkandrew, Balmakethe (Balmaghie), Keletun, *alias* Locheletun, Kyrkecormac, with the chapel of Balnecross. Several particulars proving that Fergus was only a governor placed over Galloway by King David I.; that he was not a native of Galloway, etc., etc., will be found in the Historical Sketch, Vol. II.

The early charters have been lost, and little can be gathered prior to the sixteenth century.

Of other lands now forming part of the property we find that King Robert the Bruce granted Brigend and Toskerton to William Hurchurche, no doubt some stranger, as the name is unknown in the district. He also granted the land of Sypeland to Alia Fergusio de Ardrossan. There was also a grant or rather confirmation to the Abbey of Halyrudehouse of St Marie's Yle. The two first named did not retain the land long, for King David II. granted Toskertoun to Nicoll Striveling (Stirling), and Sypeland to Robert Russell, on resignation of Fergus of Ardrossan.

We next find John Ramsay of Sypeland, who was killed at Pinkiecleuch, and succeeded by William Ramsay, who

* This was a new office in Scotland, introduced by King David I.

had retour as his heir on the 29th October 1548. The relationship is not named, but probably William was the son of John. Following this, on the 4th February 1550, John Marjoribanks, heir of John Marjoribanks, burgess, Edinburgh, had retour of the five merk land of Sypeland. This was no doubt a wadset.

The farm of Balgreddan appears to have belonged to the Maxwells of Munches at this time. On the 5th August 1550, Robert, son of Robert Maxwell of Munches, had retour.

David Panther, Paniter, or Painter, was prior early in the sixteenth century. He is stated to have been of an ancient family near Montrose. He was also vicar of Carstairs, and commendator of Cambuskenneth; also Secretary of State during Queen Mary's minority, and was sent as ambassador to the French court, where he remained seven years. He was afterwards bishop of Ross, and sent in 1550 as commissioner to France to bring about a peace between England and Scotland, in which he succeeded. He was a man of learning, and an elegant writer. His moral and religious character, however, is written of in terms showing that he fell far short in these the most important matters. He died at Stirling 1st October 1558. When he left St Mary's Isle we do not learn, but he was succeeded by Robert Strivelin as prior, who died about 1558. Robert Richardson succeeded him. We find him first styled as usufructuary, when William Rutherford was commendator. He afterwards was commendator. On the 30th March 1558, he was raised to be Lord Treasurer, and Master of the Mint. His progenitors for several generations were citizens of Edinburgh. His ambition, as stated, was to accumulate money, and found a family, in which he succeeded. He purchased a great deal of land, and left it to his two sons, Sir James Richardson of Smeaton, and Sir Robert of Pencaitland, and his daughter Katherine, who married James Lidderdale. Thus families rose at this time, while others fell. Although commendator, he was put to open penance in the church for having an illegitimate child. A commen-

dator was not, however, in actual holy orders, but more of a lay superintendent. He died in 1571.*

We next learn that, on the 4th August 1572, the lands belonging to the priory were granted by charter to James Lidderdale, and Thomas his son in fee farm, by Robert Richardson, described as usufructuar, and William Rutherford, perpetual commendator, which the king confirmed on the 4th November 1573. The first of this family to be found was Andrew Lidderdale, abbot of Dryburgh, A.D. 1489 to 1506. The next found was James Lydderdayll of Yrsyltoun (Berwick) in 1535. He was succeeded by James Lidderdail (umquhile) of Erslingtoun. He married Katherine, daughter of Robert Richardson, commendator, etc., of St Mary's Isle. From this marriage it would appear their connection with Galtway commenced. It is stated, however, in the Report of the Historical MSS. Commission on the St Mary Isle Papers, that the earliest charter is one dated by Robert Richardson in favour of Stephen Lidderdail, A.D. 1558.

It is not improbable that the surname was derived from the water of Leader in Berwickshire, from which is Lauderdale. The land then comprised the two and a-half merk land of St Mary's Isle, with the manor, wood, and fish yare of the same; the ten merk land of Grange, the ten merk land of Torrs, and seven and a-half merk land of Little Galtway, reserving from the last, eight acres for the minister of Galtway. There were also mills attached to the land. From Whitsunday 1574, the Lidderdales also received a lease for nineteen years of the tithes, revenues, and lands that appertained to the priory. The parish churches which belonged to it were Galtway (Gata), Anwoth, and Kirkmaiden, in Wigtonshire. The revenue was £307, 11s. 4d. The land of Galtway was owned about this time by Gilbert Maclellan, whose name we find in an

* On the 7th July 1571, Mr Robert Richardson, commendatore of Sanct Marie Yle; James Richardsone, his sone naturall; James Lidderdail, feuar of Sanct Marie, and several others, the list being headed by John Lord Glammis, had lands, &c., forfeited.—(MS. Maitland Club, Edinburgh, 1833).

agreement in 1593, made with Sir Robert Maxwell of Spottes, parish of Urr, in regard to land in the parish of Rerwick, etc.

Our next notices of various farms in the seventeenth century begin with Balgreddan. On the 19th September 1604, John, son of John Maxwell of Munches, had retour. He again was succeeded by his son Robert, who had retour on the 13th July 1619. We next learn that, on the 25th October 1621, and 11th October 1627, Thomas Lidderdale, styled of St Mary, son of James Lidderdale, styled of Isle, had retour of Middle or Meikill Galtway. On the 4th May 1630, Thomas Lidderdaill de Sanct Mary Isle was heir parcener of Magistri Roberti Richardstone, commendatoris de Sanct Mary Ile, avi ex parte Matris. On the 12th February 1624, James, son of James Muirhead of Laghoise, had retour of Balgreddane, etc. On the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John, had retour of the land of Lochfergus, Blakstokertoun, Little Stokartoun, Meikle and Little Sypland, Bombie, and Balgreddan. In December 1636, James Lidderdaill had sasine of Torris Grange (Torris and Grange) and others. On the 18th April 1643, Alexander, son of Patrick M'Clellan of Jurdanland, was served as his heir to Jordieland. In December 1640, we find Thomas Lidderdaill of St Mary's Isle, and James his son; and again, on the 17th August 1652, that Thomas, son of James Lidderdaill of Isle, had retour, as heir of his brother Robert, in the land of Torr.* On the 17th October 1653, Thomas Lidderdaill had sasine of the two and a-half merk land of Torris.

After this, on the 6th October 1653, Mary, Countess of Buccleuch, had retour of Balgreddan. This was only a wadset. Again, on the 29th July 1662, Alexander, son of Patrick Maclellan, had retour of Jordieland.

* This Thomas Lidderdale is described by Nesbit as merchant citizen of London, son to the deceased Robert Lidderdale, a younger son of St Mary's Isle.

Arms—Azure, a chevron ermine, within a bordure ingrailed, argent.

Crest—An eagle's head erased, proper.

Motto—Per belle qui prœvidet.

In regard to St Mary's Isle itself, there appear to have been numerous wadsets about this time. On the 7th February 1663, John, Lord Kirkcudbright, had sasine. It is called St Marie Yle. Again, on the 8th February following, Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun had sasine. He was followed, on the 22d August of the same year, by John, Lord Kirkcudbright, of the land of St Marie's Yle, comprehending the land of Grange and others; and on the same day David Boyd, merchant and burghess of Edinburgh, had sasine of the land of Grange. We next find that, on the 22d January 1664, James Douglas, minister at Croc-michell, and his spouse Alison Gordon, had sasine of the land of Grange. Then, in November 1665, that Thomas, son of William Maclellan of Meikle Syppieland, and Miln of Bombie, etc., had sasine of the same. In February 1666, Alexander Maclellan, son of umqll Patrick M'Lellan of Jordieland, had sasine; and on the same day and of the same land, John Inglis, clerk in Kirkcudbright, had sasine, followed by Janet Inglis, no doubt his daughter, and spouse to Alexander M'Clellan. In September following, David Ramsay had sasine of the farms of Cuorbtié, Sipleland, and Blackcraigs. In June 1666, John Inglis, already mentioned, had also sasine of the two and a-half merk land of Torris.

St. Mary's Isle appears to have been retained by the Lidderdales. On the 23rd June 1668, Robert, son of James Lidderdale, had retour of the two and a-half merk land of the Isle. In July 1668, Thomas Lidderdale of Gerantoun, son of Robert, had sasine of the land of St. Marie Ile; and on the same day Robert Lidderdale, now of St. Marie Ile, had sasine of the same.

We have next to state that on the 8th September 1668, Mary, daughter of William Gordon, had retour of the six merk land of Retraive (Ross?). In October 1669, that John Maxwell of Littlebar had sasine of the land of Nethercarse, etc.; and on the 12th October following, that Elizabeth Stewart, wife of Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie, heir of her father Colonel Alexander Stewart of Castle-Stewart,

had retour of Meikle and Little Sypeland. In the same month and year, Wm. Whythead, now of Milnhouse, had sasine of the Milne of Grainge and land called Whythead, St. Mary's Ile. In December following she had sasine of the same land, and Thomas Lidderdale had sasine of the ten merk land of Torrs, etc. On the 18th of the same month and year, James Lidderdale had principal sasine of the two and a-half merk land of St. Mary's Isle. On the same date, in life-rent, Margaret Brown and Robert Lidderdale, her children in fie, had principal sasine of the ten merk land of Torrs, etc. Probably she was the wife of Thomas Lidderdale, who died in February 1687. He is stated to have had issue—

James.

David, born 1675, of Torrs, who married Eleanora, eldest daughter of Sir James Dunbar of Mochrum, and had issue. He died 21st September 1732.

Robert Lidderdale, etc., may have been other children. In 1681, Thomas Lidderdale, along with Grierson of Lag, held one of the grievous courts at Kirkcudbright, against the Presbyterians. In 1683, he held another court in Twynholm, in a severe and overbearing manner. On the 12th February 1698, James was served heir to his father Thomas Lidderdale of Sanct Mary Isle. He married Margaret, youngest daughter of Andrew Heron of Kirouchtrie, and widow (without issue) of John M'Kie of Larg, parish of Minnigaff. By her he had issue—

Thomas.

—, daughter, who married John Douglas, surgeon.

It is stated that Thomas, son of James Lidderdale of St. Mary's Isle, went to the West Indies, made a fortune, and on what was called a Spanish voyage (no doubt to the mainland called Spanish Main in several parts) he died. The estate of St. Mary's being much burdened, it was then sold to Lady Mary Hamilton, but before proceeding with this we must first continue the history of the Lidderdale family. On the 23rd June 1708, David Lidderdail of Torr, had sasine of the ten merk land of Torrs. Then on the 1st

June 1739, James Lidderdale, son and heir to the deceased David Lidderdale, had sasine of Torrs. Next, on 8th May 1740, John M'Kie of Palgown, parish of Minnigaff, had sasine; followed on the 21st July 1740, by Henry Home of Kaimes (Berwickshire), advocate, who had sasine of the ten merk land of Torrs.

After the death of Thomas Lidderdale in the West Indies, the representation of the family passed to David Lidderdale of Torrs, and his descendants. By his marriage already mentioned, he had issue—

John, born in 1718, died in 1777.

Thomas, married and had issue, Maria, who died unmarried.

James, predeceased his brother John, married, and had issue,

Thomas, who died unmarried.

—, who married — Hutton, and had issue,

Thomas.

Charles.

—, who married — Roebuck.

—, who married — Brown.

Margaret.

Eleanor, married Walter Pringle, St. Kitts, West Indies, grandson of

Sir Robert Pringle of Stichel, Roxburghshire, and had issue,

Thomas Pringle.

Anne, married John Dalrymple, whose son James became fourth baronet of Hailes.

John succeeded his father David in the representation, and became the owner of Castlemilk, Dumfries-shire. He married in 1738 Elizabeth (who died in 1777), daughter of — Robertson of Struan, Perthshire, and had issue, of whom survived,

William Robertson, died in 1814.

Thomas, born in 1760, married, of whom hereafter.

Several other sons who died in infancy.

William Robertson Lidderdale succeeded to the representation of the family at the death of his father at Castlemilk, in August 1777. He succeeded to Castlemilk, and became a captain in the Scots Greys in 1775, which regiment he joined as a coronet. He sold the property. He married Julia Rae in 1789, and had issue, of whom survived,

David, died unmarried in 1860.

Robertson, died unmarried in 1840.

Julia, married, in 1822, John Forrest of Long Meadow, Annan. She died in 1834, leaving issue,

John James, died young.

William John, born in 1828, of Long Meadow. He married, and had issue,

William Robertson Lidderdale, born in 1870.

Julia Isabel.

He died in 1873.

Andrew Turnbull, born 1830. He married, and has issue,

John Andrew, born in 1870.

Julia Margaret.

Margaret, died 1868, buried at Gata.

Elizabeth, died 1827.

Eleanora, died 1824.

Jane, died 1831.

We have now to refer to Thomas, the youngest surviving son of John Lidderdale of Castlemilk, Dumfries-shire. He joined the 3rd (King's Own) Light Dragoons as a cornet in 1776; became a lieutenant in the 89th Regiment; and a captain in the 60th Regiment in 1799. The same year he exchanged into the 6th West India Regiment. He married, 20th March 1783, Eliza, daughter of — Cropper of Ludlow, and had issue—

Thomas Robertson, born 24th March 1785, died 16th May 1852.

Sophia Matilda Eliza.

Anna Mariana Barbara.

He obtained for his son an ensign's commission in the 6th W. I. Regiment. Both were shipwrecked in the Bay of Honduras. Captain Lidderdale died and was buried in the sand on the shore. His son, twice again wrecked, became broken in health, and was placed on half-pay. Thomas Robertson married, 16th June 1823, Anne (born 2nd June 1787), daughter of William Sadler of Bolton Hall. She (died 4th November 1865) had issue,

John, died in infancy.

Thomas William.

Azile Eleanora.

The present representative of the Lidderdales is thus

Thomas William* of the Literary Department, British Museum. He married, 22nd January 1862, Frances Maria, daughter of John Acton of Ludlow, Salop.

Arms—Azure, a chevron ermine, quartering those of Robertson.

Crest—An eagle's head, erased, proper.

Motto—Foresight is all.

To return to the general history of this property, we find that on the 28th February 1682, Robert, son of Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun had retour of the two and a-half merk-land of St. Mary's Isle, and the ten merk land of Torrs, in the same parish of Galtway. The farm of Drumore at this time is mentioned as having been owned by Walter Carson.

In regard to other land, on the 3rd December 1686, Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, parish of Kirkinner, had principal sasine of the land of Meikle Galtway and Knock, and Over Galtway, etc.

Our notices in the eighteenth century commence with the 17th June 1700, when A. Ewart had sasine of the land of Drumore. On the 3rd March 1704, Patrick Heron of that ilk, elder, had sasine of the land of St. Marie Isle, and Jordiland, etc.; and on the 13th July following, James Lidderdale of St. Mary Isle, had sasine of the same. Then on the 24th September 1707, Helen Gordon, spouse to John M'Clelland of Balmae, had sasine. In regard to Balmae, we find that there was a resignation and renunciation dated 11th August 1768, from Colin M'Kenzie, writer in Kirkcudbright, to Hugh Blair of Dunrod, of the land of Balmae, etc. This was followed, on the 24th May 1792, by a sasine in favour of John M'Michan, eldest son and apparent heir of Samuel M'Michan, portioner of Balmae, of part of the land of Balmae on disposition by John M'Naught to Samuel M'Michan, and disposition by the latter to John M'Michan.

The exact date when St Mary's Isle and adjacent lands

* We have to acknowledge the kind aid received from Mr Lidderdale. From his position he was enabled to save us much time in getting the old works required to be seen, and was always ready to assist in any way he could. To him we are also indebted for our knowledge of Mr Vigfussion, and the information he gave in regard to the Orkneyinga Saga.

were purchased we have not closely followed out; but on the 5th April 1725, Lady Marie Hamilton of Baldoon, parish of Kirkinner, had sasine of the lands of Lochfergus, etc., and her son, Basil, was several times provost of Kirkcudbright. He succeeded, in 1744, to the earldom of Selkirk. It was therefore about the dates given that possession was obtained.

It is necessary to give an account of the present family, which is as follows,—Lord William Douglas (eldest son of William, first Marquis of Douglas, by his second wife, Lady Mary Gordon, daughter of George, first Marquis of Huntly) was raised to the peerage of Scotland in 1646, by the titles of Baron Daer* and Shorteleuch and Earl of Selkirk, to him and his heirs male for ever; but, marrying afterwards Anne, Duchess of Hamilton,† he was created Duke of Hamilton for life, when he resigned the earldom of Selkirk, etc., in 1688, which were conferred on his second and younger sons. His second son, Lord Charles Douglas, thereby became the second Earl of Selkirk, etc., and dying unmarried, in 1739, was succeeded by his brother, Lord John Hamilton, as third Earl of Selkirk, etc. He previously had been raised, in 1697, to the peerage, by the titles of

* This title is taken from a burn in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire.

† The origin of this family is not clear. It has been assumed that it is from the Manor of Hambleton, parish of Barkby, Leicestershire, which belonged to the Earls of Leicester, and from whose grant the Hamiltons obtained the same. The Earls of Leicester are stated to have been descended from Bernard, a kinsman to Rollo the Norseman, first Duke of Normandy, who married, in A.D. 912, Sphrota de Burgundia, and had issue Turfus, whose great-grandson, Roger de Bellomonte, accompanied William the Norman or Conqueror to England in 1066. His son, Roth, was created Earl of Leicester, in A.D. 1103, by Henry I. William, third son of Robert, third Earl of Leicester, is stated to have assumed the name of de Hamilton from the place of his birth, and was the founder of the Hamilton family in Scotland, having gone there about A.D. 1215, and to have married Mary, only daughter and heir of Gilbert, Earl of Strathern, and had issue Gilbert Hamilton, who married Isabella, sister of Thomas Randolph, first Earl of Moray. This is the history as given by Archdall, but it is not considered satisfactory.

The first on record in Scotland is Gilbert de Hameldun, who, in the Chartulary of Paisley, under date A.D. 1272, is found as Gilberto de Hameldun, clericus. It is considered probable that he may have been the father of Walter, John, and Hugo. A Walter filius Gilberti de Hameldun is stated to have sworn fealty to Edward I. in 1292 and 1296, but

Baron Hilhouse, Viscount Riccartoun, and Earl of Ruglen. He married first, in 1694, Anne Kennedy, daughter of John, seventh Earl of Cassilis, by whom he had issue—

William, who predeceased him, unmarried.

Anne, who succeeded as Countess of Ruglen, on the death of her father, had married William, Earl of March, eldest son of the Duke of Queensberry, and was succeeded by her only child, William, fourth Duke of Queensberry, as Earl of Ruglen, at whose death, in 1810, it expired.

Susan, married to John, eighth Earl of Cassilis. No issue.

He married, secondly, in 1701, Elizabeth-Hutchinson, relict of John, Lord Kennedy, but had no issue. He died in 1744, when the earldom of Selkirk and baron Daer and Shortclench devolved on his grand-nephew, Dunbar-Hamilton of Baldoon, parish of Kirkinner, grandson of his brother, Lord Basil Hamilton, and his wife Mary Dunbar, daughter of David Dunbar, younger, and heiress of Baldoon.

It will thus be seen that the settlement of this branch of the Hamiltons in Galloway is recent, and was through the marriage of Lord Basil Hamilton with Mary, grand-daughter and heir of Sir David Dunbar, bart. of Baldoon. Sir David was a good man of business, and obtained a large extent of

we have not in this case investigated the Roll, to see how the name was spelled, which is necessary, as experience has proved to us. He joined, subsequently, King Robert I., as every foreigner did when fortune seemed to smile on his efforts to free Scotland. No credit to those who then joined. He got, however, from the king a charter of Cadzow, now Hamilton, and at one time a royal property or residence. In subsequent reigns various other lands were obtained. Sir James Hamilton, in after times, rose in influence on the ruin of the Douglasses. On the 28th June 1445, he was created a hereditary Lord of Parliament by royal charter, with the land of Cadzow and Mawchane. James, second Lord Hamilton, was created Earl of Arran, 11th August 1503. His son became Duke of Chateherault in France in 1548, and his issue were—

James, third Earl of Arran.

John, Marquis of Hamilton.

David, died without issue.

Claud, ancestor of Earls, now Duke of Abercorn.

The title of Duke was conferred, in 1643, on James, Earl of Arran, the elder son of the second Marquis of Hamilton. He had only daughters, and Anna, eldest surviving daughter, succeeded. She married Lord William Douglas, eldest son of William, first Marquis of Douglas. An account of the Douglas family will be found under Threave, parish of Balmaghie.

land in the Stewartry, to which with Baldoon, his granddaughter succeeded at his death. Her descendant, Dunbar Hamilton, already mentioned, had succeeded to all the lands, and now to the earldom of Selkirk, as fourth Earl, with the other titles. He assumed the additional surname of Douglas. He married, in 1758, Helen, fifth daughter of the Hon. John Hamilton, son of Thomas, sixth Earl of Haddington, and had issue—

John (Basil William ?), Lord Daer, unmarried.

Dunbar, Captain Royal Navy, unmarried.

Alexander, Captain in the Army, unmarried.

Thomas.

Isabella Margaret, unmarried.

Helen, who married Sir James Hall, bart.

Mary, unmarried.

Elizabeth, who married Sir James Montgomery, bart.

Katherine, who married John Halkett.

In 1778, Lord Selkirk had a narrow escape of a free passage across the Atlantic in an American man-of-war. In that year the celebrated American naval officer Paul Jones, or properly, it is believed, Jones Paul (whose father was the gardener at Arbigland, parish of Kirkbean), when cruising off the coast with a squadron, made a descent on St Mary's Isle, expecting to find and seize the Earl, and keep him as a hostage during the war. This far from agreeable honour was prevented by accidental absence from home. The officer, however, in charge of the boat's crew, with an eye to prize-money, seized the plate-chest as the Earl's substitute, with which Paul Jones, possessed of a chivalrous mind, was much displeased. There was some difficulty, but he secured the chest with its contents untouched, and after an absence of seven years, when the owners had no doubt replenished their stock, and the raid had been nearly forgotten, the chest was returned uninjured.*

Lord Selkirk had been gradually adding to the St Mary's Isle estate. About 1786 he had transferred the management of his estates to his eldest son, Lord Daer, who con-

* See Arbigland, parish of Kirkbean.

ducted his affairs with great success. Reference to Baldoon, parish of Kirkinner, will show this. On the 22d September 1794, Basil William, Lord Daer, had sasine of the land of Black Stockerton and others, on disposition by his father, dated the 13th September. He is described as having been possessed of great ability. Unfortunately he went to Paris in 1789, and was an ardent admirer of the Revolution. He returned to Scotland and joined the society of the friends of the people, and was urgent for the reform of Parliament. He was dissatisfied with the article in the treaty of Union, which was supposed to exclude the elder sons of the Scottish peers from Parliament as members of the Lower House. The question was tried both in Scotland, and also in the House of Lords, when the decision was adverse then, though since entertained. It is stated that he died of consumption on the 5th November 1794, aged thirty, but it is not mentioned where. We have heard from good authority that he had to leave the country on account of his opposition to the authorities, and died abroad.

On the 12th July 1798, Dunbar, Earl of Selkirk, had sasine of the land of Townhead of Drumore on crown charter of sale. In 1799 the farms owned were Torrs, Balgreddan, Meikle and Little Sypland, Half Mark, Black and Little Stockertoun, Brockloch, Redbrae, Whinny Liggat, Culdough, Carse, Canee, Meikle and Little Kirkland, Auchenflower, Grange and Milne, Mutehill, Meikle and Little Galtway, Knockour Galtway, Milntoun of Dunrod, Mill, etc., thereof, Kirkland, Slackcroft, Glenan Croft, St Mary's Isle, Jordiland, Bomby and Miln, Glenlay, Drumore, Lochfergus, Cotland, and part of Kirkhouse, the other portion was then owned by Robert Clark. The only noticeable differences in Pont's spelling is Syipland for Sypland, Balgreddal for Balgreddan, Gata for Galtway, Bomby for Bombie, Kouldowoc for Culdoch, and Tor-rosi for Torrsmuir.

Dunbar, Earl of Selkirk, died in 1799, and was succeeded by his youngest son Thomas, his other sons having predeceased him. Thomas, fifth Earl of Selkirk, etc., married in 1807 Jean, only surviving daughter of James Wedder-

burn Colville of Ochiltree (she died 10th June 1871, aged eighty-five), and had issue—

Dunbar James, born in 1808.

Isabella Ellen, who married the Hon. Charles Hope.

Katherine Jane, married Loftus Wigram, now Fitzwigram.

Dunbar James, succeeded his father as sixth earl in 1820. He is unmarried.

Arms—First and fourth, argent, a human heart, gules, ensigned with an imperial crown, or, on a chief, azure; three mullets of the field, for Douglas. Second, gules, three cinquefoils, pierced ermine, for Hamilton. Third, gules, a lion rampant within a border argent, charged with ten roses, gules, for Dunbar of Baldoon.

Crest—On a chapeau, gules, turned up, erm, a salamander in flames, proper.

Supporters—The dexter, a savage, wreathed about the temples and lions with ivy, holding with his exterior hand a club over his shoulder, all proper; sinister, an antelope, argent, armed, or, ducally gorged, and chained, of the last.

Mottoes—Firmior quo paratior, and over the crest, Jamais arrière.

We have already given an account of St Mary's Isle. The whole is now occupied as the park, in which is situated the present residence. The pleasure grounds are much admired, being finely wooded and nearly surrounded by the sea and river Dee. We confess not having been particularly struck with the position, probably from the situation being low. The house has nothing striking to necessitate delineation. It is about three quarters of a mile from Kirkcudbright, and approached by an avenue possessed of no special attraction.

Not a vestige of the priory now remains.

The names of the farms in 1799, as already given, nearly apply to the present, with one or two exceptions. The first is the addition to the estate of the extensive farm of Howwell and Balmae, spelled Halwel and Balme by Pont; also Banks, High Banks, and part of Overlaw. Such names as

Brockloch, Redbrae, Auchenflower, Knockour, Glenlay, Cotland, with Slack and Grenan Crofts, do not appear. The derivations of all, however, are given under other properties where the names still exist.

On the farm of Culdoch, which now forms a portion of the property, stood a cottage in which it is stated Queen Mary rested after her flight from Langside, while her attendants were breaking down the old wooden bridge over the Dee, near Tongland Church, supposed to have been originally erected by the Romans, but who we think generally used stone for such purposes. No wooden bridge could have lasted so long. The ruins of the cottage were for long known as Dun's Wa's. The occupier was no doubt named Dun.

On the farm of Drumore, there is a large and very strong fortification of the Selgovae, which was supposed by Chalmers and others to be the Caerbantorigum shown by Ptolemy. As mentioned, however, by Skene in his "Celtic Scotland," it is placed by Ptolemy where the Moat of Urr stands. This is correct, but the ancient geographer was not free from mistakes. We confess, however, that in our visits to both places, the fort on the hill appeared to us only as a fort, while the ground at the Moat of Urr showed that a more extensive fortified place had existed. The height at Drumore is four hundred feet. It is of an oval form, with a rampart of stone and earth, surrounded by a fossé. Early in the 17th century a plate of pure gold was found near it. We are glad to state that the fort is in very good preservation, being kept protected from man and beast. The view from the site is very fine, commanding the sea as well as the surrounding country.

There was a Druidical circle at the foot of the hill, but which was destroyed some years ago.

There are the remains of two Roman camps, one south of Whinnyligget School, and the other on Bomby farm.

Moats or forts are to be found at Meikle and Little Syp-land, Carse, Barend, and Milton farms.

On the high land, early in the present century, several

flint hatchets* were found buried in the ground, also the skeleton of a man.

On the farm of Lochfergus, on various occasions, a great quantity of English silver coin, of the reign of Edward I., was found.

The names of several of the farms, with their histories, have been dealt with separately, as they formerly belonged to other and distinct properties. Of those not given we have what is now Stockerton, but which in the 14th century bore the name of Toskertoun, and curious enough the same name as the ancient barony in the parish of Stoneykirk, which afterwards became possessed by the M'Dowalls of Garthland. In the seventeenth century we find the name changed or transposed to Stokartoun, and now transformed to Stockerton. It is not improbable, however, that we have in these forms the real name from the Norse *stokkr*, and Danish *stok*. *Stok-land* means an isolated land, and *stokkr-tun* means the isolated toun or dwelling. What we have to say about Toskertoun will be found under Stoneykirk parish.

Another farm named Balig is probably a corruption of the Norse *bæli* or *byli* and *bygd*, a farm, dwelling, etc. *Bal-greddan*, also a corruption of the Norse *grænn*, with the prefix *bæli* or *bol*, and meaning the green and verdant farm. *Howwell* is in the prefix from the Norse *hóll*, contracted from *hváll*, for a hill or hillock. The meaning is, the well at the hill or hillock.

RAEBERRY CASTLE.

The early history of this castle is unknown. It is not improbable that it may have been built by the Norsemen when they ruled Galloway in the 11th century. When it became the property of the Maclellans is also unknown. That they owned Bomby at the same time is clear, but as

* Flint hatchets obtained the name of Celts from the British, a flint stone.

we have stated elsewhere, their settlement or position of any standing in Galloway cannot be traced beyond the fourteenth century, by tradition or in any other way. The castle of Raeberry is understood to have been their chief residence, which is on Howwell farm, south of Bomby. It was situated on a jutting precipice overhanging the sea, and was protected on the north side by a fossé, a thick wall, and a drawbridge, which is supposed to have been destroyed about one hundred and thirty years, and the interior over two hundred years ago. Nothing but the site and fossé remain. The situation is made to appear comparatively low from a high green hill overhanging it, on which we have an impression an ancient fort must have stood, although not now to be traced.

The castle does not appear to have been large.

The name Raeberry, we think, is a corruption of the Norse words *raudr* or *rault berg*, the red rock or precipice. There is another rendering of it in the Norse *raudabiorg*, the red headland. In the case of Raeberry, the site is on a rock of a reddish colour. We did not examine the description of stone, but as the old red sandstone is found elsewhere on the coast, it may be the same here. If not, the reddish tinge is from the action of iron in some form, in the same way as to be seen at Salisbury Craggs, Edinburgh, and elsewhere.

In 1452, as we have mentioned under Bomby, William, eighth Earl of Douglas, besieged and took the castle, carrying the owner, Sir Patrick Maclellan, as a prisoner to Thrieve Castle. There is a blank after this in its history.

BOMBY.

The land of Bomby, with all around, was obtained in the twelfth century by Fergus, the first Lord of Galloway, who appeared about 1138-9, and the last his great-grandson Alan, who died in 1234. Thus they did not exist one hundred years. Fergus had his residence in a castle on an

island in the loch which was on the farm, since called Lochfergus. His son Uchtred also took up his residence in the same castle. He was attacked there by his brother Gilbert on the 22d September 1174, deprived of his eyes and tongue, and then murdered. Alan is believed to have died in the same castle. It would appear that the castle of Kirkcudbright was subsequently built. There were two islands in Lochfergus—one was called Palace Isle, from the castle being thereon; and the other Stable Isle, from, as supposed, the horses having been kept there. Both appear to have been fortified. With modern improvements the water has been drained off, and all now under cultivation, so that not a vestige remains. The traces of masonry have been so very faint during the present century, that there is an idea the castle must have been built of wood. Such an idea is untenable. Fergus built churches, etc., of stone, and is it at all likely that his own dwelling was of wood? We believe him to have been a Norman thrust by King David I. as governor over the Galwegians, and as such, we think it will be found that he and his countrymen built for themselves stone fortalices as residences. When the Maclellans got possession, the materials were removed to Kirkcudbright in 1582, to assist in building for themselves a castle there. An account of Fergus is given in our Historical Sketch, Vol. II., and under St Mary's Isle in this parish.

We learn nothing more about the land of Bomby until the reign of King David II., when he granted them (spelled Bowbey) to Margaret M'Dougall, and afterwards to John M'Dougall. He granted a subsequent charter of the same land to Lachlan Edzear or Edgar, called Bomby, quhillk were — Lindsays. From this it appears that the lands had passed to the Lindsays from the ownership of the Lords of Galloway and their successors. David the Second reigned from 1329 to 1371. The farms of Sypeland, which form a part of the estate, were granted by Robert the Bruce to Fergus of Ardrossan.

We also find that Robert Russell had a charter of the land of Sympleland (Sypland) from David II., on the resignation

of Fergus of Ardrossan ; also a charter to Nicoll Striveling (Stirling) of the land of Stockertoun. It is thus evident that the Maclellans did not then possess this property. There is also another error in connection with this family which requires to be put right. It is the statement that one of them was the friend of the immortal Sir William Wallace, and sailed with him from Kirkcudbright on a visit to Philip, king of France, on the 20th April 1298. There is some excuse for the mistake, as the names bear a close resemblance to each other ; but the friend of Wallace was not a Maclellan, but James Kneland or Cleland of that ilk, parish of Dalziel in Lanarkshire. The families were quite distinct. The Clelands of Cleland are an old Lanarkshire family, who retained their property until the seventeenth century. Their lands, still called Cleland, now belong to the Earl of Stair.

The name of Maclellan was unknown in Galloway in the time of Wallace. If landowners, they would either have appeared as supporting him, or in the Ragman Roll as swearing fealty to Edward I. Playfair in 1809, and Douglas in 1813, state in their Genealogical Histories that a David MacLellan is mentioned in a charter of King Alexander II. in the year 1217. This we cannot trace, but if so, from the way it is mentioned, it would be as a witness. We are inclined to think that they came from the north, and that MacLennan and Maclellan are one and the same. According to their history, the first-named had a good deal to do with the Church, and one became a Highland saint. The MacLennans are numerous in the Highlands—a good many in Inverness-shire.

The first Maclellan known in Galloway was "Gilbertus Maclelan Gallovidiensis,"* who was elected bishop of Man and the Sudreys in 1320, or, as Bishop Keith states, 1321. He was in office for four years. We next learn that David II. granted a charter to Gilbert Maclelan of his lands, but what these were is not stated. That he was the bishop, or his son, is extremely probable, for bishops did get children in those days, and obtained lands to leave to

* *Chronica Regum Manniæ.*

them. We have here a key to the rapid rise of the family in Galloway, for church influence was the best, and more particularly during the reigns of Robert Bruce and his son David. This no doubt arose from King Robert not only having had much aid from the Church in securing the throne, but also from having been excommunicated for the slaughter of John Comyn at the altar in the church at Dumfries, and glad to make concessions for the after-peace of his soul.

As already stated, the name of Maclellan is not to be found in the Ragman's Roll, nor does it appear among those who fought with Sir William Wallace or Robert the Bruce during the struggle for independence. This confirms the statement that bishop Maclelan was the first of the name known in the district. What the origin of the family was, beyond the bishop, is not to be traced. It has been stated that they are of Irish extraction. This may have arisen from Balmaclellan, *bal*, from bail, being the Irish for a townland or property; but *baile* is also the Gaelic for a town or village, as well as *bœli* or *bol* in the Norse, for a farm or dwelling. It is further to be stated that the charter for Balmaclellan was only granted in February 1466. This is fully a century after we find that they had land in the district. We have read an account, ephemeral, that they came from the West Highlands, and won Barscobe by bow and spear. Where this is found, we are at a loss to know. There is little doubt that, instead of bow and spear, they obtained their lands through the crozier; but it corroborates so far our opinion already stated, that MacLellan may be a corruption of the Highland name Maclelennan. It was in the fifteenth century when the family became of importance. The Bomby property was then in their possession. On the 11th July 1448, John M'Lelan of Lochfergus is mentioned in an instrument of perambulation of the land of Ardes. In 1452, Patrick Maclellan was, as stated, tutor of Bomby, and sheriff of the Stewartry. The being tutor

of Bomby is rather conflicting, and must be a mistake, as it means guardian to the heir of the house, whereas Sir Patrick appears to have been the owner, and, as will be found, his son succeeded him. It is also stated that, having been prevailed on to take up arms against the Earl of Douglas, the latter besieged Maclellan in his castle of Raeberry in 1452, and forced him to surrender, when he was taken to Threave castle as a prisoner. His relative, Sir F. Gray, having heard of it, obtained an order from the king requesting Douglas to deliver up his prisoner. We will not repeat the particulars here which have been already given under Threave Castle, parish of Balmaghie. It is mentioned that Sir Patrick Maclellan was interred in Dundrennan Abbey, where a monument to his memory was erected with the following inscription—

“ Hic jacet vir Honorabilis
 Dominus Patricius Maclellanus
 Dominus de Wigton, et vicecomes
 Gallovidiæ, qui obiit MDCCLII.
 Cujus anima requiescat in pace.”

We think there must be some mistake about this inscription and monument, which were unusual at that period in Galloway, and certainly instead of the titles given, Patrick Maclellan was simply a knight, and the owner of a barony. (See Dundrennan, parish of Rerwick.) It is mentioned that he married a daughter of Sir A. Gray of Broxmouth, and had issue, so far as known—

William.

He succeeded, and in retaliation for the murder of his father, naturally committed raids on the Douglas estates in defiance of the law, for which King James II. outlawed him, forfeiting Bomby, etc., which were annexed to the crown.

About this time we are told that Galloway was infested by a band of robbers or gypsies, and the king offered, by proclamation, a reward to any one who would destroy them, or bring their leader, Morrow *alias* Black Morrow, dead or alive. With the aid of friends, this, it is stated, William Maclellan

accomplished, brought to James II. the head of their chief, and obtained the restoration of his father's lands. From this it is supposed their crest of a Moor's head, and motto of "Think on" are taken. We can offer no opinion, beyond thinking that the crest of the family was probably obtained long before the period referred to; that the gypsies are not considered of Moorish but Egyptian extraction, and it appears strange a band of gypsies should have been so formidable in times when nearly every man bore arms. Which ever way it was, the lands were restored. On the 14th May 1471, we find that William Maclellan of Bomby had a charter, of that date, of the lands of Lochfergus, etc. He had a son, so far as is known—

Thomas,

who succeeded his father in 1474. He was styled a knight in the General Register of 1503. He also had a charter of part of Lochfergus, of Bardrochwood, Crosby, Chapelton, and Barfalgayk, on the 5th February 1492-3; and of Garerogo, on the 18th August 1495. In February 1499, the dwelling at Lochfergus was burnt by Thomas Huthinson and Carynis in y^e Copswoode.*

Thomas Maclellan married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Gordon of Lochinvar, as appears by marriage contract, dated 13th July 1476, and had issue—

William, his heir.

Gilbert of Barmagachen, parish of Borgue, from whom Lord Kirkcudbright was descended.

John, of Auchlane.

William succeeded his father in 1507. Previous to this, on the 12th December 1505, he had a charter of Polmady (Polmeadow?) parish of Carsphairn, and on succession to other lands in 1507 and 1512. Being in favour with King James IV., he was knighted by him. He married Elizabeth Mure, but of which family is not named. He had issue, so far as found—

* Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

Thomas.

Sir William was slain at Flodden in 1513, and was succeeded by his son Thomas. He obtained charters under the Great Seal of the lands of Plintoun, Blackmark, and others, in 1516, and 11th November 1521. Whom he married we do not learn, but he had at least one son—

Thomas.

He was killed at the door of St Giles' Church, High Street, Edinburgh, in a quarrel with the lairds of Lochinvar and Drumlanrig, on 21st July 1526. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, who obtained, under the Great Seal in 1542, from Queen Mary, all the lands his father and grandfather had died possessed of. On the 21st December 1553, he entered into a bond of manrent to serve Robert, Lord Maxwell. On the 6th December 1569, he obtained the ground on which the church and buildings of the friars of Kirkcudbright had been built, with the orchard, etc., for the purpose of erecting a castle, as mentioned under Kirkcudbright. The castle was completed about 1582. As will be found under Orchardtoun, parish of Rerwick, there is a statement that Kirkcudbright Castle belonged to the Maxwells, and that their arms appear on the building, as also the words, "This is the house of Herries." How this happened we cannot find out, unless it was through the marriage, subsequently, of Thomas Maxwell with Grizell, daughter of John, fifth Lord Herries.

Thomas Maclellan married Helen, daughter of Sir James Gordon of Lochinvar, and had issue, so far as known,

Thomas.

Sir James Gordon, with others, had slain his father. With the marriage settlement "Letters of Slains" were formally granted by Thomas, son and heir of Thomas Maclellan of Bomby, deceased, to his father-in-law, and all his assisters in the slaughter.* He was served heir on the 16th April 1583.

* Agnew.

It is about this time that a statement refers to fourteen knights bearing the name of Maclellan. They are mentioned as the owners of Gelston, parish of Kelton; Ravenstone, parish of Glasserton; Kilcruchie, parish of Peninghame; Sorbie; Glenshinnock, parish of Rerwick; Troquhain, parish of Balmaclellan; Barholm, parish of Kirkmabreck; Kirkconnel, parish of Troqueer; Kirkcormock; Kirkgunzeon; Borgue; Barscobe, parish of Balmaclellan; Bardrochwood, parish of Minnigaff; Colvend. Being stated as possessing the lands mentioned, we have tried to follow them out, but failed. There is some mistake, for we have evidence that they could not have owned all the lands mentioned. We cannot trace that any of the name were owners of Kileruichie (Castle Stewart), Sorbie, Barholm, Kirkgunzeon, Borgue, Colvend, Troquhain, or Glenshinnock (Orchardtoun). Also, in 1585, William, son of Alexander Maclellan of Gelston, was served owner of Ravenstone, which had for a time belonged to the M'Dowalls, but we do not find him a knight. There are evidently mistakes in this statement, as in other parts of their history. No family in Galloway had more than one or, perhaps, two knights at a time at any period.

On the 23d December 1585, we find that Thomas M'Clellan of Bombie, being owing the sum of 400 merks to Thomas Meikle, binds himself to infeft him in the land of Little Stockerton. On the 28th May 1586, he also borrowed 400 merks from James Dalziel in Plunton, and infeft him in the two merk land of Meikle Kirkland.

Thomas Maclellan succeeded his father. He obtained a charter of the lands and barony of Bombye, Skelrie, etc., on the 11th February 1591-2; Kirkchrist, parish of Twynholm, 26th December 1593; Balgreddane to him, and Robert his son and heir apparent, on the 7th June 1595; and of Auchinflower, same date. He married Grizell Maxwell, daughter of John, fifth Lord Herries, and had three sons—

Robert.

William of Glenshannoch (Glenshalloch, *alias* Waterside, parish of Urr ?) He married, about 1600, Rosina, daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw and ———, whose son Thomas succeeded to the peerage.

John of Borg, whose son succeeded his cousin Thomas.

Rosina, who married William Adair of Kilhilt, parish of Portpatrick.

He died in July 1597, and was buried in the church of Kirkcudbright, where is a monument thus inscribed—

“ Hic situs est D. T. Maclellanus et Uxor
D. Grizel Maxwell Marmor utrumque legit.

Hic genitus R. L. Kirkcudbrius ecce sepulcrum
Posuit hoc chari patris honore sui.”

He was succeeded by his son Robert. As heir apparent he had a charter of the barony of Bombie, 5th June 1597, and was served heir to his father, the 5th July 1608. He had a charter of the lands of Culcraigie, etc., parish of Twynholm, on the 4th August 1610, of the land of Twynholm on the 28th June 1614, and of Cors on the 11th September 1616. He was in favour with that weak monarch James VI., who knighted him, and was also appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber. He was afterwards made a baronet by King Charles I., and afterwards, on the 25th May 1633, raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Kirkcudbright, to heirs male, bearing the name and arms of Maclellan. He was twice married, first, to Margaret, daughter of Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudon, and had issue—

Marion, who married Sir R. Maxwell of Orchardtoun.

Secondly, to Mary, daughter of Hugh Montgomerie, Viscount Airds, Ireland, but had no issue.

During his time, in July 1624, John Henderson had sasine of the lands and barony of Bombie; and in November 1625, Robert Foullis had the same. Again, in August 1631, there was a reversion by Andrew and William Couperis and their curatrix in favour of John Gordon of the baronies of Bombie, Lochfergus, etc. These were wadsets. He died

in 1640, and was succeeded by the heir in line, his nephew—

Thomas,

son of William Maclellan of Glenshannoch, as second Lord Kirkcudbright. He married Janet Douglas, daughter of William, Earl of Queensberry, and had issue, but they all died young. He was a zealous Presbyterian and opponent of Cromwell and the Independents. In 1639 he was at Dunse Law with the army. In 1640 he was appointed colonel of the south regiment, and accompanied the army into England. He was afterwards appointed steward of the Stewartry. In 1645 he raised a regiment in Galloway (called infantry, but believed to have been mounted) at his own expense, which behaved with such gallantry at Philiphaugh, that the Scottish Parliament awarded them 15,000 merks out of the forfeited estates of Lord Herries. However, the expense incurred by him created much debt. He died in May 1647, without issue. (His wife died in 1651). He was succeeded by his cousin—

John,

son of John Maclellan of Borgue. He was served as third Lord Kirkcudbright, heir to his cousin Thomas, second lord, on the 13th June 1648, when he had retour of the lands of Bombie and Castle, Lochfergus, Black and Little Stockertoun, Meikle and Little Sypland, Gribtie, etc. He also was a staunch Presbyterian, and much opposed to Cromwell and the Independents or Puritans. He raised a body of men, which afterwards was formed into a regiment. It was sent to Ireland, and on the 6th December 1649 was attacked by the Parliamentary forces at Lessnagarvey, Ulster, and being defeated, suffered severely. He expended so much money in raising men, for which he received no repayment, that he was in reduced circumstances; and after the Restoration, his ruin was completed from opposing the introduction of a curate into the church at Kirkcudbright. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun, and had issue—

William,

who succeeded on his father's death in 1664, as fourth Lord Kirkcudbright. During his minority the estate was seized by legal diligence, at the instance of his father's creditors, and nothing left to support the title. He died under age, unmarried, in 1669.

He was succeeded by his cousin-german—

John,

eldest son of William Maclellan of Auchlean, parish of Kelton, second son of John Maclellan of Borgue. He never assumed the title, and died under age, unmarried. On the 28th February 1672 Margaret Vauns, spouse to William Maclellan, had principal sasine with John Maclellan of the land of Meikle Sypland, and Mylne of Bombie. In the valuation roll of 1642-82 we find the following farms mentioned as Lord Kirkcudbright's, viz., Black Stockerton, Little and Meikle Sypland, Balgreddan, Black Galtway, Jordieland, Little Stockerton, Lochfergus, Kirkland, Bombie, North Milton, Milton, and Low Milton, and Grībdae, etc. He was succeeded by his brother—

James, born 1661.

His curators considered it improper for him to assume the title, owing to the loss of lands.

On the 31st July 1693, Charles Maclellan of Colline, parish of Rerwick, had sasine of the castle and orchards of Kirkcudbright, fishings in the water of Dee, lands of Bombie, etc.; and on the 4th May 1695, Lord Basil Hamilton, fifth lawful son of William, Duke of Hamilton, had sasine of the baronies and lands of Bombie, etc., and Newark, etc., with the pertinents. The latter's son, Basil Hamilton, had sasine of Lochfergus, etc., on the 4th January 1704. There were various wadsets at this time; on the 23d March 1715, Robert Maclellan of Bareloy, parish of Colvend, had sasine of the castle and yeard of Kirkcudbright; and he was followed by Alexander Murray of Broughton, on the 6th May 1621. Lady Hamilton, the

mother of Basil, had sasine of Lochfergus on the 3d April 1725.

James Maclellan did not assume the title until a keen contest for a representation of the Scottish peerage betwixt the Earls of Eglinton and Aberdeen in 1721, when no doubt he was pushed for his vote. It was, however, protested against, as beyond the memory of man, no one having claimed a seat in Parliament, and it did not appear he was the heir of the patent, and because the late Lord Kirkeudbright disposed and resigned his honours in favour of Sir Samuel Maclellan. He was, however, served as heir to his uncle, John, third Lord Kirkeudbright, on the 15th February 1729.

As we have already stated, the lands had passed from the Maclellans. On the 26th February 1728, Basil, son to the deceased Lord Basil Hamilton of Baldoon, had sasine of the land of Bombie, and on the 30th December 1729, of Lochfergus, etc.

Whom James Maclellan married, is not mentioned. He died in 1730, and left issue—

Margaret, who married Samuel Brown of Mollance, parish of Cross-michael. They had issue, Henrietta, who married Sir Thomas Maxwell of Orchardtoun, parish of Rerwick.

Mary, died unmarried.

Janet, who married William Maxwell of Milton, and had issue—Robert and Elizabeth.

The representation then devolved on William Maclellan of Borness, descended from Gilbert of Barmagachen, second son of Sir Thomas (third) Maclellan of Bomby. In 1730 William Maclellan assumed the title, and was served as nearest lawful heir male on the 9th April 1734.

With reference to the land of Lochfergus, we find that William Dunbar, merchant in London, had sasine on the 24th January 1738, and on the 18th June 1740, Thomas Maxwell of the castle and yeard of Kirkeudbright. Then on the 8th May 1754, Dame Henrietta Brown, wife to Sir Thomas Maxwell of Orchardtoun, had also sasine of the castle, etc.

William Maclellan voted as Lord Kirkeudbright at elections of peers from 1737 to 1739. In 1741, at the general election, a protest was entered by James Maclellan styled merchant, and Lord Provost of Edinburgh, against his vote. William Maclellan entered a counter protest. Both William and James were present, and voted as Lord Kirkeudbright at the election in 1742. To show the difference in the times, and how families fell, William kept a glove-shop in Edinburgh. Burke, in his "Vicissitudes of Families," mentions that William Maclellan, the glover, whose son succeeded to the title, for many years used to stand in the lobby of the Assembly Rooms, in the Old Town, Edinburgh, selling gloves to those present; for, according to the fashion of the time, a new pair was required for every fresh dance. The only occasion on which he was absent from his post was at the ball following the election of a representative peer, when he appeared in full dress and joined with those present in the dance. We may add that sons of the best families in Scotland are often found at trades in these times, arising from the difficulty of being provided for. James ultimately gave up his pretensions, and William voted to 1761, but the House of Lords interfered and prohibited his doing so until his claim was recognised according to law. He married Margaret Murray, but there is no mention made of her family. They had issue—

Master of Kirkeudbright, who died in Edinburgh, 1741.

John.

Dunbar, Captain, Royal Navy. He commanded the "Superb," the flagship of Sir Edward Hughes, and was killed the 6th July 1682 in a second engagement with the "Bailli de Suffrein," in the East Indies.

William Maclellan died in 1761, and was succeeded by his son John, who claimed to be seventh Lord Kirkeudbright. He served in the 30th regiment, as an ensign, in 1756; lieutenant in 1758. He was abroad when his father died, but on his return he presented a petition claiming the title. On the 3d May 1773, it was sustained in the House of

Lords. He continued to serve in the 30th regiment, and obtained a company in 1774. In 1776 he exchanged into the 3d foot guards, the Scots Guards. In 1784 he obtained a company with the usual rank of captain and lieutenant-colonel. He retired in 1789. He married a Miss Bannister, stated to be of Hampstead, now a part of London. We also find her called Miss Bannerman. They had issue—

Sholto Henry, born 1771.

Camden Grey, born 1774, a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, retired 1803.

Elizabeth, born 1769, married Finlay Ferguson, Hinde Street, London.

Lord Kirkcudbright died in Hereford Street in 1801, aged seventy-three, and his wife in Manchester Square, London, in 1807. He had therefore settled in London. He was succeeded by his eldest son Sholto Henry, as eighth Lord Kirkcudbright. He married a Miss Cantes. Who she was does not appear. (She survived him and married Robert Davies, an officer in the Royal Navy. His rank is not stated.) They had no issue. He died in 1827, and was succeeded by his brother, Camden Grey, as ninth Lord Kirkcudbright. He married Sarah, daughter of Colonel Gorges, and had issue, one daughter—

Camden Elizabeth.

She married, in 1832, James Staunton Lambert, and had issue—

Walter Maclellan.

Also other issue.

Walter Maclellan Lambert is now of Waterdale.

Lord Kirkcudbright died at Bruges, in Belgium, on the 19th April 1832, and failing male heirs the title became dormant, and has so remained.

The Rev. John MacLellan, minister of Kelton parish, and a native of Kirkcudbright, claimed to be the direct descendant. He claimed the peerage, and was preparing to follow

it up when he died in 1840. His only brother and his only son died soon after, when they ended as a family.

There are others in line, no doubt, but the want of records in Galloway may prove a hindrance to what is called legal proof.

The armorial bearings of the family are,—

Arms—Or, two cheveronels, sable.

Crest—A dexter arm couped at the elbow and erect; the hand grasping a dagger, also erect, and on the point a Moor's head affronte, all ppr.

Supporters—Dexter, a man in complete armour, holding in his right hand a baton or leading staff, the end resting against his hip, all ppr.

Sinister, a horse bridled and saddled.

Motto—Think on. Also "Superba frango," I break down the proud.

We have referred to the castle of Kirkcudbright under the account of the town.

In 1570 Sir Thomas Maclellan sold the Friars Church, together with the churchyard, and the Church of St Andrews, with the burying ground, to the magistrates of Kirkcudbright.

Nothing now remains of the residence at Bomby. The farm of, and all the land around, is now owned by the Earl of Selkirk, with the residence at St Mary's Isle.

On the farms of Bomby, Meikle and Little Sypland, there were, in early times, British forts and Roman camps, as shown from the remains left.

A Druid temple once stood near the Roman camp on the farm of Bomby, but with the destructive rage which existed until recently, it was destroyed, and the stones removed as materials for the bridge erected over the Buckland burn.

We give Bomby separately from having been the residence of the Maclellans, with which we have coupled the farms of Sypland.

In Pont's map the spelling is Bomby and Syipland. Both names are evidently Norse. The termination *by* is clear

proof of the first having been a Norse settlement. As Cleasby and Vigfusson state, "Wherever the Scandinavian tribes settled, the name *by* or *bo* went along with them." This is repeated by Worsaae and fully borne out. The prefix in Bomby is probably a corruption of *buandi*, a husbandman, with the suffix *by*, a village, &c., a settlement.

The only approach to Sypland is also found in the Norse. In the words *svipa* and *svipta* we may have the derivation. The last is to strip or deprive. There is another word which may have had some bearing on the meaning,—viz., *svi-pjod*, which is the land of the Swedes.

BALMAE.

The early history of this property may be called identical with Raeberry, a separate account of which is given.

On the 11th June 1586 Thomas Maclellan of Balmae borrowed three hundred merks from James Lidderdale of Isle (St Mary's), and infested him in the six merk land of Balmae (Meikle). In June 1618 George M'Kie had sasine of all and hail of the twenty schilling land of Balmae, etc. Then in June 1666 John Inglis, Clerk of Kirkcudbright, had sasine of the land of Balmae, and again in January 1668. In 1682 John M'Kissock and James Halliday appear to have been in possession of the land. There is a hiatus after this. We next find William Kirkpatrick, merchant in Kirkcudbright, the owner. He married, in 1775, Marion, eldest daughter of William Gordon, writer to the signet, of Greenlaw, parish of Crossmichael. He died, in 1778, without issue. During his lifetime he built the present house, which is a good structure, well laid out and commodious. The next owner was William Birtwhistle, whom we find in 1799 and 1813. He was styled of Raeberry. Little Balmae was then owned by James M'Michan.

Some information in regard to William Birtwhistle, who

was brought into the district by James Murray of Cally, etc., will be found under Gatehouse, parish of Girthon. The land now belongs to the Earl of Selkirk, and forms a part of the St Mary Isle estate.

Pont, in his map, spells the name Balme. It may be a corruption of the Norse words bæli and mar, a farm near the sea. This certainly represents the position of the land, with the past and present residences.

KIRKBRIDE.

The history of this farm, so far as we know, is identical with what we have given of Marks. On the 19th September 1604, John, son of John Maxwell of Buittle, Munches, etc., had retour, followed by his son Robert in 1619. Then Mary and Anne, Countesses of Buccleuch, in 1653 and 1661, and John and William, Viscounts of Nithsdale, in 1670 and 1696. We find, however, that on the 29th September 1675 John Kenman, elder in Kirkbryde, had principal sasine in liferent, and John and Andrew Kennans, his sons, in fie, of the twenty shilling land of Kirkbryde. The next owner was Robert Kirk, who was in possession in 1682. On the 23d March 1715 Robert M'Clellan of Barclay, parish of Colvend, had sasine of the land of Kirkbryde, etc. He was the owner. His trustees sold Kirkbride, Gribdae and Mark to James, second son of John Bell of Arkland, parish of Anwoth. See Gribdae.

In 1799 the farm belonged to William Brown. We also find him in possession in 1819.

The owner in 1864 was Samuel Murphy, who still continues in possession.

On this farm was a chapel dedicated to St Bridget, from which is derived the name Kirkbride. An account of this saint will be found under Kirkmabreck parish history. Pont in his map spells it Kilbryd, the first syllable being from the Gaelic cill, a church.

MARK.

We do not find the MacLellans mentioned as the owners, but it seems to us that this farm may have belonged to them. On the 19th September 1604, John, son of John Maxwell of Buittle and Munches, etc., had retour. He was followed, on the 13th July 1619, by his son Robert. We next find Mary Scott, Countess of Buccleuch, with a wadset over it on the 6th October 1653; followed by her sister Anne (who succeeded as countess) on the 17th October 1661. On the 6th April 1670, John, Viscount Nithsdale, had retour; and on the 26th May 1696, William, son of Robert, viscount. These latter named were only as regards the superiority. In 1682, Robert M'Lellan of Barmagachen, parish of Borgue, was the owner. We next find it in the possession of Robert MacLellan of Barelye, but he evidently was the same who owned Barmagachen. His trustees sold Mark, with Gribdae and Kirkbride, to James Bell, second son of John Bell of Arkland, parish of Anwoth, an account of whom is given under Gribdae. We learn from the valuation roll of 1799 that the farm was owned by the Miss Cultons, but by the account from the Bells, James Bell sold it. (See Gribdae.)

In 1819 David M'Lellan was the owner. He was succeeded by William Hannay M'Lellan, who died in 186—, and has been succeeded by his widow, Mrs Frances Sophia M'Lellan, who has issue. Their names, and other particulars, we are not in possession of. The late owner took much interest in the subjects we are dealing with, and in this History.

In the name Marks we have the Norse word mark for a march, a boundary.

 GRIBDAE.

Of this land we learn little. It became the property,

with the rest around, of the Maclellans. In 1682, Lord Kirkcudbright was in possession. It was next owned by Robert MacLellan of Barelye, whose trustees in 1723 sold Gribdae, Mark, and Kirkbride, to James Bell of the Whyteside family, parish of Anwoth, being first cousin to John Bell of Whyteside, shot on Kirkconnell moor by order of Sir Robert Grierson of Lag in 1685. James Bell was second son of John Bell of Arkland, parish of Anwoth. He was born in 1676, and died in 1756. Whom he married we do not learn, but he had issue—

William, born in 1698, and two daughters.

William succeeded in 1756. Whom he married is not mentioned, but he left issue, six sons and four daughters. He died in 1783, and was succeeded by his eldest son in Mark and Kirkbride, and by his second son in Gribdae.

James, born in 1742.

John, born in 1745.

James sold the farm of Mark to David MacLellan, writer, Kirkcudbright. He died in 1805.

John Bell, the second son, succeeded to Gribdae. Whom he married is not mentioned. He had issue, five sons and five daughters. The two eldest sons were—

John, died in infancy.

William, born in 1780.

The latter succeeded on the death of his father in 1835. He had issue—

William, born in 1846.

John, born in 1848.

He purchased, in 1857, Castlecreavie, parish of Rerwick. He died in 1861, leaving Gribdae to his eldest son William, and Castlecreavie to his son John.

William married, in June 1877, Catherine Ireland, second daughter of R. M'C. Gordon of Rattrra, parish of Borgue.

Gribdae seems to us to be a corruption of the Cymric or Welsh word *gwerydre*, for cultivated land.

BORELAND OR BORDLAND.

Of the farms of High, Mid, and South Boreland, properly Bordland, we find no trace in the sources of information at our disposal, but no doubt the land became the property of the MacLellans with the surrounding property. The farms are owned by the burgh of Kirkcudbright.

In the Historical Sketch, Vol. II., an account of the derivation of Bordland will be found.

PARISH OF KIRKGUNZEON.

THIS parish held a peculiar position in early times. Uchtred, Governor or Lord of Galloway, son of Fergus, granted to the monks of Holm-Cultran the lands of Kirkwinnyn. Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, who is found by us to 1190, confirmed the grant, with the chapel of Kirkwynnin. In 1207, Pope Innocent ratified the same.

The name has been stated to be from Saint Winnen, to whom the church was dedicated, and whom Chalmers describes as the same Scoto-Irish saint to be found in Ayrshire, under Kilwinning. There is no doubt that there was a saint called Winnin, who existed in the eighth century, the date assigned to him being 715, and his festival held on the 21st January. In Pont's MS. he is described as a holy man who came from Ireland with disciples and taught the Gospel; and in the *Proprium Sanctorum*, he is said to have sprung from a noble Scottish family. Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire, was named after him, where a monastery was erected to record his sanctity. There is another opinion that the name is derived from Saint Gwynno, or, as Usher writes it, Gwynnon, a well-known Welsh saint, possibly the same with Guinoche, in the list appended to Keith, whose festival day is the 13th April, and date 875.

The name of the church is found, as mentioned by Symson, as Kirkgunguent, *ab extrema unctione*, being a pendicle of the abbey of Holm-Cultran. It was distinct from other

parishes, and under none of the Scottish bishops. In 1368, David II. granted to Sir John Herries what had belonged to the monks, which passed to the Maxwells. At the time of the Reformation, the tithes, etc., of the rectory were let for £93, 6s. 8d. The kirk bell, cast in 1674, has on it Kirkwinong. Near to the church a spring bears the name of Winning's Well.

A new church was built in 1790, and a manse in 1804.

The parish is stated to be three miles long, and three broad, but we also find it mentioned that it has an extreme length of seven miles and breadth of nearly five miles. No doubt the difference arises from a re-arrangement of the boundaries.

There is a supposed Roman camp at Camp Hill, Drumcoltran. There are two forts north of Torkirra farm-house. Near the manse another stood, or still stands. The remains of Druidical temples were to be found in this parish. The highest land is Long Fell on the west boundary, which is 1256 feet high.

The population, by the census of 1871, was 300 males and 361 females—together, 661.

KILLYMINGAN, ETC.

This and other farms, the names of which will be given hereafter, no doubt formed the principal portion of the ancient property called Kirkewinin, which was granted to the monks of Holm Cultran, Cumberland. The first mention is in a charter granted by Hullredus (Uchtred),* son of Fergus, with consent of Roland, his heir, of the farm which is called Kyrkeguinin to the monks of Holm Cultran, in fee for six pounds a-year, during their pleasure, three pounds to be paid at Easter and three at Martinmas. A

* Hullredus merely appears to have been a different form of Latinizing Uchtred. The monks of Holyrood called him Uchtredus. The simple omission of a scratch of the pen across the second l would make Hullredus into Hullredus.

bonus of ten marks was given, to be returned at the end of three years, if the monks choose to give up the land. The witness to this charter was Christian, bishop of Galloway. (He was bishop from 1154, and died at Holm-Cultran in October 1186.) There was also a bull from Pope Alexander, who, we think, must have been the third, as he succeeded Pope Adrian IV. in 1159, and died in 1181. It relates to Uchtred's charter, "Hultred filij Fergusij." The next charter was granted by Roland, son of Hulred (Uchtred), of the farm of Kyrkeguinin. The boundaries are mentioned, but they are very difficult to trace.* We can only give a literal translation of what is stated, viz., from the bridge Polackertin? up to Crossgelenktan, and then by the direct road as far as Cloenuchonethrd? and then descending by the river called Grenethfalde. As the river itself runs into the water which flows out of Locharb (Locharthur), and as Polnchave falls into the water itself at the foot of Locharb, and from Polnchave, as far as Muninuch (Munches, parish of Buittle?) and from Muninuch by the summit of Mount Glaister (Glaister Hill parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham), in a straight line as far as Poldereduf, and so in a slanting direction from that place to the source of Poldereduf, which water falls into the great water which runs between Culwen (Colvend) and Bael Ernin (?) (river Urr), and thus descending to the water which runs between Blareyuke (?) and Haitchcofte, and thus ascending by the water itself, as it runs through the middle of the hollow to the great Mosa (moss), and across to — Polnehervede, which falls into Pollchillebride, which latter falls into Dufpole, . . . and one salt-factory (in Southwick parish), given them beyond the said boundaries in Lochendolus (Lochend or Lotus), and wood as is necessary ;

* As an assistance, however, we may state that pow is a corruption of the Gaelic poll or puill, a sluggish stream. In the Norse pollr. In Cymrie or Cambro-British it is pwl. A burn, so called, and under the name of Glaister's-burn has its rise in Kirkgunzeon, winding round Criffel hills, flowing through Loch Arthur, and onwards to New Abbey, where it is joined by another pow or pol, fifteen miles from its source, and finishes its course by joining the Nith, seven miles below Dumfries.

also right of way between the Grange and the sea. All which granted for an annual rent of £10, payable "to me and my five heirs" at Pentecost and Martinmas. This charter must have been granted prior to A.D. 1200. In another charter, Roland, son of Hulred, grants and confirms to the monks of Holm Cultran, the land which they held from Walter de Berkeley, Chamberlain of Scotland, by these straight boundaries, viz., as the great road which comes from the bridge of Pollackertin and extends as far as Pelleguilton, and as the said road reaches to the twisted oak next to Choenchonethro, and so thence as the valley which extends in the wood to a certain sica (sluggish stream), and that descending by Poladkertin, up to the bridge of Poladkertin, to be held and possessed, etc. In another charter, Walter de Berkeley, Chamberlain of Scotland, grants to Holm Cultran the land which they formerly held from him. In another, subsequent, Ingelramus de Bayll (Ingelram Baliol) granted to Holm Cultran the whole of the land in Galloway which Walter de Berkeley gave them. Both of these charters are believed to have been granted in the reign of William the Lion. The next charter was from Eustacius de Bayll (Eustace Baliol), granting the same as above. Following this was one from William, King of Scotland, who again granted to the monks what Walter de Berkeley, "my chamberlain," gave to them. He reigned from 1165 to 1214, which brings the date tolerably close. In another charter, Alexander, King of Scotland, confirms the grant of Roland son of Hullredus of the farm called Kyrkeguinan. In describing the pasture this charter adds, and for five hundred swine. This must have been granted between 1214 and 1249. The next charter is from Alan, son of Roland, Constable of Scotland, in which he grants to Holm Cultran that land which formerly caused contention "between us and the same monks," viz., by these boundaries from the place where Grenefande falls into the water which flows from Locharbur (Locharthur), ascending by the same water to that place where the same water flows from Locharbur, and so descending by Locharbur itself to a certain rivulet

which falls into Locharbur from the south side, which rivulet is called Pollenthos Newa, ascending by the rivulet as long as it is clearly visible, to the place where it formerly divided, and thence in a straight line to Munenemuch (Munches) by the same boundaries which are named in the charter of "Our father Roland." Witness, Walter of Candida Casa, bishop, etc. This must have been prior to 1234 when Alan died, and Walter the bishop died in 1235.

We next come to a convention between the house of Dundraynen and the house of Holm Cultran, the friars of Dundrynan having remitted the Calmunian (?) which they had moved upon the Grange (Kyrke Winin) which the monks of Holm held in the land of Huttredus (Uchtred) fergus. In another charter, Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow, confirms to Holm that land in Galloway which Walter de Berkeley gave to them. We have another guide here as to date, as Joceline was consecrated in the calends of June 1175, and died the 16th of the calends of April 1199. Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow, also granted and confirmed to the monks of Holm Cultran the place and chapel in Galloway, called Kyrke Winin.

There appears to have been a dispute, for we next come to a mandate of Pope Honorius to Walter, bishop of Candida Casa; John, archdeacon; and the abbot of the Cistercian order of Glenlus (Glenluce) directing them to hear and decide the dispute between the bishop of Glasgow, and the monks of Holm Cultran. The decision was in favour of the latter; whereon they decide that the bishop of Glasgow has granted to the monks of Holm Cultran the place of Kyrkwinin, and the Chapel of Saint Winorin, situated therein, to have and to hold, etc., according to the tenor of the grant of Jocelin, and the confirmation of Pope Innocent. The date of the mandate of Pope Honorius is the 6th Kalends of June, in the sixth year of his pontificate.

We next learn that Walter, bishop of Glasgow, confirmed the same. He was consecrated in 1208, and died in 1231 or 1232.

We next have a charter from Hugo the dean, and the

chapter of Glasgow, dated 1224, approving, etc., the grant of the land of Kyrke Winin, and the Chapel of Saint Winin to the monks of Holm Cultran.

In a charter, William, King of Scotland, grants to the monks of Holm Cultran a right of way through his lands for themselves and their cattle, and to carry their wool, etc., and licence to sell their produce in his burghs wherever they shall please. After this, Christian, styled bishop of Candida Casa, confirms to the same monks all that had been granted to them. This bishop was consecrated in 1154, and died in 1186. He is called St Christian. We next come to an agreement between the abbot and convent of Holm Cultran and Lord Eustace de Bayll (Baliol), signed and sealed on St James's day in 1244, in the presence of William, Lord Bishop of Glasgow, the Abbot of Melrose, and the Abbot of Newbotyl, and many others, at Berwick. Lord Eustace in it swears to observe the charter of Walter de Berkely as to the lands granted by him to Holm Cultran.

In another deed we have a description of the boundaries between Kyrke Wynin and Culwene. This document attests that when a certain visitation of the boundaries between the land of the Grange of Kirk Winnin and the land of Culwen was made (extending), for a long time, at length, in the year 1289, on the vigil of St Peter, there being present the Lord Robert, Abbot of Holm, and the Lord Thomas, son of the Lord Gilbert of Culwen, together with Michael, son of Durand, Walter, his son, Adam of Culwen, Patrick Maccoffoc (MacGuffock, see Rusco, parish of Anwoth), Patrick Magilbothy, Thomas, his son, Thomas of Arbygland, Gillasseld Macuffoc, Gilchristus Macnarachan, Achyn Marlsele, the monk Macgilherine, by the common consent of both parties—viz., of the Abbot and the Lord Thomas. Thus were the boundaries made—viz., a certain burn which falls into the water of Sutheyk, between Larghenahan and Locaneur (Lochrutton ?), ascending to the Battiepoc, and so ascending by a certain burn to Bracanhirsh, and then towards the south as far as the Stranrayse, and then to the point above the Moss which (the Moss) is called Mayuhuoyld,

and so towards the west as far as the other point, above the same Moss, and then as far as the browe above the gile which is called Tavenaherothery, and so descending towards the west as far as a certain oak, which stands in the same gile, and so by the same gile descending as far as the other prostrate oak from the southern part of the same Gile Tavenaherothery, and so descending in a straight line to Pollenhaune, and so by Pollenhaune as far as it is falling into the Moss, and so by the same Moss as far as the great white rock, which stands in the same Moss, and so in a straight line towards the west as far as the Birkeheveda, and then as far as the prostrate oak, and so to Stodfald, and then to the oak marked with the cross, and so descending by the sica (burn) which falls into Bogher towards the south, and by the same sica (burn) as it falls into the burn between Clochoc Monachorum (of the monks) and Clochoc Beg (Bay?) of Culwen; and especially as the aforesaid abbot, Lord Thomas, and the others aforementioned, have walked (round) the said boundaries on the same day, and have retained them to be made by means of crosses and staurayes and other conspicuous goals, which boundaries and goals the said abbot, etc., and Lord Thomas, etc., shall for ever hold and observe inviolate, etc., etc.

The lands,* with the place where the monastery of Holm stood, so called, no doubt, after the parent establishment in

* Before proceeding further we have to give our authority for the copies of the charters. As will be found under Craigmuir, parish of Balmacellan, Edward Goldie of that property obtained them, and to a descendant of his brother (Dr Dickson of Royal Circus, Edinburgh) we are indebted for what we have given, as he kindly gave us the original copies, from which the translations given have been carefully made. The following is from the original,—

“The charters written upon the thirty-nine preceding pages were carefully copied by me, John Goldie of Craigmuir, from a book written upon vellum, and lent to me by my worthy friend Mr Joseph Nicolson of Hawkesdale, nephew to the Right Rev. William (Nicolson), Bishop of Carlisle, ‘Intituled Registrum de Holm.’ The book itself is very small, contains two hundred and eighty-four pages, and for the most part is written in very fair characters. The charters are granted by Scotsmen or relate to lands lying in Scotland. In the beginning of the book the following notandums are written, as I believe, with Bishop Nicolson’s own hand,—

Cumberland, in 1386 was bestowed by King David II. on Sir John Herries of Terregles.* He had another charter of the same dated 7th June 1368. The lands afterwards passed by marriage to the Maxwells, with Terregles, etc. This was with Agnes, eldest daughter and co-heir of William, third Lord Herries, who died in 1543. She married Sir John Maxwell, second son of Robert, Lord Maxwell. In 1566 Queen Mary erected Terregles, Kirkgungeon, etc., into the lordship of Terregles, and granted them to Sir John Maxwell and Agnes, in conjoint fee, and their male heirs, whom failing to the heirs male whomsoever of Sir John. For further direct particulars of lineage they will be found under Terregles. We will only give here some extra information specially in connection with the lands.

The first notice found is dated in June 1637, when John M'Gill had sasine of the land of Over Armanochie. Next, on the 25th November 1663, George, Earl of Wintoun, had sasine of the barony of Kirkgunzeon, etc. Then, in January 1666, Mary, daughter to Andrew Kirk of Glasters, had sasine thereof and of Drumjohn, etc.; and in April following his daughter Elizabeth, as one of his heirs portioners, with Edward Hamilton, her spouse, had sasine of Over Glasters and Blackmark. In December following John Neilson in Corsock had sasine of the land of Nether Armanoch; and John Newall of Mark of Drumjohn and Blackmark. Our next information is dated January 1669, when John Carruthers, eldest son to John Carruthers of Cormound, had sasine of the land of Brownhill, etc. On the 24th May 1671 James Cannan, nephew to John Cannan of Killochy, had principal sasine of the twenty shilling land of Armanoch, with Janet Maxwell, daughter to William Maxwell of Maxwellloun, who may have been his wife, but it is not stated.

* From a note which I met with (August 15, 1707) amongst S. D. Fleming's papers, I suppose that Mr Thomas Denton (who gave it me) had this book from Mr Blennerhossset. (Signed) 'W. CARLIOL.'

"N.B.—This is not the same Reg^r which was in my Lord William Howard's custody, as will easily appear from Monast. Angl. T. I. Page 885. (Signed) 'W. CARLIOL.'"

"Robertson's 'Index of Charters.'"

After this, on the 26th May 1696, William, Viscount, son of Robert, Viscount Nithsdale, had retour of the lands and barony of Kirkgunzeon. On the 8th June 1698, Richard Herries, fourth lawful son to James Herries in Armanoch, had sasine of the land of Armanoch, common pasturage, etc. Then, on the 3d January 1705, William Alves, writer to the signet in Edinburgh, had sasine of the castle, tower, and fortalice and manor place of Kirkgunzeon, etc. Next, on the 5th May 1717, John, son and heir of the deceased James Maxwell of Breconside, had sasine of the land of Blairshinnoch and Ingleston, etc. Then, on the 26th January 1724, John, son to the deceased Richard Herries, who was son to the deceased James Herries in Armanoch, had sasine of the land of Armanoch, etc., and on the 22d July 1734 Elizabeth M'George, spouse to James Affleck in Armanoch, had also sasine. We next learn that on the 2d May 1750 James Veitch of Elliock, advocate, son and heir to the deceased William Veitch, writer to the signet, had sasine of the two merk land of Drumjohn and forty shilling land of Blairshinnoch, etc. Again, on the 10th September 1751, Nathaniel Duke of Leaths, parish of Buittle, had sasine of the six merk land of Corwar, etc.; and then John M'George of Cocklick of the same. These notices we give as we find them. Some of the farms appear to have been owned by those mentioned, and others again held merely by wadset.

In 1799 the farms were the same as at present, excepting the following names, which are not now found:—Boghall, Stepend, Dykeside, Causeycroft, Cashenwarren, Barr, Shankfoot, and Downs. On the 23d April 1800 we find that Edgar Corrie of Reidbank, merchant in Liverpool, had sasine of the land of Armannoch and others, as heir of provision to Janet Edgar, his aunt.

The present owner is Alfred-Peter Constable, who succeeded, in 1873, his brother Frederick Constable Maxwell of Terregles, who died in that year.

The farms belonging to the estate are Killymingan, Allyford, Barcolsh, Armanoch, Branetrig, Bargrug, Nether and

Upper Porterbelly, Kirkhouse, etc., Corra, Culdrain and Quahead, Culkeist, Conniven, Congeith, Brownhill, Clawbelly, Cowar and Carton, Drumjohn, Falgunzeon, Upper and Nether Ingleston, Plascaw and Shieldleys, Torkirra, Hillhead, Glaisters and Drumnail, Blairshinnoch, part of Killywhan, etc.

Pont, in his map, spells Killymingan as Killynngan, Couldrain as Couldrein, Culkeist as Coulkist, Conniven as Connien, Clawbelly as Clabelly, Drumjohn as Drunjoan, Falgunzeon as Faldguinnan, and Cowans as Cawenn.

The derivations of some of the names may be attempted. Killymingan is evidently a corruption of Cill-Winnin. It might, however, be from the Gaelic *coille*, a wood, and the Norse *minnie*, an opening, etc., or the Cymric *maenan*, an imperfect kind of stone. *Barcosh* is distinct enough, so far as the prefix is concerned, the house being on high ground, but with *cosh* there is some difficulty, unless the letter *s* should be *c*, and thus *Bar-cloch*, the rock at the hill. *Armanoch* no doubt means *ard-mànach* the monk's hill. *Branetrig* is perhaps, in the first syllable, from the Gaelic *bràigh-an*, a mountain stream, and *treig* to subside, etc.; or it may be from the Cymric or Welsh *braen-trach*, the low land where the hill protrudes. *Bargrug* is from *bar* and *grug*, the barren hill. *Porterbelly* may be from the Gaelic *portair*, a ferryman, etc., and the Norse word *bæli*, a farm or dwelling. *Corra* is Gaelic, and the meanings are various, as a corner, etc. In this case it may be a corruption of *corrach*, for steep, etc., or a marsh. Either may have been considered applicable. *Culdrain* seems to us to be Gaelic and Norse, the prefix being for backlying, and the suffix, the Norse word, *drangr*, for a lonely upstanding stone or rock. *Culkeist*, we think, is from the Gaelic *cul*, as given above, and *ciste*, or in Norse *kista*, a trunk, a treasure, etc. *Congeith*, we should think is from *con*, and the Norse *geit*, a she-goat, or in lowland Scotch, a fence, a border. It may be a corruption of the Norse *gata*, a road, way, etc. *Cowar* may be from the lowland Scotch *cowart*, for a covert. *Drumjohn* should be *druim-joan*, Gaelic and Norse, mean-

ing the hill or ridge of John. Torkirra is possibly from the Gaelic, *torr* an eminence, and *carragh* a rock. There is the Norse word *kæra*, but the meanings of which can scarcely apply. Glaisters we have mentioned under that name in Kilpatrick-Durham parish. Drumnail is, in the first syllable, from the Gaelic *druim*, a ridge, etc., and *nàile* which is found to apply to a Highland saint. Blairshinnoch is from the Gaelic word *blair*, a plain, *scinn*, a spring of water or well, and *cnoc*, the spring at the hillock in the plain. In the Cymric or Welsh, there is *sinach* for a ridge, a landmark. Killywhan is either in the prefix from the Gaelic *cill*, a chapel, etc., or *coille*, a wood, with *whan* or *quham*, lowland Scotch, apparently from the Norse *hvamnr*, for a grassy slope or vale, or *glen* with a burn. Falgunzeon is the fell or hill of *gunzeon*, from the Norse *fjall*. The suffix is dealt with under the parish account. Ingleston is from the Norse *engi*, in Anglo-Saxon *ing* or *inge*, a pasture, a meadow, with the Norse *tun* for a farm, etc., as the suffix. Plascaw may be Norse and Cymric, *pláz*, pronounced *pláss*, is for a place, ground, etc., and *caw* is an ancient Cymric surname. Shieldlays is from the Norse and Anglo-Saxon. The first being *skjol*, a shelter or cover for sheep, etc., and the latter, *læs* for pasture. Most of the other names have been dealt with under other properties, with farms bearing similar names.

It will thus be seen that the position of the Maxwells was greatly increased by the fortunate marriage with the Herries heiress.

As we have already stated, the Maxwell pedigree will be found under Terregles.

It is mentioned that, after the engagement at Langside, Queen Mary crossed the Dee at Queenshill, and there entered a cottage while the bridge was being broken down to cut off pursuit. We have already referred to this elsewhere. It is further mentioned that she slept at the castle at Corra, and that the bedstead (an oaken one) was for long preserved. This castle at Corra, now in ruins, was built by the Herries family. It forms a portion of

the present farm steading. We found it quite a ruin, as the following sketch will show.



There was also another fortalice at Barclosh. We found it likewise beside the steading of the farm. Like Corra, it is quite a ruin. The first named was of larger extent. Barclosh is on a ridge of high land overlooking the present railway. What remains of it we give in the subjoined sketch.



On Glaisters farm a large cairn was destroyed some years ago, as usual, for the stones to build dykes with.

BRECONSIDE.

The name of this farm formerly embraced a considerable property. Previously, there can be little doubt that it was a portion of the grant of the lands of Kirkgunzeon, bestowed by Roland, son of Uchtred, Lord of Galloway, and confirmed in 1185 by Pope Lucius to the monks of Holm-Cultram, Cumberland. They were called the lands of Grange and Kirkewinin. These lands King David II., on the 12th June 1367, and in 1368, granted to Sir John Herries. They next passed to the Maxwells. The first we find was Master* Herbert Maxwell, the vicar of Carlaverock, a priest, younger son of John, Lord Maxwell, killed in 1484. Among the witnesses to a charter by Herbert Maxwell of Kirkconnell, parish of Troqueer, to Christian Maxwell, sister to John, Lord Maxwell, of the lands of Kelton and Graymarsh, dated 14th October 1497, the name of "Master Herbert Maxwell, vicar of Carlaverock," is found. He was probably that priest, the kinsman of Robert, Lord Maxwell (his nephew), to whom, as learned from a letter from the Earl of Hertford to the English Privy Council, the keepership of the castle of Carlaverock was committed.† In a lot of assured Scots made out by Sir Thomas Carleton of Carleton Hall, and giving the numbers for whom they became bound, we find "Maxwells of Brackenside, and vicar of Carlaverick, 310."‡ The vicar's son possessed Brackenside before this, and long after it, so that there cannot be much doubt of their being father and son. We have another instance here of the clergy having children, although marriage is forbidden in the Church of Rome.

There can also be little doubt that Master Herbert Maxwell was the unfortunate vicar of Carlaverock who was

* The title *master* was given to the higher ranks of the clergy.

† M'Dowall's History of Dumfries.

‡ Mackenzie's History of Galloway.

hanged in 1547 at Carlisle, on the defeat of Lord Wharton's raid. The name of his son was

Edward.

He had possession long before his father's death. Afterwards he also became the owner of Lochrutton and Hillis. On the 31st January 1526, there was a letter of Bailzierie granted by the abbey of Dundrennan to Robert, Lord Maxwell, Edward Maxwell of Lochrutton, and John and Edward Maxwell, his sons, with the land of Mulloch, parish of Rerwick, as the fee for exercising that office. On the 31st August 1527, James Douglas of Drumlanrig resigned his lands of Lochrutton and Hillis into the king's hands for a new charter in favour of Edward Maxwell in Breconside. Then, on the 3d May 1538, he got a charter from Robert, Lord Maxwell, with consent of Agnes, Countess of Bothwell, his spouse, of the lands of Spottis, Fell, Dalmornyside, etc. The next information is dated the 8th February 1540, when a letter of reversion was given by Edward Maxwell of Lochrutton in favour of John, Lord Herries, of the land of Little Spottis, and of the land of Breconside, which had been disposed, upon payment of one hundred pounds Scots, upon the high altar of the church of Lochrutton, and of a three years' tack of these lands from the date of redemption. On the back of this deed is an acknowledgment from Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran, the second son of Edward Maxwell of Lochrutton, of the redemption of the said lands by Sir John Maxwell of Terregles, knight, and Agnes Heres his spouse, on the 25th November 1562. Sir John Maxwell, and his wife Agnes Herries, bestowed the land of Breconside, on their second son,

James Maxwell.

He obtained from them a bond of provision dated 10th October 1627. He is stated in the Book of Carlaverock to have married Margaret, daughter of — Vans of Barnbarroch (relict of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar). In 1640 we find mention of James Maxwell of Brekansyde and Margaret Vaus, his spouse, in the War Committee Book.

He died subsequent to 1649, and left issue, two sons. As will be seen at p. 376, Vol. I., we find Margaret Vaus, relict of James Maxwell of Breconside, under date 20th April 1658, but that she was the daughter of Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, or the relict of Sir John Gordon, is incorrect, and is not given in the family history. She was the daughter of Sir John Vaus, who married James Gordon of Buittle, brother to the Laird of Lochinvar. She pursued him for adulteries in 1621 to obtain a divorce. In the Maxwell history, "Book of Carlawerock," it is stated that there is a tradition that by her two husbands she had twenty-nine children. If the same person as we have pointed out, it would seem erroneous. The children she had to James Maxwell were—

John, styled second of Breconside and Terraughty, parish of Troqueer.
Alexander, of Park of Dalbeattie.

James Maxwell of Breconside was succeeded by his son John, styled of Breconside and Terraughty. In June 1666, the reversion granted by James Gordon, eldest son to the deceased Robert Gordon, in favour of James Maxwell of Brackensyde, of an annual rent out the land of Meikle and Little Brackensyde, Whyteside, Lothead, Corbetoun, etc.

John Maxwell, who had sasine as heir on the 5th May 1717, died unmarried in 1718, and was succeeded by his nephew John, eldest son of Alexander Maxwell of Park of Dalbeattie, who was twice married, first to Margaret, youngest daughter of Alexander Murray of Conbeath and Terraughty, and had issue, ten sons and two daughters, viz.—

John, who succeeded his uncle to Breconside, &c.

George, joiner or cabinet maker, London. Died there in 1748.

James, and three other sons, all died in infancy.

William, of Carruchan, parish of Troqueer.

James, born and died in 1691.

Alexander, upholsterer in London. Born 1696. Died there. History not known.

Catherine, married Robert Neilson of Barnealzie, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham. Died in 1758.

Elizabeth, died young.

He married, secondly, Janet, daughter of John Irving,*
Provost of Dumfries, and left surviving issue—

Charles, born in 1700, an upholsterer in London. He married —, daughter of — MacBriar, and had issue—

Charles in London.	}	All were married, and had children.
William in Bristol.		
Robert in West Indies.		
Margaret, died in London, 1758.		
Lucy. Died 1764.		
Margaret, } Mary, }	}	Died young.
Rachel, alive in 1758.		
Winifred. Died in 1787.		

John, the eldest son of Alexander, as already mentioned, had sasine of Meikle and Little Breconside on the 18th November 1721. He was twice married, first, to his cousin-german, Helen, daughter of Alexander Murray of Conheath, and had issue—

William.

He married, secondly, in 1719, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Maxwell of Arkland, and had issue—

John, born at Buittle in 1720.

Elizabeth, born 1721, married the Rev. Robert MacMoline, minister of Kirkpatrick-Durham, and had a large family. Died about 1800.

Margaret, born 1723, died unmarried 1742.

John Maxwell of Breconside, etc., died in 1742, and was succeeded by his son William. He had been infeft on 1st December 1735 in Terraughty as his father's heir.

In 1736 Breconside was sold. The purchaser seems to have been William Veitch, writer to the signet in Edinburgh, who on the 29th November 1736 had sasine, and

* This family was descended from Francis, second son of Edward Irving of Bonshaw, Dumfriesshire. He went to France, and afterwards settled as a wine importer at Dumfries, being the first who received wine direct into that town. As merchants, his family became well known. He and his sons purchased a good deal of land, and members of several generations became provosts of the burgh. We have given some particulars of the trade of Dumfries in a note under Craggleton, parish of Sorby.

again on the 18th July 1747. We also find, on the 5th December 1748, that John Irving in Woodside (see Whyteside) had sasine of part of the six merk land of Breconside, etc.

William Maxwell, last of Breconside, married Janet MacCartney, and had issue—

Helen. She married William Burgess of Kirkland of Urr, and their descendants are believed to exist.

William Maxwell died in 1756. His brother John succeeded him in the representation of the family. His career, as given to us, is a good example of the ups and downs of Galloway families. On the death of William Maxwell of Nithsdale, only son of the last earl of Nithsdale, whose titles were forfeited, the abovementioned John Maxwell was the next in line, and was served heir-male of Robert, fourth earl, on 4th June 1778. For a continuation of the history of this family, it will be found under Terraughty, parish of Troqueer.

The armorial bearings of the Maxwells of Breconside and Terraughty were,—

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th grand quarters, argent, an eagle displayed, with two heads sable, beaked and membered gules, bearing on its breast an escutcheon of the first, charged with a saltire of the second, surcharged with an urcheon or, for Maxwell; 2d grand quarter, argent, three urcheons sable, for Herries; 3d grand quarter, counter quartered first and fourth, argent, a saltire sable, on a bordure of the second eight lozenges of the first, for Maxwell of Barneleuch; 2d and 3d argent a saltire invecked sable, between two pellets, in flank, on a chief gules, three cushions, or, for Johnstone of Clauchie.

Crest—A stag lodged in front of a holly tree, proper.

Motto—Reviresco.

The property was again sold, and in 1799 Captain Alexander Chrystie of Babertoun, Linlithgowshire, was in poss-

session. The land then comprised the farms of Meikle and Little Brakenside. He resold them to John Wightman, whom we find mentioned as owner in 1819. He was grandfather to John Wightman, the present owner.

The earliest spelling found is Brackenside, the presumption, therefore, is that it is taken from bracken or braiken, the female fern, so called in Smoland, Sweden, as mentioned by Jamieson.

DRUMCOLTRAN.

This farm, with Byrecroft and Camphill, now form one property. It is believed that they were included in the grant of the lands of Kirkgunzeon, bestowed by Roland, son of Uchtred, Lord of Galloway, and confirmed in 1185 by Pope Lucius, to the monks of Holm Cultran, Cumberland. They were called the lands of Grange and Kirkewinin. In 1296 Robert, Abbot of Holmcultran, for himself and the convent, swore fealty as the proprietors of Kirkgunzeon. These lands King David II., on the 12th June 1367 and in 1368, granted to Sir John Herries. From the Herries family they passed to the Maxwells by marriage, Sir John, second son of Robert, fourth Lord Maxwell, having married Agnes, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William, fourth Lord Herries of Terregles, and had a charter of the lands of Kirkgunzeon on the 1st February 1549-50, confirmed by royal charter dated 8th May 1566. The first branch of the Maxwells in possession found by us was Edward, second son of Edward Maxwell of Lochrutton and Hills, which see. There was a transumpt given on the 5th February 1579 by Mr Homer Maxwell, Commissary of Dumfries, at the instance of Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran, of infestments given by Umqle Sir John Lauder, notary public, on the 13th June 1538, on precept by Henry, bishop of Candida Casa (Whithorn), and King's Chaplain of Stirling and perpetual Commendator of the Monastery of Dundrennan, in favour of Edward Maxwell, his lawful son, the younger, and the longest liver of them, and the heirs and assignees whatso-

ever of the said Edward Maxwell, younger, of the following lands,—viz., of Croftis of Kirkpatrick, Lytill Marquhirne, Mid Marquhirne, and Nether Redik, lying in the baronies of Kirkpatrick and Rerwick.

Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran married Margaret Gordon, of which family is not mentioned. Her name as his wife appears in an old commissary book of the Stewartry, from 1585 to 1588, in a contract regarding a wadset of Cockleikis, parish of Urr. They had issue—

Robert of Nether Redik, and later of Bracoch, parish of Buittle. He married Janet, daughter of William Redik of Dalbeattie.

George, who succeeded.

Alexander of Croketfurd, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham.

James, a Franciscan monk.

William.

Agnes, who died young.

On the 12th May 1569 there was a contract entered into between Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran and Agnes, his daughter, on the one part, and Alexander Glendonyng of Partoun on the other part, for the marriage between Alexander Glendonyng and Agnes Maxwell. As they were connected within the forbidden degrees of canon law, they bound themselves to procure a dispensation, and for that purpose the following note of relationship was appended to the contract, "Thir are ye degrees of ye cosanguitie betwix Alexander Gledonyng of P'toun and Agnes Maxwell, his futur spous. In pmis Umq¹⁶ John, Lord Maxwell ane and Katherine Maxwell, his douchter, John Glendonyn, his sone thre, and Alexander Glendonyng, son to ye said Umq¹⁶ Johne ye fort.

"Maister Harbert Maxwell croyer to ye said Umq¹⁶ John, Lord Maxwell, and Edward Maxwell of Hillis, his sone twa, Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran, his sone three, and Agnes Maxwell, his douchter, four.

"Alexander Glendonyng, his sone thre.

"Janet Carane, sister to ye said Marion ane Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran hir sone twa and Agnes Maxwell his douchtir thre."

The marriage did not take place owing to the death of Agnes Maxwell, but the contract gave rise to litigation after her death.

George succeeded his father. He was served heir to the land of Coklaikis, parish of Urr, on the 9th April 1609, and was infeft in Drumcoltran on the 30th November following. Also in the land of Qubithill, parish of Urr, on the 9th April 1611. He confirmed his father's charter of 4th January 1577 to his next brother, Robert Maxwell of Nether Redik (afterwards of Bracoch), of the lands of Crofts, Mid Marquhirne, and Nether Rerik. He married the daughter and heiress of William Cairns of Orchardtoun, parish of Buittle, and had issue, so far as known,—

Edward.

William.

John.

Edward succeeded his father. He married, but the name of his wife is not given. We think she was called Margaret Stirling, as we find on the 19th August 1654 that Margaret Stirling had sasine of Drumcoltran in liferent, and it is therefore more than probable that she was his wife. So far as known he had issue—

John, who succeeded.

On the 17th January 1631 Edward and his son, John Maxwell, younger of Drumcoltran, his son and heir apparent, granted a discharge to Robert, Earl of Nithsdale, on his payment to them of seven thousand merks, which George Maxwell of Drumcoltran, the father of the said Edward, had had to pay as one of the cautioners of Umq^{le} John, Lord Maxwell, in marriage contract between the said lord and Mistress Margaret Maxwell his sister, on the one part, and John Wallace, elder, and John, his son, younger of Craigie, on the other part, dated 5th December 1597.

John Maxwell succeeded his father. During his lifetime he had been put in possession of the land of Qubithillis, and afterwards of Meikle Coklekes, both in the parish of Urr. By charter dated 19th July 1631, granted by John Max-

well, sometime of Quhthill, and now of Meikle Coklekis, in favour of John, Lord Herries, of the two merk land of Meikle Coklekis of old extent, reserving the liferent to the granter, and to Florence Brown, his spouse, and survivor of them two—redendo one penny Scots when demanded.

He was served heir to William Cairns of Orchardtoun, his maternal grandfather, on the 10th October 1633, in the two merk land of Glenure called Bargallie in Monygolfe (Minnigaff). With his spouse they had a crown charter of Cocklex and others on the 11th January 1634. He is said to have gone with Montrose to England on the 31st May 1644.

He had issue, two daughters—

Joanna.

Mariota.

They were served heirs portioners to their father in the land of Drumcoltran, etc., on the 13th May 1679.

After this various wadsets appear. In January 1668 John Irving, burgess of Dumfries, and Agnes Carlyle, his spouse, had sasine of the land; and in July following Moris Trent, merchant in Leith, had sasine. We next find that in March 1669 Robert, Lord Maxwell, and Lucia Douglas, his spouse, had sasine of the lands and barony of Kirkgunzeon, which there can be no doubt principally referred to the superiority of most of the parish. After this, on the 3d June 1675, John Irving,* elder, merchant in Dumfries, and his wife, already named, had principal sasine, a charter following upon an apprying, of the lands of Drumcoltrane and Whythill, etc. Again, on the 22d December 1676 and 2d June 1678 they had principal sasine. John Irving had issue, so far as known—

George.

Robert.

They had sasine of the land, as his lawful sons, on the 2d July 1691. The Irvings thus obtained possession.

* We have given a short account of the origin of this family under Breconside, in this parish.

Again, on the 8th November 1705, John Irving of Drumcoltrane, etc., had sasine. We are inclined to think that he was the son of John, as the first of Drumcoltran is always called John Irving, elder. If so, he died, it would appear, without issue, and also his brothers George and Robert, as he was succeeded by Christopher, son to the deceased Thomas Irving, chirurgeon in Dublin, who had sasine of the land on the 26th May 1713. He died without issue and was succeeded by his brother, Thomas Irving, who had sasine, on the 23d April 1716, of the forty shilling land of Drumcoltran.

Thomas Irving, surgeon in Dublin, already mentioned, evidently had several children. Thomas, who succeeded Christopher, also appears to have died unmarried, or at all events without issue. He was succeeded by his sister Agnes, who is described as the only daughter then in life of the deceased Thomas Irving, chyrurgeon in Dublin, and sister german and heir of the deceased Christopher Irving, and then spouse to Captain John Maxwell, younger of Cardoness. She had sasine of the eight merk land of Drumcoltran, etc., on the 22d October 1750. However, she or her heirs do not appear to have retained the land, as we find, in 1799, that John Hynd was in possession of Drumcoltran and Byrecroft. He did not retain it long, for in 1819 James Heron of Duncow, near Dumfries, became the owner. He was in business in Dumfries. Whom he married we have not learned, but he had issue, so far as known—

James, who succeeded and was the late owner. He married — Parot, and had issue, an only son, who died aged seven years.

The farms are Drumcoltran, Byrecroft, Butterhole, and Camphill, the latter three now in one.

It was again sold, in 1875, to Alfred Peter Constable-Maxwell of Terregles for £20,000.

Symson (1684) mentions the house at Drumcoltran as one of those considerable; and there is an old square tower on the land which is considered to have been a place of some strength,—that is, a fortified residence. The house is now

occupied as the farm house, and we found it in good repair, as the following sketch which we took will show :—



The situation is rather good. Over the doorway of the old house are the following lines :—

Cela secreta : logvère
 Pavea : verax esto
 Avino Cave : memeto
 Mori : misericors esto.

We give the above from the “Book of Carlsruock,” not having copied them when there.

The name of this property is probably from the Gaelic *druim* and *coltra*, meaning the dark or gloomy hill. It may have been so at one time, but it did not appear so to us. Pont spells the name *Drumcauran*. The other names can be understood. *Camhill* is where a Roman camp is believed to have stood.

LOCHEND OR LOTUS.

The early history of this small property is similar to what will be found under *Breconside* and *Drumcoltran*. It originally appears to have formed part of *Breconside*. The first mention found is dated 8th July 1680, when *Thomas Hislop* in *Lochartoun*, and *Margaret Stewart*, his spouse, had sasine of the half merk land of *Lochend*. The *Maxwells* appear to have had the superiority, and on the 6th

December 1735 William (Alexander?) Maxwell of Ter-raughty had sasine. Thomas Hyslop, already mentioned, who appears to have purchased the land, was succeeded by Charles Hislop. We presume he was his son. He had sasine on the 3d March 1736 along with Anne Herries his spouse, in liferent, and John, their eldest son, in fie, of the land of Lochend. Who Anne Herries was is not mentioned. Her descendants claim connection with the old family of Herries, the present representatives of which are John, James, and William Herries, tenants of the farm of Black-park, parish of Crossmichael. Whom John Hyslop married we do not know, but he had issue, so far as known—

William.

Our information is not complete, but William succeeded his father. He married Jean, fourth daughter of John Maxwell of Munches, parish of Buittle, and had issue, so far as known,—

John.

Agnes, who married, in 1797, David, third son of Sir Alexander Gordon of Greenlaw, parish of Crossmichael, and had issue.

William Hyslop died in 1803, when his son John succeeded, who married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Geddes, Edinburgh, and had issue ten children. He appears to have married in his father's lifetime. The names, so far as known, were—

William, born in 1795.

Marion, who married, in 1825, her cousin, William Gordon of Greenlaw, parish of Crossmichael, and had issue.

In 1799, the land was called Lochend of Braekenside. After this the property was sold. In 1819, the name of Colonel Archibald M'Murdo appears on the valuation roll as the owner.

William Hyslop entered the late East India Company's Service, having joined the Madras Cavalry in 1811. He retired, as a Lieutenant-Colonel, in 1848, and the same

year repurchased Lochend. When he died we have not learned. He was succeeded by Colonel Archibald Geddes, born 1799, who married, in 1829, Sarah Jane, only child of Colonel James Henry Frith, C.B., late Madras Artillery, and had issue, with four other sons and one daughter, who died early—

Henry Frith Morrison, born 1829. Killed at the Mutiny at Delhi in 1857.

Archibald, born 1835, married 1865, Mary Munro Bellis.

Maxwell Withen, born 1837, married 1867, Elizabeth Lumsden.

Alexander Hasley, born 1846.

Isabella Jane, married 1861, Rev. Arthur J. H. Bull, B.A.

Helen Elizabeth.

Emma Charlotte.

Adelaide Annie.

Colonel Archibald Geddes Hyslop having recently died, the estate is now in charge of his trustees.

A gold coin of James V.'s time was found on the land of Lochend, which is the proper name. Lotus is a name foreign, and recently given.

DRUMWHANNIE.

This is a small farm, owned by James Paterson.

We have in this name a compound of Gaelic and Norse, being from *druim*, a ridge, etc., and *hwamm'r*, a dale or marshy hollow, apparently from the Norse *hvammr*, a vale, etc. From this word is the lowland Scotch word *quham*, a dale among hills.

WHITESIDE.

The early history of this farm is similar to what has already been given under Breconside and Drumcoltran. The first distinct mention found is dated in June 1666,

when James Gordon, eldest son to the deceased Robert Gordon of Graing, granted a reversion in favour of John Maxwell of Brackensyde, of one annual rent, out of the lands of Meikle and Little Brackensyde, Whyteside, Lochend, Corbetoun, etc. This shows us that, at that time, Whyteside formed a part of an estate as given above. We next find that John Irving, an account of whom will be found under Drumcoltran, had, along with his son George, principal sasine of the land of Whytesyde on the 2d July 1691. They were succeeded by Francis and Samuel Irving, sons to Mr James Irving in Cogarth, who had sasine on the 14th December 1704. They do not, however, appear to have retained the farm long, for, on the 15th March 1720, James Paterson of Whytesyde, had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Whytesyde, etc.; and he was followed by his son, styled younger of Whytesyde, who, with his spouse Mary M'Coon, had also sasine of the land on the 3d February 1741. After this another Irving appears. He is called John Irving in Woodside, son to the deceased John Irving there, and had sasine of the twenty shilling land on the 5th December 1748. Then, on the 17th February 1767, Sarah Crosbie M'William, late in Greenhead of Carlaverock, had sasine of the land of Middle Whiteside, etc. The two last, however, appear to have been only wadsets, as in 1799 we find William Anderson and James Paterson joint owners. The latter, we presume, was of the family already mentioned. In 1819, William Anderson was sole owner. Whom he married we have not ascertained, but he had issue an only daughter—

Janet.

She married James, son of — Berwick, merchant, Dumfries, and has issue.

She succeeded her father, and is the present owner.

PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK.

THIS parish, which includes Kirkdale, and adjoins Minnigaff to the north, has been derived in name, by Chalmers, from ma-breck or magh-breck, in the Irish the variegated plain; putting aside the assertion of Symson, who wrote in 1684, that it was derived from a saint whose name was Macbreck, a part of whose image in wood was, about thirty years previously, in the old chapel at the Ferrytoun. Chalmers, however, as in several other instances in connection with Galloway, is wrong. Symson was right, as is proved by the Irish Annals of the Four Masters, in which we find, "The age of Christ 588, St Aed, son of Breach, bishop of Cill-Air in Meath, on the 10th November." In the notes, the saint is called Aed Mac Bric in O'Clery's Calendar, and filius Bric in the Ulster Annals. In the "*Chronicum Scotorum*" it is recorded A.D. 588, "Quies of Bishop Aedh Mac Bric." There is also his life by Colgan. It is thus clearly established that there was such a saint.

We also find, in a resignation of half the land of Henriestoun into the hands of King James IV., in favour of John Maxwell of Nether Pollock, under date 8th July 1495, a witness "*domino Andrea M'Brek, Canonico Dunblanensi.*" As, in other instances, we have the name of the saint borne in subsequent times.

Previous to the Reformation, Kirkmabreck Church belonged to the monks, etc., of Dundrainan. The Annexation Act of 1587 vested it in the king. With other church property, it was granted in 1606 to John Murray, and ratified by Parliament in 1609 and 1612. In 1621, the church

was disunited from Dundrennan Abbey, and granted to Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar.

Kirkmabreck and Kirkdale parishes were annexed to Anwoth, but dissolved in 1636.

The ancient church of Kirkdale was dedicated to St. Michael (an account of which saint will be found under Crossmichael), and stood about half a mile north from Kirkdale house. The church is now in ruins, but the ground around its site is still used for interments. It belonged to the crown. In July 1505, the king presented Mr Richard Akinheid to the rectory of Kirkdale, vacant by the decease of Sir (Reverend) Robert Furd. Again, King James IV., when on a pilgrimage to Candida Casa, granted it to Henry the prior, by charter dated in November 1508, with which establishment it continued until the Reformation. At this period the tithes, etc., were let for £24 Scots yearly. By the Annexation Act of 1587, it passed to the king, who, in 1606, granted it to the bishop of Galloway. In 1689 it reverted to the Crown. The position of the old church is in a glen through which a burn passes.

In 1636, the largest portion of Kirkdale was united to Kirkmabreck, and Anwoth, with the remainder, made a separate and distinct parish. The ruins of the old church of Kirkmabreck are still to be seen, near Kirkmabreck farm house. It is in a lonely spot, with the old churchyard still in use. Near to the old church, north-east of Kirkbride farm house, are standing stones. In 1645, by Act of Parliament, a new church was built at Ferrytoun of Cree, Creetown, where there had been the old chapel given by Symson.

As mentioned under Kirkbride, there was in early times a chapel dedicated to St. Bridgit, next called Kilbride, and now Kirkbride, west of Carluith burn. According to Butler, who quotes from Colgan, Saint Bridgit was of Kildare, and a virgin. She assisted to found the cathedral dedicated to Saint Coulaeth, the first bishop of Kildare. She is called the patroness of Ireland. She died in 523, aged 70. Her festival day is the 1st February.

The patronage of Kirkmabreck was by charter under the great seal, dated 2nd August 1592, granted to Edward Maxwell of Livingstone, parish of Balmaghie, and to his spouse and heirs. On the 6th January 1642, John Maxwell of Newlaw, parish of Rerwick, was the patron, who, on the 27th February 1667, was succeeded by his son William. On the 3d March 1676, there was a charter, etc., in favour of William M'Guffock of Rusco and his spouse Margaret Dunbar, of the lands, with the builliary and patronage of the parish, belonging to the Abbey of Dundrennan, granted by James, bishop of Dunblane. In 1684, we again find the patronage belonging to the M'Guffocks of Rusco.

The present parish church was built in 1834. The manse is understood to have been built at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The walls are very thick. In 1835 it was added to and repaired.

The town of Cree, previously Ferrytoun of Cree, was called Creetoun in 1785. It was made a burgh of barony in 1791, with one buillie and four councillors. In 1790, a cotton manufactory was established, which has for long been shut up. There was also a shot lead mill and tannery, both shut up.

It is believed that a considerable village existed in A.D. 1300. This no doubt arose from the Maison Dieu, or hospital, which was at the farm now known as the Spittal, denoting the establishment. At this place a village or hamlet is shown by Pont in his map. The present very pretty little town was begun to be built in 1785, and in 1792 consisted of fifty cottages or dwellings. It was through the influence of John M'Culloch of Barholm that it was made a burgh. The situation is between two burns. There are four bridges. We know it well, but are indebted to the Statistical Account also. It is about seven and a-half miles from Newton Stewart, and eleven from Gatehouse.

On the banks of the Spital burn, it is stated, there once stood an hospital, as assumed from the name.

The old castle of Barholm is south-east of Kirkdale

house, south of which, at Ravenshall point, is Dirk Hatterick's reputed cave. There are other caves on the south coast pointed out as the scene of the novel, but we consider this to have been in Sir Walter's mind when he wrote "Guy Mannering." It is to be remembered that although Sir Walter never was in Galloway, his eldest brother Thomas, a writer to the signet, and at one time factor on the estate of Duddingston, belonging to the Duke of Abercorn, near Edinburgh, married Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of David M'Culloch of Ardwall, which is only about three or four miles distant from Barholm Castle, near to the cave, which belonged to another branch of the M'Culloch family. That Sir Walter received information from the Ardwall family is known, and the name Bertrand, as will be seen under Cardoness, is the name of an early owner of that property before the M'Cullochs had possession. It has been stated that Thomas Scott wrote the roughs of several of the novels, and Sir Walter put them into shape. Thomas Scott is said to have been a master in delineating Scottish character, but wanted the power to finish for the press. A small work styled "Who wrote the 'Waverley Novels?'" was written by William John Fitzpatrick in 1856.* We have, however, only to do with the Galloway subjects, and the source from which the groundwork was obtained. The name Ravenshall is believed to be modern. The house was built about eighty years ago, and obtained the designation from the rocks being a favourite breeding place for ravens.

Symson, in giving a description of Ferriton (Creetown), as then called, mentions the ford as being very dangerous without a good guide. This is known to the present day.

On the whole this is a mountainous parish. One portion is called the Clints of Drumore, high rugged rocks near to the railway station. Clint is a Scottish word for hard rock, or crevices. The highest land is in Multaggart near to Clairnsmore, at the northern boundary, which is 1933

* Published by Effingham Wilson, London. Agents—John Menzies, Edinburgh; W. B. Kelly, Dublin.

feet. Pibble hill is 1252 feet, Barholm hill 1163 feet, Cambret hill 1150 feet, Meikle Bennan 1100 feet, and Larg hill 969 feet high. The latter is south-east of Creetown.

The greatest length of this parish is ten miles, with a breadth of over four and two miles. The population, by the census of 1871, was 725 males, and 834 females, together 1559.

We may mention here, although in Anwoth parish, but contiguous, that Mr Skene in "Celtic Scotland," states that Drust, King of Bretan (Strathclyde), A.D. 523 to 528, was clearly connected with Galloway, and that near Anwoth church (Boreland farm) one of the hills is called "Trusty's Hill," which he considers a corruption of Drust or Drustice. In regard to this we agree that Galloway was part of Strathclyde, but the corruption of Drust or Drustice, to Trusty, we do not enter on.

CARSLUTH OR CARSLUITH.

We have no means of ascertaining the history of the land which formed this property, previous to the occupation of the Bruns or Browns. We must therefore confine ourselves to an account of them. There were some considerable families bearing the name in Scotland in 1296, but none of those in the south-western counties appear in the Ragman Roll. Sir George Mackenzie, in the Harleian MSS., classes the families of Colston and Carsluth together, probably because both are said to be cadets of the Brouns of Cumberland. The latter were military vassals of Waltheof, who got the earldom of Northumberland from William the Conqueror, in 1072, and Waltheof granted to Gamel, son of Brun, the manors of Bothill, Bowmont, Bowness, Drumbugh, and Glassen-Walter de Brun, the son of Gamel, and head of the family, is the last witness to the "Inquisitio Davidis" of 1116. This family continued in the male line upwards of three hundred years, when the lands fell to three daughters, and were thus carried into other houses by marriages.

The Brouns of Drumbou and Bowness are frequently mentioned in the "Liber Quotidianus" of Edward I. in 1300, and in the "Rotuli Scotiae" in connection with Border affairs. They were Knights of the Shire in four Parliaments in the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III., and one was sheriff of Cumberland about 1320.

The surname (whether Anglo-Saxon or Norman is unknown) is found in "Doomsday Book" in Suffolk, and in the Chronicles at the siege of Bayeux under Henry I.; as King's Almoner at the Exchequer under Henry II.; and as one of the four envoys who negotiated the ransom and release of Richard I. of England with the Emperor of Germany in 1193. David the First, while Prince of Cumbria, married Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, already mentioned, and after the death of Henry I. took possession of Cumberland. The Bruns of Drumbou thus became his subjects, and David is said to have sent a cadet of this family into Galloway as his "legatus" or official when the king was rearing the Abbey of Dundrennan in the present parish of Rerwick, and preparing for the restoration of the bishopric of Candida Casa or Galloway.*

We know that during the rebellions of Fergus and his son Gilbert, aliens were slain or expelled from Galloway, consequently the occupation by the Brouns could not have been before the return of Roland, son of Uchtred, in 1185 at the earliest.

A Sir Philip le Brune is a witness to one of the early charters about 1230, and other examples are to be met with. The Bruns in the south-west appear to have been steadfast followers of Baliol during the War of Independence, and a William Brun, taken at Dunbar in 1296, was sent to Corfe Castle, while an Elias Brun, taken in 1304, was sent to Wallingford, as prisoners. In 1320 a Richard Brun was involved in the conspiracy against Bruce, and executed at the Black Parliament. About the same time Robert Broun forfeited the land of Aughindrain in Carrick;

* The "Chronicle of the Scots," a contemporary document, shows that David I. sent officers to see his orders executed, and an old work (now lost) in the collection of the late Mr Deuchar, gave his name as William and the date as 1142, under the head of Carsluth.

a Robert Broun, probably the same person, lost the land of Southwick, Colvend, held on the tenure of furnishing "—— foot soldiers for forty days when at war." This family held land in Skeltone and Kirkeandres in Cumberland, which paid a quit rent of seventy-five shillings, and they probably took refuge there on their forfeiture in Scotland; and others of the name were permitted to bestow their lands on the Church.

We also learn that a Sir John Brown, knight, got a charter of the lordship of Fromartin, and was the Bruce's vicecomes in Aberdeenshire.

When the Baliols returned to Scotland, Wyntoun, speaking of the affair of Kilblane in 1335, says:—

" Schyre Walteyr Cumyn als was slayne,
And Schyre Thomas Broun was tayne,
That syne was hevyddigt hastily,
It semyd thai loved hym noucht grettumly."

The particulars, to give a proper account of the Carsluith family, are unfortunately wanting, as was to be expected in the case of a family holding lands under the Church, and lodging their charters in the abbeys for safety. Prior to the Reformation the family of Carsluith or its branches appear to have held the following lands in the Stewartry,—viz., Carsluith, Bagbie, Camrets, etc., in the parish of Kirkmabreck; Kempleton, Bishopton, Kirkeoch, Nunton, and Newton, in the parishes of Kirkchrist and Twynholm; Molance, in Crossmichael; and Cairn, Disdow, and part of Enrick, within the regality of Kirkchrist, though in the parish of Girthon; while Schambellie, Corbally, Lochill, and Morsehead, etc., in the eastern parishes, belonged to other branches. What we can gather of each will appear in the separate accounts. The family of Carsluith became vassals of the Church. We can give little or no information as to pedigree, but they were settled at and resident in Carsluith in the fourteenth century. This appears from the armorial bearings over the door, with the date 1364, which it is supposed is the date of settlement on the land (as stated by Tytler), under the Act of Parliament at Perth of the 13th of January of that year, by which many followers of Baliol

were restored, in order to support David II. against his rebellious subjects. Underneath, 1581 is also engraved, which probably relates to the completion of the building.

John Brown of Carsluth had entered into a bond of manrent with Lord Maxwell about 1570, and they appear on the records in June 1579, when John Brown of Carsleuch, and John, Lord Maxwell, were amerced in forty pounds for the non-production of John Brown (younger?) of Carsluth before the Justiciar or his deputies, to underly the law, for art and part of the slaughter of James M'Culloch of Barholm, an account of which is to be found in Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials." We also find amongst the Barndarroch papers a disposition of the lands of Begbie from (John) Brown of Carsluth to Herbert Brown, his brother.* There was also a contract of marriage betwixt Patrick Brown and Margaret Cochran in 1580, but no other particulars. He evidently, however, was not the owner or heir apparent of Carsluth, but may have been a younger brother. Under date 22d April 1587 we learn that John Brown and his son John borrowed one thousand merks from William M'Clellan of Balmangan, and to have infeft him in the three merk land of Meikle Furthead. The witnesses were Robert Forrester, Commissary of Kirkcudbright, Thomas Brown in Kirkclaugh, John Meikle, John Inglis, Thomas Brown of Schambellie. They also borrowed one thousand merks from Andro Lennox of Pluntoun, as shown under date 18th November 1587.

On the 26th March 1591 is dated the marriage contract of John, son and heir of John Brown of Carsluth with Janet, sister of William Gordon of Craichlaw, parish of Kirkcowan. He probably died early in 1625. In the "Inquisitiones Speciales," 11th October 1625, we find that "John Brown of Carsluth, heir of John Brown of Carsluth, his father, in the seven merk land of Carsluth, with the mill, in the three merk land of Stronane, in the parish of Kirkdaill, in thirty-six shilling and threepenny land of Littil Culmen, in the three merk land of Mekill Furthead,

* He was third son of John Brown of Carsluth, and had sasine of Glenquicken, etc., on the 14th December 1585.

and in the forty shilling land of Littill Furtheid, in the parish of Ur." John, the father, appears to have been dead in 1625. He married, we think, thrice. His first wife, as already mentioned, was Janet Gordon. In March 1631 there was a sasine of the land of Kirkmabreck to John Brown and Mary Hay, his spouse. His third wife was Agnes Muir, whose name is found in 1625. She afterwards married Archibald Dunbar of Baldoon. On the 3d September 1634 Archibald Dunbar of Baldoon infest Agnes Muir, relict of John Brown of Carsluith, in an annuity over Baldoon, in virtue of a contract of marriage.

John, who succeeded in 1625, was, according to the old Valuation Roll, alive in 1649. His son John retained his lands. The next in succession was Robert, who, no doubt, was the son of John. On the 30th August 1653, he had sasine of the lands of Carsluith. He married Anna Boyd, but no particulars are given. It has been stated that the name of his son who succeeded was Robert, but if so, he must have died early, as, on the 27th April 1658, Thomas, son of Robert Brown of Carsluith, had sasine of the seven merk land of Carsluith, nine merk land of Kirkmabreck, three merk land of Kirkbryde, three merk land of Strowans, three merk land of Furtheid, and three merk lands of Glenquicken and Garroquhan. There appears to have been a wadset after this, as in November 1670 John, son of John Ewart, elder, merchant in Kirkcudbright, had sasine of the lands of Carsluth, Stronans, Kirkmabreck, Kirkbryde, etc. To whom Thomas Brown was married is unknown to us. In fact, we are in the dark in regard to such particulars in a connected form. In 1696, Robert Brown, it is stated, succeeded his father. He must have married young, as, when he died, he left a son and a daughter—

James, who succeeded.

Grace, who married the Rev. Patrick Johnston, minister of Girthorn, whose daughter Margaret married William Hannay of Kirkdale.

On the 11th March 1729, James Brown of Carsluth had sasine of the lands of Carsluth, Stroans, and Kirkmabreck. James Brown, it is mentioned, became a merchant and

druggist (no doubt a merchant in drugs) in London; he sailed to India in the way of business, and it is supposed perished at sea. He left two daughters, but we have only the name of one—

Sarah. She died in 1818, aged over eighty years.

Prior to sailing for India, James Brown sold Carsluith, in 1748, to Alexander Johnston; and, on the 4th January 1749, Alexander Johnston, chemist in London, had sasine of the seven merk land of Carsluith, and three merk land of Strowans.

Here we have another example of an ancient Galloway family passing away and being forgotten.

At the beginning of the present century Carsluith was purchased by Ramsay Hannay of Kirkdale. He obtained a crown charter, and, on the 19th May 1800, had sasine of the lands of Carsluith. It now forms a portion of the Kirkdale estate.

The ancient residence of Carsluith is in a better state of preservation than many others in Galloway. It is a good deal covered up with wood on the south and west sides, and farm buildings now close it in on the east side. A pond, which once covered its landward front, has been banked up and converted into a garden. The building was originally a square tower, with a square turret at the north-west angle, containing a stair, and three small rooms overhead, flanking the entrance to the court-yard on the east of the main building. The main tower is between forty and fifty feet high, on west and south, with a battlemented, or machiolated covered way at the top for defence, now mostly fallen down. It occupies a position close to a steep declivity falling into the bay of Wigtown, with the turnpike road from Portpatrick to Dumfries in front. The position, however, is low on the landward side, and which we think may have originated the name, cars and luth or luith, being probably corruptions of the Gaelic caer, etc., from cathair, a castle, etc., and the lowland Scotch word leuch, better known in Galloway as laigh, meaning low in situation. In

the corruption to cars, we have here an example of the confusion which has been caused by the indiscriminate use of the word, when it should be caer, etc. Along with Carsluith, Stroans and Kirkmabreck seem to have been the other farms held by the last of the Browns in possession. The first, Stroans, is no doubt a corruption of Strone from the Gaelic sron, meaning a hill or high land which terminates the ridge. Kirkmabreck is from the church dedicated to the saint, whose history will be found in that of the parish given by us. Pont in his map spells it Kirk Mackbrek; Carsluith Castle is immortalised by Sir Walter Scott, in "Guy Mannering," as "Ellangowan," although Barholm Castle is also supposed to be the imaginary place, and with good reason, for, as already mentioned, Sir Walter obtained his information from the M'Cullochs in regard to that part of Scotland, as he himself was never there.

The following from an old sketch shows the appearance of the building as it was.



KIRKDALE.

The name of this property is from the Norse, as shown by Worsaae of Copenhagen, in his "Danes and Norwegians." Kirk is Danish, and dale is the English corruption of dæl or døel in the Norse, which means a little glen, or as above, in English, a dale.

The first name found in connection with the land is MacMechum, probably a corruption of MacMeiken. This appears under date 23d November 1496, when there was a notarial instrument upon a sale by "Honestia femina Jenetta filia Makmechum spousa Gilberto Waus," of the six merk land of old extent of the land of Kirkdale, with pertinents in favour of Patrick Waus of Barnbarroch. Gilbert Waus appears to have been the eldest son of John Vaux, burgess of Aberdeen, which will be found at p. 361, Vol. I. There was also an instrument of premonition by John Vaus of Barnbarroch to Edward Forrester, burgess in Kirkcudbright, and Margaret Kennedy, his spouse, to go to the kirk of Kirkcudbright, the Sunday after Michaelmas, to receive a certain sum, for which Barnbarroch had wadset to them the lands of Kirkdale and Broch, dated last day of July 1537.*

There was land called Bradristane,† but it is only now known by name in connection with a smithy. On the 30th August 1522, there was sasine of the three merk land of Bradristane in favour of James M'Culloch (see Barholm) and Margaret Gordon, his spouse, on a charter granted by Patrick Mure of Cotland, parish of Wigton, dated 23d January 1521.

It was about this time that the Hannays, a branch of the Sorby family, became the proprietors. As appears from the charter granted, it was in the possession of one named Murray previously, but he could not have had it long. Belonging to Whithorn, he probably was a cadet of the Broughton family. The following is a copy from the charter of confirmation. *Carta conf. Alexandro Ahannay Burgen de Wigtoun heredibus suis et assignatis super cartam sibi factam per Duncanum Murray burgen. de Quhittern de data 18 die Novembris 1532. De omnibus et singulis quatuor mercatis terrarum antiqui extentus de Kirkdale et duabus mercatis terrarum antiqui extentus de Browith cum pert. jacend. infra Seniscallatum de Kirkcudbright. Tenend. de*

* Barnbarroch Papers.

† See also Parish of Anworth.

Rege, etc., Reddendo, etc., jura et servitia debita et consuetueta. Testibus ut in aliis dat. apud Edin^{br.} 20 die Novembris 1532.*

Alexander Hannay had also a charter from his nephew, Patrick Hannay of Sorby, of land in Inch, now Portpatrick parish, which will be found under Dunskey. It is dated 12th May 1539. See Wigtownshire, Vol. II.

The descent of Alexander Hannay first of Kirkdale, seems to be as follows:—As we showed, at p. 456, Vol. I., Odo Hannay was succeeded by his son Robert, who was alive in 1494. We stated that he was followed by John, who we supposed was his son. This we now consider to be wrong. It is difficult to clear up, but we have evidence from Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, that John and Alexander were brothers. This is mentioned under date 1513. We have also evidence that Alexander became a burghess of Wigtoun, probably was in business there, made money, and purchased Kirkdale. That Robert was the grandfather of John and Alexander, now seems certain. The question then arises, who was their father. This, again, we consider to be cleared up by the poems of Patrick Hannay, in which complimentary verses to him appear, and he is distinctly mentioned as of Kirkdale, but that means of the family, not as the owner, as we think can be proved. The verses were written by John Marshall, and are—

To his much respected friend, Master PATRICK HANNAY.

Hannay, thy worth bewrayes well whence thou'rt sprung,

And that that honour'd Name thou dost not wrong :

As if from Sorby's stock no branch could sprout,

But should with rip'ning-time beare golden fruit :

Thy ancestors were ever worthy found,

Else Galdus' grave had grac'd no Hannay's ground :

Thy father's father, Donald, well was knowne

To th' English by his sword, but thou art showne

To them by pen (times changing), Hannays are

Active in acts of worth be't peace or warre.

Goe on in vertue, after-times will tell,

None but A Hannay could have done so well.

King Galdus
(that worthy)
who so
bravely
fought
with the
Romans,
lies buried
in the
lands of
Patricko
Hannay
of Kirkdale
in Galloway.

IO. MARSHALL.

* R. M. Sig. Lib. XXIV. and XXVI., Nos. 272 and 277. Signet Library transcripts.

Although the fancy of his friend John Marshall has rather misled him about the Hannays' ownership of Kirkdale, yet it is not to be supposed that his information about the poet's grandfather is wrong. He is distinctly called Donald, and this name we find in the Sorby family, as will be found at page 456, Vol. I., without any clue. It is evident that the name there shown was either Donald, the son of Robert already mentioned, or a younger son of a subsequent generation of the Sorby family, named after him "of the sword."

The solution to us appears to be that Donald, son of Robert, was married, and had issue, so far as known—

John.

Alexander.

That their father was at Flodden, and killed there in 1513, or more likely subsequently in some encounter, predeceasing his father. That John succeeded his grandfather, Robert, and Alexander purchased Kirkdale.

Whom Alexander Hannay, first of Kirkdale, married is not known, but he had issue, so far as known—

John.

Another son.

Patrick, the Poet.

On the 5th November 1567, we find John Ahannay of Kirkdale. That Patrick, the poet, was the third son is proved by the frontispiece to his book of poems published in 1622. This frontispiece is elaborately embellished, together with his portrait and arms. These give his crest, motto, the three roebucks' heads in the shield, with a mullet in the collar point. Now a mullet is the difference for a third son, and not being carried either by the Sorby or Kirkdale families, it is clear evidence that it related to the poet himself, and that he was the son of Alexander, first of Kirkdale, is borne out by the dates. John of Kirkdale, son of Alexander, died in 1614. The poet, who became a Master of Arts, and appears to have been settled in London, published first in 1619, and the

whole of his poems, with other matter, in 1622.* The difference between the ages of an eldest and third son thus allows for the time he is found alive. Nesbit, in his "System of Heraldry," also shows the difference as given by us, and gives the descent as rendered by John Marshall. Chalmers states, without any authority, that the poet was born in 1594, but it is totally at variance with what is found, for had it been so he would have owned Kirkdale, which his residence in London, and above all the mullet, as given by himself, showing that he was a third son, distinctly contradicts, and which will be further shown as we go along.

To proceed with the family history, as already stated, Alexander Hannay was succeeded by his eldest son John. Whom the latter married is not known, but he left a son,
Patrick.

The latter succeeded his father, John Ahannay, in 1614, and was served as his heir on the 18th May. Patrick married Anne, daughter of Patrick M'Kie of Larg, parish of Minnigaff. He was killed at the Cruives of Cree, in December 1610, by John Kennedy of Blairquhan, and John Baird, brother-german to the laird of Kilquhinzie. So far as known, he left issue—

Patrick.

Before proceeding further, however, it is desirable to refer to other lands belonging to this estate. We find James M'Culloch styled of Bradristane, as appears by sasine dated 16th April 1561, when the lands passed to their son and heir, John M'Culloch, on a precept of clare constat,

* Printed for Nathaniel Butler, London, A.D. 1622. Only six copies are now to be found. One was bought in July 1864 for £96, by Mr H. Huth. The present owner of Kirkdale has a very good one in fine condition, purchased by his grand-uncle, Ramsay-Hannay, at a sale in London in 1820, for £45.

A new edition was brought out in 1875, by Mr Thomas Russell, Glasgow, for presentation to the members of "The Hunterian Club." He submitted it to David Laing, LL.D., &c., Signet Library, Edinburgh, for his advice and assistance. Dr Laing wrote the memoir which is prefixed to this edition.

We may record here the interest taken by Mr Laing in this work, which, with his world-wide reputation, is much valued, also his kindness in presenting us with a copy of this new edition of Patrick Hannay's Poems, for the little aid we gave.

granted by Thomas M'Culloch of Cardoness, dated 21st March 1560. It was, therefore, still separate from Kirkdale at that period. We next find on the 26th May 1601, precept of clare constat was granted by William M'Culloch of Myretoun and Cardoness, to Thomas M'Culloch of Barholm, for infefting him in the three merk land of Bardristane. Next we find under 13th November 1616, a contract betwixt Patrick Hannay of Kirkdale and Alexander M'Kie in Ferrytown of Cree, of the two merk land of Broath, and charter granted the same day. Also in December 1616, there was sasine of the four merk land of Kirkdail to James M'Culloch. Another farm which appears to have belonged to the M'Cullochs, was Clauchreid, as appears in a charter dated 22nd July 1565, when the twenty shilling land of Clauchreid was granted by Thomas M'Culloch of Cardoness to John M'Culloch of Barholm. We next learn that on the 12th March 1601, Thomas had retour as heir of his father, John M'Culloch of Barholm. Following this, Robert, son of Robert Gordon of Glen, had retour on the 5th November 1604. Again, on the 20th March 1628, John, son of Robert Gordon, had retour. Our next notice is in regard to Kirkdale in May 1630, when William M'Culloch had sasine of the four merk land of Kirkdail; and in December following, Simon Clerk and Catherine M'Dowall, spouses, and John Clerk, their son, had sasine of the land of Burnfoot. Who these individuals were we do not know, but think that the Clerks may have been of the Pennycook family, near Edinburgh. Catherine M'Dowall was not a daughter of John M'Dowall of Barholm. To return to Clauchreid, the superiority belonged to the Gordons, and on the 2nd December 1633, there was a charter granted by John, Viscount Kenmure, as superior, to John M'Dowall in Barholm, followed on the 25th July 1636, by a charter of confirmation under the great seal. In August 1641, sasine of the four merk land of Kirkdail was given in favour of William M'Culloch; and in July 1647, the same granted to David Dunbar of Baldoon. We have again to refer to the two merk land of Broath (Broach), as Alexander M'Kie, to whom it had been granted in 1616,

made a disposition in December 1645, in favour of Adam M'Kie, bailie of Wigtown, and the said Alexander and Adam granted, on the 1st August 1646, another disposition with a charter, in favour of Lieutenant-Colonel John Gordon of Culreoch, parish of Girthon; and again on the 3d December 1647, the latter had another charter of Broachs and other land in the barony of Ferry. On the 4th May 1647, Isabella and Mary M'Dowall had retour of service of Claunchreid, as two of the heirs portioners of John M'Dowall in Barholm; followed on the 11th October 1649, by precept of clare constat, granted by Robert, Viscount Kenmure, in their favour.

We have now to return to the Hannays of Kirkdale.* Patrick, son of Patrick Hannay of Kirkdale, succeeded at the death of his father, killed in 1610, and was served heir of his grandfather John Hannay, 18th May 1614. On 15th December 1619, he was fined 100 merks for failing to appear at an assize when summoned. He married, in 1606, Agnes, daughter of Gavin Dunbar of Baldoon. What issue they had we are unable to state. The only son mentioned is William.

He succeeded his father, but the date we have not got. On the 9th May 1655 William Gordon had sasine of the land of Burnfute, etc. We again find that David Dunbar of Baldoon had sasine of the four merk land of Kirkdail and Broach, etc., on the 1st May 1664. In July 1665 there was a ratification by William Hannay of Kirkdale to David Dunbar of Baldoon to the land of Burnes, etc., and of Kirkdale. We again find, on the 7th July and 5th August 1664, that there was a division and disposition of the four heir portioners by Jane and Agnes, and their husbands, in favour of Mary and Isabel M'Dowall. Also that in September 1665, Mary and Isabella M'Dowall, two of four portioners of John M'Dowall of Barholm, and John

* Another bearing the name Patrick Hannay is found under date 18th October 1665, with reference to "The Testament dative and Inventur of the debts and some of money pertaining to Umquhill Patrick Hannay in Lambeth, within the county of Surrey," &c. Given up to John Mill or Hill, charger of the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. It is not improbable that he was the poet, whose history has been already given.

M'Millan, spouse to the said Mary of Clauchreid, etc. Following this there is a disposition on the 22d July 1672 of Broachs and other land by Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun, son-in-law to Colonel John Gordon, in favour of William M'Guffock of Rusco.

William Hannay of Kirkdale married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Alexander Gordon of Castramount, and had issue—

Samuel,

and other two sons, whose names we have not obtained. As will be found under Castramount, parish of Girthon, Elizabeth Gordon is mentioned as having married, in 1624, John, natural son of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar. She must therefore have married William Hannay after the death of John Gordon. Samuel Hannay succeeded his father, but the date we have not got. In May 1682 Samuel Hannay, portioner of Kirkdale, had sasine of half of the four merk land of Kirkdale, with the half of the houses, etc. To return to Clauchreid, we find that, on the 2d February 1694, there was a charter under the Great Seal in favour of Hugh M'Guffock of Rusco; and then on the 7th July 1697, John M'Culloch of Barholm had sasine of the same land, having been served heir to Mary and Janet M'Dowall on the 13th May previously. Our last notice in regard to this land is that, on the 14th December 1705, William M'Guffock of Rusco and his spouse, Elizabeth Stewart, had a charter of Clauchreid.

Samuel Hannay of Kirkdale married Jean, daughter and co-heiress of Patrick M'Kie of Larg, and had issue, a son—

William.

He was served heir to his father in 1716. He married Margaret, daughter of the Reverend Patrick Johnstone of Girthon, by his wife Grace, daughter of Robert and sister of James Brown of Carsluith, who sold that estate in 1748. He had issue—

Alexander, colonel, East India Co.'s Service.

Samuel.

John, an officer in the army.

Also two daughters, whose names are not given.

Alexander predeceased his father. Samuel, a merchant in London, succeeded, and was also served heir-male and of line on 26th September 1783 to Sir Robert Hannay of Mochrum, who was created a baronet of Nova Scotia on the 31st March 1630, and styled of Mochrum, with destination, "Hæredibus masculis quibuscumque." On the 26th January 1784, Sir Samuel had his arms matriculated in the Lord Lyon's Office, in which he is described as heir-male and representative of the Hannays of Sorby, and chief of that name. The armorial bearings granted were,—

Argent—Three bucks' heads coupéd, azure, collared or; with bells thereto pendent, gules.

Crest—A cross crosslet fitché issuing out of a crescent, both sable.

Motto—Per Ardua ad Alta.

Supporters—Two roebucks proper.

Sir Samuel married Mary, daughter of ——— Meade, M.D., and represented Westminster in Parliament for some years. He had issue—

Ramsay.

Samuel.

Mary.

Jean, who married Captain Thomas Rainsford, 2d Life Guards, and had issue.

We do not learn when he died, but he was succeeded by his son Ramsay, who was in possession in 1799, at which period the property of Kirkdale comprised the farms of Kirkdale, Barholm, Broagh, Bagbie, Clauchreid, Cambret, Carlsmith, and Strowans. Sir Ramsay Hannay was alive in 1819. He was succeeded by his brother Samuel, who died unmarried in 1841, when the baronetcy became extinct, and the estate passed to his sister Mary. She died unmarried in 1850, when Kirkdale passed to William Henry Rainsford, son of her sister Jean, who had married Captain Thomas Rainsford, as already mentioned. He then assumed the name of Hannay. He married Maria, widow of Robert Steuart of Alderston, M.P., and daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Samuel Dalrymple, C.B. He died in 1856 without issue,

and was succeeded by his brother, Major Frederick Rainsford, late East India Company's Service. He assumed the surname of Hannay. He married Rhoda, daughter of the late Oliver Charles Johnston, and has issue—

Ramsay William, born 1844, lieutenant Royal Artillery, married, in December 1874, Helen Jane, daughter of John Brancker, Liverpool.

Percival, born 1851, merchant, Ceylon.

Frederick, born 1854, lieutenant, Royal Engineers.

Mary Charlotte.

Rhoda Clara, married, in 1872, the Rev. Dr Lees, Abbey Parish, Paisley.

Constance, died in 1868.

The family name is now Rainsford-Hannay. The armorial bearings of the Hannays of Kirkdale have been assumed, and the same as borne by Sir Samuel Hannay in 1784, with the exception of one bell only being carried, and without the supporters. The Rainsford crest is a stag's head.

Kirkdale House is a handsome building of the Grecian order of architecture, designed by Adam. It is faced with polished granite. The situation is commanding, and very beautiful all around. The house forms a conspicuous object at a distance on the opposite side of the bay.

The old castle of Barholm belongs to this property, the name being absorbed in that of Kirkdale, although nominally transferred to the more modern residence of the M'ullochs, now Grant, at Creetown. The castle is east of Kirkdale House, and is now merely an outward shell, excepting a staircase, the interior fittings having disappeared. In it John Knox was in hiding until he escaped abroad. There can be no doubt of this, considering the source from which the information is derived; and to those who value the vast services of that great man, the interest in the old building should be greatly enhanced.

The castle (as well as the one at Carsluith) is supposed to be the "Ellangowan" in Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Manering," and having belonged to the M'ullochs, it seems to us the place. The situation and scenery around strengthens

this opinion. The following is a sketch of the ruin, taken by one of the Cardoness family.



On the shore there are several caves, used by smugglers to recent times, one of which is celebrated as the retreat of Dirk Hetterick, a leading character in "Guy Mannering." It stretches inland about thirty yards. The honour of the representation is also claimed for Colvend parish, but the fact that Thomas Scott married one of the M'Cullochs of Ardwall, not far from the spot, leads us to believe, as stated elsewhere, that this parish has most right to the claim. We have entered into some particulars on the subject under the account of the parish, and also the present Barholm.

The farms now comprising the property are Bagbie, Daffin, Carsluith, Stroans, Kirkmuir, etc.; Cambret, Kirkdale and Broach, Clauchread, Barholm, and part of Holecroft, etc.

The derivation of Kirkdale we have already given at the commencement. The other names have been dealt with under the separate accounts which we have thought it necessary to give. Broach and Clauchread are therefore alone left. The first appears to be a corruption of Bruach, the Gaelic for a steep bank, a precipice, etc., and Clauchread from Clach-chreadh, the Gaelic for a brick, or, what we would presume to be nearer the meaning here, from Clach-chriche, a bound-stone, a landmark.

It is mentioned by Symson that on Camerot (Cambret)

muir, about a mile from Kirkdale Kirk, there was a stone four or five feet in diameter called the Pennystone, under which money is fancied to be; and that this stone hath upon it the resemblance of that draught which is commonly called the Walls of Troy. We have in this description one of the sculptured stones peculiar to Galloway.

BARHOLM.

The early history of this property is obscure, and we have not been able to trace anything earlier than the fifteenth century. The name would imply a Gaelic or Cymric prefix with a Norse suffix, but the position of the castle scarcely justifies the meaning of a hill in a holm, or level tract of ground. On the ridge on which the old castle stands there is, however, a tolerably level road of nearly two miles in length, which extends from the castle to Clauchred, a farm at the foot of Cairnharrow moor. It may, therefore, be from bar and holm. On the other hand, it may be entirely Norse, a corruption of Hólm-būar, the men from Bornholm, and given by Scandinavian settlers. The first notice traced by us is dated 15th August 1472, when there was a reversion granted by Donald Maclellan of Gelston, parish of Kelton, to Walter Porter of Blaiket, for redeeming the five pound land of Barholm from the said Donald, on payment of five hundred merks. Then, on the 21st November 1528, there was a contract, betwixt Thomas Maclellan of Gelston and David M'Culloch in Conchieton, parish of Borgue, assignee by Walter Porter, anent redeeming the five pound land of Barholm. This is the first mention which we find of the name of M'Culloch in connection with the lands of Barholm. The abovementioned David M'Culloch appears to have been the younger son of David, second son of James M'Culloch of Cardoness, who had a charter of Laggan-Mullan granted by his father, dated the last day of February 1494. David M'Culloch, junior, married Margaret Menzies, but we do

not trace her family. The name is not Gallovidian but Perthshire. They had issue James, only, so far as known. On the 10th November 1544, he had sasine in the land of Laggan-Mullen as the son and heir of David M'Culloch. James married Margaret Gordon, as we find stated in sasine, dated 30th August 1522, in their favour of the three merk land of Bradristane. He had issue, so far as we can learn, John, styled of Bradristane, on the 16th April 1561, when he had sasine of this land. On the 20th April 1563, there was a contract betwixt Alexander Maclellan of Gelston and John M'Culloch in Barholm ament the redemption of the five pound land of Barholm, followed, on the last day of May, same year, by a charter of the said land in his favour, granted by Thomas M'Culloch of Cardoness. Again, on the 22d July 1565, he had another charter from Thomas of Cardoness of the land of Clachreid. John M'Culloch is therein styled of Barholm. On the 19th April 1570, he had sasine in liferent, and James, his son, in fee, in the lands of Barholm. He was the first of the family owning that property, and so styled. We do not learn whom he married, but, on the 16th January 1573, in sasine of that date, himself in liferent, his son James in fee, as heir, were infest in the land of Bradristane and Barholm. James succeeded his father. He married Elizabeth Kilpatrick (her family is not given), and had issue, so far as known—

Thomas,

On the 17th April 1578-79, James M'Culloch of Barholm was slain * by John Brown of Barsberg (See Carlsruith). On the 27th June following, we find mention made of Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, the relict, bairnis, kyn, and friendis of Umq^{te} James M'Culloch of Barholm. By precept of clare constat granted by William M'Culloch of Myretoun and Cardoness, Thomas M'Culloch of Barholm was served as heir to his father on the 3d, and had sasine on the 5th March 1598 of the lands of Barholm; and again, on the 20th March and on the 26th May 1601, in the three merk land of Bradristane.

* Pitcairn's Trials.

Thomas M'Culloch married Mary Mackie, of which family does not appear. So far as known, they had issue—

John.

On the 17th August 1628, there was a charter by Thomas M'Culloch of Barholm, in favour of his eldest son John; and, on the 25th June 1629, there was a charter of confirmation granted by John Gordon of Ardwall, superior of the said lands, to John M'Culloch, younger, of Barholm.

In June 1630, he had sasine. He had then succeeded his father, as he granted on the 29th May 1630, a charter to John M'Dowall in Pibble, in implement of a contract betwixt them. The names of the lands are not given in the extract which we have, but Barholm must have been included. The next notice is a charter, dated 2d December 1633, of the land of Clachreid, granted by John, Viscount Kenmure, superior, to John M'Dowall in Barholm; and again in charter of confirmation under the great seal, dated 25th July 1636, granting to John M'Dowall of Barholm the same lands. On the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John, had retour of Balhasie, etc. John M'Dowall, already named, had also a charter of the land of Pibble, granted by Robert, Viscount Kenmure, dated 29th March 1646. Whom John M'Culloch of Barholm married we do not trace, but he appears to have had issue one son and one daughter—

Henry.

Joanna.

The daughter married John M'Dowall, already mentioned, and had issue—

Janet.

Agnes.

Mary.

Isabel.

Her marriage was in the lifetime of her father. To which family John M'Dowall belonged we do not trace. Indeed, there is great want of information about him, and his obtaining Barholm during the lifetime of John M'Culloch,

which is to be regretted. It would appear to have arisen from some family arrangement, probably to save the property, which, in these troublous times, was not uncommon. John M'Culloch was a zealous Covenanter, and, no doubt, this may clear the matter up. About 1662, he was fined £800 by the Prelatic Government. He served as Major in the forces raised, and was at Pentland on the 28th November 1666, where he was taken prisoner. He is described as a most reverend looking old gentleman. This, however, did not save him from the cruelties then practised. He was executed, with others, at Edinburgh on the 7th December following, their right hands being ordered to be sent to Lanark, where the Covenant had been taken with uplifted hands, and affixed on the most conspicuous parts of that town. Major M'Culloch's head was directed to be sent to Kirkcudbright, to be fixed above the principal gate. Previous to taking up arms he had suffered much. Troops were quartered on him for thirty days at a time, and both pay and rations compelled to be supplied. He was also heavily fined by Middleton's Parliament, and Sir James Turner. After his execution, his son was seized and kept in prison for a year; and, in December 1682, he had both life and property forfeited for not conforming to Prelacy. Previously, however, to this, there were various transactions in regard to land connected with this property. The land of Spittall had belonged to the Gordons of Lochinvar, and, on the 21st June 1620, there was a charter under the great seal of it, Balhasie, and other lands, granted by Robert Gordon of Lochinvar to William Gordon of Muirfad.

On the 1st June 1648 there was a ratification of contracts, etc. On the 26th March 1626, a grant of Balhasie, called the Hole of Balquhasie, was made in favour of Thomas Crichton, brother to Alexander Crichton of Larg, and Janet, his wife; also precept in his favour by Robert, bishop of Dumblane, dated 15th September 1666. Again, in March 1669, Thomas Crichton, eldest son to Umquill John Crichton, portioner of Balquhassie, had sasine of the land of Hole of Balquhassie; and in April following John Gordon of

Rusco and Elizabeth Gordon, his daughter, had sasine of the land of Burns and Hills. Then in September 1670 Andrew Corsane of Senwick and Jean Gordon, his spouse, with John Gordon of Bar and Elizabeth Gordon, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Balhasie, Burns, and Spittal. On the 3d March 1676 there was a disposition of the same granted by Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, to William M'Guffock of Rusco and his spouse, Margaret Dunbar, with a charter, etc., of the same date, with bailliary of the parish belonging to the Abbey of Dundrennan.

To return, however, to the principal land, in July 1671 Alexander M'Culloch, younger of Drummorall (parish of Whit-horn), had sasine of Barholm; and on the 7th August 1671 there was resignation of the same by Alexander M'Culloch of Drummorall, donator to the forefaulture of John M'Culloch of Barholm, and infeft in the property in the hands of Alexander M'Culloch of Mertoun, superior thereof, proceeding on a charter granted by Alexander M'Culloch to Alexander M'Culloch dated 16th June 1671. The next notice is dated 8th November 1684, when there was a disposition and assignment granted by Sir Godfrey M'Culloch of Mertoun, baronet, to Captain John Ferguson of Dowal-toun, parish of Glasserton. This related to the superiority. In the valuation roll of 1642-82, John Gordon is named as the owner of the farms of Spittal and Balhassie. Captain John Ferguson, in September 1686, had sasine of Barholm, Bardristan, St John's Croft, Gourlay's-Laggan, Lagganmul-lane, for the principal, and the twenty merk land of Ard-wall, parish of Anwoth in warrandice. In October 1687, James M'Culloch, sometyme of Muile (parish of Stoneykirk), had sasine of the superiority of Barholm, etc.

This brings us to the point in regard to the succession. It has been urged by the family that they now represent the name of M'Culloch, being the descendants of the M'Cullochs of Muile, the next in line as the senior branch of the family of Myretoun and Cardoness, after the execution of Sir Godfrey M'Culloch. From our investigation it appears that Henry, son of Major John M'Culloch, who was executed,

left no family, and that Isabella, daughter of John M'Dowall of Barholm, as heir of her father and sisters, succeeded ultimately to the property. She married (John) M'Culloch, son of (James ?) M'Culloch of Muile, and had issue—

John.

It is necessary here to remark that, after Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, James M'Culloch of Muile* was the next in line as chief of the name, which he claimed under charters, and had sasine of all the lands which belonged and had belonged to the family. This was in 1687. It is also necessary to state that the descent now given by us does not agree altogether with the family account, which is as follows: That the great-great-grandfather (John M'Culloch) of the late John M'Culloch, last of Barholm, was served heir to his grandfather, the intervening heir, having been taken prisoner at Pentland, and executed at Edinburgh. Also that the late John M'Culloch's great-great-grandfather's grandfather was the son of the heiress of Barholm by her marriage with (John) M'Culloch of Muile, and that he consequently succeeded in right of his mother. As will be seen, on reference to our statement, supported by dates, this arrangement seems to be erroneous. John M'Culloch of Barholm, the grandfather of the great-great-grandfather of the late John M'Culloch of Barholm, was the son of Thomas M'Culloch, in possession, by Mary Mackie, his wife, and he it was who suffered death at Edinburgh. We certainly do not gather who his wife was, but that will not affect the case, as he succeeded his father. But even had it been otherwise, and Thomas M'Culloch had left an only daughter as his heir, she could not have married a M'Culloch of Muile, as that small property in Stoneykirk parish was only obtained about 1675, some eight or nine years after the execution of the son ascribed to the heiress. If ending in an heiress, the owner of Muile married her, and carried on

* This word is Norse. The proper spelling is Muli, and means in English a jutting crag, in this case between two hollows. See also Kirkmaiden for the Mull of Galloway.

the line. The only way to arrive at the truth is to go by the dates, and having no doubt that the statement of the late Mr M'Culloch is correct in the main, we think it solved as given by us.

On the 23d December 1693 there was disposition by Thomas Crichton to William M'Guffock of Rusco.

John M'Culloch, whom we assert to have been the son of Isabella M'Dowall by (John) M'Culloch, stated to be of Muile, but which we think ought rather to be written of the Myrtoun family, is clearly supported by the following entry, dated 9th August, 1687: "Joneta, Agneta, et Maria M'Dowells, hæredes portionariæ Joannis M'Dowall in Barholm, patris,—et Joannes M'Culloch, hæres portionarius dicti Joannis M'Dowall in Barholm, avi ex parte matris," which is, "Janet, Agnes, and Mary M'Dowalls, heirs portioners of John M'Dowall of Barholm, their father,—and John M'Culloch, heir portioner of the said John M'Dowall of Barholm, his maternal grandfather."

Again, on the 1st September 1696, the said John M'Culloch, styled of Barholm, had retour as heir of his mother Isabella M'Dougall (M'Dowall), daughter of John M'Dougall of Barholm, of the land of Pibble, Clauchreid, Glenquicken, and Struans, and following on the same day as heir of John M'Culloch of Barholm avi, Barholm, Bardristand, and Laggenmullen, *alias* Milneyle. Again, on the 1st December following, he had retour as heir of Maria M'Dowall, daughter of John M'Dowall of Barholm, sister to his mother Isabella M'Dowall or M'Culloch, of the land of Pibble Clauchreid, Glenquicken, and Struans. He thus obtained by degrees his aunt's portions, until all were his. Maria or Mary M'Dowall, abovementioned, married John M'Millan, but evidently had no issue, or they would have succeeded, unless they gave up their rights. The next notice is dated the 8th March 1697, when there was a disposition and assignment of the superiority of Barholm, etc., granted by Captain John Ferguson of Dowaltoun to John M'Culloch of Barholm, and on the 13th May following there was sasine in his favour of the lands of Clauchreid and Pibble, as heir to Mary and

Isabel M'Douall, his aunts. Again, on the 7th July, John M'Culloch, now of Barholm, had sasine of the lands of Laggan-Mulleu, Pibble, and Clauchrid, etc. Then, on the 3d December 1703, there was a charter under the great seal in favour of John M'Culloch, disposing the lands of Barholm and Bardristane, and confirming a disposition of the land of Laggan-Mullane granted by James Muir to John M'Culloch of Barholm, his grandfather, dated penult October 1648, and infeftment of John M'Culloch as heir to his grandfather.

Following according to dates, we next find that William M'Guffock of Rusco had sasine of the lands of Balhasie, Spittalls, etc. This probably was only a wadset, but he had possession, for on the 3d December 1715 there is a registered tack betwixt William M'Guffock of Rusco and Patrick Maxwell, son to the deceased William Maxwell of Monreith, parish of Mochrum, whereby the former lets to the latter the land of Balquhasie for three 19 years (57).

John M'Culloch, now of Barholm, married Jean Gordon, sister and heir to William Gordon of Culvinnan, parish of Penninghame. She succeeded her brother in 1718, who died in that year. As his heir, she had sasine of the lands and barony of Culvinnan, on the 24th December 1718. In 1727, he purchased the farm of Auchengassel. We also find that John M'Culloch of Barholm had disposition on the 15th November 1738, of the land of Spittell from William Muir of Casseneary, with consent of Agnes Sharp his spouse. John M'Culloch of Barholm appears to have died in 1749. On the 24th October of that year, his widow had sasine in life-rent of the lands of Barholm. They had issue, one daughter—

Elizabeth.

She was heiress of Barholm and of Culvinnan at the death of her mother. She married David, second son of David M'Culloch of Ardwall, parish of Anwoth, and had issue—

John.

Isabella, who succeeded to Culvinnan, and married William Gordon of Greenlaw, parish of Crossmichael.

It will be seen that the male line again failed, and on this occasion the heiress married the second son of another family. We were not aware of this when we mentioned under Myretoun, parish of Mochrum, volume I., that the late John M'Culloch of Barholm was the representative head of the family. Who the representative or chief of the name is, has yet to be learned.

On the 9th May 1753, John M'Culloch of Barholm, as heir to his grandfather, the deceased John M'Culloch of Barholm, had sasine of the five lib. land of Barholm. He married —, daughter of William Cutlar of Argrennan, parish of Tongland, and had issue—

John.

Elizabeth, who married John Dewar of Vogrie, county of Edinburgh.

Jane, married — Shaw, London.

He appears to have married early in life, as it is mentioned that with Jean Gordon or M'Culloch, widow of his grandfather, with his eldest son John, they had sasine in fie of the five lib. land of Barholm, Clauhreid, Bardristane, etc. From this it would seem that there were other sons besides John.

On the 27th February 1760, John M'Culloch of Barholm, had sasine of the corn mill of Kirkcormick, and the land of Auchinfad. On the 18th November 1763, he had sasine in life-rent, and John his eldest son in fie, of the land of Barholm, etc. After this wadsets appear. On the 3d December 1766, John Busby, writer in Dumfries, had sasine of the land of Barholm, etc.; and following, on the same date, there was a reversion made by John M'Culloch of Barholm in favour of John, his eldest son.

When John M'Culloch died and was succeeded by his son, we do not know. John succeeded. He was twice married, first to —, daughter of — Nicholson, and secondly to —, daughter of — M'Kulane. What issue each had we have not been able to distinguish. The issue was—

John.

James, captain, Royal Marines.

William, captain, Royal Navy, married —, daughter of — Osborn,
Island of Antigua, West Indies, and had issue—

William, and three other sons.

Anna, and two other daughters.

Henry, } died unmarried.
Samuel, }

Agnes, died unmarried, 1829.

Elizabeth, married Andrew Livingston of Airds, parish of Kells, and
had issue—John, and two daughters.

Ellen, died unmarried.

On the 1st October 1792, John M'Culloch had sasine in life-rent, and John his son in fee, of the lands and barony of Barnholm, etc., on crown charter of the 13th August of that year. In 1799, the farms were Balhazie, part of Burns, Spittal, Two Fells of Ferry, Miln of Ferry, and Clainge.

We have not the date of the succession of John, as heir to his father. He married Agnes, eldest daughter of Robert Hathorn-Stewart of Physgill, parish of Glasserton, and had issue, seven daughters. With the exception of one, whose name we have not got, they were—

Isabella.

Joanna, who married Captain Sanders, Indian Navy, and has issue.

Agnes, married — Dickson, and has issue.

May.

Elizabeth.

Janetta.

Isabella succeeded her father. In 1845, she married Captain George Grant, Indian Navy, and had issue—

John, who died in 1868.

James.

Jane Hadden.

Agnes Stewart.

Captain Grant, on the death of the late John M'Culloch, purchased Barholm. He entered the Indian Navy in 1810. In 1813, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He distinguished himself in the capture of piratical vessels, and

received the thanks of the Indian Government, also for his services against Kundorna Fort in Kattywar. He was presented with a valuable sword, etc., by His Highness the Guikwar, and the rank of Captain in his service, conferred. He was assistant in the Master Attendants' department, and afterwards Acting Master Attendant at Bombay. In 1837 he commanded the steam frigate "Berenice," built on the Clyde for the Indian Navy, and took her out. She was one of the two vessels which first steamed round the Cape of Good Hope for India. At this time, when a boy, we became acquainted with Captain Grant, that is before he left Culderry, near Garlieston, which he rented, to proceed to India in the "Berenice." He gave us his full history a few years ago, and we regret much that our space will not admit of many interesting particulars appearing. He died at Barholm on the 22d September 1874, aged 82, and is succeeded by his surviving son James.

The property has undergone many changes. The old castle and lands are at Kirkdale. The castle, now in ruins, stands east of Kirkdale House. Under Kirkdale we have given a sketch of the building as it now appears.

We have shown that the estate was under forfeiture until the Revolution. The late John M'Culloch of Barholm used to mention that John Knox was concealed in the old tower of the castle previous to his departure to France, etc. The present house and land are about six miles distant from the old castle, etc. The old building on this property, called Ballhazie, has totally disappeared. It stood near to the present house. The farm, from which the name was taken, is north of Creetown. The name does not now appear on the Valuation Roll.

On the 30th March 1814, the late John M'Culloch of Barholm obtained from the Lord Lyon Office, a coat of arms with supporters, as the direct lineal descendant of the M'Cullochs of Muil, a younger branch of the ancient family of M'Culloch of Myretoun and Cardoness, but chief of the family, the elder branch having become extinct on the death of Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, knight and baronet. We have

shown that this claim was only by female descent. The armorial bearings granted were,

Arms—Bears, ermine, a fret, engrailed gules and or, an escutcheon in surtout azure, three wolves heads erased argent.

Crest—A hand throwing a dart, proper.

Motto—"Vi et animo."

Supporters—Two men in armour, each holding a spear in his hand, all proper.

Barholm house is prettily situated in a well wooded park on the north side of Creetown, with the back to the river Cree. All along the coast natural wood grew in abundance. Oak and ash seems to have been the principal kind. An oak was raised from the bed of the river by the late Mr M'Culloch of Barholm, which was five feet in diameter and fifty in length. It was sold for £25. Larger trunks are believed to be at the bottom, but they are difficult to raise, being so embedded in the mud.

The farms now owned are Spittal, Barholm Mains, Bellfield, Clanary, etc.; Lennies, with the small holdings of Ferrycrofts and Blacklands, Croftnilt, etc., and Killiedow.

The name Spittal denotes that an hospital, or *Maison Dieu*, existed. In Pont's map a village or hamlet is shown at the farm. This was about 1608. Clanary will be found, as regards origin, under Salquhire, parish of Kirkcolm. Lennies may be a corruption of the Norse *lœna*, a hollow place, a vale.

CASSENCARY.

We have no information in regard to the early history of this property, the names of the owners not being found. This is to be accounted for from the fact that the Church obtained possession, and, at the Reformation, nearly all the records were destroyed. Prior, however, to the overthrow of the Church these lands had been gifted to others, but to

whom we know not. The first name found is Mure, either the main stem or a branch of the Mures of Torhousemuir, parish of Wigtown, which we learn from an MS. written by Colonel William Maxwell dated 26th September 1699. We find that William Gordon of Cullindoch married in 1554 Marion Mure, daughter to — Mure of Torhousemuir, and that the one family merged into the other. It will also be found under Kirkdale that Patrick Mure of Cotland, parish of Wigtown, granted a charter, dated 23d January 1521, of the three merk land of Bradristane to James M'Culloch (see Barholm), which proves that the Mures were then in possession of land in the parish. Then, on the 3d November 1543, a charter was granted by Adam, commendator of Dundreunan, to James M'Gill, advocate, and Janet Adamson, his spouse, of the land of Larg, etc. (see Glenquicken for further particulars, under the date given), and was confirmed by a charter under the great seal, dated 12th May 1545. We must refer to the account already given under Torhousemuir *alias* Balmeg (Volume I.), where it will be found that Archibald Mure or Muir was succeeded in 1543 by his daughter Janet, and her two sisters as joint-owners of the four mercatis terrarum de Torhousemuir antiqui extentus. Also, that subsequently it passed to the Gordons. In corroboration of this, we find three daughters mentioned in the Cardoness MS., viz.—

Janet, married to William Brown of Bagbie.

Marion, married to William Gordon of Cullendoch.

Margaret, married to William M'Kie of Killophorne.

There can be very little doubt that the Gordons who succeeded to Torhousemuir were the descendants of William Gordon of Cullendoch. He and his sons purchased considerable property (see Cullendoch, etc.), and evidently bought up the portions of Janet and Margaret Mure. All this, however, does not clear up the degree of relationship between Archibald Mure, who must have died in 1543, and John Mure found by us in possession of Cassencary in 1586. They may have been brothers, or John the nephew of Archibald. There we must leave it.

On the last day of February 1583, James succeeded his father James M'Gill, and had sasine of Larg, etc., on that date. The latter granted a charter, dated 20th May 1584, of the land of Larg, etc., to John Brown of Carsluith, who bestowed the same on his third son, Herbert, who had sasine on the 14th December 1585. The first recorded notice of Cassencary found by us is dated the 7th May 1586, when John Mure of Cassencary and Janet Mure, his spouse, had sasine; and again in January 1587. He was succeeded by Alexander Mure, who, doubtless, was his son. Alexander married Helen, second daughter of William Maclellan of Balmangan, parish of Borgue. What issue they had is not mentioned, but we think that Richard, the next in succession, was their son. The farm of Chapelton, which now belongs to the property, Margaret, heir *avi* of John Halyday, had retour of on the 1st February 1625; on the 20th October 1627, John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had retour of Burns; and, on the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount, son of John, of the same.

Richard Muir was of Cassencary in 1647, but whether or not the son of John Muir mentioned in 1587 we cannot state. He married Janet Brown, probably a daughter of Brown of Carsluith, or Bagbie. They had issue—

John, who succeeded.

In November 1675, John Muir of Cassencary had sasine of ane merk land of Carse, and fishings thereof; four merk, half merk, and thirty shilling land of Spittle, with the ferry-boat of Cree, the four merk land of Cassencary, fishings thereof; the twenty shilling land of Merk-William, and merk land of Chappell and Mark, two stallengers of the ferry of Cree, with oat and bear crofts thereof; with the corn mylne of the ferry of Cree, and mylne and kylne thereof; with the pertinents and privileges of the other side of the water of Cree called Balquharie. In 1682, William Brown of Bagbie was the owner of Larg, and John Gordon of the farm of Burns.

To return to the Muirs, on the 14th May 1695, William,

son of John Muir of Cassencarrie, had retour of Carse, Spittal (portion of), Mark-William, Chappell, Mark. He married Agnes, daughter of John Sharpe of Hoddam, Dumfriesshire. On the 6th July 1711, Agnes Sharp, spouse to William Muir of Cassencarry, had sasine. On the 17th February 1743, William Muir of Cassencarry had sasine of the merk land of Carse, Cassincarry, Merk-William, etc. They had issue—

George.

He appears to have become a writer to the signet in Edinburgh, following the rule commenced in the seventeenth century when so many Galloway lairds, or their brothers, or sons, became lawyers, and, as our researches tell us, brought more trouble on the ancient district. We suppose that George succeeded his father in 1747, as, on the 23d February of that year, George Muir, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine of the lands of Cassencarrie. He again had retour in May 1750. He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Mackenzie of Delvine, Perthshire, and granddaughter of John Mackenzie of Delvine. He had issue—

Alexander, born 1764.

He succeeded his father, and had sasine of the lands of Cassencarrie on the 28th December 1784. In 1799, the farms were Cassincarry, Cool, Chappleton, and part of Burns, Larg, and Head of Spittal. He also succeeded to the estate of his great uncle, John Mackenzie of Delvine, when he assumed the surname of Mackenzie. In 1805, he was created a baronet. He married, in 1787, Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Murray, baronet, of Clermont, and had issue—

John William Pitt.

Susan, married to Robert Smythe of Methven.

Georgiana Margaret.

Laura Jemima.

Cecilia Mary, died 1847.

Elizabeth Jane.

He died in 1835, and was succeeded by his son John

Wm. Pitt. He married, in 1832, Sophia Matilda, daughter of J. R. Johnstone of Alva, Stirlingshire, and had issue—

Alexander, who succeeded.

Robert Smythe, born 1842.

Cecil Cholmely, Lieut. Royal Engineers, died 1863.

Kenneth Augustus.

Montague Johnstone.

John William Pitt, born 1854.

Georgiana Mary.

Lucy Jane Eleanora, married, in 1859, Bentley Murray, youngest son of the late William Murray of Monkland.

Susan Anne Eliza.

Alexander, born 6th July 1840, succeeded his father, 1st February 1855, as third baronet, and to the estates of Cassencary and Delvine. He was a Captain in the 78th Regiment (Ross-shire Buffs), Highlanders. The armorial bearings, etc., are—

Arms—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, argent; on a fesse, azure, three estoiles, or, for Muir of Cassencarie; 2d and 3d, a buck's head, cabossed, or, within a bordure nebulé, quarterly, gules and argent, for Mackenzie of Delvine.

Crests—Muir; 1st, a palm branch, in bend dexter, surmounted of a sword, in bend sinister, all proper; 2d—Mackenzie; a dexter hand grasping a dart, proper.

Mottoes—Muir—In utrumque paratus. Mackenzie—Recte ad ardua.

Cassencary was sold, a few years ago, to James Caird, born 1816, late M.P. for Stirling, which he vacated on appointment as a Commissioner of Tithes.

He is the second son of the late James Caird, writer, Stranraer, and his wife Isabella, daughter of Archibald M'Neil, California. He married, in 1843, Margaret, daughter of Captain Henryson, Royal Engineers. She died at Nice in 1863, and had issue—

James Alexander Henryson.

Robert Peel.

Lindsay Henryson.

Annie Henryson, married, in April 1873, Edmund N. Snow, Exeter.

Agatha Margaret.

He married, secondly, —, daughter of the late Robert Dudgeon, merchant, Cleveland Square, London. See Cargen, parish of Troqueer.

The farms now are Cassencary, Larg and Knockeans, Drumrake, Chapelton, and Burns, etc.

The house is an old building, containing an old tower. In 1684, Symson mentions it as one of the considerable houses in the district. It has been considerably added to by the present proprietor. From the Wigtonshire side of the bay, the appearance of the house, surrounded with wood, is picturesque. It is on level ground, with high land behind.

From an embankment, formed by the debris from the granite quarry, for long leased by the Liverpool Dock Company, a good many acres of land have been reclaimed from the bay.

In Sir Walter Scott's novel, "Guy Mannering," this property is mentioned as "Woodbine." On the farm of Chapelton there is a white cairn.

South of Cassencarie is a place called the Abbey, but no such establishment can be traced in history.

Pont, in his map, spells the name Kassinkary. It seems to be from the Gaelic cas-an-carraig, the steep cliff, which is the character of the place. The other names, as Larg, etc., we have dealt with elsewhere. We may state, however, that Knockeane is from cnocain, a little hill, and Drumrake from the Gaelic druim, a ridge, a hill, and the Norse word rak, a streak, a stripe.

KIRKBRIDE, ETC.

There is very little doubt that Kirkbryde, and other lands, at an early period, became the property of the church. A chapel dedicated to St Bridget, of whom an account

is given in the history of the parish, and subsequently named Kilbride, and then Kirkbride, was not far from the farm of Carsluith, and doubtless the land round about it, more particularly Kirkbride, pertained in early times to the establishment. However, the first notice which we find is a precept of sasine, dated 9th May 1406,* granted by Ninian M'ulloch of Cardoness, for infefting Patrick Mure in the three merk land of Kirkbryde. We do not again find his name mentioned. On the 3d May 1534, King James V. granted a charter in favour of John Bell, burgess of Kirkcudbright, and Helen Mabane, his wife, of the land of Meikle and Little Kirkbryde and Bagby, in this parish, and Bardarroch and Over Ardwall, parish of Anwoth. On the 25th October 1556, Henry (advocate), son of Gilbert Lauder, burgess, Edinburgh, had retour. The next notice is a charter, dated 10th February 1571, of the land of Faulbey, granted by William Maxwell, of Aven, to Robert Ashennan; and the 13th March 1592, there was resignation of the same by Robert Ashennan to William, Lord Herries, for new infeftment in favour of Robert Ashennan of Dunjop, parish of Tongland, his spouse, Margaret Charters, and their children. Then Robert Ashennan of Dunjop granted a charter, dated 23d August 1604, in favour of his son Robert. Following this, there was a disposition and charter, dated 12th March 1614, given by John Murray of Lochmaben, as having got right to said land, in favour of Robert Ashennan, his spouse, Margaret Charters, and their son Robert. From the Ashennans the land passed to the Halidays, but the superiority had been obtained by the Gordons from the church. The first mention of the Halidays is that, on the 1st February 1625, Margaret, heir avi of John Halyday, had retour of Faulbæ, etc.; and of the Gordons on the 20th October 1627, when John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had retour of Kilchronchie. We next find that, on the 16th July 1632, there was a disposition granted by Robert Ashennan of Culquhae to John Halliday in Glen, and a charter given on the same date.

* Barholm Papers.

On the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John, had retour of Kilchronchie. Then, on the 3d August 1636, there was a charter of confirmation from James, bishop of Dumblane, in favour of John Halliday already mentioned. This confirms what we have already stated about the church having been in possession. We next find, on the 30th September 1640, that John Halliday had retour of Faulbey; and on the 19th February 1645, there was a disposition of the land of Kilchronchie, granted by Robert, Viscount Kenmure, to John Halliday of Faulbey, followed on the same date by a charter, the land to be holden of the Crown. The next notice is dated 1st May 1645, when Robert, nephew of John, Lord Kenmure, had retour of Kirkbryde. There were wadsets about this time, one is in principal sasine, dated 8th September 1677, when John Cowan, in Spittell, was infeft in the one and a half merk land of Faulbey, and the merk land of Kilchronchie.

In the Valuation Roll of 1642-82, John Brown of Carsluith was the owner of Kirkbride; and John Halliday of Falbae and Kilchronkie. We next find, on the 23d February 1693, disposition of the lands of Faulbey and Kilchronchie, by Alexander, son of John Halliday, in favour of Andrew Dunbar, eldest son of Anthony Dunbar in Craignell. On 21st July 1694, there was a charter of the same under the Great Seal. Following this, on the 9th February 1697, there was a contract of wadset betwixt Andrew Dunbar and William Gordon of Culvennan, for security of fourteen hundred merks, with Kilchronchie and Faulbey as warranty. Andrew Dunbar, already mentioned, married Margaret Halliday, daughter of John Halliday. On the 4th April 1705, there was a disposition of Kilcronchie granted by Andrew Dunbar, with consent of his wife Margaret Halliday, and Alexander Halliday late proprietor, to John M'Culloch of Barholm, who had sasine of it and other lands on the 10th July following. Then, on the 1st December 1711, Andrew Dunbar of Faulbey had sasine of Kilcronchie, Falbey, etc. The Browns of Carsluith had evidently parted with Kirkbryde, as we find on the 2d December 1712, that

Alexander Falconer, eldest lawful son to the Rev. William Falconer, minister at Keltoun, had sasine of the three merk land of Kirkbryde; and on the 4th July 1727, he was succeeded by his son Gilbert Falconer. On the 30th June 1713, John M'Culloch of Barholm had disposition of the land of Falbae, from Andrew Dunbar, etc., as mentioned on the 4th April 1705. The farms mentioned continued in the possession of the M'Cullochs of Barholm. We find nothing further until the 8th October 1779, when John Dewar of Vogrie, son-in-law to John M'Culloch of Barholm, had sasine of Kilcronchie, and other parts of the estate of Barholm. On the 4th March 1793, John M'Culloch of Barholm had sasine of the land of Kilcronchie and others, on precept of clare constat by himself, with consent of John Thomson, 25th February of the same year; and lastly, on the 19th December 1798, James Dewar of Vogrie had sasine of Culcronchie and others, as heir to his father, on precept of clare constat by John M'Culloch. After this the farms appear to have been sold, as in 1799 Kirkbride was owned by William Hannay; Kilcronchie by ——— Hannay; and Falbae, by David Anderson of St Germain's, East Lothian. Early in the present century we find them owned by Thomas Hughs, a native of Creetown, who went to London and made a considerable fortune. He was in possession in 1819. His son, Thomas, succeeded, and now owns the farms of Kirkbride, Falbae, and Kilcronkie. For further particulars we have to refer to Airds, parish of Kells. The front of Hillhouse, the residence on the property, is of polished granite.

The origin of the name Kirkbride has already been given under the account of the parish as a corruption of St Bridget. Kilcronkie is spelled Kilwhronchy by Pont in his map. We think it must be derived from the Gaelic *coille-crocach*, referring to the situation being hilly with wood. Falbae is spelled Phallbe by Pont. The prefix seems to be from the Gaelic *fal*, for a circle, an enclosure, etc., and the suffix from the Norse *bear* or *bö*, for a Scandinavian settlement. Jamieson gives two Scottish words, *fauld* and *bae*; the first for a sheepfold, or enclosure of any kind, and the latter the

bleating of sheep. They both seem to have some connection with what we have given, fal being also for a fold.

BAGBIE.

As with most of the lands in this parish we learn very little about the ancient owners of Bagbie. When the Church obtained possession we do not trace. The first notice found by us is a charter under the Great Seal of King James V., dated 3d May 1534, granted to John Bell, burgess in Kirkcudbright, and Helen Mabane, his wife, of the land of Bagby, and others in Anwoth. There is a charter dated 3d November 1543, granted by Adam, commendator of Dundrennan to James M'Gill, advocate, and his spouse, Janet Adamson, of the land of Larg (also called Ballachanamore) with Knockneans. This was followed by a charter of confirmation dated 12th May 1545. On the last day of February 1583 there was instrument of sasine in favour of James M'Gill, styled of Nether Rankeillor, son and heir of James M'Gill, under precept granted by Edward, commendator of Dundrennan, dated 5th February 1583. From the M'Gills the farm of Larg, etc., passed to John Brown of Carsluith, by charter granted by James M'Gill, dated 20th May 1584. It must then have been given to a younger son, as we find on the 8th June 1587 that Elizabeth Mure, relict and sole executrix of Umquhile — Brown of Bagbie, makes affidavit to the inventory of his estate. On the 14th October 1612 there was precept of sasine by John Brown of Carsluith for infefting Herbert, his third son; and on the 2d April 1613 there was a charter of the land of Larg, etc., granted by John Murray of Lochmaben to John, eldest son of Alexander Crichton in Garrochar. Following this is a disposition dated 15th May 1616 betwixt William M'Culloch of Myretoun, Mary M'Culloch, his spouse, and Alexander, their son, to Gilbert Brown, in the lands of Bagbie and Cambret. A charter of the same was granted on

the 29th December 1616. We next find a contract dated 26th July 1631 betwixt John Crichton of Larg and Gilbert Brown of Bagbie; and again, on the 14th May 1642, a disposition of Larg (Hinton, parish of Anwoth, and other lands), granted by Gilbert Brown of Bagbie to William, his second son. There was also a disposition granted on the 8th March 1654 by William Brown, younger of Hinton, to the Reverend Samuel Row, minister of Kirkmabreck, and his spouse, as also one granted on the 29th August 1659 by Samuel Rowe in favour of Thomas, son of the Reverend William Rowe, minister of Forgung, who again, on the 7th February 1660, granted another to Andrew Houston of Isle, merchant burghess of Dumfries.

These were probably attempts on the part of wadsetters to enter on possession, so common at that time that the Committee of Estates was compelled to prohibit and annul them summarily.

The next information which we gather is that a charter dated 25th June 1665 was granted by Robert, bishop of Dumblane, to William Brown of Nuntoun, proceeding upon John Crichton's resignation, and a charter of adjudication granted by Robert, bishop of Dumblane to William Brown, proceeding upon an adjudication at the instance of William Brown against Gilbert for implement of disposition by Gilbert to William Brown. There was also a charter of confirmation of 29th November 1665, granted by Robert, bishop of Dumblane, to Andrew Houston, confirming the several conveyances already mentioned since the last charter from the superior. Another disposition was granted on the 10th January 1666 by A. Houston, with consent of Thomas Row, to Nicol Donaldson in Inch, Sorby; and a charter dated 11th January 1667 granted by Robert, bishop of Dumblane, in favour of Nicol Donaldson. On the 23d June 1687 Nicol Donaldson is styled of Larg, and had principal sasine of the six merk land of Backbie, etc. On the 19th July 1689 he granted a disposition to his youngest son, Nicol in Bagbie. We next find an adjudication at the instance of David Dunbar of Baldoon, parish of Kirkinner, against

John Brown, son of Uchtred Brown of Bagbie, dated 22d March 1684, whereby the lands of Bagbie and Cambret were adjudged to belong to David Dunbar in payment of £4,042 Scots.

The Browns, who had been struggling in the toils of civil war and prescription for a quarter of a century were now reduced to extremity, and the transfer to David Dunbar of Baldoon marks their final separation from Bagbie.

On the 24th September 1716 there was a disposition of the land of Cambret to John M'Culloch of Barholm. We next find that, on the 24th December 1768, James Donaldson, merchant in Leeds, had sasine of the six merk land of Bagbie, and pendicle called Burnfoot.

We have not followed out the history of these farms any further, beyond the fact that they appear to have been purchased by Sir Samuel Hannay of Kirkdale. In 1799 his son Ramsay was in possession, and they continue to be a portion of the Kirkdale estate.

The derivation of Bagbie or Begbie seems to be from the Norse words bygg and bui or bû. They are allied to each other, and refer to a Norse settlement. We have entered fully into the subject as regards bui, etc., elsewhere. Cambret, we have reason to believe, is from the Norse kambr, a crest, ridge of hills, etc. Worsaae, in his "Danes and Norwegians," claims Bagbie in Galloway as a Scandinavian name.

BLAIRS, ETC.

We are inclined to think that most of the land in this parish was owned by the Church, and the farms we are now dealing with in particular, for a considerable period prior to the sixteenth century, until obtained by the Accarsons, then the Gordons, followed by the M'Guffocks. Our first authentic information begins with the Gordons.

William, second son of Sir James Gordon of Lochinvar, was the owner of Murefad, which he appears to have ob-

tained. He was afterwards of Penninghame, when his younger brother, Robert, had a grant of Murefad dated 25th July 1544. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by John, his elder brother's son.

William Gordon of Cullendoch purchased from William Brown of Bagbie and Janet Muir, his spouse, a part of the two and a half merk land of Blairs.

In 1599 John Gordon was the owner of Muirfad. His second son John, who married a daughter of John Gordon of Airds, parish of Kells, was of Rusco, parish of Anwoth. Whom John Gordon of Murefad married is not known, but his daughter Elizabeth married Alexander Gordon of Airds and Earlstoun.

Our other information is similar to what we have given under Cuil and Garrocher. The first is a charter dated 21st June 1620 of the lands of Blair and Muirfad, granted by Robert Gordon of Lochinvar to William Gordon. On the 20th October 1627, John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had retour; on the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John, followed; and, on the 1st May 1645, Robert, nephew of John, Lord Kenmure. The next notice is a ratification of contract of wadset and renunciation dated 1st June 1648, granted by William Gordon of Penninghame, with consent of John, his eldest son, and of Robert, Viscount Kenmure, their superior, to John Gordon, formerly in Culreoch; also with charter of the same date. Then we find that in September 1670, Andrew Corsane of Senwick and Jane Gordon, his spouse; John Gordon of Bar and Elizabeth Gordon, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Blair and Muirfad. Following this is a disposition, dated 3d March 1676 of the lands of Blair and Muirfad, granted by Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, to William M'Guffock of Rusco and Margaret Dunbar, his spouse, and on the same date, a charter, etc., of the same with the office of bailliary of the hail lands in the parish belonging to the Abbey of Dundrennan, granted by James, bishop of Dunblane. They also had principal sasine in life-rent of the land of Murefad, etc., on the 1st July 1676. They were

succeeded by their eldest son, William M'Guffock of Rusco, who had sasine of the land of Muirfad on the 14th February 1706. As will be seen under Rusco, he married Elizabeth, daughter of the Honourable Robert Stewart of Ravenstone, parish of Whithorn, and on the 17th June 1729, there was a reversion by Elizabeth Stewart, spouse to William M'Guffock of Rusco, with consent of her said husband, to John M'Culloch of Barholm, of her annuity of one thousand four hundred merks Scots, furth of Muirfad. Elizabeth, daughter of John M'Culloch of Barholm, married John Dewar of Vogrie, which property is in Midlothian. On the 18th May 1797, James Dewar of Vogrie, as heir to his father, had sasine of the land of Blairs, with the teinds, etc. From them the farms of Muirfad, Blairs, and Carse were purchased by Colonel Andrew M'Dowall of Logan. He was the owner in 1799, and succeeded by his son, Colonel James M'Dowall of Logan, parish of Kirkmaiden. He died in 1872, and was succeeded by his son, James, the present owner of Logan, as also of these farms, which are—Blairs, Carswalloch, Muirfad, and Blaircroft.

Pont in his map spells Carswalloch Karskullagach. The name blàir or blàr is the Gaelic for a plain or field level in aspect. If Pont is right in his spelling, karskullagach may be a corruption of cars-cuileagach, a pest of flies, perhaps during the warm summer and autumn months. We hear of a plague of flies now and then. Muirfad we presume to be a corruption of mor-fhaich, an extensive marsh—a sea marsh.

There is a cairn on the farm of Blairs.

GLENQUICKEN.

This farm, with Kirkmabreck, Blacknyre, and Craig, now form one property. Glenquicken for centuries has been celebrated for a battle stated to have been fought in early times, but, as usual, doubts have been expressed as to the truth of the tradition. As distorted, the tradition is

that a battle was fought between the Scots and English in 1150, when, the Scottish leader being slain, the bishop of Whithorn (Galloway) seized his sword, took his place, was also killed, and buried at Holycairn, which see. However, if we read prior or commendator of Whithorn for bishop,* and 1154 for 1150, as that was the date of the last effort of the Norsemen to recover Galloway by force of arms, and ended in their defeat, it is more than probable that Glenquicken was the field of battle. In fact, the ground is still a witness to the truth of this in the many standing stones which doubtless mark where the remains of the slain rest. Also in September 1868, in making some drains on the verge of Glenquicken moor, two iron spear heads and a bronze battle axe were found, being another proof of a battle between the sons of Harold and the Galloway men in 1154. These ancient Galloway traditions have always truth at bottom.

The earliest notice found shows that Glenquicken (also Larg) was owned by the Church in the sixteenth century. On the 3rd November 1543, a charter was granted by Adam, commendator of Dundrennan, to James M'Gill, advocate, and Janet Adamson, his spouse, of the land of Glenquicken, Larg, etc.; and there was a commission granted by the pope for confirming the charter, if granted agreeable to the rules of the Church, dated the 12th kalends of September, in the tenth year of the pontificate of Pope Paul the third. The next mention found is that on the 12th May 1545, there was a charter granted under the Great Seal of Scotland, in favour of James, etc., confirming the previous charter. He was succeeded by his son and heir, James M'Gill, styled of Nether Rankeilor,† who had sasine on the last day of February 1583, under precept granted by Edward, commendator of Dundrennan, 5th

* It is certainly true, so far as can be gathered, that Gilaldan, styled bishop of Whithorn, was succeeded by Christian in 1154. Whether Gilaldan was slain or died a natural death does not appear.

† For an account of this family see Lochinch, parish of Inch. Skene, in his "Celtic Scotland," gives a Celtic origin to the name. It may be so, but they were Norsemen who bore it when first found, and particularly in Galloway.

February 1583. James M'Gill of Nether Rankeillor next granted a charter dated 20th May 1584 to John Brown of Carsluith, of the land of Glenquicken, etc., who bestowed them on his third son Herbert, who had sasine on the 14th December 1585. The next owners were the Gordons. In 1588, William, second son of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, and who was appointed commendator of Glenluce Abbey on the 22nd February 1581, was infeft in the land of Glenquicken and Garrocher in 1588. We next trace that on the 5th November 1604, Robert, son of Robert Gordon of Glen, had retour of Glenquicken. Then on the 20th October 1627, John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had retour of the land of Craig (and Balquassie). The next notice is dated the 17th March 1635, when John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John, had retour of Glenquicken and Craig. He was followed by Robert, nephew to John, Lord Kenmure, who had retour on the 1st May 1645. We learn nothing more until the 26th September 1678, when Thomas Gledstones, writer in Edinburgh, had principal sasine of the thirty shilling land of Craig. This was only a wadset. In 1682, John Brown of Carsluith was in possession of Glenquicken, and William Gordon of Kirkmabreck, Blackmyre, and Craig. The next found by us is on the 10th July 1705, when William Muire of Cassencarry had sasine of the land of Glenquicken, etc. He was succeeded by Robert Muir, styled of Glenquicken, (who also obtained the barony of Livingstone, parish of Balmaghie,) whom we find in possession in April 1747. He was succeeded by Adam Muir of Livingstone, who was in possession of Glenquicken, Kirkmabreck, and Craig, in 1799, and followed in 1819, by Adam Thomson-Mure of Muncraig, parish of Borgue. He was succeeded by Henry M'Culloch, the grandson of his sister, — Thomson, whose Christian name we have not obtained. She married John M'Culloch of Torhouse-M'Kie, parish of Wigtown. Whom Henry M'Culloch married, and when he died, we have not learned. The property is at present in the possession of Mrs Jane E. M'Culloch and others, viz. : trustees of the late Henry

M'Culloch, four-sixths ; Mrs Jane Elizabeth M'Culloch, one-sixth ; and the last named, along with Mrs Elizabeth Hamilton and Miss Mary Ann Cameron, one-sixth. William, youngest son of Henry M'Culloch, married at Denver, Colorado, in February 1877, Mrs Jennie Luther.

In addition to what we have already stated about Glenquicken, may be added the removal, in 1809, of a large cairn on the moor, which has been called the tomb of a king of Scotland, under the name of Galdus, M'Galdus, M'Gillus, or M'Gill (see also Cairnholy), but as no such king existed, more has to be learned. When opened, the skeleton of a man of gigantic size was found. One of the arms had been almost separated from the shoulder by the stroke of a stone axe, part of which remained in the bone. It was of green stone. There was with the skeleton a ball of flint, about three inches in diameter, perfectly round, and highly polished. Also a flint arrow head. Nothing else was found. Most of the bones mouldered into dust when touched. Previously, in 1778, or about then, the building of dykes, which has been the cause of the destruction of many an ancient structure in the district, occasioned the removal of the stones from another large tumulus, under which a stone coffin was found, containing the skeleton of a man much above the ordinary size. The cairn was called Cairnywanie. An urn containing ashes, and an earthen pitcher were also found. These latter were, no doubt, Roman relics, a camp with fossé being close to.

The skeletons, etc., found confirm our opinion already mentioned, that on Glenquicken moor, the great battle was fought which decided against the supremacy of the Norsemen in Galloway.

We cannot, however, close these remarks without regretting the system so long pursued of destroying the relics of the past, and disturbing the remains of the dead. Land may be improved without disturbing the small spots of ground specially marked as the resting-places of those gone before us. This practice is not confined to Galloway. Only a few years ago an elevated spot covered with trees in the vicinity of Edinburgh, owned by a non-resident nobleman,

was destroyed for about a quarter of an acre of land. The trees were cut down, and, underneath, stone coffins disturbed. The new Act of Parliament to prevent such in future is a couple of centuries too late.

On the farm of Kirkmabreck is the well-known granite quarry leased for many years by the Liverpool Dock Company. It is on the side of a hill close to Creetown, and very large blocks of stone have been shipped at the jetty below, in the Dock Company's vessels.

The farms are Glenquicken, Kirkmabreck, Blackmyre, and Fell, also Craig. Pont, in his map, spells the first named Glenquikkin. The name is derived from a species of grass called couch-grass, which, as Jamieson shows, quoting from Lightfoot, is from the Swedish *quickhwete*, etc. Blackmyre is from the Norse *blakkr-myrr*, the dusky moor; and Fell from *fjall* or *fjæld*, in the same language, for a hill.

CAIRNHOLY.

There is no mention (at least we find none) of such a farm to the end of the last century. We think the name was formerly Balmacrail. The alteration was, no doubt, made from the fact that on the farm stands a cairn or tumulus, with many graves on each side, still to be distinguished, at about one hundred yards distance, in regard to the history of which there are different versions, but all pointing to it as a place of great antiquity and interest. One account is that King Galdus was interred on the spot. As we have already mentioned under Torhouse, parish of Wigtown, he is also claimed as occupying ground there, which, however, we think incorrect, as a king so called is not known. Another account is so far in support of what we have already given under Glenquicken, but it is that the battle on the moor was between the Scots and English, about the year 1150, when the former were defeated, and their leader killed. Upon this, that the bishop of Whithorn assumed the command,

and being overtaken at the farm, now called Cairnholy, he and many of his men were slain and buried there. As mentioned under Glenquicken, it is more likely that the battle was between the Norsemen and Galwegians in 1154, and, as there were no bishops of Whithorn, most probably the churchman slain was one of the early priors of that very extensive and powerful establishment. The spot is almost within sight of the priory on the opposite side of the bay. However obscure the account now is, there can be no question among those who know anything of Galloway history, that the tradition is true in the main, although wanting in particulars. Battle axes, &c., have from time to time been found—some recently. The traditions of Galloway have generally been found by us to be true in basis, though often not in details, whenever opportunities of investigation occurred. Symson mentions that, about a furlong from the Kirk of Kirkdale, towards the south-east, there existed a cairn with five or six high stones erected; also that five or six tombs made of thin whinstones were discovered. It appears to us that this is the same place now known as Cairnholy, where some of these relics are still to be seen. The previous occupation by the Romans is proved by the camp, near to, and not long ago a bronze handle of an urn was also found with the head of Medusa engraved thereon.

The farm has been owned for some time by the Ardwall family, and is now in possession of the present representative, Walter M'Culloch of Ardwall.

CULLEDOCH AND DRUMORE.

These two farms form a portion of, and are contiguous to, the Cardoness estate, in the neighbouring parish of Anwoth.

The first owner found by us is William Gordon, styled of Cullendoch. He is stated to have been an illegitimate son of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, to whom King James

V. granted a charter of legitimation. It is evident, however, that this must refer to his father, as Sir John Gordon died in 1512; King James V. began to reign in 1513, and the William Gordon we have to deal with only died in 1605, and his wife in 1612, to whom he was married in 1554. His wife was Marion, daughter of Archibald Mure of Torhousemuir, parish of Wigtown, and afterwards of Cassenery, in this parish. He had issue, two sons—

James.

John.

William Gordon purchased from Thomas M'Culloch of Cardoness the twenty pound land of Markhorker; from William Brown of Bagbie and Janet Muir, his spouse, a part of the two and a-half merk land of Blairs, and two of his four merk land of Brouche, in Kirkdale; from William M'Kie of Killequhorne, and Margaret Muir, the two of his five merk land of Killiquhorne; also the one merk land of Knockbrex (parish of Penninghame) from Archibald M'Kie of Merton Hall; from John M'Culloch of Barholm the three merk land of his five pound land of Barholm, in which he and his wife were infeft the 3d June 1563. From James Maclelland of Nunton, parish of Twynholm, the three merk land of the Kirkland of Kirkcryst, and infeft on the 23d September 1568; from Robert Livingstone of Little Airds, parish of Balmaghie, heritably, the two and a-half merk land of the forty pound land of Killerne and Torr, by disposition at Wigtone the 22d June 1568, and infeft the 25th of the same month. He also purchased the farm of Doumموir (Drumore), but we do not find from whom.

William Gordon, as already mentioned, died in 1605, and his wife in 1612. Their tomb is in Anwoth churchyard, and now used as the burial vault of the Maxwells of Cardoness. His eldest son James was a man of business, that is, a writer, settled in Kirkcudbright, and became the founder of the Campbelton family, parish of Twynholm. His younger brother John was, in 1609, factor to Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, and afterwards for Viscountess Kenmure and her son. He was also steward-depute. He ob-

tained a conveyance of Cullendoch and other lands from his father and his brother James, 24th June 1624, and 13th January 1625, containing resignations, and was duly infeft.

We think there is every reason to believe that the Gordons who succeeded to Torhousemuir, were descendants of William Gordon of Cullendoch. The first found by us is Roger, in 1637. He may have been a son of John. Under Torhousemuir, parish of Wigtoun, Roger is described as the descendant of William, the third son of Sir George (misprint for John) Gordon of Lochinvar, who died in 1512. This is an error taken from one of the accounts, which further investigation disproves.

A continuation of the history of the Gordons of Cullendoch will be found under Cardoness. Cullendoch and Drumore now belong to Sir William Maxwell of Cardoness.

The derivation of the names are not clear. There is the Gaelic *cuileannach*, a place where holly or elms grow, but we cannot realise this here, unless limited to certain spots. It may be from the Gaelic *cul-en-dachaidh*, the backlying home, or dwelling-place. Drumore is from *druim-mor*, in the same language, meaning the great ridge or hill, which fully applies. Pont spells the names Drummoir and Cullendach.

GLEN.

This farm, with Mark and Pibble, form one property. They have passed to different owners during the last three centuries, beyond which we do not find any special mention. The first owners found by us are the Gordons, and we think that previously the lands may have belonged to the Accarsones or Carsons. The first notice is dated 29th March 1646, when a charter of Pibble was granted by Robert, Viscount Kenmure, to John M'Dowall in Barholm, followed, on the 4th May 1647, by retour of Isabel and Mary M'Dowall in the lands of Glen and Pibble, as heirs portions of John M'Dowall in Barholm; and on the 11th October 1649, they were granted precept of clare constat

by Robert, Viscount Kenmure. Again, in September 1663, Mary and Isabel M'Dowall had sasine, as two of the four daughters, heirs portioners, of John M'Dowall of Barholm, and John M'Millane, spouse to the above mentioned Mary, of the land of Pibble, etc. Then, on the 7th July and 5th August 1664, there was division of the said land by disposition by Janet and Agnes, and their husbands, in favour of Mary and Isabel M'Dowall. Janet appears to have married one of her own name, as we find, in September 1665, that Janet M'Dowall and John M'Dowall of Glen, her spouse, had sasine of the land of Little Glen; in February 1666, John M'Dowall of Glen had sasine of the land of Glen and Glenend; and, in August following, Robert, son to Rodger Gordon of Lardmoor, had sasine of the land of Mark.

It is very difficult to unravel all the outs and ins of these farms and their owners. In September 1670, we find the Gordons again mentioned, but it could only be through some wadset; or it may have related to the superiority. It appears, under date September 1670, when there was a resignation and reversion by James Gordon, eldest son to William Gordon of Whytepark, to William Gordon of Earlstoun, of the land of Glen; and then, in March 1671, James Gordune, now of Carletoune, parish of Borgue, had sasine. The land of Glen seems to have been retained by the M'Dowalls. In the valuation roll of 1642-82, John M'Dowall was the owner of the three farms, and also of Clanchread. Then, on the 8th January 1687, Samuel M'Dowall had a charter of the land of Meikle Glen, etc. We presume that he was the eldest son of John and Janet M'Dowall. He had principal sasine of the four lib. land of Meikle Glen and Glenend on the 23d June 1687. We next find that, on the 16th March 1688, John M'Culloch, and Janet and Mary M'Dowall, had a charter of the land of Pibble. Again, on the 11th December 1694, there was a ratification and confirmation granted by Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, to John M'Culloch of Barholm. On the 7th July 1697, John M'Culloch, styled now of Barholm,

had sasine of the land of Pibble; who also, on the 13th July following, had sasine as heir to Mary and Isabell M'Dowall. Glen appears to have been retained by the M'Dowalls. On the 4th November 1726, Samuel M'Dowall of Glen, had again sasine. Whether or not he was the son of the first Samuel mentioned, or the same, we cannot state. More than likely the same, as on the 26th November 1763, William, son to John M'Dowall of Glen, had sasine. We think that John was son to Samuel. The farms of Meikle and Little Glen were after this sold to David Anderson of St Germain's, East Lothian; Mark, to Alexander M'Lean; and Pibble, to William Hannay of Kirkbryde. In 1819, both Mark and Pibble (also Craigneuk) belonged to Alexander M'Lean. He married Sarah, sister of the late Sir John M'Taggart, baronet, of Ardwall, parish of Kirkmaiden, and so far as we know had issue, James M'Lean, now writer, etc., Wigtown. The latter married Elizabeth, daughter of John Simson of Barrachan, parish of Mochrum, and has issue. The next owner was Thomas Hughan of Airds, parish of Kells, who again sold the farms to Alexander M'Culloch of Kirkelaugh.

The farms are Glen, Mark, and Pibble. The last name may be from the Gaelic *pabhail*, a pavement, a causeway, relating to some Roman road, for they were settled all around. Mark is Norse, which in English means a march, a boundary.

CUIL.

We do not learn much about this farm, but we are inclined to think that it belonged to the Accarsones or Carsons before it passed to the Gordons, and then to the M'Guffocks. The first notice found is in 1554, when Roger Gordon is styled of Cuyll. There is a charter of Cuil and other lands, dated 21st June 1620, granted by Robert Gordon of Lochinvar to William Gordon of Muirfad; and in retour, 20th October 1627, John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had possession, who was again suc-

ceeded by John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John. He was followed by Robert, nephew of John, Lord Kenmure, who had retour on the 1st May 1645.

The next notice is a ratification of contract of wadset and renunciation, dated 1st June 1648, granted by William Gordon of Penninghame, with consent of John, his eldest son, and of Robert, Viscount Kenmure, superior, to John Gordon, formerly in Culreoch, with a charter of the same on the same date. Then, on the 6th November 1658, Robert Ferguson had sasine of the land of Coole; and in May 1670, Andrew Carson of Senwick, and Jean Gordon, his spouse, and John Gordon of Bar, with Elizabeth Gordon, his spouse, of the land of Cuil. We next find a disposition granted by Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, to William M'Guffock of Rusco, and his spouse Margaret Dunbar, dated 3d March 1676; and a charter of the same, with the office of bailliary belonging to the Abbey of Dundrennan, granted by James, bishop of Dumblane, to William M'Guffock, and his spouse. In 1682, William Gordon is called the proprietor in the valuation roll, but we cannot always depend on the information from that source. Which ever way it was, Cuil became afterwards a part of the Cassencary property, and in 1799 was owned by Colonel A. Muir-Mackenzie of Cassencary, who was made a baronet in 1805. See Cassencary. We find him in possession in 1819. When the farm was purchased by Stewart of Cairnsmore, we have not followed out. James Stewart of Cairnsmore is the present owner.

We have both cuil and cuile in Gaelic, the first meaning a corner, an angle; and the latter, reeds and bulrushes, referring to marshy land. There is an idea current that it is from coille, the Gaelic for a wood, etc.; but, without forming any definite opinion, we are inclined to think that in cuil or cuile, the origin will be found.

GARROCHER.

We have very little information about this farm. So far as we can trace back the Gordons were in possession in the sixteenth century. We find William, second son of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, who was appointed commendator of Glenluce Abbey on the 22d February 1581, infeft in the lands of Garrocher and Glenquicken in 1588. On the 20th October 1627, John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had retour of Garguhill, but whether or not this is meant for Garrocher we cannot state. Again, on the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kenmure, son of John, and on the 1st May 1645, Robert, nephew of John, Viscount Kenmure, had retour of Garhorne or Garquhar. The most clear and distinct entry is dated the 27th April 1658, when Thomas, son of Robert Brown of Carsluith, had sasine of the land of Garroquan, and others. In 1682, John Brown of Carsluith was in possession. It and other land afterwards passed to the Cassencary estate. The first mention of this is dated 10th July 1705, when William Muir of Cassencarry had sasine of the farm of Garrocher and other land. In 1799, it had passed, by purchase, to James Stewart; and, in 1819, to Alexander M'Lean of Mark. It was next owned by John M'William, writer, Stranraer, who died in November 1870, and was succeeded by his brother, Robert M'William.

In Robertson's "Gaelic Topography," it is stated that garrach and garroch are derived from garbh-ach (the last a contraction of achadh) meaning "the rough field." We have in Garrochar, the additional syllable "ar," but we think the meaning must be nearly the same, and may be considered as denoting rough or wild land.

HOLMPARK.

This small farm, with residence, is owned by William Hunter.

PARISH OF KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM.

THIS parish was dedicated to Saint Patrick, and at one time called *Cella Patricii*, or Kil- or Kirk- patrick on the Muir. Chalmers states that the adjunct Durham is from a hamlet, whereat is the church, and the name of the village was added; that Durham signifies the *ham* on the water, from the Celtic *dur*, with Saxon *ham*. In the old Statistical Account it is derived from the Anglo-Saxon words *durr* for dry or barren, and *ham* a village, etc., the first being as stated peculiarly applicable to the soil and situation of the parish. We are inclined to think that Durham, as here applied, may be a corruption of the Gaelic *dur-domhain*, deep water, referring to the river Urr. The surname of Durham was unknown in Galloway until last century. Symson states that a family of the name were the ancient owners of Kilquonadie. Under Kilquhanity we have shown that this is an error. A Sir William Durham had a grant from King Robert the Bruce in 1322, of the land of Grange in Forfarshire, which was afterwards called Grange-Durham, but it is not probable that one of the name gave the adjunct to this parish without being traceable.

The church belonged to New Abbey, and was served by a vicar. At the time of the Reformation the patronage and tithes were let for £24 yearly. It so continued until the Annexation Act of 1587, when it was vested in the king. It was afterwards granted to Sir Robert Spottiswood in 1624, who resigned it in 1633, when it was bestowed on the bishopric of Edinburgh. On the abolition of Prelacy in 1689, it reverted to the Crown.

On the banks of the Urr, on the western part of the parish, there was an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Bridget, which was subsequently, as in other places, corrupted to Kirkbride. An account of this saint will be found under Kirkmabreck.

A new parish church was built in 1748, and a manse in 1838. A village has sprung up around the church. At Areeming is the site of a chapel with graveyard. There is also the site of an old kirkyard, with St. Patrick's well, close to Minnydow. Probably the church first dedicated to Saint Patrick was there.

There are several standing stones within the grounds at Brooklands, and one south of Chipperkyle park.

At Doonpark there is a moat called Moat of Doon, where some ancient armour is stated to have been found. The Doon is 373 feet high. Another moat is west of Minnydow Mains. At Moathill Margley there is an ancient fort. It is related that on the farm of Arkland a very perfect camp existed, but all that can now be traced is the supposed site of a fort. It is to the west of Arkland Hill. This hill is 575 feet high.

The mountains on the east side of the parish range from 1200 to 1305 feet in height. Muill Fell is 1135 feet, Glaisters Hill 825 feet, and, east of the loch at Lochenkit, the hill rises to 866 feet. On the moor of this last-named hill stands a grave-stone, with inscription, raised, and renewed in 1823, to the memory of four Presbyterians who were shot for not acknowledging Prelacy. A short account will be found under Netherbar, etc.

The lochs in this parish are Loch Patrick, north of the village, Areeming, Kirklebride, Lochenkit, Black, and Piper's Croft Lochs, south of Barndarroch farm house. Only a portion of Auchenroch Loch is in this parish.

At Minnydow is the Meikle Cairn.

The parish extends over ten miles in length and about three and a-half in breadth. The small village of Kirkpatrick-Durham is six miles north from Castle Douglas. Two miles from it is another small village called Old Bridge of

Urr; and also a mile from the first named is another small village called Springholm, at which there is a monument raised to the Covenanters.

We have mentioned under Meikle Dalbeattie, parish of Urr, that in the old bridge over the Urr, near to Croys, there are two stones with two shields, which we have described there, and consider to have been the arms of the Redik family, who owned Dalbeattie and other lands, which passed by marriage to the Maxwells. We may add here, to the description given under Meikle Dalbeattie, that there are certain parts which we cannot understand. In both shields we have J R in capital letters, one on the dexter and the other on the sinister side, outside, which, with the date, so far as made out, agrees with the period that John Redik was owner of Dalbeattie, but how a crown could be carried cannot be unravelled, unless it was mere assumption connected with some royal person having passed over the bridge, or what is more probable, the stones removed to the present position from some building. Then in the other shield the position of the billets of wood are reversed, as the proper bearing is generally two above and one below.*

By the census of 1871, the population of this parish was 575 males and 643 females, making a total of 1218.

KILQUHANTY.

The earliest proprietors traced by us in regard to this property are the M'Naughts, but Symson (1684) states that of old the land belonging to M'Naught of Kilquonadie was in the possession of a family named Durham. If so, their possessions were large, as the property must have had the addition of Durham from them, but in Pont's map, dated 1608-20, this is not borne out, for there it only appears as Kirkpatrick.

* We may state here that some of the above information has already appeared in "Rambles in Galloway," obtained from us without the author's knowledge of the source. We were applied to by a third party without mention of the object.

The first of the name of Durham is understood to have been in the north of England, where the city and county so called is, and to have obtained a grant of the lands of Grange in Forfarshire from King Robert the Bruce in 1322, which were afterwards known as Grange-Durham. We trace none of the name in Galloway, and our opinion is that Symson was wrong. Probably he assumed it to be so from a corruption of the Gaelic, as will be found under our account of the parish. The M'Naughts were probably of the same stock as the M'Naughtons of that Ilk in Argyleshire, said by Nesbit to derive origin from one Naughton, an eminent man in the time of Malcolm IV. (A.D. 1153 to 1165), to whom he was very useful in subduing the M'Dowalls (M'Dougalls of Lorn). The armorial bearings of the two families are, however, distinct. The first mention found of the M'Naughts in Galloway is an instrument of perambulation of the Marches of the lands of Ardes, dated 11th July 1488, in which "Fergusius M'Nauch de Culconnady" * is given. We next find on the 11th January 1542-3, that John Maknacht of Kilquhannitie found surety to underly the law at the next Justice-aire of Kirkcudbright for art and part in the cruel slaughter of William Sinclair of Auchinfranko. He married Margaret, daughter of John Gordon of Airds, parish of Kells, and grand-daughter of John Sinclair of Earlstoun, parish of Dalry. The William Sinclair killed was no doubt a relative of hers. About 1565, as first tacksman to the Church, Alexander Gordon, in and of Airds, purchased the farm of Minidow. The next notice is dated 19th September 1604, when John, son of John Maxwell of Munches, had retour, followed on the 13th July 1619 by his son Robert. These retours we have found with nearly every property in this parish, and it seems clear that they were only wadsets, or some claim on the part of the Maxwells to what they could not substantiate. The lands were then the M'Naughts', and so continued for long afterwards. In 1612 John M'Nacht of Kilquhanidy was killed by Thomas Maxwell of Arenyning, brother of

* The "Book of Carlaveroch."

Alexander Maxwell of Logan. Maxwell was tried and acquitted. This proves, however, that the Maxwells, who were very grasping, were at enmity with the M'Naughts. He was prosecuted along with his nephew, John Maxwell of Cullinaw, parish of Buittle. John M'Nacht, mentioned above, married Margaret Gordon. She is stated to have been left with three faitherless bairns, but their names are not given.* In December 1640 we find Roger Macknacht of Killquhenatie, no doubt her eldest son. If the son of John, he could not have left any heir, as on the 28th December 1641 John M'Knaught, merchant burghess, Edinburgh, heir of John M'Knaught, had retour. Then, in February 1642, John N'Naucht had sasine of the lands of Kilquhannadie, etc., no doubt the same mentioned in the previous year.

We next find, under date 31st March 1646, that Sara (M'Nacht), wife of Samuel Lockhart, merchant burghess in Edinburgh, and daughter and heir of John M'Naught, merchant, Edinburgh, had retour of the lands; and in May following she had sasine. On the 15th September following, Nicola M'Naught, heir of her brother Roger, had sasine, and again in January 1647. In March 1648 there was a reversion by Sara M'Nacht and her spouse to Nicholas M'Nacht, of the five merk land of Nether Quhanitie. It seems from the foregoing that Sara and Nicolas M'Nacht were the daughters and joint heirs of John M'Nacht of Kilquhanidy.

We after this find several transactions connected with the Gordons. On the 22d September 1664 Robert Gordon of Grange and Anna Davidson, his spouse, in liferent, and John Gordon, their son, in fie of the land of Nethertoun of Kilquhanaly. In August 1667 Roger Gordoun of Troquhain had sasine of Nether Kilquhanidie, etc. Also Robert Gordon, second son to Robert Gordon of Grange, of the same. Then in October following there was a reversion from James Gordon of Grange, parish of Urr, to Roger Gordon of Troquhain, parish of Balmaclellan. All of these, however, were only wadsets, or in connection with the marriage settlement of Florence Gordon, who was the wife of John M'Nacht of

* Piteisirn's "Criminal Trials."

Kilquhanity, who had succeeded Nicolas ; but the degree of relationship we do not find. In March 1669 John M'Nacht of Kilquhanity and Florence Gordon, his spouse, had sasine of the land of Holm, etc., parish of Balmaclellan, and in June following she and her husband granted a renunciation to William Gordon of Holm, of the barony of Over Deanstoun, Nether Barrhill, Holme, etc. On the 30th June 1673 John M'Naught of Kilquhanity had principal sasine of Over Kilquhanity, etc. Again, on the 10th February 1675, Elizabeth Dunbar, styled Lady Kilquhanadie, had principal sasine.

From all we have given, it is to be gathered that the M'Naughts were in difficulties, and this is supported by Symson (1684), who mentions that owing to debts, etc., the last of the family was obliged to leave and go to America. We, however, find mention of some of them afterwards. Under this property we have the usual retours in favour of John and William, Viscounts of Nithsdale, dated respectively 6th April 1670, and 26th May 1696, which we believe had to do with the superiority, although Symson tells us the property was held of the Crown.

On the 18th December 1708, Archibald Gordon, collector of excise in Dumfries, had sasine of the land of Minnidow, etc. On the 28th January 1719, Hugh Frazer, commissary-clerk of Dumfries, had sasine of the five merk land of Overtoun of Kilwhanidy ; and David Gordon of Craig of the same, on the 11th February following. John M'Naught, the last of Kilquhanity, appears to have married Jean Glencorse, but of her family we know nothing. They had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who had sasine of Over Kilquhanity on the 28th September 1723, no doubt, in regard to an annuity. It is stated that the heir was twice married. Also that, with debts, a liferentrix that absorbed the remainder, he was obliged to go to America. She was the last of the family. The next information in regard to the land is dated 13th November 1735, when Thomas Murdoch of Cumlodan, parish of Minnigaff, had sasine of the five merk land of Overtoun of Kilquhannady ;

and again on the 26th January 1740. We next find, on the 12th March 1747, that James Garthmore (Garthshore), writer to the signet, had sasine on the 12th March 1747. Then, on the 18th July 1750, Thomas Edgar in Netherwood had sasine, he having purchased the property. The surname Edgar has been known in the Stewartry, and also in the shire, for several centuries, but of the family who obtained the land we have no account. The lands, however, at this period were divided. Upper Kilquhanity was the last portion owned by the M'Naughts,* and purchased by the Edgars. Of the other portion, there appears to have been a transfer on crown charter. On the 26th March 1795, Captain Thomas Goldie, eldest son of Colonel Thomas Goldie of Holm and Goldielea, parish of Troqueer, had sasine of the land of Nether Kilquhanadie and others; and, in 1799, we find Major-General Thomas Goldie of Goldielea the owner. The land then was Nether Kilwhanady, and Miln, also Barncalzie, with Merkland. The other portion passed to John Martin, grand nephew and heir of Thomas Edgar, who died unmarried. Whom John Martin, styled of Kilquhanady, married, we do not learn, but he had no issue, and, on the death of his widow in 1850, who had the liferent, the possession reverted to John Ferguson, the great-grand-nephew of Thomas Edgar. He is the present owner.

The farms now are those of Kilquhanity and Mains of Minniedow.

Symson, in 1684, mentions Kilwhomaty as one of the considerable houses in the district. Pont, in his map, about seventy years previously, spells it in the same way, excepting having two letters n instead of the m. We are inclined to think, however, that the spelling in the deed of 1488 is correct, and that Culconnady was the original name, which may be a corruption of the Gaelic cul-connadh, and mean the back of the wood. The name of the other

* Nesbit mentions that the M'Naughts of Kilquhanity had for armorial bearings—

Sable an oscocheon chequé, argent and azure, between three lions' heads erased of the second, langued gules.

farm, Minnidow, is spelled Monydow by Pont. The minni is pure Norse, meaning the mouth of or opening, and the dow, may be from the Gaelic dubh for black, here gloomy, meaning the gloomy opening or ravine.

NETHERBAR, ETC.

The farms, grouped together and possessed as one property, are Netherbar, Drumhumphrey, Lochenkit, Auchenhay, Upperbar, Kirklebride, Arkland, and Margley, etc.

It is difficult to learn much about the farms, and, still more so, to give in a connected form what is obtained, having so many different owners to deal with.

As very often met with, the Maxwells and Gordons are again found mixed up in the ownership. Roger, fourth son of Alexander Gordon of Airds, parish of Kells, is the first owner specially named. He is styled of Bar. There is an entry in regard to this property, showing how lands were bestowed on strangers. It is the resignation of the Erle of Rochester of the two merk land of Over Bar to John Gordon, dated 1613. The Earl of Rochester mentioned was the father of the profligate Earl, the associate of the equally discreditable King Charles II. John Gordon married Rosi, the natural daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar.

The next found by us is Robert, son of John Gordon of Airds and Earlston (Borgue), who is styled of Bar.

We also find that, on the 19th September 1604, John, son of John Maxwell of Munches, had retour of Netherbar, Overbar, Arkland, Drumhumphry, Auchinhay; and, on the 5th November following, Robert, son of Robert Gordon of Glen, of the land of Lochenkit.

On the 29th July 1617, John, son of Roger Gordon of Troquhain, was infeft in Auchenhay, Kirklebride, and Margley. Then, on the 13th July 1619, Robert, son of John Maxwell, succeeded him, as mentioned, in 1604. He, again, was succeeded by his son John, who, on the 28th August 1655, was infeft in Arkland and Nether Knock-

walloch. He married Sarah Gordon. On the 20th July 1646, he is styled of Arkland, and he and his wife Sarah Gordon had retour.

On the 25th August 1640, James Gordon was of Lochenkit.

About 1662, Auchinlay was owned by John Aitken,* who was fined £360 for being a Presbyterian.

We next find, in February 1668, that John Gordon of Bar had sasine of the lands of Bar, and Margoly, etc. His eldest daughter and co-heiress, Ann, married Nathaniel Gordon of Carleton, parish of Borgue.

On the 6th April 1670 John, Viscount Nithsdale, had retour of Margley, Arkland, Over and Nether Bar, Auchinlay, etc. This is the same infeftment given under other properties, which we think referred to the superiority. He was followed, on the 26th May 1696 by William, Viscount.

On the 27th January 1674, Roger, heir (avi) of Roger Gordon of Troquhain, parish of Balmaclellan, had retour of Auchenhay, Kirkhillbride, and Margley, and again principal sasine on the 4th June 1674. On the 10th June following John Gordon of Speddoch (Dumfriesshire) had principal sasine of the land of Overbar.

Our next information is dated the 2d November 1717, when William Hairstanes of Craigs had sasine of the four merk land of Lochenkit. He again had sasine on the 26th October 1732, and also of the farm of Knarrie, etc. It is said that the Griersons previously owned Lochenkit.

Then, on the 3d September 1751, we find William Tait of Lochenkit, who had sasine on that date. This could only have been by wadset.

About 1780 the farm of Drumhumphreys, etc., was purchased by James Stothart of Cargen. In 1799 Nether Bar, Lochenkit, and Narry, were owned by Robert Gordon of Craig; Drumhumphrays and Arkland, by William Stothart of Arkland; Upper Barr, by James Fraser; Auchenhay, by John Maxwell of Terraughty; Kirklebride, by John

* We find at page 142 that John Aitken was omitted to be mentioned by us. It does not, however, alter what we conveyed about the name in Galloway.

M'Morine; and Margley by William Dickson. In 1800 Major Andrew Wright had sasine of the lands of Lochenkit and Kuarie, etc. Drumh Humphrey, etc., were sold by William Stothart of Cargen to William Fletcher of Corsock. This was subsequent to 1819. In that year Nether Bar and Lochenkit were owned by Edward Fletcher of Corsock; Drumh Humphrey and Arkland by William Stothart of Cargen; Auchinbay by Mrs Sweatman of Peartree, parish of Irongray; Upper Bar by John Napier of Mollance; Kirklebride by Robert M'Morran; and Margley by William Dickson. This classification gives a good illustration of the manner in which properties in the Stewartry have been broken up.

The farms are now owned by Mrs E. E. Murray Dunlop of Corsock, parish of Parton.

On Lochenkit moor Captain Bruce, on 2d March 1685, surprised six Presbyterians, and ordered William Heron, John Gordon, William Stewart, and John Wallace, to be shot. A gravestone to mark the spot where their remains were buried was afterwards raised (see page 296). The other two, named Alexander M'Cubbin and Edward Gordon, were taken to the Bridge of Urr, and finally hanged on a tree near to the church of Irongray. Such matters as these are, however, now attempted to be discredited by a few bigoted writers on the subject.

In regard to the names of the farms, all of them are clear enough to understand, excepting, perhaps, Drumh Humphrey, Arkland, and Marglay. In Pont's map the first is spelled Drumhunchra. What this means is difficult to surmise, unless, perhaps, the hunchra is from the Norse *kumra*, relating to goats, and the word may be, with the Gaelic prefix of *drum*, something in connection with a ridge, or highland, the resort of those animals. Lochenkit seems to be a corruption of the Gaelic words *Lochan-cutt*, the small short loch. Auchinbay is from the Gaelic *achadh*, a field, with the final *hay*, probably a corruption of the Gaelic *augh* or the Norse *hage*, a place for pasture. In regard to Arkland as stated elsewhere, we can only surmise that as *ark* in old Scottish means a meal chest, the name

may have been given to land under tillage, and capable of producing oats. In Cymric ardd is ploughed or arable, which with land gives an understood meaning. Margley, we think, is probably a compound Norse word, but we have been unable to trace a proper meaning. Some remarks will be found under Margloly, parish of Irongray. Kirklebride is a corruption of Kirkbride, the suffix from Bridgit, an account of which saint will be found under Kirkmabreck parish.

Pont in his map spells Lochenkit as Loch Kitt, Auchenhay as Achinhae, Arkland as Arckland, Margley as Morgley, and Kirklebride as Kirkilbryde.

WALTON PARK OR MACARTNEY.

The name of this property is first found as Macartney. It has been added to by the present owner. Of the early owners we have no distinct trace.

First, as tacksman to the Church, Alexander Gordon, in and of Airds, parish of Kells, purchased the land of Over and Nether Macartney, and his second son James obtained them under a charter confirming the same from John, abbot of New Abbey, dated 31st August 1563. James Gordon is stated to have married Janet, daughter of — Stewart of Shambelly, parish of New Abbey, but this is incorrect, as the Browns were then in possession. Whoever he married, he had issue—

Alexander, his heir.

Margaret, who married John Neilson of Corsock, parish of Parton.

He succeeded, and in 1605 married Elizabeth, daughter of — Murray, having issue—

James, his heir.

John, in Glenhowle.

Gilbert, in Knockreoch.

On the 13th October 1631 James, heir avi of James Gordon, had retour of the land of Macartney. In April 1632 Alexander Gordon, his father, had sasine of the same

land. James succeeded him. He married Barbara, daughter of — Gordon, and had issue—

Samuel.

The Maxwells had either wadsets or the superiority. On the 19th September 1604 John, son of John Maxwell of Munches, etc., had retour of Macartney, Bardaroch, and Culfad. We next find on the 29th July 1617, that John, son of Roger Gordon of Troquhain, parish of Balmaclellan, had retour of Bardarroche; but then again, on the 13th July 1619, Robert, son of John Maxwell, had retour, as in 1604. Then, on the 16th May 1622, John, son of David Pringle of Bardarroch, had retour of the said land.

On the 11th July 1642 there was precept of sasine by James Gordon and his spouse and their son and heir, Samuel, in favour of William Gordon of Earlstoun.

On the 15th September 1646 Nicola M'Naught, heir of her brother, Roger M'Naught, had retour of Culfad. On the 23d January 1655 William, son of Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun, had retour of Over M'Cartney. Again, on the 19th December 1656, Janet Gordon had sasine of the half of the six merk land of M'Cartney.

On the first May 1660 there was a disposition and renunciation by James Gordon and his spouse and their son Samuel, in favour of William Gordon of Earlstoun. Whom Samuel Gordon married we do not learn, but he left two daughters—

Jean, married William Gordon of Holm, parish of Balmaclellan.

— married John Gordon of Craig.*

On the 6th April 1670, John, Viscount Nithsdale, heir to his brother Robert, Lord Nithsdale, had retour of Over M'Cartney, Bardarroch, and Culfad, but as with other lands, this could only have referred to the superiority. On the 22d February 1673, Robert M'Clellan of Barngachen and Marie Kirks, his spouse, and John M'Naught of Culfad and Agnes Kirk, his spouse, had principal sasine of the land of Upper and Nether Drumconchrane (Drumhumphey?). Also John

* James Gordon, watchmaker, Edinburgh, was the last of this family. He left issue.

M'Naught in the same land, and John, his son, in the land of Culfad. We next find, on the 19th November following, that William Maxwell and Agnes and Janet, his daughters, had principal sasine of the land of Culfad and Drumconchraco.

Again, on the 27th January 1674, Roger, heir (avi) of Roger Gordon of Troquhaine had retour of Bardarroch; and, on the 19th January 1678, William Gordon of Holm and Jean Gordon, his spouse, had principal sasine of the land of Macartney.

In June 1680, John M'Naught of Culfad was one of those whose lives and properties were declared forfeited because they would not conform to Prelacy. Our last notice in the seventeenth century is dated the 26th May 1696, when William, Viscount Nithsdale, had retour, following John, Viscount, in 1670, which as then, we think, referred to the superiority.

Our next information is dated 23d September 1708, when Robert M'Clellan of Barclay had sasine of the land of Culfad, etc. On the 6th December 1717, William Gordon of Holm had principal sasine of the £3, 17s. land of Over and Nether MacCartneys and Pyper Croft land. On the 22d December 1750, William Raining in M'Cartney had principal sasine of Over and Nether Macartney, etc., having been sold to him by William Gordon of Holm for 13,000 merks Scots.

We must leave our readers to unravel what we have given. It is a good specimen of nearly all we meet with in regard to the lands in the Stewartry in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Wadsets and real infeftment of heirs is so mixed up, that, to clear them, although not an impossibility, yet would occupy more time than we can give.

Nether M'Cartney, now Walton Park, was sold by William Rayning to Robert M'Morrine, minister of Kirkpatrick-Durham, on the 8th October 1763.

In 1799, Over M'Cartney* belonged to Peter M'Cartney; and Nether M'Cartney, etc., to John M'Morine. The farm

* Some particulars in regard to the Earl MacCartney will be found under Overlaw, parish of Berwick, as he was owner of Auchencleck.

of Culfad, etc., was owned by Robert Whigham, styled of Culfad; and Bardarroch by John Grierson. In 1819, the first mentioned was then owned by George, who had succeeded Peter M'Cartney; the second, now called Walton Park, had been purchased about 1810, by Major James Campbell. Culfad, with Lochpatrick Mill, etc., were owned by Robert Whigham, writer to the signet, styled of Lochpatrick; and Bardarroch by William Gordon. The latter was succeeded by Robert Gordon, writer to the signet, who we presume, was his son. All these farms have since been purchased by the family now in possession. They are Walton, late Nether MacCartney, Over MacCartney, Bardarroch, Culfad, and the small farms, etc., called Piper's Croft, Blackloch, Blackhall, and Lochpatrick Mill, etc.

Major James Campbell, who purchased the property, belonged to the East India Company's Service. He served with distinction during the Mahratta war, and was at the siege of Seringapatam. He was the son of Major James Campbell, 42d Highlanders, whose father was Mungo Campbell of Crigans, Argyleshire, who, about 1745, removed to Mulrogie, Perthshire.

Major James Campbell of Walton Park married —, daughter of — Cuninghame, Port Glasgow, and had issue, three sons and five daughters, whose names have not been given. Some of them are stated still to survive, and the youngest son,

Thomas Walter,

is now in possession, having succeeded at the death of his father. He married —, a daughter of Anthony Murray, Crieff, Perthshire.

Pont, in his map, spells M'Cartney as Markairtna; Bardarroch as Bardannoch; Blackloches as Brockloch; and Culfad as Coulfad. It is to be regretted that the old name of the property should have been changed.

With reference to the first name found in connection with this property, we may mention, as the name conveys, that it is Irish. By one account the family in Scotland is

stated to have had its origin in a younger son of M'Carthy-More, County Cork. The M'Cartys, for that appears to be the earliest spelling, was certainly a Celtic family in Ireland, but that a younger son went to Scotland to assist Robert the Bruce, for which services he obtained a grant of land in Argyleshire, requires more investigation than we can spare time to give. It is further stated that subsequently driven from Argyleshire they settled in Galloway, on land still called Macartney.

The farm of Bardarroch is a name found in other parts of Galloway, and is generally interpreted from the Gaelic, as the oak wood point. There may be some reason for so applying it to the old name by which the modern Cardoness was known, as there is a point running into Fleet Bay there, but the correct meaning of bar and barr is the top or summit of a hill, although also used as a point, as of a weapon. Daroch for an oak wood is clear enough.

Culfad is spelled by Pont, in his map as Coulfadd, but evidently is from the Gaelic words cul or cuil and fad. The first means a place situated in a back or out-of-the-way position, and fad, distant, etc.

BARNCALZIE.

The first notice found by us in regard to this land is that Gilbert, second son of Neil Neilson of Craigeaffie,* parish of Lochryan, obtained a charter from Henry, bishop of Whit-horn, dean of the Chapel Royal of Stirling, and commendator of the monastery of Dundranan, with the special advice of the hail convent, of all and hail the lands of Barncalzie, Larglaught, etc., under date 20th December 1537. This was by virtue of a precept contained in a letter of confirmation by Pope Paul III. He was infeft in the hail lands on the 3d August 1541. Whom Gilbert Neilson married is not known, but, so far as learned, he had issue—

William.

* The origin, etc., of the family will be found there.

He succeeded his father, and got a precept of clare constat from Adam, commendator of Dundrennan, by infefting him as heir, under date 17th June 1547. William married, and had issue—

John.

John succeeded. He married —, daughter of — MacKnaight of Kilquhannadie, and had two sons—

John.

William, of Marquhorns.

John was infeft in the land on a precept of clare constat from Edward, commendator of Dundrennan, dated 29th April 1579. He succeeded his father, but died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother William. Whom he married is not stated, but he had issue—

Gilbert.

He succeeded, and was infeft as nephew and heir of John of Barnealzie 20th May 1588, and by sasine 8th May 1596. The lands of Marquhorns, Knockwalloch, etc., were confirmed to him by charter from John Murray of Lochmaben, superior, 12th May 1614.

On the 3d June 1617, John, son of Roger M'Nacht, merchant burgess, Edinburgh, had sasine of Larglach or, as now called, Lairdlaugh. This must have been a wadset.

Gilbert Neilson married Grizel, daughter of — Grier-son of Capenoch, and had issue—

David.

He succeeded, and had a charter from John Murray of Lochmaben, dated 17th November 1615, and was infeft on the 7th April 1618. On the 29th July 1630, Robert, son of John Neilson of Corsock, had retour of Larglelache. This must either have been a wadset or referring to the superiority. David Neilson married Isabel, daughter of John Maclellan of Bar, and had a son—

John.

He succeeded, and had sasine on the 30th September 1637. John, son of Robert Neilson of Corsock, had retour on the 19th September 1654. These entries in regard to the

Neilsons of Corsock are rather conflicting, as a John and Robert of Lairdlaugh (or Barncalzie) appear about the same period. So far as we can judge, they were distinct, and not one and the same person.

John Neilson of Barncalzie, etc., married, but to whom we do not learn. He had issue, but the name of the heir to the land alone is found. His name was

Robert.

He succeeded, and was infeft on the 20th July 1665. He obtained a ratification of other lands which his father had purchased. He also had sasine of the six merk land of Corbally, and two merk land of Garloff, on the 2d June 1683. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Stewart of Shambelly, parish of New Abbey, and left a son—

Robert.

He succeeded, and was infeft 19th (26th?) September 1732. He married Catherine, daughter of Alexander Maxwell of Terraughty, parish of Troqueer, and had an only child—

Mary.

She was heiress, and had sasine on the 4th June 1747 of the merk land of Barncalzie, and the two merk land of Laudlaugh, etc. She married Robert Glendonwyn, late of that ilk, and left issue—

William.

Charles.

Agnes.

She must have sold the lands soon after her marriage, as we find John Syme, writer to the signet, of Barncalzie. Whom he married is not known to us, but he had a daughter named Janet, who married William, second son of John Maxwell of Terraughty and Munches. The land was not long retained by John Syme.

In the Valuation Roll of 1799, the only farm named is Barncalzie, which was then owned by Major-General Thomas Goldie of Goldielea, parish of Troqueer. In 1819, the Hon. Fletcher Norton of Norton was the owner. He sold

the land to Robert Kirkpatrick-Howat of Mabie, parish of Troqueer. They have been again sold to Thomas Boyd-Dick, who is the present proprietor.

The farms owned are Lairdlaugh, Westfield, and Barncalzie Mains; Shankfoot and Millpool; Lochpark.

The name Lairdlaugh appears to be a corruption of the old name Larglaught or Larglach, from the Gaelic learg or leirg, a little eminence, and the old Scottish word leuch or leugh, low lying. The only other name which we will refer to is Barncalzie, which Pont, in his map, spells Barkeylly. We think the proper rendering of it would be Barcoille, the wooded hill.

CROFTS.

Of the early history of this property we have no information. We find nothing until the sixteenth century, from which we gather that the land had belonged to the Church, but when or how acquired is not known. The earliest notice appears in a transumpt given on the 5th February 1579 by Homer Maxwell, Commissary of Dumfries, at the instance of Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran, of infeftments given by umq^{lo} Sir John Lauder, notary public, on the 13th June 1538, on precept by Henry, bishop of Candida Casa, and king's chaplain of Stirling, and perpetual commendator of the monastery of Dundrennan, in favour of Edward Maxwell of Lochrutton, and Edward, his lawful son, the younger, etc., etc., of the Croftis of Kirkpatrick. We next learn that, on the 4th January 1577, Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran, parish of Kirkgunzeon, granted a charter of the four merk land of Croftis in favour of Robert, his second lawful son, and Janet Redik, his spouse. (See Dalbeattie, parish of Urr). Again, we find that Thomas Maxwell of Arreeming married Jean, daughter of James Lindsay of Fairgirth, parish of Colvend, and relict of John Redik of Dalbatie, parish of Urr. Thomas Maxwell's marriage-contract was dated 27th January 1603. After this, on the

19th September 1604, John, son of John Maxwell of Munches, parish of Buittle, had retour; following which, on the 29th May 1606, Robert Maxwell of Brococh, with consent of his wife Janet Redik, made a disposition of his land of Crofts in favour of his daughters, Marjorie, Jonnett, Marione, Margaret, and Elizabeth Maxwell, but under reversion.

We next find, on the 31st July 1607, that Margaret and her two sisters, daughters and heirs of Gilbert Neilsoun (in Merckfas), in Nethercrofts, had retour. This must have been in connection with a wadset, as, on the 13th October following, Edward, eldest son and heir of Robert Maxwell of Brocoth, had retour of the four merk land of Crofts.

We learn nothing more until the 19th October 1637, when Robert Maxwell of Brooch executed a charter in favour of James Gordon, brother of John Gordon of Troquhane, parish of Balmaclellan, and Mariota Maxwell, his spouse, of the land of Crofts, and they were infeft on the 17th November following. She is believed to have been a sister of Robert Maxwell of Brooch. We find James Gordon styled of Croftis in December 1640.

Our next information is in regard to the farm of Arecming. On the 3d July 1612 we learn from Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials" that Thomas Maxwell of Arenyning, brother to Alexander Maxwell of Logan, parish of Buittle, was dilaitit for the slaughter of John M'Nacht of Kilquhanitic. Whom he married we do not learn, but he had issue, three daughters—

Jean, who married Thomas Craik, merchant burgess, Dumfries.

Elizabeth, spouse of John Gordon of Killilour.

Nicolas, married James Hamilton.

On the 13th January 1656 Jean, Elizabeth, and Nicolas, heirs of their father, Thomas Maxwell, had retour, and on the 6th April 1670 John, Viscount Nithsdale, had also retour, which latter, we suppose, referred to the superiority.

Another farm belonging to the property is Muill or Mool. In 1585 Roger Gordon in Bar was infeft in the lands of Muill and Brockloch by John Gordon of Muill. We next

learn that on the 26th September 1678 Roger Gordon of Troquhan had principal sasine of the same. To return to Crofts, on the 6th October 1681, Thomas, second son of Thomas Maxwell of Baltersan, Dumfriesshire, had sasine of the land of Crofts on disposition of John Hamilton. It is necessary, we think, to give some information about the Balterson family, which will be found in the note appended.* The sister of Thomas Maxwell of Balterson, named Janet, married John Hamilton, as learned from the marriage con-

* Robert (?), second son of John (?), Master of Maxwell, third Lord Maxwell, was succeeded by his eldest son—

John of Cowhill, Dumfriesshire.

He married a daughter of Robert Herries of Terraughtie, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

Robert of Cowhill.

He obtained a charter, dated 15th March 1566, from Queen Mary, of Cowhill and other lands in Holywood, etc., and confirming earlier charters. On the 11th July 1560 he had sasine as son and heir to his father. On the 24th May 1569 he is named as a curator of John, Lord Maxwell. On 13th January 1567 King James VI. granted a charter of confirmation to him and Elizabeth Maxwell, Lady Tynwald, his spouse, of the forty merk lands of old extent of Dunwoodie in Annandale. This charter narrates that these lands formerly belonged to Joanna Dunwodie of Dunwodie, and by her, with consent, etc., of John Maxwell, brother german to Robert Maxwell, her spouse, for his interest had been resigned into the king's hands, to be held of the king and his successors by Robert Maxwell of Cowhill and his spouse, Elizabeth Maxwell, during their joint lives in conjunct fee, and their lawful heirs, whom failing, to the other lawful heirs begotten by Robert, whom failing, to the said Joanna Dunwodie and John Maxwell, her spouse, in conjunct fee, and their lawful children, whom failing, the lawful and nearest heirs whomsoever of the said John Maxwell.

Robert Maxwell of Cowhill was afterwards styled of Dunwodie or Dynwiddie, but having died without children the estate of Dynwiddie passed to the heir of John Maxwell and Joanna Dunwodie, through whom it came into the family of Maxwell of Munches and Terraughtie.

Robert Maxwell appears to have been afterwards designed Sir Robert. He was succeeded by his brother, Archibald, in the lands of Cowhill, etc., who was retoured heir to him in 1589 and 1590. Whom Archibald married we do not learn, but he had issue—

William, who predeceased him without issue.

Archibald.

John of Broomholm.

Robert.

Edward.

Archibald succeeded his father and was served heir to his uncle, Sir Robert of Dynwiddie, in 1608 and 1609, in all his lands except Dynwiddie. Whom he married does not appear, and the only sons mentioned are—

John, who succeeded.

Thomas of Baltersan.

When John succeeded his father to Cowhill is not mentioned. He mar-

tract and sasine dated 19th November 1673. On the 29th April 1698, James Rynd, merchant burges of Dumfries, had sasine of the four merk land of Crofts. This was a wadset. Thomas Maxwell, younger, is styled of Crofts. Whom Thomas Maxwell, junior, married we do not find mentioned, but he had issue—

Thomas.

He was sometime younger of Drumrash, to which he was infeft on the 28th February 1716, and on the 15th January ried Anna Elliot, but who she was is not stated. Her name appears in sasine 21st May 1689. He had issue, three daughters—

Elizabeth, married Robert Elliot of Larriston.

Janet, married Dugald Maxwell, youngest son of Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark, marriage contract dated 19th November 1673.

Esther, married Robert Maxwell of Killienug.

John Maxwell was succeeded in Cowhill by his son-in-law, Dugald Maxwell, who obtained a charter of confirmation from the Crown on the 2d December 1668. Dugald Maxwell had issue—

Janet, married Charles Murray of Barnhourie, parish of Colvend.

Margaret.

Lucie.

He was succeeded by his eldest daughter, Janet, whose husband took the name of Maxwell of Cowhill. They were succeeded by their eldest son—

Dugald,

who obtained a Crown charter in Cowhill on 12th February 1740. He married Susannah, daughter of William Murray of Murraythwaite, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

Charles Murray Maxwell.

He married —, daughter of Campbell of Sherington, Ayrshire, and sold Cowhill to George Johnstone.

From the Cowhill family was Thomas Maxwell of Baltersan, second son of Archibald Maxwell of Cowhill. He obtained a disposition of Baltersan and others in Holywood, Dumfriesshire, from his father, and was infeft on the 29th January 1697. Whom he married is not mentioned, but he had issue—

Janet, married John Hamilton, younger of Auchentreoch, parish of Urr.

John, who succeeded.

Thomas, of Crofts and Drumrash, etc.

William, of Blairinnie, parish of Crossmichael.

George, of Fell, afterwards of Glenarin.

Susannah.

He was succeeded by his son John, who married Agnes, second daughter of Alexander Ferguson of Isle, and, secondly, Mary, daughter of Maxwell of Milntown, relict of Patrick Maclellan of Colline, parish of Berwick. He left two daughters only, and by his first marriage—

Elizabeth, married Alexander Alves, writer to the siguet, who succeeded to Baltersan 1709.

Helen, married William Hamilton, styled of Nether Corsock, parish of Partou.

1741 was served heir general to his father, Thomas Maxwell of Crofts; and also on the same day heir to his uncle, William Maxwell of Blairinnie, parish of Crossmichael.

The farm of Areeming seems to have become possessed by a family named Colville. On the 23d May 1712, William Colville, brother german to John Colville of Arimin, had sasine of the forty shilling land of Arimin, etc.

We have again to refer to the farm of Muill, of which, on the 24th November 1725, James Gordon of Troquhain had sasine, followed on the same date by James Welsh of Craigenputtert (†).* John Colville appears to have had a daughter, who succeeded him. She married John Coltart, who in 1727 is styled of Ariming. On the 14th September of that year John Coltart of Ariming and Agnes Colville, spouses, had sasine of the forty shilling land of Ariming, etc.

Of Mool, we find that on the 7th August 1730 William Welsh, chirurgeon apothecary in Dumfries, had sasine of the four merk land of Mool, etc. We next trace, on the 9th April 1779, that William Murray of Murrayfield had sasine of the land of Areeming and others. In the year following this land was purchased by James Stothert of Cargen, parish of Troqueer. In 1799 Crofts belonged to Alexander Hamilton of Marwhirns (see Brookland); Mool to — Welsh; and Areeming to William Stothart of Arkland, and afterwards of Cargen. In 1819 the first named was owned by James Crichton; Areeming by William Stothert of Cargen; and Mool by the Misses Whigham. Subsequent to this date the late John Macqueen purchased Crofts, etc., and in 1848 the farm of Areeming from William Stothert of Cargen. John Macqueen, styled of Auchenhay, died in 1849, and was succeeded by his elder brother, James. Whom he married we do not learn, but he died in 1855 and left an infant son—

James.

He also inherited the farms of Shalloch and Margloly, parish of Irongray, which had been purchased. Crofts is in

* Craigenputtick, Dumfries-shire, on the Galloway border. Now owned by Thos. Carlyle, LL.D., &c., of literary renown.

the new parish of Corsock. James M'Queen is now of age and in possession. The farms are Crofts, Areeming, and Mool.

As Jamieson states, croft-land is land of superior quality which is still cropped. The Church seldom had land that was not good.

On the farm of Areeming the vestiges of an old chapel and churchyard are mentioned in the Macfarlane MSS. Pont spells Areeming as Arymyinn, which seems to be a corruption of the Norse ar-menning, meaning stewardship. The farm of Mool in name is probably from muli in the same language, meaning a jutting crag.

DARNGARROCH, ETC.

The history of the farms of Darngarroch and Slongaber we learn only from about the commencement of the seventeenth century. They evidently formed part of the estate then owned by the Maxwells in the parish. As with other lands now detached and already noticed, we find that on the 19th September 1604, John, son of John Maxwell of Munches, etc., had retour of Darngarroch; but, as elsewhere, the Gordons also come in, and in this case, as in others, on the 29th July 1617, John, son of Roger Gordon of Troquhain, had retour, who was again followed, on the 13th July 1619, by Robert, son of John Maxwell of Munches. He, again, was succeeded on the 28th August 1655, by his son, John Maxwell.

The usual retour in favour of John, Viscount Nithsdale, dated 6th April 1670, was also had of Darngarroch, etc.

We next find, on the 30th May 1673, that William Maxwell of Hayningstone (Hannaystone?) had principal sasine of Darngarroch, etc.; followed, on the 27th January 1674, by Roger, heir (avi) of Roger Gordon of Troquhain; and again, on the 4th June following.

In May 1677, William Lamb, merchant and dean of guild in Haddington, had sasine of the land. That this was a wadset there can be no doubt. Our last notice in

this century is the usual retour which William, Viscount Nithsdale, had over so many lands, dated 26th May 1696.

Our next information relates to the eighteenth century. On the 15th April 1747, Thomas Maxwell, younger of Drumpark, parish of Irongray, grandson and heir of John Muirhead of Drumpark, had sasine of the merk land of Darngarroch; and, on the 18th June following, Alexander Copland of Colliston had also sasine. The last named was followed by his son, William Copland, younger of Collieston, who had sasine on the 22d July 1772. He was the owner in 1779; the farms then were Over and Nether Darngarroch, also Brockloch. Slongaber was owned by — Thomson. In 1819, the first named two farms were owned by Thomas Smith, and Slongaber by John M'Call. Darngarroch and Slongaber now belong to William Richardson. They are in the new parish of Corsock.

Darngarroch is probably a corruption of the Cymric word *draen* for thorns or prickles, and the Gaelic word *garbh-ach*, the latter from *achadh* contracted, as mentioned by Robertson, and mean the field of thorns.

Pont, in his map, spells the name *Darngeyrach*.

Slongaber may be from the Gaelic—*slugan*, a gorge; and a bar, a marsh, a bog, or the suffix may be from *beur*, a point, pinnacle.

BARMOFFITY.

The earliest we learn about the farms of East and West Barnoffity, is that Alexander Gordon of Airds, parish of Kells, first as tacksman to the Church, purchased the land of Barnoffitie, etc. Then, on the 19th September 1604, John, son of John Maxwell of Munches, etc., had retour; who was succeeded by his son, Robert, infeft on the 13th July 1619. After this we learn that, on the 23d October 1628, Alexander, son of John Gordon of Earlstoun, had retour. He was succeeded by his son, William, who had retour on the 23d January 1655.

On the 6th April 1670, John, Viscount Nithsdale, heir to his brother, Robert; and, on the 26th May 1696, William, Viscount, had retour. This, as we have stated on other occasions, must have referred to the superiority.

On the 18th December 1708, Archibald Gordon, collector of excise, Dumfries, had sasine of the lands of Barmoffatie and Minnidow, etc. Again, on the 22d August 1733, William Gordon, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine. This must have been a wadset, as, on the 3d October 1739, Archibald Gordon had again sasine. He married Janet Young, but we are unacquainted with her family. They had issue, so far as known—

Gilbert.

On the 18th September 1740, his mother, Janet Young, had sasine, for her life-rent use, and Gilbert, their son, in fee, of the two forty shilling land of Minnydow and Barmoffaty, etc.

We learn nothing more of the Gordons. In 1799, William Laidlaw and ——— Grieve, owned Minnydow, Barmoffity and Boguehall, etc.

In 1819, Minnydow was owned by James Grieve, and Barmoffity by James Hannay of Blairinnie, parish of Cross-michael.

The farms of Barmoffity were afterwards purchased by John Milligan. He died in 1868, and left the land in charge of trustees for behoof of his grandchildren, who are minors.

Pont, in his map, spells the name Barmofany. We are not quite sure about the derivation. It may be from the Gaelic bar-ma-fiteag, the hill with mountain grass, which was of a particular species. Or it may be from bar-ma-fitheach, the raven hill, that is frequented by those birds.

CHIPPERKYLE.

This small property formed a portion of Nether Kil-

whanady (see Kilquhanity) ; and was purchased in 1807 or 1808 from Major-General Thomas Goldie of Goldielee, by Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Maitland, Madras Infantry, second son of David Maitland of Barcaple, parish of Tongland. When purchased the land was called "Number One," and the present designation was taken from the names of two fields, found in the title-deeds, one called Chippers, and the other Kyle. Colonel Maitland went to India in 1780, and when on his way to join his regiment in 1782, was taken prisoner by the French, and by them given over to Hyder Ali, in whose prison at Bangalore, he and others were kept for twenty-two months, and only released when peace was concluded with Tippoo Saib. He married Catherine, youngest daughter of David Corrie of Newlaw, parish of Kerwick, and had issue, so far as known,

David John.

K— L.

Catherine.

Helen G.

Colonel Maitland died in 1834, and his widow life-rented the property until her death in 1856. The present proprietors (Catherine and Helen G. Maitland) then became the owners by buying up the shares of their brother, David John Maitland, and their sister Mrs K. L. Maitland of New York.

In Jamieson there will be found Chiperis, but of the meaning he is not positive—most probably gins, snares.

Kyle is from the Norse, and means a strait, etc., perhaps here, a gully, which, with Chipers as rendered by Jamieson, will convey a meaning.

WHITECAIRN, ETC.

The first mention found by us of the farms of Whitecairn and Tarbreoch is dated the 19th September 1604,

when John, son of John Maxwell of Munches, had retour of Torbrachs; and on the 13th July 1619, by his son, Robert. As will be seen by reference to the other lands in this parish, the Maxwells above named had retour on the same date of various other farms, showing that at that period they formed one estate. Then, on the 6th April 1670, John, Viscount Nithsdale, had retour; and on the 26th May 1696, William, Viscount Nithsdale, which, as stated elsewhere, we believe related to the superiority.

On the 1st October 1674, John Irving,* merchant in Dumfries, and Agnes Carlyll, spouses, had principal sasine of the land of Tarbreoch; and again, on the 26th May 1696, Christopher Irving, son to the deceased Thomas Irving, surgeon in Dublin, had sasine of the farms of Tarbreoch and Garmetin, etc. Christopher was succeeded by his brother Thomas. He also died without issue, and was succeeded by his sister, Agnes, who married John Maxwell, younger of Cardoness. He succeeded. They are now owned by his descendant, Sir William Maxwell of Cardoness. The farms are Whitecairn and Isle of Tarbreoch, Tarbreoch, and part of Garmartin.

The farm of Tarbreoch was selected in 1787 by a sect called Buchanites, as a place of rest. A Mrs Buchan, a fanatic or lunatic, or anything else in that way, but fortunately, so far as we can trace, not a native of Galloway, was the presiding genius, under the title of Mother Buchan. She had a colleague in a Mr White, Relief minister at Irvine. From Tarbreoch they went to the farm of Auchengibbert-hill, parish of Urr, where we will follow them.

Tarbreoch is probably the Gaelic words tar and braach. The meaning may be, over or across the brae. We may add that Pont spells it Torbreoch, which alters the meaning of the first syllable, if it is correct, and makes it the steep hill.

Garraartin is spelled Gormairtinn by Pont. Gar is Gaelic and Cymric, and means near, close to, etc. Martin may mean here the ring-tail, a kind of kite, mention of which is

* A short account of his family will be found in a note, under Brezouside, parish of Kirkcunzeon.

made by Jamieson; or a species of wild cat, with which class of animal several parts of Galloway abounded.

GLAISTERS.

The first mention found of this farm is in a charter, dated 18th April 1510, in favour of Andrew, second Lord Herries, in which Glasteris and other land is included. Then, again, dated in September 1627, John Gordon was infeft in the two merk land of Glaisteris. In July 1665, John Gordon of Bar, and John, his son, had sasine of the land of Nether Glasters. John Gordon of Bar, had again sasine in February 1668; and in April 1669, Elizabeth, daughter to John Gordon of Rusco, had sasine. To close the notices in the seventeenth century, on the 26th May 1696, William, Viscount Nithsdale, son of Robert, had retour. It would appear that at this time the Nithsdale family had the superiority over the parish.

We next find, on the 23d March 1711, that Nathaniel Gordon of Carletoune, parish of Borgue, had sasine of the two merk land of Glaisters. This is our last notice of the Gordons. On the 20th June 1729, David Anderson, in Killiloure, had sasine of the two merk land of Glaisters, Blackmark, etc. Then, on the 27th November 1739, John Kirke, younger of Auchengale, had sasine of one third of the above land; and, on the 9th August 1751, William Thomson Smith in Torthorwald, had sasine of another third share. The particulars occasioning this subdivision we have not learned. On the 19th January 1754, William Grahame in Barscrape, had sasine of the farms of Upper Glaisters and Whiteneuk, etc. He was succeeded by Simon Grahame, who, we presume, was his son. He was in possession of Upper Glaisters in 1799; and James Frazer of Barr, of Nether Glaisters, etc.

In 1819, John Napier of Mollance was the owner. The next in possession was James M'Alpine Leny, born 1796,

who purchased Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire, and also Glaisters, in this parish. He was the youngest son of Captain William M'Alpine, 79th Highlanders, by Anna, eldest daughter of the late George Leny of Glins, Stirlingshire. He succeeded his uncle Robert Leny of Glins, surgeon, H.E.I.C.'s service in 1818. James M'Alpine served in the 8th Light Dragoons in India, and had a medal for the campaign of 1817. He married in 1829, Marion, third daughter and co-heir of Robert Downie of Appin, Argyleshire (which estate he had purchased), and had with other issue—

William, born in 1839.

He is succeeded by his son William M'Alpine-Leny.

The farm is now in the new parish of Corsock.

There are some remains leading to the supposition that a Druidical circle at one time existed.

Jamieson gives Glaister, as a thin covering of snow, etc., and to be the same as with the Icelandic glaestr. It must, however, have some other meaning as regards these lands. Pont, in his map, spells it as at present. It may be a corruption of the Gaelic words glas-tir or tire, the green territory. It is mentioned in the ancient charters given by us under Killymingan, parish of Kirkgunzeon.

BROOKLANDS.

The proper or original name of this small property appears to have been Marquhirne. It seems probable that this is a corruption of the Norse words mar and fjaarran, referring to a Scandinavian occupation, the first word meaning the sea, and the latter, far off. Or the quhirne may be a corruption of quham, from the Norse hvammr, a dale among the hills; or the old Scottish word whirm, for insignificant.

The first mention found by us is that Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran, parish of Kirkgunzeon, was the owner. On the 4th January 1577, he granted a charter of the twenty shilling land of Lytill Marquhirne in favour of

Robert Maxwell, his second lawful son, and Janet Redik (see Dalbeattie, parish of Urr), his spouse. There was a transumpt given, on the 5th February 1579, by Homer Maxwell, commissary of Dumfries, at the instance of Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran, parish of Kirkgunzeon, of infeftments given by unqu^{le} Sir John Lauder, notary public, on the 13th June 1538, on precept by Henry, bishop of Candida Casa, and king's chaplain of Stirling, and perpetual commendator of the monastery of Dundrennan, in favour of Edward Maxwell of Lochrutton, and Edward, his lawful son the younger, etc., etc., of Lytill and Mid Marquhirne, etc. His third son, Alexander Maxwell of Crocketfurd, purchased Crocketfurd and Lytill Marquhirn from his father, receiving a charter of disposition, dated 29th November 1589, and being infeft on the same day. He again sold the lands to his nephew Edward Maxwell of Bracoch, parish of Buittle, on the 21st February 1624, which was confirmed by Adam, bishop of Dumblane, dean of the Chapel Royal of Stirling, in June following.

After this, in January 1647, Nicolas M'Nacht had sasine of the land of Meikle Marquhirne. On the 26th September 1648, John, brother to James Neilson, had retour of the two merk land of Midtown de Marquhirne. He appears to have been succeeded by William Neilson, whose wife was Grissell Young. On the 18th January 1675, Grissell Young, spouse to William Neilson of Marquhirne, had principal sasine of the land. The land then passed to John Hamilton of (in ?) Auchinreoch, who had principal sasine of the two merk land of Mid Marquhirne, etc., on the 1st May 1678. After this, on the 21st February 1688, Walter Stewart had sasine of the two merk land of Little Marquhirne. This appears to have been a detached part. John Hamilton of (in ?) Auchinreoch was succeeded by his second son Thomas, who had sasine of the two merk land of Marquhirn on the 4th August 1711. He married Bessie Welsh, but of her family the particulars are not given. He again had sasine on the 13th January 1728.

We have again to refer to the other portion of the pro-

perty which belonged to Walter Stewart. He was succeeded by his son William, who had sasine of the two merk land of Little Marwhirne, etc., on the 18th May 1732.

It is difficult to separate the two portions. On the same date, when William Stewart had infeftment, we find that John Neilson of Chappell had sasine of the land of Midtown and Little Marwhirne, etc. He married Elizabeth Maxwell, who had also sasine.

John Neilson of Chappell was succeeded by his nephew William, eldest son of the deceased Walter Neilson, merchant in Dumfries, and Margaret Neilson, his spouse, eldest sister-german to the said John Neilson. He had sasine of the two merk land of Marwhirn, called Neilson Marwhirn, etc.

After this we learn nothing more of those already mentioned. On the 5th July 1749, William M'George of Meikle Larg had sasine of the two merk land of Marwhirn, etc. Then, on the 18th January 1752, John Bruce, merchant in Dumfries, and Sarah Currie, his spouse, in liferent, had sasine of the same; and, lastly, on the 26th June 1754, Thomas M'George, in Glenton, parish of Balmaghie, had sasine. Without full information it is impossible to follow the owners. We find, in 1799, a Hamilton in possession, viz., Alexander Hamilton, styled of Marwhirn, but whether a descendant or not of those previously mentioned, we cannot state. The land then comprised Crofts and Marwhirn.

In 1819, we find George Charles Jones in possession, who, no doubt, gave the present name. He was the son of the Reverend William Robert Jones, Egham, county Surrey, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of — Richards, Egham. George C. Jones was twice married, first to Margaret, daughter of James Donald, Greenock, in June 1805. She died 13th August 1829. He married secondly Helen, daughter of Robert Couper, M.D., Fochabers. She died in 1850. He had no issue.

When George Charles Jones died we have not learned, but the land is now in charge of his trustees, for the superintendence of an orphanage founded by him to provide board and education for ten orphan boys.

DURHAMHILL.

This is a new name. The land comprising part of this property was formerly called Over Knockwalloch. Jamieson states that Walloch is from the ancient Swedish wall-a, to roam; this, with the Gaelic prefix cnoc, may have something to do with the derivation. We find, in the Norse, vall-ófr (vallokr?). Another portion, the farm Boghall, was owned by Henry Durham, who had sasine on the 18th July 1726. Who he was we do not know, but Symson (1684) informs us that the land of Kilquhanity pertained of old to the name of Durham, but which as will be seen in our account of that property, we consider a mistake. We give in the account of the parish what we think is the derivation. We learn nothing more until 1799, when Knockwalloch (also Culshawn) was owned by the Reverend Doctor David Lamont, and Boguehall, etc., by William Laidlaw and — Grieve. The Reverend Doctor David Lamont was minister of the parish for over fifty years, and was styled of Erncrogs (Lochhill, parish of Crossmichael). He was succeeded by his son John, whose trustees sold Knockwalloch to the late George Carruthers, who also purchased Boghall from John Milligan of Bar-moffity, previously owned for a short time by David Hannay, Lochbank, Castle-Douglas. In 1819, James Hannay of Blairinnie, was owner of Boghall.

George Carruthers was succeeded by his wife, Margaret Carruthers, the present owner.

The farms are Durhamhall and Boghall.

CROCKETFURD.

We have not learned much about this farm. We first find Alexander, third son of Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran, parish of Kirkgunzeon, as the owner, which he bought from his father, and had a charter of disposition, dated 29th November 1589, on which day he was infeft. He again

sold Crocketfurd to his nephew, Edward Maxwell of Bra-coch, parish of Buittle.

We next find, in February 1668, that John Gordon of Bar had sasine of the land of Crocketfurd, etc. Again, on the 30th March 1676, he had principal sasine. On the 29th November following, George Gladstanes, eldest lawful son to the Reverend George Gladstanes, late minister at Urr, had principal sasine. The Reverend Mr Gladstanes married Agnes Currie, and, as his wife, she had sasine, on the 20th May 1707, of the land of Crocketfurd, and Little Mernhorn, etc. George Gladstanes again had sasine on the 14th November 1678. He married Agnes Turner, who, as his spouse, had sasine of Crocketfurd on the 13th May 1715. On the 16th February 1743, Marion, daughter to the deceased Mr George Gladstanes, minister at Urr, had sasine of the merk land of Crocketfurd. She would be the sister of George. After this, on the 3d April 1746, we find that William, Thomas, and Roger Safflies in Auchengibbart had sasine of the merk land of Crocketfurd, Little Marwhirn, etc. In 1799, Robert Whigham of Culfad was the owner. The present proprietor is Robert Carruthers of the farm of Crocketfurd.

The village of Crocketford was founded by the Buchanites already referred to under Tarbreoch.

Crocket or Crockat is found as a surname. In this case it may either have been given from some person of the name, or taken from the original word in Norse, viz., *krokottr*, meaning crooked or winding. Pont, in his map, spells it *Croco*. The adjunct *ford* is known to all, but *furd* is the common pronunciation in the Lowlands, and appears to be from *færd* in the Norse, for the condition of a road, passage.

BROCKLOCH.

This detached farm we know very little about, but it seems probable that it formed part of the Kilquhanity pro-

perty. On the 3d June 1617, John, son of Roger M'Nacht, merchant burghess, Edinburgh, was infeft in Brokloche *alias* Knoklose.

We next find, on the 21st September 1676, that John Maclellan of Brockloch had principal sasine of the two merk land of Knockloshe *alias* Brockloch.

On the 15th July 1727, John, son to James Cullend of Brockloch had sasine, along with Nicholas Gordon, his spouse.

Again, on the 29th June 1748, Alexander Copland of Colliston, Dumfriesshire, had sasine of the two merk land of Brockloch, etc. He was succeeded by William Copland, who was the owner in 1799. In 1819, William Gordon was the owner. It is now possessed by James Forrest, Kirriemuir, Forfarshire.

What we have gathered as to the derivation will be found under other places of the same name in Carsphairn, etc.

HOLEHOUSE, ETC.

We presume that this farm formed a portion of the MacCartney lands. However, we find very little about it. The other land at present owned is part of the farm of Knockwalloch or Durhamhill. On the 2d May 1716, John M'Jore of Cocklick, had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Over Knockwalloch; and on the 18th July 1726, Henry Durham had sasine of the land of Holehouse. In 1799, Holehouse belonged to Alexander Moffat, and Knockwalloch to the Rev. Dr David Lamont. In 1819, Mrs Graham and Mrs Boyd were in possession of Holehouse, and Knockwalloch or Durhamhill belonged to John Lamont, the son of the last named owner. The present proprietor is George M'Cartney.

DOONPARK.

This farm formed a portion of the Nether Kilquhanity estate, which belonged to the M'Naughts. It was afterwards purchased by Major-General Thomas Goldie of Goldielea, who was in possession in 1799. The name of Doonpark was given after this date, as it does not appear in the valuation roll. In 1819, William Ireland, banker, &c., in Castle-Douglas, uncle-in-law to the late owner, was in possession, having purchased the farm.

The late proprietor was Robert M'Cartney Gordon of Ruttra, parish of Borgue. The particulars in regard to his succession will be found under Garcrogo, parish of Balmaclellan.

The farm was recently purchased by Archibald Hume of Auchendolly, parish of Crossmichael.

Doon is a corruption of the Gaelic *dun* or *duin*, and is generally used for a fort, so that from the moat on the farm the name is derived.

 CROYS.

This property formed a portion of the Kilquhanity estate, which see. In 1799, the name does not appear in the valuation roll. It was purchased about 1807 by Robert Skirving, the father of the present owner, from Major-General Thomas Goldie of Goldielea, parish of Troqueer. It was known by the name of Nether Kilquhanity, and was changed to the present designation from one of the fields being known as Croys at that time, which name, according to Jamieson, means an enclosure, and no doubt a corruption of the Gaelic word *crò*, a fold for sheep.

The present owner is Adam Skirving.

CRAIGADAM.

Of this farm we learn nothing. We are inclined to think, as in many other cases, the name has been changed, for it is not to be found in the old valuation rolls, or other records.

The present owner is Mrs Margaret M'Adam Gordon, spouse of Samuel Gordon, styled of Craigadam.

 WOODPARK.

This farm has to us, seemingly, a modern name. We have no information to give. It belonged to the late Thomas Hyslop, and now to Mrs Mary Hyslop and trustees.

 KIRKLAND.

The name of this farm tells its history. It now belongs to Thomas Dinwoodie.

 KNOCKWALLOCH.

The farm so named will be found mentioned under Holehouse. It is now owned by William Hyslop.

The name seems to be Gaelic and Norse, from *cnoc-vall-ófr* (*vallokr*) the willockhill or knoll.

 WESTLAND.

This is another small detached farm, at present owned by John Mitchell, New Zealand.

KIRKSTYLE.

This farm now belongs to the Balmaclellan School, having been purchased with money left by Edward Murdoch, merchant, Glasgow, for the purpose. It is in charge of trustees for a Free School in the parish mentioned.

BARNSYARD AND CULSHAN.

This land is owned by William Wood.

KIRKLANDHILL.

This small farm at present belongs to Robert M'Cartney

WESTHILL AND CORSE.

This is another small farm, owned at present by Robert M'Caw.

As mentioned under Barnshalloch, parish of Balmaclellan, the surname M'Caw is of Cymric origin, and of ancient standing.

NEWHOUSE.

This is called a farm, but is a small piece of land owned by John Sanders, New Zealand.

PARISH OF LOCHRUTTON.

THIS parish derives its name from a loch, which in the 13th century is found written Lochryertoun. The sheet of water is a mile long and half a mile broad. In the centre is a small circular island or crannog, being built on an oak frame covered with stones. It is difficult to make out the derivation of rutton or ryerton, unless in ryer we have a corruption of the ancient British word *ri*, meaning a ford. The particulars in regard to this word will be found under Dalry parish. The crannogs had secret fords, generally composed of a causeway under water. Or it may be a corruption of the Norse word *ra*, meaning a landmark, also a nook, a corner. The *ton* is a corruption of the Norse *tun*, applying to a farm or buildings. There is a great want of wood about this loch, which gives it a bleak appearance. The isle is called Dutton's Cairn. When and how such a southron name was given, we do not learn. During the summer sea-gulls visit it in large flocks, and build there.

The village, as well as loch and parish, now bear the corrupted name of Lochrutton.

In 1296 Henry, vicar of the church of Lochrynton, swore fealty to King Edward I., and had his property restored. On the 17th July 1300, when Edward was in Galloway, he made his accustomed oblation of seven shillings in his chapel at Loghroieton (Lochrutton), which was a tent, or portable building. The Normans were certainly most assiduous in their devotions.

The old parish church was built before the Reformation.

The tithes were let at the time of the Reformation for £20 yearly.

In 1684 the Marquis of Queensberry was patron of the church.

The old church was replaced by a new one in 1819. The manse was built in 1730, and enlarged in 1777. The present building was erected in 1809.

On a hill at the eastern boundary of the parish are the remains of a Druidical temple. It was called the Seven Grey Stones, but there were nine when the Statistical Account was published, forming a circle of seventy feet in diameter. There is also a Druidical stone south-east of the church, and three standing stones on the north-east side of the loch.

The greatest length of this parish is over five miles, and the breadth over four miles.

The population by the census of 1871 was 341 males and 315 females, together 656.

HILLS.

The early owners of the farms which form the property now known by the name of Hills we have not been able to trace beyond the period of the Douglas family as Lords of Galloway. That the castle was built by one of them seems to us to be certain, and as we will hereafter show, probably as a jointure house for the Princess Margaret.

We find that on the 31st August 1527 James Douglas of Drumlanrig, Dumfriesshire, resigned his lands of Lochrutton and Hillis into the king's hands for a new charter in favour of Edward Maxwell in Breconside; and on the 5th October following the royal charter of confirmation asked for was granted. On the 1st April 1530 he had also a charter from King James V. of the land of Bordland of Gelston, in the parish of Gelston. As stated under Breconside, he was the grandson of John, Master of Maxwell, also called Lord

Maxwell, who was killed in 1484. Edward Maxwell married Janet, daughter of Robert Acarsons of Glen, parish of Anwoth, and died before October 1566. He left two sons—

Edward of Drumeoltran, parish of Kirkgunzeon.
John of Lochrutton and Hillis.

Various extracts from the Herries papers point to some violent possessions by Edward Maxwell of Hillis and Lord Herries, through whom he derived his rights of wadset. He appears to have been the most powerful of the Maxwell cadets of the period, excepting John Maxwell, Lord Herries. He was succeeded by his son John, who married Catherine Maxwell, and died before November 1590. He had issue—

Edward.
Agnes, who married John Johnston of Newby.

When he died we do not learn, but he was succeeded by his son Edward, who had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Hillis under the Great Seal dated 28th May 1593. He is stated to have married Agnes Maxwell, but as with his mother, we are not told to which family she belonged. He had issue, several sons—

James.
William.
John.
Robert of Nether Kelton.

Also a natural son, John Maxwell of Newlands. He was alive in 1643, but when he died does not appear to be known. His elder sons died (William was alive in 1640) before him, we suppose, for he was succeeded by John, his third son. Whom John married we have not learned, but he is stated to have had issue—

Edward.
John.

The year of his death we have not ascertained, but it is believed to have been before 1662. He was succeeded by

his eldest son, but we learn elsewhere that James Logan of Hills was fined £1000 for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church. The amount of fine shows us that the latter was in good circumstances, but how he could be styled of Hills at this time, unless by holding a wadset, we are unable to determine. The Church land, Kirkland, belonged for a time to George Rig, merchant burgess, Dumfries, and his daughters, Maria and Elizabeth, were infeft in the same on the 5th April 1664; and in June 1666 we find them (Marion and Elizabeth Rigs) having sasine of the lands of Hills, etc., as heirs portioners of their father George Rig. These were, of course, wadsets.

Edward Maxwell had issue—

Robert.

Edward.

Isabel, who married David M'Culloch of Ardwall, parish of Anwoth.

Agnes, who married the Reverend James Elder.

In November 1670 Edward Maxwell and Isobel Logan, his spouse, had sasine of Hills; and again, in November 1684, along with their son Robert, when they had sasine of the eighteen merk land of Hills, with miln and pertinents thereof, and the merk land of the Kirk land of Lochrutton. His marriage with Isabel Logan may give a clue to the position of James Logan already mentioned. He probably was her father, and the lands may have been lost and recovered by Edward Maxwell marrying her.

Of other lands, on the 25th January 1695, William Herries, son to the deceased Francis Herries in Cruiks of Mabie, parish of Troqueer, had sasine of the miln of Lochfoot and the miln land.

When Edward Maxwell died we do not find, but he was succeeded by his son

Robert

before 22d July 1718, who appears to have died the same year. On the 7th November 1718 his brother

Edward

was in possession and had sasine of the eighteen merk land of Hills. He married Jane, daughter to Edward Goldie of Craignuie, parish of Balmaclellan.

On the 18th February 1719, Edward Maxwell of Hills and Janet Goldie, daughter to the deceased Edward Goldie of Craignuie, his spouse, had sasine in liferent of the eighteen merk land of Hills, etc. He died without issue in 1722.

So far as we can trace, Isabel and Agnes, daughters of Edward Maxwell, who married as already mentioned, became the heirs-portioners on the death of their brother Edward. However, we are not quite sure that Isabel was then alive. Her younger sister, described as Agnes Maxwell, relict of the deceased Rev. James Elder, late minister at Keir, had sasine on the 8th October 1723 of the whole of the land. From this it would appear that her sister was dead. Mrs Agnes Maxwell or Elder seems to have had no issue, and was succeeded by her sister's son, Edward M'Culloch of Ardwall, parish of Anwoth. On the 24th June 1730 he had a charter of the same under the Great Seal, "*Carta Resig. et vend. Edwardi M'Culloch de Ardwall Terrarum de Hills, etc.*;" and on the 19th September following he had sasine of Hills, etc.

He was succeeded by his son, David M'Culloch of Ardwall. The particulars about the M'Cullochs will be found under Ardwall, parish of Anwoth.

Of other lands, on the 26th August 1731, James Stewart, second son to James, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the land of Lochfoot. In 1799, the farms owned by James Murray M'Culloch of Ardwall were Mains of Hills, Howyear, Foreside, Breckley, Lochfoot, Kirkland, Kirkstile, Upper Bank, Mid Bank, Braecroft, Fellside, Loganhead, and Hollybush. Most of them were small in acreage, the whole valuation at that time being only £461. The value now is very different. The present owner is Walter M'Culloch of Ardwall, for an account of whose family see Ardwall, parish of Anwoth. The principal farms now are Mains of Hills, Lochside and Barley, Foreside, with others small in size, as

Overbanks, Shillinghill, and Lochanhead, etc. Instead of the English form in which it now appears, we are inclined to think that the Hillis of 1527 had its origin from the Norse *hjala*, akin to *hilla*, meaning a shelf or ledge in a hill side. Barlay we have given the derivation of in other places. Foreside we consider to be from the Norse *for-sa*, to stream in torrents, referring to the small burn during a spate that runs into Lochaber. The other names do not require to be noticed here, except Shillinghill, which is a strange name. There is in the Lowland tongue *sheelin-hill*, the eminence or knoll near a mill, where the kernels of the grain were separated by the wind from the husks. Or it may be from *shielling*, which is again from the Norse *skjól*, referring to a shepherd's hut on the hill.

It is stated that when King Edward I. was at Lochrutton on the 17th July 1300, he slept during that night in Hills Castle. It is, however, far from clear that Hills Castle then existed. It must have been Lochrutton Castle, the site of which is now known as Auchenfranco Castle, situated at the south-west end of the loch. There is mention made of Lochrutton Castle having belonged to the Douglasses, and committed to the care of Herries of Terregles in 1455 by King James II., and from him conveyed to Lord Maxwell. We are of opinion that Hills Castle or Tower was built by Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas. It is on the farm of Mains. It is still roofed, and in good preservation. There are several stones with armorial bearings. One has a rough escutcheon with the royal arms of Scotland, and the two unicorns as supporters. The crest is a man seated on a helmet with turban and cross on it; the arms are outstretched, holding what has been supposed to be a scroll in each hand, but no doubt daggers. This points to royalty, and confirms our opinion that it is not the ancient castle, but a new erection built by Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, who married Margaret, eldest daughter of King Robert III., and accounts for the appearance of the royal arms. Archibald, Earl of Douglas, succeeded in 1401, and fell at Verneuil, in Normandy, in

1424. His widow, the Princess, had a charter, dated 3d May 1426, of the liferent of the lordship of Galloway. There is also an armorial shield which confirms the Carsane marriage. The initials are E. M. and J. C. On a corner of the lodge the year 1598 is inscribed. This is called the porter's lodge, and is over the gate. Another shield has the Maxwell of Hills arms, with deer as supporters, and one has a crest, the shield being filled with a St Andrew cross. Another shield has Sir John Maxwell's (Lord Herries) arms, the arms of the two families (Herries and Maxwell) being quartered, with two naked men as supporters. Another shield has the arms and initials of Edward and Agnes Maxwell. There is another stone with initials and date 1721. In the reign of James VI. the castle is found called Castle of Hills.

The following is from a sketch taken for us in 1872 by the Rev. William Moore, M.A., minister of the parish.



AUCHENFRANCO, ETC.

The farms of Auchenfranco, Whiteyard, and Slacks, etc., now form one property. There seems to be no doubt that the Douglises were the earliest owners to be traced, from

whom it would appear to have passed to a family named Sinclair. In 1512, William Sinclair was in possession. On the 11th January 1542-3, John Maknacht of Kilquhanity was to be tried for the slaughter of William Sinclair of Auchenfranco. How long they had possession of the land it is impossible to state, but, under date 1st July 1585, William Sinclair, elder, sold the property to Robert Herries of Mabie for two thousand merks, which was cancelled, in favour of William Sinclair, junior, and another made in 1587, when the price was fixed at four thousand merks Scots. He was succeeded by his son, Henry Sinclair, who was served as his heir on the 17th May 1603. There was another family of the same name, and in the same century, of Earlstoun, parish of Dalry. We cannot trace a connection, although, no doubt, a close one existed. We learn nothing more until the 30th October 1632, when John, son of John Herries of Mabie, was infeft in Auchenfranco. We find no other infeftment until the 25th January 1695, when William Herries, son to the deceased Francis Herries in Cruiks of Mabie, had sasine of the milne of Lochfoot and milne land. Although we only find these infeftments, yet there can be no doubt of the succession from father to son. Our next information is dated the 16th January 1719, when John Herries, now of Mabie, had sasine of the five pound land of Auchenfrankeoch.

On the 26th August 1731, James Stewart, second son to James, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the land of Lochfoot. On the 5th February 1774, William Hay of Crawfordtoun had sasine in liferent, and John M'Cartney of Halketleaths in fie, of the land of Auchenfranco. Again, on the 29th October 1793, there was retour and service of Mrs Agnes Maxwell, of Munches, as heiress to her brother, George Maxwell; and, on the 20th December following, there was a charter and resignation under the great seal in her favour, with sasine on the 23d January 1794. In 1799, she was in possession of the farms of Mains of Auchenfranco, Whiteyard, Slacks, moat and mill of Auchenfranco.

She sold the estate in 1808, under date 21st May, when she made a disposition in favour of Samuel Thomson of Forrest, who had sasine on the 7th June following; and again, on the 8th October following, there was a conveyance to James Hannay of Blairinnie. On the 10th June 1820, Robert, eldest son to James Hannay, had sasine; and he, again, on the 6th May 1823, conveyed the land to David, his immediate younger brother.

Our next information is dated 10th June 1848, when there was sasine in favour of Thomas Maxwell, late of Drumpark, parish of Irongray, on decree of sale by the the Lords of Council and Session, on ranking and sale of David Hannay's estate.

The descent of Thomas Maxwell, the new owner of Auchenfranco, will be found under Drumpark, parish of Irongray. He married Margaret, daughter of John M'Vicar, merchant, Dumfries, and had issue—

Thomas, merchant, Liverpool.

John, married, in 1872, Harriet, third daughter of the Rev. E. A. Hughes, rector of Llanddeniolen, Carnarvonshire.

James.

Margaret, married James M. Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool.

Frances.

Arms—Argent, a saltire sable, in base a holly leaf, vert.
Crest—A stag, proper, attired of twelve tynes argent, lodged before a holly bush, also proper.

Motto—Reviresco.

The farms are the same as in 1799, already given. Thomas Maxwell died in Liverpool, 15th November 1855. In October 1871, the property was sold to Samuel Scott, Manchester, who is the present owner.

The site of what is called Auchenfranco Castle is at the south-west end of Lochrutton loch. We believe it to have been the Lochrutton Castle mentioned in old papers, which passed from the Douglasses to the care of — Herries of Terregles, in 1455, and from him to Lord Maxwell. See account under Hills.

Pont spells Auchenfranco as Achinfranco. Theⁿ prefix

from the Gaelic *achadh*, a field, etc., is clear enough, but it is not quite so as regards *franco*. The Gaelic for a Frenchman or Frank is *Frangach*. We do not think that is the meaning intended, but it may be from *frakka*, the Norse for a kind of spear; in Anglo-Saxon, *franca*. In other forms it is also found as *frakki*, a kind of weapon. It may, therefore, have been named the field of the spear or sword, from some encounter or from one of an ancient character having been found. The only other name necessary to notice is *Slacks*, which is from the Gaelic *sloc*, a hollow, dell, or marsh.

As we have stated, we think that Lochrutton was the original name.

BARFIL, ETC.

The farms of Abune the Brae, Bettyknowes, Bowrick, Caldside, Merklandwell, Lawston, Meikle Barfil, Under the Brae, East and West Barfil, Carswadda, Drum, and Little Merkland, are now grouped together as one property. The owners previous to the Maxwells are not mentioned. On the 13th Oct. 1618, William Herries, in Carswada, was served heir to his father, William Herries, in Carswada, but whether or not the owners of the farm, we do not learn. On the 20th June 1632, Thomas, son of Alexander Maxwell of Logan, parish of Buittle, was in possession of part of Carswada, supposed to be the portion known as Sinclair's Carswada. He had also obtained Meikle Carswada and Merkland, under wadset. He married Helen, daughter of — Brown, by whom he had a son—

Thomas, his heir.

Helen Brown had sasine of the land of Corswadon in October 1632. Thomas succeeded his father. In February 1635, he and his wife, Helen Brown, had sasine of the farm of Meikle Carsmaddy, etc. He had a son—

Edward,

who succeeded him. The latter married Jean, sister of Robert Brown of Carsluith, parish of Kirkmabreck, and had issue—

William.

John.

A daughter, who married Thomas Johnston of Clauchrie.

We next find that on the 29th July 1646, John, son of John Maxwell of Barfill (John Maxwell, senior, we presume), married Elizabeth Hairstanes, as, in May 1665, she had sasine of Meikle and Little Barfill. However, in the Valuation Roll of 1642-82, Susannah Maxwell was the owner of Meikle Barfill, Under the Brae, and East and West Barfill. John Maxwell, junior, appears to have married Margaret Maxwell, for, as spouse to John Maxwell, she had sasine of Meikle and Little Barfills, in April 1688.

We again find on the 17th October 1705, that Thomas Gordon, lawful son to the deceased William Gordon of Holm, had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Dennistoun (Deanston), etc., and again on the 11th December 1708, James Gordon, writer in Dumfries, had sasine of the same. On the 18th July 1719, Edward Maxwell of Carswada resigned his land into the hands of the superior for new infestment of himself and his wife in life-rent, and the heirs of the marriage in fee. He had issue—

William,

John.

William succeeded his father, but died in September 1762, and was succeeded by his brother, John, who was a writer in Dumfries. On the 5th March 1763, he was served heir to his father and brother. He married Jean, one of the two daughters and heir portioners of Edward Maxwell of Nether Riddick, the son of Samuel Maxwell of Newlaw, parish of Rerwick. The lands were greatly burdened when he succeeded, and he became still more embarrassed in consequence of an expensive but fruitless attempt made to get the adjudication, under which the Newlaw estate was sold, reduced. In this law-suit, Alexander Maxwell of Newlaw,

and Robert Maxwell of Breoch, his son, the heirs male, assisted their two cousins, Jean and Mary Maxwell, the heirs in line. On the 8th August 1770, with consent of Jean Maxwell, his wife, and of William, his eldest son, he made a disposition in favour of his second son, James, burdening him, however, with the debts, and the obligation of procuring his eldest brother, William, a commission in the army, or post under Government, or supporting him in a decent manner.

John, who succeeded, had a large family, as already mentioned, of whom were—

William.

James.

John, and other children.

A daughter, was the mother of an Irish claimant to the Munches estate, but, being unfounded, he gave it up.

William succeeded, and on the 14th June 1775, was infeft in Carswada, and, on the same day, executed a disposition in favour of John Syme, who had purchased on behalf of the Nithsdale family.

The farms in 1799 were the same as now held, including Bogrie and Deanstown (Deanside). The two latter are now owned separately, which will be found under Bogrie and Brae, etc.

The Honourable Marmaduke Constable-Maxwell of Terregles was succeeded as owner by his eldest son, Frederick, who died in 1873, and was followed in possession by his brother Alfred Peter Constable-Maxwell, now of Terregles, etc.

Pont, in his map, spells Bourick as Bouerrick. This word is described by Jamieson as being derived from bourach, bowrock, boorick, and bourick, an enclosure, a shepherd's hut in Galloway; from the old Swedish borg, and means an enclosure, etc. Carswadda is spelled Corswadda and Corsuadda by Pont, and probably is from corse derived from the old Swedish korsad, to cross, and vad from the Norse verb vada, a wading place, a ford. Calside will be found in the parish of Anwoth. Barfil is probably from the Gaelic bar, the top or summit, and the Norse fjall,

the fell or hill. Drum, as so often mentioned elsewhere, is from the Gaelic druin, a ridge or hill.

BRAE.

The farms of Brae, Barquhar, Drumore, Nunland, and Deanside, now comprise one property. The early history we do not trace, unless it is in regard to Barquhar, as King David II. granted to Robert Corbet the land of Barchar. That the land comprised far more than the present farm there is no doubt of. On the 21st April 1629, Robert, son of William Grierson of Lag, had retour; and again, on the 11th February 1659, Robert Grierson, son of Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, had the same. In 1682, the Griersons of Lag continued to be in possession. After this we learn nothing until 1799, when Brae, etc., was owned by James Swan; Nether Barquhar by the Messrs Bairdens; Upper Barquhar and Deanside, by William Irving of Gribton; and Drumore and Nunland, by John Clark, with the addition of Cargenbank and Lynbank, small holdings. All these farms now belong to Robert Swan, the heir of James Swan.

On the farm of Barquhar, Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, the notorious enemy of the Covenanters, was born. Pont spells it Barwhar, and the farm of Deanside as Deadsyde, probably a mistake. If Barchar is taken as the original form of Barquhar, we then have bar-car, the Gaelic for the tortuous winding, or undulating hill. As Barquhar it may be from the Gaelic bar-ur, the heather hill, or the suffix from the Norse urr, the hill of the wild cattle, called urus, from being frequented by them. Deanside is from the Anglo-Saxon daen or dene, a hollow or dell, with the suffix side. Drumore is in Gaelic druin-mor, the big ridge or hill.

BOGRIE.

We have no information in regard to the early owners of this farm, or rather to which estate it originally belonged. We learn that Beatrice, wife of Hugh de Morville, Constable of Scotland and of Borgue (see Borgue parish), granted the Chapel of Bogrie to Dryburgh Abbey. No doubt the land went with the chapel. There is a long blank after this. About 1662 it belonged to one named Logan. He is styled of Bogrie, and was fined £480 for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church. The next name found is William, son of Robert M'Clellan of Barscobe, who had retour on the 29th March 1664. It is probable that this was a wadset to befriend Logan; as well as another sasine in November 1666, when Samuel Arnot, minister at Tunland, and Catherine Cant, his spouse, had sasine of Little Bogrie.

We next learn that, in February 1668, John Gordon of Bar (Netherbar, Kirkpatrick-Durham), had sasine of the land of Bogrie, etc.; and again, in March 1671, he was followed by James Gordon (no doubt his son) of Bar, and Janet Corsan, his spouse, who had sasine of the land of Bogrie, etc. After this, on the 9th January 1673, John Kirks, younger of Bogrie, had principal sasine of the land of Killylour. Then, on the 20th January 1680, John, heir avi of John Herries, had retour. However, by the valuation roll of 1642-82, Barbara Gordon is mentioned as the owner.

We learn nothing more until 1799, when, with several other farms, Bogrie was possessed by Lady Winifred Constable of Nithsdale. On the 21st May 1800 there was a disposition by John Maxwell of Terraughty, and George Maxwell of Carruchan, commissioners for Lady Winifred Maxwell Constable of Nithsdale, in favour of Thomas Maxwell of Drumpark, parish of Irongray, and confirmed in his favour by a Crown charter, dated 23d December 1800. He again, on the 20th October 1802, made a disposition in

favour of John Kirkpatrick in Leaths, and confirmed by a Crown charter, dated 19th March 1804. John Kirkpatrick married Agnes, youngest daughter of Thomas Maxwell of Drumpark, parish of Irongray. They had issue—

John.

John Kirkpatrick succeeded his father, having a deed of settlement in his favour, dated 3d July 1843. He is the present owner. He married —, daughter of — Wright, and had issue—

Thomas.

John.

William Moore.

Alexander.

Janet.

Jane.

Bogrie, we think, is from the Norse, *bagr*, the bight or bend of a river, brook, or creek, etc. Pont, in his map, spells the name as *Boggryleium*, which refers to the streamlet now called Bogrie-lane, the latter word meaning a slow running water. What we give is thus corroborated.

Bogrie was sold, in September 1875, to J. T. Swan for £9820.

MAINS OF BARNBACHLE.

Our earliest information in regard to this farm is dated 8th March 1512, when Richard Cairns was the owner. We have no particulars, but Alexander Cairns was the next in succession, and he was followed by his son Richard.

It next passed to the Herries family, and from them to the Maxwells. Sir John Maxwell, who succeeded as fifth Lord Herries, through his wife Agnes, eldest daughter of William, fourth Lord Herries, had a charter of the land of Barnebachill and Couchwall, on the 1st October 1572. On the 28th October 1617, John, heir of John (Maxwell)

Herries, was infest. Then, on the 23d May 1635, John, son of Martin Newall, had retour. He was followed by John Grierson of Capenoch, heir of his uncle Alexander Grierson of Barnbachle, who had retour on the 22d June 1655.

In the valuation roll of 1642-82, Margaret Glen is then styled owner. She may have been the relict of Alexander Grierson. John Grierson was succeeded by his son—

James.

The latter had retour on the 1st December 1687. On the 12th June 1688, James is styled of Capenoch, and had principal sasine of the five pound land of Barnbachell.

We learn nothing more until 1799, when William Irving of Gribton was the owner. The farms then were the Mains of Barnbachle, Third, Upper, and Lower Deadside, Three Crofts, and Upper Barwhar.

In 1819, the Rev. J. G. Maitland was the owner, who was succeeded by his son, the late Rev. Dr Maitland, parish of Kells, and late of Fairgirth, parish of Colvend, under which an account of his family will be found. He died in 1872, and left issue. See Fairgirth. It is in charge of his trustees.

Probably Barnbachle is a corruption of bar, a hill, and bachille, the Scottish for a pendicle, or spot of arable land, as mentioned by Jamieson.

NUNLAND.

This farm, as its name implies, was originally ecclesiastical property, and, as such, nothing can be traced, for all the registers and other records of property pertaining to, or in any way connected with, the Church, were either destroyed by the monks or interested Protestants, at the Reformation, or carried abroad by the first named when they had to flee.

Our earliest notice is dated 17th November 1663, when

John Brown, elder of Murderston, had sasine of the lands of Nunland and Gart. In August 1669, John Brown of Nunland had sasine of Nungate and Lochruttongait; and under the same date, John Brown, elder of Murehiedstone, had sasine of the land of Nunland, Lochruttongait, Murehiedstone, etc. We next find, on the 29th November 1671, that John Brown of Nunland had principal sasine of the same. Whom he married we do not find, but on the 1st July 1731, John, his eldest son, was infeft as his heir of the five merk land of Nunland, etc. He again was succeeded by his son Thomas, who, as his heir, was infeft on the 4th May 1744. We learn nothing more until 1799, when we find John Clark in possession of Nunland, Lochrutton Gate, and Town of Drumar. Who he was we do not learn. His successors will be found under Knockgray, parish of Carsphairn. The farm, etc., then passed to John Mure, and are now owned by Robert Swan of Brae; Nunland forming one of the farms of the group in his possession.

HEAD.

The name of this farm we do not find until 1799, when it belonged to Charles Sharpe of Hoddam, Dumfries-shire, an estate which was purchased by his grandfather, John Sharpe, from the Earl of Southesk in 1690. He was succeeded by his son, Charles Sharpe; and, in 1819, his eldest son, Major-General Matthew Sharpe of Hoddam, M.P. for the Dumfries burghs, was in possession. Whether he sold Head farm, or his next brother, Charles Kirkpatrick, who succeeded him, we have not followed out. We mention so much about the Sharpes, as Charles Kirkpatrick, who died in 1851, was well known, and whose appearance we well remember. He edited various works, but not for profit, which, it is stated, was too plebeian for his ideas. As a genealogist he was great, and well for many a family, titled

and untitled, that he never had had such a turn, for things wished to be forgotten, were not allowed to be so. Sir Walter Scott knew him well, and thus describes him, "Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe is another very remarkable man. He was bred a clergyman, but never took orders. He has infinite wit, and a great turn for antiquarian lore." He appeared to us to be elderly when we were at school, but this was with the usual eye of the young, who have in their minds that all who have passed twenty-five or thirty, are old. The dress of Mr Sharpe had no doubt something to do with our impression. The long blue frock-coat with tight sleeves and velvet collar. The wide trousers (white in summer), with thin dress shoes, and flesh-coloured silk stockings, were striking, when every one else at his age then wore Wellington boots. In addition was an emerald green silk umbrella, which seemed a constant companion. He wore a brown wig. A glance at his comparatively tall and erect figure showed that he was a gentleman, *i.e.*, of gentle blood, of the old and fashionable school. He was a great lover of antiquities, and had one of the finest collections ever collected by a private gentleman in Scotland.

One of the many stories which he related, and since repeated, is that, when at Hoddam in his young days, in walking out he passed a cottage, at the door of which sat an old woman who could enjoy a gossip. He entered into conversation, which turned on a marriage about to take place, when he asked her, "Jenny, when do ye women gie up thinking o' the men?" to which she replied, "Weel, weel, Maister Chairles, I canna tell ye, ye maun jist gan and counte the wrinkles on the auld coo's horns."

The present owner of Head is John Thomson-Wightman.

LYNBANK, ETC.

Lynbank and Cargenbank form a small farm. In 1819, the owner was William Ireland of Barbey, parish of Urr. He

was succeeded by his daughter, who married Robert M'Cartney Gordon of Rattrra, parish of Borgue. The farm was recently sold to Robert Swan of Brae.

We scarcely require to state that lyn, lynn, or lin is a pool under a fall in a stream, or the front of a rock, as well as a hollow with copsewood, etc. In the Cymric it is spelled llynn.

BARR.

We do not find this name, but it may be a portion of the farms of Nether and Upper Barquhar. It is shared by several. Thomas, Robert, and Barbara Bairden, Catherine, spouse of William Thomson, and Mary, spouse of Archibald Smith.

DEANSTON.

This farm in 1799 belonged to the Nithsdale estate, the owner then being Lady Winifred Constable. In 1819 William Muirhead was the owner. The next proprietor was Robert Craig, who in September 1872 sold the farm, which consists of one hundred and sixty acres, to Andrew Clelland, merchant, Nottingham, for £6500.

Dean in Lowland Scotch means a hollow, a dale, or valley, from the Anglo-Saxon *dæn* or *dene*. The suffix *stone* may have referred to one of those peculiar to Galloway. If so we have the derivation. We may also state, however, that it may be a corruption of *donsktunga*, which used to denote Scandinavian extraction, and may have been applied to settlers here.

MERKLAND.

In 1799 this farm belonged to the Nithsdale estate, the

then owner being Lady Winifred Constable. In 1819 Alexander M'Knight was the owner, and it is now in the possession of John M'Kinnel of M'Murdieston, Maxwelltown.

Pont properly spells the name Markland. In the Norse mark is for a march, etc.

NORTHPARK, ETC.

The names have been so changed in this as in other parishes, that we are unable to give any account of Northpark and Dovewell beyond stating that Archibald Affleck became the owner. He died in April 1872, and was succeeded by his only surviving child,

Joseph,

who is the present owner.

ARMANNOCH.

We find, in 1682, that Bessie Canan was the owner of this farm. In 1799 James Affleck was the owner, and also in 1819. It is now in the possession of Agnes, wife of John M'Kinnel of M'Murdieston, Maxwelltown.

As we have stated elsewhere, probably the name should be ard-mannoch, the Gaelic for monks hill.

FOREMANNOCH.

This farm belongs to Mrs Barbara, wife of John Wightman, of Breconside, parish of Kirkgunzeon.

The fore to mannoch used here is a prefix with different meanings. One is, in the same place or situation. In Gaelic

foir means a border, etc. In Norse fors stands for a stream. We may therefore conclude that it means here a march to Ard-Mannoch, the monks' hill, and in the prefix to be from the Norse fors, a stream, as one runs through the farm to Lochrutton.

GATESIDE.

We do not find the name of this farm in the old valuation rolls. The present owner is James Craig.

The name is probably from the Norse gata, a way, a path, etc., with side as a suffix.

THREE CROFTS.

The three crofts are now in one farm, and owned by Joseph Craig.

The name Croft or Craft is Anglo-Saxon, and means a small piece of land attached to a house.

EASTHILL.

This small farm belongs to Mrs Agnes M'William.

SOUTHPARK, ETC.

This small farm, consisting of half of Dovewell, belongs to John Hyslop.

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

THIS parish marches with Carsphairn, and a portion of it also formed part of the forest which obtained, about the end of the thirteenth century, the name of Buchan Forest, arising from the accidental circumstances mentioned under Carsphairn, and the separate account of Buchan Forest.

Chalmers tells us that in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the name was spelled monygo, which he states is mynnyz-gow in the British, and mona-gobh in the Irish, pronounced monaigov, signifying the smith's hill or moor; or maon-y-gow in the British, or moine-gabh in the Irish, would signify the smith's turbary or moss. We do not think that any of the foregoing apply to the name of this mountainous and extensive parish. In the Statistical Account it is stated to be derived from the Gaelic "monnah dhubh," signifying a dark, mountainous region, which seems to us to convey more meaning. We have, however, another derivation to submit, as in the Norse minni, mynni, and munni are one and the same, and mean a mouth or opening; also "gja" means a chasm or rift in fells or crags. In the genitive it is gjar, and gjár-munni is "the mouth of a geow." Jamieson states that geo is a word used in Caithness for a deep hollow, and geow in Orkney for a chasm, etc. Gil is applied locally to the place we are now dealing with, and is the Norse for a deep, narrow glen with a stream at the bottom, fully descriptive of the position.

It is scarcely necessary to state that the names were generally given to parishes from the Church, or its position,

or other leading object. Now the church and the village of Minnigaff, as existing before Newton-Stewart was known, were close to each other, and situated at the mouth of the glen leading to the hill country. In addition to this, at the west end of the churchyard where the road winds above the Cree, there are the remains of earthworks. One portion has been a moat of slightly triangular shape, but it is commanded by the churchyard. There is a hollow between. Within the churchyard, opposite the manse gate, there is the appearance of another mound or moat. From the character of the ground as it now stands, it conveys to us the impression that an ancient fort of considerable size had existed, which commanded the approach to the upland mountainous country to the north, etc. Pont mentions an artificial moat, which by tradition was a sacrificing place to Jupiter and the heathen gods; and when Christianity was introduced, it was used as a market-place, etc., prior to the time of villages as now known. This no doubt was the place. We have heard that it was the intention to build the present church where this irregular ground is, but owing to the uncertainty of the foundation, it was abandoned. From all that can be gathered there is every reason to believe that this was a spot of some consequence in early times, and the key to the upper country. Whether the remains merely comprised a moat as now seen, or more extensive works, we believe may hereafter be ascertained with more certainty. From the Norse *minnigja* or *gjár* we have *minnigee* or *geow*, corrupted to *Minnigaff*. In Pont's Survey (1608-20) the name of the village is spelled *Muny-gaff*, and the kirk *Munygoiff*. Prior to 1664 it was spelled *Monny-gaffe* and *Minnegoffe*. Symson spells it the first way, and that it was derived from the river *Munnach* as *Munnach's Gulfe*. There were two saints, *Monan*, who was martyred at *Arduena* in 404, and *Monan* or *Minnan*, confessor in Scotland, killed by the Norsemen in 874, from whom the name in the first syllable might have been taken, but such we do not believe. We are impressed with the feeling that the name is from the Norse words given by us.

Moniegov appears to have been a free parsonage early in the thirteenth century. The church, etc., were granted to the abbot and monks of Tunland, who consequently obtained a large share of the tithes, etc. In 1587-8, George, bishop of Galloway, set and let to Lawrence Gordon, commendator of Glenluce, the teind shaws of the kirk of Monnigaff. In 1588, with the other churches of that monastery, Minnigaff was granted for life to William Melville, the commendator. In 1605, a grant was made in favour of the bishop of Galloway, who succeeded in 1613.

In the beginning of the thirteenth century Durand, the parson of the church, witnessed a charter of John, bishop of Galloway. There were two chapels in connection with and under the church. The latter was served by a vicar, which was held at the Reformation by George Arnot, who let the revenues to — M'Kie of Larg for £50 Scots yearly. At the same time the revenues which belonged to the bishop of Galloway were let by him to — Gordon of Loch-a-bhar for £100 Scots yearly, which was reduced to £80.

This parish is remarkable as possessing the highest mountains in Galloway, and also from the numerous lochs and rivers. The principal mountains are—Merrick, or Mearoch, which is 2764 feet high, and consequently the giant of the district south of the Forth; Kirrieroch 2562 feet; Benyellary 2360 feet; Cairnsmore 2331 feet; Cairngarroch 2155 feet; Craignelder, (north of Cairnsmore) 1971 feet; Buchan 1600 feet; Eschoncan or properly, as in old documents, E, squonghan, 1142; etc.

The lochs are, Trool and Dee, which are the largest, but neither of them exceed two miles in length. The first is very beautiful. Loch Enoch, which is about two and a half miles in circumference, with several islets, is very wild and desolate; Moan, about two miles long, with two isles; Kirroch; Kirriemore; Neldrieken, Valley, Narroch, the three connected by burns; Shiggerland; Arron; Long, Round, and Dry lochs of Dungeon; Long and Round Glenhead Lochs; Black Loch at Dalnaw; Dow; Glenamour; Middle, near Larg Fell; Lillies at Craignell; small loch at Auchenleck; another at Glenmalloch; Lowes, near Talnotry.

There are several cairns in the parish. On the moor of Barclye is Drumwhirn or Drumlawhinnie Cairn, 891 feet in circumference; and the one on the moor of Drauandow was equally large, but much destroyed from the too frequent practice of the quarry system for dykes. There is also Grey Cairn on Drum of Knockman, and White Cairn on Glencaird. In the Statistical Account it is mentioned that, on the last named, there are or were stones of upwards of a ton in weight; and that, during the persecution, Nathaniel (Anthony?) M'Kie of Glencaird and his two sons were concealed in it. There is another cairn near to Cree bridge. Close to the high road, inside of the park at Kirrouchtrie, there are several small ones to be seen, which is the supposed place of battle between the Romans, aided by the Picts (?), against the Scots in the fourth century, and confirmed by what we mention under Kirrouchtrie. At Kirriemore there is one called the King's Cairn, and the King's Ford across the Minnoch. It is the belief that some of the cairns were raised by pilgrims on their way to Whithorn, each adding stones. This probably was so in some cases, where the usual track was, but it cannot apply to many throughout the district.

There are moats at Little Park, Kirrouchtrie, Bardrochwood, and the other one, already noticed, close to the old church.

The Rocking Stones at Barclye, at Talnotry, at Craigen-callie, with what is called a Pin Stone, and another about a mile south-west of the martyrs' graves at Caldons, are worthy of notice. Such constant changes are now occurring in Galloway, that we will not vouch that all of these stones remain. Since we commenced this work several years have elapsed. The one at Barclye, however, is extant, having traversed that moor lately.

On the left hand side of the road to New Galloway, not far from Kirrouchtrie House is the Parliament Knowe, but why so called we have not learned. The moats mentioned are not far off.

The river Cree, which will be found mentioned in the Historical Sketch, volume II., bounds the parish on the west side for several miles, has its source from two streams, one from loch Dornell, in the parish of Penninghame, which is small, and the other in Carrick, Ayrshire, near to Eldrick hill. It is also fed from Loch Moan, etc., from which it takes a westerly direction to the high bridge of Cree. About a mile below this, it is joined by the Minnoch, which latter rises in the parish of Barr, Ayrshire. At Minnigaff village it is joined by the Penkill, and, further south, by Palnure burn. At Craigdews the Penkill has a fall of about fourteen feet. This stream, which rises in the parish, has a course of about nine miles.

In this parish are several of those structures which have got the name of Pict Kilns, and that they were used for brewing ale from heather. Whatever they were used for, we consider that the word Pict has been wrongly applied to the ancient inhabitants of Galloway. Specimens of the kilns are to be found at Craigenallie, Drumlawhinnie, south of Risk Castle, and east of Auchenleck farm-house. They are pear-shaped, and measure about fifteen or sixteen feet in length, and eight feet in breadth. The side wall is two to three feet high at the broad end, and at the narrow end nearly level with the ground. They are always found on the south side of a hill, and near a burn. The use they are supposed to have been put to seems questionable.

There are the remains of an old bridge over the Minnoch which should be noticed. It is called, locally, by some the Roman bridge, but this is not borne out by what is left. It is one span, the arch circular, with beauty of outline. It connects the farms of Borgan and Low Miniwick. There is now no trace of roads on either side. Tradition gives it an origin from the twelfth or thirteenth centuries, but there is no history attached to it. The arch is now parapetless. It is an interesting relic.

The only martyrs graves in this parish are to be found at the farm of Caldons, near the west end of loch Trool.

Some mention of this transaction will be found under Buchan Forest, in this parish.

The present church was built in 1836. It is a handsome structure in the Gothic style. The site being high, the square tower steeple peers through the trees, and forms a picturesque object from the Newton-Stewart side of the river. The remains of the old church covered with ivy, and the burying ground, are interesting. The situation is very beautiful. Penkill burn, with well timbered banks at this part, and well kept walks, adds to the beauty. The manse is close to the Cree, and seems to be a comfortable residence. It was added to in 1837.

The ancient town or burgh of barony, depending on the M'Kies of Larg, was close to the church, at the confluence of the waters of Cree and Penkill. At the beginning of the seventeenth century the Gordons of Lochinvar had possession. Weekly markets were held each Saturday long before Newton-Stewart existed. The market was largely frequented by men from Carrick and the wild districts on the border of Ayrshire, including those on the Galloway side. It was thus at that time a place of some importance. All, however, has been changed, and the burgh reduced to a few houses, which can scarcely be called a village. Connected with the village and the ferry, is the grave of one of the last boatmen in the churchyard. A headstone gives his name, John M'Clelland. He died in 1727. The first bridge was erected in 1745. There is a woodyard between the houses mentioned and Penkill burn possessing steam as well as water power, where a considerable business is carried on. Also meal, etc., mills. Further up the Penkill there is a woollen manufactory, etc.

The present church being so far south, in 1839, a *Quoad Sacra* Church was erected at Bargrennan, near to the House-o'-the-Hill, at high Cree bridge. It is nine miles to the north. Since then a manse has been built, and it is now an auxiliary parish, under the name of Bargrennan.

The greatest length of the parish is seventeen miles, and the breadth about twelve miles.

The population, by the census of 1871, of Minnigaff, was 634 males and 695 females; of Bargrennan, 100 males and 100 females, making a total of 1529.

In regard to "Wallace's Camp," the question has been asked whether it may not have been "the strength on the Cree," mentioned by Henry the Minstrel, instead of Cruggleton Castle, parish of Sorby, heretofore understood and believed to have been the scene of the gallant exploit. We have therefore to state that the only castles in Galloway in possession of Edward I., and garrisoned by the English, were Wigtown, Cruggleton, and Buittle. Cruggleton Castle was undoubtedly the place referred to by the Minstrel, and, from what is known, there is every reason to believe that the object of the patriot's visit to Galloway in or about A.D. 1297, was his desire to drive out the English from the Castle of his friend and compatriot William Kerlie. The whole of his proceedings prove this. The patriot had come across the country after the fight at Biggar, and Minnigaff was the halting place in Galloway before his descent on Wigtown, which was on his way to Cruggleton, proceeding from thence to Carrick. That a castle ever existed at the spot called "Wallace's Camp," is not to be traced anywhere, but that an earthwork once stood there is to be believed, and, in connection with the extensive works mentioned by us near to the church. The fact of being called a camp proves that there was no castle. It is not on the bank of the river, but a short distance from it, and there is no rock to correspond with the Minstrel's description. The "gill" which begins about the manse, does not extend abreast of the camp. We have visited this part very often. The Minstrel's mention of the place shows that it was of no ordinary height, and formidable to climb, which corresponds with Cruggleton. The lines are—

"A strength thar was, on the wattir of Cree,
Within a roch, rycht stalwart wroocht of tre."

Again,

"On the bak sid a roch and wattir was,
A strait entire forsuth it was to pass."

Again,

“Then tuk he twa, quhen that the nycht was dym,
 Stewyn off Irland, and Kerlé, that couthe clyme,
 The wattir wnder, and clame the roch so strang :
 Thus entrit thai the Sothronne men amang.
 The wach befor tuk na tent to that syd :
 Thir thre in feyr sone to the port thai glid.
 Gud Wallace than straik the porter him sell ;
 Dede our the roch in to the dik he fell ;
 Leit down the brig, and blew his horne on hycht.
 The bushment brak, and come in all thar mycht ;
 At thair awne will sone entrit in that place.
 Till Inglissmen thai did full litill grace.
 Sixty thai slew ; in that hald was no ma,
 Bot ane auld preist, and sympill wemen twa.
 Gret purweance was in that roch to spend ;
 Wallace baid still quhill it was at ane end ;
 Brak doune the strength, bath bryg, and bulwark all ;
 Out our the roch thai gert the temyr fall ;
 Wndid the gait, and wald no langer bid.”

It will thus be seen that the rock to be climbed, and the water or sea, were powerful protections to the castle. No account of Cruggleton could be truer. From the position of the camp in this parish no climbing was necessary. In regard to Cruggleton, considerable misconception, however, has arisen as to the words, “and Kerlé that couthe clyme the wattir under,” but it is correct if a comma, as shown above, is placed after the word “clyme.” It narrates Kerlie’s knowledge of his own home, and from experience that he could act as guide, and climb the giddy height, although the water or sea was under him, which was enough to deter most men. To those climbing the rock the water or sea is under, and a formidable affair it is, as we know from experience, for in 1852, when climbing the easiest part (not where the three gallant patriots ascended), we nearly lost our footing on more than one occasion, from its being slippery, and the water or sea under, into which we certainly would have terminated our descent, was not pleasant to contemplate. After much straining thankful were we when the top was

reached. We will not try it again. The lines we have given are from Jamieson's edition of "The Wallace," printed from the MS. in the Advocate's Library, dated A.D. 1488. In Robert Lekprevik's edition, printed at Edinburgh in 1570, at the expense of Henry Charteris, the only copy of which known to exist is among Queen Elizabeth's books in the British Museum, the name is spelled Keirlie throughout. In the MS. already mentioned it is rendered Kerlé, Kerly, and Kerlye. Particulars in regard to the spelling and origin of the name will be found under Cruggleton, parish of Sorby, volume II. We have thus given an account of the scene of the Minstrel's passage in regard to Cruggleton Castle, and the question raised as to Wallace's Camp in this parish. It naturally arose from "the strength" being stated to be on the water of Cree, whereas Cruggleton is at the mouth of Wigtown bay. It is not, however, erroneous in the sense conveyed to the Minstrel, for it is the estuary into which the Cree debouches. In an ancient map the Cree is shown as part of Wigtown bay, or the latter a part of the river, and in another by Sir Robert Gordon, it is also partially so shown. In a map by Mordun, in Camden's Britannia, A.D. 1695, the name of the river applies to the whole bay. The Cree is the principal river which falls into the bay, and its velocity with the ebb tide may be understood when the particulars given at page 123, volume II., are referred to. Before the course of the Bladnoch was changed at Wigtown, it must have been a tributary to the Cree in the bay, and as shown at low water, when the sands are dry as far as Innerwell, the power of those two rivers when united must have extended to the mouth of the bay. Even now, as shown by the Admiralty Chart, the depth of water at flood off Innerwell Point is only three fathoms, and it shallows up the bay to two, one and a-half, to a-fourth fathom. Off Eagerness Point it is five and a-half fathoms; off Garlieston, six; and off Cruggleton, from six to seven fathoms. In addition, the ebb-tide sets in from the bay and opposite coast strongly towards Cruggleton, passing the castle in the offing as the stream of a powerful river. The

Minstrel is thus borne out in his description, and is supported by Maclellan, who, in contributing his account of Galloway for Bleau's Atlas, in A.D. 1640, says, "Sunt et aliāe puta Crugultoun, munitissimum olim presidium ad æstuarium Crææ." We may add that Cruggleton in olden times bore the name of "The Black Rock of Cree." Analogous is the river Mersey in England, which gives its name to the whole bay or arm of the sea, with a rock at the mouth called "The Black Rock;" also the river Dee on the same coast, where its name is used in the same way.

The breaking down of the strength, as given by the Minstrel, could only have referred to the timber portions, such as the gates, etc., which is proved by the words, "out our the rock thai gert the temyr fall." This is confirmed from what is known of the solid masonry, and the subsequent state and history of the fortress.

GARLIES.

The first notice which we can find of this property is that Alexander, fourth High Steward of Scotland, had a grant of the barony of Gairlies from King Alexander III., dated 30th November 1263. Before proceeding, it is necessary to give an account of his family. The fable about Fleanchus, or Fleance, son of Banguo or Bancho, which our early historians gave Shakespeare an opportunity of perpetuating in his tragedy of Macbeth, as the progenitor of the Stewarts, has evaporated. Yet with that excluded, much error has crept into history about their origin, and the position of the first of the family who settled in England.

The tendency of writers to make all the Normans who passed over to England with William the Norman *alias* Conqueror in 1066, and rose to distinction then or in after generations, as having been of high family and position in Normandy, is not borne out on investigation. That some

were of good origin, there cannot be a question about, but that the majority were of the lower grades is equally certain.

William the Norman, and Conqueror of England, as we are told in history, was the illegitimate* son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, by Harlotta, the daughter of a tanner in Falaise; or, as Ralph Brooke, York Herald, wrote in 1619, "William Conqueror, begotten by Robert, sixth duke of Normandy, of Arlet his concubine, daughter of a Skinner, and Burgess of the City of Faloyes."

It was the rage at this time to make pilgrimages to Jerusalem, attended with much danger; but the duke's religious zeal would allow nothing to keep him back, and, in case of his death, having no legitimate issue, he made the states of the duchy swear allegiance to his bastard son. It is believed that he foresaw the danger that might arise in such a succession being carried out, but his religious enthusiasm was such, that the greater the difficulties, the more was he determined to proceed. His son William, at the early age of nine years, from obscurity, was thus brought into prominence. As seems to have been felt by him on starting, Robert, Duke of Normandy, died on his pilgrimage; and the troubles that arose to carry out his wish, that his only and illegitimate son should succeed him, were many and great. When William became of age, he found his position far from enviable, and sunk from what the late duke had left it, to a very low condition. However, he soon displayed high talent both in war and in politics, and, with the aid of friends, raised himself into power. Such was the Conqueror of England.

In regard to the rule of William over England,† we have only to read Doomsday Book to learn how, to provide for

* The English word "bastard" is in the Norse "bastardr," and as stated in Cleasby and Vigfusson's Norse Dictionary, appears for the first time as the cognomen of William the Conqueror. It is supposed to have come from a southern source, as it cannot be traced in northern languages.

† See an extract of an English account of the Norman invasion in Historical Sketch, volume II.

his mercenary followers, he robbed the owners of lands of their properties. It was of course the natural consequence of subjugation, as exemplified in subsequent times in Ireland; but while owning such, we cannot agree in the fashion of lauding Normans of all degrees, as superior to those of Celtic and Anglo-Saxon origin, which is inaccurate in fact. In Scotland our ancient records have been lost, but not so in England, where even the parish registers go back to the Revolution, and some as far as the time of Queen Elizabeth. The origin and early standing of families there, is therefore easier to learn. William the Conqueror is the principal starting point, as his followers of all degrees obtained lands, we may say in every county in England and Wales. Those of position in their own country (Normandy) we generally find specially mentioned. We have to direct attention to this subject in our Historical Sketch, volume II. We consider the foregoing remarks necessary, as mention is made in our pages of various Norman families who settled in Scotland, amongst whom was the family whose history we are about to give, who rose to so high a position in Scotland, culminating in a royal alliance, and therefrom a line of kings. Their history is full of interest and instructive to all.

The progenitor of the Stewarts is merely mentioned as *a* Norman named Flaad. The letter "*a*" as a prefix, proves that he was of no position in his own country. He apparently was one of the followers of William the Conqueror. As will also appear, it was his son, and not he who obtained the custody of the Castle of Oswestry in Shropshire, with which the early history of the family has been coupled; which occupation was no doubt as a military tenant, who were settled all over the country by the Conqueror, to overawe, and keep under, the unhappy inhabitants. The wretchedness the people endured was great, but as a conquered nation they had to submit. The Norman military tenants were bound to give their services to the Conqueror whenever called upon.

The name of one only has been handed down as the son

of Flaad, viz., Alan. It is found as "Alanus Flaadi filius." It is stated that he obtained from the Conqueror, sometime after the conquest, a grant of the Castle of Oswestry, county of Salop (Shropshire). It is only the castle that is mentioned, and no land. Before proceeding further, we may state that the English authority, Camden, who lived in the sixteenth century, and was Clariencieux King of Arms, mentions in his genealogical and antiquarian work, "The Britannia," that Oswestre or Os-waldstree, in Welsh Croix Oswalde, was a little town enclosed with a wall and ditch, and fortified with a small castle; that it derived its name from Oswald, king of the Northumbrians, who was killed there; that it (the castle) was built by Madoc, and the Fitz-Alans, who afterwards owned it, enclosed it with a wall.

To proceed with the account of Alan and his descendants, it is stated that he married the daughter and heir of Warine, sheriff of Shropshire, and had issue, three sons—

William, who married Isabel, daughter of Helias de Say of Clune, same county.

Walter, of whom hereafter.

Simon, who followed his brother Walter into Scotland, and witnessed the foundation charter of the monastery of Paisley in 1160, and is therein designated "frater Walteri filii Alani dapiferi."*

William, the eldest son, obtained the surname of Fitz-

* It is the belief of many, and so stated by genealogists, that the Boyds are sprung from Simon, from a son of his named Robert, who from his fair complexion, was called Boyt or Boyd, from the Gaelic word boid, signifying fair. We find, however, in Armstrong's, and other Gaelic Dictionaries, that boid or boide in Gaelic is a vow or oath, and to it the name of Boyd is ascribed. There are the words boidh and boidhe, meaning respectively, neat and yellow. Boidheach is the word for fair or handsome. The name may have been obtained from one of the words given, but it is to be remembered that the Normans cared little, if anything, for Gaelic, and kept to themselves, pushing out the Celtic proprietors, and thrusting their own friends into power.

The Boyds have, in their armorial bearings, a fesse cheque, emblematical of the office of Steward, but Simon is never mentioned as an assistant of his brother. However he may have been. We are inclined to think that he was in some way connected with the church. He may have become an ecclesiastic, previously having had issue, or indeed afterwards. See our notice of Paisley, page 370.

Alan, which his brother Walter also got. Fitz, in Norman, is son of, as Map, Ap, or A is in the Cymric and Welsh, and Mac in Gaelic and Irish. With his wife, William Fitz-Alan obtained the land of Clun, situated on the river Clun in Shropshire. Oswestry is at some distance direct north. He is stated to have had issue, John Fitz-Alan. He married the second sister of Hugh D'Aubeny, fourth Earl of Arundel. This marriage was of importance. John Fitz-Alan became one of the Lord Marchers of Wales. The appointment was nearly similar to that of the hereditary sheriffs in Scotland, only we do not find that the first mentioned was hereditary. What issue John Fitz-Alan had we do not learn, but he had a son or sons, as his great-grandson Richard Fitz-Alan having succeeded to the castle and land of Arundel, as heir to his great-grandmother, he also had bestowed on him the earldom which was territorial, that is, went with the land. The descendants of William Fitz-Alan thus became peers after six generations had passed away from the time of Flaad, their progenitor. The title remained with the Fitz Alans until the sixteenth century, when it went with Mary, daughter and heir of Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel. She married Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, and her son inherited the earldom.

The upward progress of the senior branch of Flaad's descendants was, however, small to what was achieved by those of the second son, and we are inclined to think that his advancement in Scotland aided the rise of those who remained in England. Such is the history of William Fitz-Alan and his descendants.

We have now to give an account of Walter, the second son of Alan, and next brother to William Fitz-Alan, which is interesting from the fact, that he was the ancestor of the Stewarts in Scotland. He and his brother Simon appear to have come to Scotland, as the Scottish kings at that period received into their service with much eagerness both Normans and Flemings. This arose from a desire to encourage trade with foreign countries, so far as related to the Flemings, who could fight, but principally were traders; and the

Normans were welcome from the knowledge they possessed of the art of war, which was employed by the kings against their own unruly subjects. The great advent of the Anglo-Normans into Scotland was through King David I., whose object was not only to keep the natives down, but also to supplant the Scottish-Irish Church established by St Columba, by the Church of Rome which was in force in England. His mother, Queen Margaret, had succeeded in this on the east coast, and her son, King David, determined to further it in the west, and throughout the kingdom. The Anglo-Normans faithfully aided him in this, and to which their prosperity must be ascribed, and is clearly traceable.

Walter, the son of Alan, was first known in Scotland as Walter Fitz-Alan, as surnames were not in use until the year 1200, excepting those of high hereditary descent.

From a very quaint and rare work which we have, entitled "A Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities," it is stated that the name Walter is in effect forester, forest. For walt, with the Germans for forest, the Netherlanders write and pronounce it wont, from which cometh our word wood, so that forest, walt or wald, as also weald (for so in Kent is it called), and wont, and wood, is all one.*

When Walter Fitz-Alan got into the presence and favour of King David is not known, but when we consider dates, i.e., from the conquest of England in 1066, he must have been very young when he entered into the king's service. Some special circumstance no doubt brought him into notice, which has not been handed down, probably indebted to some Norman friend, for as Lord Lyndsay† states, the Normans cared for none but their own countrymen, and when in places of position they pushed each other on, until all got

* "A Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities." By the study and travell of R. V. London, 1634.

(Six editions were published, the first at Antwerp in 1605, and the last in London in 1673.)

† The Lindsays are also of Norman origin. See account under Dunrod, parish of Colvend.

advancement and lands. It was in this way that prosperous Normans were to be found in every part.

The excessive preference shown by King David to the Normans, etc., must, as already stated, be largely ascribed to his religious views, and the respect which the Normans who followed him paid to such things. The Saint King was a great builder or founder of religious houses, and we find the Normans always in connection with some abbey or priory. In thus carrying out the king's religious views, they had substantial rewards, and thereby incentives, by obtaining lands and honours which raised them to a position they could not have looked for elsewhere.

Walter, the son of Alan, and grandson of Flaald, a Norman, is first found in the royal household as "Dapifer,"* that is, dish or meat bearer. The compound word dapifer is of mediæval origin, being derived from the Latin words *dapis* or *dapi*, a dish, and *fero*, I carry,—that is, a dish-bearer. It was probably formed in the same manner as the words *thurifer*, *crucifer*, etc., which appear to be from the first case of the substantive which ends in *i*, and the verb *fero*. From not finding any trace of a previous appointment of the kind in Scotland, but which did exist at Courts abroad, it will be shown that in this case it has been handed down from Walter having become a favourite with the king, yearly rising in favour, and culminating in the holding of an important and

* In the "Glossarium Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis Conditum a Carolo Dufresne Domino du Cange," Paris, 1846, the meaning given, to be applied to the Fitz-Alans, relates to their subsequent and not the original position. We also find from it that one of the officials in the refectory of monasteries was styled Dapifer. Douglas, quoting from the above authority, states that "Senescallus" (Steward), the subsequent position of the family, is derived from *seunen*, a herd, and *schale*, a servant, and yet was the first officer under the Crown. The truth is, the descriptions were written after the high elevation was attained and known. Had they been written when Walter first joined the royal household, we would have had different statements.

The appellation was borrowed from England. Jefferson mentions that in the reign of King Henry I. (A.D. 1100 to 1135) there was a grant of laud to — de Boyvill, father to Godard de Boyvill, named in ancient evidences Godardus Dapifer. He became owner of the barony of Millom in Cumberland.*

* History of Cumberland.

lucrative office, as he was raised to the post of steward. This word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *steward*, an officer of accounts. It seems to us that the post in the Court of King David I. was similar to what existed in Norway, and therefore accounts for its introduction into Scotland. The office there was called *drótt seti*, a steward at the king's table. It is further mentioned that in the Court of the kings of Norway, the office of *dróttseti* is traced to the beginning of the twelfth century, and was there a kind of head cook or steward at the king's table, who was to be from the king's *skutilsveinar*. The latter was a page or attendant at the royal table. In Norway the *skutilsveinar* was introduced about the time of King Olave the Quiet, A.D. 1067 to 1093. The *skutilsveinar* asked the king what meat they should dress. The Norse word *skutill* means a plate, a trencher, etc., and in *dapifer*, as already stated, derived from *dapis* or *dapi*, a dish, and *fero*, I carry, meaning a dish-bearer, we have the closest alliance in the meaning of the words. Further, in both countries the office from originally being only that of an upper attendant in the royal household, ultimately ended in one of importance. In Sweden and Denmark the change in the duties and position of the *dróttseti* occurred in the fourteenth century, probably taking example from and following what had occurred in Scotland in connection with the Stewards. The disjointed state in which Scotland so long continued makes the office of steward previously unknown, but it must have been held by others, although no record of them is left. The increased elevation of the post was reserved for the administrative ability of the Anglo-Norman, Walter Fitz-Alan.* He must have risen early in favour with the king, but he followed the usual Norman course of holding by the Church, which, as already mentioned, King David had introduced. As Chalmers states in his "Caledonia," "the great exploit of Walter, high steward, was the founding of the monastery

* Congé gives an account of the position of a steward or *dapifer*, but he evidently has assumed his information from a wrong basis, for he gives what the Stewards became at the height of their prosperity, but not what they rose from.

of Paisley by transplanting a colony of Uluniac monks from Wenlock in Shropshire, as appears in the foundation charter in the chartulary of Paisley. In 1169, Humbolt, the prior of Wenlock, held a convention at Paisley, for the purpose of giving a constitution and settlement to the monastery there. The greatest benefactor to the monastery was the opulent wife (Isabel de Say) of William, the brother of Walter."

We quote Chalmers in regard to this as he is quite right, and for advancement at that period it showed the sagacity of the Normans who had settled or were adventurers in Scotland.

Walter Fitz-Alan retained his first title of dapifer, although appointed to the position of steward. This appears in his charter to Paisley Abbey, which runs, "*Sciãnt presentes et futuri quod ego Walterus, Filius Allani, Dapifer Regis Scotiæ, pro anima Regis David, Regis Henrici, et Comitum Henrici; nec non pro salute corporis et animæ Regis Malcolmii et mei ipsius, et uxoris meæ, et heredum meorum, ad honorem Dei, et Beatæ Virginis Mariæ, Constitutam quandam Domum Religionis infra terram meam de Paset,*" etc., etc. In this charter he not only makes an offering for the safety of the soul of King David, but also for the souls of King Henry II. of England and his son. The policy pursued in such a grant is obvious. Gratitude for the good services of the churchmen had no doubt to do with it, but Walter Fitz-Alan also thereby secured further advancement for himself and his descendants. There were other gifts to the Church, but we will give here the charter which he obtained from King Malcolm IV. in A.D. 1158, when the king was only sixteen years of age. He had succeeded his grandfather, King David I., five years previously,—that is, when he was only eleven years old. We give a translation of the charter in full, as it is an excellent specimen of the manner in which the Normans took care of themselves. It is most carefully drawn up, that nothing should be lost, there is every reason to believe, under the personal directions of Walter Fitz-Alan, who had the Church

on his side, and it was of course written by a priest, who alone could, with few exceptions, then write. Not one Celtic name is among the witnesses.

“Malcolm, King of Scots, to bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, bailies, servants, and all other good men of his whole land, clerks and laics, French and English, Scots and Galwegians,* present and future greeting: Be it known to you all that before I received knighthood (*priusquam arma suscepi*) I granted, and by this charter have confirmed, to Walter fitz-Alan, my steward, and to his heirs in fee and heritage, the donation which King David, my grandsire, gave to him,—namely, Renfrew and Passeleth (Paisley) and Polloc (Pollock) and Talahec and Kerkert (Cathcart) and the Drem and the Mutrene and Eglisham and Lochinavche and Innerwick, with all pertinents of these lands. And likewise, I gave to him in heritage, and have confirmed by this charter, the office of my steward (*meam senescalliam*) to hold to him and his heirs of me and my heirs freely, in fee and heritage, as well and as amply as King David gave and granted to him his stewardship (*senescalliam suam*), and as he himself best and most amply held it. Moreover, I myself gave, and by this same charter have confirmed, to the same Walter in fee and heritage, for the service which he did to King David and to myself, Prethe as much as King David held in his own hand, and Inchenan and Steintan and Hadestonden and Legardswoode and Birchinsyde, and farther, in every one of my burghs, and in every one of my demesne dwellings (*dominica gista*) through my whole land, an entire toft to make him a residence there, and with each toft twenty acres of land. Wherefore I will and command that the same Walter and his heirs hold in fee and heritage of me and my heirs in chief all the forenamed subjects, both those which he has by gift of King David, and those which he has of my gift, with all their pertinents and rights, and by the right bounds of all the foresaid lands, freely and quietly, honourably and in peace, with sac and soc, with tol

* This name is fully dealt with in the Historical Sketch, volume II., and also in the preface to volume III.

and them and infangtheefe, in vils and shealings, in plains, in meadows, in pastures, in moors, in waters, in mills, in fishings, in forests, in wood and plain, in roads and paths, as any one of my barons most freely and quietly holds his fief of me; rendering to me and my heirs for that fief, the service of five knights, witnesses, Ernald, Bishop of St Andrews, Herbert, Bishop of Glasgow, John, Abbot of Kelso, William, Abbot of Melrose, Walter, the Chancellor, William and David, the king's brothers, Earl Gospatric, Earl Duncan, Richard de Morevil, Gilbert de Umphramvill, Robert de Brus, Ralph de Sulis, Philip of Colevil, William of Somervil, Hugh Riddell, David Olifard, Valdev, son of Earl Gospatrick, William de Morevil, Baldwin de la Mar, Liolf, son of Maccus. At the Castle of Roxburgh, in the feast of St John the Baptist, the fifth year of our reign."

In another charter, which we think was previous to the above, given in full, King Malcolm granted him the land of Molle, and confirmed the grant of the lands of Birchinside and Leggardswode. The witnesses are all churchmen and foreigners. We have given Professor Cosmo Innes' translation of the foregoing charter. These charters are not only valuable as showing the remarkable care taken to secure everything in a manner that present lawyers could not surpass, but also as proving the position in which Scotland was placed through the religious feelings of King David I., and his introduction of foreigners, clerical and lay. Frenchmen *alias* Normans, and English, take precedence of the Scots. This is observable in the charters of the period. The Celtic population was quite put aside, which, no doubt, then favoured the Scottish-Irish Church of Iona. The charters given are also valuable as showing that Walter continued to be called Fitz-Alan, the son of Alan, and as "My Steward." It gives the correct original position of the family in Scotland.

Although raised to the position of Steward, as already mentioned, Walter Fitz-Alan continued to style himself and be styled Dapifer. In a charter to Glasgow Abbey, dated 1165, as a witness, we find "Walto filio Alani: dapifo;"

also in another, "Walt fil Alain dâpo;" in another, "Alano Dapo." In the register of the monastery of Kelso there is a mortification by "Walterius Filius Allani Dapifer Regis Scotiæ," etc., etc., which he makes for the souls of David and Malcolm, kings of Scotland, and for the good estate of his sovereign lord King William, and for the safety of his own soul, and the souls of his ancestors and successors. He founded a monastery of Gilbertines at Dalmullin, Kyle, Ayrshire. It is stated that the monks were brought from Sixhill, Lincolnshire, but that they returned to England, and their rents transferred to Paisley. He was also a benefactor to the monastery at Dumfermline.

It is clear that Walter Fitz-Alan kept up his connection with Shropshire, as the monks for the monastery at Paisley were brought from the priory of Wenlock, in that shire. Wenlock, according to Camden, was remarkable in the time of the Saxons for a very ancient nunnery, where Millburga lived a devout virgin and was buried. It was dedicated to Saint James the Apostle; to Saint Mirinus, a confessor in that part, who became the tutelar Saint of the neighbourhood; and Saint Millburga, already mentioned, the patroness. The establishment was repaired by Earl Roger de Montgomery,* and filled with monks. The monks transferred from this monastery to Paisley are, by some, called of the Clunian order of Reformed Benedictines. The probability is that they were all foreigners, who followed the Normans after their subjugation of England, as it is in history that the clergy of England were stripped of their possessions by William the Conqueror, and supplanted by foreigners from Rome, etc. They brought this on themselves by their subserviency, and desertion to his side.

The conclusion to be arrived at in regard to Walter Fitz-Alan, is that he was a man of ability, and lost no opportunity in taking advantage of his position, and the state Scotland was then in. It is stated that he married Eschena, daughter of Thomas de Londoniis, and heiress of Molla and

* A kinsman of William the Conqueror.

Huntlaw, in Roxburghshire. We have mentioned that he obtained a charter of Molla. He had issue, so far as known—

Alan.

Margaret.

Walter died in 1177, and was buried in Paisley Abbey, which he had founded, and remaining to this day.

As already shown in the charter from King Malcolm, the succession to his post was secured to his son. Alan succeeded his father. He was also a great benefactor to religious houses, and increased in prosperity accordingly. He married Eve daughter of Suan, the son of Thor* of Tippermuir and Tranent. We also find the name Latinised, as Suanus Filius Thori. Thor doubtless was the foreigner to whom King David I. gave a grant of the land of Ednaham (Ednam, Berwickshire) and Mark, for which he erected a church, and dedicated to Saint Cuthbert. Thor had another son named David, no doubt named after his patron, King David. The name is spelled Thor, Torr, and Terri. David had a grant of land in the parish of Anwoth, as will be found under Cardoness. It does not appear that Alan had any issue by this marriage. He married, secondly, Alesta, daughter of Morgund, Earl of Mar, and had issue—

Walter.

David.

Alan died in 1204, and was succeeded by his son Walter, as the third High Steward. He was the first styled Senescallus, and who took the designation of his office of Steward as his surname. The Steward was also collector of the national revenue. On the 8th May 1222, in a charter granted by King Alexander II. to Glasgow Abbey, we find "Waltero filio Alani Senescalla." In addition, King Alexander appointed him Justiciary of Scotland. Walter married Beatrix, daughter of Gilchrist, commonly called Earl of Angus, and had issue—

Alexander.

John, killed in Egypt in 1249.

* The family of Ruthven (Lord Ruthven) claim descent from him.

Walter, Earl of Menteith.

William.

Beatrix or Elizabeth, married to Maldwin, Earl of Lennox.

Christian, married to Patrick, Earl of March.

Margaret, married to Neil, Earl of Carrick.

The alliances made were thus good, but they were all to those of foreign extraction, and obtained through the Anglo-Norman influence already mentioned, specially kept up through the Church. Walter gave to the monastery at Paisley the patronage of the churches of Seneschar, Dundonald, and Auchenleck, with the tithes thereof, and an annuity of six chalders of meal for the support of a priest to celebrate divine worship for the soul of Robert Brus (Lord of Annandale), etc., etc.

Walter died in 1246, and was succeeded by his son Alexander as the fourth High Steward. With each succeeding generation the prosperity of the family increased. In 1255, Alexander Steward, the second with the name, changed to Stewart, was appointed one of the councillors of King Alexander III., then under age. He married Jean, daughter and heiress of James, son of Angus Macrory or Roderick of Bute, who was a grandson of Somerled (Norseman), Argyleshire, and had issue—

James, fifth High Steward.

John, of Bonkyl.

Elizabeth, who married William de Douglas, ancestor of the Earls of Morton.

In right of his wife, Alexander Steward or Stewart seized both Bute and the Isle of Arran.* Besides being High Steward, he rose to a command in the Scottish Army, and distinguished himself at the battle of Largs against the Norwegians under Haco, on the 2d October 1263, for which service, as stated, he obtained a grant of the land of Gairlies on the 30th November following. There is no clue to the

* Many are familiar with these islands at the mouth of the Firth of Clyde. Bute, from the Norse *bót*, is about fifteen miles long, with an average breadth of three and a-half miles; and Arran is twenty miles long by twelve in breadth. Somerled, a Norseman, established himself ruler of Lorn, Argyleshire, which will be found mentioned in the Historical Sketch, volume II.

previous owner. At that time it must have been very wild and unproductive. Probably it may have been obtained as hunting ground.

We must now give some account of his brother Walter, who became Earl of Menteith. The first who is believed to have held this title was named Murdoch, in the reign of King David I. The third Earl in descent left no sons, but two daughters. The eldest was obtained for Walter Comyn, second son of William, Earl of Buchan,* who married her in 1231, and, in her right he became fourth Earl of Menteith. The issue failed. Walter Steward or Stewart married the third Earl's youngest daughter, and, failing the eldest sister, he claimed the title in right of his wife, and by favour of the estates of the realm, as it is mentioned, he obtained it in 1258. He had issue, two sons, who assumed Menteith as a surname, viz.—

Alexander, who succeeded as sixth Earl of Menteith.

John, of Ruskie.

We give these particulars about this branch of the family as few are aware that the younger son was the infamous Sir John Menteith, who betrayed the noble Sir William Wallace, the deliverer of Scotland.† For an account of this black

* See Buchan Forest for an account of the Comyn family.

† For many years past a long double-handed sword has been shown at Dumbarton Castle as the weapon carried by the patriot. We remember, when a boy, having handled it. It was then stated that the blade had been shortened. It has recently been circulated that the late Duke of Wellington, when Muster-General of the Ordnance, had it examined when in London, having to be repaired, and the discovery made that it was a weapon of the fifteenth century, therefore made long after Wallace's time. It is further stated that this was concealed by the Ordnance Office authorities, and is only now brought to light from having again to be repaired.

The Countess of Loudoun lays claim to have the real weapon, stated to have been preserved at Loudoun Castle since the death of Wallace until five years ago, when it was removed by the late Marquis of Hastings to his seat in Leicestershire. On his death, in 1868, it became the property of the present Countess, who brought it back to Loudoun Castle. The mother of Sir William Wallace was certainly a daughter of Loudoun. It is supposed to have descended from his uncle Sir Reginald Crawford of Loudoun's only daughter, Susannah. It is to be remembered that the weapons of Wallace and Kerlie were abstracted.

We conclude by stating that we possess from our father a short hanger, stated to have belonged to the celebrated Rob Roy. It has been seen by

deed, we must refer to Cruggleton, parish of Sorby, volumes I. and II., where an outline is given of the betrayal of Wallace, with his compatriot and close friend, William Kerlie of Cruggleton. For this abominable crime this Anglo-Norman traitor obtained from King Edward I. £100 worth of land, independent of the lordship of the Lennox.

To resume our account of the Stewards, Alexander, who died in 1283, was succeeded by his son, James, as the fifth High Steward. He swore fealty to King Edward I. on 13th May 1296 and 9th July 1297, and did homage in person to King Edward, then at Lannercost, on the 23rd October 1306, when he again swore fealty to the Usurper, on the two Crosses of Scotland, most esteemed for their sanctity; on the consecrated host, the holy Gospel, and the relics of the saints; and submitted to instant excommunication if he should violate his oath. James, High Steward, lived in an eventful period, and the position his family had attained was now great. On the death of King Alexander III., in 1286, James was chosen as one of the six magnates of Scotland to act as regents. He is subsequently stated to have fought under Wallace to retrieve the national independence, but there can, we think, be no doubt on carefully reading the history of the times, that he and his family acted in a way most injurious to the interest of Scotland. His services under Wallace were of a questionable character, and the same must be applied to his brother John.* They were actuated by jealousy, evidently considering that they were Wallace's superiors. In actual position at the time they certainly were, having, as shown, risen to a high position in Scotland. That they were superior to Wallace in family origin, &c., is, however, a mistake, arising

many. The belief held was that Rob Roy had owned it. We can only say that it may have been so. So we think the decision can only be in regard to the sword at Loudoun Castle.

As will be seen at page 413, volume I., he married Margaret, the daughter and heir of Sir Alexander Bonkill or Bonkyle of Bonkyle, Berwickshire. In the Ragman Roll we find Alisaundre de Bonkhill, as one of those who swore fealty to King Edward I. He also owned the manor of Ulndale in Cumberland, etc. That he was an Anglo-Norman is clear.

from want of information heretofore about him. With the idea of superiority, and instigated by the treacherous John Comyn, it is notorious that Wallace was insulted by them, more particularly by John, known as Sir John Stewart of Bonkyle, who, as recorded, to the patriot's face compared the hero to the owl, and that he was decked out with other bird's feathers :

"This makis it, thow art cled with our men,
Had we our awn, thin war bot few to ken."

At these words Wallace "brynt as fyr," and well he might. From being brother to the High Steward, John Stewart had much influence at the time, and Comyn and he had brought into the field between them about twenty thousand men ; but it is also to be recollected that Wallace brought with him ten thousand good warriors. What they wanted was to depose Wallace, and Stewart expected, at the instigation of Comyn, to have the command. Wallace refused to give it up, as he was "The Guardian" of the kingdom, having been appointed as such, and besides had previously defeated and driven its enemies over the border. As well known, instead of defeating the English, as probably would have occurred had Wallace been supported, on the approach of the enemy, the traitor Comyn left the field with his division, and Stewart, as stated, ashamed of his conduct, gave battle on his own account, and was slain with many of those under him. It is understood that Robert the Bruce fought against his country on this occasion, and with a spear succeeded in giving Wallace a rather severe wound in the throat. The subject we have to deal with here is the relative positions of the families. It is to be remembered that the rise of the Comyn and Stewart families was sudden. The practice of modern writers is to state that Wallace was of an ancient family, but not of noble origin. This, investigation does not support. Buchanan tells us that he was of noble origin, and research confirms it. *Waleus* or *Waleis* means a Welshman or Briton. *Kyle* was one of the principal settlements of the old British or Cimbric race during the existence of the Strathclyde kingdom, and afterwards the natives who

remained were called Walenses. The name of Wallace's family as it first appears in charters, is Walense or Waleys, and there is every reason to believe that his ancestors were chiefs of the British or Cimbric race in Ayrshire. Before 1174, Richard Walense of Riccarton is witness to a charter in the Paisley Cartulary; again, in the Lennox charters, dated prior to 1177, we find him as "Ricardo Walens;" and in the Melrose Cartulary, in the reign of Alexander II., that is between A.D. 1214 and 1249, as "Ricardus Walens." In another charter in the same reign, A.D. 1225, as a witness, there is "Helya Walensi Milite Dei duncani." In the reign of Robert II., the name is spelled Walays. Duncan Walays is a witness to a charter in the above named reign.

The extensive possessions, and the number of the name with and without lands in that shire, is thus accounted for. The greater portion of Kyle belonged to them.* This district the Stewarts afterwards obtained. Comyn, calling Wallace "King of Kyle," although done to insult, was giving him in reality what his family had some title to. As most know, Sir William Wallace was the son of Malcolm, who, as second son, obtained the five pound land of Ellerslie, near Paisley, holding from his elder brother, Adam of Riccartoun in Ayrshire. He is supposed to have been born about A.D. 1276. Sir William's mother was Jean, daughter of Sir Hugh Craufurd of Corsbie and Loudoun, etc., whose father was one of the magnates et barones Scotiæ.†

It may be supposed that we have digressed unnecessarily from the account of the High Stewards, but we consider the subject of too much importance to be passed over as it has heretofore been, merely because the Stewards were fortunate in rising to high position in Scotland, while the

* Paterson's "Wallace and his Times" supports this opinion.

† Who now represents the Wallace family is not known to us. The late Lieut.-General Sir James Maxwell Wallace claimed, and was believed, to be the chief of the family. He died a few years ago without issue. Sir William Wallace of Lochryan is a Dunlop on the male side, his father's grandfather, John Dunlop of Dunlop having assumed the name of Wallace. Bearing the name of the patriot, not a few have been confused about this family.

Wallace family and others fell. It is the more necessary from the recent statement made by a branch of the house of Stewart, that "they (Wallaces) were landed gentry, attached by tradition and politics, and probably by feudal dependence, to the great house of the High Stewards of Scotland."* To any careful reader of history it must be apparent that the miseries inflicted on Scotland (in which Galloway largely shared) during the succession wars, arose entirely from the presence of these Anglo-Normans and Flemings. The King of England was of Norman descent, and it mattered little to the settlers in Scotland under which king they served, so long as they obtained preferment with lands. Unfortunately for Scotland they had succeeded in getting both, and thereby influence in the administration. Three things were peculiar to the Normans, the first, as stated by Lord Lyndsay, was holding to and pushing each other on; the second, that while Celtic families omitted to obtain charters for their lands, the Normans never did; and the third, that having aided King David I. in the introduction of the Church of Rome into Scotland, they and their descendants, continued to have the favour of that Church, and retained it by their donations, etc., which was the sure road to worldly prosperity.

James, who, as already mentioned, succeeded his father, as fifth High Steward in 1283, married Cecilia, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar and March, and had issue—

Andrew, died without issue.

Walter, born 1293, sixth High Steward.

John, killed at Dundalk with Edward Bruce, Earl of Carrick, 14th Oct. 1318.

James, of Durrisdair, Dumfries-shire, who had a charter of these lands, and another to him and his wife of the barony of Enachie, from King Robert I. See account of, at Cally, parish of Girthon.

Egidia, married to Alexander de Meyners or Menzies. They had a charter from King Robert I. of the barony of Durrisdair, which was afterwards resigned to her brother James. A copy of the entry of this in Robertson's "Index," will be found under Cally, parish of Girthon.

* Lecture delivered by the Marquis of Bute in Paisley, on the 25th November 1875, and since published.

We have already mentioned that James swore fealty to the King of England in 1296, 1297, and in 1306. With such a spirit among those in power in Scotland, the difficulties of Sir William Wallace in the cause of freedom may be arrived at. When Robert the Bruce at last determined to follow up the struggle so nobly begun and carried on by Wallace, it is known what he had to contend against, in fact he probably would have failed had King Edward only kept from interfering with the Church. This he would do, making ecclesiastical appointments which the Church considered an infringement on its rights. From this cause the Church was alienated from King Edward, and Bruce, although excommunicated and denied every religious privilege, on account of his having slain John Comyn, younger of Badenoch, at the altar in St. Michael's Church, Dumfries, on the 10th February 1305-6, was yet taken into favour, and soon obtained the support of eleven bishops, and a score of abbots or priors, etc., together with a gift of six thousand merks from Melrose Abbey. As before mentioned, the influence of the Church was everything where worldly success was desired, and Bruce fortunately obtained its favour, accidentally as narrated. This, of course, brought to him the support of many in power. Among those who under such circumstances flocked to his standard, was James the High Steward. He died in 1309, and was succeeded by his son, Walter, as sixth High Steward. He was taken into high favour by King Robert, and at the battle of Bannockburn, was attached with Douglas to the left wing of the Scottish army. He was then twenty-one years of age.

After the independence of the kingdom was decided at Bannockburn, and the wife * and daughter of King Robert were released from their long captivity in England, the High Steward, in virtue of his office, was sent to the border

* In 1306, the queen, with her daughter Marjory, having fled from the fortalice of Kildrummie in Mar, and taken refuge in the old chapel in Tain, Ross-shire, they were seized by the Earl of Ross, and delivered up to the English. The Princess Marjory did not live to become queen, but died in 1326, in consequence of being thrown from her horse at Knock near Renfrew.

to meet and conduct them to the Scottish Court. It is more than probable that it was on this occasion he ingratiated himself into the Princess Marjory's favour, for the next year she was given to him in marriage. Previously, he had bestowed on him the barony of Largs, in Ayrshire, on the forfeiture of John Baliol.

Walter was three times married,—first, to Alice, second daughter of Sir John Erskine, and had issue—

Jean, who married Hugh, Earl of Ross.

Secondly, he married Marjory, daughter of King Robert I., and had issue—

Robert, succeeded as King Robert II.

Thirdly, he married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Graham of Abercorn, and had issue—

John, of Ralston.

Egidia, who married first, Sir James Lindsay; secondly, Sir Hugh Eglinton of Eglinton; thirdly, to James of Dalkeith, and had issue to all of them.

Walter, High Steward, on his marriage with the Princess Marjory, obtained large grants of land, among which was Bathgate, Linlithgowshire.

Alliances with the royal family were common in these times, but without the results as in this case. The good fortune which had followed the family from their settlement in Scotland, now reached the culminating point. A Parliament was held at Ayr on the 26th April 1315, when it was ordained, with consent of King Robert, and his daughter Marjory, that failing heirs male, his brother Edward Bruce should succeed to the throne. On the 5th October 1318, Edward Bruce was slain near Dundalk in Ireland. In consequence of this, and as he left no legitimate issue, a Parliament was convened at Scone in December 1318, when it was decreed that his daughter's son, Robert Steward, should succeed King Robert I. This hope was again dispelled, as the king married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Ulster, and by her, in 1326, had a son, who, as David

II., succeeded to the throne on the death of King Robert I. in 1329. This great king was very grateful to the church for the support it had given him, and in return, when he secured the throne, he was prodigal in his gifts of land; and was imposed on. The reign of his son King David II. was weak. He was defeated and taken prisoner in A.D. 1346 by the English, and kept in captivity for eleven years. During this time he betrayed his country, as shown by two instruments yet extant, in which he acknowledged the King of England as Lord Paramount of Scotland, and agreed to take the oath of homage. William Douglas of Liddesdale, who was also a prisoner, did the same. They both tried to seduce others to do likewise. In 1357, David was liberated upon the promise of a large ransom. Like his father and namesake, David I., he was profusely generous in giving away to his friends and supporters, the lands which belonged to others. He died childless, and his nephew, Robert Steward or Stewart, then succeeded as King Robert II. This succession was extraordinary, when the chances against it, a few years previously, are considered.

As a sequel to the history of the High Stewards, we will mention, as noticed by Chalmers, that "Richard Fitzalan, eighth in descent from Alan of Oswestry, being in Scotland with King Edward III. in 1335, and claiming to be Steward by hereditary right, and giving up his whole title therein to the king, had, in consideration thereof, a grant of one thousand merks, to be received out of the king's exchequer at Caernarvon, as part of the issues of North Wales. King Edward obtained the confirmation of this purchase from Edward Baliol."

We will not go further. Such is the history of the house of Steward or Stewart, so far as we can gather.

The distracted state Scotland was so long unhappily in, was entirely owing to the Anglo-Normans, and Norsemen, and Flemings, as our final extract about the Stewards and their English relatives the Fitzalans should show. It is an insight to what was the general feeling of the Anglo-Norman families in regard to Scotland. They looked upon

it as their own, from the prosperity which had attended the settlement.

The origin of the Bruce family, through whom the Stewards were elevated to royalty, is not clear, beyond the fact that they were Normans. In one account we are told, that Sigurd the Stout, Jarl or Earl of Orkney, who married the daughter of Melcolm (Earl Malcolm, contemporary with Malcolm II, King of Scots), had four sons, Thorfinn, Sumarled, Brusi, and Einar; that Brusi survived Sumarled, and was content with a third part of Orkney, where he is made to reside; and that from a branch of his family came Robert de Brusi, a descendant of Einar, fourth Jarl of Orkney, brother of the famous Rollo, great-great-grandfather of William the Conqueror. Before proceeding further, it appears to us that great confusion is in this statement. Thorfinn was not the eldest but the youngest brother, and succeeded to all the possessions in Scotland, viz., Sutherland and Caithness-shires. His brothers were by a former marriage, and he alone by the daughter of Malcolm. Sumarlidi, Brúsi, and Einar shared the Orkneys. Einar was assassinated. Earl Brusi died, when Earl Thorfinn took possession of all the islands. Brusi left a son, Rögnvald, who went to Russia, etc., etc., and returned to the Orkneys, claiming and obtaining from his uncle, Thorfinn, two-thirds of the islands. Rögnvald was slain in the Orkneys. In opposition to these facts, which we give from the Orkneyinga Saga, Brusi, the brother of Thorfinn, is made to build the Castle of La Brusee, called Brix, in the diocese of Coutances, near Volagnes; that by his wife Emma, daughter of Alain, Count of Brittany, he had two sons; that the eldest, Alain de la Brusee, remained in Normandy; and that Robert de Brusee, the ancestor of the Bruses in Britain, accompanied William the Norman or Conqueror in 1066, but died soon after. By his wife Agnes, daughter of Waldonius, Count of St Clair, he had two sons, William and Adam, who accompanied their father. We will here point out that the rule of Thorfinn (brother to Brusi) in Scotland began in 1034, and he died in 1064, two years before William the

Conqueror passed over to England, and under such circumstances it was impossible that so many generations could have existed, as given in the account narrated with the building of the Castle La Bruce. If there is any truth to be attached to the pedigree at all, we must discard all the intermediates, and consider the Robert de Bruce who accompanied the Conqueror, as the brother of Thorfinn. This is equally untenable as we have shown. The Bruce family descent must be from some other source than Brusi the brother of Thorfinn.

However, to proceed; the first in England was a follower of William the Conqueror. His sons, William and Adam, already mentioned, obtained possessions in different counties. Adam, the youngest, it is stated, married Emma, the daughter of William Ramsay, and had three sons, Robert, William (who became Prior of Guisburn), and Duncan. Adam, their father, died in 1098. His son Robert is styled of Cleveland. The confiscations that took place under William the Conqueror may be understood when it is recorded that after the death of his father Robert Bruce had forty-three lordships in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and fifty-one in the North Riding, whereof Guisburn in Cleveland was one. This is according to Dugdale in his "Baronage." If correct (for Dugdale, as known to inquirers, made mistakes), Robert Bruce must have owned the whole district. His first wife was Agnes, daughter of Fulk Paynell, with whom he got the lands of Carleton* (or, as spelled in Doomsday Book, Carle-tun), in Yorkshire. He had issue by her, one son, Adam, so far as known. He served with David I. when Prince of Cumbrria, and with his second wife received a grant of the lordship of Annandale, etc., for which he did homage to the Scottish king. At his death, in 1141, his eldest son, Adam, suc-

* See account of the meaning of Carleton under Earlstoun, parish of Borg. The form of spelling the name in Doomsday Book leads to the supposition that in this case the name was derived from Carle, the son of Turebrand, who slew Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland. See Mochrum, parish of Mochrum, volume II.

ceeded to the English estates, and his line failed with Peter de Brus of Skelton, etc., who died in 1271, his estates going to four sisters, who were married. His second son, Robert, succeeded to Annandale. His father also gave him the lordship of Hert, etc., with territory. He resided in England for a time, and conferred on the monastery of Guisburn (Guisborough), in Yorkshire, which his father built, the churches of Annand, Lochmaben, Kirkpatrick, Cummertrees, Rampatrick, and Gretenhov (now Gretna). The bishop of Glasgow claimed them, but an arrangement was made. From King William (the Lion) Robert obtained a charter of the district. His wife's name was Euphemia, but nothing more is mentioned. He had issue, two sons, Robert and William. Robert, the eldest, succeeded to Annandale, and married, in 1183, Isabella, an illegitimate daughter of William the Lion. He died without issue. His brother William, however, had a son, Robert, who succeeded to Annandale and also other lands in England as heir to his uncle. He married Isobel, second daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon and Chester, younger brother of William the Lion, and with her, as a dowry, received lands in England and Scotland. From this marriage, and indirect lineage, the ultimate claim to the Scottish throne was founded. Robert Bruce died in 1245, and was buried in Guisburn Abbey, Yorkshire. He was succeeded by his son Robert. He married Isabel, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and had issue, Robert, and two other sons, with a daughter.

This Robert Bruce claimed the throne of Scotland. He died at Lochmaben in 1295, aged eighty-five. His eldest son, Robert, succeeded. He married Margaret (Marjory or Martha), daughter and heir of Neil, second Earl of Carrick, and widow of Adam de Kileoncath (Kilconquhar). She was countess in her own right on the death of her father. Her second husband, Robert de Brus, became fourth earl in her right. He had issue—

Robert, afterwards King of Scotland.

Edward, Lord of Galloway.

Thomas.

Alexander.

Neil.

Isabel, married, first, to Sir Thomas Randolph of Strathnith, Chamberlain of Scotland; secondly, to the Earl of Athol; thirdly, to Alexander Bruce.

Mary, married, first, to Sir Neil Campbell of Lochow; and, secondly, to Sir Alexander Frazer, High Chamberlain.

Christian, married, first, to Gratney, Earl of Mar; secondly, to Sir Christopher Seton of Seton; and, thirdly, to Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell.

Matilda, married to Hugh, Earl of Ross.

Margaret, married to Sir William Carlyle of Torthorwald and Crunington.

Elizabeth, married to Sir William Dishington of Ardross, Fifeshire.

—, married to Sir David de Brechin.

Robert de Brus also claimed the throne. He sided with the king of England, fighting with Edward I. He died in 1304. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, who also fought on the English side, but ultimately took up the cause of Scotland, after the base betrayal of the hero Sir William Wallace. He succeeded Wallace as the deliverer of Scotland, and the Church having turned in his favour, as already stated, coupled with his chivalrous spirit, adherents flocked to his standard, and the independence of the country was secured.

The following may be given from Hume, in his "History of England":—

"The Scots, already disgusted at the great innovations introduced by the sword of a conqueror into their laws and government, were further enraged at the injustice and cruelty exercised upon Wallace; and all the envy which, during his life-time, had attended that gallant chief, being now buried in his grave, he was universally regarded as the champion of Scotland, and the patron of her expiring independency. The people, inflamed with resentment, were everywhere disposed to rise against the English Government; and it was not long ere a new and more fortunate leader presented himself, who conducted them to liberty, to victory, and to vengeance."

We disagree with Hume in the word "conqueror," for

although over-run over and over again, Wallace kept up the independence of Scotland.

We cannot class Bruce with Wallace as a patriot. It will not stand investigation. Wallace, with his brave companions in arms, fought only for love of country. Bruce was not pure Scotch. Believed to have been born in England, brought up there, his first career was hostile; and when he repented, he fought for a crown, which a small share of royal blood gave him a claim to. We refer our readers to the Historical Sketch on this subject. This is only in comparison with Wallace, for in other respects he is to be admired, and Scotland may well be proud of him as a deliverer and a king.

King Robert was twice married, first to Isobella, daughter of Donald, tenth Earl of Mar, and had issue—

Marjory, who married Walter, sixth High Steward, and had issue—
Robert, who succeeded to the throne.

He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Aymer de Burg, Earl of Ulster, and had issue—

David, who succeeded to the throne.
Margaret, married to William, fourth Earl of Sutherland.
Matilda, married to Thomas de Isaac, squire.
Elizabeth, married to Sir Walter Oliphant.

Robert the Bruce having been so closely connected with Galloway during his struggle for the throne, and his brother Edward having been appointed by him Lord of Galloway, we have thought it desirable to give an outline account of his family. In doing so, we could not omit doing justice to Sir William Wallace. Such are our reasons for the digression, as neither of them had anything to do with the lands of Garlies.

We will now return to the subject we have specially to deal with, which is the ownership of Garlies. We have already mentioned that Alexander, the fourth High Steward, obtained a grant of the lands of Gairlies on the 30th November 1263. In the present Galloway family account, written in 1801, he is called the sixth Steward, which is an error.

As shown by us in its proper place, he married Jean, daughter and heir of Angus MacRorie (also found Mac-rory or Roderick) of Bute. Roderick, the father of Angus, was styled of Kintyre, and, as stated, was a notorious pirate, *i.e.*, he was one of the sea-roving Norsemen, and a grandson of Somerled, Argyleshire. The Isle of Bute was, no doubt, obtained by forcible possession. The Isle of Arran was included. By this marriage Alexander, fourth High Steward, had issue—

James, fifth High Steward, of whom an account has already been given.

John, who is stated to have obtained from his father the land of Gairlies. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Alexander Bonkyl of Bonkyl,* or Bonkill, in Berwickshire, with whom he got Bonkill, &c. He was killed at the battle of Falkirk in 1298, to which we have already referred. He left issue—

Alexander of Bonkill, first Earl of Angus, ancestor of the Dukes of Lennox. Extinct. It is so stated in the Galloway family account, but must be a mistake. The forfeiture of Robert de Umfraville,† Earl of Angus, was subsequent to 1309, and

* See note at page 378.

† Not long ago we read of the death of "the last of the Umfravilles," stated to be Margaret Umfraville-Greenwood, who died at Berwick-on-Tweed. This was about six years ago. She was the daughter of the late Robert Greenwood of Blyth, and his wife must therefore have been sister to the last of the race in the male line, and daughter of Commander John B. Umfreville, who we find as such in the Navy List of 1815. Burke, in his "Vicissitudes of Families," mentions that he (John) was the son of William Umfreville, the male descendant in direct line of this once powerful family, who kept a chandler's shop at Newcastle, but failing in that, he was glad to accept the office of keeper of St Nicholas' Workhouse, where he died, and left his widow with a son and daughter utterly destitute. Their sad story reached the Duke of Northumberland, in possession of the old Umfreville barony of Prudhoe, who bestowed a small pension on the widow, educated her son, and got him a midshipman's appointment in the Navy; that he rose to the rank of captain, and died in 1820, without issue. This account is correct until we come to his naval rank and leaving no issue. The last male representative was his son, Lieutenant Samuel Charles Umfreville, who was of that rank in the Navy from 1823, when of the "Fly" sloop-of-war, 16 guns. He is stated to have served under Lord Exmouth in the East Indies, and to have risen to the rank of captain. This we know to be a mistake. His father was commander, usually styled captain on shore. Samuel-Charles was only a lieutenant in 1835, and commanded the "Eagle" revenue cruiser. His convivial habits made inroads on his constitution, and he died regretted by all who knew his frank, open, and generous disposition. He was buried by the Duke of Northumberland in the tomb of the Umfravilles (Earls of Angus) in Hexham Church. In a

bestowed on John, the son of Alexander Stewart, between this date and the death of King Robert the Bruce in 1329. It was, no doubt, bestowed after the marriage of the Princess Marjory with Walter, sixth High Steward.

The mention made that he was the ancestor of the Dukes of Douglas is also inaccurate. The title of Earl of Angus passed, by his mother, to George, son of William, first Earl of Douglas, a distinct family.

Alan, of Dreghorn,* ancestor of the Stewarts of Darnley, subsequently Earls and then Dukes of Lennox. Extinct.

We give the above also as it appears in the Galloway family account, but have to state that it is inaccurate, and very apt to mislead. The Lennox and Stewart families were distinct. The title, like others, passed to the Stewarts by marriage, Sir John Stewart of Darnley, in Renfrewshire, having married the youngest daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, who was beheaded at Stirling in 1425. John Stewart, grandson and heir of John Stewart of Darnley, became, for a time, the titular Earl in 1473, but the right to the title was in dispute until 1490. It was another of the many female successions, which have interfered so much with the real families.

Walter, of Dalswinton, which lands he obtained from Robert the Bruce. He left issue.

John, styled of Daldon (Dalton?). He was killed at Haliden Hill in 1333.

James, styled of Preston, left no issue.

Isabella, who married Thomas Randolph of Stranith, Nithsdale.

As her tocher she got the lands of Gairlies. Her husband was afterwards created Earl of Moray, it having been forfeited by the owner. Thomas Randolph was a grandson of Dungal of Strathnith, and connected with the Bruce family. His son John succeeded, and also to Gairlies, etc., but he gave up the latter to his uncle (so called in charter), styled Sir Walter Stewart of Dalswinton. This was in the reign of King David II.

letter from Northumberland House, dated 2d September 1799, the Duke addressed young Umfrville in the following terms, no doubt having got him into the Navy:—"I have reason to hope that your conduct will not disgrace the blood of the Umfrevilles which flows in your veins. May you again raise that name to all the dignity and respect which it formerly bore in this kingdom, and may your achievements equal, if not surpass, those of your ancestors." There can be no doubt that he was the son of Commander John Umfraville. Such is the end of another of the leading Anglo-Norman families who entered Scotland under the auspices of King David I.

* Alan, of Dreghorn, married Marion, daughter and heiress of — Croc, with whom he got the lands of Neilston, Cruyton or Crookston, and Darnley, etc., in the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire.

We have thus repeated here the pedigree given in our first volume under Galloway House, parish of Sorby, with the corrections which are necessary, as, on further investigation, we do not altogether agree with the pedigree of the present Earls of Galloway published privately for the family in 1801.* It is to be regretted that a family so remarkably free of the troubles which befel others should have so few papers. The fire at Glasserton in 1730 may account for this, but in mentioning the misfortune at page 508, volume L., as the loss of papers in connection with the Lennox peerage was referred to, we have now to state that, although from a common ancestor, the Stewarts who succeeded to Lennox, and the branch which ultimately obtained and retained Garlies, had no subsequent connection to re-unite them, and therefore the latter had no claim to the Lennox peerage.

The actual descent of the present family is stated to be from John, son of William Stewart of Jedworth, who married, in 1396, his cousin Marion, only child and heiress of Walter Stewart of Dalwinton, Gairlies, etc., and thus carried on the line, which will be found under Galloway House, parish of Sorby. As we mentioned at page 414, a controversy has existed in regard to precedence, which heretofore rested between the Stewarts of Garlies and the Stewarts of Castlemilk. Andrew Stewart of Torrance, a descendant of the Castlemilk family, disputed the claim of the former to seniority, and showed that the latter were descended from Sir Alexander Stewart of Dernley, son of Alexander, and grandson of Sir Alan; that Sir Alexander married Dame Janet Keith of Galstoun, by whom he had issue five sons and one daughter; that he died between 1399 and 1404, leaving issue Sir John Stewart of Dernley, the first Lord of Aubigny, killed at the siege of Orleans 1428-9, and Sir William of Castlemilk. The Garlies family is shown by him to be descended from a junior branch.

* The late Earl of Galloway gave us a copy of this book, but, as to be expected, with no desire on his part that inaccuracies, however flattering, should be perpetuated. It was drawn up in London in 1801.

We now find that there was no special occasion for this controversy, as neither of them had the same right as the Stewarts of Craigiehall, Linlithgowshire. An account of this family, as well as that of Lennox, will be found under Cally, parish of Girthon.

Although the Gairlies lands could only be valuable as hunting ground at that early period, yet they were coveted by another Anglo-Norman named Paynel. It is to be remembered that Robert de Brus, in England, married Agnes, daughter of Fulk Paynell in Yorkshire. As the applicant bore the same name, he was probably of the same family, and observing how lands were distributed, Monsieur Thomas Paynel, as styled, prayed the King, on the 2d of June, that he would give him the manor of Thomas Randalf in Galloway, called by the name of *Garueles*, and the manor of Merton (Morton), in the valley of the Nith.* His prayer was unsuccessful.

In connection with the Garlies property, on the 6th November 1523, there was a tack by Archibald (Alexander) Stewart of Garlies, with consent of Robert, Lord Maxwell, and John Gordon of Lochinvar (Loch-a-bhar), his curators, to Walter, John, and Archibald Stewart (sons of Sir Walter Stewart of Barclaye, also of Tonderghie, parish of Whithorn, third surviving son of Sir William Stewart of Garlies), of the lands of Barkly and Dalnaw, lying within the barony of Garlies, for service when required. Also a sasine of the lands of Barclaye and Dalnaw to the said Walter Stewart, upon a precept of sasine granted by Alexander Stewart of Garlies to him, dated 10th January 1532, and which sasine is dated the 23d January foresaid.

There is record of a charter (without date) of the lands of Gairlies and Glenmannock having been granted by John Randolph, Earl of Annandale, to Sir Walter Stewart to be holden blench for payment of ane pair of gilded spurs yearly, or £12 in name of blench duty. There is also another charter dated 23d October 1542, granted by King James V. to Alexander Stewart of Gairlies, in liferent, and

* Palgrave's documents, etc.

Alexander Stewart, his son, and his heirs male, of the lands and barony of Gairlies and Glenmannock, with the office of Steward within the bounds thereof, for payment of ane pair of gilded spurrs at the Seat of St John the Baptist in name of blench duty; and there is sasine dated 7th June 1576, in favour of Alexander Stewart, as son and heir of Alexander Stewart his father. There is also sasine dated 31st May 1597, of the next in succession—viz., Alexander Stewart as heir to his father, Alexander.

The original extent of the Garlies property we do not find stated. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, Minnigaff was the burgh of the barony of Larg, and then belonged to the Gordons of Lochinvar, although properly to the M'Kies of Larg. Wild moorland and hills inland, Garlies extended up the Cree to the south of Caldons farm, and was bounded by Buchan Forest, etc. To the east the boundary was Penkill burn. A good many of the farms of the estate as it now is, belonged to other owners at different periods. The first which we find is dated the 29th July 1572, when Beatrix was served heir to her brother, John M'Dowall of Spottes, in Drongadow (Dranadow) and Corroch. Then on the 31st July 1602, John, son of Alexander M'Cube was infeft in Munivick, Drummuckloch (Parish of Anwoth) and Caldons. In April 1646, Anthonie Dunbar and his son (see Macher- more) had sasine of the land of Meikle Cauldhous, etc.; and, on the 13th July 1662, Anthonie Dunbar of Caldons had sasine of Meikle Caldons.

In regard to Garlies itself, there were two transactions in the seventeenth century, which we suppose arose from wadsets. The first is a sasine dated in August 1622, of a reversion by Fergus Kennedy of Knockdaw to Alexander, Lord Stewart of Gairleyis, of the lands and barony of Gairleyis; and again, a reversion dated December 1626, by Fergus Kennedy to the Erle of Galloway, of the barony of Gairleyis. On the 22nd December 1663, James, Earle of Galloway, had sasine of the barony of Garlies, etc., and again, on the 25th June 1695, he had sasine of the same. In 1642-82, according to the valuation roll, the farms owned by James, Earl of Gal-

loway, in this parish were *Boreland, Glenshalloch, *Drandow, Barclay, Cordorcan, Larg, Brighton, *High and *Low Minniwick, Holm, Caldons, House o' Hill, Bargrennan, Dalnaw, Cairnderry, Laniwie, Corriefeckloch, Arroch, Gleekmalloch, *Palgowan, *Kirriemore, *Kirriereoch, etc., and *Stroans. As we have already stated there is difficulty in ascertaining the original extent of Garlies, but we can trace that the farms marked thus * were obtained shortly before the period we are referring to. On the 14th August 1708, there was a reversion by George Stewart of Tonderghie, parish of Whithorn, and Alexander, his son, to James, fifth Earl of Galloway, of the lands of Barkly, etc. There was a renunciation on the 1st September 1762, by Alexander, Earl of Galloway, to John, Lord Gairlies, his eldest son, of the lordship of Gairlies. On the 21st September 1773, Captain the Hon. Keith Stewart of Glassertoun had sasine of the barony of Gairlies, etc.; and, on the 30th October of the same year, his elder brother John, Lord Gairlies, had also sasine.

There is, however, no occasion to follow these entries, as the succession has been regular. Under the Act of 1747, Alexander, Earl of Galloway, made a claim for £6000 as recompense on the abolition of the baillie of regality of the priory of Whithorn; as steward of the Stewartry of Garlies; and bailliery and regality over the islands of Barry, etc., in Orkney. The claim was reduced to £321, 6s.

We have to mention here that a mistake has been made in some peerages, that the Stewarts of Garlies are of the royal blood of Scotland. This is wrong. The Stewards of Scotland, an account of whom we have given, had no connection with royalty until Marjory, the daughter of King Robert the Bruce, married Walter, sixth High Steward. The present Earls of Galloway are from an offshoot from the second son of Alexander, the fourth High Steward, two generations previous to the royal alliance of Walter the sixth Stewart, and with no after intermarriages. A short account of Sir James Stewart of Durrisddeer, Dumfries-shire, and his descendants, will be found under Cally, parish of

Girthon. His son, John, married the heiress of Craigy, and thereby obtained Cally, parish of Girthon, where the particulars will be learned. What we have to state here is that Sir James of Durrisdeer, above-mentioned, was the younger brother of Walter, the sixth Steward, who married Marjory, the daughter of Robert the Bruce, from the issue of which marriage sprung the royal house of Stewart. The Stewarts of Durrisdeer, subsequently known as of Craigiehall, etc., were the nearest of kin to Walter, sixth High Steward, as now shown, and failing Walter's issue, the Craigiehall family became the representatives of the name of Stewart. As far as can be gathered, the issue will be found under Cally. They became reduced in circumstances, and established themselves as merchants in South Queensferry, near Edinburgh. The last of them as yet traced, was Archibald, who settled as a surgeon in his native town, and died there about the year 1830. That others exist we believe.

Since we possessed the foregoing information, we had occasion to refer to Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families," and find a somewhat similar account, only he has confused the origin, making it from Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, which is a mistake. Burke also does not give the full particulars. Another error is the statement that Sir Alexander Stewart was raised to the peerage in 1607, from his descent from the Lennox family. The fact is that Sir Alexander obtained the rank through the influence of the last Duke of Lennox, but reference to the pedigree will prove that there was no relationship with the Duke beyond descent from a common ancestor in the fourteenth century.

This, we think, is also the proper place to correct another error in regard to the origin of the family of the Marquis of Londonderry in Ireland, as it is stated in a work published in 1869,* that they were Stewarts, the first of whom travelled Galloway as a pedlar. This statement appears to have arisen from a conversation the author's father had had with George, eighth Earl of Galloway. We therefore mention

* "Fifty Years' Reminiscences," by Mark Boyd of Mertoun Hall, Parish of Penninghame.

what is believed to be the true origin of the family in question. It was conveyed to us by Sir James Stewart, baronet, of Fort Stewart, County Donegal, whose descent will be found under Tonderghie, parish of Whithorn. He writes—

“ FORT STEWART, RAMELTON,

“ 21st August 1871.

“ MY DEAR M'KERLIE,—You are at perfect liberty to make any use you please of the information I have given you respecting the Londonderry family.

“ They have not any right whatever to assume the name of Stewart; they are M'Gregors, and a member of their own family living near this, admitted that fact, before a large party at my house a short time ago.—Yours, very sincerely,

“ JAS. STEWART.”

Having authority, we give Sir James Stewart's note, which, we think, should settle the point. It is understood that the first of the Londonderry family in Ireland being of the proscribed MacGregor clan, had like many others to drop his surname, and he assumed that of Stewart. It is known that many of the MacGregors and MacFarlanes assumed the name of Stewart. The first clan was proscribed about 1603.

The river Cree is the western boundary of the Garlies' property, and alongside the river a fine track of natural wood (principally oak) grew, until what used to be called the loch was arrived at, which Pont in his map calls the Torehraiga wood. This fine wood was cut down by the then Earl of Galloway, who obtained six thousand guineas for the timber. This, of course, destroyed its primitive grandeur. It is now principally copsewood, which with growing, and some of the old timber left, to some extent conveys an idea of what it must at one time have been. Macfarlane, in his MS. account, states that there was a famous house, most beautifully situated, occasioned by the islands, and woods on each side. What house this could be we do not follow, unless he alludes to Castle Stewart, built by Colonel William Stewart in the

seventeenth century, but it is in Wigtonshire, on the opposite side, and rather too far from the river to meet the description given. It may have been the old house of Calcruchie, now supplanted by Penninghame House.

The tower or Castle of Garlies stands at the south-east end of the property. The following sketch will show what now remains. The ground is shown rather high by the engraver.



Previous to the purchase of the Cumloden lands, in the last century, the tower of Garlies must have been close on the march. Symson, in 1684, describes it as standing in the midst of a fine oak wood, and that on the same property there was another excellent oak wood two or three miles in length. This latter one is no doubt the same as already mentioned alongside the Cree, the windings of which increased the length. The tower or castle could not have been large originally, but to the tower other buildings appear to have been added, in subsequent times, as to be found elsewhere. The seedlings of the ash, etc. have got too great hold of the ruin, and will soon bring it down unless they are rooted out. When it was erected we do not trace. The sketch we have given is as it at present stands. The situation is about two miles to the north-east of Newton-Stewart, and near to the extreme

north-east end of the woods which stand between Cumloden and Barclye. We give these particulars, as it is apt to be missed by those in search. The land was wild pasture, as with an exception here and there, it still is, but as now known, stock-farms, since the American war a few years ago, with the consequent cotton-famine, and now from the immense demand by the population for animal food, have greatly increased in value. We have mentioned that a large addition to the estate was made about the end of the seventeenth century, by the purchase of a number of farms which belonged to other proprietors. Of these, eleven at one time formed a portion of Buchan Forest. These farms were Kirerroch, Kirrimuir, Palgowan, Kirkenan, Kirkecastle, Strowan, Kirkirrow, Skonchan, Glenhead, Boangill, and Buchan. The latter is stated to have embraced at one time 9999 acres, but we are informed that the correct extent is over 3000 acres. The deer park at Garlies was formed by the late Earl of Galloway, and extends to 1500 acres. The portion of the property of Cumloden, purchased about the beginning of the present century, by Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir William Stewart, K.C.B., etc., is contiguous. Separate accounts of this estate, as also of Buchan Forest, have been given by us.

The Mill of Garlies has now disappeared, but it was in operation within the memory of the aged of the district. There is a ford to it now opposite to Barclye Cottage, with a road on either side of the Cree, but which we think may be called of the past. These mills in Galloway are specially noticed by Pont in his map, and properly so, as the thirlage, that is servitude, to mills was often very extensive, embracing a large extent of country.

The Garlies property, as it now stands, we have shown to be composed of many extensive additions. It consists of the farms of Boreland, Glenshalloch, Risk, Clauchrie, Auch-enleck, Glenhoise, Dranandow, Barclye, Cordorcan, Larg-Brighton, High and Low Minniwick, Holm, Caldons, House-o'-Hill, Bargrennan, Creebank, Dalnaw, Cairnderry, Laniwie, Corriefeckloch, Arroch, Palgowan, Kirriemore, Kirrie-

reoch, Swie, Stroans, Buchan, Bongill or Glenhead, Glenmalloch, Drumjohn, Shiggerland, and Eschoncan. Several are small, and in several instances two or more farms are held by the same tenant, which is to be regretted, as it depopulates the pastoral districts, where a fine race of men used to exist.

Without going beyond an outline, the derivations of the names of some of these lands and farms may be hinted at, if we cannot do more. Gairlies or Garlies seems to be from the Cymric word *gwerlas* (*gwer-glas*), a green meadow, which applies to the land south of the tower or castle, towards Penkill burn. Or it may be from *gar*, in the same language and Gaelic, meaning near, or hard by, with the Anglo-Saxon word *loes*, for pasture. Glenhoise may be from the Gaelic *gleann-òisge*, the sheep or ewe glen; or with *glen* as a prefix, the suffix *hoise* from the Norse, *höss*, grey, giving the grey glen, referring to the colour of the rock or stones. Another farm adjoining, called Glenmalloch, is from the Gaelic, if *mallachd* is the correct word. It means a curse, giving a name to the glen from some dark deed having been perpetrated there. Shalloch, Jamieson renders as meaning plentiful, abundant. We have, therefore, in Glenshalloch, the plentiful valley, referring to the pasture. In the Gaelic there is *seileach* for a willow or willow copse. The next farm on the roll is Risk, a name given to land in different parishes. Jamieson gives a very clear definition, viz., *reesk*, *reysk*, coarse grass, which, in Anglo-Saxon, is *rix*, a rush, a marshy place; or *risk* and *reeskie*, wet and boggy land. The place with the name in this parish, as it appeared to us, would fully answer the description in past times. Boreland (Bordland) we have especially dealt with in the Historical Sketch, volume II., as being from the Norse. Robertson, in his Gaelic Topography, renders the name of the farm Auchenleck in Gaelic, *achadh-leac*, as the field of the flat flag-stones, or tomb-stones. There is, however, no special guide to the name as the farm now is. Pont, in his map, renders Dranandow as Drongandow, which latter may be the nearest approach to the correct name of the farm,

as in the Norse there is the word *drangr*, meaning a lonely, upstanding rock or stone. The local pronunciation of the name is *drandon*. We have thus proof that the name is a compound from the Norse and Gaelic, that is *drangr* already mentioned, and *du'* the Gaelic for black, with reference to two remarkable stones on the lonely moor, east of, and about one and a half miles from the farm-house. They stand in direct line, east and west. The one to the east is fully eight, and the other to the west, six feet high. They are irregular in shape, and about five feet in circumference. They stand about sixteen feet apart. The remains of no other stones could be traced, but they may have formed a portion of a Druidical temple. There is a tradition that they mark the spot where Thomas Randolph, created Earl of Moray, say in 1312, had a gang of thieves who infested the country executed. We are inclined to think, however, although it is stated that he held a justice court at Wigtown, and ordered the execution of some would-be murderers, that this had nothing to do with the erection of these stones; that they were there long before his time. They are of grit-quartz, which is the composition of the stone around them. It is mentioned that "the deil's dyke" passed between the stones. We were not aware of this when there, and we do not recollect any special indication of such a structure. So far as we remember, the ground was rather low between the stones, but with a broken appearance. Close to it was higher. All around is wild moor or hill pasture. *Drangr*, from the Norse, with the *du* or *dbu*, the Gaelic for black, as a suffix, gives us the black, lonely, upstanding rock or stones. *Pont* spells *Barclye* as *Barchly*, which residence he shows as a good one with trees around. Although in ruins, the building still stands so far to show that it was what was called a strong house,—that is, capable of being defended. Being within a short distance of *Garlies*, and occupied by a branch of the *Stewarts* of that place, their kinsmen, aid was always within hail if necessary. The history of this branch of the *Stewarts* will be found under *Tonderghie*, parish of *Whit-*

horn. The name Barclye, or Barchly, may be a corruption of the Gaelic words bar, a hill, and cliathach, a ridge or slope, which corresponds to the situation.

Pont spells the modern Cordoran as Garrowdorkan. The nearest approach to the name which we can find are the Gaelic words cor, a situation, and dorcha, dark or gloomy, which may be rendered a dark or gloomy situation. If Garrow is the proper prefix, then it is from the Gaelic Garran, a copse or underwood, with dorcha as given. Bargrennan is from the Norse, with a Gaelic or Cymric prefix, as mentioned under our account of the parish, *quoud sacra*, so named. Pont spells Cairnderry Kardry. Cairn as most know is from the Gaelic carn, a heap of stones, etc., and the suffix derry or dyry is the Cymric word dyrys, used to denote ground so overgrown with brambles and briars, etc., as to be intricate to move through. Pont also spells Laniwie as Lunebuy. In Gaelic lann or lann is an enclosure, but the buy, properly bui or by, is considered by Norse scholars as a certain indication of a Norse settlement. We have again of Corriefeckloch another spelling given by Pont, who renders it Koryfaclach, which may be from the Gaelic corrach and fochladh, or in Irish fochla,—the first in English being precipitous, and the latter a cave, etc. The next farm given is Palgowan, which Pont spells Poolgawie. The first syllable is to be found in various languages, as pollr in the Norse, poll in the Gaelic, and pwl in the Cymric or Welsh, all meaning a pool or deep sluggish stream, which in Scotch is rendered pow. Thus in Poolgawie we have a corruption in the first syllable, and also in gawie, the second, which seems to be from gaw, described by Jamieson as a layer or strata of a different kind of soil from the rest around. The description given of Palgown, as now called, corresponds with this, as the orchard was celebrated. Swie, or as spelled by Pont, suy, has a strong Norse appearance, but we have been unable to trace it clearly. In Kirriereoch we have apparently a compound Gaelic word, from carraig, a rock, etc., and riagh, a contraction from riabhach, brindled or greyish. Kirriemore, the name of an adjoining

farm, is also Gaelic, being from *carraig-mòr*, the large or big rock or pinnacle. Drumjohn is Gaelic and Norse, from *drum-jóann*, John's hill. In Stroans we have a corruption from the Gaelic *sron*, a promontory or end of a ridge of high land. The next farm is now called Eschoncan, which Pont, in his Survey, spells Eshsheskewackan. The pronunciation is stated to be Sheuchan, the same as other lands in the parish of Inch, bearing that name. The spelling in old documents is E,Squonghan. Eschoncan or Esconahcon is quite modern, arising from the difficulty of those of English rearing pronouncing the name in the old form. Sheuchan, to which we have referred, is understood to be derived from the Gaelic *sgitheach*, a thicket of blackthorn, etc. There is also the Gaelic word *sceach* for a thorn, a bramble, etc. Further particulars will be found under Palgown. In the Gaelic word *easach* we have a deep, rocky stream, and *sceachagan* is (the nominative plural of *sceachag*) for haws, or the berries of the hawthorn. It is not, however, as clear as we would wish. In Minniwick, or as spelled by Pont, Minnivick, we have two Norse words,—the first being the mouth or opening to, and the latter from *vigi*, a stronghold. Or it may be from *vigg*, in Anglo-Saxon *wicg*, a house. In Bongill, or as given by Pont, Boingill, we have another Norse example, the first syllable being from *buna*, a stream, and *gil*, a deep narrow glen with a stream at the bottom. Clauchrie will be found under Clary or Clachery, parish of Penninghame. Holm is from the Norse *holmr*. See Holm, parish of Balmaclellan. Larg is dealt with separately. Brighton, at the river side, need not be explained. Caldons we have given under Garthland, parish of Stoneycirk. Arrach here may be a corruption of the Gaelic *artach*, stony ground. House-o'-Hill is a well-known name in Galloway as a halting-place on the old highroad to the north. The inn at the farm is small, but it was well frequented at one time, and may still be so. Dalnaw is from the Gaelic *dail-ath*, the ford at the meadow. The particulars as regards *ath*, for *naw*, will be found under Lochnaw, parish of Leswalt, volume II. Shiggerland seems to

us to be a corruption of the Norse words *sigr-land*, referring to a fight and victory. There are three other names given by Pont in his map which have disappeared, one being *Strombae* and the others *Polbraikbuy*, *Garrowairg*. The first may be from the Gaelic *sron*, already mentioned under *Stroans*, and *bae*, from the Norse *bær*, *bö*, or *by*, a Norse settlement. In *Polbraikbuy*, a farm which was situated near *Auchenleck*, at the source of *Polneur burn*, we have in the last syllable another example of the Norse *by*. The *pol* mentioned elsewhere is for a burn, a stream, and *braik* may be from the Cymric word *braich*, an arm, referring to the stream as a branch one. The first two syllables may therefore be from the Cymric with the suffix from the Norse. *Garrowairg*, we think, may be from the Gaelic *garran*, a copse or underwood, and the Cymric *gwig*, a straight place, corner, a nook, etc.

On the *Boreland* farm, between the *Cree* and the road to *Newton-Stewart*, near to the lodge at the avenue leading to the *Garlies*, etc., woods, is the field named *Wallace's Camp*, where the patriot took up his quarters in 1297. We have given the particulars in the account of the parish.

Before closing this account it is necessary to refer to the *Appendix to Mackenzie's "History of Galloway,"* in which a description of the district is given from *Macfarlane's MSS.*, containing not a few inaccuracies, as must be expected in all such writings, and will so continue more or less. In describing the barony of *Garlies*, the following is given: "On the other side of the barony of *Garlies* (*i.e.*, to the south) lyes the antient seat of the *Stewarts of Gairlies*. They were antiently called *Thanes of Dalswinton*, before they got this barony by a gift from the king," etc., etc.* We have to remark that when such statements are repeated without correction, some excuse must be made for the many errors generally believed. It is known to readers or searchers of history that *Thanes* were not known in Scotland, although

* In the other Histories by *Symson*, *Sibbald*, etc., *Agnew and Dunbar*, there are many similar errors about places and families.

assumed by some writers that the title was for a time in use in the reign of Malcolm III., who introduced it.* If Mormaers are meant, they ceased to exist long before the first of the Stewarts came to Scotland, or even to England, and were only in the Highlands.

Dalswinton was only an estate in Dumfriesshire, not a district, and was given in the fourteenth century to Walter, third son of Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, who was killed at Falkirk in 1298. The grant was made on account of his services to King Robert, as it is stated, but with which is to be coupled his relationship with the High Steward, having been uncle to Walter, the sixth who held the post. The lands had belonged to the Comyns, and were confiscated.

In conclusion we have to mention that the fesse cheque borne in the armorial bearings of the Stewarts, was derived from, and expressive of, the office of Steward, there having been a chequered covering, "Co-oportura," thrown over the table of exchequer, through means of the checks upon which the rents and casualties of the kingdom, originally collected and accounted for by the steward, appear to have been more easily calculated and rendered.† Walter Fitz-Alan, the first of the family in Scotland, bore no arms; it was his descendants who assumed them.

LARG.

The early history of this property is not traceable, but we think that it formed part of the land known as Buchan Forest, from the Comyns, Earls of Buchan, having temporarily obtained the range of country in this district, afterwards known as such. This occupation arose from Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, in 1254, having in right of his wife (grand-daughter of Alan, last Lord of Galloway) succeeded De Quincy, and thus laid the foundation for his

* See Mochrum, parish of Mochrum, page 272, volume II.

† Biddell's "Stewartiana."

family's connection with Galloway, until overthrown by King Robert the Bruce. It is necessary to state that Larg now forms a part of the present estate of Kirroughtree. It is, however, difficult to write an account of each unless given separately, which we will follow out. The estate of Larg formed a separate barony. At what period it was made into one we do not know. The name is derived from the Gaelic leirg or learg, a green slope, a little eminence, or a field of battle. All three can be applied in this case. In the time of King Robert the Bruce, it became the property of the M'Kies. Their history commences in his reign, and so far as we can trace, they were not previously known in the district, that is as owners of land. This is to some extent certain, from the fact that their name does not appear in the list of the companions-in-arms of Sir William Wallace, nor in the Ragman Roll; at the same time we find the names which were borne by the younger brothers in the Roll, as of those who swore fealty to the usurper. We may as well give an outline of Symson's account of them. When Robert the Bruce was in hiding in Galloway, after his defeat by the English in Carrick, he is stated to have lodged in a widow's cottage on the farm of Craigen-callie (see account of). Suspecting his rank, she put the question if he were her liege lord. Replying in the affirmative, he then asked her if she had any sons to serve under him. Her reply was that she had three sons by three different husbands, who were at his service. They were powerful men, and he tested them in the use of the bow, their only weapon. The eldest was called M'Kie, and he proved his efficiency, by shooting through their heads two avens, perched on a rock. Murdoch, the second son, was equally fortunate, having shot another raven through the body when flying. The youngest, however, named M'Lurg, was not so fortunate. The English about this time were encamped in Raploch moss, a great flow, on the other side of the Dee. Being much inferior in strength, a stratagem was hit upon in collecting together all the horses that could be found, as well as goats, which were kept together. The

neighing of the horses, and at the distance the horns of the goats, made the English think them a large army, and at break of day King Robert, having attacked with great fury, a great number were killed; panic-stricken the army was routed, and fled in disorder. In commemoration of this success, a very big stone in the centre obtained the name of the King's stone, from, as stated, his having leaned his back on it while his men gathered up the spoil. In support of this battle having been fought there, broken swords and heads of pikes have been found in the flow when digging for peats.

The three young men are said to have continued in the service of the king until he was fully established on the throne, when King Robert bestowed lands and other favours upon his followers. On being asked what reward they expected, the reply was that perhaps they might be granted the bit hassock of land between the Penkill and Palnure burns, which they accordingly obtained. Such is the account given of them, but there are no doubt some rather curious points in it, the principal, we think, being that the widow had three sons by three different husbands. However, as with most Galloway traditions, there is very little doubt of the truth of the history; only it is evident we have not obtained the whole of it in proper shape, and what is given comes down in a way which those ignorant of the early history of the district might quibble over. The grant of land lay between Palnure and Penkill burns, extending five miles long and about three miles broad. This was divided into three portions, the eldest son, M'Kie, obtained the land afterwards formed into the barony called Larg-Murdoch, the second son, the portion called Comlodan; and M'Lurg, Kirouchtrie, part of which is now separate, and called Machermore.

The earliest record of the name in Galloway is about 1330, in a payment for the relief of their land in Wigtown. We have read a statement that the Mackays of Sutherlandshire, and the M'Kies of Galloway, are one and the same family. This we think not improbable. The Northmen

over-ran and seized on Sutherlandshire, and, as will be found under Cruggleton, parish of Sorby, some had to flee, and found refuge in the South-west. The other names, Murdoch and M'Larg, are to be found in the Ragman Roll. The first as Johan Murthoc, del counte de Dumfres, and the next as Gilbert Maklurk. They were in the district, and swore to serve King Edward I. against their own country. The words "del Counte de Dumfres" mean the Stewartry as it now is. It was always so called at the period mentioned in the English Rolls.

With reference to the M'Kies of Larg, although the land was obtained by them early in the fourteenth century, yet we cannot find any record of their possession until about the end of the sixteenth. The first notice is in 1554, when Patrick M'Kie was the owner of Larg. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart, of Garlies, by Katherine, his third wife, daughter of William Stewart, of Barclye (now of Tonderghie, parish of Whithorn), and had issue, so far as known,

Alexander.

Patrick.

In his father's life-time Alexander, styled younger of Larg, married, in 1575, Katherine, eldest daughter of Patrick Agnew, of Lochnaw. He succeeded his father, but when, is not recorded. He died without issue in 1590, and was succeeded in Larg by his brother Patrick, who had also retour as his brother, and heir, of the farms of Stranard and Tonnergre, on the 29th May 1628. There appears to be a slight mistake in the date, as we also find under date 4 June 1586, that Patrick M'Kie of Largs borrowed 300 merks from Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie, and bound himself to infest him in the ten-shilling lands of Clongerran in Monnygaff. Patrick was twice married, first, to a daughter of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean; and after her death to a daughter of Uchtred M'Dowall of Garthland, parish of Stoneykirk. The issue he had we do not find mentioned, excepting an only son, whose name is not given,

and Agnes, who married George Gordon of Kirkdale,* (*i*) son of John Gordon of Airds, parish of Kells. We find him styled Sir Patrick, but when knighted does not appear. It is not improbable that he obtained the spurs abroad, as it is mentioned that he served under Gustavus, King of Sweden, and we think at the same time with Lesly. Sir Patrick joined the Earl of Cassillis' regiment in the Presbyterian army, which assembled under Lesly (afterwards Earl of Leven) at Dunse Law, Berwickshire, in 1639. The same year, at Newburn, near New Castle, Northumberland, his only son is stated to have taken a colour from the English, which in triumph he waved over his head, and through this was slain by mistake. His Christian name is not given, nor by which marriage. When Sir Patrick died we do not find mentioned. He borrowed large sums on the land in connection with his military services; no doubt in aid of the Presbyterian cause. The agreement was that if the money were not repaid when required, the creditor was to sit down in the house of Larg, and uplift the readiest rents until paid. The Herons of Kirouchtrie, who had ready money, seem to have been the principal creditors; but we also find that money had been obtained from the Lochinvar family. On the 2d February 1630, John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had sasine of the barony of Larg, Culgow, Little Park, Barncaughlary, Craignine, and Laggan. Again, on the 17th March 1635, John, Viscount Kennmure, son of John, had the same. The last found is in March 1693, when Patrick Heron of Kirouchtrie had sasine of the land and barony of Larg, and land of Monnygaffe, etc., thus evidently absorbing all the previous wadsets.

The property from this time became deeply involved. Sir Patrick was succeeded by Patrick M'Kie. The degree of relationship is not mentioned. On the 22d January 1664, he had sasine of the lands and barony of Larg. He is described as the son of Patrick M'Kie of Banjarrock. Previously, about 1662, he was fined £260 by the Privy Council for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church. On

* The Hannays were of Kirkdale at this time.

this occasion he is called Patrick M'Ghie of Largie. On the 25th May 1664, there was a reversion by Archibald M'Kie in Stronard to Patrick M'Kie of Larg of the land of Stronard. Archibald probably was a brother or near kinsman. Again in June, 1666, there was a reversion by James M'Crae in Palmerstoun (?) to Patrick M'Kie of Larg of the lands of Clongairt, Largspark, etc. He was succeeded by John M'Kie, who probably was his son, but we have no means of clearing it up. He married Margaret, youngest daughter of Andrew Heron of Kirouchtrie. We are inclined to think that he was the M'Ghie or M'Kie of Larg, who, on the 2d April 1679, was outlawed by the Prelatic Committee for not appearing before them when summoned. He was again called on the 18th February 1680, before the Justiciary Court, and not appearing, was sentenced to be executed when taken, and his property confiscated to his Majesty's (Charles II.) use. He happened to be dead when this was issued. His land was then forfeited, to be seized by that bloodthirsty man, the Duke of Queensberry. The lands were placed by him in charge of the cash keeper of the cruel confederation, Hugh Wallace of Ingliston, who kept them in his own possession till the Revolution. John M'Kie of Larg left no issue. His widow afterwards married James Lidderdale of St Mary's Isle, parish of Kirkeudbright, and had issue. When the Revolution came, the creditors then had access to the Larg estate, and with the pretended heirs of line, obtained possession of a large portion, except what Patrick Heron of Kirouchtrie had right to by wadset. On the 24th January 1691, John Makie in Penninghame, heir male of Patrick Makie of Larg, had retour of the barony of Larg, comprehended in ten librates terrarum of Cumlodden, Littlepark, and Largspark, Strinord, and Tonderghie. We are further informed that Patrick M'Kie of Larg to whom he (John) was heir, was the son of Patrick M'Kie of Barjarock, who was brother of Robert Makie of Corsbie, who was father of the said John M'Kie in Penninghame, who succeeded. This John M'Kie had become the owner of Palgoun. From the

hold Patrick Heron of Kirouchtrie had over the land, he and John M'Kie of Palgoun were in constant strife, which ended in a law plea. It is stated that John M'Kie made his claim not as the heir-at-law, but the desire to have all the Larg estate, as transacted (arranged) with the heirs of line. From this it is evident that the latter were not in a position to clear off the incumbrances, or come forward to make good their right, and that John M'Kie of Palgoun having the means, as an offshoot, had purchased their claim. The strife, although warm for some time, ended amicably by the division of the land, by which Palgoun got the title and residence. He was succeeded by his son Alexander M'Kie. Afterwards, as mentioned under Kirouchtrie, Patrick Heron's only son Patrick, married Margaret M'Kie, Palgoun's second daughter, which ultimately brought the whole of the barony of Larg to the Herons. Under Kirouchtrie and Palgoun the continuation will be found.



The old tower of Larg is about half a mile east of Kirouchtrie.

All that now remains of it is shown in this sketch. When we took it we felt that in a few years hence only the site will be visible unless means are taken to strengthen the ruin.

The armorial bearings of the M'Kies were—

Two ravens, proper, upon a field argent, with an arrow through their heads.

This was symbolical of the display of skill with the bow before Robert the Bruce.

Symson (1684) mentions a spot called the gout well of Larg, in regard to which the story is told that a piper stole away the money offering left by some pious worshipper. The sacrilege, however, had its penalty, for, drinking ale at some inn, and intending to pay his score with the money purloined, the gout seized on him with such power that there was no cure but the well, first restoring the stolen money. The human mind is easily acted on at seasons, and in these days of superstition a priest or friar could make any man quake, and how much more one guilty of dishonesty, which is probably the substance of the story.

We have given the meaning of Larg, at the commencement.

CUMLODEN.

To whom the land belonged prior to the time of Robert the Bruce we are not in possession of. He granted to Gilberti fil Nigelli, a charter of terram (tertiam ?) partem terre de Cameleden. He was brother to John, who obtained Craiggaffie, parish of Lochryan, as the next entry is "Johannis, fil Nigelli et Carricke, terre de Kellechaffe in Gallovidia." * The surname became Neilson. The name is to be found in Scandinavia. The information makes it rather conflicting, but there can be no doubt that the whole of the land became the portion assigned to Murdoch, second son of the widow mentioned under Larg. We will treat of this under Kirrouchtree, the portion of the eldest, and confine this account to Murdoch and his descendants.

We have mentioned under Larg that the name of Mur-

* Robertson's "Index of Charters."

doch is found in the Ragman Roll of 1296, Johan Murthoc, del Counte de Dumfres (the usual term used for the present Stewartry) having sworn submission to King Edward I. of England.

The extent of the original property we have not traced. So far as can be learned, the land commenced at Penkil bridge, a quarter of a mile above the church, running along the east side of that stream to its source, and between it and Palnure (Polneur) burn on the west side, to Tonotrie, belonging to Machermore. The farms of Drighmorn and Polnie, belonging to Kirrouchtrie divided the lands.

There is a long blank of nearly three centuries between the understood first occupation by the Murdochs, and the first we trace. He is called Patrick Murdoch, and was of Cumloden in 1605. In that year we also find that Robert and John, sons to Peter M'Dowall of Machermoir, were accused of having mutilated the right hands of Patrick Murdoch of Cumladden, and Alexander M'Kie, his servant.

Patrick Murdoch appears to have had two sons,

Thomas.

Alexander.

On the 10th May 1617, Thomas had succeeded, and was of Cumladden-Murdoch, of which he then had sasine. Whom he married we cannot state, but as there was a reversion, dated March 1642, by Jean M'Kie and her spouse of the land of Cumloddene, etc., to Sir Patrick M'Ghie (M'Kie), we are inclined to think that she was Thomas Murdoch's wife. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, he left no issue, as Alexander (his brother), described as the son of Patrick Murdoch, was infeft as heir on the 24th February 1646, at which period the property comprised Dalhingin, Glenhoische, Drum M'Kyllen or M'Kewn, Risk, Auchenleck, Dallash-Stronbae, Eirnecriese or Drumereise, Dirrelzene, Craigen callie, Laggane, and Manquhill, with portions of Lessence, Kirrouchtree, Craigdews, Carsminoch, and Blackeraig.

Alexander Murdoch married, but to whom is unknown to us. He had issue, at least one son and a daughter—

Patrick, who succeeded.

—, married the Reverend William Maxwell, minister of Minnigaff parish, and had issue. See Cardoness, parish of Anwoth.

We find Patrick mentioned on the 24th November 1657. He appears to have married Agnes, daughter of Anthony Dunbar (of Caldons). In October 1674, Patrick and his spouse, Agnes Dunbar, had sasine of the land and barony of Cumlodane.

In 1642-82, the farms were Risk, Auchenleck, Glenhoise, Stronbaes, and Dallash.

What issue Patrick Murdoch had is unknown to us, but, so far as traced, we find,

Patrick.

Dorothea, who married the Reverend Samuel Brown of Gategill and Barharrow, parish of Borgue, and had issue.

—, who married the Reverend Thomas Campbell, minister of the parish.

Patrick was served heir to his father on the 9th March 1697. Whom he married we cannot learn, but he had issue—

Thomas.

Patrick.

He was succeeded by his son Thomas.

On the 2d June 1691, John M'Kie in Penninghame had sasine of the ten merk land of Cumlodden. It is stated that in 1738, the lands were adjudged and sold for debt, when the property was acquired by Alexander, Earl of Galloway. Thomas Murdoch had sasine on the 26th January 1740. On the 23d January, in the previous year, Alexander, Lord Garlies, had sasine of the lands and barony of Cumlodden-Murdoch. Whom Thomas Murdoch married is not known, but he had issue, four daughters—

—, married — Mackenzie of Redcastle.

Charlotte, married — Tait of Harvieston, and had issue, the present Archbishop of Canterbury being a grandson.

Euphemia, married John Chalmer of Fingland, parish of Dalry. See Earlston there.

Barbara, married — Hamilton of Kipp, parish of Colvend.*

According to the family account, on the death of Thomas his brother Patrick Murdoch succeeded, but a flaw having been discovered in the entail, the property was seized, and sold to pay the debts of his father and grandfather. Whom Patrick married is not known, but he had issue—

John, who died in the West Indies.

William, who died young.

Samuel, killed in 1779 at the storming of Granada, West Indies.

Thomas, became a merchant, Island of Madeira, and married Charlotte, daughter of John Leacock, and had issue.

Thomas succeeded to the representation of the family, and by his marriage, already mentioned, he had issue—

John, died young.

Thomas W. Clinton.

Charlotte, died unmarried 1860.

Julia, married the Rev. G. A. E. Marsh, rector of Bangor. Died in 1854.

Louisa, married the Rev. J. Kirkby, vicar of Mayfield, Sussex. Died in 1838.

Augusta, died unmarried in 1874.

Caroline, died unmarried in 1870.

Maria, married General Monteith, Madras Engineers. Died 1873.

Horatia, married the Rev. F. M. Fallow, Incumbent of St Andrews, Well Street, London. Died 1853.

Thomas W. Clinton Murdoch succeeded to the representation of the family. He joined the Colonial Office as a junior clerk in 1826; was chief secretary in Canada from 1839 to 1842; returned to the Colonial Office, and became précis writer in 1846. In 1847 he was appointed chairman of the Emigration Board. In 1870, was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George, which is bestowed on those in the Colonial Service.

Sir Thomas W. Clinton Murdoch, born in 1809, married, in 1836, Isabella Anne, daughter of the late Robert Lukin, War-Office, and had issue—

* We do not trace this family.

Charles Stewart, clerk in Home Office.

William Walpole, Major, Royal Artillery.

Henry E. Way, Newcastle, New South Wales.

Katherine Frederica, married, in 1870, Lord Graves.

Millicent-Horatio.

Alice Maria, married, in 1874, Andrew, son of the late Sir Andrew Armstrong, Bart., of Gallen-Priory, King's County.

The main family is now out of Galloway, as the foregoing will show, but the name is still to be found in the district, and doubtless from offshoots of the Cumloden family. The old residence was about two miles from the Church of Minnigaff, close to the water of Penkill, and, in the seventeenth century, is mentioned as a good house, situated in a wood, with orchards, etc. It is known as Risk Castle, and on the farm of that name; but little more than the site now remains. The ruins are nearly on a level with the ground, and mostly covered with turf, the materials having been carted away to build the dykes and new farm houses. A small shed has recently been erected on the site with some of the materials. The castle does not appear to have been large from the appearance of the site, and from what Symson states was only a strong house. The situation is very beautiful, being in a small park surrounded with woods near the head of the glen, with Penkill burn close by murmuring in its course. It is surrounded with hills, being near to the base of the Garlick on the north side, Stroanbae on the east, and Risk, etc., etc.

The Murdochs bore arms, "Argent, on a chief gules, a raven volant, pierced by an arrow." This is emblematical of the skilful feat said to have been performed with the bow before Robert the Bruce at Craigencallie.

Lieut.-General the Hon. William Stewart, born in 1772, second surviving son of John, seventh Earl of Galloway, purchased from the owner of Dallash (see p. 464), a portion of Glenhoise, which now forms the modern Cumloden. He entered the Army, first serving as an ensign in the 42d Royal Highlanders. Afterwards he became lieut.-colonel of the old 95th Regiment, now Rifle Brigade, on the 25th August 1800, and was severely wounded at the attack on

Ferrol the same year. On the 2d April 1801, he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and accompanied Admiral Nelson in the "Elephant" to the attack on Copenhagen. In 1804, he became brigadier-general. He accompanied the expedition to Egypt under Major-General Mackenzie-Frazer as third in command, when Alexandria surrendered on the 20th March 1807. At the siege of Rosetta he was again wounded, but kept to his post. He was raised to the rank of major-general in 1808, and made colonel commandant of the 3d Battalion old 95th, now Rifle Brigade, on the 31st August 1809. On the 4th June 1813, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. For his services in the Peninsula, in command of the A Division at Albuhera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, and Orthes, he had a cross and two clasps. He married, in 1804, Frances, daughter of the Hon. George Douglas, and died in 1827. He had issue—

Horatio, born in 1806.

Louisa.

In 1833, his son married Sophia, daughter of his uncle, the Hon. Montgomery Stewart, and had issue—

Horatio Granville, born in 1834.

Horatio Stewart died in 1835. After the death of Sir William Stewart in 1827, his son Horatio sold the land, &c. to the late Earl of Galloway, then Lord Garlies, who held it in fee simple. It is contiguous to Garlies.

There is a residence at modern Cumloden, near to Minnigaff Church, the situation of which is picturesque.

The derivation of the name Cumloden cannot be traced to the Gaelic. There is a resemblance to Culloden, the well-known battle-field in Inverness-shire, which, however, we have been informed by a well-known Gaelic scholar,* is Culodir in that language, and apparently derived from cul, the back, and oitir, a long promontory.

In Glassary or Kirkmichael-Glassary parish in Argyleshire, we find a place called Cumlodden, which agrees with what is before us.

* Sheriff Nicholson.

Failing the Gaelic, we next turned to the Norse, and find in that language what we consider is the derivation. It is well-known to scholars that in the Gaelic and Irish languages the letter k does not exist in the alphabets, but c sounded hard supplies the want. Again, in the old Icelandic or Norse, although the letter c did exist it was seldom used, the letter k being the substitute. In Cumloden we have two words. The first will be found in the Norse as kuml, which was principally used in connection with a monument, a cairn, etc. ; but also in provincial Icelandic, a low hayrick is called kuml. We next find loddin, which was applied to a thick crop of grass. Thus we have in kuml-loddin a meaning which corresponds with Risk, as already given under Garlies, by Jamieson rendered as reesk, reysk, coarse grass. More about Risk will be found under Garlies. Risk Castle was the name of the old residence on the Cumloden lands. We will only add that the other Cumloden mentioned by us is shown as being in Argyleshire, a district that was under Norse rule for a considerable period, and where well known families had their origin from Norse ancestors.

KIRROUCHTRIE.

It has been stated that the name of this property in the fourteenth century was Caer-Uchtred. It may have been temporarily so transformed, but it could have had no basis. Caer-Uchtred means the stronghold of Uchtred, and of course would refer to Uchtred, Lord of Galloway, who held that post for a brief period. The stronghold of Uchtred, however, was at Loch Fergus, near to Kirkeudbright. The nearest residence of those governors to be traced was at Kennmure, New Galloway (if then built), about eighteen miles from Kirrouchtrie. There is not a vestige, in ancient or modern maps, of any fortalice of

that period in this part of the district. We consider Cacr-Uchtred an unsupported assumption, which will not bear investigation. The prefix seems to be Gaelic, from either of the words carrach or corrach. The suffix may be from the Cymric word *tre*, for a resort, a homestead, etc. The word carrach means rocky, an uneven surface, also a monument, etc. Corroch, again, means steep, precipitous, etc., as also a marsh. Both meanings apply. The land is more or less rocky; and there are monuments in the shape of cairns. The first site of the residence was on high ground overlooking the old village of Minnigaff, and is certainly steep, if not strictly precipitous. Then there is low ground further south, near to and at the river side, so that with the Gaelic word *traigh* as a suffix, corrach-traigh would mean the marsh at the river side. Pont spells the name Kerochtry, and it may, we think, be classed with Carrochtrie, which he spells Korrachty, as also Garrochtrie or Garachty, all in the parish of Kirkmaiden, Logan estate.

The property now embraces the baronies of Larg and Kirrouchtrie, and became one estate after the succession of the Herons.

In regard to the former owners, the M'Kies, etc., an account will be found under Larg. Of the Herons it is stated in Macfarlane's MS. that Captain Heron, the second brother of Sir Cuthbert Heron of Chipchase, Northumberland, married the only daughter and heiress of the last of the M'Clurgs,* and thereby obtained the land. Such, if not the words, is implied. It is incorrect. The Herons, however, seem to consider that Machermore did belong to them, and[†] that for several generations, infeftments of Cumlodden-M'Clurg were at one time to be seen registered in Edinburgh in their favour. This makes it more complicated as regards the lands, for Cumlodden continued to be owned by the Murdochs until sold to the Stewarts of Garlies.

* As mentioned by us under Larg, the first of this name found is Gilbert Maklurk, in the Ragman Roll of 1296, he having sworn fealty to King Edward I. of England.

† We are sorry to find this old name transformed into MacLeod, by some bearing it.

We think that the first of the Herons in Galloway did marry a daughter, but only obtained with her a certain portion of the land as her tocher, viz., Kirrouchtrie (part of), Dreighmore, and Craigdew. Machermore is not mentioned. The lands of Largs and Cumloden come between Kirrouchtrie and the farms of Dreighmore (Draigmorn) and Craigdews.

The surname of Heron is called English. According to Camden the first of the name found is William Heyrun, who was Sheriff of Northumberland for eleven years in the reign of Henry III. (1216 to 1272) and it is further stated that he took care to enrich himself by his preferment. The name after this is found spelled Hairun, Heirun, etc.

During the inter-regnum 1291-2, Robert Heron of Foord (rector) was some time associate Chamberlain of Scotland, and receiver of customs at Berwick. The family became prosperous in Northumberland, and branched out as owners of Hadstone, Netherton, and Meldon. The senior branch ended in an heiress, Emmeline Heron, who was the grand-daughter and heir of Sir William Heron, in the twenty-fifth year of King Edward I. She became the Baroness D'Arcy. We think it most probable that she was the daughter of a knight named Gerard Heron, who served under King Edward I., and was employed with Sir John Butler to oppose the patriot, Sir William Wallace. In 1296 they came into collision in the neighbourhood of Perth, when forty Southrons fell; but sorely pressed, being nearly overwhelmed by numbers, Wallace made for Butler, closely followed by "trew Kerlie * douchty in mony deid," and Stephen of Ireland, "quhilk hardy was and wicht." They thus cut their way out, but were pursued, and the three friends got separated. In the pursuit, Kerlie slew Sir Gerard Heron, which caused so much "woo off wepyng" that Butler remained inactive for some time. The Herons seem to have kept to Northumberland, and several good families sprang up. The estate of

* William Kerlie of Cruggleton, parish of Sorby.

Ford, near the border, became owned by Sir William Heron, already mentioned. In 1287 he built Ford Castle. Chipchase was an acquisition in comparatively modern times, having previously belonged to the De Lisles. It was acquired by the Herons of Ford Castle. Cuthbert Heron succeeded his cousin George, and for his own services, and having had a brother killed at Marston Moor on the side of King Charles I., he was created a baronet in 1662. He had three sons, Cuthbert, John, and Charles. The eldest predeceased his father, and the two others followed consecutively as his heirs. It is clear from this that the first Heron of Kirrourtrie was not a brother of Captain, afterwards Sir Cuthbert Heron. The first of the name in Galloway had been there two hundred years before Cuthbert's time. His descent is lost. We have already mentioned that he married the only child, and therefore heiress, of the last of the M'Lurgs, and thereby obtained Kirrourtrie. It is stated that they had a son,

John,

who succeeded in 1465. He is said to have married one of the three daughters of — M'Kie of Keruchtree, and obtained with her the half of the farm of Lessons, with the third of Kiruchtree. It is further mentioned that her father built a very remarkable jointure house for her, as regards architecture, on Lessons farm; another on Blackcraig* farm for his daughter Barbara, who married the laird, Murdoch (of Cumloden); and another on Torhinoek for his third daughter, who married the laird of Larg. All the houses were of the same peculiar build.

To make anything clear out of such confusion will be seen. We are first told that Kirrourtrie (with Dreighmorn and Craigdews) belonged to — Heron, who obtained them by marriage with the last of the M'Lurgs; then, that his son, John Heron, married one of the three daughters and co-heiress of — M'Kie of Kirrourtrie. If this were correct, it is evident that John Heron's father could not be of Kir-

* At Blackcraig Pont shows a residence surrounded with trees.

rouchtrie. From so much confusion it is not improbable that John Heron was the first who had land in the district. Whom he married is not known, but he had issue—

Andrew.

His father died in 1505 in his fifty-fifth year, when he succeeded. He is stated to have been careless in his affairs, and had to sell Dreighmorn to the Crawfurds of Drumsay, under reversion, and held by them for two or three generations. Duncan M'Kie of Larg also obtained a wadset on the farm of Lessons, which was continued to Patrick and then Fergus M'Kie on wadset charters. Andrew Heron is believed to have died in 1529. Whom he married is unknown, but he had issue—

John.

He succeeded, and married a cousin-german named Margaret Heron, which, being contrary to the law of the Church of Rome, he was forced to retire into the woods for concealment, until he procured a remission from Pope Paul the third. He is stated to have had an only son,

Patrick.

We are told that his father died in 1562, and was succeeded by Patrick, who is described as having possessed a mild disposition, and of no great metal. On the 20th December 1570 we find that John (Patrick?), son of John Heron, was served heir to Kerrochrie, Lessens, Carse, Blackeraig, etc. Patrick may have been under age when his father died. He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander M'Kie of Stronard, whose mother, it is stated, was Agnes, one of the daughters of Stewart of Barclay (Tonderghie), whose mother was one of the daughters of the laird of Garies. We have not been able to follow this, but it may be correct. Patrick had issue—

Patrick.

John.

Also several daughters, who all died young.

Patrick succeeded his father. On the 20th November 1618 he was delaitit for the slauchter of Robert Gordon of Bairnairny (?), within the dwelling-house of Andro M'Dowall, mercheand in Monygoft (Minnigaff).*

John, as mentioned, went to Ireland, married there, and had issue. We are told that Patrick Heron and the M'Clurgs (M'Dowalls) of Machermore were in constant strife about the old land in the march betwixt them, described as at the head of the green. The latter, it is stated, ploughed it up, and the former then stole a march on him by sowing the seed, when the controversy grew so hot that they first threatened the lives of each other, and then subsided to that nearly equally dangerous resort, the law. However, in the meantime, the corn was ripening, and when in Edinburgh, wasting their substance in litigation, their wives, it is said, "being in a better understanding," when the corn was ripe they cut it down, gathered the cattle of both properties, and had it eaten up, which ended the plea. The land thereafter was used promiscuously. What a pattern for wives and maidens of the present day! Patrick Heron cleared off the wadset on the farm of Lessens. Whom he married is not mentioned, further than that her christian name was Margaret. They had issue—

Patrick.

Thomas.

Margaret.

About this time, in December 1620, William M'Adam had sasine, all and hail, of the lands of Craignain; and in January 1628, John Gordon had sasine of the five merk land of Corrochtrie. These could only have been wadsets. In July 1632 Andrew Herown had sasine of the land of Keravtrie, but whether or not the son of John Heron does not appear. We are therefore at a loss to know who he was, for by the family account Patrick was then the owner. On the 29th October 1633 Patrick Heron was served heir, avi, of John Heron. There are no means of clearing up all these infestments.

* Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials."

It is mentioned that Patrick Heron died in 1636, when his son was only three years old. His wife survived him, and it is stated was infeft in the house where Thomas M'Caw lived, and the orchard and fey before the gate at Kerouchtree. Being a minor, Patrick was under tutory, one of whom was M'Kie of Larg, who it is said took as his own, by force, the low Holm and all the meadow on the side which went through the bog of Larg, where Culgow ran as the march until he turned it about. When twenty-five years of age, Patrick Heron married Mary, daughter of Peter M'Dowall of Machermore, and had issue, twelve sons and three daughters. The only names given are those of

Andrew, stated to be the youngest.

Janet, who married — M'Dowall of —, and had issue.

It would appear that only four sons reached manhood; that three went to Ireland and died there. It must have been Patrick Heron who, about 1662, was fined £600 for nonconformity to Prelacy; and the sons who went to Ireland, doubtless fled there during the same period when the persecution in Galloway was so cruelly carried on. Andrew succeeded his father, and in December 1666 had sasine of the land of Tonderghie,* Polbeckbuy (?), Carse-donan, etc., and also of Polnie (Puldrobaie) and Drumock-moigne. We give the names as spelled.

In May 1650, Patrick M'Caskie had sasine of the two merk land of Kirklands of Monygoffe. This would be a wadset. Andrew Heron had married, two or three years before his father's death, Jean, daughter to John Dunbar of Machermore, who purchased that estate from the M'Dowalls. He had issue—

John.

Patrick.

Anthony, married Elizabeth Agnew, liferenter of Wig, parish of Whithorn. He had issue, a son and daughter, who both died young. He died aged thirty-four.

* This name is not now known in the parish. It is not to be confused with the property of that name in Whithorn parish.

Andrew, married Mary, daughter of William Grahame of Floristown, near the Esk, on the borders.

Alexander, died young.

Isobel, } both died early, about the same time.
Sarah, }

Elizabeth, stated to have been very pious, and died at eighteen years of age.

Margaret, who married John M'Kie of Larg, and afterwards James Lidderdale of St Marys, parish of Kirkeudbright.

On the 1st December 1671, Andrew Heron of Kirrouchtrie, had sasine of the land of Dallashcairne. In 1682, — Heron of Littlepark had his life and property forfeited for not conforming to Prelacy. His christian name we have not got. We suppose that he was a younger son, as Littlepark was one of the farms which belonged to the Larg barony. Andrew Heron, in possession of Kirrouchtrie, redeemed Dreighmorn from the Crawfords of Drumsuy, of whom mention has already been made, who on a wadset had had four charters. He also purchased the other merk land of the Lessons from Patrick Murdoch of Cumloden ; and a wadset on the ten pound land of Littlepark, and Craignie, and Glenamour, by a right from the Arnots, who had the first security upon a bond of eleven thousand merks, borrowed by Sir Patrick M'Kie when he went to the German war under Gustavus, King of Sweden. This wadset provided that, if the money was not paid when required, the creditor was to sit down in the house of Larg, and uplift the readiest rents until paid. He wadset Polrubuy, Tonderghie, Torwinoch, Drunnaight, with the house, etc., occupied by Anthony M'Caw, all which he contracted to his son Patrick. After his son-in-law John M'Kie's death, he had an adjudication against the Larg estate for fifty thousand merks, which he gave (had given) a disposition of to his son-in-law, and ten thousand merks to his daughter with James Lidderdale, in balance of her liferent on the Larg estate. Andrew Heron (senior) died in February 1695, aged seventy-eight, and his wife in January

* See account of name under Barnshalloch, parish of Balmaclellan.

1696, aged seventy-three. It is stated that John, the eldest son, survived his father, but being of a tender constitution, he did not assume any charge over the property. He died at the age of forty, when his brother Patrick succeeded. In fact, the management was left by their father to Patrick, who at this time was greatly employed in managing the parks at Baldoon, parish of Kirkinner, and in taking large droves of cattle to the south of England. Patrick married Margaret, daughter of Provost Stewart of Wigtoun. She died early, without issue. He married, secondly, Jane, daughter of — Grahame of Ingliston, parish of Kelton, provost of Dumfries, and had a large family. All died young, except one son—

Patrick.

—, daughter, who died in London, apparently unmarried.

We are told, in the family history, that Patrick Heron * had stock upon Glenshalloch, Garlarg, Lomashan, Draighmorn, Poldenbuy, Tonderghie, Craigdews, Kirrouchtrie, the Lessons, Torwhinock, and Torrshinerack. When he succeeded to the property, he left Baldoon a year afterwards, and settled at Kirrouchtrie. There was then a house overlooking the village of Minnigaff, which was the residence. Soon after his settlement there he had a law plea with John M'Kie of Palgown, who wished to have all the Larg estate, as transacted with the heirs of line. At last they came to an arrangement to divide the land, by which Palgown got the title and residence. Patrick Heron afterwards divided the green of Machermore, with his cousin of Machermore; got his right to the third of Kirrouchtrie, and moss of Carsnaw secured by charter, etc.; as also the other third of Kirrouchtrie, that (Patrick) Murdoch of Cumloden claimed, with Craigdews, which he secured to himself and his posterity, by paying the said laird of Cumloden a sum of

* In his father's lifetime he must have acted as manager on the Baldoon estate to Sir David Dunbar, who is stated, by Symson, to have been a great breeder and purchaser of cattle. We have some insight in this to the prosperity of Sir David, and the quantity of land in the Stewartry which he either purchased, or had wadsets on. The Herons made much money in the same cattle trade.

money to ratify his right. This proves that although the title of Kirrouchtrie had been borne by the Herons, they in reality only possessed one-third of the land up to this time. Patrick Heron had made a great deal of money in the cattle trade already mentioned, and thus was enabled to buy up all claims. He formed a tup park at Dreighmore, and made many improvements. Amongst these was the building, in 1719, of the present house of Kirrouchtrie, with the offices and the well-known doucot (pigeon-house), which standing in the park is a mark to the eye from the Wigtown road. He also formed the parks, enclosed the grounds, and planted fir and other trees to a considerable extent. In the same year (1719) he lost his second wife, and, after remaining two years a widower, finding, as stated, a necessity for a wife, he made choice of Isabel, the widow of Thomas Maxwell of Cuil, parish of Buittle, and got with her both land and money. She was the daughter of — Neilson, merchant, Dumfries, brother to the laird of Barncaillzie. She disposed to Patrick Heron all her heritable rights. They had issue, but none survived.

Her previous husband, Thomas Maxwell, was a lawyer, and believed to have been much against the Newlaw and other families of the name. His reputation was not good. The lands (excepting Cuil) which he conveyed to his wife, did not belong to him, but were only held in trust. After his death it created much litigation. Further particulars will be found under Cuil, parish of Buittle.

It is related that when Patrick Heron was about twenty "in his rambling yeirs, he gott a boy upon a country girl." When old enough this boy was sent to sea in a coasting vessel; by good conduct he got on, and married well in Liverpool. Out of that port he commanded a large ship. At last he settled in Bermuda. Wishing to revisit his native land, he sailed homewards with his only child; but when a few leagues from the shore, the vessel sprung a leak and foundered, when all were lost, excepting a negro boy, who got on a plank and drifted on shore. This has little to do with our history, but it is an incident that has some

interest. Patrick Heron twice became M.P. for the Stewartry; on the second occasion after a violent opposition from Murdoch of Cumloden. He was instrumental in getting bridges built at the ford of Dee, the Fleet, Gredochburne, and others of less note. We suppose that he then gave up the cattle trade with England, which had proved so remunerative. His son, however, carried it on. He married Margaret, the second daughter of John M'Kie of Palgoun, which marriage was the means, ultimately, of uniting the properties of Kirrouchtrie and Larg, and formed into one barony under the title of Heron, a name which has never taken in the district, and so little known that when we first came upon Heron of that Ilk, some well-informed owners of land could not state where the estate of Heron was. So much for foreign names. The date of the marriage of Patrick Heron is not mentioned, but with his wife he got ten thousand merks as her tocher. This, with the land which followed, made it a good marriage, and from hostility the ties of relationship bound their parents in friendship.

Patrick Heron, junior, had issue—

Patrick.

Alexander, who joined the Dutch army as a cadet, and served for two years in Flanders. He returned, and his father got him a lieutenancy in an independent regiment in Bermuda. He married a brother officer's widow with two children. The name is not given.

No issue.

Anthony, remained at home, and managed the estate.

Henry, went to London with his sister Mary (Mrs Gordon), and his father purchased for him an ensigncy in an independent company for the defence of St Kitts, West Indies.

Jane, married Anthony Turnbull of Keson, Tiviotdale. His mother was sister to Palgoun.

Margaret, married George Gordon of Grange, a second brother of Troquhain, parish of Balmaelellan, to which he succeeded on his nephew's death. She had issue.

Christian, married John Coltran of Drummorall, parish of Whithorn, and had issue, a daughter born in February 1735.

Elizabeth, married Robert Maclellan of Barscobe, parish of Balmaelellan.

Mary, married — Gordon, whose father had a small property near Aberdeen. He was a surgeon; went to the West Indies, acquired a fortune; came home and married in 1733. Afterwards Chief-Justice of St Kitts. Issue, one daughter.

Patrick Heron, junior, agreed with his brother-in-law, Alexander McKie of Palgown, for his share of the Larg estate. This he and the father were enabled to do, from the money made by the lucrative business carried on for so many years of taking droves of cattle to the south of England. It is stated in the family account that they cleared off all the debts, no doubt thereby meaning those which had been incurred through the purchase of land. The whole Larg estate was thus joined to Kirrouchtrie, and as already mentioned, was erected into one barony by charter under the title of Heron, through the interest, as stated, of Lord Tullibardine. Netherbar was excepted, having been previously sold to Lord Galloway. From this time we find in the records Heron of that Ilk, and the old names of Kirrouchtrie and Larg dropped, which has created a good deal of confusion, as no such place as Heron is in Galloway. Both at Kirrouchtrie and Largs improvements were carried out, the planting of trees was continued there, as also of firs on the part of the green of Machernmore which remained. In the centre was the Roman tomb, which Patrick Heron was persuaded by a friend to open. It was a large mound of earth, and the inducement was to get the old earth for the holes into which the young trees were to be put, so that the roots might take more readily. Such was the system pursued in Galloway in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; old castles were used as quarries for materials to build farm-houses and dykes with, and here the very earth of a tomb was used to encourage the growth of trees. However, it was not the laird, but a friend who suggested it; this individual's name is not mentioned. On opening the mound a Roman urn was found. The top of the mound was covered over with strong clay, half a yard deep, under which there was half a yard of grey ashes, and under that an inch thick

of a scurf-like metal, bran coloured, which required a pick-axe to break; under this was found a double wall, built circular, about a yard deep, full of red ashes. When these were removed, at the bottom there was a large flagstone, six feet long and three broad, covering a tomb three feet deep. The stone was removed, and inside was the skeleton of a large-sized man, but the Goths must strike the stone to break it, and the remains of a man of note crumbled into dust. As is stated, "ther was nothing more found in it." It is further mentioned that above a dozen great heaps of stones were scattered over the green, and in them were found urns.* We have in this account confirmation of the supposed battle between the natives and the Romans in the fourth century, to which we refer in the account given of the parish. We trust the day, however, has departed for such desecration being repeated; but what destruction has been perpetrated throughout the district?

We think that Patrick Heron, junior, succeeded his father, as member for the Stewartry in Parliament. As we have already shown, he had a large family. He died on the 26th September 1761, aged sixty, and his father died three weeks afterwards, aged 89 years. His grandson Patrick succeeded to the barony. He married twice, first, to Jean Home-Drummond, sister to Lord Kames, a lord of Session, from whom he was divorced. Secondly, to Elizabeth Cochran, daughter of Thomas Cochran of Culross and Ochiltree (who succeeded as eighth Earl of Dundonald in 1758, as the descendant of William, first Earl), by Jane, eldest daughter of Archibald Stuart of Torrance, Lanarkshire (the descent of this family is known as the Castlemilk branch, to which we have referred under Garlies), and had issue—

Stuart Mary, who married Sir John Shaw Maxwell, baronet, of Springkell, Dumfriesshire,

Elizabeth, who died young.

Patrick Heron and his wife are described as having been of low stature; that he was unlike his father, a well built

* From Macfarlane's MSS.

man. Which of his wives is referred to we do not know. He was twice elected M.P. for the Stewartry. He was celebrated as one of the originators of a banking scheme which brought ruin to many in and out of Galloway. It was started at Ayr in 1769, and finally stopped payment in 1773. The business was carried on under the designation of Douglas, Heron & Co. The chief promoters were the Hon. Archibald Douglas of Douglas, and Patrick Heron of Heron *alias* Kirouchtrie.

We may here state that on the 30th June 1789, Alexander M'Adam of Grimmett, and John M'Adam of Craigen-gillan, parish of Carsphairn, had sasine of the land of Craignane.

The estate of Kirouchtrie was composed of the following farms etc., in 1799—Little Park, White Laggan, Tonergee, Puldrobuie, Craignine, Glenamor, Glengarran, Drumnaught, Barncachla and Cardistan, Torwhinnoek, Colgow, Carsduncan, Stronord, Kirkdrochwood, Kirkland, Rigg of Auchenleek, Black Laggan, Craigdews, Drigmorn, Kirouchtrie, Lessons, Town of Minnigaff, Miln of Minnigaff, Fishings, etc. It will be perceived from this roll how very prosperous Patrick Heron and his father had been. As we have already shown the original possessions were one third of the farm of Kirouchtrie, with Drigmorn and Craigdews.

Patrick Heron died on the 9th June 1803, aged sixty-seven years, and was succeeded by his only surviving child, who, as already mentioned, married Sir John Shaw Maxwell in 1802. She had issue—

William, deceased.

Patrick, fifth baronet.

John Heron, who succeeded his brother as sixth and present baronet.

Michael, of whom hereafter.

Charles Douglas, deceased.

Robert Heron, deceased.

Edward, of Teviot Bank, Roxburghshire, married, in 1847, Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Colonel Stopford-Blair of Penningham, and has issue.—

Elizabeth, married Sir James Dalrymple Hay of Park, and left issue.
Margaret.

Jane Stuart, married John, third son of the late Sir Michael Shaw Stuart, baronet, and had issue.

Mary, married Sir James Dalrymple-Horn-Elphinstone, baronet, M.P. (an offshoot of the Earls of Stair), of Horn, etc., late Captain Hon. East India Company's Maritime Service, and has issue.

Eleanor Catherine, married Hew Dalrymple-Elphinstone (brother of Sir James D. H. Elphinstone), and has issue.

Her second surviving son, Michael, succeeded his mother to Kirrouchtrie, etc., in 1856, when he assumed the name and arms of Heron. He joined the army, and became a captain in the 87th Royal Irish Fusileers. He retired, took holy orders, and became Vicar of Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland. He married, in 1834, Charlotte Frances, daughter of Captain F. W. Burgoyne, Royal Navy, second son of Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne, of Sutton Park, Bedfordshire, and had issue—

John Heron, born 1836.

Frederick William Burgoyne, born 1838, Commander, Royal Navy.

Harriet Heron.

Stuart Mary Heron.

The Rev. Michael Maxwell Heron died on the 4th April 1873, and has been succeeded by his eldest son John Heron Maxwell, late Captain 1st regiment, The Royal Scots.

The Arms are for Heron, Argent, two lioncels, gules, supporting a rose.

Crest—A demi-lion, holding in dexter paw a cross flory.

Mottoes—Ad ardua tendit, and, Par Valeur.

Supporters—Two herons.

The supporters were claimed as head of the family of Heron, a subject on which we will not enter, but only refer to what has been already mentioned by us in regard to the origin, etc., of the Herons, and the descent of the present family, in regard to whom mistakes appear to have been made.

The estate is now composed of the following farms, etc., Kirrouchtrie, Barncaughlaw, Bents and Larg, Black Laggan,

Curchiehill, etc., Craignine, Craigdews, Calgow, Daltamie, Little Park, White Laggan, Kirkland; some of these are small, and more than one held by the same tenant. There are also other holdings.

The derivation of Kirrouehtrie we have already dealt with, as it appears to us. Barnecaughlaw is spelled Balkachla by Pont. There is an evident corruption. The barn, we consider, should be bar, the Gaelic and Cymric for a hill, etc., and coille a wood. A somewhat similar name is Barnealzie, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, which we consider should be Barcoille, the wooded, or the wood on the hill. Or Balkachla may be a corruption of Bar-bachille, which will be found under Lochrutton parish. Craignine is given as Kraignyne by Pont. The suffix may be from nuin, the Gaelic for ash tree, and the compound word, the ash tree craig. Craigdews is clearly a corruption of craigdu or dubh, the black craig. Culgow is rendered Koulgaw by Pont, and may be from the Gaelic cul, back of, and geow, the Scottish for a deep hollow, etc. The other names we have treated of more or less elsewhere.

Kirrouehtrie house is a good-looking, commodious building, and the grounds, etc., well laid out. The lands are bounded by the river Cree and Palmure, or, as Pont spells it, Polneur burn. They extend to more than twelve thousand acres. The house is within a mile of the flourishing town of Newton-Stewart, with its beautiful surrounding scenery, and from the windows the bay of Wigtown is within view in the distance. From its position it can be seen for many miles on the Wigtownshire side. At the south end of the park, close to the high road to Creetown, is the reputed place where a battle was fought between the Scots, and combined Romans and Picts. There are several cairns. The Scots, it is stated, were defeated. We have already referred to this battle. We have entered into a short account of the Picts in our Historical Sketch, to show who they were. On the low ground, the west side of the high road, there was another reputed battle fought in 1308 between the Scots under Edward Bruce, and the English.

We may state, in conclusion, that a good many of the old farms have been added to others, and the names thus lost. Among these we may mention Torwhinmack, beside Lairg tower or castle. Blairbuy was near to Little Park; and here, in blair, we have the Gaelic for a plain, etc., with the Norse *bui*, a dweller or settler, always a decided evidence of occupation by that people. Kern or Cairn-drochat was close to the village of Muny-gaff. The meaning of drochat will be found under Bargally. Schroinoird, shown by Pont as a residence with trees, was east of Larg castle. The name would seem to have been a corruption of the Gaelic *sroin-aird*, the headland hill. Another name was Fluisshouse, which would appear to have been a corruption of the Norse *fles-höss*, a green spot among the bare grey fells, etc. Glenaymer was, no doubt, from the Gaelic *gleann-amar*, a narrow rocky glen. Lacchanzie, we are inclined to think, was a corruption of the Cymric word *Llychlynigion*, meaning Scandinavians, thereby referring to a Norse colony. Drumby seems to us to be a compound of Gaelic and Norse, the first from *drum*, a hill or ridge, and the suffix in the latter language *hæd*, for height, top, or summit, thus giving the hill head. Another name is Glenberim, which, in the suffix, may be a corruption of heron, or from the Lowland word *wheerim*, for insignificant. There is the Norse word *varmar* for warm, of which it might be a corruption, meaning the warm or sheltered glen; or from *vermar*, the men settled there, from *verma-land* in Sweden. With the letter *h* in berim mute this has some appearance. Garrondryisdee seems to be from the Gaelic *garran*, a copse or underwood, with the Cymric *dyrys* for brambles, etc., and the suffix from the Gaelic *dee* or *dhu* for black or gloomy. We may add *Tonderghie*, which has also disappeared. The derivation of it will be found under Whithorn parish.

MACHERMORE.

This estate originally formed a portion of the land granted

to M'Lurg, the youngest of the three sons of the widow in whose cottage at Craigencallie Robert the Bruce obtained shelter. Under Lurg we have given an account of the history of her three sons. The portion granted to M'Lurg was Kirrouchtrie, of which Machermore, it is believed, formed a part. His descendants in the male line, direct, first failed, as will be seen under Kirrouchtrie. According to Nesbitt, Gilbert de Mac Lurk appears in the Ragman Roll as one of those who swore fealty to Edward I. We overlooked this when we had the Roll out, and since then have not had time to judge for ourselves, and it may have been taken from some second-hand authority, without due regard to the spelling. Subsequently the Herons succeeded, and afterwards the portion called Machermore became the property of the M'Dowalls, but whether of the Garthland or Freugh families we cannot clear up. The first mention of them which we trace is dated 9th February 1490, when Gilbert Macdowall was of Machrimore. We next find Uchtred Makdowall in possession, who, we suppose, was the son of Gilbert. Under date 7th July 1516, he had a charter under the great seal, with his spouse, Elizabeth Gordon, in the land of Mauchirmore. She was a daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Glen, afterwards of Lochinvar. She survived him, and married, secondly, Alexander Livingstone of Little Airds *alias* Livingstone, parish of Balmaghie. Uchtred was succeeded by Gilbert, who, no doubt, was his son. In 1554, we find Gilbert M'Dowall of Machermoir. We do not learn whom he married, but he had issue—

Peter.

He succeeded, and, by contract of marriage, dated 15th June 1574, he married Margaret, daughter of Robert Maxwell of Carrarg. By charter, dated 8th January 1591, Peter Makdougall, heir apparent of Machermoir, had part of Meikle Kersse, Kirrouchtrie. Again, on the 11th January following, Peter Makdougall, feodateris of Machilmoir, had the lands of Kirrevochtrie. This, however, could only have been a portion of that barony. Following this,

on the 20th December 1614, he had a charter of part of the land of Lessens Kirreochtrie. In January 1602, he had succeeded his father, and was in possession of Machermore.

Peter M'Dowall seems to have had several sons. There is some difficulty in making out their seniority, but we think it is as follows—

Robert.

John.

Alexander.

In 1605, Robert and John, sons to Peter M'Dowall of Machermoir, were accused of having mutilated the right hands of Patrick Murdoch of Cumlodan and Alexander M'Kie, his servant. In 1609, John M'Dowall is mentioned as feuar of Machermore. What became of Robert and John we do not learn, but, on the 18th October 1627, Alexander had retour as son of his father. On the 26th October 1625, he was served heir to his father in the lands of Physgill, parish of Glasserton. We find that Alexander M'Dougall of Corruchtree (probably an error for Machermore) married Elizabeth, second daughter of Alexander Hamilton of Dalziell. We may have here confusion with a younger branch of the M'Dowalls of Logan, parish of Kirkmaiden, and therefore refer to the entry there also. What issue Alexander had we do not learn. There is no further mention of him in connection with Machermore. On the 28th September 1639, William M'Dowall is styled of Machermore. He may have been the son of Alexander. We learn nothing more about him. It is impossible for us to give a better account of the successions, marriages, and issue, as we have had no means to do so. The family papers are in the possession of the trustees.

The M'Dowalls got into difficulties, but from what cause we cannot state. They evidently lost both Machermore and Physgill much about the same time. It is mentioned that Alexander, second son of John Dunbar of Enterkyne, purchased this property in 1623. Enterkine is in the parish of Torbolton, Kyle, Ayrshire. The family was a branch of

the Dunbars of Cumnock and Blantyre. The Cumnock barony was sold by John Dunbar, designed of Cumnock and Westfield, about 1612, and the line subsequently ended in a female. The Blantyre branch was descended from Cuthbert, second son of Sir John Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum, who obtained the barony of Blantyre from his elder brother Patrick. Sir John Dunbar died in 1437, so that it was obtained about that time. Such was the descent of Cuthbert Dunbar of Blantyre, Lanarkshire. He also obtained Enterkyn in Ayrshire. Whom he married we do not learn, but he had, so far as known, a son,

John,

who succeeded. In 1502, he got a charter as heir apparent of Cuthbert, his father. He is then styled of Blantyre. We do not find whom he married, but he had a son,

John.

He succeeded. He married Agnes, daughter of — Mure, He had two charters, one in 1545 of land in Lanarkshire, and another in 1550 of land in Ayrshire. He had issue—

William.

Alexander, of Machermore.

William had a charter as son and heir of the barony of Blantyre and lands of Enterkyne in 1563; and was served heir to his great-grandfather, Cuthbert, in 1599. He also had a charter in 1577, on a contract, 1575, with William Hamilton, for £10 of his land of Easter Sanquhar, confirmed to his son, William, 28th June 1602. He had other charters of his lands in 1599 and 1600. He sold Blantyre on the 18th January 1598 to Walter Stewart, who in 1606 was raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Blantyre.*

* The first of this family was the second surviving son of Sir William Stewart of Dalswinton and Garlies (see Earls of Galloway, parish of Sorby, volume I,) and obtained from his father the lands of Minto, Sinlaws, and Merbottle, Roxburghshire. This was in 1476. Whom he married is unknown. He died in 1500, and was succeeded by his son, John of Minto, who again was succeeded by his son, Robert. Who the son of Robert was seems unknown. It is merely stated "whose eldest son's successor" was John of Minto. He appears to have been twice married. By his first wife

Whom William Dunbar married we do not find mentioned. He died in 1605, leaving a son and heir—

William.

He succeeded to Enterkine, to which he was served heir in 1609.

At the same time we find David Dunbar of Daldork, in the same parish, and named in the same document with William, already mentioned, and his sons John and Gavin. David is not called the son of William Dunbar of Enterkine (1563), but he appears to have been so.

As already stated, William Dunbar had succeeded his father, William, in the lands of Enterkine. He married Annabella, daughter of John (?) Chalmers of Gaidgirth, and had two sons—

James.

David.

James is stated to have succeeded his father in 1616, and died in 1622, when he was succeeded by his brother David, but in 1613, we find David Dunbar in possession of Enterkine. He had also a crown charter of the lands of Beandris Leifnoris, etc., on the 10th June 1623. It is very conflicting.

David, it is mentioned, was twice married, first to Annabella, sister of Hugh, first Lord Loudoun, widow of David Ker of Kersland, Ayrshire, who died in 1613; secondly, to Elizabeth Campbell of Lawers, sister of John, first Earl of Loudoun.

David Dunbar died in 1643, and was succeeded by his son—

Hew Dunbar.

He sold Enterkine to Adam Cuninghame. This must he had a son, Matthew of Minto, whose male line ended with John, who died in 1697. By his second marriage with Margaret, daughter of James Stewart of Cardonald, he had an only son, Walter, who purchased Blantyre. We give these particulars as in the family account it is stated that having been brought up with James VI., under the celebrated George Buchanan, he had the priory of Blantyre conferred on him, and was designed commendator in 1580. With the priory he certainly did not get the barony which was purchased from the Dunbars on the 18th January 1598,

have been immediately after his father's death, as Adam Cuninghame was in possession in 1646.

Such is the descent of the Dunbars of Machermore. It does not altogether agree with what we have gathered from the records, but it is so far clear that Alexander was the first of the Dunbars of Machermore. He was the second son of John Dunbar of Enterkine, as already mentioned.

Whom Alexander Dunbar married we do not learn, but he was succeeded by his son—

Antonie.

He had sasine of Machermore in August 1628. In October 1632, Antonie Dunbar had sasine of the lands of Tennotrie, etc., and in April 1646, he and his sons had sasine of the lands of Meikle Cauldhous, etc. Again, on the 13th July 1662, Anthonie Dunbar of Caldounes had sasine of Meikle Caldounes. He was twice married, first to Mary, second daughter of Colonel James Montgomery of Coylsfield, Ayrshire. He married secondly, —, daughter of John Stewart of Physgill, parish of Glasserton. The issue is not fully given, being confined to the son who succeeded. In this case his name was

John.

He succeeded his father. In 1661, we find him of Machermore. Previously, in January 1637, John Dunbar and Jean Murdoch, his spouse, had sasine. In June 1665, John Dunbar, then of Machermore, had sasine of the lands of Meikle Carse and Tonavrie. He appears to have been twice married, first to Jean Murdoch, as already mentioned, no doubt of the Cum-lodden family, and secondly, to Agnes M'Dowall, who is stated to have been a daughter of John M'Dowall of Logan, but it is as probable that she was of the Machermore M'Dowalls. Here again we have a double marriage, with the one son, and the accidental mention of a daughter. Their names were—

Patrick.

Jean, married Andrew Heron of Kirrouchtrie.

By which marriage, we do not learn. Patrick succeeded. He seems to have been a zealous Covenanter. On the 2d April 1679, he was outlawed by the Prelatic Commission for not appearing before them when called. On the 18th February 1680, he had succeeded his father. On that date he was summoned before the Justiciary Court, sentenced to be executed when taken, and his property confiscated to His Majesty's use. These confiscations were generally suggested by interested individuals. In the case of M'Dowall of Freugh, parish of Stoneykirk, we have seen how Claverhouse coveted that laird's lands, and got them, which he retained however for only a short time. We have another instance here, for in April 1681, Colonel James Douglas, brother-german to a noble marquis, William, Marquis of Queensberry, had sasine of the lands and barony of Achremore (Machermore). Now Colonel Douglas was one of the most zealous persecutors in the district. However, like Claverhouse, his tenure was short. In the Valuation Roll of 1642-82, John Dunbar is named as the owner of Machermore. The farms were Machermore, Carsnaw, Carsminoch, Blackeraig, and Meikle Carse.

In May 1689, David Dunbar of Machrimoir had sasine of the lands and baronie of Machrimoir. We are at a loss to know who he was. He may have been a younger brother, which is probable, who stepped in on his brother's account until he returned, probably from exile. Patrick, however, was restored, and with Hugh Blair-M'Guffock of Busco, parish of Anwoth, represented the Stewartry in King William's Parliament. Patrick, it is mentioned, married a daughter of Patrick M'Dowall of Freugh, parish of Stoneykirk, who had been a fellow sufferer during the persecution. He had issue, so far as known—

Alexander, who succeeded.

Thomas, who went to Antigua, West Indies.

Margaret, who married John Chalmers of Fingland, parish of Dalry.

Patrick Dunbar appears to have died in 1720. His eldest son Alexander, had sasine on the 28th April of that year, of the lands and barony of Machermore. He married

Katherine, daughter of John Hamilton of Bardarroch. On the 15th May 1721, she had sasine as his spouse. They had issue—

Patrick.

Charles, who went to Antigua, West Indies.

William, merchant in London.

We again find difficulties pressing on them, and on the 17th November 1743, Andrew Hunter, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine of the barony, the heritable office of coroner within the Stewartry, and an annual rent offering of four hundred pounds sterling, furth of the barony of Machermore. On the 26th May 1746, Margaret Dunbar (his sister), relict of John Chalmer of Fingland, parish of Dalry, had sasine. Again, on the 23d May 1747, Alexander Dunbar had sasine of the lands of Machermore, and on the 16th October 1747, Alexander Johnston,* chemist in London, had the same. On the 30th November of the same year there was a reversion from David Agnew of Ochiltree (parish of Penninghame), sheriff-depute of Wigtonshire, to Alexander and Patrick Dunbar, elder and younger of Machermore.

We do not learn when Alexander died, but it must have been about 1749, as his son Patrick was of Machermore on the 29th December 1749, on which date, by deed of entail, he conveyed and settled Machermore to his own lawful issue, male or female, whom failing, to William and his issue, who was the eldest son of his brother Charles, in Antigua; whom failing, to the heirs female of his brother, Charles Dunbar; whom failing, to the heirs female of his deceased uncle, Thomas Dunbar, and their heirs male; whom failing, to William Dunbar, merchant in London, and his heirs, male or female; whom failing, to William, eldest lawful son of William Gordon of Holm (parish of Balmaclellan), and his heirs, male or female; whom failing, to Alexander Gordon, weaver at Borrowstouness, second son of William Gordon of Holm, and his heirs; whom failing, to John Vause of Baru-

* Of Elshieshields. See Barncleugh, parish of Irongray.

barroch and his heirs; whom failing, to David Maxwell of Bardrochwood and his heirs; whom all failing, to the said Patrick Dunbar, his own nearest lawful heirs whatsoever, under a prohibition to contract debts upon the estate, etc., etc. He reserved the power to alter this deed of entail.

On the 10th May 1750, Patrick Dunbar was infeft in the land and barony. He died without issue, and left the settlement unaltered.

Whom his brother Charles in Antigua married is not known, but he had issue—

William.

John, merchant in London.

He was passed over, but his eldest son, William, succeeded his uncle. Whom William Dunbar married is also not known to us. He is mentioned as of Antigua, and probably remained there most of his lifetime with his father. He had issue—

Charles Warner.

Patrick, who must have died young.

Elizabeth, who married Oliver Nugent of Clare Hall, Dominica, West Indies, of whom hereafter.

Charles Warner Dunbar succeeded to the estate in 1769, and in a manner rare, as he obtained a decree of declarator, dated 28th June and 5th August 1768, against his father, for having contravened the conditions of the entail, and by this Charles Warner Dunbar established a title to the estate in his person by a charter under the Great Seal, dated 23d February 1769, and had infeftment thereon. This infringement of the settlement by his father must have been in raising money on the land, as we find on the 14th April 1760 that Sir James Douglas of Brigend had sasine of Machermore in security for £3100; but on the 8th March 1779, Sir James Douglas, now styled of Springwood Park (Roxburghshire), gave a reversion to Charles Warner Dunbar of Machermore of the lands and estate of Machermore and Bardrochwood.

Charles Warner Dunbar married Nicolas, second daughter of David Maxwell of Bardrochwood. She made a reversion

in her husband's favour of a burden of £2000 sterling over the land of Bardrochwood. They had no issue. He died early. On the 23d August 1794 we find Mrs Nicolas Maxwell, *alias* Dunbar, widow of Charles Warner Dunbar. She therefore survived him. During his tenure he built a new residence on the property, and then pulled it down in consequence of a dispute with the next heir of entail (his uncle, John Dunbar, a merchant in London), and sold the dressed granite stones to Admiral Keith Stewart of Glasserton, which now compose the frontage of Glasserton House.

The next in succession was John Dunbar, merchant in London, the uncle of Charles Warner Dunbar. As next heir he was infeft on the 15th July 1783. He died unmarried, and with him the male line ended, when the succession reverted to the issue of Elizabeth Dunbar, sister to Charles Warner Dunbar. As already mentioned, she had married Oliver Nugent of Clare Hall estate, Dominica, West Indies. He was the eldest son of Walter Nugent of Drumcree, County Westmeath, Ireland, which estate, as mentioned, was forfeited for the part taken in the Stuart cause in Ireland, ending with the Battle of the Boyne.

Elizabeth Dunbar had issue—

Robert Nugent.

Barbara, married Samuel Platt Broome, merchant, New York.

Mary, died in 1857.

When Oliver Nugent and his wife, Elizabeth Dunbar, died we have not learned. Their son Robert entered the army, and when a captain in the —— Regiment, he succeeded to Machermore. This was in 1796. On the 31st August of that year he had sasine of the lands and barony, on precept from the chancery dated 2d August. He appears to have remained in his regiment, and attained the rank of major. On succeeding, he assumed the surname of Dunbar in addition to his own.

Alexander Dunbar and his son Patrick, the entailer, had heavily encumbered the estate previously, in addition to which Charles Warner Dunbar had made a settlement on

his wife Nicolas Maxwell of one third of the rental, thus during her lifetime largely reducing the value to the next heir, his uncle John, with whom he had not only a dispute, but also a law-plea, bringing an action against him in the Court of Session.

The heavy debts contracted previous to the entail had never been got rid of, and to secure the principal portion of the estate, Robert Nugent-Dunbar, on his succession, applied for an Act of Parliament to enable him to sell various farms, so as to obtain funds to clear off the liabilities. When this was applied for, the net rental for 1797-98 was £904,— viz. :—

Carsminoch,	£ 97	16	7
Meikle Carse,	236	18	10
Carsnaw, High and Low, and Mains of Machermore,	216	6	0
Parkmaclurg,	75	0	0
Craigencallie,	44	0	0
Blackcraig,	54	10	8
Tennotrie,	30	6	2
Middle and Upper Race Green,	72	8	6
Machermore, Meadow and Garden,	50	0	0
Broomholm,	17	9	6
Dunkittrick,	11	11	0
Challoch Croft,	10	10	0
Lessings,	7	10	0
Feus at Blackcraig,	3	15	6
Elder Bogue,	2	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£930	12	9
Less Public and Parish Burdens,	26	1	4
	<hr/>		
	£904	11	5
	<hr/>		

The Mains of Machermore, High and Low Carsnaw, and other lands, were broken up into small holdings at this time.

In 1799 the estate was comprised of the farms of Mains of Machermore, Parkmaclurg, Meikle Carse, Carsminoch, Craigencallie, Talnotrie, Blackcraig, and Carsnaw, etc. About this time the Act of Parliament already mentioned was obtained, and different farms sold.

Major Robert Nugent-Dunbar married Catherine, daughter of Nathaniel Lister of Armytage Park, Lichfield, Staffordshire (uncle of Thomas Lister of Gisburn Park, Yorkshire, first Lord Ribblesdale), and had issue twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, of whom survived—

Robert Nugent.

William, married, and has issue one daughter—

Annabella.

Arthur, died in 1858.

Antoinette.

Catherine.

Robert Nugent succeeded his father in 1846. He married in 1856 Annete Ellen, daughter of the late Reverend Anthony Singleton Atcheson, rector of Teigh, Rutlandshire, and had issue—

Patrick Nugent, born 1857, died in 1862.

Robert Lennox Nugent, born 1863.

Ellen Catherine Nugent.

Annette Roberta Nugent.

Charlotte Mary Emily Nugent.

Robert Nugent-Dunbar died in July 1866, and is succeeded by his son Robert Lennox, a minor.

It will have been observed that this family, both Dunbars and Nugents, had become settlers in the West Indies, and therefore their associations were strong there. To this circumstance may be ascribed that, with a poetic genius, the late Robert Nugent-Dunbar employed his muse in describing the beauties of those parts. The whole of these poems were given to the public in a small volume,* and were valued by those able to judge; the reviews being most favourable, and the author acknowledged as one possessed of no ordinary power. As we have been in those parts, the

* Published by Hardwicke, Piccadilly, London.

pleasure derived in reading his poems was refreshing. In a fore and aft rigged schooner yacht, we sailed leisurely from island to island, putting in at each from our starting point at Barbadoes until we reached Nevis and St Kitts. We returned in H.M. steam frigate "Hecla," again visiting each island, British and French. This is a range of the scenes described in the poems, and Robert Nugent-Dunbar did justice to them. We could write pages on the subject, which a five years sojourn in those parts enables us to do, but it is foreign to this work, and we have said enough to draw attention to the poems, which, we regret to say, owing to the death of the author, are already out of print.

The farms, etc., remaining, are the Mains of Machermore, Carsnaw, Alderbogue and Carsminoch, with several small holdings, as Racegreen, Roadfoot, Challochcroft, Blackcraig, etc., and the fishings in the Cree.

The strong house, or fortified residence, now called the castle, is understood to have been built by Peter M'Dowall, and is situated close to a bend of the Cree below Newton Stewart. It is still habitable, and appears as in the sketch below.



From the Wigton road it is looked down on, being situated on low ground. It is surrounded with some fine old timber.

The land now suffers much from the rush of the tides up

the Cree. There can be no doubt that this is caused by so much of the bay being now reclaimed. It is not a receding of the tides, but the shutting them out, and consequently the rush up the Cree,* always great, is greater than it used to be, to the serious injury of the low-lying lands.

Symson calls Machermore, the head of the Machers, which it is, but another opinion† is that Machair-Mor, the larger plain, is the correct definition. It does not, however, apply in this case. Pont in his map spells it Machrimoir. Between Carsnaw and Carsminnoch as shown by him stood the old residence of Parckmaklurg; also a residence, with trees, at Blackeraig. Carsnaw may be a corruption from the Gaelic cars-ath, the ford at the Carse. Carsminnoch is no doubt from the Gaelic cars, and the Norse minni, the mouth or entrance to the Carse. In 1819, on the banks of the Cree, deers horns were found in clay, twelve feet deep. This was during the very dry summer of that year, when the trunks of many oak trees of large size were exposed to view in the bed of the river. Mr Newall, then tenant at Machermore, collected as many empty barrels as he could, and thus floated several. The same happened at Barholm, which is mentioned there. At the end of one of the trunks was a fine specimen of a deer's horn of the largest size. Mr Train‡ obtained it, and presented it to Sir Walter Scott, who again had it placed in the collection of Natural History, University of Edinburgh.

At Blackeraig there is a lead mine in full operation. The quality is good, and the output considerable.

* See the velocity of the tides on the coast; and up the Cree, near the end of the "Historical Sketch," volume II.

† Colonel James A. Robertson, F.S.A. Scot., "Gaelic Topography of Scotland."

‡ Mackenzie's "History of Galloway."

BARGALY.

The information gathered in regard to this property does not extend very far back. Robertson, in his Gaelic topography gives the derivation from Bargeal, the white or fair point. He also gives Glencaird from the Gaelic gleann-ceaird, the valley of the tinker or smith. We think, however, as regards Bargaly, that other meanings may be given. In Cymric there is gwal, a place shut in or sheltered, as Bargaly is, thus giving, with the prefix bar, the sheltered hill. Also, in the Norse, there is gil, a deep narrow glen with a stream at the bottom, which stream here is Palnure burn. The Gaelic and Cymric prefix bar, for a height or hill applies in each case. The earliest notice found is that Thomas, Maclellan of Bomby, parish of Kirkcudbright, had a charter of Bardrochard, etc., dated 5th February 1492-93. Between this and the seventeenth century we have no information. The property was formerly called Glenure, also Blairboyis. The land appears to have changed owners very often. The next proprietors after the Maclellans found by us are the Cairns of Cults. On the 24th January 1604, Alexander, son of John Cairns of Cults, had retour. The next owner was David, youngest son, so far as known, of Alexander Gordon of Airds, parish of Kells. He was first tenant, and appears to have purchased the land. The date we have not got, but his father died in 1580, which may be some guide. We next find that George, son of Alexander Gordon of Barskeoch, had retour of Bargalie and Barquehois; followed on the 22d October 1629, by Alexander, son of Peter M'Dowall of Machermore. The next information found is that John, son of Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, had retour of Craignell, Glenairne, and Glengarrence (Glencaird?) After this, on the 10th October 1633, Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltrane, parish of Kirkgunzeon, heir (avi materni) of William Cairns of Orchardtoun, parish of Rerwick, had retour of Glenure, called Bargalie. Then in June 1644, Colonel William Stewart of Castle Stewart, parish of Penninghame,

had sasine of the land of Bardrochard, etc., and on the 13th June 1648, John, who succeeded his father Thomas, as Lord Kirkeudbright, had retour. To add to this confusion, we next find, on the 23d February 1658, that Agnes, Margaret, and Janet, daughters and heirs of William Carlile, late baillie, burgess of Dumfries, had retour of the two merk land of Glenmyre, *alias* Bargalie, Barhoysse, and Dalasch, and Cayrnes. On the 13th July 1660, that Lord Drumlanrig had sasine of the lands of Glencairn (Glencaird ?) etc. In February 1665 that Andrew and John M'Millan, baillies of Monygaffe, had sasine of the lands of Craigwell, Drumquhan, etc.; and in May 1666, that Alexander M'Kie of Pollgoune, and Anthony, his son, had sasine of the land of Glencaird, etc. Our next information is that in December 1669, Elizabeth Stewart, spouse to Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie, had sasine of the land of Bardrochwood, which we find described as a small barony. Elizabeth Stewart was the daughter of Colonel William Stewart of Castle Stewart. Her son, William M'Ghie, had retour of the same land as heir to his mother, on the 12th October 1669. She had previously been the wife of John Gordon of Cardoness, parish of Anwoth, who died in 1660.

In regard to Glencaird, in December 1682, Anthony M'Kie, then the owner, had his life and property forfeited for not conforming to Prelacy. In the valuation roll of that year, John Maxwell of Drumcoltran, parish of Kirkgunzeon, was the owner of Bargaly; Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, of the farm of Craignell; Lady Larg of Glencaird (wife of John M'Kie of Larg); and Colonel William Stewart of Castle Stewart, parish of Penninghame, of Bardrochwood and Cowar.

Anthony M'Kie appears to have married Agnes Gordon. We are unable to trace her family; but in June 1687, we find that Alexander Gordoun of Clonyaird, parish of Kirkmaiden, had sasine of the four merk land of Glencairne, houses, yairds, etc. On the same day David Forrester of Pullmoir had sasine. About this time the Herons of Kirrouchtree became the owners. In October 1691, Andrew

Heron had sasine of the two merk land of Glenmure, other-ways Bargallie, and pertinents. He was the youngest surviving son of Andrew Heron of Kirrouchtree. The land was left to him by his father, and besides Bargaly, comprised Barhoise and Dallash-Cairns. Previous to his father's death he married Mary, daughter of William Grahame of Floriston, stated to be near the Esk, on the border. For three years after his marriage he lived with his parents at Kirrouchtrie. He left, on taking a tack of the mains of Larg farm, etc. He had issue—

Andrew.

Margaret, who married John M'Kie of Larg.

William, went to London; became a wholesale merchant; and died at Bargaly of decline in April 1708, aged twenty-four.

Bargaly of decline in April 1708, aged twenty-four.

Jane.

Patrick, who was, as stated, enticed by his eldest brother in a frolic, when to London, to join a Guineaman (slaver), and went two voyages to the west coast of Africa. His father then purchased a lieutenantancy for him in Lord Mark Kerr's regiment. When stationed at Portsmouth, he married clandestinely, the daughter of — Reid, merchant and shipowner there. A reconciliation took place. He became a captain, and retired on half pay. He had issue—

John, who served in his uncle's mercantile house.

Andrew, became a surgeon.

Patrick.

Charles.

Benjamin.

Joan, married — Reid, her cousin.

Elizabeth.

Anne.

Mary.

In 1693, the orchard dyke, entry, and gate were built; and in 1694 fruit trees planted. In April 1695, on succeeding his father, Andrew Heron built a residence in the Holme, the stones being from a quarry at the east side of the orchard. A pigeon-house, etc., were built in 1697 and 1700. His two youngest children were born at Bargaly. In February 1706, Mary Grahame, his wife, died. Finding, as stated, "an inconvenience of keeping house in the state of a widower, and many damages arising to him y^rby, after two full years single," he married Margaret, relict of John

M'Kie of Larg, his cousin-german, on the 1st April 1708, and had issue—

Jean, who married William Stewart of Castlestewart, parish of Penninghame, as his second wife, and had issue—

Mary.

Nicolas.

He died five years after, and she resided at Castlestewart on her jointure of five hundred merks. The old Mrs Stewart (dowager) went to Ravenstone, parish of Whithorn,

Elizabeth.

His eldest son, Andrew, went to Edinburgh, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith. She died of measles, while her husband was carrying on a law plea with her brother, Sir Alexander Maxwell, and contracting much debt thereby. After her death proceedings were stopped. She married without her father's consent, but he was reconciled, and left her five thousand merks. He had issue, an only child—

Elizabeth.

Andrew Heron would not settle to any profession, but was very proficient in music, which may have been the cause of a wandering disposition. Without his father's knowledge he started for Ireland in February 1730, on a visit to Sir Robert Adair. After a time he wished to leave, when some one (we have the name) to prevent his leaving, gave some opium to make him sleep over the time for starting, but by mistake too much, and he never awoke in this world.

We should have mentioned in its proper place, that on the 20th September 1698, John, son of Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, had sasine of Bargalie and Barhoyse. This could only have related to the superiority.

The lands of Bardrochwood passed from the M'Ghies, already mentioned, to the Maxwells of Cardoness. On the 15th March 1740, David, second son to Colonel William Maxwell of Cardoness, had sasine of the lands of Craignell and Bardrochwood, and on the 28th March 1744, his father gave him a reversion of Bardrochwood, and also to Alex-

ander, Lord Garlies, of a bond of relief on a narrative of a disposition of the land of Bardrochwood, to be granted by the said colonel to his son. Whom David Maxwell married we do not learn, but he had issue, as will be seen under Cairnsmore.

When his son William Maxwell succeeded to Bardrochwood we have not traced, but, on the 21st November 1768, there was a renunciation from William Maxwell of Bardrochwood to David Maxwell of Cardoness, of his right of succession to the lands and barony of Cardoness. We do not find much more about the Maxwells after this. The last seems to have been David, who had sasine on the 7th June 1786. Previously, on the 24th April 1775, John, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the farm of Corwar, which formed part of the lands of Bardrochwood. This small barony was bounded by the parishes of Kirkmabreck and Girthon, and Palnure burn, which was wooded for about a mile on the lands. A house was situated here at one time, but has long disappeared. When William Maxwell was the owner he built a small house at Greddock. The land extends to the top of Cairnsmuir.

To return to Bargaly proper, Andrew Heron, senior, lived about twenty-two or three years after his second marriage. He farmed the Bardrochwood land for thirteen years. The wood on the Bargaly estate is understood to have been cut and sold in his time for £250 sterling to Dublin tanners, David Lidderdale (of Torrs), brother to the laird of St. Mary Isle, being a partner. His wife lost her sight when seventy years of age. She died on the 22d February 1735, in her eighty-fifth year. She was for twenty-five years the wife of John M'Kie of Palgown, nine years a widow, and over twenty years wife to Andrew Heron. He and his wife were buried in the tomb designed by him, and built in the garden at Bargaly, on which his own and his wife's arms are cut.

At the death of Andrew Heron, senior, all his sons having predeceased him, the next heir was the eldest surviving son of Patrick, who happened to be Andrew. He studied

for the medical profession, and went to the West Indies, where all trace was lost, and he was naturally supposed to be dead. After a lengthened absence, without any communication with his family or friends at home, he at last returned, claimed, and recovered the property, but not without trouble, as he had to go to law, and it is stated that witnesses were got up to prove that he was an impostor, the real Andrew Heron having died in Jamaica. He, however, sustained his rights. He had sasine on the 4th August 1764, but the succession was not settled until 1770. The principal actor in this discreditable affair seems to have been Patrick Heron of Kirrouchtrie, or, as he styled himself, of Heron. The whole of the rents and other revenue from the lands had to be paid up from the death of Andrew Heron's father, which justly proved a ruinous affair for Patrick Heron of Kirrouchtrie, who had claimed and obtained the estate as next of kin. We find Andrew Heron styled Doctor of Medicine in London. It is understood that he had made a considerable fortune during his sojourn in the West Indies; which was usual with those who lived there in these times.

Dr Andrew Heron gave his attention to improving the grounds and gardens at Bargaly. The gardens are specially mentioned as being well stocked with fine descriptions, and store fruits, parterres with flowers, and a conservatory stocked with orange, lemon, pomegranate, passion, oleandre, myrtle, etc., trees. No doubt the tropical trees mentioned must have been rarities in Galloway, and created interest, while to him they kept in remembrance the luxuriant foliage of the West, with its fruit walks and balmy atmosphere. From a few years sojourn in these parts, we can enter into his supposed feelings. Dr Heron soon tired of a life in Galloway, and sold the lands to James M'Kie, who was in possession in 1799. The farms then were Bargally, Barhoyse, Blairbuis, Dallas-Cairn, and Corwar. Craignell and Brochloch then belonged to Anthony M'Caa or M'Caw,*

* A short notice of the name M'Caa will be found under Barnshalloch, parish of Balmacollan.

who was styled of Craignell. At the same period Glencaird, with Lochspring and Mark, were owned by John M'Kie, styled of Glencaird; and Patrick Laurie of Urral, parish of Kirkcowan, owned Ardwall (not now known by that name), part of Bardrochwood and the Miln, and part of Greddock. An account of his family will be found under Urral, parish of Kirkcowan, volumes I. and II.

James M'Kie died on the 29th February 1816. His descent we are not in possession of. Sir Andrew Agnew, in his "Hereditary Sheriffs," states that he was the lineal descendant of the M'Kies of Larg. We learn that John M'Kie, by Margaret Murray, had issue James, who married Ann M'Caw, and had issue—

John.

He died 29th February 1816, and was succeeded by his son as second of Bargally. John M'Kie married, in 1817 Anne, eldest daughter of Peter Lawrie, of Blackheath, London, and of Ernespie, parish of Crossmichael, and had an only son—

James, born 1821.

In 1819, John M'Gill was the owner of Glencaird according to the valuation roll for that year.

James M'Kie was M.P. for the Stewartry from 1850 to 1857. We have not the date of his death. His son James married, in 1853, Jane Wilson, only daughter of Archibald Horne of Balvagan, Perthshire. He succeeded his father. He was returned as M.P. for the Stewartry, which he retained to his death in 1868. He left issue—

John.

Peter Lawrie.

James Archibald } twins.
William Murray, }

Anne Lawrie.

Agnes.

Margaret Preston.

Eliza Nina.

Ellen Stormonth.

The lands of Bargally and Bardrochwood embrace the greater portion of Cairnsmuir. The farms are Bargally,

Bardrochwood, Cowar, Craignell, and Glencaird. The latter is to the north, near Loch Trool. At Craignell, a battle was fought and gained by Edward Bruce, and the cairn Edward, near, was so called from him. Tradition affirms that a stand was again made at a ford at the river Dee, called Grainyford, and the English, with some recusant Galwegians, headed by the M'Dowalls, again defeated. They got refuge in Buittle Castle. In Grainyford we have two Norse words approaching to the same meaning. The first is a corruption of grynna, to become shallow, and the latter from fœrd, a passage, etc. The late James M'Kie, M.P., also succeeded to Ernespie, parish of Crossmichael.

The present owner is his eldest son, John, a minor.— See Ernespie, parish of Crossmichael.

In Pont's map the spelling of Bardrochwood is Bardrochat. Probably we have this compound word from the Gaelic bar a hill, and drochait a bridge, that is the hill at the bridge, or reversed. The original name seems to be abridged, with wood added. Pont also spells Craignell as Kraignal, and Cowar as Korwar. The nell or nall may possibly be a corruption of Neil, and should be Neil's Craig, or as nall in Gaelic means hither, etc., it may be the craig on this side. Corwar is referred to under Mochrum. It is probably from the Gaelic word cor for a situation, and a corruption of the Norse væra or væri, the first a shelter, and the latter an abode or shelter; or it may be from valr for slain. Here, as elsewhere found, a glen is rendered klon by Pont, as klonkaird for Glencaird. Caird, in Gaelic, refers to rest, as well as to friends, etc.; in Lowland Scotch to a gipsy or tinker.

CAIRNSMORE.

When this property became detached from other lands we cannot state. We first find it mentioned in the eighteenth century, when possessed by a branch of the Maxwells of Cardoness, along with Bardrochwood, now a portion of the Bargaly land. The first was David, second surviving son

of Colonel William Maxwell, first of Cardoness. He is styled of Bardrochwood, and also of Cairnsmore. Whom he married we cannot give, but he had issue—

William, who succeeded.

Jean, who married Adam Mure of Livingstone, parish of Balmaghie.

Nicolas, who married Charles Warner Dunbar of Machermore. He had sasine of the land of Upper Bardrochwood and others on the 23d September 1775.

Mary.

Henrietta, who married, in 1770, her cousin, David Maxwell of Cardoness.

William Maxwell succeeded his father, as will be seen under Bargaly. He, again, was succeeded by David Maxwell, who had sasine on the 7th June 1786. It was about this time that Bardrochwood, *alias* Cairnsmore, was sold to Doctor John Ravenscroft, who, we believe, had been in India. He had sasine on the same day as David Maxwell, viz., the 7th June 1786.

As we have already stated, Bardrochwood proper is now a portion of the Bargaly estate. Cairnsmore, as now existing, is composed of the farms of Strathmoddie, Bogue, Kitterick, Tenottrie, with Cuil contiguous in Kirkmabreck parish. Only Tenottrie, however, is found mentioned in the parish roll in 1799. In that year it belonged to the Machermore estate. The first mention of it found is on the 29th July 1572, when Beatrix, heir of her brother James M'Dowall of Spottes, had retour of Connotrie. Then, on the 18th October 1627, Alexander, son of Peter M'Dowall of Machermore, had retour of Tenotrie. He was followed by Antonie Dunbar, who, in October 1632, had sasine of the land of Connotrie, etc., and, in July 1680, David, son to John Dunbar, had sasine of the ten shilling land of Tonotrie, etc.

Such is all we can trace. Of the present owners, we find that James Stewart in Glasserton (farm) had two sons. The name of his wife has not been given to us. The eldest son, Peter, in Glasnick, Kirkeowan parish, married Helen, daughter of John Dunlop, Whithorn, and grand-daughter of William Coltran of Drummoral. He had issue—

Peter, died unmarried.

Margaret, married the Reverend David Wilson, minister of Stranraer.
 Harriet, married the late Rear-Admiral John M'Kerlie, Corvisal, and had issue—

Lilias, who married the Reverend M. S. Johnstone, minister of the parish, and has issue.

Mrs M'Kerlie, died in 1872.

Dunlop, unmarried, who died in 1871, aged 86.

Peter Stewart removed to the Spittal, Barholm, and when there married, secondly, in 1789, Lilias, daughter of Hugh Millar, and widow of Doctor Ravenscroft of Cairnsmore, with whom he obtained the property, paying the value thereof to the children of her former marriage. He had issue—

James, born in 1791.

Keith, Lieut. R. N., died young.

Stair, died young.

Peter Stewart purchased the farm of Borness, parish of Borgue. In 1799, the land owned by him in this parish, comprised the Park and Crofts of Bardrochwood, part of Bardrochwood, and part of Greddoch. The other portions were owned by Patrick Laurie of Urral, see Bargaly. Peter Stewart died in 1814, and was succeeded by his son James. He married, in 1829, Elizabeth (who died in 1872), only daughter of the late Gilbert M'Leod, M.D., H. E. I. C. Service, and had issue—

Colvin, late Major in the Dumfriesshire, &c. Militia (*Scottish Borderers*).

Married in April 1867 Julia, daughter of James Cope, Mirables, Isle of Wight.

Patrick, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Bengal Engineers. Married Jane, only daughter of Colonel M'Dowall of Logan. He died at Constantinople in 1865. He was a young officer of talent.

Keith, Lieutenant Royal Navy. Died in 1857.

Gilbert M'Leod.

James, E. I. C. Service, Bengal. Died in 1868.

John Mackie, Lieut.-Col. Bengal Native Infantry. Married in India, in 1870, Florence Mary, youngest daughter of Henry Vansittart, Civil Service, Bareilly, and has issue.

Montgomerie Granville, merchant, Calcutta.

Ravenscroft, rector of Pleasley, Derbyshire. Married Lucy, daughter of R. W. M. Nesfield of Castle Hill, Bakewell.

Henry Holmes, vicar of East Witton, Yorkshire. Married, in July 1874, Beatrice Diana Cecilia, third daughter of the Earl of Southesk, and has issue.

Houston Stewart, married, in 18 , Oriana, daughter of Wm. Fanning of Bozedown, Oxon.

Lillias Miller, married Alexander Clarke Forbes, M. A.

Margaret Harriet Dunlop, married, in September 1869, Major Frederick John Keen, 1st Punjab Infantry.

Elizabeth M'Leod, married Colonel P. G. Scot, Bengal Infantry.

James Stewart died 19th September 1877, and was succeeded by his son Colvin.

The farms now forming the property of Cairnsmore, are Strathmoddie, Tenottrie, and Kitterick, with detached land. Also Cuil, in Kirkmabreck, and Borness, in Borgue parishes.

The designation of Cairnsmore is taken from the mountain at the foot of which the land is. The name is Gaelic, *carn* or *cairn-mor* meaning the great rock or mountain. Strathmoddie seems to be from the Gaelic *strath*, a mountain valley, and *madaidh*, for a wolf; or *madh*, now spelled *magh*, a plain, a field of battle; or, again, from *modach*, a court; in the Cymric the word *mod* is for an enclosure, etc. Tenottrie seems to be a corruption of the Norse words *tun* and *ottra*, meaning the abode of otters; *ottra* being the plural of *otr*. In the Ordnance Map it is spelled *Talnotry*. In the Cymric there is *talaeth*, for a front region, a frontier, to which the Gaelic *otter*, for a promontory, might be added, but we scarcely think that it can apply. Kitterick seems to be from the Norse word *kettir*, the plural of *köttr*, a wild cat, a weasal, with *vigg*, in Anglo-Saxon *wieg*, applying to an abode, in this case a resort. Wild cats were very numerous in Galloway at one time. There were two kinds.

On the farm of Ketterick, at the foot of the mountain of that name, was born, on the 22d October 1775, Dr. Alexander Murray, the distinguished linguist, who became Professor of Oriental languages in the University of Edinburgh. He died at the early age of thirty-seven years, on the 15th April 1813, and was buried in the Greyfriars' Church-yard, Edinburgh. He studied for the Church of Scotland, and became a licentiate. In 1806, he was appointed assistant and successor to the Rev. Dr. Muirhead, minister of Urr,

with the unanimous voice of the people. This came about through an accidental acquaintance with James Douglas of Orchardton, parish of Rerwick, who introduced him to the Rev. Doctor. But for this circumstance he probably would never have had an appointment in the Church, and his gift as a linguist never brought to public notice. He married, in 1808, Henrietta, daughter of James Affleck in Grange, and had a son and a daughter.

PALGOWN.

We wish to give some account of the M'Kies of Palgown, but the information is so limited that we have no means of tracing when they branched off from the Larg family. That they were a branch there is no doubt of.

We do not find any owner between the Earls of Cassilis, and the M'Kies, and this confirms what we have heard, that the latter purchased the lands from the first named, about the end of the seventeenth century. The first of the family was John M'Kie (see page 410), who owned the lands and barony of Buquhane Forest, etc., and also obtained a part of Larg with the title thereof.

John M'Kie married Elizabeth Dunbar. In July 1693, he and his wife had sasine of the land of Holm, etc., parish of Balmaclellan. So far as known, he had issue—

Alexander.

Anthony. He purchased the land of Netherlaw, parish of Rerwick, value £100.

—, daughter.

Margaret, married Patrick Heron, junior, of Kirrouchtrie, and had issue.

The etc. mentioned after the lands and barony of Buquhane Forest, was, we think, the Holm farm. It was given to Anthony as a patrimony from his father. It had been acquired from the Earl of Galloway by purchase, and Anthony M'Kie again sold it to him. At the same time

he sold the stock on it, for 29,000 merks, to James M'Harg, styled of Schalloch.

Alexander M'Kie of Larg was served heir to John M'Kie of Larg, aliquando de Palgowan, his father. We have thus evidence that the two families were closely connected. Further particulars will be found at page 410. He had a charter of resignation dated 15th December 1699, from John, Earl of Cassillis, of the lands and barony of Buchan Forest, which comprised the ten shilling land of Eschoncan, the sixteen shilling and eight penny land of Kilkerow, the ten shilling land of Trostan, the twenty shilling and eight penny land of Kirriecastle, the twenty shilling land of Kirriemoir, the ten shilling land of Kirrieroch, the thirty shilling land of Palgavan, the sixteen shilling land of Kirriekennan, and the twenty-two shilling and sixpenny land of Strone, etc., etc. He had sasine on the 2d March 1700.

There is some confusion about Alexander M'Kie's wife. In the Heron family account it is stated that he married Christian, daughter of Sir James Dunbar of Mochrum, and relict of Major Thomas Young of Lennie. This, which will be found under Mochrum, is contradictory to what we learn from sasine dated 9th November 1731, when Mrs Christian Douglas, spouse to Alexander M'Kie of Palgawn, was infeft. It is probable that her first husband's name was Douglas and not Young. Whichever way, they had issue,

John.

James, who married the second daughter of — Cochrane of Waterside, and had no issue.

—, daughter, who married William Ramsay of Monfadd, doctor of medicine. No issue. After her death, he married Katherine, sister to John Douglas, of Halfside, and had issue —

Alexander.

John M'Kie had special retour as heir of his father, Alexander M'Kie of Larg, in the lands of Buchan forest, dated 21st November 1752. He succeeded his father, and, as his heir, had sasine of the lands and barony of Buquhane Forest, etc., on the 9th May 1753. He married on the 28th July 1755, Jane Ross, eldest daughter of John, thir-

teenth Lord Ross, and took the name of Ross. She died without issue in 1777. Her husband was an advocate and also M.P. for Lanark, etc., from 1741 to 1747, and for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright from 1747 to 1768. He died in London in 1797 in his ninety-first year." We learn these particulars from Douglas in his "Peerage." There is at the burial ground in Minnigaff churchyard, a tablet with the following inscription:—"James M'Kie of Palgowan, erected to his father, who died 20th January 1783, aged 77, and to his wife, Ann M'Kie." The property, however, was sold by John Ross-M'Kie to John, Lord Garlies, as appears by Extract Disposition dated 14th May 1763. Lord Garlies had sasine on the 3d June following. By decree dated 15th February 1769, the teinds of the whole estate of Palgowan were valued at the instance of John, Lord Garlies, and declared to amount to £41, 0s. 4d. sterling.

We have learned that the father of the first laird of Bargaly was called John M'Kie, and was the tenant of Palgown and Eschoncan farms; that he married Margaret Murray, and had issue, James, who purchased Bargaly. It is extremely probable that this supplies the missing link. That they were of the same family cannot be doubted. There were several offshoots from Larg not now to be traced. It is no rare occurrence in Galloway history, and throughout Scotland, to find proprietors, or their descendants, tenants on the lands of their ancestors. In the Highlands similar instances were not uncommon. We will only name one, the once powerful Macdonalds of Keppoch.

The farm of Palgown, from which their designation was taken, is some distance from loch Trool, where the residence was very pleasantly situated on the east side, surrounded with Scots pines and other trees, with the fell of Eschoncan, 1142 feet high behind. The orchard was considered one of the best in Galloway. The land was bounded on the west side by Trool burn. Mearooh, the highest mountain in the district, was in the land owned. The farm on which the house stood is called Stroan, but the ancient name is

E, squonghan. On the site of the M'Kies' residence, or near to, stands the present lodge of Lord Galloway, called Glentool. Close behind are the remains of what probably was the building, but called a hunting residence of the Earls of Cassilis. The hunting hall or ha' will, we think, be found south of Meikle Craigtarson, parish of Carsphairn, and not far distant from Glentool.

The beauty of loch Trool and adjoining scenery is well known. In the time of the M'Kies, from the description given in Macfarlane's MSS., much had been done to add to it, and more since the property passed to the Earls of Galloway by purchase, about the end of last century. With lofty mountains on the north and south sides; around the lodge well kept grounds with well grown trees, and in the loch, wood-clothed islets, with historic ground around, gives a charm to the place which we think all must feel who visit it.

A full account of Buchan Forest, so far as known, is given separately.

Pont spells the name Poolgawie, and as we have stated under Garlies, it is derived from the Gaelic words, poll, a stream, and gaw, a strata of a different kind of soil from the rest around.

The farm is now considered one of the best for stock breeding in the south of Scotland.

CRAIGENCALLIE.

This property comprehends Largourly, Craigencallie, Craigour, *alias* Kerriegown, Monquhill and Barngawer, and Barngawer Correoeh. Craigencallie holds a place in history from a widow resident on the land having afforded in her cottage shelter for a night to King Robert the Bruce. Her three sons became his followers, and as their reward obtained from the king the lands mentioned under Larg. It also stated, that the day following the widow's hospitality, a battle

was fought between the Scots and English, ending in the defeat of the latter.* There is a small field near the farmhouse, called Bruce park, in which are the remains of what appear to have been the foundations of a small building, and known by the name of "Bruce's Wa's," but whether part of the identical building cannot be vouched for. It is improbable, as cottages, or rather huts, in these early times, were made of rather perishable materials. It is more likely to mark the site. It for long formed a portion of the Cumloddan estate. On the 24th February 1646, Alexander, son of Patrick Murdoch of Cumloddan, had retour; and on the 24th November 1657, Patrick, son of Alexander, had the same. On the 14th February 1656, David Crawford of Carse, heir of David Crawford in Little Park, his grandfather, had retour. This we think must have been a wadset.

We next learn from the valuation roll that, in 1642-82, the half of the land then belonged to John Gordon of Troquhain, parish of Balmaclellan, the whole being valued at £85.

The owners who followed were the Dunbars of Machermore, and it continued to form part of that property until the Act of Parliament was obtained, early in the present century, to sell portions of the estate. The rental of Craigenallie for 1797-98, was £44, as shown in the schedule of the petition, being then let on a fifty-seven years lease, which expired in 1843. The sale was 17th December 1801, and this farm fell to the lot of Alexander Drew, Creebridge, who was succeeded on his death, in 1806, by his nephew Ebenezer Drew then of Auchenhay, parish of Borgue, who was succeeded, in 1834, by his elder brother John Drew; and he again, on his death in 1843, by his son James Drew, the present owner, who is chamberlain to the Earl of Galloway. We have not obtained further particulars, and those given are gathered from different sources.

The name of the farm has been supposed to be derived

* This was in the vicinity at Clatteringshaws, on the flow called Raploch Moss, in the adjoining parish of Kells.

from the widow who is believed to have had her residence there, and a corruption of the Gaelic words *craig-na-cail-leach*, that is "the rock of the old woman." In support of this we have to mention that in Braemar, parish of Crathie, Aberdeenshire, there is a mountain so called, with the same meaning in English; and another on the north-east boundary of the parish of Balquhiddar, Perthshire. Or the name may have been given from the proximity of some recluse, as *cailleach-dhubh* means a nun, but there is no information to act as a guide in this, and we do not think that it could have applied to Craigen-caille. Another opinion has been stated, that Craigen-caille is a corruption, and should be Craigen-coille, that is, "the rock in the wood," the Gaelic word "*coille*," for a wood, having been corrupted into *caille*, also *cally*, *kelly*, etc.; and further, that "*kelli*," in Cornish, means a wood. *Coille* and *kelli* in the different languages certainly mean the same, but we cannot admit that the tradition about the widow is a myth. This new derivation we therefore receive with caution, if not at once discredit it, and probably many will do likewise. The tradition that the widow did live at Craigen-caille, and the name of the farm derived from her residence there, is of ancient standing. It is also supported by two hills in the Highlands, as already mentioned, having Gaelic names with the same meaning. Behind, and close to the house at Craigen-caille, there is a *craig*, or as it is called a *gairey*. It rises to a considerable height, the resort of foxes, and where hawks breed. There is, however, very little evidence of wood, having ever grown extensively. The soil would grow wood, as it resembles the land at Trool, known as part of Buchan Forest, and there are a few old trees at the house; but there are no signs of roots, or anything to show that it was ever part of a forest.

In regard to *Cally* or *Kelly*, parish of Girthon, the name was *Kalecht-Girthon* or *Kalecht*.

There is no doubt that several places in Galloway have names that can be called corruptions of *coille*, but, at the same time, it is to be remembered that in ancient times

neither woods nor craigs were so scarce in the district as to require special notice to mark that they did exist. Pont, in his map, spells the compound word Kraginkailly, and shows it close to Kraigawen, and the hill so-called.

DALLASH.

Of this farm we know little. On the 19th April 1631, Alexander heir (avi) of Peter Stewart in Caldones, was infeft in Dallasche-Cairns. On the 24th February 1646, Alexander, son of Patrick Murdoch of Cumloddane, had retour; and again, on the 24th November 1657, Patrick, son of Alexander Murdoch, followed. Then, on the 23d February 1658, Agnes, Margaret, and Janet, daughters and heirs of William Carlile, late baillie burges of Dumfries, had retour. We next find, in May 1668, that Andrew Herone of Kuruchtrie had sasine of the land of Dallashcarnes.

In 1682, Patrick Murdoch of Cumloden was the owner.

On the 7th January 1745, James Slowan, writer in Newton-Stewart, had sasine of the land of Dallash.

Some of the services named were probably only wadsets, but there is a difficulty in distinguishing such.

In 1799, Mrs Ramsay was in possession of the two Dallashes, and a portion of Glenhoys. In 1819, Doctor John Ramsay and James M'Harg appear. Latterly, the farm belonged to Dr J. Ramsay, who was succeeded by R. Robertson Ramsay. The portion of Glenhoise owned in 1799 had been sold, and is the modern Cumloden, which see.

Symson, in 1684, mentions that a house was then on Meikledallash. The name seems to be derived from the Gaelic word dalach, pertaining to a meadow, or land of that nature.

MEIKLE CARSE.

This farm formed a part of the Machermore estate. On the 20th December 1570, John, son of John Heron, had retour of Carse. It then passed to James M'Dowall of Spottes. He died in 1572, and on the 29th July of that year, Beatrix M'Dowall, heir of her brother, had retour of Carse. From her it passed to Peter M'Dowall, or, as written, Makdougall, heir-apparent of Machermoir, who had a charter dated 8th January 1591; and on the 18th October 1627, his son Alexander had retour. It afterwards passed to the Dunbars when they purchased Machermore. In January 1637 John Dunbar and Jean Murdoch, his spouse, had sasine of the land of Meikle Cars, etc. He again had sasine in June 1665, and in June 1668 Agnes M'Dowall, his second wife, had sasine. Previously, on the 14th February 1656, David Crawford is styled of Carse, but this could only have been a wadset. David, son to John Dunbar of Machermore, had sasine in July 1680 of one merk land of the land of Meikle Carse. In 1642-82 John Dunbar of Machermore was the owner, and in 1799 John Nugent-Dunbar, his descendant, was in possession. Latterly this farm belonged to Patrick Campbell and Alexander Morrison.

The next owner was John M'William, writer, Stranraer. He died in November 1870, and was succeeded by his brother, Robert M'William, S.S.C., Edinburgh, the present owner.

Meikle Carse is the big meadow or bog-land, as applying here.

 BUCHAN FOREST.

This forest in ancient times was very extensive. It included a great deal of land in Carrick and the contiguous parishes of Carsphairn, Minnigaff, and Dalry. It is not

easy to trace all the land, now broken up into farms, belonging to different properties, but the names of several on the Craigenkillan estate, parish of Carsphairn, are traced and noticed there. Those in this parish, however, alone retain the distinctive name.

The forest having embraced so large a portion of the district, we are anxious to give all the information that can be gathered. The name was either taken from or given by Alexander Comyn, second Earl of Buchan. This family occupied so important a position in Scottish history for about two hundred years that a short account, we think, should be given. They were of Norman origin, like so many others who rose to position in England and Scotland. The surname is by some believed to be the same as De Comines in France.* It would appear that the first of the family came over with the army of William, who conquered England in 1066. We have already given an account of the Conqueror and his army of adventurers under Garlies. Amongst them was Robert Comyn, evidently a good soldier, for in 1068, two years after the Conquest, we find him Governor of Northumberland, but who, with his men, was shortly afterwards slain by the oppressed people at Durham. As we have mentioned under Garlies, the inhabitants of England were cruelly used, and William's army of adventurers, or mercenary troops rather, were distributed as military tenants over the country to keep the people under.

William, a younger son of Robert Comyn, was brought up to the Church, and served as a clerk under Ganfrid, bishop of Durham. He rose to power, and was appointed Chancellor to King David I. of Scotland in 1133. This office he continued to hold until 1142, when he was nominated bishop of Durham. King David was a good man,

* It is worthy of notice that in the Irish Annals, under date 772, we find Conolagh MacComyn, Prince of Moybrey. The name was therefore in Ireland, although those who rose to such power came from France. Some one in Ireland of Norse blood may have assumed the name and taken it to France, which would account for it; or early settlers in Ireland from Gaul. It is stated that Cumine succeeded Saint Columba as Abbot of Icolmkill in 597; also, that Comineus Albus was the sixth abbot, and alive in 657.

but a monarch whose English upbringing made him not only introduce the Church of Rome, but also a host of foreigners into Scotland, under the plea of religion and keeping his Celtic subjects in order, which ultimately proved ruinous to the peace of the country. David was called the Saint King, and probably he was imposed on by many of his followers, who may have assumed the cloak of religion. The rapidity of the rise of the Comyns was doubtless through Church influence. The nephew of the chancellor and bishop was Richard Comyn, the son of his elder brother. The lands of Northallerton, etc., in Durham had been obtained, also Whitechester, Delaly, and Tarsset in Tynedale, Northumberland, which Richard succeeded to, together with Linton-Roderick in Roxburghshire, which it is understood was given by Prince Henry, son of David I.

The land in Roxburghshire was certainly the first obtained in Scotland, but strange to say, where it was is now uncertain. In the parish of Linton Statistical Account, their having owned any land there is questioned.

Richard Comyn rose in favour, and was made Justiciar of Scotland by King William, known as the Lion. He married Hexilda, great-grand-daughter of King Duncan. The striking rise of the Normans is here strongly shown. From being mere mercenary adventurers they rose in power over the natives of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Richard Comyn died in 1190. He was succeeded by his son William, who continued to hold the appointment of Justiciar. He also obtained additional grants of land. We cannot learn the name of his first wife, but he had issue—

Richard.

Walter.

The last mentioned married the heiress of Menteith, and became Earl of Menteith in 1230, in right of his wife. He also obtained a grant of the lands of Badenoch from King Alexander II. Dying without issue, his brother Richard's descendants became the owners of Badenoch, etc., and carried on the senior line.

William Comyn married secondly, in 1210, as her second

husband, Marjory, daughter and heiress of Fergus, first Earl of Buchan.* She succeeded, and in her own right became Countess of Buchan. As her husband, William Comyn became the Earl. They had issue, three sons and a daughter.

Alexander,

the eldest, succeeded his father, who died in 1233. The Countess, his mother, survived her husband. When she died we do not find mentioned. Her son Alexander succeeded to the title, as second Earl of Buchan, in the Comyn line. He married Elizabeth, second daughter of Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester. Her mother was Elena, eldest daughter of Alan, last Lord of Galloway, who had married the said Earl of Winchester, and on the death of her father he in her right succeeded Alan as Constable of Scotland, and to a considerable portion of the estates. The close connection which the Lords of Galloway held with England as vassals, etc., and the marriages of Alan's daughters, is known to have been most disastrous to Galloway for a considerable period. The Earl of Buchan succeeded his father-in-law, in right of his wife Elizabeth, and as a minion of King Edward I, he tried to establish himself in Galloway. We have thus given a brief outline of the extraordinary advancement which attended the Comyns, as well as other Norman families. The senior line, John Comyn of Badenoch, known as "Black Comyn," the descendant of Richard, claimed the throne, through the great-granddaughter of King Duncan. He married Marjory, the daughter of Dervorgille, and sister of King John (Baliol), and his son John (failing John Baliol) thus had another claim to put forward in regard to the throne. It is not necessary to follow their history further. The Earl of Buchan, or junior line, obtained the large extent of country which had belonged to the Lords of Galloway, through the

* The origin of this family cannot be traced. He was the first Earl. He had nothing to do with the ancient Maormors of the district. The Earldom was granted by King William the Lion, who reigned from 1165 to 1214.

marriage already mentioned. It was from him named Buchan Forest, and so continues, in part, to this day. It was more calculated for hunting ground than any other purpose, and so used by subsequent owners, but the Comyns lived in times when intrigue and treachery were more to their taste, and fully occupied all their attention and time. It is a matter of history that their deceit both in the Highlands and Lowlands was so great, that there was a Gaelic proverb, which in English was "while there are trees in a wood there will be deceit in a Cumyn." Their power was great. From their first appearance in England to their disgrace and confiscation in Scotland, the whole period was only two hundred and forty-two years.

Their only possessions in the Lowlands were the lands of Dalswinton and Duncol (Duncow) in Dumfries-shire, where John Comyn resided. On the confiscation of their lands by King Robert the Bruce, the first-named was given to Walter Stewart, and the other (Duncow) to Boyd. The principal possessions in the Highlands which they had obtained and where they settled, were Lochindorb and Ken-Edgar. The first had a castle at the water of Dorback, a branch of the river Findhorn, in the parish of Edenkeillie, Morayshire. It was another castle of Threave, being a place of great strength; as was also the castle of Ken-Edgar in that parish, Aberdeenshire.

Buchan Forest appears to have been retained by King Robert for a time, and few places could have had more interest to him. As Robert the Bruce, without the crown, he had wandered often amongst the mountains and lochs in their solitary grandeur. At the south-east end of loch Trool, where the mountain rises abruptly from the water's edge to a height of 1306 feet, he defeated, as tradition tells us, with about three hundred men, an English force, of about fifteen hundred, sent in advance, aided by some of the enemies of their country belonging to Galloway, but evidently new settlers. This occurred, as still pointed out, at the narrow pass at the loch side, where they could only march in single file. The hill at this place rises abruptly from the

water's edge, along which it extends for nearly a mile. About half-way there is a rocky promontory, which still bears the name of "The Steps of Trool." The pathway at this point appears to be nearly twenty feet above the water, where the hill is perpendicular. It is one of those natural cuttings to be met with now and then. The mountain above all, is very steep.

For an enemy to be caught in such a pass was certain destruction. The Scots, who were concealed above, rolled great blocks of stone down on them, at the same time others cutting off the retreat of the enemy.

Higher up the Ken there was the New Forest, so called, but doubtless it was all one. We learn that King David II. committed the forest to the charge of John Crawford of Cumnock, and in 1366 it was granted to Sir Walter Lesley and his spouse, Eufame Ross, the King's cousin, to be held in a free barony. In 1373 it was resigned by Lesley to Sir James Lindsay, the King's sister's son, and in 1376 again transferred by him to Sir John Maxwell. After this there is a blank of two centuries. During the interval, however, Alexander Gordon of Auchenroch, parish of Urr, had a life-rent tack of the whole forest, with the fishings.

We then come to the Kennedies, like the Comyns, another very grasping family, with this difference, that they were of Celtic, and not Norman origin. The actual date of acquiring the forest we do not know, but they possessed it in full extent for a time, and used it much as hunting ground, erecting several hunting seats, one of which was at the foot of Meikle Craigtarson, parish of Carsphairn, not far distant. Few districts could then have afforded better ground for sport; the wolf and wild boar, with all kinds of game, were in abundance. Red deer and ptarmigan were not strangers, as they are now, and eagles, both grey and black, were too numerous. Although the district is mountainous, in many parts natural wood must have abounded, and not everywhere in the gnarled stunted form, as some seem to think, but in certain parts noble trees of large dimensions. This is proved by the trunks of immense trees found at the bottom

of various rivers and lochs. Loch Trool had at one time, and perhaps still, a great number of large *oak* trees laying at the bottom, and very large trunks have from time to time been floated and taken ashore from the Cree. From being so long saturated with peat water, the wood when cut up is described as having the appearance of ebony, and suitable for cabinet furniture. Even now, amidst rock and heather, portions of the old woods remain, some stunted, no doubt, and not doing credit to their ancestors, but others of good size. We have been much struck with the size of a good many birch trees throughout the Stewartry, and also on the west bank of the Cree.

In 1580 Lord Cassilis was served heir to his father in the ten-pund land of Brachs, called the forest of Buchan, and fishings thereof, and also of the land called the Free Forest of Buchan. Again, in September 1619, John, Earl of Cassilis, had sasine of all and hail of the ten-pund land of the Forest of Buchan. The portion in this parish now forming a part of the Garlies property, viz., the farms of Kirrereoch, Kirriemuir, Palgowan, Kirkenan, Kirkecastle, Stroan, Kirkirrow, Skonchan, Glenhead, Boangill, and Buchan, were granted to John Gordon of Lochinvar on the 11th February 1628, by John, sixth Earl of Cassilis, already mentioned. In October 1632, Zacharias Boyde and Elizabeth Fleming, his spouse, had sasine of the forest. Again, the same Zacharias Boyde makes the forest over to John, Earl of Cassilis, and in April 1639 he and his spouse had sasine as before. These transactions were no doubt wadsets. In February 1645, the Earl of Cassilis had a reversion; and on the 22d September 1668, as heir of his brother Lord James Kennedy, he had sasine of the ten libratis terrarum of the Forest of Buchan, being lands called the Free Forest adjacent to the former with loch Lochmalatrig. The next family in possession of the portion of the forest in this parish was a branch of the M'Kies of Larg. They called themselves of Palgoun, and had their residence between loch Trool and the fell of Eschenon. The site is now occupied by or close to the present Glentrool lodge. Some ruins be-

hind the lodge point to the site. We have given a separate account of this family under Palgown. We will merely state further in regard to them that on the 9th May 1753, John, as heir to his father Alexander M'Kie of Palgown, had sasine of the lands and barony of Buquhane Forest, etc. It, however, could only have been the portion in this parish, and which was, no doubt, the cause of styling themselves of Palgown. Adjoining the forest, at the west end of loch Trool, is the farm of Caldons. It has been brought into notice as being the place where, on the 23d January 1685, six covenanters while assembled at prayer in the farm-house, their names being James and Robert Dun, Alexander M'Aulay, Thomas and John Stevenson, and John M'Leod, were surprised, and five of them immediately shot by order of Colonel James Douglas, in command. One of the Duns escaped, and was hard pressed by two of the dragoons (we fear belonging to the regiment now known as the Scots Greys) when finding escape impossible, and for a few minutes the nature of the ground concealing him from his pursuers, he took advantage of it to drop into the loch of Trool, having for a head covering a clump of heather growing at the side. The dragoons might well be surprised at such a mysterious disappearance, and superstition, mingled with rage, in being unable to carry out the orders given to them, no doubt upset them for a little. However, a soldier only looks to his orders, and to carry them out they were determined. A search into every bush was commenced, and at last the poor fellow, who had done nothing to offend, but only engaged in service to his Maker on that Sunday morning when the troops came upon them, was discovered, or more than likely discovered himself, for under the circumstances we can understand his feelings, standing in cold water to his neck, and the troopers perhaps slashing at the very tuft of heather in which his head was concealed. At any rate he appeared to them, and manfully struck out to swim across the loch. The cavalry soldier of the line at this period carried a musquet (subsequent to 1693 the bayonet was added), and fortunately for poor Dun

neither the weapon nor the marksmen were first class. However, the bullets were not spared, and the hope of shooting him kept them where they were. He landed in safety, got to the wild mountains close by, and escaped for that night, but only to be taken next day, and shot. This butchery affair was no more than what occurred at other places in Galloway, during the unhappy time when blood was so freely shed, to thrust on the people a form of worship repugnant to their feelings. Captain Urquhart, who commanded a troop, made himself very obnoxious, and was shortly afterwards shot from a cottage on the same farm. The poor victims shot at Caldons were interred there, and a low stone wall surrounds the ground where their remains rest. The mountains and woods about loch Trool and neighbourhood afforded a refuge to many an undaunted covenanter.

The scenery about Glentrool* loch is very fine. The lonely grandeur is impressive. The lodge and grounds belonging to the Earl of Galloway are in keeping with the situation. The ancient name of the latter was E'Squonghan,† which is also borne by the fell behind the lodge. This mountain is 1142 feet high. Northward, mountain on mountain meet the eye, culminating in lofty Mearoch, the height of which is 2764 feet. South of, and close to, is Kirriereoch Hill, 2562 feet high; but higher than it is Corserine, which is 2668 feet, and Carline's Cairn, the highest point of which is 2667 feet. We cannot again enumerate all, but at Buchan farm is the lonely hill called the Dungeon of Buchan. For over a mile little grass is to be met with, and rugged granite has to be walked on. At page 355, the heights of the mountains in this parish will be found. The others are in Carsphairn. See p. 285, Vol. III.

In the forest there are several fine lochs. Loch Doon was included, but being within, and as the boundary with

* In "Ossian and the Clyde," loch Trool is rendered "the polluted loch," why so we do not follow. In the Gaelic there is truail, to pollute, but there is also truailidh, for dismal, which might be more appropriate when the name was bestowed.

† See Garlies for further particulars.

Ayrshire, it does not come in our limits. We may, however, say that it is a very fine sheet of water, in a wild romantic district, with several islands, the largest having the ruins of a castle on it. The ancient name of the loch was Balloch, and, as stated in Paterson's "Ayrshire," the castle was a royal fortress, and was justly deemed of importance in the war of independence. The style combines the Saxon and Gothic. It is about 230 feet within the walls, and occupies nearly the whole isle. Sir John Kennedy's marriage with the heiress of Sir Gilbert de Carrick obtained for the Kennedys the keeping of the castle, with other rights connected with the forest, which was royal hunting ground. The early history of the Kennedys will be found under Loch-inch or Castle Kennedy, volume II.

In this part of the ancient forest in Galloway we may mention Loch Moan, which is large, with two islands called the Black and White. Loch Enoch, on which there are several isles, with a small loch on one, commonly called Loch-in-loch. It has been suggested that Enoch was named after a Saint so called, but none by that name is known, Enoch, in Scotland, being a corruption of Saint Thenew.* The usual idea that Loch Enoch is from Loch-in-loch seems the most probable derivation. The elevation above the sea is about 1600 feet. There are also lochs Dee, Neldricken, Vally, and Narroch, Loch of the Dungeon, with Dry Loch, and another, Glenhead, with round Lochs of Glenhead,

* The period given to Saint Thenew in the Calendar is 18th July A.D. 514. To quote from Bishop Forbes' "Scottish Saints," the life of Saint Thenew in the Aberdeen Breviary is an abridgement of the fragment of the life of St Kentigern, written at the desire of Herbert, bishop of Glasgow, now preserved in the British Museum. St Thenew, daughter of the King of Landonia, vowed herself to chastity, but ravished by a youth, she was cast in a chariot from the top of a hill. Miraculously saved, as also from the sea afterwards, she brought forth St Kentigern at Culross, where both she and her child were regenerated in the sacred font by St Servanus. She came to live at Glasgow, where she died, and was honourably buried. Fordun calls her Thanes. The popular name of the church in Glasgow, at the time of the Reformation, was San Theneuke's Kirk, afterwards, by a further corruption, Saint Enoch's. From Adamnannus' "Life of St Columba," we learn of Colum, priest of Eanach. The Chapel of Enagh was near Derry. From this the corruption above referred to may have arisen.

Kirrerloch, Kirriemuir, Shiggerland, Harrow, Minnoch, and Dungeon. The hills close to and surrounding the latter rise to 2446 feet. Some of the lochs, as Enoch, Dee, etc., are famous for the trout in them. Also for a fine sand called scythe-straik sand, which is believed to be from the friction of the granite stones.

In such a country the glens are solitary, but in them used to be found the descendants of the pure Galwegian race. In the farm-house, or shepherd's hut, many a tradition and ancient ballad in their purity were to be gathered. This applied more or less to all the parishes in Galloway, but those in the wild hills and moorlands had the richest store.

With the rapid influx of strangers the old stock, the descendants of the wild Scots of Galloway, or, as Sir Walter Scott renders it in *Marmion*,

“Galwegians wild as ocean gale,”

are fast disappearing, and with them all truthful lore of ancient times.

The forest land in this parish was obtained by the Earls of Galloway about the close of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A portion was purchased from John Ross M'Kie. All that can be gathered will be found under *Palgown*.

On the 16th July 1770, John, Lord Garlies, had sasine of the land and barony of Buchane Forest. Then, on the 21st September 1773, Captain the Hon. Keith Stewart, Royal Navy, had sasine, followed, on the 30th October of the same year, by John, Lord Garlies, who again had sasine. In the Valuation Roll of 1799 the farms already mentioned were part of the Garlies estate, and so continue.

A new farm house at Buchan, built in the old strong house style, forms a good feature in the view up the glen.

ADDENDA.

Barncleugh, p. 8.—It should have been stated that the Maxwell-Herries of Terregles family were in possession in the fifteenth century, as shown by charter dated 25th October 1463, under the Great Seal, granted by King James III., and in subsequent charters. The lands were subsequently sold, with Clouden, &c., by John Maxwell, Lord Herries, to George Rome, under charter of alienation dated 2nd July 1635, mentioned at p. 18, but not fully rendered as it should have been. The Maxwells followed as given at p. 8. At p. 10, the children of James Maxwell by his first marriage are not properly distinguished. They were—

John and James, and Margaret.

The others were by his second marriage. At p. 11, for "He was succeeded by his eldest son,

James," read, "by James, his eldest surviving son."

To the footnote to p. 10, we have to add that, by another account, James Johnstone is stated to have been the second son of John Johnstone of Clauchrie, Closeburn, Dumfriesshire. Over Barncleugh was purchased in 1790 by Richard Oswald of Auchencruive, Ayrshire, and Nether Barncleugh by Adam Robson in 1851, and left to his nephew Robert Robson in 1859.

Beoch, p. 12.—In addition to what we have given of Beoch, it was omitted to be mentioned, as shown by the charter of alienation dated 2nd July 1635, referred to at p. 18, that the farms of Meikle and Little Beoch,

Broaco, and Glen belonged for a time to the family of Maxwell-Herries of Terregles.

Skaar, p. 16.—We have since learned that William Welsh of Skaar married Bessie Ferguson, believed to have been a daughter of ——— Ferguson of Hallhill. His son, Alexander Welsh, married ———, daughter of ——— Maxwell of Steilston, and had issue four sons and one daughter. The next heir in line is stated to have been Alexander Hamilton, who assumed the name of Welsh. He was cousin to William, and grand-nephew of Alexander Welsh on the female side.

Alexander Hamilton-Welsh married Sarah, daughter of ——— Callender, and had issue, the present owner, James Hamilton-Welsh, with other two sons and four daughters. We mentioned in a footnote at p. 16 that Collieston was not in this parish, as stated by previous writers. It appears to have been the ten-shilling land with that name in the parish of Dunscore, Dumfriesshire.

The additional particulars in regard to the farm of Glenkiln are the same as will be found under Bouerick, etc.

Clouden, etc., p. 18.—The Romes, who became the owners in 1635, were merchants in Dumfries, and had wadsets over various lands in the vicinity. Thomas succeeded his father George about 1650. His eldest son, Thomas, who was provost of Dumfries, married Margaret, daughter of ——— Edgar, and his son George, writer, Edinburgh, was of Romes-Beoch.

At p. 19, is to be added that Thomas Ferguson of Hallhill died in 1722, and was succeeded by his son Robert, who died in 1757, and was succeeded by his brother Alexander, who died in 1763.

Patrick Heron, younger, of Kirrouchtrie, parish of Minnigaff, is stated to have purchased Clouden, etc., about 1741, and improved it considerably by planting, etc. We learn nothing of this in the family account.

It is further stated that Elizabeth, the wife of Alexander Goldie, W.S., was the eldest daughter of Patrick Heron, younger, of Kirrourchtrie, whereas, as will be found in the family account at p. 428, she was his fourth daughter, and married Robert Maclellan of Barscobe, parish of Balmaclellan. She may have been twice married, and become the eldest surviving daughter. Her father sold Clouden, etc., to Richard Oswald of Auchencruive in 1790.

The lands, we understand, are again called Newark. Barnsoul, etc., p. 27.—The farm of Knockshinnoch was included in the charter dated 25th October 1463, granted by King James III. to Robert Maxwell of Terregles. It was sold by John Maxwell, Lord Herries, to George Rome, as given in charter of alienation dated 2nd July 1635.

Drumclyre, p. 21.—This land was included with Barnsoul in the charters quoted.

Margloly, p. 27.—Included with Barnsoul in the charters given.

Crochmore, p. 28.—The same history as Barnsoul.

Romes-Beoch, p. 30.—George Rome, W.S., who married Katherine Stewart, was the second son of Thomas Rome of Clouden.

Margreig, p. 30.—The same account as given under Barnsoul.

Bouerick, p. 31.—Included with Barnsoul in the charters quoted.

Grove, p. 32.—The same history as above.

Killylour, p. 32.—The same particulars as given under Barnsoul.

The early history of the foregoing lands seems to us to have been in connection with the Church, and, as such, we did not pursue the subject by very close investigation, knowing from experience that it would fail. It caused us, however, to overlook information in our possession, since brought to our notice by independent articles which have appeared in the "Dum-

fries Courier,"* with additional details gathered from authentic sources. We have therefore considered it better to supplement under each property or farm what we omitted and have since learned.

Kenmure, p. 51.—In regard to the question of precedence, we find that a charter granted by Robert, Duke of Albany, to Alexander, son of Sir William Seton, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Adam de Gordoun, knight, was omitted to be given from our copy of Robertson's Index of Charters. This document granted to Alexander Seton, as heir of his mother, Elizabeth Gordon, the lands and baronies of Huntly and Gordoun, also the lands of Fogow (Fogo), Fawny's, and Mellowrstanes (Mellerstein), all in Berwickshire; also of the lands of Strabolgie and Belbygordoun, in Aberdeenshire. This charter proves that the Gordons in the north were the senior family, as they retained the original property in Berwickshire. The property of Stitchell (near to Mellerstein), held by the Galloway Gordons, was a later acquisition, and in Roxburghshire. It is not large in extent. Although in a different county, it is on the border of Berwickshire, south-west of Hume Castle, a residence of the Earls of Hume in former times. It is separate from the Gordon estate. It may have belonged to the Hume family.

Airds, p. 76.—Under Earlston, parish of Borgue, p. 190, Vol. III., we should have stated that John Fullarton of Cairilltoun was the author of a volume of religious poetry entitled, "The Turtle Dove under the Absence and Presence of Her only Choise; or, Desertion and Deliverance Revived, by a Lover of the Celestiall Muses," printed at Edinburgh in 1664. It was dedicated to Lady Kenmure. Prefixed are three eulogistic poems, two signed W. G., and one William Gordon, no doubt all by him, his son-in-law.

At p. 191, Vol. III., we should have added that the

* By the Editor, Mr M'Ilwraith.

entail dated 15th April and 15th May 1684, was in favour of the male heirs of his own body, and their male heirs, whom failing, to John Gordon, third lawful son of the deceased William Gordon of Earlston, whom failing, to Nathaniel Gordon of Gordonstown, only son of David Gordon in Ruseo, fifth son of John Gordon of Earlston, and other substitutes. One of the witnesses was Adam Fullarton of Bartonholm, Ayrshire, great-great-grandson of David Fullerton of that Ilk. This may be taken to establish what we stated at p. 190, that the Cairiltoun family was an offshoot of those of that Ilk.

At p. 193, Vol. III., we mentioned that John Gordon of Cariltoun *alias* Earlston married Margaret, daughter of Doctor Jasper Tough, Kilmarnock, and had no issue. This, we learn, is a mistake, which was taken by us from the MS. lent. The Doctor was of Hillhead, Kilmarnock, and Margaret was his only daughter. She had issue six daughters, viz.,—

Two who died in infancy.

Mary and Margaret, who died unmarried.

Frances, married John Crawford, of the Customs, Edinburgh, and had four children, who died unmarried. She married, secondly, Edward Owen Pemberton, of the Customs, London. No issue.

Jane Campbell, married John Whitefoord Mackenzie, W.S. She died in 1856, having had issue one son and five daughters, viz.,—

John, Writer to the Signet.

Margaret,

Mary Gordon, } all dead.

Jane Agnes, }

Helen Miller.

Elizabeth.

It will thus be seen that, by the entail of 1684 already given, the direct descendants, from being females, were cut out of succession to the property.

Threave, p. 118.—The Isle and old Castle of Threave also belong to William Gordon. His second son, Alexander, barrister-at-law, married, 4th September 1877,

Harriet Emily, second daughter of the Rev. R. S. Tabor of Cheam, Surrey.

Helen, second daughter of William Gordon, married, 18th October 1876, M. C. Smith, late 63d Regiment. Cavens, pp. 151, 152.—At p. 151, read, "Richard Alexander Oswald, born in 1841." At p. 152, add, "He married in 1868 Maud, second daughter of the late James Hugh Smith Barry of Marburry Hall, Cheshire.

Kirkdale, pp. 249, 257.—At p. 249, line 24, "The Hannays, a branch of the Sorby family, became proprietors," add, "We have shown under Sorby, Volume II., that they are of Norse origin." At p. 257, line 10, "The Rev. Dr Lees, Abbey Parish, Paisley," add, "and now of the High Church, Edinburgh."

Cassencary.—At p. 274, add, "James Alexander Caird married, on the 19th December 1877, Alice Mona, only surviving child of John Alison, late of Australia, and Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, London.

the new parish of Corsock. James M'Queen is now of age and in possession. The farms are Crofts, Areeming, and Mool.

As Jamieson states, croft-land is land of superior quality which is still cropped. The Church seldom had land that was not good.

On the farm of Areeming the vestiges of an old chapel and churchyard are mentioned in the Macfarlane MSS. Pont spells Areeming as Arymyinn, which seems to be a corruption of the Norse ar-menning, meaning stewardship. The farm of Mool in name is probably from muli in the same language, meaning a jutting crag.

DARNGARROCH, ETC.

The history of the farms of Darngarroch and Slongaber we learn only from about the commencement of the seventeenth century. They evidently formed part of the estate then owned by the Maxwells in the parish. As with other lands now detached and already noticed, we find that on the 19th September 1604, John, son of John Maxwell of Munches, etc., had retour of Darngarroch; but, as elsewhere, the Gordons also come in, and in this case, as in others, on the 29th July 1617, John, son of Roger Gordon of Troquhain, had retour, who was again followed, on the 13th July 1619, by Robert, son of John Maxwell of Munches. He, again, was succeeded on the 28th August 1655, by his son, John Maxwell.

The usual retour in favour of John, Viscount Nithsdale, dated 6th April 1670, was also had of Darngarroch, etc.

We next find, on the 30th May 1673, that William Maxwell of Hayningstone (Hannaystone?) had principal sasine of Darngarroch, etc.; followed, on the 27th January 1674, by Roger, heir (avi) of Roger Gordon of Troquhain; and again, on the 4th June following.

In May 1677, William Lamb, merchant and dean of guild in Haddington, had sasine of the land. That this was a wadset there can be no doubt. Our last notice in