



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

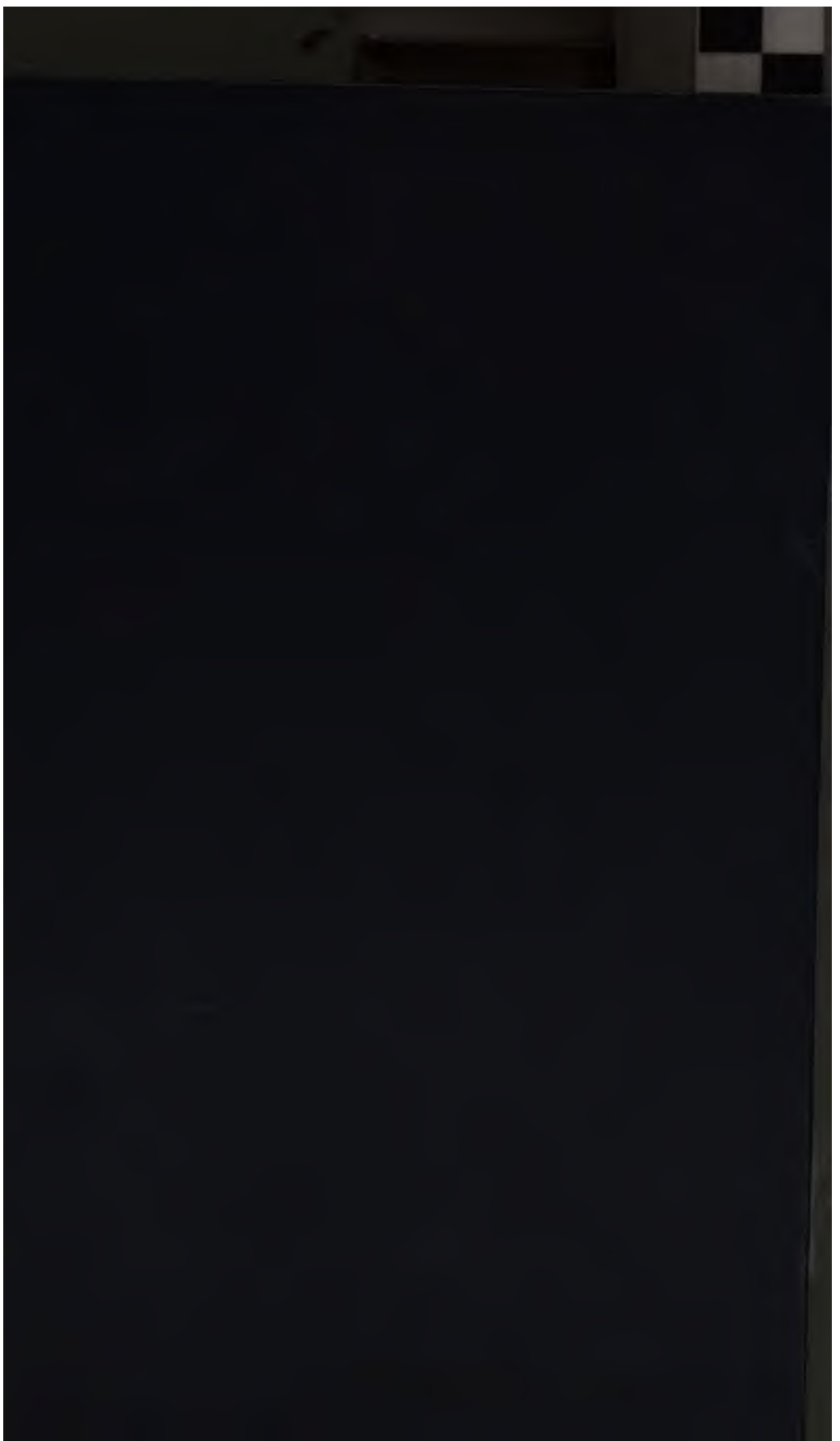
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

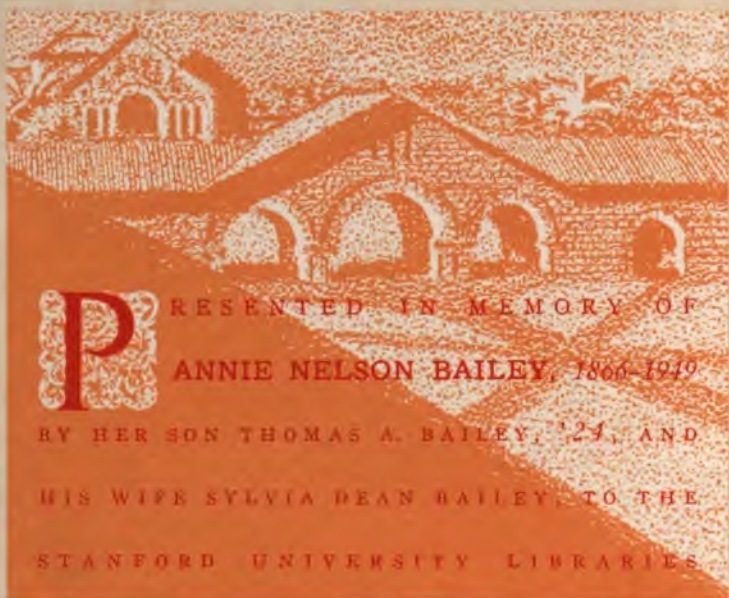
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





PRESENTED IN MEMORY OF
ANNIE NELSON BAILEY, 1866-1949
BY HER SON THOMAS A. BAILEY, '29, AND
HIS WIFE SYLVIA DEAN BAILEY, TO THE
STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.



History of the
Lands and Their Owners
In Galloway



Wm. McKelvie

History of the
Lands and Their Owners
In Galloway

With
Historical Sketches of the District

BY
P. H. M'KERLIE
F.S.A. SCOT., F.R.G.S., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED

NEW EDITION. VOLUME I.

PAISLEY: ALEXANDER GARDNER
Publisher by Appointment to the late Queen Victoria
1906

LONDON:
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT & CO., LMD.

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER GARDNER, PAISLEY.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

IN bringing this history to a conclusion, I have considered it necessary to enter more fully into the early position of Galloway and its rulers. A supplemental Historical Sketch, together with additional information in regard to the parishes, etc., of Wigtonshire, are therefore given, which, with the Stewartry portion, completes this work.

The first volume was published under many difficulties, as any one properly acquainted with the history of the ancient district should understand, and increased from other causes.

As will be found in the Preface to the first volume, although subscribed by him, Mr. James Paterson mentioned that he was not the author of the work, but only the originator of the idea. He was then physically unable to undertake the heavy task.

As a subscriber to two of his works on other subjects, I became acquainted with Mr. Paterson, and may add that I was one of the first, if not the first, to subscribe for this work. Unable to carry out his intention of writing it, he asked if I would do so, from having considerable information, and the interest taken in the subject. I acceded to his wish, but declined to have anything to do with the publishing, or receive any share from the sale of the work. My services have been gratuitous.

My object was searching investigation. I subsequently found, however, that Mr. Paterson only wished a sketch history of eight hundred pages for the whole work. This would have added but little to what was previously known. From his experience as an author, Mr. Paterson was to read over and correct my MS. This arrangement, however, only increased my labour, as he had

never been in the district, and when the proofs were received many alterations and re-alterations had to be made. When the final revisions were returned by me, I was informed that they were "admirably suited for a new edition, but not for the present." The printing had been finished without my knowledge. The brief account of Kirkmaiden parish I did not see until published. Since the issue of the first volume in 1870, I have taken the entire supervision.

The labour I have had in connection with this history, has been excessive for over ten years, and the private expenditure in connection with it in excess of the sum realised for the work, when sold to the publisher. The conclusion I have therefore arrived at, is that, with searching investigation, such histories can only be written by those whose time is not money. The proceeds, at my request, were to be given to Mr. Paterson, which, however, became largely reduced by the printing alterations already referred to.

Galloway history, in the form now given, was untrodden ground, and from the absence of records, authentic pedigrees, and other guides, I venture to say that a more troublesome subject has seldom been met with. I certainly would not have undertaken it had knowledge in such matters been possessed, for, in addition to the great labour, etc., no pretensions to literary power, or desire for authorship, exist; and even now, instead of gratification being felt at the publication, there is more of regret and annoyance at the time given to it, to the neglect of other matters of greater personal interest and importance. I well remember, at the commencement of much pleasant intercourse with that accomplished scholar, the late Alexander Brown of Langlands, parish of Twynholm, the desire expressed by him in writing to become acquainted with the man who was bold enough to undertake such a task as the *History of Lands and Their Owners in Galloway*.

I have no more desire now than felt in 1870, to give my name to the work, but as it has been represented to be against its value, and feeling that any one writing on such subjects should not do so anonymously, for these reasons I furnish it, and I hope that fault-finders will follow the example, so that authors and critics may be known. As read somewhere, "friendly criticism is sometimes valuable in aiding to correct faults, but ill-natured criticism is only too well calculated to destroy the feelings that should exist in the breast of every truthful writer."

Inaccuracies will doubtless be met with here and there, for no work of the character, even with every facility afforded, will be found perfect. It should be considered as a whole with the research, etc., required, and dealing with a district for long considered a *terra incognita*. Nesbit's remarks in the preface to his *System of Heraldry* may in a degree apply to this history. He wrote, "I am very sensible that a work of this nature, in which so many different persons and families are more or less concerned, must expose the authors to variety of censures; and readily, those who are least concerned, will be most censorious; but as it is the service of my country, and benefit of posterity, that I chiefly write for, so I shall be easy as to the snarls of idle and ignorant critics; and shall be ready, on all occasions, fully to satisfy candid and judicious readers; and whatever fate my book may undergo in the present age, I shall comfort myself with the thoughts of this, that the older it grows, the more useful and valuable will it be to posterity."

This work has been written with the desire to have truth as its basis, and to carry it out nothing of importance known is omitted. I have, however, refrained from giving anything in the time of the last three generations, of no historical importance, which might hurt the feelings of present descendants.

I had no desire to enter on etymology, a subject open to diverse opinions, but found it to be impossible to write on, and

clear up many particulars without doing so. What I give must therefore only be viewed as attempts to trace out the history, and not arising from any assumption of special knowledge, which is left for those who are thoroughly versed in the different languages. To write such a history, both etymology and geography must accompany research, and all I can say is that it has been carried out with honesty of purpose.

.

P. H. M'KERLIE.

1877.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

THIS second edition of *Lands and Their Owners in Galloway* was completed in manuscript by my father a fortnight before his death, which occurred in July, 1900. There had been demands for it from various quarters, and, on his own part, a desire had existed, dating from the appearance of the first edition, to re-write the work in a consecutive form, and to examine afresh, and in an even more searching way, all sources of information.

The many difficulties to be encountered in dealing with Galloway history are too well known, to those interested in it, to need repetition. They are enumerated in the two Prefaces to the old edition: the first by Mr. Paterson, and the second by my father, who had found it necessary to write the supplement which forms Volume II.

Mr. Paterson, the author of several interesting national works, with whom the idea of the work originated, found himself unequal to the task, and, as he acknowledges in his Preface to Volume I., was glad to avail himself of the services of my father, who, from long descent, family connections, early associations, and an intimate knowledge of the district, was peculiarly qualified to undertake the work.

A brief sentence in my father's Preface to Volume II. strikes his key-note. "My object," he writes, "was searching investigation." Further on, he adds: "Such histories can only be written by those whose time is not money." He never entertained "any pretension to literary power, or desire for authorship," his only wish being to give the results of patient investigation, comparison, and sifting, in a candid spirit.

I am indebted to Mr. Stronach, one of the assistant librarians, Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, for revising the proof-sheets and verifying quotations, and also for adding, in a few instances, information of any recent family events. Beyond these additions, which do not affect the historical character of the work, there have been no others.

In conclusion, I wish to state that after the work was in print, I was received into the Catholic Church, and, therefore, dissociate myself from the religious opinions contained in it.

Though he freely expressed his views on ecclesiastical history, my father never entered into the domain of theology. For the Bible he had a most profound reverence, and, with this, an unquestioning acceptance of the teachings of the Established Kirk of Scotland, to which he was faithful throughout his life.

EMMELINE M. H. M'KERLIE.

LONDON,
ST. ANDREW'S DAY, 1905.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
AUTHOR'S PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.	v.
PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION,... ..	ix.
CONTENTS,	xi.
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS,	xiv.
GENERAL HISTORY,	1
PARISH OF KIRKMAIDEN,	265
The M'Doualls,	280
Logan,	299
Drummore,	312
Clanyard, or Clonyard,	316
Cairngean, etc.,	319
PARISH OF STONEYKIRK,	323
Garthland,	332
Freugh and Balgreggan,... ..	343
Ardwall and Killaster,	357
Elrig, Culgroat, etc.,	368
Muill, etc.,	370
PARISH OF PORTPATRICK,	375
Portree, now Dunskey,	376
Kinhilt, or Kilhilt,	387
Knockglass,	392
Craigmoddie and Duchra,	394
PARISH OF KIRKCOLM,	397
Corswall,	402
Corswall,	406
Corswall (South and South-East),	412
Balquhirrie,	414
Balsarroch,	415

	PAGE
Cairnsbrock,	417
Airies,	418
Dally,	419
Valleyfield,	420
Kirkland,	420
PARISH OF LESWALT,	423
Leswalt, Challoch, etc.,	424
Lochnaw,	428
Largliddesdale,	476
Kirklands,	480
Auchneil, or Barjarg and Knocknein,	480
Galdenoch,	482
PARISH OF STRANRAER,	487
PARISH OF LOCHRAN,	495
Innermessan,	498
Craigcaffie, or Craigcathie,	500
Croach, now Lochryan,	504
High Mark,	509
Cairne,	510
PARISH OF INCH,	515
Saulseat Abbey,	518
Loch Inch, or Castle Kennedy,	521
Sheuchan,	546
Larg,	548
Clenneries (High and Low),	552
Duchrae,	554
Auchmantle,	555
Dumbae,	555
Mylnetoun,	555
Kirkland,	556
PARISH OF OLD LUCE,	559
Dunragit,	566
Park,	576
Genoch,	582
Little Genoch,	586
Cascrew, or Carscreugh,	587
Sineiness, or Synneness,	590
Barlockhart,	592

CONTENTS.

xiii.

	PAGE
Grennan, etc.,	593
Gillespie and Craignoryt,	575
Crows, or Creochs,	597
Arhemein, etc.,	598
Craigenveoch,	599
Blairderry and Barlae,	599
Machermore,	600
Balkail,	600
Low Clendrie,	601
PARISH OF NEW LUCE,	605
Balneil,	607
Miltonise,	612
Gass,	615
Dalnagap,	615
Kirkmadzean,	615
Airtfield, or Artfield,	616
PARISH OF KIRKOWAN,	619
Craichlaw,	623
Culvennan,	632
Clugston,	635
Mindork,	636
Lochronald,	638
Urral, etc.,	640
Drumbuie, etc.,	643
Tannielaggie,	645
Drummurrie,	646
Polbae,	646

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Author's Portrait and Autograph, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Frontispiece.</i>
Dunskey, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>to face page 376</i>
Craigcaffie, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	500
Glenluce Abbey, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	560

ERRATA.

- Page 11, line 26—*read* To build two walls.
" 71, " 6— " Lloyd *for* Llyd.
" 73, " 14— " last *for* best.
" 94, " 16— " names *for* games.
" 448, " 32— " increased *for* decreased.
" 452, " 35— " Vernueil *for* Verweil.
" 467, " 13— " Castlewigg *for* Castlerigg.
" 470, " 13— " Gillon *for* Gillow.
" 531, " 20— " Baldoon *for* Beldoan.
" 534, " 21— " Bordland *for* Bardland.
" 611, " 36— " Girthon *for* Grithar.

•
•
•
•

•

•

•

HISTORY OF GALLOWAY.

GENERAL HISTORY.

It is necessary to preface this work with a history of Galloway, etc., as with the first edition. The labour, however, has been great, for much has been added, although the limited interest taken in the work by the public has, we acknowledge, made the task far from agreeable. As a duty we give it to counteract the erroneous statements which have been circulated from first to last, for truly the history of the district has been distorted in a singularly flagrant manner.

To convey what is really the truth, as found, and get it thoroughly understood by those who desire to understand the subject, there is no other course than to give succinct accounts of the various races who peopled Great Britain and Ireland from the earliest times, so far as can be learned. We, therefore, follow this out. To those whose only pleasure is in sensational stories, our pages will be dry reading, but instructive information is our aim, and having spared no trouble to get the original documents when possible, and exhaust each subject by the closest research, those who must have history mingled with fiction, to enable them to read even a small portion, we leave to facile professional writers who cater for such readers.

Galloway for long was a *terra incognita* in a literary sense, and therefore a fertile field for numerous mis-statements in the writings of those in early times not connected with the district, and which writers to present times have followed with docility, without giving the close examination required, so as to test the truth of what they accept and give. As the late John Stuart, L.L.D., Keeper of the Register of Deeds, Edinburgh, wrote t

us, 5th June, 1872:—"The work in which you are engaged is one of great interest, but it should be done after reference to all the original authorities within reach. The bosh which goes by the name of history requires to be abolished." Dr. Stuart felt much interest in this history, never failing to give his aid when required. He was well known as a leading authority. We have, however, little to guide us in Scottish history. The short *Chronicle of Holyrood*, may be considered as contemporary, but the Abbey was only founded in 1128, and all noticed in it previous to that date is copied from Bede. The same with the *Chronicle of Melrose*, the brief *Pictish Chronicle*, the *Historia Britonum*, and the few scraps from the *St. Andrews Record*, are all prior to the fourteenth century.

The early Scottish historians are four in number. The first is John de Fordun, the author of the *Scotichronicon*, and styled the father of Scottish history. He lived subsequent to 1350, and is supposed to have been born at Fordun in Kincardineshire, from which he obtained his surname. He was a secular priest of the diocese of St. Andrews, and a chaplain of the Cathedral of Aberdeen. He wrote the first five and a half books of his work, intending to make good the sad breach caused by the destruction of records by Edward the First. In the photo-zincographs of historical papers, there is an inventory of the Scottish State papers which Edward I. delivered to Baliol at Newcastle in 1292, from which it has been assumed that he was guiltless of their destruction. It does not, however, prove that he did not order them to be destroyed, and that they were preserved by him. The fact remains that from that time they have been missing. After the death of Fordun the work was continued by others, and brought down to 1436. The idea was good; but it has so many palpable errors that the opinion given of it is, "it would be valuable if not disfigured by what is absurd and fabulous." The next early historian is Andrew Wyntoun, who was prior of the Monastery of St. Serf's Inch, in Lochleven, about 1395. He was alive in 1420. His work was the *Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland*, which also is, unfortunately, considered untrustworthy. The third was Hector Boethius or Boece, who was remarkable for his learning, and equally so for his credulity. He was born in Dundee in 1465 or 1470, and died in 1536. His

work, which could have been of great value, is in a measure valueless in close research, from the reckless way in which he wrote. About the same period was John Major, born near North Berwick in 1469. He was in the Church, and became Professor of Divinity at St. Andrews, and Provost. He wrote a history of Scotland, which also cannot be trusted. He died in 1550. The *Pictish Chronicle* is also unreliable. Such are the early historians of Scotland. Ritson, in his work published in 1828, states, "John de Fordun, a credulous and mendacious fabricator, undeserving of the honourable name of historian"; and again, "Fordun and Wyntoun, only remarkable for their ignorance, invention, forgery, and falsehood." We mention Ritson as he has been largely quoted from in Mackenzie's *History of Galloway*.

Since then, a very valuable discovery was made in the University Library at Cambridge in 1860, by Henry Bradshaw, the librarian. It is the ancient *Book of Deer*, a religious house in Aberdeenshire. It is the most ancient record in Scotland, is believed to have been written in the ninth century, and is in the Erse (Irish) handwriting. In 1869, it was translated and edited for the Spalding Club by John Stuart, LL.D., F.S.A., Scot., author of *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland*. The information it gives is limited, but important.

The foregoing is an outline account of our principal historians, commencing in the fourteenth century, and the question is how any one can follow statements contained, which are altogether at variance with much since gathered.

EARLY RACES.

As already stated, the only way to arrive at proper knowledge, is to investigate the various statements as to the races in Great Britain and Ireland, for most of them were connected more or less with the history of Galloway. To commence with Pytheas the traveller, it is related that he explored the coast from Massilia (Marseilles, then a colony of the Phoceans) to Cadiz in Spain, and from thence sailed to, and remained in, South Britain for some time. He is said to have been born at Marseilles,

but the dates for this, and his death, seem questionable. He lived, however, in the time of Alexander the Great, who died in 323 B.C., in the thirty-third year of his age. The visit of Pytheas is thus remote, and does not advance our knowledge of the inhabitants of Britain at that early period. In fact, the history of the aborigines, or indeed anything about them, is shrouded in darkness, and may be treated as prehistoric. Tacitus relates that what sort of men did at first inhabit Britain—whether born or bred in that island, or whether they came thither from foreign parts—among such a barbarous people could not be discovered. From other writers it appears that the greatest scholars among the Britons had but little learning, and left no memorials. Tacitus adds that if all the circumstances are considered, it is possible that the Gauls first peopled Britain, which lies so near them. Julius Cæsar, who preceded Tacitus about 135 years, stated that the strictest inquiry only discovered that the inland parts of Britain were inhabited by such as were the true and ancient natives, and by tradition believed to be the aborigines; but that the sea coasts were peopled with foreigners who had crossed out of Belgium in Gaul, on purpose to make new conquests, and that those people were generally called by the names of the cities from whence they came, now that they are settled in their new plantations, as the Belgæ, Atrabatii, Parisii, Canomanni, etc. Elton, in his *Origins of English*, refers to the squadron of ships mentioned by Cæsar as having been British, and as showing the great advance in civilisation to which the southern Britons had arrived.

On the other hand, Du Chaillu, in *The Viking Age*, considers the people referred to by Cæsar as the Veneti, a tribe who inhabited Brittany, and in all probability the advanced guard of the tribes of the north, who had a very great number of ships, with which they had been accustomed to sail to Britain, and excel the rest of the people in nautical experience, as those in the country in which they settled were not seafaring. He further supposes that they were the same as the Venedi, whom Tacitus conjecturally placed on the shores of the Baltic, and to the Vends so frequently mentioned in the Sagas. Cæsar also refers to the Druids, and that their religious profession was thought to have been first in Britain, and from thence taken to Gaul. Also, that

it was usual for the Gauls, who would be thoroughly instructed in the discipline of the Druids, to go over into Britain to learn it; and as the Druids had no books, the instruction must have been oral, and in the language known to the Gauls. Tacitus mentions that among the Britons the same religion as of the Gauls existed, and the people were possessed with the same superstitions. Cæsar relates that the Gauls themselves spoke divers languages, which is qualified by Strabo, who mentions that they only differed in dialect, and only in some small matters varied from one another. Tacitus gives additional information by stating that the Britons and Gauls differed not much in their speech. Again, Cæsar and Strabo agree in the statement that the houses of the Britons were in all points like those of the Gauls, and seated in the midst of woods. The same two authorities also agree as to both wearing their hair long. Strabo also mentions that in their manners and customs the Britons are something like the Gauls; and Tacitus states that the Britons, when not conquered, remain such as the Gauls were formerly. Strabo relates that the Britons in their wars used a great number of chariots, as did some of the Gauls.

GOIDELS AND CYMRI.

Although the opinions on the subject are various, it would appear that Great Britain and Ireland were overrun by a Celtic people from Gaul, one and the same race. This, to some extent, is demonstrated by stone monuments, and other remains of antiquity. The Damnii are believed to have been settled both in Scotland and Ireland. In Scotland the shires of Renfrew and Dunbarton, etc., are stated to have belonged to the tribe. Lloyd, the Welsh scholar and antiquary, discovered that the more ancient names of places in Wales were in Erse or Gaelic, and not Welsh, which gave rise to the belief that the Silures and Ordvices (the Welsh or Cymric race of Celts) were a later colony, before whom and other arrivals the earlier tribes gradually retired northward and westward to Scotland and Ireland. That this is the truth seems to be borne out. The periods, however, are unknown. Those we have to deal with here are, therefore, so far

as known, the Cymri, the later colony, and the Gaels, who had retreated to the Highlands and to Ireland.

Pughe, in his *Dictionary of the Welsh Language*, published in 1832, mentions that the Welsh language then remained the same as it was to a certainty thirteen hundred years previously, as could be fully proved (that is, to A.D. 532) and he had no hesitation in asserting its usage in common parlance for above two thousand years—that is, 168 year B.C. This is likely enough, but out of our range. He adds that the word Cymmry (Cy-bro) means a Welshman; also that Cymmry is the universal appellation by which the Welsh call themselves and every other people of the same race, and it is undoubtedly the origin of the Cymbri and Cimmeri of ancient authors. In *Early Britain—Celtic Britain*, it is given as merely meaning fellow-countrymen (i.e., Welshmen), and best known in connection with Cumberland. It will be seen that the Cymric settlement, and previously that of the Goidels or Gaels long before them, carries the period to the pre-historic verge with but little to give light or guidance to the student. This, however, is no hindrance in these times to go into subjects beyond the reach of research; and we are told in *Celtic Scotland* that the aborigines were Celtic, and the progenitors of the Gaels and Brythons, as also of the Cumbrians or Britons south of Forth and Clyde, together with the Picts who originally inhabited the whole country north of these estuaries, as well as Galloway, and a considerable part of Ireland. The district of the Brythons is known to be represented by the Welsh, Cornish, and Britons; but it is also stated that every circumstance tends to show that the Picts who inhabited the northern and western regions of Scotland, as well as Galloway and the districts in Ireland, belonged to the Gaelic race and spoke a Gaelic dialect, while the southern Picts, placed between them and a British people, presented features which assimilate them to both, and the conclusion come to is that they were probably originally of the same Gaelic race, while a British element had entered into their language from mixture of races or other influences. We have another opinion given in *Early Britain—Celtic Britain*, which is, that there are data to prove the non-Celtic aborigines to have spoken what was practically one and the same language in both Britain and Ireland, and that it will probably be found to be

derived from the same source as Basque. Moreover, that it has left its influence on Goidelic (Gaelic or Erse), which would go to show that when the ancient inhabitants were unable to hold their own, they were not extirpated by the Goidels (Gaels), but gradually assimilated by them, as there was no gulf between the aborigines and the Celtic invaders to make it impossible or even difficult for them to amalgamate; and it may be readily supposed that the Goidelic race has been greatly modified in its character by its absorption of the ancient people. It is also mentioned that the first Celtic invaders (the Goidel branch) had most to do with the aborigines, and were, therefore, greatly modified in many respects by the absorption and assimilation of the indigenous element. Elsewhere it is stated that, a long time afterwards, the Brythonic Celts came and drove the Goidels before them, as the latter had done the aborigines. Then we are next told that on Columba's advent the aboriginal race appears to have been dominant; and Bede, as usual, is quoted as an authority that they (the aborigines) were ruled by a most powerful king called Bridei, son of Maileu, who (quoting from Bede) is described as the king of the aborigines. This king died in A.D. 584, and has been styled King of the Picts. It is further mentioned that the aboriginal language is supposed to have died out some time after the Norsemen began to plunder the country. As this was about A.D. 795, the aborigines, with so much to disturb them, must have had an extraordinary long existence.

From what we have given, the two leading modern authorities differ in their views, for views they only are. We agree in the opinion that there are three distinct races to be dealt with—the aborigines, of whom nothing is known; the Goidels or Gaels, who were the first Celtic invaders; and the Cynri or Brythons, who followed. We may as well give what Camden (sixteenth and seventeenth centuries) wrote. He states that the inhabitants, or else the Gauls, their next neighbours, gave this island the name of Britain, as there are circumstances which make it probable that the natives were called Bryth in the old barbarous language. He quotes Martial, Juvenal, and Ausonius as authorities. Also that it was called by Procopius, Brithia. Then the ancient inscriptions set up by the Britons themselves read Brito, Britones, Brittus Coh, Briton, Ordinis Britton, and

at Rome, in the church of St. Maria Rotunda, Natione Britts. He therefore concluded that, without doubt, Brit is the primitive from whence Brito is derived, and from it some light towards the original of the name of Britain is to be expected. He also points out that the general custom of all nations was to apply to themselves such names whereby they were distinguished. Thus the Cimbri, or Cumari, in common with the Gauls, had no other mark than the peculiar custom of painting their bodies. It is therefore believed that the Britons had that name from their painted bodies, the word Brith in the ancient language of the island signifying anything painted or coloured. Brith and Brit being very near in sound, Brith among the Britons would express what they were, painted, stained, dyed, and coloured. In following Camden in these remarks, and that in the British histories an inhabitant is called Brithon, his statement is supported by Zeuss, who mentions that Brittones is nothing else than Picti. Another point is the belief that the more ancient Greeks first gave the name Britain to this island. It cannot be doubted that stray Greeks were visitors long before the Romans appeared.

ROMANS.

Julius Cæsar invaded South Britain B.C. 55, and to oppose him, as related in *Mackenzie's History*, on the 27th August of that year, ten thousand men were mustered under Cadallane, *Governor of Galloway*, and Donald (transposed to Dowell), Governor of Argyll, who marched and put themselves under the disposal of Cassibelanus (or Cassivelanus), Prince of the Cassi, who had been appointed Commander-in-Chief. Cæsar, as known, landed at Deal in Kent, and carried all before him. Cassivelanus, a prince, is mentioned in English history; but as for Cadallane and Donald, with their ten thousand men, particularly the first as Governor of Galloway, investigation does not support. Mackenzie adds, in a note, that the Selgovæ and Novantæ peopled the district, and no portion of Britain was then known by the name of Galloway. In the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, the name Galwalas occurs, applied to Gauls and Britons indiscriminately, as early as the invasion of Julius Cæsar. Any basis for this cannot be discovered, and it

must be treated as contrary to truth, with other matters which appear in the said *Chronicle*, and which we will come to as we proceed. Buchanan mentions, under the reign of Gillus, that one Cadvallis was made Viceroy of the Scots, and refers to one Dovalus, brother to King Finnanus, whose son Evenus was the fourteenth King of the Scots. Even if correct, which we question, what we give from Buchanan had nothing to do with Galloway. There is also the following in the *Scalachronica*, which is so destitute of probability, with the mention made of Galloway, when by such a name it was at the time, and long afterwards, unknown, evidently has deterred any author from quoting—"Edwine overcam in bataile Cadwalein that passed with his host over Humbre. Cadwalein fled first into Galaway, then into Ireland, and thens into Litle Britaine." This is supposed to have taken place in the early part of the seventh century. The following is more to be relied on. It is to be found in different works. We will give it from Camden—"Cedwall, the Briton (so Bede calls him whom the British writers name Cadwallon), King, as it should seem, of Cumberland. Oswald slew him (Cedwall) who before had slain two kings of Northumberland and wasted their country." Now this was Cerdowalla, King of the Britons, whom Oswald, King of Northumberland, slew early in the seventh century, at a place called in old books Devilston, which Bede calls Devil's-burn. This is now Dilston, Northumberland, which subsequently belonged to the Earls of Derwentwater, and next to the Greenwich Hospital estate, under the Admiralty control. We have given all this, as we feel sure that the assumed Galloway Cadallene or Cadwalein has arisen from confusing the histories now mentioned.

Arising from the foregoing, the supposition has existed, or been created, that the inhabitants were not Celtic. This, however, as a positive statement, as we have already mentioned, has been largely modified on very good grounds, and shown, from references made by various ancient authorities, rather to have referred to dialect than language. We will not enter into the subject further than to state that, if obscure in Cæsar's time, it was not so much so in the following century, when Tacitus, after deliberate investigation, mentioned that they were Gauls. It is to be admitted that the term Gauli in the Roman classics is

not quite clear whether it applied to the Celtic or the German tribes; but even as regards Germany, it was in the possession of the Celts B.C. 112 years, and the Celtic element must have existed then, and subsequently in those parts. Tacitus, born about A.D. 56, was the first Roman who gave an account of Scotland, and he mentions that it was inhabited by two nations—the Caledonians north of, the Britanni south of, the Forth and Clyde. When the legions under Julius Agricola penetrated to North Britain, Tacitus had been the son-in-law of the Roman General for about three years, and had thus the means of obtaining information. Agricola was born in A.D. 40, as stated; but this must be a mistake if his son-in-law was born in A.D. 56—anyhow it seems so to us. Agricola served under Suetonius Paulinus in Britain, was appointed in 78, and died in 93. In his third campaign, in A.D. 80, he extended the province to the north, formed camps, and wintered there. In his fourth campaign, he secured possession of his acquisitions bounded by the Forth and Clyde, when the first *prætentura*, or line of defence, was formed by him, without turf or other walls or turrets, but afterwards fortified as found necessary. His fifth campaign, in A.D. 82, was to the south-western peninsula, afterwards known as Galloway. His sixth campaign was northwards, ending in the defeat of the Caledonians at the Grampians in A.D. 86. His operations in Scotland were conducted both by land and sea, for which latter course the many bays, etc., along the western coast offered facilities; and after his successful campaign, he proceeded with his fleet round the northern coast, when he satisfied himself that Britain was not a continent. The first wall of turf, etc., between the Forth and the Clyde was subsequently erected by Lollius Urbicus, Lieutenant of Britain under Antoninus Pius, who sent him in A.D. 139 to reconquer the territory between the Wall of Hadrian and the Forth of Clyde, which was accomplished.

The northern natives afterwards again broke through, and it was not until A.D. 367, when the territory was entirely recovered by Theodosius, father of Theodosius the Emperor, that the old barrier between the Forth and Clyde was restored. It has hitherto been understood from Bede's account, as obtained from the writings of Gildas, etc., that subsequently when the Roman

empire began to be in trouble, and the northern natives had again broken through the turf wall, a legion was sent and repulsed the invaders, but being recalled for the defence of Gaul, those south of the Forth and Clyde were advised to build a wall for their own security, which was done, composed of turf, etc ; but unskilled, and having no one to instruct them, it was of little use, and the northern tribes again overran the Lowlands. An appeal to Rome was once more made, when another legion was sent and restored order ; but with enough to do elsewhere the Romans retired to Severus's Wall, and it was then, aided by the inhabitants, before finally leaving Britain, that the stone wall between the German and Irish seas was erected, near to, and in a line with Hadrian's and Severus's turf, etc. one, which was distinct. Each had a deep ditch in front facing the north. The earthen, etc., and stone walls were from 130 yards to half a mile apart. We give this from a survey made in 1708, and which appears in a revised edition of Camden's *Britannia*. It is therein repeated that the earthen wall was erected by Hadrian and Severus, no doubt meaning that the latter completed it. In Elton's *Origins o English*, he states that the opinion now prevails that the wall (stone) and its parallel earthenworks were all constructed by Hadrian. From what we have gathered from various authorities, our conclusion is that the earthen wall was constructed by Hadrian, who, born in A.D. 79, passed over to Britain in 120, and appears to have returned to Rome after its erection. He died there in 138. He had not the time required to two works, and one of them of stone. This latter erection was a vast undertaking, and was carried over the highest hills throughout, whereas the earthen wall was in the low land. It also was a great undertaking. We consider that Severus erected the stone one. Born in A.D. 146, he arrived in Britain in 197. A martyr to gout, he had to be carried in a litter, but his resolution was great. He died at York in 211. He had thus fourteen years to erect the stone wall, and it must have taken most of the time. That it could be raised hurriedly on the final departure of the Romans, is not to be credited, when the nature of the country it occupied, and its great dimensions, with the materials used, are considered. The object in entering so minutely on this subject has reference to the dyke from Lochryan to the Solway Firth.

where it ended opposite to Bowness on the Cumberland side of the firth, where was situated the termination of the wall from the Tyne on the east coast, which we have described as the work of Severus. The Galloway Dyke began on Beoch farm on the shore of Lochryan, close to Rerigonium, where Agricola, the Roman general, had a station. It passed through the farm of Braid, etc., on to Ochiltree, parish of Penninghame, on the hill of which there were, and perhaps still are, the remains of a watch tower, and so on to the Loch of Cree, on the opposite side of which it passed through Camberwood, etc., to the old bridge of Deuch, and thence through the farms of Muncaig, Auchenshinnoch, to the hillend of Kerioch into Dumfriesshire, and on to the shore of the Solway.

Throughout it was to some extent tortuous, as to be expected from the nature of the country, the whole length being estimated at upwards of fifty miles. In some places it is called the Roman, and in other parts the Picts' Dyke. The fallacy about the Picts we will deal with when we come to the Irish-Scots. The dyke or barrier must have been made by the Romans when they were driven southwards by the natives, and obliged to re-establish themselves behind Hadrian's *prætentura*, which the Emperor Septimus Severus completed. The natives no doubt would be compelled to work at it. We have read of late years the most ridiculous descriptions given by recent writers of this period, as to its construction, and the purpose or object in view, so as to try and make out that Galloway was a distinct and separate kingdom, which is altogether futile. Also that it was formed of palisades which is nowhere to be found. As learned from what remains, or remained, it was of similar construction to the turf and earth defence works mentioned by us, and it seems clear enough that it was to enable the Romans to retain possession of Galloway for strategic purposes. The many arms of the sea, bays, etc., were most desirable, as they afforded shelter to their galleys. At the same time it being contiguous to Cumberland, where they held a strong position throughout, and also commanding all the west coast northward, the Isle of Man, and Ireland opposite, if necessary. The district was thus of value to them. Their headquarters were at Leukopibia (Whithorn), Rerigonium at Innermessan, Lochryan, and Carbantori-

gum, near to Kirkcudbright. The various camps throughout the district will be noticed under the parishes. The full occupation from the time of Agricola in A.D. 82 is confirmed. All their stations were accessible by the sea, which accounts for no regular roads being formed, excepting one which passed through the northern parts of the district, by Altyre farm in Dalry, and Holm in Carsphairn parishes, thence to the ride of Polwhat to the northwest boundary of Carsphairn parish into Ayrshire. It is considered to have been a branch of the road which passed through Nithsdale. Although the final severance in form took place in A.D. 410, when letters were sent to provide in future for their own defence, yet the actual periods when the Romans quitted Alba and Albain (so to distinguish Scotland and England) are not exactly known. The final move from the latter country can be found ranging to 436, and even later. That the inhabitants learned much from them in civilisation, etc., cannot be doubted. When in Galloway (as in other places) they did not lead lives of celibacy or of restraint, and, to more or less extent, a mixed Roman and Cymric progeny must have been added to the population. This also appears in the highest grades, for when Donald died in A.D. 908, he is mentioned as the last King of Strathelyde with Roman blood.

PTOLEMY'S GEOGRAPHY.

The principal information to be obtained of Britain in early times is from Ptolemy, who published his Geography about A.D. 120. With nothing positive, yet there is every reason to believe that he never visited Britain, but obtained his information from some one in Agricola's army. It was issued forty years after his third campaign, when he extended the province to the Forth and Clyde, thirty-eight years after his fifth campaign and occupation of the peninsula now known as Galloway, and thirty-four after his sixth campaign, and defeat of the Caledonians at the Grampians, after which he immediately made his voyage round the western and southern coasts of Scotland. While wonderfully accurate in many respects, and abounding with much valuable information, Ptolemy, however, must not be followed with too

implicit confidence. One serious mistake in regard to Scotland was placing eastwards what should have been north, and strict reliance as to the actual positions of all the places shown by him, until tested, should therefore be avoided. For example, he makes the promontory of the Novantæ country not the Mull of Galloway, but that of Cantyre in Argyllshire. The two Mulls in the distance have some resemblance, and may have led to the mistake. Whether or not they can be seen from each other, we are unable to state, although both are well known to us, but certainly, to our personal knowledge, Cantyre is to be seen from the high land in the northern part of the Rhinns of Galloway. Approaching, therefore, with caution the actual locations of the various races or tribes as shown by Ptolemy, yet those interested in early history are largely indebted to him. Camden properly shows the Mull of Cantyre in Roman times, as that of the Epidii. Whether in Agricola's time the natives found by him were the aborigines, as some writers assume, to which we will hereafter refer, or that such were intermixed, or absorbed, by the subsequent arrivals of races from the continent of Europe, etc., is a very complicated subject to enter on. When Agricola advanced into Scotland there were nominally over twenty tribes. There is, however, some difficulty in clearly tracing each, and to be certain in some cases that they were not the same under different names. Ptolemy described the Caledonians as occupying the country from above Loch Long to the mouth of the Ness. The Vacomagi from the Ness to the source of the Dee and the Don, and from the Moray Firth into Perthshire. The Tæxali in Aberdeenshire, and the Vernicomes¹ in Mearns, Angus, and Easter Fife. Of those on the west coast were the Epidii, Creones, Carnones, and the Caerini. On the northern coast were the Curnavii, and on the south-eastern coast of Sutherland and Caithness, the Mertæ and the Lugi. From about the Dornoch Firth to the country of the Caledonians were the Decantæ. The tribes south of the Forth and Clyde were the

¹ Supposed by Professor Rhys to have been aboriginal races, and the Mætæ of history. The others of the north also supposed by him as probably more Celtic in race, and mostly perhaps in language. The foregoing are very questionable suppositions.

Otalini¹ or Otadini, and the Gadeni. Some believe they were one and the same, but it is more generally understood that the first-named had the coast district from the mouth of the Tweed to the Firth of Forth, and the latter Northumberland to the Roman Wall. To the west were the Damnonii,² whose territory ranged from the northern boundary of modern Galloway to the river Tay, marching with the Caledonians and the Vacomagi. To the east and south of the Damnonii marched the Selgovæ, a tribe possessing a considerable portion of modern Kirkcudbrightshire. To the west of thence were the Novantæ, who occupied modern Wigtonshire, and eastward beyond the Cree to the river Dee, with its outlet at Kirkcudbright. The most information is given by Tacitus, who described all those north of the Forth and Clyde as Caledonians. Eumenius, however, is the first Roman authority who named the Picts as a people, which he did in A.D. 296, and in 310 he mentioned that the Caledonians and the Picts were the principal tribes in Scotland. He was an orator, and not a historian, but sufficient is learned to show that his statement is not inaccurate. Ammianus Marcellinus, who wrote in the fourth century, dying about A.D. 390, divided the northern tribes into two nations, the Dicaledonæ and the Vecturiones—the first possessing Argyll, Perth, and all the mountainous district northwards; and the Vecturiones, the eastern portion north of the Firth of Forth. The next statement is, that when the Scots had obtained possession of this tract, that is, north of the Clyde, it was shared into seven parts amongst seven princes. They were, however, not princes, but mormaers or governors, who had regal powers. The district were: Enegus (Angus) and Mearn: Atheodl (Athol) and Goverin (Gowrie); Stradeern (Stathern), with Meneted (Menteith); Forthever (included Fife); Mar, with Buchan; Muret (Moray) and Ross; Caithness. Another account is given subsequently by

¹ Considered by Professor Rhys as decidedly Brythons, which is the usual opinion.

² When the Damnonii were divided by the wall from the Forth to the Clyde, it is suggested by the Professor that it is they who appear as the Boresti, then as Vecturiones, and the men of Fortrenn. The word Vecturiones is stated to have yielded in Goidelic the well-known name of the Brythons of the Kingdom of Fortrenn.

Andrew, Bishop of Caithness from 1150 to 1184, who describes the provinces by boundaries, but omits Caithness, and brings in Dalriada or Argyll.

Afterwards, in A.D. 360, Marcellinus refers to the fierce nations the Scots and Picts, as "Scotorum, Pictorumque gentium ferarum" who ravaged the Roman provinces; following which mention is made of the "Picti, Saxonesque, et Scoti, et Attacotti," as attacking the Britanni. In 368 he stated that the Picts were divided into two nations, "Illud tamen sufficet, quod ex tempore Picti in duas gentes divisi, Dicaledones et Vecturiones, itidemque Attacotti, bellicosa hominum natio, et Scoti, per diversa vagantes, multor populabantur," which is, "Let this suffice to be said, that at this time the Picts divided into two nations, the Dicaledonæ and Vecturiones, as also the Attacotti, a warlike people, and the Scots, ranging in divers parts (Scotland) ravaged many parts." From these quotations it appears clear enough that in the fourth century the Picts north of the Forth and Clyde were known as two nations to the Romans. The tribes mentioned by Ptolemy must then have been subordinate, or absorbed. It is also some insight into the positions held by the Scoti and the Attacotti, both of whom, as we go along, will be found to have been auxiliaries or wanderers from Ireland. Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, was correct in stating that the Cruithne of Ireland, like their progenitors during the Roman period, had engaged meantime in frequent enterprises against the opposite coast of North Britain. As for the Saxones, there can be no doubt that they were Northmen (afterwards so well known as Norsemen), who are known to have been sea-rovers from an early period. The Saxons were not then known so far north. The fact that they are also mentioned as having been in the Orkneys is proof of this, for it is beyond question that the so-called Saxons found there in the fourth century were Norwegians, *alias* Norsemen.

PICTS.

The Picts occupy so prominent a position in early history, and much confusion having arisen, it is necessary to deal with the

subject. In Pearson's *England during the Early and Middle Ages*, he writes, "Mr. Herbert (*Britannia after the Romans*), whose view has been followed by the best modern critics, regards the name Pict (painted) as merely the Latin translation of Briton, or 'Brith'—variegatus. (Zeuss: *Grammatica Celtica*, Vol. I., p. 174). What we know of the language and history of the people indicates that they belonged to the Cymric family." Again Pearson writes: "The Belgæ were of the same Celtic family as the Cymry and the Gauls, but coming later from the continent they had acquired the instinct of throwing up dykes and earthworks." Again, "The names Briton, or "painted" (Zeuss's *Grammatica Celtica*, Vol. ii., p. 761), is evidently rather a designation than a generic term." We have to add that in the latest edition of Zeuss's *Grammatica Celtica*, Ebel, the editor, adopts the opinion that the Picts were merely tribes of Britons who used Paint. *The Historia Britonum* shows us Picts in the district up to the invasion of the Northmen in the ninth century. *The Pictish Chronicle* also makes no distinction between the Britons of Strathclyde, and the inhabitants of the portion now known as Galloway. Bede¹ has given rise to much speculation on this subject from stating that Britain then contained five nations—the English, Britons, Scots (or Irish), Picts, and Latins, each in its own dialect cultivating the sublime study of the Scriptures, the Latin tongue by the study of the Scriptures becoming common to all the rest. Bede also states that the Britons were the first inhabitants, and gave to the island (England and Scotland) its name of Britain; and that they were reported to have come from Armorica; also that the Picts came from Scythia, and Ireland was peopled by the Scots, who afterwards made a settlement among the Picts, and were known by the name of their leader Reuda as the Dalreudins, which refers to the small colony of the Dalriada, on the coast of Argyll. We receive Bede's statement with caution. It is rather a jumble of history. We are, however, only dealing with the Picts at

¹ Bede was born in A.D. 673, and died 26th May, 735. He was thus sixty-two years of age. "The Venerable" no doubt was applied to calling as a monk, coupled with his having been the gr — the period.

present, whose name as Picti arose from their bodies being tattooed, painted, or dyed. It was not a generic term. We have already referred to this, and that Julius Cæsar made mention of the inhabitants in Britain as using vegetable juices for the purpose, but no special name was given to them; and about the end of the third century the practice had greatly fallen off where the Romans ruled. This extended to the south of the Forth and Clyde, which undoubtedly was from Roman civilisation. The term Picti, or painted men, thereby became restricted (of Galloway hereafter) to the people north of the Forth and Clyde, where the practice of tattooing, or painting beasts, birds, and fish on their faces and bodies was continued. The Cruithne and the Scoti in Ireland also adorned, or rather abused, their persons in the same way, and whose names nearly convey the same meaning as Picti. The derivation of the name, as given by us, is now universally acknowledged. Gildas, Nennius, and Bede are far from agreeing about them, which proves that without investigation we must not follow early writers too implicitly. The statement of Bede in the eighth century that the Picts were a special race from Scythia, and much more that he wrote, will not stand scrutiny. He is the authority for the statements that in his time the Galwegians were called Picts. This may have been so; but that they were so named in the time of St. Ninian, who is said to have been born about A.D. 368, and to have died on the 16th September, 432, is not borne out by facts. The period was when the Romans held the district, and the inhabitants were only known to them as the Novantæ. The colonisation from Ireland could only then have been in its infancy, and, as we will hereafter show, the term Pict came with them. Bede lived about three hundred years after St. Ninian's time, and on most points he wrote centuries after the periods. In addition, he was a fixture all his lifetime at Jarrow on the River Tyne. While his writings are valuable from having so few from others, we have found that implicit confidence is to be guarded against. The foregoing opinion we have held for a good many years, and we lately read in Elton's *Origins of English* the following:—"There is no trustworthy account of the ancient condition of the inland districts. The general statements on this point by Bede and his mediæval imitators appear to be based

on no original authority. They are evidently founded on a few allusions in the classical writings, and these in their turn upon the reports of merchants who were only familiar with the coast." Again, "Another very old account of Britain may be read in the history of Gildas, but its details are quite inconsistent with the actual historical evidence." In *The Viking Age*, by Du Chaillu, he writes to the effect that the writings of Gildas, more or less copied by Nennius, Bede, and subsequent chroniclers, are a mass of glaring contradictions. In *Celtic Scotland* the Northern Picts are described as unmistakably Gaelic—also known as the Cruithne—and to have been the sole inhabitants of Britain north of the Forth and Clyde and elsewhere; that in the old Welsh traditions they are called the Gwyddyl or Goidheal Ffichti (the Irish simply termed them Gwyddyl), who occupied the Pentland or Pictland Hills (near Edinburgh) to the River Carron (Stirlingshire), known to the Welsh as Manau Guotodin or Gododin, and to the Irish as the plain of Mannan.

With the Picts in Scotland are coupled those so-called in Galloway, and the Rudhruidhe, who appear in the *Irish Annals* as the Cruithne or Picts, inhabiting the whole of the North of Ireland, but eventually confined to Dalnaraidhe or Dalaradia, and who remained a separate people, as the Cruithne. They are mentioned as having spoken the same language as the other people in Ireland, and in Irish history are made the descendants of Ir, one of the sons of Milesius. We give this outline from *Celtic Scotland*, and will enter on the subject hereafter, to prove that the Picts in Ireland and those in Galloway belonged to the same clannas, but that the name in Galloway was used in too wide a sense, as it principally was connected with the Rudhruidhe or Rudrighe, who, while in Antrim and Down, etc., only formed a section of the Ulidians, and were believed to have been from a non-Celtic source. That the Picts north of the Forth and Clyde were Celtic there is every reason to believe; but from intermixture with the aborigines, as well as with the Cymri, etc., a difference more or less in language existed, the sole cause of so many speculations, strengthened by trusting too much to the writings of individuals who lived centuries ago, yet not at the periods. The explanation we give may have been the cause of Columba not understanding some of those he first came in

tact with. We have knowledge in our own time how different dialects in different countries are apt to perplex a stranger. In connection with the so-called Picts in Galloway and those in other parts of Scotland, there is an old tradition that they brewed their ale from heather, and when the last of them died without having divulged the process, the secret of the said brewing was lost to posterity. We have always considered the statement as one of those to be considered as fabulous; and this is now confirmed as regards the Picts, for the story evidently relates to the Norsemen, who spiced their ale with herbs, and, as known, balmy kinds are to be found among heather. In Denmark the Dutch myrtle, or sweet willow, was used. It grows in marshy heaths or moors.

SCOTS.

We have now to refer to the Scoti, or Scotti; who do not appear to have been known to the Romans for a considerable time. In Ptolemy's maps of Scotland and Ireland they do not appear. Eumenius, who in A.D. 297 mentions the Picts, and also the Hibernii, makes no reference to the Scots. Porphyry of the same period, however, writes of the *Scotica Gentes*, which may be taken as the first intimation. In Ireland they were considered to be of more recent settlement than the other tribes, but they became dominant in those parts where they had settled. As we have already mentioned, in A.D. 360, Ammianus refers to them, which is the first notice by a Roman author of the Scots then being in Scotland; but it does not prove that they had settled, which point we will enter on when we deal with the Attacoti. Ireland from an early period, bore the name of Hibernia. Tacitus, when referring to that country, terms it "Hiberniam." The "gens Hibernorum," as the people, are also mentioned by Festus Avienus in the fourth century. Saint Patrick always wrote of the Scots in Ireland; and in the *Irish Annals*, Hibernia, and not Scotia is used. In *Celtic Scotland* the Scots and Picts are given as two branches of the Albani, and it is also mentioned that prior to A.D. 360, there is no reason to suppose that a single Scot ever set foot in North Britain. This

is rather conflicting. No one called a Scot may be found as having been in Scotland prior to that date, but it does not follow that none of the race were there. In fact, everything bears out that the Goidels or Gaels were in Scotland and Ireland from an early period, although unknown by the name of Scots. Camden, in a map entitled *Britannia Romana* (the Romans in Britain), places the Scots, as then located, in Ross-shire, and the dominant people. This, however, is only his opinion, but it is likely enough, only not known then by that name. The subject is far from clear. The line of kings who subsequently ruled Scotland were of the Scoti race from Ireland, the descendants of the leader of the Dalriadan colony who settled in Argyllshire in A.D. 498, and from whom, as is supposed, the present name, Scotland, was obtained. It is not improbable, however, that it may have a Norse derivation, for as Skotland, it may have been from Skatland, which is land subject to a tax or tribute. We will describe this when dealing with the Bordlands under the Norse occupation. Also under the Irish Scots we will show that those of them settled in Argyllshire, for long paid tribute to the kings of Ulster. Both, therefore, refer to *Skat* having been paid, which may have been corrupted to Skotland, and hence Scotland.

We have already pointed out that the two leading modern authorities differ considerably in their statements and conclusions in regard to the first or early tribes in Britain. *Celtic Scotland* upholds its title by making the aborigines the Celtic progenitors of all the people in Scotland. *Early Britain—Celtic Britain*, on the other hand, terms the aborigines as having been non-Celtic, that the Goidels (Gaels) had most to do with them, and where the original natives were unable to hold their own, the Gaels became greatly modified by the absorption and assimilation of the indigenous element. We are also told that long afterwards the Brythonic Celts arrived and drove the Goidels, or Gaels, before them, as the latter had treated the aborigines. It is rather conflicting, and, if not to be followed on every point, is valuable in showing how little really is known. Our opinion throughout, long before we read *Early Britain*, has been that the Cymri drove the Gaels to the north, and over to Ireland. That the Celtic inhabitants in Scotland, however, were the descendants of, and the representatives of the aborigines in purity,

we credit as little as that all the Gaels driven northwards to Ireland by the Cymri were free from admixture of blood with the aborigines. The latter have been so completely lost sight of in history that their extirpation has been accepted without thought or reason. Now we have a revival all the other way, and so sweeping, as by one to be considered throughout as the dominant Celtic people in Scotland; and by another, that although of non-Celtic origin, yet known in after times as the Picts, with their own powerful kings. This latter opinion is based on the story of Columba having found some people who could not speak Erse or Gaelic, as already mentioned by us. There is, however, no proof that they were natives. It was in the sixth century, and they may have been Northmen or other foreigners, for Scotland appears to have had visitors from all parts in early times. We never hear anything of Roman settlers, but if all of those in the legions had to return, they would not take their progeny, which, doubtless, they were not deficient in getting. We have already referred to this, and hereafter we will again refer to Columba, and his not understanding the language. It is a point which has not been sufficiently considered, for a mixed race in some districts must have been introduced. Neither has the fact been noticed that all the legions and cohorts were not composed of men from Italy, but many being auxiliary, were filled with other foreigners. Batavians and Tungri—believed to have been Germans—Thracians, and the Spanish or ninth legion, with others, are mentioned, as serving in North Britain. The Spanish legion twice met with reverses in Scotland, and what became of it after Agricola's departure is not known.

NOVANTÆ AND SELGOVÆ AND CYMRI.

In regard to Galloway during the Roman occupation, its inhabitants were the Novantæ and the Selgovæ, of whom mention has already been made. In *Celtic Scotland* it is stated that there is nothing to show that the first-named did not occupy the district throughout—that is, were the aborigines—and that the Selgovæ were a Brigantian tribe. Their name, however, is believed to have been derived from *sealg*, the Gaelic “to hunt”

(Sealgair is a huntsman), and from this tribe the Solway was called. In *Early Britain—Celtic Britain*, both tribes are supposed not to have been Brythons, and probably to no extent Celtic, except perhaps in point of language, adopted at an early period from the Goidelic invaders. Also that they were likely to be a remnant of the aboriginal inhabitants, who appeared in history as Genunians, as thought, and Attacotti. Again, the Selgovæ are described as probably the most thoroughly non-Celtic people south of the Clyde in Roman times, and later on, as of the more limited Pictish district; but there is nothing to prove that they had retained their non-Celtic tongue down to the sixth century, or to have lost it before the Roman occupation. The Novantæ are stated to have got their name from Novios or Novijos, the word for new, and probably given by the Brythons, from which word the Nith also has its name. In this statement it has been overlooked that the Novantæ district eastwards ended with the river Dee as its boundary, and they had nothing to do with the Nith, which is miles further to the east. Nor is it in favour of the conjecture that the Novantæ represented the aborigines, or the ancient people of the district, for the word Novios or Novijos is completely opposed to such a meaning. That it was given by the Brythons cannot be credited, unless bestowed by them on the district which they had taken possession of when the Goidels were driven out, and hence the people called the Novantæ by the Romans, which is much more probable, and everything found tends to confirm. We will again touch on this subject. It has been further suggested that the building of the Roman Wall (North of England) affected to such a degree the kinsmen who were thus separated, that those on the north side probably lost their national characteristics, and became Brythonised, while the Selgovæ remained to form, with the Novantæ, the Attacotti, who afterwards gave Roman Britain so much to do, until their power was broken by Theodosius (A.D. 369), who enrolled their able-bodied men in the Roman army, and sent them to the continent. All this seems to us to be very ingenious, but very erroneous. We give it to show the various ideas in regard to Galloway history. In the face of all these assertions, the first known inhabitants are further described as having been there from old (*i.e.*, the aborigines), and were

usually called the Picts of Galloway, which signified that they agreed with the other Picts in tattooing themselves, and that they were always ready to fight against the Brythons. With the end of the Roman occupation it is further stated that the Attacotti seem to have been subdued or driven beyond the Nith, and within the Dyke made probably about that time (A.D. 410) commencing opposite to the Roman Wall at Bowness, and ending at Lochryan, where the language of their descendants to the sixteenth century was Goidelic. These statements convey a mass of confusion. We cannot discover any basis for such conclusions. We have already referred to the Dyke, and why it was thrown up, and may again have occasion to introduce the subject. We may now state that if the other Lowland tribes became Brythonised from the well-known incident introduced into the account we have given from *Early Britain*, etc., who with any geographical knowledge of the south-west of Scotland can believe that the Novantæ and the Selgovæ were or could be exempted from the same ordeal, but kept, from some unexplained miracle, as a peculiar or exceptional people, as pure Goidels, although described as having been originally non-Celtic, with the Brythons as their neighbours on the north and east, the sea bounding in all other parts? It is incredible. As we will show hereafter, the Erse or Gaelic spoken by the people in Galloway, subsequent to the Roman occupation, was brought there by the Picts so-called, who were not the Novantæ, etc., but Goidels, etc., who left Ireland, commencing about the time when the Romans departed, and continuing to arrive for some centuries, when they became dominant over the Novantæ, who, we believe, were a Cymric people, and which is supported in many ways. In both *Celtic Scotland* and *Early Britain*, etc., it is admitted that Carbantium, which must be Carbantorigum, was the town of the Selgovæ, and in the first-named work derived from two Welsh poems, Tadoriton and Maporiton, the prefixes Tad and Map being respectively father and son. In the other work referred to, it is surmised that it may, in an abbreviated form, be Carvetior, of a Roman inscription on a stone at Penrith, in memory of a man who held a quæstorial office in the place it points to. It is added that, if so, a Goidelic language was in use among the Selgovæ at the time the epitaph was written, or

else a non-Celtic one. This indecision indicates that the whole subject is dealt with as supposition, and as it does not seem to have much to rest on, it is apt to confuse, and lead to errors. The position of the town is erroneously given in both works. In the first it is placed as shown by Ptolemy, on what is now known as the Moat of Urr, and in the other work on the East bank of the Nith. The more probable site, however, is at Drumore, south-east of Kirkcudbright. The hill is 400 feet high, and the view from the summit is very fine, commanding the Solway, as well as the surrounding country. It is only a fort in appearance, while the Moat of Urr, standing on low ground, shows that a more extensive fortified place had existed. For full particulars we have to refer to the respective parishes. We will again mention the Novantæ and the Selgovæ as we go along. It is to be regretted that personal knowledge of Galloway is wanting in the works referred to, which to some extent has prevented the subjects being accurately dealt with. In *Celtic Scotland* it is stated that there are no "*pens*" in Galloway, and pointing out that "the distinctive usage of *pen* and *ben* or *Cenn* enables us to detect the line of demarcation between the Cymric and Gaelic forms of the same word." Also, "that in these laws the generic terms do not show the existence of a Cymric language in the district." This is decided enough, but is altogether erroneous as regards Galloway. The word *pen*, and sometimes in the corrupted form *pin*, is to be found in different places in the district. Thus plain and unquestionable, it has, however, by a recent writer (Maxwell) been asserted that they are corruptions of the Gaelic *beann* (a mountain, etc.) and even of *poll* for a streamlet. The said author is, or was, a believer in all that Mr. Skene's *Celtic Scotland* contains. Pont, in his maps, has made occasional blunders, for he has rendered Penkill as Poolkill, and to several other streams in the same parish (Mimmigaff) and elsewhere he gives *pool* and *poll* (sometimes *pil*) as prefixes. Pont, whose connection or knowledge of Galloway was principally of an outside character, drafted his maps previous to 1614, given as the date of his death. Being only a stream, with no land so called, and therefore no record, when it was first known as Penkill is not to be traced, but doubtless Pont's spelling is erroneous, an occurrence not exceptional. We

may mention that Pen-cil, pronounced Penkill, is Cymric or Welsh, and a place-name which fully describes the situation previous to, and where the stream joins the Cree—hence the name. Poll is found as a prefix in Ireland to the names of streams, but it is irregular, for in Ireland it strictly means a hole, a pit. It has, however, been applied to deep small pools of water, and very deep holes in rivers and lakes, thus spreading as a prefix to streams. In most of the counties it only signifies a hole. In Gaelic it is found as poll and puill, and the principal meaning mire, etc., also a puddle, with other designations similar to the Irish. In Cymric or Welsh it is peoll, a small pool, a pit. In Icelandic or Norse, it is polle, a pool or pond. In Scottish Lowland it is changed to pow or pou, pronounced poo, for a sluggish, slow-running stream. It has other meanings more or less connected therewith. We give the foregoing particulars to show that pol for a stream is irregular, for which there are other words in the different languages. So many being in Minnigaff Parish is singular, and may have been given by the Irish Scots as settlers, but which, however, without authentic information, we ascribe to Pont. It explains how words may have been misapplied in the names of places handed down, with after corruptions, and without the research required before arriving at conclusions. Although the Cymric pwll in its pronunciation is similar to the ordinary word pull, same as pool, with a peculiar sound to the *ll* which cannot be written, yet the pol, poll, or pool used by Pont as prefixes are probably from the Gaelic or Erse. Pont's maps are very valuable, but, like many past and present authors, he is not to be implicitly followed. In fact, many spellings are inaccurate, although they can be followed by those with some knowledge of the subject. There are in the names of places, etc., in Galloway, many Cymric or Welsh words which do not appear to have been recognised as such, from the resemblance in spelling to similar words in Gaelic. Also the many present mania with some writers for the latter has darkened and absorbed much that did exist, and carried to extirpation in *Celtic Scotland*, in which we are told that the aborigines were Celts of the Goidelic or Gaelic race, who existed throughout. This has been followed by recent authors, without personal research having been given.

The Novantæ, we have not a doubt of, were of the Cymric race. They are supposed to have had their name from the Nith, although some distance from it as we have already mentioned. This is one of the numerous errors. In Ptolemy's time that river was named Novios. It is mentioned in *Early Britain*, that Novios, if Celtic, was the word for new in all the dialects, but that the Brythons treated it as Novios or Novijos, and eventually made into the Welsh Newydd, new, and from some stage of this last was Nith got; but this could only happen through the medium of men who spoke Goidelic, and the writer supposed them to have been the Picts of Galloway, but as we will show hereafter, the people so called were not then in power in the district, and the name unknown. There has been far too much wild supposition in regard to Galloway history. The Novantæ certainly succeeded or absorbed the aborigines, or according to the old opinion, and as we think the correct one, to have driven out the Goidels or Gaels, who had become settlers for a time, and were thus forced to Ireland and northwards. The other Galloway race known as the Selgovæ or hunters, as has been written, were further to the east and north, and probably, as has been stated, gave to the Solway its name. It is to be noted that neither of the two tribes are called Picts in Roman times, which began to end about A.D. 410. St. Ninian, who was located at Whithorn during their rule, and died there in A.D. 432, is mentioned by Bede to have been a native of North Wales, and Rhys calls him a Brython (Cymri). They therefore agree as to the Saint's nationality, and both further agree in their statements that he laboured to convert the Picts of Galloway to Christianity; but, as we have already mentioned, in his time the natives were called the Novantæ and the Selgovæ, and not Picts, a term very questionable as having been previously applied to the natives, and certainly then obsolete there, and in all other districts under Roman rule. Bede adds that they were also known as the Niduari, or men of the Nith, which was evidently conveyed to him by some one who was ignorant of the inhabitants, as well as of the district. This confusion of names arose from the difference of periods, the absence of contemporary evidence, for Bede died three centuries after St. Ninian had passed away, having been born in A.D. 673, and dying in 734; and further, as we

have stated elsewhere, by his own account his whole life was spent in the neighbourhood of Jarrow, Northumberland, undisturbed by absence or travel. To him, personally, Galloway was therefore unknown. Of the Novantæ, etc., we learn nothing after the departure of the Romans, who as Cymri must either have been absorbed by the dominant Scots from Ireland, or that those who could not remain went further north, or to the east and southwards, which latter is corroborated by the exodus under Constantine which we will again refer to. The Roman tenure, which extended over three centuries, we have already described; but, as stated by us, very little has been left to mark it, although held so long.

BRIGANTES.

It has also been mentioned that the Roman occupation embraced the greater part of the territories of the Brigantes, whose northerly limit certainly touched upon the Solway Firth in the north-west, while it did not probably fall far short of the Firth of Forth in the north-east. Elsewhere this is repeated by the statement that from the Humber to the Firths of Forth and Clyde, the population was mainly comprised of the great nation of the Brigantes with its dependent tribes. A line drawn by Ptolemy from the Solway Firth across the country to the east coast, which exactly separated the Brigantes from the tribes in the north, is stated to be obviously artificial, as it follows the course of the Roman Wall, shortly before constructed by the Emperor Hadrian. This seems to be an erroneous conclusion, for Adrian or Hadrian only passed over to Britain in A.D. 120, and Ptolemy's *Geography* is believed to have been issued about, if not in the same year. The wall was not erected until about A.D. 124. We refer to this particularly, as other modern writers have stated that Galloway at one period was called Brigantia, which is erroneous, and appears to have emanated from Bœthius, and has so far been again repeated in *Celtic Scotland*, in the statement that the Selgovæ were a Brigantian tribe. Holinshed, a trustworthy English writer, who died about 1580, states that "the opinion of the best learned is whollie contrarie

thereunto, affirming the same Brigants not to be so far north by the distance of many miles as Hector Boetius and others of his countrymen place them, which thing in the historie of England we have also noted But, nevertheless, we have followed the course of the Scottish historie in manor, as it is written by the Scots themselves." We give this from the original, and thus corroborate Mackenzie, who in his *History of Galloway* states "that the name Brigantia was ever anciently applied to Galloway appears more than questionable, for we know from good authority that the territories of the Brigantes, a considerable tribe of ancient Britons, lay in England." Camden, the English authority, fully describes their country as having comprised Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. Forbes-Leslie in his *Early Races of Scotland* mentions that they occupied the mountainous and woody districts from the Humber to the Solway." In regard to origin, Camden, quoting from Strabo, mentions the Brigantes a people of the Alps. In England they became numerous and powerful. Both in *Celtic Scotland* and in *Early Britain*, it is conjectured that they became established even north of the Forth and the Clyde. The Roman war with them began in A.D. 50, and their reduction was effected in 69 and 70. It was in A.D. 80 that Julius Agricola, in his third campaign, penetrated into Scotland as far as the Forth; and, in his fifth campaign, A.D. 82, to Galloway. We have already mentioned his various campaigns. If the Selgovæ were Brigantes, why do they not so appear by that name. It has been assumed that they were located south of, and kindred people were beyond the Forth and Clyde, although they appear under other names. It is asserted that they were composed of various tribes. There has been far too much of conjecture, and much that is opposed to Camden and other authorities, with nothing fresh in information to substantiate what is advanced. A quotation from Pausanias cannot apply to them, that Antoninus Pius (born in A.D. 86, and died in 161) had sufficiently chastised the Brigantes for making inroads into Genunia, a Roman province in Britain. It was in A.D. 139 that Lollius the lieutenant was sent to Scotland to drive back the northern tribes, where he crected the wall, for which he was surnamed Britannicus; and as quite another

distinct event, he was also highly commended for taking from the Brigantes some part of their country. In *Early Britain*, Pausanias is described as stating that the Romans attacked the the Brigantes because they invaded a people tributary to Rome, and called the Genunian division or cohort. In the translation given it is rendered, "But he (the Emperor Antoninus) took from the Brigantes in Britannia a great deal of their land, because they had made hostile incursions on the Venuvians who were the allies of the Romans." In this version we have them called the Venuvians, which seems to have some affinity with the Latin Venedotia already given by us. Camden's opinion is "that if read Gonouthia for Genounia, that word comes so near Guinethia, and this Guinethia (or Gwynedh) borders so much on the country of the Brigantes that unless Pausanias means this country, some oracle must find out for us what country he means." The country to which the foregoing applies is in North Wales, and pertained to the Ordovices, called in Latin Guenedotia and Vendotia, and in British Gwynedh. In *Early Britain*, the statement of Pausanias¹ in his "Description of Greece" has obtained credence, but we cannot see that it bears on the point wished to be brought out. It does not appear that Pausanias was ever in Britain, and the passage conveys but little. The translation by Camden is that "Antoninus Pius deprived the Brigantes of much of their lands because they began to make incursions into Genounia, a region under the jurisdiction of the Romans." This may refer to Agricola, who in A.D. 78 completely subdued the Ordovices, and in 79 the lands of some of the Brigantian tribes were overrun, and fortresses erected among them. In support of the passage applying to Scotland in *Early Britain*, reference is made to what Adamnan relates, that not long after Columba's coming to Britain, he crossed to Drumalban on a mission to Brude, King of the Picts, whose stronghold was near the River of Ness, probably not far from its

¹ Pausanias, a Greek topographical writer, who taught at Athens and afterwards at Rome, where he died. His *Descriptio Græciæ* is a kind of journal of his travels, in which he describes everything remarkable in Greece. His writings have been considered difficult to follow from his peculiar style.

mouth. That, speaking in the Goidelic (Gaelic) language to him and his men, he had no difficulty in making himself understood; but to peasants or plebeians, as stated, he had to preach through an interpreter. However, as a Celtic scholar (Professor Mackinnon) has mentioned, "An educated Goidel might make himself understood in one locality though not in another. The fact that an interpreter was once or twice employed by St. Columba implies that ordinarily there was no occasion for the services of such a person." This can or should be understood by most inquirers. As we have already mentioned elsewhere, we know how different dialects of the same language are apt to perplex in ordinary conversation. It is also related that when at the Isle of Skye two young men brought their aged father to be baptised, the interpreter had again to be in attendance. This old man is described as the Chief of the Geonians, called by Adamnan Geona Cohors, which, as supposed, refers to the people on the mainland called Cerones in the MS. of Ptolemy's "Geography." A supposition is therein stated that the word Genunia may be of Pictish origin, Geona Cohors being Geonia Cohort, and that Cohors is only to be explained by the Goidelic word it was meant to render, with the result that the latter can have been no other than *dál*, a division or part. The conclusion therefrom arrived at in *Early Britain—Celtic Britain*, is that, "the Genunians cannot have been Brythons; and, if that be correct, they can hardly have been any other people than the dwellers between the Solway Esk and Loch Ryan. They would, in fact, seem to be the same people who appear later as Attacotti, and later still as the Picts of Galloway. They were a highly indomitable race, and seldom on good terms with their Brythonic neighbours, so it is by no means possible that they had as yet fought it out with the Romans." We have in this an example of how to make history, and not to follow what can be gathered from truthful sources. We have to remark in regard to this perversion of history that the country referred to comprised modern Wigton and Kirkcudbright shires, alias Galloway, and was possessed by the Novantæ and the Selgovæ in Roman times. It therefore seems to be an extraordinary arrangement of history, for the scene in the Isle of Skye, as described by Adamnan, to be transferred to Galloway, the most southern point of

Scotland, the distance between the two places by sea or land being over one hundred and seventy miles, which in the times referred to must have occupied several days to travel. The next point is that Columba was not at Iona for over fifty years after the departure of the Romans from Galloway, and the Attacotti are never found mentioned in the district, or indeed in any other part of Scotland. We will again refer to this, although it cannot affect the question about the Brigantes, meanwhile we shall relate a curious story which appears in Camden's *Britannia* in connection with Agricola's campaign. It is that when he advanced into Scotland in A.D. 80, a cohort of Usipians, raised in Germany and sent over to Britain, mutinied, killed their commander, and some soldiers who were attached to give them instruction, or in modern phrase, to drill them. They then fled and embarked in three vessels, compelling the masters to carry them off, but only one obeying, the other two were slain. Afterwards, being tossed up and down (at sea) and falling upon some Britons who opposed them in their own defence, often conquerors and sometimes conquered, they underwent great privations as they floated around the shores of Britain. Where they started from is not mentioned. It is a confused account, for of the three vessels only one is followed, ending in being captured by the Suevians and then by the Frisians, as pirates. Some were bought by the merchants, and by change of masters were again brought to Britain. Such is the story in brief form, and not an improbable one. With so much conjecture now being raised and rife in regard to early history, we may start the supposition that some of the men of this cohort were the individuals, or their offspring, who required the interpreter when Columba preached to them. It is as probable as the statement of the aborigines still being in existence as a people or nation, and retaining their original language in the sixth century, yet unknown to the Goidels. It may be remarked that the strength of a cohort was about six hundred men, about the tenth part of a legion, and if they mutinied in a body what became of them all, for although possible, it is rather improbable that the three vessels seized could have contained them. The number was about the same as the present home strength of an infantry regiment on the peace establishment, but the transport accommodation was

not then what it now is. Some Norse war vessels were capable of taking two hundred men, but that such were captured is most improbable.

ATTACOTTI.

The Attacotti having been prominently brought forward in the foregoing remarks, we must enter on their history, which has given rise to many conjectures. Why it should have been so is difficult to understand, for Irish history supplies the necessary information. No doubt a great deal of it in the early periods is called "legendary," and probably it is so, but still legends usually convey more or less truth. Inter-communication between Hibernia and Alba seems to have been constant from the earliest known times, and throughout the Roman occupation, between A.D. 82, and, say, 410. With such knowledge, to suppose that Galloway and Ireland were isolated from each other, no one surely will be bold enough to advance. In fact, the reverse is corroborated by an Irish king being with Agricola when he was in the district, as mentioned by Tacitus, and the period agreeing. Connollan therefore appears to be correct in believing that the said king was Tuathal (*i.e.*, the legitimate), son of King Fiacha Fionn-Ola, whom he succeeded in A.D. 76. He was, however, an exile at the time referred to, and known in Ireland as Tuathal-Teachthmar. His most determined foes were the Aitheach-Tuatha, a numerous people scattered over Ireland, descendants of the Firbolg, and other settlers, who were treated as a servile helpless class by the dominant Scoti. As recorded, Tuathal fought 133 battles in the different provinces against the people, whom he in the end reduced to obedience; and he ruled over Ireland for thirty years. The Latinised name for the Aitheach-Tuatha is Attacotti—the people in regard to whom so many wild statements have been made. MacFirbis states:—"The Attacotti, a tribe Firbolgs (Belgic race), the remnants of whom, wherever they were seated, were styled Aitheachs—*i.e.*, Attacotti or plebeians by their conquerors. This district was called "Attacotti district," or a district not in possession of freemen of the Scotie or Milesian (?) blood. Anglicised, a portion is now called

Tonaghty, a small parish near Beal Atha-na-lub, or Newbrook, in the barony of Carra." We may observe that the term Scotie, as used above, is questioned by us elsewhere. It is also mentioned in Irish history that this people, being sorely oppressed, about A.D. 9, treacherously murdered most of the Milesian (?) provincial kings and chiefs, etc., and set up a king of their own race named Cairbri-Cean-Cait, who ruled Ireland for five years. The Irish records mention various expeditions to Britain and Gaul, as allies of the Picts and Britons in their wars with the Romans, commencing as early as 129 B.C., which is evidently wrong, for the first landing of the Romans in Albion, was in 55 B.C.; and as regards Scotland, not until A.D. 80. In connection with Scottish history, the Attacotti are first mentioned in the fourth century, when they are known to have joined the Roman legions as auxiliaries, and were sent abroad, which was the policy of the Romans, who received recruits from all parts. Professor Rhys, in his *Early Britain*, has given the tribe to Galloway. There is no basis for it, but mere conjecture. His authorities, which we have investigated, are far from satisfactory. He even stamps them as cannibals, affirming that Jerome was correct in his statement that as Roman auxiliaries in Gaul they cut off and eat portions of men and women as dainties in preference to the sheep and oxen which they could have had. A very nice race to try and make out as the people of Galloway and the ancestors of these Galwegians of the ancient stock who remain. Investigation has proved that Jerome did not see it done, but only heard the libel. Such a charge should not have been dealt with in so loose a manner. No evidence being traceable from other sources, there is not a doubt on the minds of men of high literary standing that he was imposed on, and we believe that he (Jerome) being young at the time, was played on by some not over scrupulous clerical brother. But what is to be said of Professor Rhys, and his echoer Sir Herbert Maxwell, who in lectures in Wigtonshire repeated it, thus casting such a stigma on the ancient and warlike Galwegians? In the latter's book styled *Dumfries and Galloway*, the cannibalism is dropped without an explanation, but the term Attacots is given to the inhabitants which will mislead. Besides, the readers of such books are few in number, while the mischief done at the lectures will

be retained by those who were present, for few are acquainted with history.

With much that is valuable in the Irish records, there is also much very questionable information, and of this latter kind is that the Attacotti joined the Picts and Britons in their opposition to the Romans prior to the time of Agricola. What is mentioned appears to relate to the fourth century, and also that Crimthann-Niadh-Nair who reigned from A.D. 7 to 9, has been confused with Crimthann who began to reign in A.D. 365, and preceded Niall (Mor of the nine hostages), who succeeded in 378 as King of Ireland, and so continued until 405. It is specially mentioned that the latter made incursions into Britain (Alba) in one of which he encountered Stilicho in command of a legion, who repelled him and his Scots (Irish). In those incursions he is stated to have had many of the Attacotti in his army, who being the natural enemies of his (Niall's) family, deserted, and were incorporated in the Roman legions. Two bands of them are afterwards found with others (called barbarian troops, Moors, etc.) embodied under the title of "Honoriani," and employed in the Spanish war. From other sources similar information is also gathered; and that about A.D. 367, a great rising took place from the Clyde to the Thames, to be free from Roman rule. It was put down, when the Picts and Scots (Irish) were driven back beyond the northern wall; and the Attacotti, from being enemies, were afterwards the soldiers of Valentinian. On this occasion the old barrier from the Clyde to the Forth was restored, after the country between it and Hadrian's barrier was recovered by Theodosius (father of Theodosius the Emperor) all of which was effected by A.D. 370. Afterwards the Picts and Scots (Irish) again broke the barrier, and a Roman legion was sent, which repulsed them. In further elucidation, it may be stated that Stilicho, already mentioned, was a General (he afterwards rose to high position) in the service of the Emperor Theodosius, surnamed the Great, who died in A.D. 395. There is thus contemporary evidence from different sources of the Attacotti and their doings in the fourth century; and it is evident that their first known appearance in Alba was in the north, and not in the south or south-west. Bede, who only wrote from hearsay, having been born 233 years after the supposed date of expulsion, states

that they were in Scotland in A.D. 258, and expelled by the Picts about 440. This period also includes the fourth century. Richard of Cirencester (so named from his native place, and a monk of the Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster) who died in A.D. 1401, has topographically placed them in Argyll and Dumbarton-shires. Camden, in a map entitled *Britannia Romana*, shows them as being in Aberdeenshire. Richard's work has been called spurious, but he certainly located the Attacotti near the old frontier barrier, in breaking through which they acted with the Scots (Irish) and the northern Picts, etc. We are inclined to believe that they were not settlers in Scotland at any period, but mere mercenaries from Ireland, ready for war and spoil. There is not a trace of them to be found in Galloway. If they had been the inhabitants, as for the first time suggested in *Early Britain—Celtic Britain*, the Novantæ and the Selgovæ would not have been so called by the Romans. Neither would King Tuathal-Teachmar have fled there as an exile, for the inhabitants would have been of the same race whom we have shown were his enemies in Ireland. It seems very clear that a mistake has been made in *Early Britain* in attempting to locate them in Galloway, unless it can be proved that Irish history on the subject is all wrong, which we do not think can be done. Galloway, for long having been considered a *terra incognita*, has become a field for all sorts of speculative ideas, and the fitting in of stray kings, etc., who cannot be recognised and given their proper place of settlement.

IRISH-SCOTS.

We now come to another period, when a people from Ireland, already mentioned, settled in Galloway. Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, refers to this, which in *Celtic Scotland* is repudiated, with the remark that there is not a vestige of authority for such colonisation. We agree with Chalmers, but not as to the period given by him, for this exodus to Galloway is more likely to have commenced in the sixth, rather than the end of the eighth century, and to have continued more or less to the eleventh century. There cannot be a doubt of such colonisation when the subject is

gone carefully into. There appears to have been continuous intercourse between Hibernia and Alba from the earliest times; but there were special causes in the Kingdom of Ulster, the ancient capital of which was Armagh, fully accounting for it. The *Annals of Ireland* gives considerable information in regard to the ancient Kings of Ulster, and their struggle to retain their territory. O'Donovan in 1851, refers to them as Kings of Emania, and the most heroic and ancient line of princes that Irish history has preserved—whose history is more than that of any other line of princes handed down. They are stated to have been the lineal descendants of Ir, the fifth son of Milesius of Spain, but the second of the three sons who left any issue, and to have settled in Ulster. The said sons were Heber-Fionn, Ir, and Heremon. We, of course, can only repeat what is related, which is that Prince Ir was one of the chief leaders of the expeditions undertaken for the conquest of Ireland, but a violent storm scattered the fleet while in search of a landing place, and the vessel commanded by him was separated from the others, and driven upon the island, since called Scellig-Mhicheal, off the Kerry coast, where she was wrecked, and all on board lost. Heber Donn, his son, born in Spain, was, however, granted by Heber and Heremon, his uncles, the possession of the northern part of Ireland, now called Ulster. This is stated to have occurred, B.C. 1700, so that to prove it by research is scarcely to be thought of. A writer (*Scottish Myths*) sceptical in regard to this origin, suggests that presumably the ninth or Spanish legion, which was twice defeated in Scotland, and disappears from history after Agricola's last campaign, is the sole ground of the story of the colonisation of Ireland from Milesius, inferring that those who survived passed over to Ireland. This may have escaped the notice of Tacitus and other Roman writers, but the discipline believed to have existed was not then on the wane. The subject, however, is beyond research, and one we will not pursue further. Whatever their origin may have been, the Irian kings as rulers of Ulster had their palace at Uileach (which name is the Erse for a stone building) in Donegal, until the time of Ciombaeth, who at the Queen's desire built the great house known as Eamhuin or Emania (Armagh) and made it the chief residence. The first of this line who attained the dignity of Ardrigh, or monarch of

Ireland, was Prince Rudhraighe or Ruadhri Mor in 288 B.C. He was so much honoured by his people that the old name of Irians was dropped for Ruadricians. This line of kings existed for 600 years, and thirty-one of them, from Ciombaeth to Fearghus Fogha, occupied the palace of Eamhain. It may be mentioned here that the supreme kingship or monarchy of Ireland was not hereditary, but chosen from themselves—viz., the kings of the provinces. The desire shown by Irish writers, even of the present day, to trace the origin of the people, and give descents that convey the fabulous in the more glaring form, makes it difficult to follow them. For example, we are told in a recent work that B.C. 1440 all the inhabitants of Scotland were brought under the subjection of the Irish monarchy. One thing is admitted, that there were various races in Ireland at an early period. The desire, however, that they should all be considered Celtic is questionable. We refer to it here, as the Irians, or Rudhraighe sept, became amalgamated with the Dalriatach tribe, as described in *Celtic Scotland*: “The province of Ulster, where an ancient Pictish population was encroached upon, and gradually superseded by Scottish tribes, exhibits the remarkable peculiarity of an alternate succession of the kings of Ulster between a family descended from the old Pictish kings and one of the earliest colonies of Scots, that of the Dalriatach who settled among them.” We give this extract, for unfortunately we cannot always follow the learned writer on other points. A recent Irish writer mentions that Fiacha Finn led a numerous colony of the Heremonian sept in Ulster, who overcame the natives (the Rudhraighe, etc.) and seized a great part of the country from them. This is correct so far, but not as to the invaders, for the Dalriatach were Irish-Scoti (Goidels or Gaels) whereas the Heremonians were of the same origin as the Irians or Rudhraighe, who lost so much territory, and became united with the Dalriatach. The latter people were distinct from the other two mentioned, who as now believed have had a questionable origin assigned to them, and although stated to have been non-Celtic are yet called Celtic, and that Ireland was Scotia, the Scotio-Irish nation, or the land of the Scots, and that Scotia, as a name, was obtained from the Milesian colony which from Spain B.C. 1700. We have already dealt with this

rather mythical subject, and cannot follow the modern Irish writer, who gives expression to such statements. It is known and admitted that Erin (from Ivernian) is the ancient name for Ireland. It was only in the third century that the philosopher Porphyry of Tyre (the first writer recorded) gave to the Irish the name of Scoti, as quoted by Jerome. Fiacha Finn, already mentioned, who was the leader of the Dalriatach (Goidels or Gaels), became the 104th (so said) monarch of Ireland, reigning for seventeen years, until slain by Eilíomh MacConrach of the race of Ir, who succeeded him on the throne. He is said to have married Eithne, daughter of the King of Alba, who being near her confinement when her husband died, she went to Scotland, and her son Tuathal-Teachtumar was born there. When grown up he went to Ireland and became monarch, after fighting in Ulster, Leinster, Connaught, and Munster. We have already mentioned this king in connection with the Attacotti, and that he was the son of Fiacha Fíonn, whose father was Fearadhach Finn Feachtnach, monarch of Ireland. Again Fearadhach's father was Crimthann-Níadh-Nair, monarch, and styled "The Heroic." He is said to have married Nar-Fath-Chaoch, daughter of Laoch Ion of Daire, who lived in the land of the Picts, Scotland. We give the foregoing particulars, as found by us, to show how much Scotland and Ireland had connection in the early periods of history, but of course we have no means to verify. We have shown that we do not follow O'Hart in much that he has written, but we acknowledge being indebted, and having availed ourselves, of various information given by him.

We have principally to deal with Ulster. Fearghus Fogha, king of the province in the fourth century, having given offence to Muredach Tíreach, Ardriogh or supreme king, as related he recalled from Alba his three nephews, the Collas, banished there in 326 with some followers. They therefore returned to Hibernia with auxiliaries to wage war against the King of Ulster, whose army in 332 they defeated at Farnay (Monaghan), slaying him and three of his sons. It may be mentioned here that Caolbha, son of Crunbhadhrá, and uncle of Fearghus Fogha, is given as the last monarch of the line of Ir. In 357 he also was slain by Eochaidh Moyvoue, of the line of Heremon. It is erroneously stated that his son Saraan was the last king of Ulster of the Irian line. It

was in his time that the three brothers called the "The Three Collas," with the Heremonian power of Leinster and Connaught, invaded Ulster and destroyed Emania, forcing the natives eastwards and by degrees forming for themselves (the Heremonians, etc., and their posterity the O'Neils) the kingdom called Origall. Their descendants had their day of retribution, for after continuing in power for some generations the natives overcame them, when some settled in the present Queen's County, etc. However, to continue the early history, as we will show, the Dalriatach became dominant, and Conghal Claen was the last of the Irian race of kings, in direct male descent, in their reduced position as kings of Ulidia. The reference to Saraan being the last king may be that he was the last who was king over Ulster when they were being driven eastwards, and formed the smaller kingdom of Ulidia. Anyhow, with the battle in A.D. 332, when King Fearghus-Feogh or Fogha was slain, commenced the breaking-up of the ancient and important kingdom of Uladh (Ulster), and the rise of the Hy-Niall and kindred tribes, when the first-named, about A.D. 941, became known as the O'Neills. The name Uladh continued, however, to be applied to the whole territory until the fifth century, when the Ulidians were finally driven into Eastern Ulster (Antrim, Down, with a portion of Derry). The people, as already mentioned, were of two races, the Rudhraighe and Dalriatach, which at an early period became as one, and each alternately giving the king to rule over Ulster. They also gave many supreme kings to rule over Ireland. The Dalriatach ultimately became the leading race, its chief family furnishing more than three-fourths of its kings during a period of seven centuries. When their kingdom became limited to Antrim and Down, etc., that portion was divided into two parts—viz., Dalriada and Dalaradia. The first extended from the north coast to Lough Neagh southwards, together with a part of Derry. The name has been ascribed as given from Cairbre Riada, son of Conaire II., King of Ireland in the second century. The second and southern portion extended from Lough Neagh, etc., in Antrim, to Newry in Down, in which the inhabitants were called the Dalnaraidhe, and their territory Dalaradia. The name is stated to be derived from Araidhe, a king of Ulster in the third century. In both cases the prefix *dál* is for "portion of." The foregoing was the

country into which the inhabitants of Western Ulster were driven, and where they retained their nationality as the kingdom of U'ladh. The Dalnaraidhe in Dalaradia were a kindred race with the Irians or Rudhraighe, the descendants of Rudhraighe Mor, Ardrioh or supreme King of Ireland, 288 B.C., and stated to be the old Cruithne (Picts), the original inhabitants of Ulster. Colgan considers them the same as the Tuatha-de-Danaan. They are said to have been of Scythian origin, and to have invaded Ireland thirty-six years after the settlement of the Firbolgs, and to them is to be traced the light-hearted feelings of the Irish character. The Dalfiatach, who shared Ulster with the Rudhraighe, as we have mentioned already, were Irish-Scoti, the descendants of Fiatach-Finn, who became Ardrioh of Ireland. They occupied the southern portion of Dalaradia, and were of the same race as those in Dalaradia, North Antrim. Although specially only applying to the Rudhraighe or Clan-na-Rory, both tribes came to be known by the more ancient designation of Cruithne or Picts. When Antrim and Down, etc., were thus taken possession of as the headquarters of the Western Ulidians, a redundant population in those parts must consequently have been the result with so reduced a territory. This is easy to understand; even allowing that all the people did not move eastwards, it can be followed that an outlet was necessary. Dugald MacFirbis states—"The Dal-Fiatachs, who were old kings of Ulster and blended with the Clan-na-Rory, were hemmed into a narrow corner of the province by the race of Conn of the Hundred Battles, *i.e.*, the Orghialla and Hy-Niall of the north, and that even this narrow colony was not left to them, so that they had nearly been extinguished, except a few of them who left the original territory." MacFirbis continues—"This is the case with the Gael of Ireland in the year of our Lord 1666, but God is wide in a strait." The narrow corner not even retained refers to the disastrous battle in A.D. 1095, which culminated in the following century by the O'Neills becoming supreme, and the Clanaboy branch subduing nearly the whole of Ulidia. O'Donovan states that the Dalfiatach tribe had sent forth numerous colonies, who settled in various parts of Ireland (*Book of Rights*). It will thus be seen that to those in North Antrim, the Mull of Cantyre, only fourteen miles

distant, being in sight, and with countrymen already settled in Argyllshire, every means offered for leaving Hibernia; and, as recorded, a colony passed over in A.D. 498, under the leadership of Fearghus Mor MacEarca, from whom, as stated, descended the Scottish monarchs, which line may be considered to have ended with Alexander III. In A.D. 1286, strangers, not very near, through females, then succeeded. Thus the new colony of Dalriada was founded in Argyllshire. There is not such special mention to be found of the Southern movement, but there is not a doubt that in the same way the Irish-Scoti (or Gaels) in Down, etc., Southern Dalriada, being opposite to Galloway, only twenty-two miles distant, and always more or less to be seen, except in thick weather, it offered another inducement for them to pass over in that quarter, and more particularly as communication seems to have existed previously with Galloway, which there is reason to believe was constant. That such an exodus took place is supported by the people found in Galloway after the Roman period. We have already mentioned that Chalmers in his *Caledonia* gives the period of the settlement as being in the ninth and tenth centuries; but we consider that it must have begun about the same time as the emigration to Argyllshire, while it was of a gradual character, extending over several centuries, and not one rush, which may account for Skene's "no authority" for the argument. It is, however, mentioned in the *Pictish Chronicle* that the settlement was made about A.D. 850 by stratagem, when they slew the chief inhabitants, which is likely enough, but this conveys that they had been in Galloway for some time, and had become numerous, thus supporting what we have mentioned, that the emigration had been gradual. This information is of value, as it supports, and in return is corroborated by, what we will give in our account of Strath-Cluyd in regard to the exodus of the Cymri to Wales in 876, after their subjugation in Galloway. We have further to refer to what has been already related, that the Irish-Scoti (Gaels) in Argyllshire, and those in Galloway, were of kindred race—the first named continuing to be subject to the kings of Uladh for a considerable period after settlement there, and to whom tribute was paid. This is specially recorded when Baetan or Baiden MacCairill (Dalriatach Clanna) was king, who seems to

have been a powerful ruler, as more particulars of his reign have been handed down than of any other monarch. It would appear that in his time, Ædan, king of Dalriada, had revolted; for it is on record that he submitted himself to, and accompanied, King Baiden MacCairill in his expedition to the Orkney Isles. It is also mentioned that the latter cleared Manann of the Gauls; so that the sovereignty belonged to the Ultonians (Ulidians), thenceforth this information is of much interest, for it appears to have been the district between the rivers Avon and Carron, in Stirlingshire, as mentioned by Skene in *The Four Ancient Books of Wales*. The statement of the Gauls being the inhabitants makes it obvious that they were then still so far south. King Baiden MacCairill also fought a great battle in A.D. 578, to try and recover the whole of Ulster. He died in 582. His son Fiachna appears to have followed his father as a warrior of note. In the latter's lifetime, A.D. 571, is recorded the battle of Tola, in which he defeated the people of Osraighe and Eile; and in 593, in the battle of Sliabh Cua, in Munster, he was again victorious, and fettered the hostages of Erin and Alban. Again in 597, he conquered at the battle of Cuil Cael, and in 623 he met his death by the Cruithne, which has been considered to mark the separation of the Irish Picts or Cruithne of Dalriada from all connection of the Picts in Scotland. We are inclined, however, to believe that the distinctions between the latter, and between the Rudhraighe and the Dalriatach tribes, the first as the ancient Cruithne, and the latter as Irish-Scots (Gauls) were lost sight of when this statement was made. After the death of King Baiden MacCairill in 582, with two intermediate kings of no special note, Congal-Claen, son of Scanlan of the Broad Shield, became the ruler of Ulidia; and he was the last of the Irian line of kings in direct male descent from Ruadhri-Mor. When Domhnall, or Donall, was aspiring to become monarch of Ireland, which he attained in A.D. 623, he had promised to Congal-Claen to restore to him Uladh in its entirety, as possessed by his ancestors. This promise was not fulfilled; and, as related, it so exasperated Congal-Claen that he aspired to the supreme kingship, and was, as to be expected, furiously opposed by Domhnall, the reigning monarch. The struggle involved the whole of Ireland in great turmoil. In the first battle, Congal-Claen was defeated and driven into exile,

where he remained for nine years ; and during that period, as stated, he collected an army of Picts, Britons, Saxons (erroneous), and men from Alba, with whom he crossed over to Ireland in A.D. 634, landing at Dundrum, County Down. The auxiliaries mentioned require some notice, for, as given, the list is apt to confuse, more particularly as Congal-Claen has been supposed to have taken refuge in Galloway, where many of his countrymen had settled, and become known as Picts, from those of his own race (the Rudhraighe) having been so called. The Britons can be accounted as a remnant of the Cymri still in the district, with others further north in Carrick, all forming a part of the Strathclyde Kingdom ; but as to the Saxons, the term, as on various other occasions, was misapplied. Of the Anglo-Saxons, etc., we will hereafter refer to. After the landing at Dundrum, the result was the famous battle of Magh-Rath, which was then fought against the Hy-Niall and numerous clannas to recover Ulster in its entirety. Congal was defeated and slain, with many Ulidians and foreigners. The latter would be the auxiliaries from Scotland. It is called one of the greatest conflicts ever fought in Ireland. Many other minor battles in Ulidia are recorded. Internal dissension followed, and culminated in a battle fought in 979, in which the combatants are distinguished as the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, when their king, Ædh MacLoingseach, was slain. Another battle between them was fought in 1015, but the most important was in 1095, described as a great victory gained at Ard-Achadh (Ardagh, Antrim) by the Dal-Araidhe over the Ulidians. In the different ancient records the only one mentioned is Gillachomhghaill Ua Cairill, and a great host along with him as slain. In the *Annals* compiled by Father O'Clery so recently as the seventeenth century, Lochlain Ua Cairill is also mentioned as slain ; but when revised in 1857 by O'Donovan, he corrected this by quoting the ancient *Annals*, those of Ulster and Loch Cé, which only name Gillachomhghaill Ua Cairill. From other Irish sources, it is known that after the defeat the said Lochlain Ua Cairill crossed over to Scotland and settled in Colmonel Parish, Carrick, Ayrshire, near to Girvan. The battle at Ardagh brought a crisis, and the Clanna Neill, which had risen on the decline of the Rudhraighe and Dalfiatach clannas, took advantage of it. In 1099 they

invaded and reduced the kingdom of the Ulidians, and again defeated them, when Domhnall was declared king. The tree called Craebh-Tulcha, under which the kings of Ulidia had been inaugurated, was cut down. As a kingdom it continued to struggle on in a disjointed crippled state for about another century, when Ireland's subjugation to England took place. In giving this outline and doings in Ulster, it applies more or less to what transpired in the other provinces. It is erroneous to suppose that as a nation the Irish even in early times were of one race. They were of various races, and even those of Celtic origin differed considerably, but in time all became as one in dialect, ideas, and customs. Also in Hibernia and Alba the Erse or Gaelic language was one and the same, which time afterwards changed. The position of the Norsemen (called Danes, but at first principally Norwegians) was powerful from an early period, and specially so from the eighth century, their blood intermingled, as in Scotland and England. Their hold of Ireland was so strong that a coinage was issued from mints in Dublin and elsewhere. Their great power was largely weakened at the battle of Clontarf, close to Dublin, in A.D. 1014. The idea, however, that they were driven out of Ireland is erroneous, for their settlements were scattered over the country, and where they remained. The curse of Ireland was its subdivisions, with kings over each, and the election by themselves of one of their number to be the ardrigh or supreme king. The result of so many kings with descendants as princes, etc., was thirst for power—fathers, sons, brothers, and kinsmen slaying each other as a matter of business to obtain a throne or the chiefship of their septs. In subsequent times, King Henry VIII. tried to force the Church of England on the people, which, there cannot be a doubt, added fuel to the keeping-up of discontent and disturbance. We will again refer to this; but, before concluding, another of Ireland's curses since its subjugation has been that the settlers from England, etc., instead of showing a proper example, became, and still continue to become, deluded with the desire to be considered Irishmen, as a position to be coveted, and to support the assumed character they do not allay turmoil, but aid in stirring up the people to discontent and insubordination. However, without the blood by male lineage they are

only colonists. Since its subjugation and annexation to England in 1172, Ireland has been flooded with new owners. We have entered on various particulars to prove as far as can be done, that the colonization of Galloway by the Irish-Scots (Gaels) is a fact. The Scoti and the Cruithne from Ireland who settled in the district were of the ancient races mentioned, who had held for centuries the whole of Ulster, and ultimately, from reverses, only retained Antrim and Down, with part of Derry. The desire to make Ireland the leading country in early times has caused it to be called Scotia, but, as we have stated elsewhere, Porphyry of Tyre, in the third century, was the first to mention the "Scoticæ gentes" (the Scottish people) referring to a people in Ireland so called. From the earliest times the island was known as Hibernia in various forms. In the same way the Picts, or Cruithne in Irish, are stated to have come from Thrace in the reign of the supposed Milesian monarch Heremon, and to have landed at Inver-Slainge (the Bay of Wexford) under Gud and Cathluan; but not being permitted to settle in Ireland, they sailed to Alban, or that part of North Britain now called Scotland—their chiefs having been supplied by Heremon with wives from among the widows of the Tuatha-de-Danaan, slain by the Milesians in their conquest of Ireland. The Cruithne thus became possessed of North Britain, and founded there the kingdom of the Picts, etc. Of course we only relate the foregoing. We do not find it corroborated in any way, and would be surprised if we did. It seems mythical throughout. The Brigantes in Ireland are called the Clann-na-Breoghain, Latinised to Brigantes, and are stated to have arrived with the Milesians, of whom they were a branch, and of whom were powerful and numerous tribes. Those in Britain are said to have been of the same origin as those who first went to Ireland in very remote times, some of whom emigrating to Britain became a powerful people; therefore that those of Spain, Ireland, and Britain were Celts or Celto-Scythians, and spoke a dialect of the Celtic language. We have already given an account of this people in Britain.

We refer to the foregoing historical matters, as without particulars the subject cannot be properly followed by those who may read it, and because they are all the more or less connected

with the elucidation of Galloway history ; for what has been, and still is, current with Irish writers in regard to the origin of the various races, is not in many instances borne out in these times of closer investigation. The story of the Picts having been a special people is erroneous, for the name was not generic, but from tatooing or staining the body with vegetable juices, which we have already fully treated in our notice of the Picts in a general sense in Ireland, Scotland, and England. The name of Scots having been brought to Ireland from Spain is equally untenable, as, whatever the source, it was certainly unknown in Ireland long after the alleged Milesian colonisation, and first appeared coupled with the Goidels or Gaels, who were distinct from the so-called Milesians, and wherever settled they became for a time the dominant people in Ireland.

From what we have mentioned, the popular idea that the Irish are a special people from the earliest to the present time should be dispelled. There has been much blending of blood in Ireland. Another mistake is the supposition that the present inhabitants of Ulster are foreigners to the soil, whereas they are largely the descendants of those ancient Irish-Scots of Gaelic blood, who had settled in Galloway, some of whom again returned during the Plantation of Ulster (1608-1620), and many others who fled to Ulster during the persecution in the same century. In the agitation in Ireland for the expulsion of the present landlords, it has escaped notice that the agitators, with one or two exceptions, possess surnames unknown in Irish history, or as the descendants of the possessors of lands at any period. We could class most of them as Anglo-Saxon, although aware that there is an unfortunate tendency to work out English and Scottish surnames as Irish, asserting that they have or had been Anglicised. If the soil is to belong to natives only, surely with their asserted patriotic feelings they should scour the globe for the descendants of the real ancient owners, who used to rule or were the owners of territory. Most of them were now out of Ireland. Also, if such a revolution is to be enacted in Ireland, those Galwegians of the ancient race who remain, and those in the Highlands, etc., have an equal right, for most of the present proprietors in both localities are the descendants of Anglo-Normans and Flemings, etc. The same rule might to some extent be extended to the

Lowlands of Scotland, and also to England. The whole matter thus put resolves into, and shows it to be based on nonsense, for race after race robbed each other, and if real justice is to be done legislators must go back to the aborigines, and can the agitators tell where their descendants are to be found?

As mentioned by us, the distance between the County of Down and Galloway is twenty-two miles, and thus only eight miles further off than Antrim from Cantyre, and both to be seen from Ireland. As we have stated elsewhere, the emigration to Galloway must have been gradual, and spread over centuries, until the Ulster settlers were so numerous as to become the dominant people. It is to be remembered that the Strathclyde kingdom came into existence about A.D. 547-8, which fully accounts for the absence of information in regard to the erroneous supposition that Galloway was an independent district, with rulers of its own. This continued till A.D. 1018, when Strathclyde as a kingdom came to an end; but the Norsemen then got full possession of and sway over Galloway, which continued for about two centuries, until the kings of Scotland were fully established, and ruled over the whole kingdom, as since known. The popular idea, emanating from ignorant sources, that Galloway was all along a kingdom in itself is purely ideal, and without the slightest basis for it. We will again refer to this. In the meantime we wish to direct attention to the close communication which evidently existed between Galloway and Ireland from the earliest times. It is easily understood from being such close neighbours. There also cannot be a doubt that the statement which eminent writers have handed down is virtually correct, that the Goidels or Gaels were the first Celtic inhabitants, who absorbed the aborigines as the situations or circumstances demanded, and who in turn were next dislodged by the Cymri, and other Celtic hordes who flocked into Britain, driving the Goidels northwards and across to Ireland. If other proof were wanting, we have it in the surnames, and the names of places, many of which are common to both Galloway and Ireland. It is also not to be forgotten that, as Roger de Hoveden relates, the Galwegians at the Battle of the Standard in A.D. 1138 used the war-cry "Albanach! Albanach!" thus identifying themselves as Irish-Scots; for to the present time the Irish call the people

of Scotland Albanach and Albanaigh. It also extends further, for as Irish-Scots its use implied that they considered they had returned to the land of their fathers, and were entitled to be called Scotsmen, which is the Gaelic meaning of the word. Hovedon having lived at the time, is thus contemporary evidence, and it is related that he was sent on a mission to Scotland. Another name given to the natives was "the wild Scots of Galloway." When first so called we do not learn, but it may be semi-modern. Sir Walter Scott refers to them in *Marmion* as "Galwegians wild as ocean gale." We have them called Picts by Bede, who lived from 673 to 735, and they retained this erroneous appellation when it was obsolete in other parts of Scotland. In fact, it has been stated that they bore it at the Battle of the Standard: and if correct, it was incorrectly given, as it is not to be believed that they painted or tattooed themselves. It must have arisen from the Rudhraighe having been so called who were the ancient Cruithne, or Irish Picts, and extended to the Dalriatach, Irish-Scots (Gael) from the two races having shared alternately the rule of Ulster, and thus so far united. Being called Picts by Bede, etc., in ignorance, did not arise from any known connection with those so named in the north of Scotland, as has been assumed. They were distinct. When dropped as Goidels (Gael) they became known as "The wild Scots of Galloway," again showing them to be a special people distinct from those in the north.

We have also to refer to King Alpin's move from Argyllshire towards Galloway. It has been termed by some writers an invasion. We cannot, however, discover why he should have gone so far out of his way to invade Galloway. There were various and more attractive places for plunder nearer to him. Excepting Chalmers, who in *Caledonia* states, "Cruithne were joined in their new settlements by the kindred Scots of Kintyre," it has been overlooked by others that the Dalriadians in Argyllshire, and the so-called Picts in Galloway, were Irish-Scots of the same Dalriatach clanna, which we have already pointed out. The correct account seems to be that Alpin was driven from Argyllshire in A.D. 741 by Angus, King of the Picts, who, in *Early Britain—Celtic Britain*, is called undoubtedly a Brython, and by his Brythonic subjects, Ungust. In 728 he had defeated Alpin,

and the latter was again so by Nechtan. In 736, Angus or Ungust is stated to have devastated the whole country of the Scots (northern), and to have faced Alpin with a body of Scots (whom he ruled) to enter the land of the Picts of Manau, where he was again defeated. Alpin's excursion to Strathclyde is therefore easily understood, for, as the leader of the Dalriadians, whom he commanded, he was taking them to join their countrymen in Galloway, to obtain their aid for his own personal purposes. He crossed, as believed, from Cantyre to Ayr, and then moved southwards. A great deal of misconception has accompanied his movements. Wyntoun has been implicitly believed, who wrote his *Chronicle* about 700 years after the event, and has not been regarded as trustworthy in other matters. As he has rendered it,

“ He wan of werre all Galloway,
There was he slayne, and dede away.”

The story of the devastation of the district rests on these lines. However, there is not a doubt that he never overran Wigtonshire, nor was even in it. He was only on the borders of present Galloway, and there was slain, not in battle, as is generally supposed, but by an assassin who lay in wait for him at the place, near Loch Ryan, where the small burn separates Ayrshire from Wigtonshire. An upright pillar stone marks the spot, and was called Laight Alpin, which in the Scoto-Irish means the stone or grave of Alpin. On the first edition of the present Ordnance Map, it is not properly described, for the stone must be the one west of Milldoon Hill, locally called the “Lang stane of the Laight,” and on the Ordnance Map “Long Tom,” a would-be facetious, but very silly description. It has been rectified on the new map. In a note of Wyntoun's *The Chronicle of Scotland* the following appears: “It is not, however, impossible that the country conquered by Alpin was Strathclyde, which was afterwards in the judicial distribution of the kingdom comprehended under the name of Galloway.” This supposition really conveys the true position, as it could only have referred to Ayrshire south of the river Doon. MacKenzie, in his *History of Galloway*, mentions Galloway as part of Strathclyde, but he gives a wrong Alpin, viz., the only one who was in power in A.D.

834, and then slain—and also a wrong date (886) in regard to this episode, for, as we have shown, it was King Alpin in 742 who was the leader of the expedition. The other Alpin had also a struggle. He was at last victorious in 834, but slain the same year. His son, Cinacth or Kenneth, however, followed up the success attained, and he became the ruler of the Dalriada district in Argyllshire. Afterwards he became king of the northern Picts, and died in 860, leaving the kingdom as an inheritance to his family. In *Celtic Scotland* it is stated that from Galloway Kenneth had his origin, but it was not so. In regard to the Picts, however, Mackenzie gives the correct account, between whom the Cumbrians (Strath-Cluydians) a battle is stated to have been fought in A.D. 744, for the first-named were the northern, and not the so-called Picts of Galloway, as described by some writers. As already mentioned by us, and also as stated by Mackenzie, Galloway was a portion of the kingdom of Strath-Cluyd, and the position erroneously ascribed to the Galwegians was fighting against their own race and friends. The term Pict has caused as to race as much confusion as the Roman Dyke has been a delusion, in giving rise to the belief that it afforded proof that Galloway all through its history was as an independent kingdom with its own line of kings.

We may mention, before closing this portion of our subject, that the Irish custom of sitting up at night watching the dead in a lighted-up room is still to a small degree in practice in Galloway. The Irish wakes are well known, but in Galloway only one usually sits up in an adjoining room. On making inquiry, we have been told that a party has been known, and refreshments given, but such is rare. That Presbyterians should have retained this custom, shows the strong Celtic blood of the Irish-Scot as still existing in the district. We saw a house where this rite was going on nightly until the interment took place—the family being of the old Celtic stock with Covenanter principles. In our boyhood we used to hear a story that when Coltran, provost of Wigton, died, who was one of those who persecuted the Covenanters, his house was seen as in a blaze of light, which conveyed to the people the satisfactory belief that the devil had at last secured his own servant. This is more than probable; but it seems to us as more likely that the blaze might

arise from an extra illumination while his body remained un-interred, in virtue of his late official position as provost. This, of course, is mere supposition on our part, under the ancient customs which we mention. It is a custom proving a good deal as to race, and viewed in that light is interesting.

SAXONS.

As occupying a prominent position in the histories of Scotland (erroneously) and England, and thereby affecting Galloway, we consider it necessary to enter on the history of the Saxons, and their supposed occupation of the district. A little consideration would have raised doubts as to the truth of the statements which first and last have been written on the subject, and research does not dispel the misgivings. A brief account of their origin, etc., is desirable, for their name is found to have been too widely made use of. The histories of the Angles and Jutes will be also dealt with.

In the time of Pytheas the traveller, the Teutones, who went with the Cimbri in the great southern migration, were settled in the districts south of, and somewhat to the east of Jutland, adjoining the Guttones, the Slavonians of the Baltic coast. Another account is that the Saxons were expelled from their ancient habitation on the south and south-west shores of the Baltic by the advancing Slavonic tribes of the Wends or Vandals. Tacitus, who lived from about A.D. 56 to 135, mentions the Germans and their territory, separated from Gaul, and the Alpine and Illyrian provinces, by the Rhine and the Danube, etc., with the ocean as their northern boundary. He also states that they did not inter-marry with other races. Ptolemy is the first to mention the Saxons as inhabiting a territory north of the Elbe, on a neck of the Cimbri Chersonesus, a small tract; for between them and the Cimbri at the northern extremity of the peninsula he places ten other tribes, and included the Anglia, of whom hereafter. It is about a century after this time that the Franks and Saxons are stated to have greatly extended their sea expeditions. Elton, in *Origins of English History*, states "that the Saxons belonged to three closely connected nations of the low

Dutch stock. Their territories, it is clear, are now included in modern Schleswig-Holstein, and a district in southern Jutland ; but it is extremely difficult to ascertain the precise places which they occupied about that time of their migration. The Saxons, who founded the kingdoms to which their name was given, besides several states in the western part of Mercia, seem to have come from the marsh-lands beyond the Elbe. . . . It must also be remembered that the Saxons were always pushing westwards along the coast into the territories of the Chanci and the Frisians, occupying the various districts which were necessarily abandoned by the Franks." We give the foregoing from the edition published in 1890, but which affords little, if anything, to further elucidate the subject. Bede seems to be the principal source drawn on, and we have no great faith in him as a correct authority. To proceed with the subject, without any proof a belief is entertained that the Saxons had settlements in Britain long before the Roman occupation. The Roman writers have caused this and much confusion by the indiscriminate use of the Saxon name. In the same way the Franks have been introduced where their presence is exceedingly doubtful. In fact, a good deal of the information appears to have been erroneous. It is so mixed up with Scottish history, extending to Galloway, that it is necessary to try and clear up who the settlers really were. The Saxons who settled on the Elbe were at first an inconsiderable people. About A.D. 240, they united with some other German tribes, named Franks (*i.e.*, the free people) to oppose the advance of the Romans northwards. Their influence was so increased by this league, and in other ways, that ultimately they possessed not only their own district from the Elbe to the Eider, but the range of country from the first-named river to the Rhine. Several distinct tribes were confederated in this extensive territory for mutual defence, and in this way the Saxon name was extended to those in the confederacy. We follow Bosworth to some extent in this account. So far the Saxon history can be understood, but subsequently much confusion exists. The Saxons and Franks were not seafaring peoples in the full sense, and yet we find it repeated in such a recent work as the *Origins of the English* that the private fleets of the Franks infested the British seas, and had even found their way to the coasts of Spain and

Africa. Also, that they were fast arriving at complete dominion in Britain, when Constantine broke their power by a decisive battle. We are also told that the Saxons were especially dreaded for their sudden and well calculated assaults—that they swept the coast like creatures of the storm, choosing the worst weather, and the most dangerous shores, as inviting them to the easiest attack. Their ships, when dispersed by the Roman galleys, reassembled at some point undefended, and they began to plunder again. The foregoing is given by Sidonius Apollinaris (viii. 3), who evidently confused the nationality of the pirates in question, which we will show later on in our statement about the Norsemen. Ammianus Marcellinus (xxviii.) also mentions that the country (Albion) nearest to Gaul was attacked by the Franks and their neighbours the Saxons, who were ravaging the south with fire and sword. In Zosimus (vi. 5) it is stated that Gerontius, at first the friend, and afterwards the destroyer of Constantius, recalled the barbarians who had retreated beyond the Rhine, and invited them to cross the channel, and join them in attacking defenceless Britain. Again to quote from Ammianus Marcellinus, he mentions that the Franks and Saxons were ravaging the districts of Gallia. This refers to the conquest of that country, which from the first-named became known as France. We have next to point out Claudian's erroneous reference to the Saxons as occupying the Orkney Isles—

“ Maduerunt Saxone fuso
Orcadea.”

when there cannot be a doubt that the Norwegians are referred to, and were mistaken for Saxons. The period was about A.D. 370. As we have already mentioned, neither the Franks nor the Saxons could have been seafaring peoples as described. They had not the position by location for the training required for such a life, and, as stated, the craft they possessed were large flat-bottomed boats with a light timber keel, and in other respects only wicker-work covered with hides. In such vessels they could cross the Channel to Britain in moderate weather; but, for the purposes ascribed, they could not have existed in the dangers to which such vessels would have exposed them. Yet the Roman writers mention that their fleets swarmed in every

sea. They were the Scandinavians (Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes), who, being unknown to the Romans, were mistaken for Saxons and Franks. As Worsaae mentions, the Saxon disposition has always clung to a life on shore; and how little they were at home on the sea, even in the time of Alfred the Great, is shown by the feeble resistance offered to the Danes. He built large ships to protect the coast, but he was unable to man them, and had, in part at least, to do so with Frisians, whose territory had a considerable sea-coast, both to the north and the west. It now is part of Holland. Modern Saxony is an inland state, and the most populous in Germany. It was divided into two divisions, the upper and lower. The lower or the original comprises Hanover, and the duchies of Mecklenburg, Brunswick, and Holstein.

ANGLES.

The Angles are the next we wish to refer to. They are mentioned as having occupied Angulus in the south-east part of the Duchy of Sleswick, and to have formed one of the tribes of the Saxon confederacy. If so, they could not have been of the small importance ascribed to them, as inferior to the Saxons; for had it been so, their name would have disappeared in their absorption, like the other tribes, and more particularly in their case from Sleswick being of limited size, as will be shown by us. In fact, to believe that so many colonists could proceed from it is possible. In Green's *Conquest of England*, it is mentioned that the original Engleland, now known as South Jutland (Sleswick), had its entire people replaced by dwellers of Scandinavian blood. He gives no dates, but in a general sense he thus confirms what we advance, that Sleswick (now Schleswig) had a Scandinavian people at a period embracing at least the time when the Romans were in Britain, about the end of which the Angles, Jutes, and Saxons, became permanent settlers in England. In Elton's *Origins of English History*, he states "Old Anglia" is usually identified with a small district, "about as large as Middlesex," bounded on one side by the road from Schleswig to Flensburg, and on the other sides by the river and

an arm of the sea. This is the "Nook" or "Angulus," which lay as a march-land between the Jutes and Saxons, but was occupied soon afterwards by the Danes from the neighbouring islands. A description is found in the extracts from *Othere's Voyage*, which King Alfred inserted into his edition of *Orosius*. The merchant Othere, who dwelt northmost of all the Northmen (Christiania, Norway), told the king that he had been on a voyage southward, and for three days they sailed with Denmark on the right hand and an open sea to starboard, and before they reached Haithaby there were numbers of islands, "and in that country," added King Alfred, "the English dwelt before they came to England." It is added, "we are not obliged to suppose that the Angles were confined to the small district around Schleswig. There is an island of Anglen, and another district on the mainland of the same name." He goes on to state that there are other indications showing that at one time the Angles were settled on the Elbe, about the northern parts of Hanover. Also, that Tacitus and Ptolemy place them in that part, and always in proximity with the Sueves, a nation of the High German stock, with whom the Angles were often associated. Dr. Green in his *Conquest of England* also refers to King Alfred's *Orosius* in Pauli's *Life of Alfred*, in which it is related that Wulfstan told Alfred of his sail past Jutland, Zeeland, and Mary Islands, to which King Alfred replied, "In these lands the Engle dwelt before they came hither to this land." The foregoing is not contemporary evidence, but the last quotation supports what we believe. King Alfred was born at Wantage in Berkshire in A.D. 849, and died in 900. After close research, we consider, from all that is to be gathered, that the Angles were not only located in a part of the Jutland peninsula, but also occupied the various islands close to it, and to the east, all of which are known to have been Scandinavian from an early period. In the south of Jutland a district was called Angelon. In the Cattegat there was an Engleholm, and also a place in Sweden named Engelm. In the Sagas it is asserted that only a part of Britain obtained the name of England, the correctness of which is borne out by the history of the Angles. They certainly were a distinct people from the Saxons. Worsaae mentions that their descendants, who inhabited the eastern and

northern districts in England, seem in regard to language and national manners to have borne a greater resemblance to the Danes than the inhabitants of any other part of England. In the South of England, which the Saxons are considered to have colonized, he further states that any striking resemblance to the Danes (this includes all the Scandinavians) in language, features, or form of body, cannot be discovered.

JUTES.

Another people, the Jutes, are stated to have pioneered the way of the first permanent settlers in England. They are mentioned as having arrived at the Isle of Thanet, river Thames, in A.D. 449, and subsequently to have obtained Kent, the Isle of Wight, with part of Hampshire—the two latter being separated by the Solent Channel. Kent is stated to have thereby become a kingdom, with another in the Isle of Wight, and the portion in Hampshire—a tract called the country of the Moon-Wards, upon the Hundreds of East and West Moon, on each side of the Hamble river to the east of the Southampton Water. Bede is the authority for this information, followed by Florence of Worcestershire, who describes the New Forest in Hampshire as lying “in the province of the Jutes.” The first wrote from two or three centuries afterwards, and the latter (who died in A.D. 1118) over six centuries after the period. Neither were, therefore, contemporary authorities. Their statements, however, may have some correct basis. We start with this; but we will show that the situation was out of the line of route for the Jutes to have taken, as a landing on the north-east coast, from its geographical position, was the more likely place to land at and settle in. Along with the Angles they have been classed as Saxons, which is erroneous. They peopled the peninsula bearing their name, which they possessed as far south as the river Schley or Sley, with its mouth or outlet not far from Schleswig. The northern portion is now only known as Jutland, and belongs to Denmark. The southern portion, best known as Sleswick (now Schleswig) is said to be so named from the river Schley, on the bank of which it stands, and is separated from Holstein by the

river Eider. The length of Jutland and Sleswick as one is two hundred and thirty-two miles, and the first has an average breadth of seventy miles; while the latter is more irregular, ranging from thirty to fifty-six miles. The population forty years ago was about one million. The most southern portion of the peninsula is Holstein, which extends into Germany proper, comprising a superficial extent of three thousand five hundred miles, with about half a million of inhabitants. At the period we have mentioned, when all three districts belonged to Denmark, the whole population of that kingdom was then only about two million two hundred and fifty thousand. It will thus be seen that Jutland, reduced in size to a half in extent, had about a half of the population of the kingdom of modern Denmark. Next, as regards race, it is allowed that the inhabitants are Scandinavian, excepting in southern Schleswig and Holstein, which are now German. If correct that Holstein means the "Wood of the Saxon," from *holz*, the German for a wood, it supports our view that the river Eider was the ancient boundary between the Scandinavian and German territories, and that the islands to the east of this tract of country north of the Eider formed the early abode of that portion of the Scandinavians afterwards known as the Danes. We find this opinion supported in Green's *Conquest of England*, who mentions that in 803, in his last struggle with the Saxons, Guröd, or Godfrid, King of Westfall (Christiana, Norway) and south Jutland, advanced with a fleet as far as Sleswick to give shelter to the warriors who fled from the sword of the Franks. Five years later a raid by the same king across the Elbe, again called the Franks to the north, and Godfrid drew across the peninsula the defensive line of earth-works called the Dane-Work. In 810, Godfrid made a descent on Frisia with two hundred ships, and conquered that country; but shortly afterwards he was slain, and his conquests lost.

We have entered into the foregoing particulars, as it has been asserted that the population was small; and those Jutes who settled in England were so few in number that they could not form separate colonies, but mingled with the Angles and Saxons—more especially with the latter, who were settlers in the south and south-west of England. Also, that they were in Kent and Hampshire, etc. It is a fact, however, as mentioned by Worsaae,

that the popular language in the North of England is remarkable for its agreement with the dialect found in the peninsula of Jutland, and several words are not to be found elsewhere. He also mentions that, of all the Danish dialects, the Jutland approaches nearest to the English, of which language many words are quite common in Jutland. The position of the descendants of the Angles is somewhat similar, as already stated in what we have written about them. It may be added that Jutland is nearer to England than any other part of Scandinavia. A glance at a map will show this, and that with an easterly wind (so common) the run across to the north-east of England would not occupy much time. Bede's statement that the Anglo-Saxons landed in Britain in three long ships belonging to three of the most powerful tribes in Germany—viz., the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes—which was followed by Florence of Worcester, and since then by many other writers without question, is not to be credited. The very idea was insulting to the manliness of the Britons. It has also been rendered, "The men (Saxons) came over from 'Old Anglia' with three 'keels,' or ships of war, loaded with arms and stores." As we have given in our account of the Scandinavians in Britain, the Norwegians were the principal settlers in Scotland and Ireland, as also in the north of England. The Saxon race in the north has been greatly exaggerated. They were principally located in the south of England, and, in proof of this, the dialects in the north and south were always different. In fact, investigation proves that their name has been used in a most unwarrantable manner, originating with the Romans, who confounded them with the Norwegians *alias* Norsemen. The dialect in the north has much of the Scandinavian, while in the south of England it is considered to have more of the Belgian or Low Dutch. There are in England specimens of written Saxon as early as the seventh century. From ritual books it is seen that Saxon of about A.D. 890, and Dano-Saxon of about 930 differ to a considerable extent. It is also found that the Lowland Scottish was not derived from the Saxon, as has been erroneously supposed, from which it differs in many respects, but appears to have had its origin from the languages of the northern Picts and Norwegian settlers. There are no means of distinctly tracing this; but the belief of some writers that the Picts were originally Britons, and

became mixed with Norse blood, is more than probable. The Pictish language, so far known as Celtic, is considered as having been nearer to the dialects of the Britons than to those of the Gael, which coincides with what we have given as their origin—hence the characteristics of both, blended with the Goidelic or Gaelic, to be found in the Scots. There cannot be a doubt that the Scottish language had its foundations principally from such sources. Chalmers gives many Scottish words as decidedly Cymric or British. In addition, there are many Goidelic or Gaelic words, as can be traced by any one possessed of Gaelic and Scottish dictionaries. The old Scottish language is largely composed of Celtic words. It is historical that in the eleventh century Gaelic was in use at the Court of Malcolm Canmore, and also in the Church at that period. This continued until Edgar succeeded as king in 1098, when Norman-French (not Saxon) displaced the Gaelic at Court. Sir Walter Scott erroneously considered that Saxon was the language at the Scottish Court from and after the reign of Malcolm.

In modern times, since the clans in the Highlands were broken up, and the northern population to a considerable extent scattered, the Lowlands has received a great number of Gaels first and last, who, intermarrying, have largely increased the Goidelic blood where decreased. Intercourse with England, however, has caused considerable changes in the district. This commenced about the middle of the fifteenth century, and goes on increasing yearly, creating bad Doric and still worse English in accent.

ENGLAND.

A brief account of the Angles, Jutes, and Saxons having been given, we will now give the colonization of Albion by them about A.D. 450, when Southern Britain was divided into seven kingdoms, which continued until 827, when their union formed England. If the Saxons had then held the leading position which has been ascribed to them, we would have found it named "Saxonland," and not "Angleland," since corrupted to England. It has been considered that the Colonists were in union, but Northumberland

was not finally subdued until Ida with reinforcements of Angles arrived in A.D. 547. He is stated to have also overrun the Lothians, and to have annexed them, when the tribes there to the westward, etc., combined and formed the kingdom of Strathclyde. Ida founded the Bernician kingdom, the people being of various races. Bernicia was on the north side of the walls built by Hadrian and Severus (already dealt with), strictly Northumberland, with Bamborough for its chief seat; but to it was added Deira south of the wall, extending to the river Humber. When held as one, it was styled the Kingdom of Northumberland, and embraced Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cumberland and Westmoreland. In *Early Britain—Celtic Britain*, it is said that Bernicia is from the ancient Celtic Brigantes, mentioned by Bede in Latin as Bernicii, from the Anglo-Saxon Bœrnicas, the English pronunciation of the Welsh equivalent Breenyth or Brenneich. As we have mentioned in our account of the Brigantes, they at one time were in possession of the territory which became known as the Kingdom of Bernicia. The Bernicians afterwards are said to have overrun the west and south-west of Scotland, including Galloway, which formed part of Strathclyde. Their success, however, was reversed in 685 at the battle of Dunnichen, when they were driven out of Scotland south of the Tweed. Bede affirms that although defeated they remained in the Lothians, but this is erroneous. Bede only wrote from report, for, as already mentioned by us, he never travelled from his abode in Durham, which was at Jarrow on the Tyne. After the battle in 685, it is recorded that the Picts (northern, considered to be of Cymric and Norwegian origin) overran and became the dominant people in the Lothians. It is also stated that their power extended to the river Tyne (Northumberland) where they were defeated in 710. There were other invasions, but, from all that can be learned, without colonisation, until Kings Malcolm and David in the eleventh and twelfth centuries encouraged settlers from England, which, however, seems to have been greatly exaggerated. We are also told from English sources that Galloway was held in subjection to Bernician rule, an English district as we have shown, which had only come into existence about the middle of the sixth century, with quite enough to do to hold its own position. In addition to this, that

in A.D. 750, Eadberct or Egbert, then king, added the whole of Ayrshire to his possession of Galloway. This statement is very misleading, for it was only by having made a treaty with Unst, King of the Picts (northern), and joining their forces that Egbert and Unst were able successfully to invade Strath-Cluyd, possessed by the Britons, etc., and ruled by their own king. They overran the country, and took Al-Cluyd, the capital town, but not Dunbritton (Dunbarton), the castle or fort. They do not appear to have subdued Strathclyde. That such a kingdom, with its own kings ruling, could have been in the bondage indicated, is beyond belief, and we do not believe it. As we show, questionable authorities have heretofore been followed, without the size of Strathclyde, and the different districts forming that kingdom, or the character of the peoples therein, being considered, which is much to be regretted. Galloway has been historically, and still is, a stumbling-block, for many erroneous ideas have emanated from the ignorance constantly to be found in regard to its history. As regards Strathclyde as a whole, in *Early Britain—Celtic Britain*, it is the opinion of the author that the kingdom had become independent again, with kings of its own, of whom one died in 694, and another in 722. This is treating the history of the country in the most fragmentary manner without any real basis, for the roll of kings is wonderfully complete; and is it at all probable that such could be so, if the kingdom had become an appendage to Northumberland, or the kings of England? In the same work it is added, "The Picts (?) of Galloway still continued under the Northumbrian yoke," there treating that district as separate, when really part of Strathclyde, as its position should convey, if other information were wanted. The term Pict misleads, for which subsequent historians have to thank Bede. Strathclyde as a kingdom had its own kings from Caw in A.D. 520, to Eochaid the Bald in 1018, and Galloway formed part, as is to be expected from its geographical position. Its population then was largely composed of Irish-Scots, who had been crossing the channel during the whole existence of Strath-Cluyd as a kingdom. If Galloway had been an independent district, its colonisation would not have gone on in so silent a manner, for, failing Scottish records, the conflicts which must have occurred would not have escaped notice in the Irish annals. Besides, is it to be credited that

these Irish-Scots as settlers (warlike Goidels or Gaels) would have humbly submitted to be ruled by Bernician kings located in England? It is opposed to common sense when the character of the people is considered. The whole subject is crowded with English assumption and exaggeration, as to be found in most other matters relating to Scotland dealt with in *Southern Chronicles*, etc. Again, we are told in *Celtic Scotland*, and also in *Early Britain—Celtic Britain*, the two modern works on such subjects, that in A.D. 946 the Cambrians were conquered by King Edmund of England, who bestowed the whole country from the Derwent to the Clyde on King Malcolm of Scotland. This, however, is not only at variance with the then position of Strath-Clyde as a kingdom, but is opposed to the original *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles*, translated by Thorpe, who renders the passage: "In this year (945) Eadmund harried all Cumberland, and gave it to Malcolm, King of Scots, on the condition that he should be his co-operator both on sea and land." The translation by Riley of the passage as given by Hoveden is: "In the year 945, Eadmund, the mighty King of the English, laid waste the lands of the Cumbrians, and granted them to Malcolm, King of Scots, on condition that he should be faithful to him both by land and sea." It will thus be seen that the district granted to King Malcolm, was Cumberland, and not Strathclyde. The statement by the author of *Celtic Scotland* that Strathclyde Welsh had then come to be known under the Latin appellation of Cumbrie, and their territory that of Cumbrian, does not relate to the case in point, which merely referred to Cumberland. To suppose that Strathclyde is meant, is inconsistent with facts connected with that kingdom, and is opposed to truth as regards King Malcolm's rule of Scotland. The most absurd, and contradictory statements are met with. We are told, under A.D. 945, that Galloway nominally was a part of Bernicia, and therefore under Anglie rule; and elsewhere that Lennox and Galloway were within the limits of the ancient Cumbrian kingdom. Or in fuller form that Cumbria (Strathclyde) extended originally from the Clyde to the river Derwent in Cumberland. It may be mentioned, in connection with what we consider exaggerated English statements in regard to invasions into Scotland, and the power held there, that we learn from Scandinavian sources of an

emigration of Norsemen to the Scottish Lowlands, which is exceedingly probable, and must have been against Anglo-Saxon aggression, which may account for silence on the subject.

SAXON RULE.

The idea has largely prevailed that Galloway was for long under Saxon rule, but with no other basis than that in A.D. 723, commenced a succession of bishops connected with the Anglo-Saxon Church. This however, was of short duration, as the last bishop was elected in 790. He was still in existence in 803, and the line ended with him. This ecclesiastical establishment, which did not continue for a century, was distinct from district rule. The power of the Church of Iona extended to Northumberland, etc., until the Anglo-Saxons, etc., conformed to Rome in 664. The latter was the Church thrust on the Galwegians, and failed at that time. Afterwards, when King David I., assisted by the Anglo-Romans, etc., succeeded in establishing the Anglo-Church of Rome in Scotland without an archbishop, the Pope directed that the Primate of York should consecrate, etc., and this was continued until an archbishop was established at St. Andrews in A.D. 1472. During the period we have referred to, Scotland as a country was not subject to England, or at any other time, and so it was with Galloway, an ecclesiastical union only having existed with Northumberland, etc. That Galloway was over-run and devastated on different occasions is to be believed, but permanent settlement does not appear, and is erroneous. The confusion, however, about the district was kept up; and under date 875 we are told that the Britons of Strathclyde, and the Picts of Galloway, were ravaged by the Danes of Northumberland. This is correct in one sense, as the Irish-Scots in Galloway, through Bede, had their name stamped in history as Picts; but we have mentioned in its proper place how it arose. The statement under date 875, conveys that Galloway and Strathclyde were not united, which is incorrect. Mackenzie, in his *History of Galloway*, while joining in the usual opinion (taken from uninvestigated writings), yet admits that few traces are left in support of Anglo-Saxon occupation, and at Whithorne specially, the place where such should be found. In the absence of facts, he there-

fore had recourse to making out something from the names of places in which he was unfortunate. His examples were Boreland, Engliston, and Carleton, as now spelled. The first he describes as the habitations of the slaves who were employed by the Anglo-Saxons to till the ground, termed boors, and hence Boreland. The next, Engleston or Ingleston, is described as applied to farms which had been occupied by the Angles. The last is Carleton, which lands he states were so called from the Ceorles, or middle-class Saxons, who were the owners. We then have Galloway and Ayrshire transformed into an Anglo-Saxon province, as having been fully in their possession. The meanings given of all three are entirely erroneous. Boreland, or Bordland, is to be found as "lands exempt from *skatt*," the land-tax for the upholding of Government, and refers specially to the Norsemen from Orkney to Galloway. Ingleston has been corrupted by some writers to Englishtoun, the abode of the English, whereas it is from the Norse, and refers to land of a certain character or quality. We have hereafter to refer to the Norse occupation of Galloway, and will then enter into more particulars in regard to the names Boreland and Engleston. Lastly, Carleton, being from Ceorles is very far fetched. If it had been from a Saxon source as indicated, the class from which it is said to be derived, must have been very few (three to four) in number. It has a very different meaning as we will show. Even, however, as Anglo-Saxon, as a personal name, it is found in early history in the person of Ceorl, who was not of the Ceorles, or middle class, but who (to follow Thorpe's translation), was at the head of the men of Devonshire, and fought against the heathen men at Wieganeborh (Wembury), and there made great slaughter, gaining the victory. It is also stated to have been borne as the surname of a family in Cornwall, settled there before the conquest (this may be rather early for a surname), and who as Carleton, are afterwards found in different parts of England, also branching off to Ireland. Carleton so spelled is, however, foreign to Galloway, and the name there is an Anglicised corruption of Cairillton, the abode of Cairill, the first of whom in the district was Lochlain na Cairill, the royal heir-apparent to the throne of Ulster, who had to leave Ireland in A.D. 1095, and obtained land in Carrick, to which his name was given. Other lands in Wigtonshire (see

Crugleton, parish of Sorby), and Borgue parish in Kirkcubrightshire, got the same designation from descendants who removed there. In fact, all the erroneous exaggerations in regard to an Anglo-Saxon occupation of Galloway, have arisen from the Norse rule being overlooked. The supposition has been that the latter only held the coast, whereas their rule of the whole district was thorough. The Romans largely contributed to this erroneous opinion, for they appear to have been impressed with the idea that the Saxons were everywhere, confusing them with the Norwegians *alias* Norsemen. Even in Ireland, as we have stated elsewhere, the term Saxon is found, when there is clear evidence that they were Norsemen. There are some remains in Galloway which have been mistaken as being of Saxon construction. The most notable is the fine doorway arch which still stands at Whitehorn Priory. There cannot, however, be a doubt that to the Norsemen is due, and to those who may dispute this, we have to refer them to St. Magnus's Cathedral at Kirkwall, Orkney, erected by the Norsemen. It was founded in A.D. 1138 by Rognwald or Ronald, Norwegian Jarl or Earl of Orkney, who was the nephew of the sainted Magnus. In viewing one, you see both, they are so identical in architecture. Another example is the Irish fort heretofore considered to be Saxon, and the only specimen in Galloway. The description we will hereafter give, together with other forts in the district.

In *Early Britain—Celtic Britain*, the quotation from, or rather reference to, the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles*, under date A.D. 946, about King Edmund of England and King Malcolm of Scotland, we have already shown to be altogether incorrect. Also in the same *Chronicles* under date 965. Under different dates they relate to one and the same event. No allusion to Galloway and as little about Strathclyde is to be found. We have given extracts from the *Chronicles* already, and it is not necessary to state more than again to repeat that what is given in *Early Britain—Celtic Britain*, is erroneous, and most misleading. Malcolm was slain in 953. Galloway was part of Strathclyde: but at this time the Norsemen were trying to get possession, and not long afterwards it was under their rule, as also Cumberland, which latter district had been given to Malcolm for his aid to try and dislodge them.

STRATH-CLUYD.

It is necessary to mention Strath-Cluyd, of which Galloway formed part. Bede states that all the country south of the Forth and Clyde was occupied by "Britones," and there is clear evidence that the Cymric¹ race of Celts, who at an early period held Galloway, continued to do so for some centuries. The Britons (Cymri) of Strath-Cluyd formed a subdivision of the British population, which, under pressure, was forced into the hilly country on the west, from the Land's End in Cornwall to the Firth of Clyde, during the seventh and eighth centuries. The connecting links—viz., the lowlands about Carlisle—were not broken until 685, and that in Lancashire until 833, the latter by the English Egbert, when he took Chester, and ordered the bronze statue of Caedwalla to be thrown down and broken. Neither Scots, Picts, nor Angles, etc., could make such a work of art, not being able to make an arch. After the departure of the Romans about A.D. 410, the Angles under Ida defeated the Gadeni and Otadini at the battle of Catraeth in 547, and occupied their country, now known as the Lothians. It was then that the remains of those two tribes with the others in Valentia combined together and formed themselves into the kingdom. The tribes which principally formed the Strath-Cluyd kingdom were the Selgovæ, the Novantæ, and the Damnonii. They inhabited the country within the line of fortifications erected by Agricola, and the Wall of Adrian or Hadrian from Carriden, Firth of Forth, to Dunglass on the Clyde. It has been stated that the Gadeni owned Dumbartonshire, but there is no doubt that the Damnonii, who were numerous and in several counties, were in possession. The said three tribes forming the Strath-Cluyd kingdom bore the designation of the Mæatæ, and as

¹ We have already given a note from Pughe in regard to Cymric or Welsh, and may add here that Skene in the *Chronicles of the Scots and Picts* mentions that the name Cymmry was taken from Camber, second son of Brutus, King of Britain. Pughe gives a very ancient standing to the Welsh. He states—"The Welsh language still remains the same as it was to a certainty thirteen hundred years past, as can be fully proved; and I have no hesitation in asserting its usage in common parlance above two thousand years since."—*Dictionary of the Welsh Language.*

correctly stated by MacKenzie in his history, in giving an account of the Mæataë, the history of Galloway at this period is given.

The kingdom of Strath-Cluyd is now little heard of, and therefore known to few, but it is believed to have been the first constituted kingdom within the present limits of Scotland after the departure of the Romans. It comprised the middle and western parts of Stirlingshire, with the most of Dumbartonshire, Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, Wigtonshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale. The three latter now modern Dumfriesshire. Some historians (Henry, etc.) state that Cumberland and a portion of Lancashire were included; but this could not have been so, as both belonged to the Brigantes, and Cumberland afterwards formed a separate district until obtained by Scotland. The opinion may have arisen from the original Britons for long holding their own there amidst invasions, and calling themselves in their own language, Kumbri and Kambri. The Capital of Strath-Cluyd was close to the rocky height well known now as Dumbarton Castle. On the summit was erected a very strong fort named Caer-Cluyd. The original name given by the Scots was Dumbrition, the hold of the Britons, and like so many other place-names it was corrupted to Dumbarton. The people in Strath-Cluyd were called at different periods by different designations—as Britons, Walenses, Cumbrians, etc. The first king known in its history was Caw or Cawn, sometimes also Cannus and Navus. He is said to have been the father of Gildas, the first British writer, who wrote about A.D. 560. He is mentioned as having been born at Alcluyd (Dumbarton) in 520. Caw's eldest son Huail (Hoel or Coyle, from which Kyle is supposed to have been derived) succeeded him. Marken is named as the next; Rederick or Roderick followed. In the Ulster, etc., Annals, he is mentioned as the first King of Cumbria or Strath-Cluyd. He is named as king in 601. What we give refuted this statement, as three kings preceded him. It is mentioned that he was on friendly terms with Columba, who visited Kentigern. This may be correct, as St. Columba died in A.D. 595 or 597. It was in his reign that the Bernicians (Angles, etc.) obtained temporary power over the Lowlands of Scotland, extending to the west and south-west, including Galloway. Bede and the *Irish Annals* refer to this in a way

to make it appear that the above occurred after the battle of Cairc Legion *alias* Chester, in A.D. 613, or according to Tigearnach (the dates being two years earlier than given by Bede) when Ethelfrith defeated and killed two kings of the Britons. Bede also states that Edwin was the first Bernician King who had power over the Britons of Strathcluyd. Bede's statement we have referred to elsewhere as not always to be relied on. The Bernician power could only have been nominal. Gruiet, Guret, or Gouriad succeeded Rederick or Roderick as king. He died in 658. Another statement is that in 684 the Walenses (Strath-Cluyd) repelled an invasion from Ulster, and slew the son of their king. What this refers to is not known. The Counties of Antrim, Down, and part of Derry then contained the remainder of the ancient population of Western Ulster, etc., with their king, and the emigration to Galloway was in flow, but no particulars of a special invasion are known. The said statement may, however, refer to Galloway as part of Strath-Cluyd. The next king was Owen, who was ruling in 694 when his son Daniel died. He was succeeded by Elphin (Welsh for Alpin) who appears as king in 772 when his son Bili died. At this period Strath-Cluyd was powerful; and after the defeat and death of Talorcan, brother of Angus or Unst, King of Picts, in 750, it required the united armies of Eadberet or Egbert (one of the most warlike kings of Bernicia) and Unst to take Alcluyd in 756. It was this defeat which facilitated the inroads of the Norsemen in the following century. To continue the list of kings, it is stated that Elphin was succeeded by Conan Mac Recorach who is found styled King of the Britons, and to have died in 815. He was followed by Artgha or Artglhal. It was in his reign that King Edgar of England is said, in 828, to have overrun and made settlements in Strath-cluyd. We can find nothing to corroborate any settlement, and believe it to be figurative language. There is proof that Strath-Cluyd was independent for forty-one years afterwards. As recorded in the Annals in 869 or 870, Alcluyd was invested by the Danes from Ireland, and taken after a four months' siege. They then ravaged the country, and returned to Dublin, taking many captives with them. These invasions appear to have been made as raids without settlements. It was, however,

through such reverses that the kingdom of Strath-Cluyd lost in a great degree its power ; but although tottering, it still existed. King Artgha or Artghal was killed in one of these contests in 872. His son Rhun succeeded. We may mention that according to the Anglo-Saxon chronicles of 875, the kingdom of the Strathclydians is called *Strathcluttenses Stræcled (Strætclcd) Wealas—i.e., Strath-Cluyd Welsh*. In the same year (875) under Halfdan, the Danes passed from Northumberland, and got as far as the district now known as Galloway, which they plundered. The other portion of Strath-Cluyd through which they passed was also ravaged. Rhun left a son named Eocha, whose curator or governor was Grig, and this individual, as stated, assumed power for a time, re-annexing to Strath-Cluyd the Cumbrian district south of the Solway, and is said to have liberated the Picts of Galloway from the yoke of the Angles. It has been added, however, that there is nothing to authenticate this, though it may have taken place at the time. The question is, how could it? The Cumbrian district south of the Solway was not part of Strath-Cluyd, nor were the Picts (so called, but Irish-Scots) of Galloway under the rule of either Angles or Saxons. Such statements are opposed to all that we can find, which we have entered on elsewhere. Grig and Eocha are said to have been expelled in 889.

As we have mentioned in its proper place, the Angles were Scandinavians. This people had the aptitude of assimilating their habits, even to the language, very quickly of those of other races whom they were thrown amongst.

Following Rhun as king was Ruaidhri or Rory, son of Murrinn, who in the *Chronicon Scotorum* under date 877, is stated to have gone to Erin, fleeing from the Dubhgaill—*i.e., the Danes*. Elsewhere it is recorded that he was slain by the Saxons, which is another example of the Norsemen being confused with them. In the annals, under date 876, it is mentioned that the natives of Strath-Cluyd and Cumberland (this corroborates our statement that Cumberland was not included in Strath-Cluyd) were mightily infested and weakened through the incursions of the Danes, Saxons (Angles and Jutes) and Scots, insomuch that as many of the Strath-Cluydians as would not submit to the yoke were forced to quit their country. This exodus, it is mentioned,

took place under their chief Constantine, who was slain in a conflict at Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire, near the borders. The remainder of his followers are said to have got to Wales, and settled there. It is to be remarked, however, that Caradoc alone mentions Constantine as a King of Strath-Cluyd, and, according to Llwyd, no other writer gives his name, which is correct so far as we can trace. We consider that he could only have been a chief, and rate him accordingly. We have further to remark that it is evident Galloway is referred to, which was then a part of Strath-Cluyd. Also, the Scots mentioned were no doubt the Irish-Scots in Galloway from Ulster, who encroached on the natives—the Novantæ of Cymric origin—as here again confirmed, for, being disturbed, they rejoined their countrymen in Wales. It seems strange to us that what we gave from the *Pictish Chronicle* in our account of the Irish-Scots' re-colonisation of Galloway should have been overlooked by previous writers, for it is in close connection with the foregoing Cymric exodus from Strath-Cluyd. It is expressly stated in the foregoing *Chronicle* that about A.D. 850 the Irish Scots made a settlement in Galloway by stratagem, when they slew the chief inhabitants. We have also further evidence of the said Cymric exodus in the *Four Ancient Books of Wales* (*Brut y Tywysogion*) edited by W. F. Skene, LL.D. It is as follows: "The men of Strathelyde who would not unite with the Saxons (error) were obliged to leave their country and go to Gwynned, and Anarawd (King of Wales) gave them leave to inhabit the country taken from them by the Saxons, comprising Maclor, the Vale of Clywyd, Rhyvoniog, and Tigeingel, if they would drive the whole out of the country, and so Gwynned was freed from the Saxons by the might of the Gwyr y Gogledd, or Men of the North." The date is A.D. 890, whereas in the annals of Ulster the migration of the Cymri is given in 865. Other authorities give it as having occurred in 875 and 878. The information we have given is so well linked together, and the dates allowing time for the culmination of dissatisfaction created after subjugation with the final retreat to Wales, that we have what may be considered indisputable evidence of the Cymri, as the Novantæ having occupied a large part of Galloway, and of their being conquered and supplanted

by the Irish-Scots from Ulster, who became the inhabitants in the district. The erroneous idea about the Saxons again appears in connection with the Scottish portion. The southern part of Strathclyde—viz., Galloway—is the ground for the Cymri exodus, and the Irish-Scots were the cause of it. The mention of a similar retreat of the Cymri from Cumberland, at the same period, arose from the constant Norse invasions, who succeeded in getting a firm hold of it. The action of the Irish-Scots in Galloway, and the Norsemen in Cumberland were, however, distinct, and had no connection with each other. What alone refers to the Saxons is that when the Cymri from Galloway and Cumberland returned to Wales, at the request of King Anarawd, they drove the Saxons out of the district of Gwynned back into England.

To return to the Strath-Cluyd succession of kings, in A.D. 900, Donald died. It is stated that he was the last king who could claim Roman descent. We have in this statement confirmation of what we alluded to in our remarks about the Roman occupation of Galloway, and the progeny left by them. Donald was succeeded as king by Donald, son of Hugh, who died in 908, when his son Eugenius, Owen, or Eoin was the next on the throne, and appears to have reigned from 919 to 938. In his reign, we find in the original *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (edited by Thorpe in 1861 by order of Government) reference made to Strath-Cluyd—"A.D. 921. In this year, before mid-summer, King Edward went with a force to Nottingham, etc., etc., and they the King of Scots, and Regnwald (Reginald) and the sons of Eadulf, and all those who dwell in Northumbria, as well English and Danish, and northmen and others, and also the King of Strath-Cluyd Welsh, choose him for father and for lord." Again, in A.D. 924, "that Edward was chosen for father and for lord by the King of Scots, and by the Scots, and King Regnwald, and by all the Northumbrians, and also by the King of the Strath-Cluyd Welsh." These extracts are to be treated as bombastical English exaggerations. The Danes, who were all powerful, and included the Angles and Jutes, held Northumberland. The King of Scots having joined in a league with the Danes against the power of King Edward, he sent his son Athelstane against them, by whom they were defeated with great slaughter.

The result was that for his conduct the King of Scots had to hold Cumberland in vassalage to the King of England ; but beyond this it did not go. At the period Scotland was in three divisions, and not then one kingdom.

To resume the Strath-Cluyd succession of kings, Eugenius, Owen or Eoin was succeeded by his son Donald who died in 945. He had a son Dunwallaun (Donald) who followed as king. In his reign in A.D. 970, at the head of a powerful army he marched to the Lothians, and gave battle to the northern Scots and Picts, defeating them, and their leader Culen was slain. The Strath-Cluydians, however, had a reverse in 974, when they again met the northern Scots and Picts in battle, were defeated, and their valiant King Dunwallaun then went to Rome where he died. According to Llwyd he was the best ruler, which is incorrect, as the last King of Strath-Cluyd was Eugenius the Bald, who fought at Brunanburg, and also at Carham in 1018, in which year he died. With him ended the kingdom of Strath-Cluyd. Galloway, as a portion of it, then fell into the full possession of the Norsemen, of whom hereafter. They had also possession of Cumberland on the opposite side of the Solway.

NORSEMEN.

After the Strath-Cluyd kingdom came to an end, a blank occurs in the history of Galloway, which was not explained. We entered on the subject in the first edition of this work, as a special matter in which we were generally interested, as well as the special notice of the movements of the Norsemen. We felt that the several fortresses situated in the interior of the coast were in connection with some of the most important that appeared on the surface, and that they were very interesting with no other object than a general description. We therefore gave much attention to Norse history, and the part of the Galloway was entirely under Norse rule for a considerable time has been fully confirmed. It is the necessary consequence of the account of the early portion of the reign of Malcolm, the first king of Scotland as well as a English and French, the history of the important part which has not been sufficiently and generally

understood. We will not follow Du Chaillu in his interesting work, *The Viking Age*, as to their origin; for whether or not they came from the shores of the Black Sea (and many of their customs were like those of the ancient Greeks), is beyond our limit. The objects of Roman and Greek manufacture, and coins of the first, second, and third centuries of the Christian era, showing the early intercourse they had with the Western and Eastern Roman Empire, and with Frisia, Gaul, and Britain, to which Du Chaillu refers, is very interesting; but it has been known that, prior to the discovery of the seaway to the eastern world, intercourse with the north from Arabia, etc., was carried on through Russia by the rivers, and that many Arabian coins have been dug up in Russia and Scandinavia. In ancient times, Scandinavia appears to have been divided into several small kingdoms. Afterwards the principal races were the Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes. To these we add the Angles and the Jutes, who were located outside the Saxon (so called) confederated territory. As mentioned by Worsæ, of all the Scandinavian dialects the Jutland approaches nearest to the English.

Roman writers mention the Sueones, Saxones, and Franci, as northern maritime tribes; and Tacitus describes the first-named as situated in the ocean itself, powerful on land and sea, having mighty fleets. Their ships are mentioned as being of an unusual build, being double-prowed—that is, with a prow at each end, and thus always capable of being steered any way without turning round. They had no sails (at that period) or did not use them, with the oars free, so that they could be changed from one part to another as required. At that early period they thus correspond so far, as to prows, etc., with those of Scandinavian build in after-times, when in addition sails were introduced by the Vikings. That the Sueones were Scandinavians is thus proved. If, however, of Greek origin, as asserted, they did not obtain their pre-eminence as shipbuilders from that quarter, for neither the Greeks nor the Roman excelled in such. The Greeks have been called a maritime people, and to have steered by the stars; but neither they nor the Romans were famed for seamanship, their movements afloat having been principally confined to the Mediterranean. To pass the Atlantic, and proceed coastwise to the north as far as Britain, was a rare exploit. The Greek and

Roman craft were not adapted for such voyages. There is every reason to believe that the Scandinavians were the first to build large seagoing ships, and the Norwegians to have been accustomed to traverse the Atlantic, visiting the Shetland Isles, Iceland, and Greenland, and, as mentioned, to have undoubtedly visited America several times, thereby being the first discoverers of the Western World. The Sueones appear to have been Swedes. The name is supposed to correspond with Swair, found in the Sagas, and to refer to the inhabitants of Svithjod (Sweden). The Swedes, however, are considered to have been aggressive more in the East than the West. Du Chaillu contends that the Scandinavians must have had intercourse with Britain centuries before the time of Tacitus. This will be found difficult to deal with. Worsaae mentions that during the Roman occupation, and probably earlier, a tolerably brisk commerce appears to have been kept up between Britain and Scandinavia, and especially with Jutland, etc., that their merchant vessels brought their merchandise from the East, and particularly from Constantinople. It is found that the Shetland and Orkney Isles were in their possession from early times; and it is not to be credited that such an enterprising people had not settlements in the northern parts of Britain, prior to the eighth and ninth centuries, when authentic history begins. It is opposed to the character of the people. The Saxons and the Franci mentioned were Germans, and distinct from the Scandinavians. As stated in our separate account of each, while the latter were a daring seafaring people, the Saxons and Franks were not so, and fonder of a shore than a sea life. The Norwegians called themselves Northmen; and the Danes and Swedes are found so-called in the Chronicles of the Franks. All of them are better known as Norsemen, and the great maritime power which they possessed may be conceived from their ships of war. Of war-ships they had five classes. The largest, from having the head and tail of a dragon at the bow and stern, or rather each prow, were named after that mythical animal. Another class, called the Skaid, were long and sailed fast. They were fitted for from twenty to thirty rows of oarsmen. The largest had thirty-two, with crews of two hundred and forty men and upwards. One large vessel had rowing accommodation for

about six hundred men. They were manned with most daring warriors, who were equally so as seamen, especially the Norwegians, whose dangerous coast facing the Atlantic accustomed them to the wildest weather. The Danes and Swedes were also brave warriors, as well as expert seamen. All the foregoing is generally admitted, but nothing to the same effect has been mentioned of the Angles and Jutes, who were reared in the same waters as the Danes and Swedes. In many cases it is difficult to trace races from the language in use. For example, the Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes had the same originally. Ancient France, when peopled with Gauls, was Celtic, but when conquered by the Romans it lost its language, etc. ; and again, when conquered by Franks (Germans), obtaining its present name from them, the great mass of the people, who are Greek-Latin and Celtic, were not affected, and the French language is essentially Latin, with some Teutonic words. In Holland the people are Teutonic (German), but with their language called Dutch. In Belgium, mostly Teutonic, and the language a dialect of the Dutch called Flemish. In Spain and Portugal the race is considered to be Greek-Latin, and their language from the Latin. On the north of Spain, however, a considerable number of the people speak Basque, which some consider to have been the original Spanish language. In Switzerland the population is principally Teutonic, with a mixture of the Greek-Latin; French and Italian is spoken. Austria has a mixture, as stated, of Slavonic, German, Finnish, and Greek-Latin. The first-named constitute a half of the population, with various dialects in language. We have gathered the foregoing from sources considered to be accurate, and will merely add that the term Greek-Latin was introduced after the Greeks were conquered by the Romans. The language is called Romaic or Roman, which, however, does not differ much from that of ancient Greece. The foregoing may be considered by some readers as an unnecessary digression; all we will say to this is that it will prove that they have small knowledge of early history. What we give can be followed out, if desired, by competent scholars, and we limit our observations to the fact, as started with, that races cannot always be traced or identified by language, although it may largely assist in it. The Norwegians and Swedes are both fair in

complexion, etc., and may therefore have had the same origin ; but not so with the Danes, who are described as being dark. The mistake of the Roman writers in the use of the word Saxon in so general a sense doubtless arose from the latter being fair like the Norwegians and Swedes. Another source of confusion in later times was caused by the Norwegians and Swedes being called Danes, and particularly in Ireland. It was a repetition of the Roman mistake as regarded the Saxons. The Scandinavians in Ireland had permanent settlements there, and had towns. They were called Ost-men, as having come from the east. They were also settled in several of the large cities, their chief power having been centred in Dublin. Although they became broken in strength, they were not driven out of Ireland.

The Norwegians were the principal settlers, etc., in Scotland, in Ireland, and also in the north of England. At the time of the Conquest of England, it is mentioned that the population towards the east coast, with York and Lincoln, was almost exclusively Scandinavian. In connection with Ireland, the Danes and Norwegians often fought against each other for dominion there. Various Scandinavian weapons found in Ireland are superior to those of Irish make. Swords with blades twenty-four to thirty-two inches have been discovered from time to time, some two-edged, others one, with guard, and large pommel at the hilt. Worsaae gives some specimens. It is remarked by Worsaae that the language of the Lowlands of Scotland contains a number of Scandinavian words. Modern Scandinavian has changed considerably ; but in the Icelandic, which is pure, its affinity with the ancient Scottish is considerable. The Lord's Prayer in the two languages as given by Pinkerton will show this. The orthography and pronunciation constitute the principal difference. It was considered by some writers that the Scandinavian poetry gave to the Scottish some of its wildness, added greatly to by the Celtic element. Worsaae mentions that it was a special trait of the Scandinavians that they very quickly accommodated themselves to the manners and customs of the countries where they settled. They sometimes quite forgot their mother tongue, without, however, losing their original and characteristic national stamp. The "raven," called the Dane-brog of heathenism, which as their Standard was borne for cen-

turies and viewed with superstitious awe in the British Isles, as well as elsewhere, was not put aside for long after they became Christianised. According to Worsaae, it was borne until about A.D. 1110, but a Galloway legend brings it to a date several years later. It was at last put aside for the "lion rampant," which, Worsaae states, as borne in the Arms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, is peculiarly Scandinavian, and does not cross the Eider. Holstein adjoining has "a nettle leaf," and an entirely different coat of arms.

The earliest record of the appearance of the Norsemen in British waters is to be found in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, which, however, is not always found to be accurate. They are stated therein to have come from Hærethaland, now Hordaland, on the west coast of Norway. The Irish Annals and Welsh Chronicles give the date of their first appearance on the Irish as A.D. 795, but it is clear enough that they were known centuries previously. In 798 they plundered Inispatrik of Man and the Hebrides. Then in 802, and again in 806 the establishment at Iona suffered. In 807 they had settlements in Ireland; and in 815 Armagh is found possessed by a Norsemen. In 852 Dublin was captured by Olaf the White, and at that time, as has been written, the Irish waters swarmed with the sea-rovers, as termed. About 872, King Harold, aided by Earl Rognwald, subdued the Hebrides, etc., inclusive of the Isle of Man. Thorstein the Red, son of Olaf the White, King of Dublin, and Earl Sigurd, subdued Caithness and Sutherland, as far as Ekkielsbakkie, and afterwards Ross and Moray, with more than half of Scotland, over which Thorstein ruled, as recorded in the *Landnama-bok*. About 963, Sigurd, son of Earl Hlodver, and his wife Audna (the daughter of the Irish King Kiarval) became ruler over Ross and Moray, Sutherland, and the Dales (of Caithness), which seems also to have included old Strathnavar. Sigurd married, secondly, the daughter of Malcolm (Malbrigid), called King of Scotland. He was slain at Clontarf, near Dublin, in 1014. By his first marriage he left issue, Sumarlidi, Brusi, and Einar, and divided the Orkneys amongst them. By his second marriage he had issue—Thorfinn, on whom King Malcolm bestowed the Earldom of Caithness. To quote from the introduction *Njal Saga* by Dasent, "Ireland knew them (the Vikings), Bretland or Wales

knew them, England knew them too well, and a great part of Scotland they had made their own. To this day the name of almost every island on the west coast of Scotland is either pure Norse or Norse distorted, so as to make it possible for Celtic lips to utter it. The groups of Orkney and Shetland are notoriously Norse, but Lewis, and the Uists, and Skye, and Mull, are no less Norse; and not only the names of the islands themselves, but those of reefs, and rocks, and lakes, and headlands bear witness to the same relation, and show that, while the original inhabitants were not expelled, but held in bondage as thralls, the Norsemen must have dwelt, and dwelt thickly too, as conquerors and lords." The foregoing gives a description which investigation corroborates. The blank in the history of Galloway after the termination of the Strath-Cluyd kingdom is now fully met. The only difficulty is to determine at what date Galloway became separated from Strath-Cluyd. Earl (Jarl) Malcolm, who lived near Whithorne in 1014, is the first Norseman specially named. His place of residence is believed to have been Craggleton Castle, of historic renown in after times. Eogan the Bald, who fought at Carham and died in 1018, was the last King of Strath-Cluyd. We have thus only a difference of four years, and certain it is that Earl Malcolm was in Galloway, and evidently located there as one in possession. In the *Burnt Njal* we find the following:—"They Norsemen then sailed north to Berwick (the Solway), and laid up their ship, and fared up into Whithorne in Scotland, and were with Earl Malcolm that year." The Annals of Tighernac and Ulster recorded the death of Suibne, son of the King of Galloway. This is clearly a mistake. The translation is:—"1034, Malcolm, son of Kenneth, King of Alban, head of the nobility of the whole of Western Europe, died. Suibne, son of Kenneth, King of Galloway, died." We have in the first part a good specimen of the absurd language in use of the nobility of the whole of Western Europe. Pure nonsense. As to Suibne, there is no trace to support such a statement. In the Irish Annals the name Suibne is often found, but only connected with Ireland. In A.D. 593 we find Suibne King of Ulidia. In 611 Suibne-Meann was Sovereign of Ireland, etc. The name is thus of ancient Irish standing. Lastly, in Adamnan's *Life of St. Columba* we find Suibne King of Dalaraidhe.

This may be the individual meant, as it is about the same period. The passage may have been miswritten, and intended to mean that Kenneth as King of Scotland was also King of Galloway; but in this there is another difficulty, for there is no trace of Kenneth having had a son so named. Another point certain from close investigation is that Jarl (Earl) Thorfinn (son of Sigurd II.), ruled over Galloway in 1034, the time mentioned, and continued to do so until his death in 1064 or 1066. In 1034 he was twenty-seven years of age. In Scottish history we learn nothing of him, although in possession of a large part of Scotland; during his lifetime he ruled Galloway from the Solway to Carrick. The *Flateyjarbók* contains the original Orkneyinga Saga complete in successive portions; and in Munch's *Chronicon Mannic*, Earl Thorfinn is distinctly mentioned. It is also related that Earl Gille had married a sister of Sigurd II., and acted as his lieutenant in the Sudreys. He is said to have resided in Koln, either the island of Coll or Colonsay; and when Sigurd fell at Clontarf in 1014, he took Thorfinn, the youngest son, under his protection, while the elder brothers went to the Orkneys, and divided the northern dominions. The two elder brothers died early in life, and Brusi accepted a pension for his claim; therefore when Thorfinn grew up he found himself possessed of nine earldoms in Scotland, to which he added all Galloway. Munch thinks they were Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Moray, Buchan, Athol, Lorn, Argyll, and Galloway. To quote from Munch, "The Orkneyinga Saga says so expressly. Outliving his elder brothers, he (Thorfinn) became the lord of Orkney and Shetland; Caithness was given to him by his maternal grandfather, King MacMalbrigid; and after the death of Malcolm in 1029 he sustained a successful war with King Malcolm MacKenneth of the southern dynasty, conquered Sutherland and Ross, and made himself lord of Galloway in the widest sense of this denomination—viz., from Solway to Carrick, as it then comprised—where he resided for long periods, and whence he made successful raids, sometimes on Cumberland, sometimes upon Ireland. He possessed, besides the Sudreys and part of Ireland, not less than nine earldoms in Scotland," etc. As Munch further states, all the Hebrides and a large kingdom in Ireland were also his. The Skald Arnor, who personally

visited him and made a poem in his honour, testifies in it this kingdom extended from Thurso rocks to Dublin. He also mentions that Thorfinn obtained possession of eleven earldoms in Scotland, all the Sudreys (Hebrides), and a large territory in Ireland. He further states that Thorfinn sent men into England to foray, and then having collected a force from the places named he sailed from England, where he had two pitched battles; as Arnor gives it—

“South of Man did these things happen.”

This is contemporary evidence. In 1035, when Rognwald arrived from Norway, Thorfinn was much occupied in Scotland, and they made an alliance by which Rognwald was to have part of Orkney free of contest, under conditions of assisting Thorfinn with all the forces he could command. This alliance lasted ten years, and during that time Thorfinn made many raids into England and Ireland. He generally resided in the south during the summer months, and in Caithness, or rather the Orkney and Shetland Isles, during the winter. He and Rognwald quarrelled, and the latter was slain in 1045. Thorfinn died about 1064 (or 1060; it has also been given as 1057) or sixty years after King Malcolm (Malbrigid, his mother's father, who had given him the title of earl), so far as the exact dates can be ascertained. We may mention that there was a contemporary and rival Malcolm, King of Scotland, who outlived Malbrigid four years, but historians make mention of them as one.¹ The survivor left a grandson, Duncan, as his successor, who married a sister of Sinral of Northumberland, which connection brought the Earl of

¹ Munch in the *Chronicon Mannie* alludes to the mistakes so common among the historians of Scotland, in confounding the two Malcolms, and making one of them, as if one Malcolm only (Malcolm II.) reigned from 1004 to 1034. He further mentions that the *Orkneyinga Saga* is the only authority for the marriage of Earl Sigurd to the daughter of Malcolm, King of Scots, the issue being Thorfinn, which does not appear in the early Scottish Chronicles. Our Scottish Chronicles are not to be followed too closely, and we further state that the opinion of Norse scholars is that the genealogies, etc., of the *Orkneyinga Saga* are remarkably trustworthy, and the greatest weight is attached to anything stated explicitly on such points by Icelandic authorities.

Northumberland to aid his nephew Malcolm, in asserting his claim against Macbeth of the northern dynasty.

In the *Flateyjarbók* which contains the *Orkneyinga Saga* complete in succession, and in Munch's *Chronicon Manniæ*, it is stated that Earl Thorfinn resided long at Caithness, in the place called Gaddgedlar, where England and Scotland met. The *Chronica Regum Manniæ* was written apparently before the middle of the fourteenth century, and many entries, there is reason to believe, were contemporary, as well as those of the Sagas, and Codex Flateyensis. Any one who has studied the old writers knows well how the spelling of the word Galloway has been distorted. It is found in various forms. In the Irish Annals Gallyhaedél is the name given to the district. With so many spellings, the transforming it, in this case, in Norse to Gaddgedlar was easy. The name implies a mixed population of Gall or Norsemen, with Ghaedal or Celts. Munch insisted that Gaddgedlar meant Galloway, and we are glad to state that we were fortunately enabled to have it confirmed beyond dispute, and we have here again to acknowledge the courtesy of the late G. Vigfusson¹ in communicating to us privately the missing passage before his *Collection of Sagas* was in the press. It was found by him in a Danish translation made in 1615, and preserved in Stockholm, from an ancient Icelandic vellum which is no longer in existence. The existing printed text of the *Orkneyinga Saga* was founded on the Flateyensis only. The passage in its purity is "Sat Thorfinnr jarl löngum á Katanesi en Rögnvaldr² í Eyjum. That var á einu sumri at Thorfinnr

¹ Wealor had much assistance from the eminent Norse scholars.

²The following notes were made by G. Vigfusson in regard to the passage :—

(1) "en Rögnvaldr . . . Hann lá" is taken from the translation. The careless copyist of the Flateyensis having here omitted and transposed a whole important passage.

The suggestion of the Norse historian, P. A. Munch, is thus conclusively proved to be true both as to the identification of Gaddgedlar-Galloway (the translator spells it Gaardgellar) as also the unsound state of the text. Munch surmised that after "Katanasi" something, the copula "ok" or the like, had been dropped out. It now turns out that a whole sentence has been omitted or transposed.

jarl herjadi um Sudreyjar ok vestan um Skotland. Hann lá thar sem Gaddgedlar heita, thar mætist Skotland ok England. Hann hafdi gjört frá sèr lid sudr á England at strandhöggi." The rough translation is—"Earl Thorfinn dwelt for the most part in Caithness (*i.e.*, Orkney and Shetland), but Rognwald in the Isles. One summer Earl Thorfinn made war in the Hebrides and the West of Scotland. He lay at the place called Gaddgedlar, where Scotland and England met. He had sent from himself some men to England for a strand-head (coast foray)."

As we have shown, Thorfinn ruled over a large portion of Scotland, as also a part of Ireland. He also carried his sway to portions of England; and at one time was the Chief of the Thingmen. He went to Rome, *circa* A.D. 1050, saw the Pope, and obtained absolution for all his sins, and no doubt they were many. The position of Earl Thorfinn is thus shown to have been that of a warrior and conqueror. That Galloway was under his sway is clear. This opinion has been strongly entertained among the learned in Copenhagen, and as mentioned to us great interest has been evinced in the universities there in regard to Galloway, considering it at one time to have belonged to the sea kings. It is, therefore, very strange how the occupation of the district by the Norsemen should have escaped the notice of those who have written about Galloway history. The desire, from want of knowledge, to make the Fergus line of Lords of Galloway the ancient inheritors, has blinded research, and is a good example of the evil practice of authors following previous authors, without

-
- (2) We here follow the translator, where the text runs thus:—
 "Gaardgellar, der mödis Engeland oc Skotland, da haffde han sendt nogen af sin krigs folck hen paa Engleland, etc." The Flateyensis is here all confusion, thus:—"Sat Thorf. jarl löngum á Katanesi tharsem Gaddy-heski thar mætist Skotland ok England"; after which the text is broken up into a new chapter, thus:—"Af hernddi Thorfinns jarls. That er á einu sumri, er Thorfinnr jarl herjadi um Sudreyjar ok Skotland. Hann hafdi gjört frá sèr, etc." The transcriber having by this time bethought himself of his omission in the preceding sentence, tried to make it good, and headed the new chapter by the omitted words, "That er á einu sumri" not taking into account the English topography, which requires these words in their due place *between* "Caithness" and "Galloway," and not after.

personal research. Even if the character of the people had been considered, suspicion that was not right should have been roused, for no one surely would be bold enough to dispute the fact that the fortresses on the coast were built by the Norsemen. Having incurred such labour, can it be supposed for one moment that they were merely erected as coast ornaments; or that the fierce natives of Galloway would have permitted such erections, if they had not been subdued. All the Danish records tell as of a conquered people. The fortresses never could have been built under other circumstances. It is mentioned in the Orkneyinga Saga that Thorfinn built Christ's Kirk in Birsay, and established there the first bishop's See in the Orkneys.

When Thorfinn died is not exactly known. Three supposed dates, 1057, 1064, and 1066, we have already given. His successor in power was evidently Diarmid M'Nalambo, Chief of the Danes, so called. The Norsemen in Ireland were so misnamed. Anyhow he was so styled there, to which is added, "and of the Isles," meaning no doubt the Western Isles on the coast of Scotland, where the Norsemen were in force, as well as in Ireland. Tighernac calls him King of the Britons, who were also in Scotland for a time. In all points he may be considered a Norseman.

The following is the entry in the *Tigernach Annals* under date, 1072:—"Diarmitius fil, Maelnambi, Rex Britonum, et Insularum Ebudensium, et Dublinii, et dimiddi Australis Hiberniæ, Occisus a Concobaro O' Maelsechlan in prælio Odbhæ, et strages ingenus facta Danorum et Lageniensium cum eis." It is history that about eight years after the death of Thorfinn, the Norsemen made pretensions to be kings of the Britons of Strath-Cluyd. Again we find under date 1075:—"Nam Donaldum filium, Thadæi O'Brien quem anno Christi 1075, Manniæ ac Insularum proceres regni sui protectorem acceperunt, Insi-Gall et Gallgædeln regem Hibernice dictum reperio." This, without investigation, would convey that Galloway was nominally under Irish rule in 1075, and not under Malcolm Canmore. The translators of the "Annals of Ulster" and "Tigernach" support this view; but, as already stated, the Gall-gædhál in Irish were those of mixed parents, and applied to that country as much as it could to Galloway. This

opinion is confirmed by the history of the district, which does not admit of rule by any Irish king located in Ireland at any period. The people to a large extent were then Gaelic settlers from Ireland, as we have already dealt with in its proper place, but during the emigration the district was a portion of Strath-Clyud with its own kings. As to be expected, there was doubtless much intercourse with Ireland. The Norse Sagas bring Magnus Barefoot in as king between 1093 and 1103, when he was killed in Ireland.

From the *Chronicle of the Kings of Man*, we find that there was much fighting in that island in 1065 and 1066, which ended in Godred Crowan (the son of Harold the Black) in the last-mentioned year being the conqueror. He then reduced Dublin, and a great part of Laynester (Leinster). It goes on to state, "as for the Scots, he brought them to such subjection that if any one of them built a ship or boat, they durst not drive above three nails in it." As known to many, the Isle of Man has Galloway as the nearest Scottish coast, and that much intercommunication has always existed. It is almost unnecessary therefore to state that the Galwegians were the Scots referred to. Godred also, as stated in Gregory's *History of the Western Highlands*, maintained a successful war with Malcolm Canmore. Even without other decided evidence, what can be more conclusive of the district having been under Norse rule, when Godred could exercise such power the year after Thorfinn died? We also find a subsequent entry in the *Chronicle of Man*, to the effect that when Magnus, King of Norway, landed at the Mull in 1098, he compelled the inhabitants to assist in procuring stone and timber for the erection of fortresses, or, to give it from the Chronicles—"Mxcviii., Magnus rex Norwegiæ . . . Galwelienses ita constrixit, ut cogeret eos materias lignorum cœdere, et ad littus portare ad munitiones construendas." The translation of which is—"1098, Magnus, King of Norway, so bridled the Galwegians that he compelled them to cut down timber and carry it to the shore for the construction of fortresses." Camden, in his *Britannia*, considers that the said fortresses were in the Isle of Man, which agrees with the opinion we have held from all that we could gather.

In Skene's *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots*, we are told of a "Prince Noricus who had annexed lands surrounded by the sea," at a time when Scotland was for six years and nine months without a king. The opinion formed thereon is that it refers to the occupation of the Isles by Magnus Barefoot, in the interval between the death of King Malcolm (Canmore) in 1093, and the establishment of Edgar on the throne of Scotland in September, 1097; but this interval was only three years and ten months. Moreover, Donald Bain was twice king in that interval, and Duncan for a few months was also king. The difference as to time, and the fact that Galloway is in a measure surrounded by the sea, makes it evident as being of an earlier period—viz., the conquest by Earl Malcolm, and then Thorfinn. This opinion is to some extent supported by Fordun, who states that he did nothing worthy of note during the first eight or nine years of his reign. The reply is—how could he, when Earl Thorfinn held nine earldoms or districts in Scotland? All this agrees with the Sagas. In *Early Britain—Celtic Britain*, it is admitted that Thorfinn, a grandson of Malcolm (Malbrigid), from whom he had received the title of earl, was most powerful at this time, yet adding that the Sagas magnify his power, while allowing that he aided Macbeth against Malcolm, son of Duncan; and it was only in 1057 that Malcolm, having been in possession for some time of the county south of the Forth, conquered and slew Macbeth at Lumphanan in Mar. The facts are, however, that the destruction of Carlisle by the Norsemen toward the close of the ninth century, and their occupation of Northumbria, etc., about the same date, must have greatly facilitated the conquest by Thorfinn. In short, Malcolm Canmore does not appear to have had much power in Scotland from April, 1058, when Lulach was slain, until he married Ingibiorg, widow of Thorfinn, and thereby secured the support of a portion at least of the Norse settlers; and this period of seven years corresponds with the six years and nine months of the document.

The issue of the foregoing marriage was Duncan, whom our Scottish historians have always incorrectly mentioned as a bastard. Duncan dethroned Donald Bain in May, 1094, and was appointed eighteen months afterwards. We give an account of him and his issue under "Mochrum parish" in *Lands and their*

Owners in Galloway. We may add here that in the *Chronicon Scotorum*, the death of Malcolm is recorded, the translation of which is—"Maelcoluim, son of Donchadh, King of Alba, and Edward his son, were slain by Franks (Normans), and Margarita, Maelcoluim's wife, died of grief of him." The date given is 1098. There can be no question that the principal fortresses in Galloway were erected in the time of Jarls, or Earls, Malcolm and Thorfinn, long before the appearance of King Magnus, styled in the *Chronicon Scotorum* as King of Lochlann. His descent was in 1093. He returned to Norway in 1099. In 1120 he came back, and was killed in Connaught, Ireland, in 1103. He was buried in St. Patrick's Church, Down. He only reigned over the Western Isles for six years, when he was succeeded by Olaf, who was a pæcific prince, and his confederacy with Ireland and Scotland so close that no one presumed to disturb the peace of these Isles while he lived. He married Affraic, daughter of Fergus, Lord of Galloway. The *Inquisitio Davidis*, a nearly contemporary document, particularly notices the influx of a Gentile, *alias* heathen, population, and this could only be the Norsemen, as Irish, Scots, Angles, etc., were Christians, in theory at least, for two or three centuries before that time. It is not necessary to write more as to the certainty of Galloway having been fully held by Thorfinn; but another source of evidence of the occupation of the district by the Norsemen is in a MS. in the Cottonian Collection. Claudius D. 11, British Museum, entitled, "Description of Britain in the Twelfth Century," which distinctly places Galloway in the Danelage (Dane-Lagu or Danelagh—that is, the Dane Community or Settlement)—and at the very period we have given from other authorities. It will be found in Skene's *Picts and Scots*. We have seen the original, of which the following is a copy:—"To Danelage, *bilimpit*, quod Latine dicitur incumbunt et pertinent, scilicet, quinque provincie cum omnibus suis appendiciis, scilicet, Deira que modo vocatur Northumberland, scilicet, tota terra que est inter magnum flumen Humbri et Tedè flumen et ultra usque ad flumen Forthi magni, scilicet, Loonia, et Galweya, et Albania tota, que modo Scocia vocatur, et Morouia, et omnes insule occidentales oceani usque ad Norwegiam et usque Daciam, scilicet Kathenessia, Orkaneya,

Enehegal, et Man, et Ordas, et Gurth, et cetera, insule occident-orozani circa Norwegiam et Daciam, et Fyftonschire, quod Latine dicitur quindecim comitatus, scilicet Everwykshire, Notinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leycestreshire, Lincolnshire, Herefordshire, Bokynghamschire, Suffolkshire, Norfolkshire, Bedefordshire, Essexshire, Grantebreggeshire, Huntedoneshire, Northamptonshire, Middelsexshire.” We may add to the foregoing that Moray, and all lands north of a line drawn from Inverness to Fort-William, was also in the Danelage, together with all the West Highlands on the Coast, with the Islands. The following is given by us as a translation:—“To the Danelagh belong, viz., Deira, which is now called Northumberland, viz., all the land which is between the great river Humber and the river Tweed, and beyond as far as the river of Forth, viz., Loonia (Lothians) and Galloway, and the whole of Albania, which is now called Scotland and Moray, and all the Western Islands of the Ocean as far as Norway, as far as Dacia, viz., Kathensia, (Caithness) Orkney, Enehegal and Man, and Ordas and Gurth, and the rest of the Western Islands about Norway, and Dacia, and Fyftonshire, which in Latin is called fifteen counties, viz., Warwickshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Herefordshire, Buckinghamshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, Bedfordshire, Essex, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire, Middlesex.” We have written this interesting MS. in a way, we hope, to be understood by all. There is no date attached to it. After a careful comparison with others having dates, there can be, however, no doubt that it was written about the year 1330. We were confirmed in this opinion by those in charge of the MSS. Department in the British Museum. It would appear that errors of importance have been made, as shown—for after several districts are named, it is added that the whole of Scotland was held, which is a mistake. This and some other questionable holdings rather detract from it; but yet, while admitting this, as a whole the MS. is of value.

The Northern Sagas, 870-75, show that the mass of the population then in Galloway was of the Cymri race, sometimes called Brythons; but the Irish-Scots or Gaels, from the Counties Antrim and Down, the particulars in regard to whom we have

already given, must also have been numerous, for in 876 the Cymri were under their rule, and those who would not submit to the yoke retreated to Wales to rejoin their countrymen in that quarter. All in regard to this we have already dealt with. Sigurd II. (father of Thorfinn) is stated in the *Annals of Innisfallen* to have had two parties of Britons fighting under him at Clontarf (1014, when he was slain) who are understood to have belonged to Galloway. His relative, Earl Malcolm, was then residing near Whitherne, as believed in Cruggleton Castle, built by him or other Norsemen who preceded, and where, as stated in the *Njall Saga*, Kari, Solmund's son, passed the winter with Earl Malcolm. The term Briton, however, must have been as much misapplied as that of Pict has been to the people then in Galloway, arising from the name of Cruithne having been indiscriminately applied to the Gaels or Irish-Scots in Ireland, when it referred only to other peoples who were wheatmen or agriculturists.

The Norsemen left various marks of their occupation of Galloway, not a few of which have been distorted in recent local histories. Three place-names were specially given in Mackenzie's *History of Galloway* to prove a Saxon occupation, when as a fact that people had no such position. The names were Boreland, Ingleston, and Carleton, in regard to which we have already made mention under "Saxon Rule." The two first, however, are from the Norse, and the last a corruption of an Irish-Scottish surname. The Borelands are numerous in Galloway, fourteen farms so called being in Kirkcudbrightshire, and three in Wigtonshire. Also one in Peeblesshire, a property so called in Cumnock parish, and Bowland (a corruption) in Dunlop parish, Ayrshire. Also lands in Dumfriesshire, near the mouth of the Nith. The meaning of the name is found in the Orkneys, where the Norsemen's head-quarters were, that part of the ancient estate of the Jarls (Earls) of Orkney and Shetland having consisted of the "*bordland*," which were the quarters of the Jarls when occasionally travelling through the islands, and therefore exempt from *skatt*, the tax upon all land occupied by the Udallers, or Odallers, for the expense of government. This *skatt* or *scat* was an ancient land-tax payable to the Crown of Norway. *Skatta* in Norse is to make tributary, and *skatt-land* is tributary

land. The Udallers held land by uninterrupted succession without any original charter, and without subjection to feudal service, or the acknowledgment of any superior. The exemption of the "bordlands" from *skatt* or land-tax is shown in some old rentals of Orkney. In a rental dated 30th April, 1503, there is the following entry :—"Memorandum, that all the Isle of Hoy is of the old Earldome and Bordland, quhilk payit nevir scat." There are several similar entries relating to the Bordlands in the same rental. In a later rental, having date 1595, there are several farms entered—viz., "Hangaback, na scat, quia Borland," etc. Numerous other entries of the same description are given. In a rental dated in 1614, we find mentioned, "na scat, quia Bowland," and we give this to show the confusion careless copyists, unacquainted with the meaning, and unable to read correctly, have caused in various other subjects. In this case Bordland is corrupted into Bowland. We were indebted for the foregoing information to that well-known Norse authority, the late Mr. Petrie, for thirty years Clerk of Supply for Orkney. In Caithness-shire, another stronghold of the Norsemen, there are no Borelands now known; but in the old title-deeds of the estate of Murkle, which lies along the sea-coast to the south of the Pentland Firth, a portion of it in the titles is styled Borland, Borlands, and Borlands of Murkle. The name, however, has been dropped, and it is not now known. Mr. Miller, Clerk of Supply for Caithness-shire, gave us the foregoing information. The old spelling in Galloway is "Bordland," as old deeds show. Bordland is the proper spelling throughout Scotland. In Fifeshire the Norsemen were strong, and in a charter granted by King Robert I. to John Weymis, there is the barony of Lucharis, the town of Lutheris, and Bordland, etc. Another by King Robert III., in the same county, "Bordland in barony of Cleis." The last we will give is "Charter to Nicholas Skirmischour of the lands of Hillfield and Southe Bordland, and Marisland, quhilk was Roger Moubray's, 16 blench, ane pair gilt spurs." The other special name brought forward by MacKenzie in his *History of Galloway*, to support an erroneous Saxon idea, is Engleston or Ingleston. In regard to it there are at least two opinions, one, that it is derived from "English," and another from the Scottish "ingle," a chimney, or rather fire-place. There are several

farms bearing the name in Galloway, and one in West Lothian. In a charter granted by King David II., lands so called are spelled Inglynstoun, and in another charter by Robert II., it is Inglystoun (Robertson's Index of Charters). Pont spells it "Englishtoun," which cannot be accepted, for it is obviously incorrect. The surname Inglis found in Scotland is the root of this error, as the assumption has been that it is a corruption of "English," but opposed to this idea is the fact that although several individuals named Inglis are to be found in the possession of lands at an early period, not one of them is styled of Ingliston or Inglystoun. The Inglises of Manner seem to have been the chief family, and they held the lands of Branksome or Branksholm, afterwards possessed by the Scots of Buccleuch. The Ingliston in West Lothian, probably got the name from Inglis of Cramond, the first of which family was a merchant in Edinburgh about 1560, the Reformation time. It has also been overlooked that "English" is a distinct English surname borne by families in England, and any affinity with it and Inglis has no other basis than some similarity in sound. The farms in Galloway called Engleston or Ingleston have nothing to do with the surname Inglis, or as Englishtoun, but given from the nature or character of the land, and is from the Norse *engi* for meadow-land, or a meadow, also found in England from an Angle source, or borrowed from the Norse, as *ing* or *inge*, a pasture, a meadow. The misleading statements in connection with the name of the lands now spelled Carleton in the district, are refuted by us in our account of the erroneous alleged Anglo-Saxon occupation of Galloway, and further particulars will be found under Cragyleton, parish of Sorby, it being an Anglicised corruption of Cairillton, an Irish name with *ton* as the suffix. We have thus dealt with Boreland, Engleston or Ingleston, and Carleton, advanced by Mackenzie in his *History of Galloway*, as being some slight proof of an Anglo-Saxon occupation. We are glad to find the word *slight* used by him, for truly it was weak. We have shown that the first two mentioned have a Norse origin, and the third is a corruption of an Irish-Scottish name. We may add that the suffix *ton* is from the Norse, being a corruption of *tun*, an abode, etc.

We have mentioned elsewhere that in ancient times the Norwegian, Swedish and Danish were one language with unimportant variations, which is corroborated by Worsaae of Copenhagen, a royal commissioner for the preservation of the national monuments of Denmark, and author of *Primæval Antiquities*, etc. In 1846, he was sent by King Christian VIII. to gather all that was extant of the Danish and Norwegian memorials in the British Isles, and in 1892 was published his work entitled *Danes and Norwegians*. It was soon out of print, but a book-hunter agent secured for us a second-hand copy which we value. He refers to many well-known names of places such as Kirkdale, etc.; and “fell” the common name in Galloway and Cumberland for a hill, which is similarly spelled in the Norse (Icelandic). In Danish it is “fyjall,” and Swedish “fjall.” Worsaae mentions that the names of places ending in “by” are to be found only in the districts selected by the Norsemen for conquest or colonisation, as Lockerby in Dumfriesshire, Appleby and Sorby in Wigtonshire, etc. The same name as the last, we have to add, is to be found in North Yorkshire and Cumberland, where settlements existed. Camden in his *Britannia* mentions a peninsular called “Flegg” in Norfolk, where the Danes had settled, and in a little compass of ground there were thirteen villages ending in “by,” a Danish word signifying a village or dwelling-place; and hence the *bi-lagines* of the Danish writers, and the “by-laws” in England, come to signify such laws as are peculiar to each town or village. It is also sometimes in the form of *bui* a dweller, an inhabitant, whereas *bar* or *byr* or *bæ* means a village, etc. Pollbæ in Wigtonshire should in correct form be Pollrbæ, the marshy or boggy farm. We enter on this subject as it goes to prove with other evidence what we have held to all along that instead of a mere coast occupation, as had been generally believed, Galloway was in the full possession of the Norsemen for some time yet. Without proper investigation being given, we were opposed by Sir Herbert Maxwell, and especially so in his *Studies in the Topography of Galloway*. He actually gave the derivation of *bæ* to be from the Gaelic, and to be found in *beithe* in this language for birch-tree. If this tree had been scarce, and therefore so attractive as to call for attention, such a special mistake might have occurred; but

the fact that the birch was indigenous to the soil, and plentiful in every part of Galloway in past times—which is proved, not only from living specimens, but as found in various stages of decay in many of the peat-bogs—places the matter beyond dispute that in such abundance it afforded no descriptive value if its name were given to a place. Again, although Gaelic was spoken in Galloway, it was not—in fact was unknown—in Cumberland, where the *by* as the suffix to names of places is plentiful. In other parts of England it is found in addition to the list we have already mentioned. We could also expect the Highlands to be studded with places so named, inland as well as on the coast, for the birch tree is also indigenous in that part; and although phonetically pronounced *bæ*, yet written it would be correctly spelled and appear as *bheithe*, and each place distinguished as the Coille-bheithe—the birch or birchen wood. The name being applied to an extent of country where such trees abounded can be understood, and is so found in a nearly correct form in Beith parish and town, a portion of which is in Ayrshire and a part in Renfrewshire. We are pleased to find that in a subsequent book, *Dumfriesshire and Galloway*, the author we have referred to has acknowledged the Norse occupation, but in a silent way. We are inclined to think that Professor Mackinnon's articles on "The Norse Elements" which appeared in the *Scotsman* in December, 1887, had more to do with the conversion than all we have written. The Professor wrote, "Beer, byr," a village, becomes *by*, and marks the Danish settlements in England—Whitby, Derby, Selby, Appleby; and in the Isle of Man—Dalby, Sulby, Jurby. This form is not common in the Isles. There is Europie, beach village, in Lewis, hence the "Europa Point" of all maps. There is Soroby in Tyree, and Soroba near Oban. Shiaba (Schabby in old records) on the South of Mull, contains the root. So do Nereby and Connisby (*Konung*, a King's village) in Islay, Canisby in Caithness, and Smerby in Kintyre. The Professor evidently missed Galloway and Cumberland. We give his version merely to show how plain the subject is, yet how it has been distorted.

To continue the general subject, the word *florc* well known in Galloway as denoting marshy moorland, is from the Norse *flöi*, a marshy moor. The names of places beginning or ending with

garth or *guard* show where the Scandinavians were settled in *gaarde* or farms which belonged to the chiefs, or Udallers (*holdus*, from old Norsk *hölldr*). Worsaae mentions that these seem to have been the property of the peasants, on condition of their paying certain rents to their feudal lords, and binding themselves to contribute to the defence of the country. In Galloway we have Garthland and Cogarth as examples. Worsaae does not appear to have visited the district, but to have been in Dumfriesshire, as he refers to Tundergarth, Applegarth, and Huntgarth. The Holms he also notices, which are to be found in Galloway and other parts of Scotland, also in England where the Norsemen had settlements. The name is from the Norse *holmr*, an island in a loch or river, or a plain at the side of a river. In Orkney there is a parish and sound so called, also from islands. In Shetland there are three small islands, and at Skye there is one, etc. Among many other Norse games in Galloway, There is Tung or Tongue. Worsaae calls the "Kyles of Tongue," in Sutherlandshire, pure Norwegian. Fleet, the name of a river in Anwoth parish, is from the Norse *fljot*, pronounced fléot. In the parish of Stoneykirk are the farms and bay of Float, locally stated to have been so called from the wreck of one of the ships of the Spanish Armada; and to make it complete, the headland close to, corrupted from the Gaelic word *monadh*, the hill-head, to "Moneyhead," from money supposed to have been lost from the wreck. Such deviations without investigation do much injury to accurate history. Float is from the Norse *flött*, which means a plain; and the access from the bay, with the character of the farms so called, together with the history of the lands adjoining, fully bear out the Norse meaning. One of the Orkney Isles is called Flotta. It was the residence of the historiographer appointed by the Crown of Norway to gather information; his work was therefore called *Codex Flotticensis*. The Norse word Borg, given to a parish, is now spelled Borgue; and Gata corrupted to Galtway. In the Bay of Luce, or rather in the offing, are the "Scar Rocks," and, without reference to them, Worsaae mentions Sker or Skjøer as the Norse for isolated rocks in the sea, which those we refer to are. Begbie (Bagbie) and Killiness are also Norse. The Norse names in Galloway are far from being exhausted, as will be found by reference to the parishes and

lands, given in this history. Worsaae refers to Tinwald in Dumfriesshire, as undoubtedly identical with Thingvall or Tingvold, the Scandinavian or Norse term for places where the Thing was held. Elsewhere he states that they settled their disputes and arranged their public affairs at the Things. In connection with this he mentions Dingwall in Cromarty, Tingwall in the Shetland Isles, and Tynewald or Tingwall in the Isle of Man. We will only add here a well-known word in Scotland, viz., Kirk, which is from Kirke, the Scandinavian for Church. In the old Norse it is Kirkja. In the same language there is Kirke-gaard or garth, and Kirke-guard, a kirk or churchyard. In the German it is Kirche. In English, Church. Worsaae correctly mentions that old Irish authors called the inhabitants of Denmark Dubhlochlannoch—dark Lochans—the word Lochan with them being the usual appellation for Scandinavia. It is also given as Lochlin and Lochlan. In the Gaelic it is somewhat similar, as in that Dubh-Lochlinneach means a Norwegian. The latter are also found called Finngheinte in Gaelic. Worsaae repeats that the best and oldest Irish Chronicles distinguish between the light-haired Finn-Lochlannoch or Fionn Lochlannaigh, the Norwegians, and the dark-haired Dubh Lochlannoch or Dubh Lochlannaigh, the Danes; or what is the same, between Dubhgall, Dubh-Ghoill, and Finngall, Fionn-Ghoill. In Gregory's *Highlanders* the supposition is expressed that the distinction may have arisen from their clothing, or the sails of their vessels. We mention this, but do not admit it. In connection with the word *lochan*, there are lands so called not far from Garthland, in Stoneykirk parish.

We have thus given what we found in regard to the full possession of Galloway for some time, by the Norsemen. This we regret to say was not received in the way it should have been by the authors of *The Hereditary Sheriffs* and *Studies in the Topography of Galloway*. The author of the first-named was ignorant of the subject, as personal intercourse discovered to us, yet in his second edition, which following our first edition, deals with the subject as if he were conversant with Norse history and its result in Galloway as *first* fully given by us, the statements were repeated. The other author has since followed the same course, and as their authority, they quote the *Chronica*

Regum Manniæ, without any reference to this work, and the exhaustive research entailed in following it out.

GALLOWAY, AN ALLEGED KINGDOM.

We have now to refer to a portion of Galloway history which has been misrepresented in a strange manner by those who have wished to make modern Galloway a separate kingdom in ancient times. It commences with Edward and Edgar, Kings of England, the latter styling himself King of Britain when at Chester in 973. In Mackenzie's *History of Galloway*, special attention is directed to the petty kings in attendance on Edgar, but we will give what appears in regard to both kings. The cause of Edgar having been brought forward prominently arises from one of the petty kings being styled "Jacobus rege Galwalliæ"—i.e., James, king of Galloway. Mackenzie relates that this proves Galloway then to have been an independent kingdom. He quoted from Ritson. The latter, however, guards against such an interpretation in a footnote, for he quoted from Matthew of Westminster, who wrote centuries after the events, and whom he (Ritson) did not believe. What we will give are from the originals. "Anno gratiæ 921, rex Eadwardus, etc. Quo utique anno rex Scotorum, Reginaldus rex Northumbrorum, ex natione Danorum (et) dux Galwalensium, ad regem Eadwardum venientes, subjectionem fecerunt et cum eo fœdus fermissimum pepigerunt." Another is: "Anno gratiæ 924. Rex Anglorum Edwardus cogomento senior, qui cunctis Britanniam incolentibus Anglorum, Walanorum, Scotorum, Cumbriorum, Galwalensium (et) Danorum, populis potentes præsuit, etc. An abbreviated translation of each is to the following effect: "The King of Scots Reginald, King of the Northumbrians, of the nation of the Danes (and) the Earl of the Galwegians, coming to King Edward, made subjection, and entered into a most firm league with him." The second is: "Edward King of the English, surnamed the Elder, who powerfully presided over all the people inhabiting Britain, of the Welsh, Scots, Cumbrians, Galwegians (and) Danes." What is more to the point, however, is the following, also from the original:

“Anno gratiæ 974, etc. Eodem anno rex Pacificus Eadgarus, ad urbem Legionum veniens, ab octo sub regulis suis, Kinedo, scilicet rege Scotorum, Malcolmo Cumbrorum, Macone rege Monæ, et plurimarum insularum, Dufnal rege Demetiæ, Sifertho et Howel regibus Walliæ, Jacobo rege Galwalliæ, et Jukil Westimariæ juramentum fidelitatis accepit.” Thus in the *Flores Historiarum per Matthæum Westmonasteriensem Collecti*, we have statements quite at variance not only with the more ancient chronicles, but also with general history, and everything else to be traced to the present time. He gives eight kings, when only six are found elsewhere. Maccus is Latinised into Macone; but what we have specially to notice is that the Jacobo and Jacobus of other writers is transferred by Matthew of Westminster into “a King of Galloway,” which has no place in, and is refuted by history. Ritson, to qualify so much error, has the following in a note:—“Perhaps in both instances it should have Stretgladwalensium, or the like, no other English author ever mentioning the Galwegians at so early a period. The same writer (Matthew) among the eight petty sovereigns who rowed King Edgar’s barge up and down the river Dee in 974, names ‘Jacobus rege Galwalliæ,’ by whom also he probably meant Strathclyde, if, in fact, that kingdom had then existence.” So much for Ritson as an authority on this point. He was right, for Galloway at the period was not then known by that name, and how could James be king? Nor was the king of Strath-Cluyd, which, although then in weakness, continued to exist, as we have already shown. One of the Chronicles by the same writer (Matthew) also makes mention of the Earl [Jarl] of Galloway, although the period is before the Norse occupation, and such a title then unknown in the district. The whole proves the want of authenticity and the swarm of errors, to be accounted for by having been written by a stranger many centuries afterwards. What are called the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles* were edited by B. Thorpe in 1861 by order of the Government, and are very different—not a name is given in connection with King Edgar’s pageant. The translation is as follows:—“972. In this year Eadgar Ætheling was hallowed King, etc., and he was thirty years old, counting one, and forthwith after that, the King led all his naval force to Chester, and there came to him six kings, and all swore fealty to him that

they would be his co-operators by sea and by land." Such is the ancient Chronicle, and we have to remark that nearly all of the six kings, so called, were only chiefs.

The next chronicler was William of Malmesbury, a monk and librarian of the monastery there. He died in 1143. He states: "Regem Scottorum Kinadium, Cumborum Malcolmum, archipiratam Mascusium, omnesque reges Walensium, quorum nomina fuere Dufnal, Giferth, Huual, Jacob, Judethil, ad curiam coactos, uno et perpetuo sacramento sibi obligavit; adeo ut, apud civitatem Legionum sibi occurrentes, in pompam triumphi per fluvium De illos deduceret." The next chronicler who mentions the subject is Roger de Hoveden. He lived prior to and during the lifetime of King Henry II., who reigned from 1154 to 1199. He states: "Rex pacificus Eadgarus . . . cum ingenti classe Septentrionali Britannia circumnavigata, ad Legionum civitatem appulit. Cui subreguli ejus octo, Kinath scilicet rex Scottorum, Malcolmus rex Cumborum, Maccus plurimarum rex insularum, et alii quinque, scilicet Dufnal, Siferth, Huwald, Jacob, Juchil, ut mandarant, occurrerunt, et quod sibi fideles, et terra et mari cooperatores esse vellent, juraverunt. Cum quibus die quadam scapham ascendit, illisque ad remos locatis, ipse clavum gabernaculi arripiens, eam per cursum fluminis [De] perite gubernavit, omnique turba ducum et procerum simili navagio comitante, a palatio ad monasterium Sancti Johannis Baptistæ navigavit," etc. To make these quotations intelligible to all readers, we give the following translations. William of Malmesbury's mention of the subject in his *Chronicles* is to the following effect:—"Kenneth, King of Scotland, Malcolm, King of the Cambrians, Maccusius, the archpirate, and all the kings of the Welsh, whose names were Dufnal, Giferth, Huual, Jacob, Judethil, assembled at the palace." Hoveden's *Chronicle* states: "The King of the English, Edgar the Peaceable, . . . with a large fleet, having sailed round Britain, arrived at the country of the Legionnes, whom his eight sub-kings—viz., Kinath, King of Scots, Malcolm, King of the Cumbrians, Maccus, King of very many islands, and five others, Dufnal, Siferth, Huwal, Jacob, Juchil—came to meet as he had commanded, and swore that they would cooperate with him faithfully by land and by sea; with whom on

a certain (?) day he embarked in a boat, and they being placed at the oars, he himself seizing the tiller (*lit.*, key of the helm), steered it (the boat) skilfully along the course of the Dee, and all the crowd of leaders and chieftains, accompanying in a smaller vessel, he sailed from the palace to the monastery of Saint John the Baptist." We will again refer to this *Chronicle*, which abounds with nonsense. At present we have to notice the differences; for in the Original Chronicles only six kings without names are mentioned, and Malmesbury and Hoveden give eight with names. Such is all that can be traced in regard to the subject. We have been unable to find any authority for the statement made in regard to a King of Galloway; and who, with any knowledge of the ancient history of the district, would believe that there was a "Jacobo rege Gallwalliæ," even if we had not a clear refutation of the assertion? It would appear that "Jacobo" with no designation has been transformed into a "rege Galwalliæ." The truth is, the Annals were not contemporary throughout, but, in not a few instances, compiled centuries afterwards. The ancient Chronicles were compiled by one after another, without the writers names being given, for it was then unnecessary. When we come to individuals we have the well-known Bede, mention of whom has already been made by us, as one, in our opinion, whose writings on each subject require to be sifted before being too closely followed. He died in 735. We afterwards have William of Malmesbury, an account of whom has already been given. He wrote his portion of the Chronicles nearly two centuries after the events to which he drew attention occurred. We next have Roger de Hoveden (Chaplain to King Henry II. of England), who continued the Chronicles from the time when left off by Bede in 731 to 1201. As already mentioned, he lived prior to, and in King Henry's reign, which extended from 1154 to 1189. He therefore survived the King. In his case we have a chronicle of events more than two centuries after they occurred. Much may be correct, but how much more incorrect under such circumstances? Matthew of Westminster is another example, for he lived in the fourteenth century—that is fully three centuries afterwards—and being a Benedictine monk of Westminster Abbey, what personal knowledge, if any, could he have had of Scotland? He alone

mentions Galloway by that name. He calls the inhabitants Galwalenses, while all the earlier writers call them Strath-Clutenses or Strath-Cludwalli, as forming a portion of Strath-Cluyd, the kings of which are also found as "Rex Streatgleda-valorum," and "Streddedunalorum." In entering on the subject in this way, we do not wish to throw discredit on annals in general, but only to point out those which are opposed to correct history as learned from close research. Many errors have arisen from the absence of local knowledge, or direct and positive information. We may also allude to confusion, an example of which is to be found in the *Annals of Ulster*, under date A.D. 856, in which appears, "Cocadh mor ettir gennti et Maelsechnaill con Gallgoidhel leis," the translation given, "great war between the Gentiles and Maelsechnaill with the Gallwegians along with them." Again, in 857, "Roiniud ren Imar et ren Amlaiph, for Caittil find con Gall-gaedhel hi tiribh Mumhain," which is rendered, "Victory by Imar and by Amlaiph against Caithilfin with the Galwegians in the territories of Mumhain." The meaning conveyed that it referred to Galloway is a mistake. The words *Gull* and *Gaedhil* will be found in Ireland. It meant there a mixed race, and was applicable to the population of several districts in that country. We have already referred to the extravagant wording of the English *Annals*. As Hume states in his *History of England*, "Those annals, so uncertain and imperfect in themselves, lose all credit where national prepossessions and animosities have place," etc. The various quotations we have given should show how they expanded, according to the period written, and the mind of the writer. One of the most glaring is the account given by Roger de Hoveden of King Edgar's pageant at Chester and on the Dee. The King of Scots and his son are classed with a pirate and several Welsh petty rulers, and made oarsmen of a vessel—of galley form, we suppose—to pull the Peaceable King of England about. The crew of the said boat, or small eight-oar galley, with the Peaceable King Edgar as steersman, thus numbered nine, while we are likewise told that all the crowd of leaders and chieftains, thus conveying that they were a host in number, yet accompanied him in a smaller vessel. If his own craft was of the size described, with a crew of nine, how could a crowd be accommodated in a smaller vessel? Our object

in thus entering on such a subject is to expose the exaggerations so customary in all that related to the exaltation of England and detraction of Scotland. In the foregoing case the absurdity tells its own tale, for the object of the writer is to make the King of Scots a vassal, whereas all the homage due was for Cumberland only, then held by his son Malcolm, who, to swell the importance of the story, is styled King of the Cumbrians, while he was only the prince over, or rather the governor of, Cumberland. To go back, we may give another example of the want of honesty of some of the English Chronicles. Hoveden asserts that King Constantine did homage to King Æthelstan for his kingdom, but in the Chronicles translated by Thorpe, it is: "An. 926.—Æthelstan assumed the kingdom of the Northumbrians, and he subjugated all the kings who were in this island—first Howel, King of the West Welsh, and Constantine, King of the Scots, and Owen, King of Gwent, and Ealdred, son of Ealdulf of Bamborough," etc. It is rather difficult to follow the early Scottish kings. Constantine, however, is called the third of that name, which points to foreign extraction. Anyhow, the army which was defeated by Æthelstan (called the base-born son of Edward) was commanded by Malcolm, who afterwards succeeded Constantine. The term subjugation was simply extravagance of language, Cumberland and Westmoreland only being taken from the Scots. This is proved, for in another entry there is: "An. 933.—In this year King Æthelstan went into Scotland, with both a land force and a sea force, and ravaged a great part of it." Had King Æthelstan subjugated Scotland in 926, he would not have required, seven years afterwards, to go there again, and ravage a great part of it. We have in this last entry the true state of matters—viz., raids or ravaging expeditions when the kings could not agree—and the same were as frequently returned, if not commenced, by the Scots on their English neighbours.

GALLOWAY UNDER KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

We have thus traced and shown the rulers of Galloway to the beginning of the twelfth century. Malcolm (Ceanmor) was King of Scotland to 1093, but his power was limited until he married

the widow of Thorfinn, as already mentioned, and thus secured, more or less, the support of the Norse settlers. He had tried to increase his power by making Scotland a refuge for adventurers from England, to obtain their support against his own people, for the other districts remained as separate provinces. To this is to be ascribed the subsequent rapid acquirement of lands and titles by so many foreigners. We may add here that Malcolm, King of Scotland, was succeeded by Donald (Bain); he again was dethroned by Duncan in 1094; Donald (Bain) restored in 1095; Edgar succeeded in 1097; and Alexander I. in 1107. The two latter were brothers. King Edgar left his younger brother David the whole district (excepting the Lothians) south of the Firths of Forth and Clyde, which also proves that Galloway was not independent, but seized by the kings of Scotland after the overthrow of the Norse rule, ending with Magnus. David, both as Prince of Cumbria, and afterwards as King of Scotland, may be said to have resided at Carlisle (as Cumberland continued to be a portion of Scotland) and sometimes at Cadzow (now Hamilton), Lanarkshire. The original name of the parish and barony was Cadyhou, Cadyou, or Cadzow. It was changed to Hamilton in 1445, by a charter granted to James, first Lord Hamilton, by James II. King David's love for the South was to the end, for he was found dead in his bed at Carlisle on the 24th May, 1153. Thus passed away one who did irreparable injury to many of the Celtic possessors of land in Scotland, by the influx of needy adventurers, and introduction of the Church of Rome from England, which was equally rapacious and full of roguery. It and the adventurers supported each other. Both, unprincipled, were eminently successful in the course pursued. King David's holding of Galloway was important in a historical sense, as the first trustworthy record of the district bearing the name it still retains, which is in a charter of his when Earl David, to the monks of Selkirk in 1113, granting to them the tenth of his can (*cain*, the Gaelic for tribute, tax, etc.) from Galloway, which was the tax paid to the superior. Both he and his successor, Malcolm, also enforced the right of the Bishop of Galloway to the payment of tithes in the district. Earl David did not succeed to the throne for eleven years afterwards, but that he was prince over Galloway, with Cumberland, etc., is certain. He could not have held

this position when King Magnus the Norseman ruled over the people of Galloway with such severity, but would appear to have obtained it after his death in 1103, or, rather, after his brother King Edgar's death, the 10th January, 1106-7. There is nothing to be found to justify the idea which has prevailed, that the Kenneth line of Kings of Scotland had power in Galloway previous to the end of the Norse rule. As Prince of Cumbria, David, under the King of Scotland (his brother) first took the place of the old kings of Strathclyde, excluding Cumberland. It is recorded in the *An-Buellan* that he was styled David I., King of Alban and the Britons. He is the first to be found so-called. By the aid of the Anglian-Normans, etc., whom he bribed with glittering promises to settle in the district (and all other parts of Scotland), he held and ruled Strathclyde, and it is only from that period that it became *de facto* a part of Scotland.

LORDS OF GALLOWAY AND THE CHURCH.

The next stage in this history is in connection with the Lords of Galloway, in regard to whom the most fabulous statements have been handed down. That there were any prior to Prince David's time is purely ideal. The impossibility of such is clear. That two chiefs led the natives at the Battle of the Standard in 1138 has been seized on to supply the fabrication, and an erroneous descent made out. The names of the chiefs were Ulgric and Duvenald. The first has sometimes (not often) been assumed as the progenitor of the M'Cullochs, while the latter to this day is held (by some) to have been a M'Douall, and the progenitor of the Fergus line of Lords of Galloway. Investigation, however, supported neither statement. We were unable for some time to trace the race of Ulgric or Ulric, but at length found it to be Scandinavian; several bearing the name in Northumberland, etc., having been discovered, among whom was Ulric or Elric the Dane, who succeeded Uchtred as Earl of Northumberland, an account of which is given under Mochrum, parish of Mochrum. We may add that there is a parish in Caithness-shire called Olrick, and another in the valley of Barbreck, near Drimree, Craignish parish, Argyllshire, there is a grey

stone which denotes the spot where Ulric, a Scandinavian chief, was slain. At the same place, a tumulus marks a grave which, as is said, is that of Olaf (Scandinavian) who engaged the Scottish King in single combat, and fell. We have next to deal with Dovenald, whom Chalmers claims as the son of Dunegal of Strathnith, and to have resided at Morton Castle on the Nith, the ruins of which still remain. To complete the utter confusion of dates and every other point, it has also been mentioned that Dunegal of Strathnith appears as a witness to the grant of Annandale, made by David I. to Robert Brus about 1224 (this must be a misprint for 1124). We have seen the original charter several times, read it carefully, and Dunegal is not a witness, but his lands are mentioned, and they were only the Strath or Vale of Nith. Galloway was the boundary of the lands on the west side; Annandale, granted to Robert Brus, on the east; and Cumberland (under the Meschines family) as governors) on the south. The extent of land owned was therefore limited. There is an idea that Morton Castle, close to Thornhill, belonged to Dunegal. This is improbable. In Macfarlane's M.S. in the Advocates Library, the origin is stated as uncertain. During the minority of David Bruce, Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, kept it (probably built or rebuilt it), and afterwards it passed to that branch of the Douglasses who became Earls of Morton. Under Threave Isle, parish of Balmaghie, we give a full account of the Douglas family. The ancient Church of Morton Parish may have been built by Dunegal of Strathnith, as supposed by some. It certainly was given by his grandson, Edgar, to the monks of Kelso. These monks were transplanted from Selkirk by King David I. in 1128. They were of the Order of Tyrone, and taken to Selkirk in 1113 by Radulphus, who was the first Abbot. In Radulph or Randolph we have another Northman. Chalmers was the first to discover, or at all events make known to the public, the charter granted by King David I.; but as he did not give it as it really is, we do so in full:—"David Dei gratia Rex Scottorum omnibus Baronibus suis, et hominibus et amicis, Francis et Anglis: Salutem. Sciatis me devisse et concessisse Roberto de Brus, Estrahanent, et totam terram a diuisa Dunegal de Stranit usque ad diuisam Randulfi Meschin. Et uolo et

concedo ut illam terram et suum castellum bene et honorifice, cum omnibus consuetudinibus suis teneat et habeat: videlicet cum omnibus illis consuetudinibus quas Randulfus Meschin unquam habuit in Carduill et in terra sua de Cumberland, illo die in quo unquam meliores et liberiores habuit. Testibus: Eustacio filio Johannis, et Hugone de Morvilla et Alano de Perci, et Willelmo de Sumervilla, et Berengario Enganio, et Randulfode Sules, et Willelmo de Morvilla, et Herui filio Warini, et Aedmundo Camerario. Apud Sconam." A comparison of the foregoing with Chalmers's copy will show that we differ considerably. The original is in the British Museum. It is not in perfect preservation. The size is about three by seven inches. Of this the following is a translation:—"David by the Grace of God King of Scots, to all his Barons and men and friends, French and English: greeting. Know that I have given and granted to Robert of Brus, Estrahanent, and all the land from the march of Dunegal of Stranit even to the march of Randulf Meschin. And I will and grant that he hold and have that land and its earth, well and honourably with all its customs; to wit, with whatever customs Randulf Meschin had in Carduill and in his land of Cumberland, on whatever day he had them best and most freely. Witnesses: Eustace son of John and Hugh of Morvelle and Alan of Perci and William of Sumerville and Berengar Engain and Randulf of Sules and William of Morville and Herui son of Warin, and Aedmund the Chamberlain. At Scone." Chalmers gives Dunegal three sons, viz., Radulph, Duvenald, Duncan, and Gillespie. Of the two first mention will be made hereafter, as their names are found as witnesses to charters which we will quote. Also, that Sir Thomas Randolph, whose name appears in aftertimes, was the great-grandson of Dunegal of Strathnith, and was designed Lord of Strathnith before he was created Earl of Moray. Of this more hereafter. Chalmers goes on to state that Duvenald, the second son of Dunegal of Strathnith, appears to have obtained a considerable share of his father's lands in Nithsdale, which he transmitted to his son Edgar, who lived in the time of King William the Lion and Alexander II.; that the progeny of Edgar assumed the name as a surname in the thirteenth century, and that their descendants continued to possess various lands in Dumfries-shire. This is correct.

In the Kelso Cartulary, in a Carta super ecclesiam de Kyllsborn (Closeburn) as a witness there is Edgarus, filius Dovenaldi ; and in a gift in 1176-77, to Glasgow Abbey, as a witness we find "Gilbto filio edgari." This in the reign of King William. The leading point, however, to us is in Chalmers's statement in considering it probable that in regard to the two leaders, Ulgric and Duvenald, who fell at the battle of the Standard in 1138, the latter, Duvenald, was the son of Dunegal of Strathnith. Now this alone destroys the whole story of the Fergus line of Lords of Galloway being from the said Dunevald, and confirms our statement that they were distinct. It is clearly shown in the charter of Annandale granted by King David I. to Robert Brus, that Dunevald's lands were east of the Nith, that is, in Dumfries-shire, as now known ; that his residence, as stated, was built on the bank of the Nith, some distance north of Dumfries, known as Morton Castle, which, although improbable, may have been the site of his abode. We have already given the succession of the rulers of Galloway up to the time of King David I. without a vestige of any Lords of Galloway to that period from whom Fergus can be traced as a descendant ; and now, as we are able to show from the statements of those who have supported the idea that Duvenald had nothing to do with eastern or western Galloway, that he was not a governor or chief, but only a second son. The silence about Ulgric, although the more important of the two, is worthy of notice. We have already mentioned that the name is Scandinavian. The fact that Radulph or Randolph is mentioned as having been the eldest of Dunegal's sons, Duvenald a junior, and the lands owned by all the branches being in Dumfries-shire, is conclusive enough against the promoters and supporters of the Duvenald line being in Galloway. Besides, it has been overlooked that, if it had been as stated, the senior son, Randolph, would have been the leader of the battle of the Standard, failing Dunegal himself. In the Kelso Cartulary we find in grants by King William, who reigned from 1165 to 1214, as a witness : "Radulph fil. Dunegal," also "Rad-filius duneg." As eldest son, Randolph, as superior of Dumfries, granted a portion of land near the town to the Abbey of Jedburgh in 1147. That Randolph was the eldest son no one disputes. Other opinions have prevailed about Duvenald. As the son of Dunegal, he has been

called Duvenal. Another expressed idea is that the Duvenald of the battle of the Standard, in 1138, is was the third son of Radulph or Randolph; that he received from his father the lands of Sanchar, Ellioc, Dunscore, etc., and was slain at the above-mentioned battle when quite a youth. Although so young, as he must have been when killed, Edgar, who lived in the reigns of William the Lion and Alexander II. (A.D. 1165 to 1214) is stated to have been his son, and to have given the church of Morton to the Monastery of Kelso, etc. Now, although possible, is it probable that quite a youth when slain, he should have left any issue or sons, for more than one is mentioned? We think the following will show how the matter stands. Dunegal is said to have had four sons, and we find Randolph, Dovenald or Donald, Duncan, and Gillespie. Whether Dovenald was the second or youngest son is not clear. If the latter, Duncan and Gillespie must have died young. Randolph, as the eldest son, inherited the principal portion of the lands possessed by his father. Dovenald received the lands of Sanquhar, etc. In one account, Randolph had only one son, named Thomas, who died in 1262, and in another statement he had Duncan, Gillespie, and Dovenald. If the latter were his sons he must have had four, for Thomas was certainly the eldest, and his heir. It seems more probable that Duncan, Gillespie, and Dovenald, were not his sons, but his brothers. Thomas succeeded his father, and married Isabella Brus, the eldest daughter of Robert Brus, Earl of Carrick, and had issue, Thomas, Randolph, and Isabella, who married Sir William Moray. His son was created Earl of Moray by his uncle, King Robert I. (Bruce), brother to his mother.

We will now refer to Dovenald the son of Dunegal. His children are not all mentioned, but one was called Edgar. It was this Edgar who flourished in the reigns of William I. and Alexander II., and whose children adopted Edgar as their surname. His son was Richard Edgar, who owned the castle and half of the barony of Sanquhar. Dovenald or Donald Edgar obtained from David II. the captaincy of the Clan MacGowan. To return to Radulph or Randolph, the eldest son of Dunegal, it is affirmed that he married the heiress of Bethoc, who brought him Bethoc-rule (Bedrule), Burchester, and other lands in

Teviotdale. A Confirmation Charter of King William the Lion to the Abbey of Jedburgh gives and confirms "the gift of Ralf, son of Dunegal, and of Bethoc his wife, one ploughgate of land in Rughecestre, and the common pasture of that town," to the Abbey. In this Confirmation we have his wife's name given as Bethoc, from which Bethoc-rule, and from it again to Bedrule in Teviotdale. There seems to be a doubt whether Rughecestre was not in Northumberland, at the ancient station called Bremenium, five miles south of Otterburn, which is not far from the Scottish border, but yet in England. Pont in his map spells Bedrule as Baddroull, but what he means thereby we do not inquire into. He is not always correct—in fact, often wrong. There are several Chesters in Teviotdale as well as Northumberland, which may have caused some confusion in tracing. In Teviotdale there were three places respectively called Bounchester and Bunchestersyid. We may add that near to the south of Greenlaw, Berwickshire, there is a small property called Rowchester. Chester means a castle, having the same sense as *caer*, from the Gaelic, *cathair*. To continue the statement, Randolph inherited the largest share of Strathnith from his father, and lived until the reign of William the Lion. His name is often met with at the period of which we write. We find it borne by the Meschines, Earls of Cumberland, of whom special mention is made in King David's charter to Robert Brus, which we have already given. The first is said to have come to England at its conquest, and Cumberland given to Ralf de Meschines or de Mecinis, whose eldest son Ranulph, became governor or lord over the district. Ralf, Ranulph, Radulph, or Randolph, is from the Norse, and became a favourite Anglo-Norman name. Ralf de Meschines or Miscins, had two brothers, Galfridus, who had a grant of the County of Chester, and William, on whom was bestowed the land of Coupland. The latter was also granted Gillesland, but he was not able to get it from the Scots, for Gill, the son of Beuth, held the greater part by force of arms. After his death, King Henry II. bestowed this land upon Hubert de Vallibus or Vaula, who had murdered Gillesbuck to obtain it. In repentance he founded and endowed the Priory of Lanercost, and gave to it the lands that had caused the quarrel. Whom Ralf de Meschines had married is not

mentioned. He is stated to have held the lands in right of his mother. The family has long been extinct in the male line, but the Earls of Chester are said to have been descended from them. To return to Dunegal, it is probable that his eldest son was named after Ranulf de Meschines. It is to be remembered that at this time Cumberland was held of the kings of England as a part of Scotland; and from the frequency with which we find the sons of Dunegal as witnesses to grants made by David I. to religious houses, there is every reason to believe that they were of Norse origin, and were besides closely connected with the Norman families who had settled around. Sir Thomas Randolph is stated to have been called Lord of Strathnith prior to his elevation to the Earldom of Moray, but which seems to rest on assumption, and is not clear, as the lands were then possessed by others.

We now come to the line known as the Lords of Galloway—the first being Fergus, in regard to whom the most erroneous statements have been circulated. It has been supposed that he succeeded lineally to his position, and that his predecessors introduced their own laws and customs, which by the law of tanistry provided that the best qualified male in the family of the chief, whether a son or a brother, was to be fixed on as the successor; and that they appointed their own rulers, who took the title of kings, princes, or lords of Galloway. More erroneous statements have seldom been made, so far as Fergus and his descendants are concerned. We have shown that Galloway formed a portion of the Strathclyde kingdom to the tenth century; following this, that it was under Norse rule; and in the twelfth century that it became a portion of the united kingdom of Scotland. The usual history of Fergus is that he succeeded Ulgric and Duvenald after they were slain at the Battle of the Standard in 1138. This in one sense is correct, but not as has been conveyed. We have entered fully into the descent, etc., of Duvenald, etc., to try and make the subject as clear as possible, but as regards Fergus it is hopeless. The only correct statement which we have found is in *Galloway Topographized*, by Pont (collections by Sir James Balfour and Sir Robert Sibbald), in which it is stated that “Fergus, ye first Earle of Galloway, Reg. Da: 1 totil to ye Monastery of ye Holy cross near Edinburghe, Baronium de Dunrode. He gave for armes a lyone Ramp. Arg. Ground or, in a

shield azure." Beyond the statement that Fergus was forty-two years of age in 1138, nothing is known to indicate who he was. He was a courtier of David I., his name appearing in several charters granted by that monarch. He seems to have enjoyed considerable eminence, having for his wife Elizabeth, bastard daughter of Henry I. of England. The first notice we have of an earl or magnate in Galloway is Earl Malcolm, near Whithorn, as mentioned in the *Saga of Burnt Njal*. Before the fall of Sigurd II. of Orkney at the battle of Clontarf, near Dublin, in 1014, an Earl Gillic, who had married a sister of Sigurd, acted as his lieutenant in the Sudreys and the mainland as far as his possessions extended. He is said to have resided at Koln—either the isle of Coll or that of Colonsay. We have already mentioned this in our Norse account; but as a M'Gille is afterwards named, it may have been that he was a son of Thorfinn's guardian, and succeeded his father as deputy. It is as well to state that the prefix Mac or Mc does not in every case prove that its bearer is the son of a Gael or Goidel, where other evidence is wanting, for it has sometimes been taken by, or given to, those who are of non-Celtic origin. If not one and the same person, we are inclined to believe that he was the son of the Earl Gille in Sigurd's time. M'Gill is represented to be the most powerful chief in Galloway during Macbeth's reign, which was during Thorfinn's rule. It is incompatible with the Sagas and the history of the district that any powerful chief existed in Galloway *at that period*, who was not subordinate to Earl Thorfinn; and as M'Gill left little or no trace of lands being possessed, the opinion held is strongly corroborated that he could only have been Earl Thorfinn's deputy. The name became one of the Galloway surnames, and is now common in the district. Our object in introducing the subject is from a hazy idea that it is just possible that Fergus, first Lord of Galloway, of whose ancestry nothing is known, may have been a descendant of Earl Gille or his supposed son, for the Norse element must have been strong in Galloway for a time. It is worthy of notice that in 1153, after the death of King David, the Northmen attempted to recover their supremacy in Galloway, but were defeated by the inhabitants, then largely composed of Irish-Scots (Gaels or Goidels). According to tradition, the last

battle was fought on Glenquicken Moor, parish of Kirkmabreck.

We have shown that the contention that Fergus was the descendant or next of kin of Dovenald, son of Dunegal, is entirely erroneous. That he was a native of rank in Galloway, and succeeded by lineal descent to the position which he held, is not supported by a single fact of any kind, and is opposed to a truthful history of the district. Neither could he have held supreme power over Galloway as a prince, but only as a governor, in the same way as Cumberland—then a portion of Scotland—was held by the Meschines family, or until deposed by the Norsemen. The Moemaer's position when they held the northern provinces of Scotland was not analagous, for they had great power with weak kings. Fergus was under David I., who was a powerful King. David was surrounded by unscrupulous adventurers from England, usually termed Anglo-Normans, but the progenitors of many were called the scum of Europe. Fergus appears to have been appointed Governor after the disastrous battle of the Standard, fought on Catton Moor, near Northallerton, North Yorkshire, in 1138, in which the Galwegians served under the king, with other levies from all parts of Scotland and Cumberland. The united army is called 26,000 men. It is mentioned that the Galwegians claimed as a right to lead the van as the principal fighting men; but their right to this honour has never been satisfactorily explained. One thing seems certain, that they were badly commanded, which no doubt caused their conduct not to be altogether to their credit, although at first brave in the extreme. From bad generalship they were exposed to, and suffered greatly from, the English archers, without being allowed to close with them. Thereby they had most of their fighting men slain—their lines got broken and they retreated. Weakened and dispirited, no more favourable opportunity could have been offered for the king to place a stranger over them, to check their turbulent disposition and wild habits. During the seventeen years that he was Prince of Cumbria, David received the support of all the adventurers on the English border, and is said by all contemporary authorities to have been "*terrible only to the men of Galloway.*" As king, after the battle, he had them fully in his power, and exercised it by placing a governor over them.

Fergus, on appointment, at once commenced, as no native would then have done, to build religious houses in connection with the English Church, *alias* Church of Rome, in opposition to the native Celtic Irish-Scottish Church of Iona. He was evidently of Norse descent, and one of King David's own school, or so appeared so as to ingratiate himself. The "Sanct King," as he is called, or, as elsewhere, "that Prince of Monk-feeders and Prime Scottish Saint of the Romish Calendar which procured him Canonisation from the Pope," was surrounded, as already stated, by adventurers from England, preferring them to his Scottish subjects. There can be no doubt on the mind of any close reader and searcher of history that Fergus was appointed governor about A.D. 1139, after peace was concluded between Kings David of Scotland and Stephen of England.

It is necessary to repeat here that Fergus married Elizabeth, the bastard daughter of King Henry I. of England. This King ruled from 1100 to 1135. Unless Fergus had been in England more or less time, he could not have become acquainted with her and married before he became Governor of Galloway, otherwise his descendants—three generations—would have had very short lives. Also, had he been a native, from the position apparently held from the first, he would have led the Galwegians at the Battle of the Standard, instead of Ulgric and Dovenald. That Fergus was married long before his connection with Galloway, supported by the facts that Olaf, King of Man, began to reign in 1102, and that he married Affrica, the daughter of Fergus, but previously had three sons and several daughters by his concubines, one of the latter becoming the wife of Somerled, the ruler of Argyll. It is known that King David was brought up with English ideas, from his residence at the English Court, and his many English connections. When Prince of Cumbria he founded in Cumberland the celebrated monastery of Holm Cultran, and his great desire was to supplant by the English-Roman the Celtic Irish-Scottish Church, founded by St. Columba at Iona. This latter Church did not acknowledge the Pope, although about the same in doctrine as the Church of Rome. David succeeded in his desire with the aid of the new settlers, who as a reward got grants of land throughout Scotland, and built abbeyes, etc., to please him, and also to have the support of

the Church in its grasping policy. His mother, Queen Margaret, had previously introduced the Popish Church into the eastern parts of Scotland. King David also brought into Scotland the Order of the religious Knights called "Knights Templars." The Order was instituted in 1118. From Baldwin II., King of Jerusalem, they got a grant near the Temple, and from this obtained their designation. Their vow was to defend Jerusalem and protect strangers in the Holy Land. They became well known in Scotland, and although rather contradictory to their calling, they followed the example of the Church in accumulating wealth. In Galloway they had possessions in several of the parishes. Their dress was a white habit, with a red cross on their cloaks.

Fergus appears to have been attached to the retinue of King David when Prince of Cumbria, and resident in England. This is not supposition, for it is confirmed by the account of the founding by Fergus of St. Mary's Priory at the Isle of Trahil or Trayl, Kirkcudbright, in token of his reconciliation with King David, whom he had sorely displeased, arising, it is believed, from complicity in the rebellion of Angus, Earl of Moray, in 1130, when David was absent. We give an account of this in succeeding volumes. The interpretation of the story is the defeat at Stratcathro by Edward, Constable of Scotland (a new office introduced by King David), and that all the after donations of Fergus to the Church were the price of his escape from punishment. Alwin, who was the first Abbot of Holyrood, and confessor to the King, dressed Fergus as a monk, who through this fraud obtained "the kiss of peace" from the King, saying, "Peace be to thee, brother, with the divine benediction." The religious feeling of the King made him pardon the deceit, and Fergus was reinstated in favour. This was at Holyrood during the building of the Abbey, which was commenced in 1128. Alwin the abbot, etc., resigned in 1150, and died in 1155. That St. Mary's, at Kirkcudbright, was founded subsequent to 1138 is certain, and from the special mention made concerning it in the *Chronicon canobii Sanctæ Crucis Edinburgensis* (Holyrood), in connection with "the kiss of peace," it is equally certain that it was the first religious house erected by Fergus after his elevation to the governorship of Galloway; and making it a cell at Holy-

rood, and the grants of land close to the priory bestowed by him on that monastery, it is equally clear that the whole was done in gratitude for the benefits he had received through the friendship of the abbot.

The bounty of Fergus to the Church was great, not only as an adherent to David in support of his religious fervour, but also in gratitude for the reconciliation effected. After his settlement in Galloway, he built abbeys, etc., and chapels in different parts, richly endowing them with lands. The abbeys, etc., were at St. Mary's Isle, Tunland, Whithorn, and Saulseat. An additional proof that he was a stranger is the fact that he and his descendants brought monks from England and abroad to occupy the religious houses built. Of the published monkish chartularies, Holyrood is shown to have had more lands in Galloway (Kirkcudbrightshire) than any other known, and Dryburgh Abbey stood next.

Fergus as a name has misled many in regard to him, but nothing is to be attached to it. It is known to those who have studied the Norse occupation of Scotland, that they intermarried with the Gaelic natives, and specially so on the west coast and the isles. Not a few of their progeny passed on to Norway and Iceland, where Gaelic names came into use. It is also in history that after the Scots were defeated by the Romans and Picts (northern) some of them passed over to Scandinavia and married there. Also, Erthus, or Erc (son of Ethodosius, who was wounded, and specially mentioned as having gone there), married in that country, and had a son named Fergus. The name is no clue to nationality. During the tenure of Fergus in the reign of David, nothing special occurred worthy of mention; but after the death of the King (24th March, 1153), and while his son and successor, Malcolm, was a minor, Fergus in 1160, with much ingratitude, threw off his allegiance, joining Somerled the ruler of Argyll, who had been in open rebellion, and they ravaged the west coast. Somerled was slain at Renfrew in 1164. It is stated that they counted on the aid of the North or Norse-men to place William of Egremont, the great grandson of Malcolm Caenmore, on the throne. In regard to Somerled, as it is a disputed point, we will not press it here, beyond stating that if he were not of Norse

lineage on both sides (*i.e.*, father and mother) he was certainly closely connected with them by blood. This union with Fergus and Somerled is another link in the evidence that Fergus was of Norse origin. They were defeated, and Fergus either resigned, or, as more probable, had taken from him the same year (1160) the governorship of Galloway. He took refuge in Holyrood Abbey as a canon regular, and died in 1161. It would thus appear that to Holyrood, through the powerful influence of his friend Alwin, the abbot, he obtained his elevation in 1138 or 1139, and at the close of his career obtained refuge there, and thus ended his days. We have further to observe that the appellation of prince has arisen entirely from the monks of Holyrood, who had reason to look up to him, as his grants to the Abbey were princely. The Chronicles were fragmentary and were compiled by the monks, who, besides the grants bestowed, no doubt also considered his marriage with the bastard daughter of King Henry as a plea for giving a title which he certainly was not entitled to. The Chronicles preserved appear in the *Anglia Sacra*, by Wharton, an English divine born in 1664, and which was published in 1691. From it the following has partly been given in Mackenzie's *History of Galloway*, which we now give in full:—"Anno MCLX. Rex Malcolmus duxit exercitum in Galwaiam ter, et ibidem inimicis suis devictis, fœderatus est cum pace, et sine damno suo remeavit, Fergus Princeps Galwaiæ habitum Canonicum in ecclesia Sanctæ Crucis de Ednesburch suscepit et eis villam, quæ dicitur Dunroden dedit." The title of prince is not to be found in any charter, where it assuredly would have been inserted. It was merely given by the monks, already explained, as a matter of courtesy, in the same way as Dominus, without title thereto, is sometimes found in old records bestowed on owners of land and on ecclesiastics. There is also no proof that the Chronicle referred to is contemporary, but from the introduction given by Wharton it is rather to be viewed as made up at various periods afterwards.

Ailred of Rivaulx, Yorkshire, who was also abbot of Revesby, Lincolnshire, born in 1109, and who died in 1166, wrote a genealogy of the English kings. He notices Galloway, and states that it had princes of its own within the memory of men still living. This was an echo from the monks of Holyrood, if the

Chronicles were then written, but anyhow, it must have been obtained from some monk in that quarter. He is the only writer who states so, and located in England, with only a short sojourn in Scotland, he had not the means of obtaining correct information. He cannot be accepted as an authority on the subject. The rulers of Galloway previous to David's time were Norsemen, and they had been dislodged when Ailred was an infant. Besides, none of them were called princes. We have already given an account of the occupation by the Norsemen.

There is no record that Fergus obtained from King David for himself and issue the hereditary governorship of Galloway. That such, however, was bestowed by the king, is proved by the succession. It probably was granted about the same time that Walter, steward in the king's household, was so favoured. In his case we have a full record, a copy of which will be found given by us, in our history of the Stewards, under Galloway House, parish of Sorbie. It is a wonderful document in forgetting nothing of any value. No modern lawyer could eclipse the monk who drew it up, and wrote it for signature. That a similar deed was drawn up and executed in favour of Fergus and his descendants in regard to Galloway cannot be doubted. Fergus left two sons, Uchtred and Gilbert, and his daughter Affrica, who was married (as we have already mentioned) to Olaf, the Norse king of the Isle of Man and the Hebrides. By this marriage there is another Norse connection. It would appear from Benedict Abbas that Uchtred and Gilbert were by different mothers. The first is called "consanguineus" to King Henry II., which Gilbert is not. It may, however, have arisen from accidental omission. That Galloway from the Norse occupation, which ended in the eleventh century, belonged to and was ruled by the kings of Scotland, has been already shown; and it is evident that the succession of Uchtred to the governorship or lordship of the district must have been under a hereditary deed granted to his father, who, doubtless, as in the case of the Stewards, was largely aided by the support of the Church. His father (Fergus) granted in addition to St. Mary's Isle, both Dunroden and Galtweid (Galloway) to the abbots and monks of Holyrood Abbey, and Uchtred followed by giving to the same religious house the churches of St. Cuthbert of Denesmor (Kirkcudbright); St. Bridget of Blackhet,

Urr; Tunland; Twenham (Twynholm); Keletun *alias* Lochletun; Kirkcormac; with the chapel of Balnecross. The four last-mentioned had belonged to the monks of Iona; and here we have an action of expulsion to favour the English Church recognising the Pope, which King David determined to introduce and support. As already stated, he was enabled to do this through the aid of the settlers from England, etc., amongst whom may be classed Fergus, made governor as the first Lord of Galloway. We are strongly inclined to think, from what we have observed throughout our researches, that the churches and lands bestowed by Uchtred may be looked on as purchase money, to secure the continuation of the support of the Church which his father had obtained. He is called pious, which his position necessitated in outward form, even if he had not felt the power of religion, and this cannot be questioned. He also founded the St. Benedict convent of Cluden, where he is said to have been buried. This establishment was made rich with lands by the bestowal of the baronies of Crossmichael, and Drumsleet, parish of Troqueer. In addition, he secured the interest of the powerful monastery of Holm-Cultran in Cumberland, erected by David I., by granting to it the large tract of land known as the Grange of Kirkwinning, the charters bestowing which will be found under the parish of Kirkgunzeon. Uchtred also gave Colmonell in Carrick to Holyrood Abbey. The witnesses were: Mac Mares; Gillecathfar; Gillechrist; Gilliewinin; Mactheuel; David fil. Erluin." It may be that Mactheuel is for Mac Douall, and if so, is interesting from being the first mention of the name found in Galloway. As already stated, it appears to us that the succession of Uchtred was upheld by those grants. Both he and his brother Gilbert kept in the King's favour, and followed him to England when invading that country. By a ruse the King was captured by Bernard Balliol with a detachment of cavalry at Alnwick. The people in Galloway, as stated, having become troublesome with much fighting among themselves, it is mentioned by Fordun that the two brothers returned from England to the district to quell the disturbance, the King's officers having been expelled. Fordun ignorantly calls them Thanes, such a title being unknown in the district, as in Scotland. It was used in England. Their absence seems to have been taken advantage of, and the revolt have

arisen from the dissatisfaction of the natives with the governors, past and present, who had been thrust on them by King David, and next by King William, the Church all powerful supporting them.

We have already stated that King David I. introduced the Church of Rome into Galloway, etc., and that the Anglian Church was in connection with Rome from the first, is supported by all that can be found. The oldest church in England (St. Martin's at Canterbury), having Roman bricks in its walls, is supposed to have been erected by Christian Roman soldiers ; and equally so, it is to be believed that the first missionaries bringing the gospel were from Rome, and in connection with the Church there. As Pearson, in his *England during the Early and Middle Ages*, states :—“The Anglo-Saxon Church was missionary in its beginnings, monastic in its organization, and aristocratic by its connection with the king and chief nobles. The traces of its foreign origin were preserved in its filial connection with Rome. . . . In general, bishops and abbots were drawn from the highest families in the kingdom. This connection with the nobility associated the Church in England beyond any other country with the duties of civil government. By the practice which gradually prevailed, the Church might be said to exist separate from the State, but the State was interpenetrated by the Church.” This was the Church introduced into Scotland with such mischievous results by Queen Margaret and her son King David I. Although there was a mixture of classes, few of the prosperous new families in Scotland failed to have a son in a religious house, which brought to them influence in secular matters. It is mentioned that Uchtred's wife was Gwynolda, daughter of Waldef, son of Cospatrick, erroneously styled Earl of Dunbar. (The history will be found under Mochrum, parish of Mochrum.) We learn also that Alan, son and heir of Waldef, granted as a dowry with his sister the lands of Torpenhow. Uchtred perhaps resided at Loch Fergus, near Kirkcudbright, in the castle erected by his father, and from whom it and the loch were named. It is only a mile or two from the site of St. Mary's Priory. The loch is now drained and not a vestige of the castle left, which until of late years was “use and wont” by the new race of owners in Galloway, as well as in other

parts of Scotland. The descendants of the perpetrators of such vandalism are generally now to be found as members of archaeological societies; but even if possessing any real taste for such pursuits, too late now for the preservation of many interesting ruins of value in history. Another opinion is entertained that the castle at Kirkcudbright was there built, and Uchtred resided in it. It may have been so, for it is believed to have been erected by one of the Lords of Galloway.

The cruel murder of Uchtred in a most revolting way by his brother Gilbert on the 22nd September, 1174, after their return from England, was perpetrated in one or other of the castles we have mentioned. They had quarrelled about the right of succession. Gilbert then assumed the lordship of the district. He applied to Henry II. of England (not to the representative of the King of Scotland) for protection, and promised a yearly tribute, which he declined. He subsequently, however, in 1176 made his peace with Henry at Fakenham in Worcestershire by paying one thousand merks of silver and giving his son Duncan, afterwards Earl of Carrick, as a hostage. We have in these transactions evidence that the Fergus line were not natives. The course pursued was identical with the action of the foreigners introduced into Scotland by David I., which ultimately brought such trouble on Scotland. In the *Chronica de Mailros*, we learn that on the 4th July, 1175, a battle in "Galweta" was fought between Roland and Gillepatrick, in which many were slain, most of whom were on the side of the latter. Roland was Uchtred's son. He had another battle with Gillecolum (from Gille Calum, the servant of St. Columba, whence Malcolm), in which the latter was slain, with many of his followers; and Roland lost a brother—name not given. Gillecolum was probably the same person as Gillecolam, a son of Somerled's by a previous marriage. If so, he no doubt contended for the rule of Galloway. In this there is another link to our statement that Fergus, first Lord of Galloway, and Somerled were connected. They carried the same armorial bearings—viz., a lion rampant—which, as we have described elsewhere, was of Scandinavian origin.

William the Lion, on his liberation, after the treaty of Falaise, returned to Scotland, and soon afterwards led an army

into Galloway to punish Gilbert, who humbly waited on the King to purchase an indemnity for his brother's murder, which, through the intercession of the Church, was granted. Thus, instead of execution as he merited, the murderer was compromised by a fine, and Gilbert was allowed to retain the governorship or lordship of the district until his death in 1185. Had he been of the old Celtic stock he would have been treated in a very different manner. Whom Gilbert married is not traced, but he is stated to have left a son named Duncan, who assumed the governorship, and, as mentioned, King Henry II. assembled an army at Carlisle to support him, but was too late, and prudently gave way to circumstances. Roland, son of Uchtred, with the sanction of King William, recovered the district, and Duncan was granted Carrick in lieu. Not satisfied with the support of his own King, Roland also swore allegiance to King Henry II. of England in 1185, and from that date Galloway was considered by the Kings of England as a portion of their territory, and as under their rule although actually part of Scotland, and Ronald only a subject, without the power to make such a concession. In "*Leland's Collectanea*" is given: "Also in the month of August, 1185, at Carbeul, Rouland Falvaten, Lord of Galloway, did homage and fealtie to King Henry, with all that held of him." We have already mentioned that he only as an individual could do this. As a Scottish subject he had not the power to transfer Galloway to English rule. We have in this another example of the degradation and trouble brought on Scotland by the supposed wisdom of David I. and others in encouraging foreigners to settle, to enrich them with lands and exalted positions, to be used against their adopted country by themselves and their descendants, for they never lost what they possessed from the first—a strong leaning for English institutions and rule. Roland is said to have slain many of the influential chiefs, distributing their lands among his own fraternity. He married Elena, daughter of Richard de Morville, Constable of Scotland, and had issue, two sons, of whom hereafter. The first of the de Morville family is said to have been one of the adventurers, already described, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in A.D. 1066, and were so well rewarded at the cost of the unhappy natives. This, however, we do not

find to be corroborated by the Dive, etc., Lists, copies of which we append. The name is also found as Morvile, and to be from the Castle of Morville in the Cötentin, Normandy. His son was named Hughe de Morvil, and he obtained the governorship of Westmoreland about the same time that Ranulph, son of Ralph de Meschines, was placed in a similar position in Cumberland. Camden mentions that there was a place called Hugh Seat Morvill, or Hugh Morvill's Hill, in Westmoreland. According to Chalmers he was the earliest of the colonists in Scotland—that is, of the foreigners who rose to distinction. The first is designated as from Burg, Cumberland. King David's colonists are said to have been a thousand Anglo-Normans, whose origin, however, as such is very questionable in many instances. There were many others, not a few of whom were Flemings. It is unnecessary to repeat here the lavish grants of lands bestowed on them, and which were all accompanied by charters, for no foreigner overlooked that. The Celtic owners were fiercely opposed to charters, or sheepskin-holding, as they termed it. It was an innovation introduced about the end of the eleventh century to give a holding or grip to the foreigners, and largely followed out by King David I., who was the first to any extent who granted them, and thereby made numerous transfers to his new supporters. It was a dishonest—a most iniquitous proceeding. The names and other particulars of the previous owners do not appear on the charters granted—of course, purposely omitted. However, in numerous instances they could not obtain possession, the Celtic proprietors defying them, and continuing to hold their own. The holders of these deeds nevertheless kept the sheep-skin, and thus retained the superiority, which their descendants, generations afterwards, sometimes got the benefit of. The Church was prominent in these unprincipled transactions. Thus were the ancient families of the land robbed of their possessions for foreign adventurers, supported by the Church which they largely endowed.

Hugo de Morville was one of the witnesses to the charter of Annandale (already given) granted by King David to Robert Brus, and under the auspices of David he had obtained a strong footing, with extensive possessions in Scotland. He founded Dryburgh Abbey about A.D. 1150, and granted to it the Church

of Bogy, Parish of Bogyne, while his wife, Beatrice, gave the land of Bogrie, parish of Locheriton. He thus had lands in Galloway. His son Richard obtained the lordship or governorship of the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, with a large extent of land: yet, as a proof of the way in which the past is forgotten, the name of his place of residence was unknown. It has been surmised that Glengarnock Castle, parish of Kilbirnie, or Southannan, in Largo, now in Kiltibræ, may have been the place. To him the Abbey of Kelwinning owed its rise, and was very richly endowed by him and his family. He also became Constable of Scotland, and possessed, with other large estates, that of Heriot, (now owned in part by the Earls of Stair) in Mid-Lothian. He had a son named William, who succeeded. At his death without lawful issue, Roland, Lord of Galloway, succeeded to all on behalf of his wife, heiress of her brother. Through this marriage the position and importance of Roland was greatly increased, bringing to him lands in Ayrshire and many parts of Scotland, together with the Constablership of the realm, which, as we have already mentioned, was a new office introduced by King David I. and borrowed from England.

In 1190 Roland founded Glenluce Abbey. On the 19th December, 1200, he died at Northampton in England, and was interred there in St. Andrew's Church. This is other evidence of the close connection kept up with England. He left two sons, Alan and Thomas. The first succeeded as Lord of Galloway. His brother Thomas married Isabel, second grand-daughter of Henry, Earl of Athole, by his eldest son who predeceased him. In her right Thomas ultimately succeeded as sixth Earl of Athole. He is called "Thomas de Galwidia." He died in 1231, and was succeeded by his son Patrick, as seventh earl. He was murdered, by being burned to death in his lodgings at Haddington in 1142, leaving no issue. In the *Annals of the Four Masters*, we find Thomas mentioned as Thomas Mac Uchtry (that is, Thomas son of Uchtred, which is an error) who with the sons of Randal Mac Sorley, came to Derry with a fleet of seventy-six ships, and plundered and destroyed the town. They passed thence to Innishowen, and ravaged the entire island. The date is 1211. Mac Sorley or Somhairle, *alias* Somerled, were one and the same. As we have already stated, his origin and descent are open to ques-

tion. It is asserted by most writers that he was of Celtic lineage in the male line, his mother only being of Norse blood. We are inclined to reverse this. The name of Gillebride as that of his father, and Gilledomnan as that of his grandfather, are given as proof of their Celtic lineage; but the Norsemen were so mixed up with the Celtic inhabitants of the west and north-west of Scotland, that national names became common to both, and therefore fail to convey positive proof, particularly with so many Norse connections as Somerled had. His alliances and actions also convey the belief that he was more of a Norseman than a Goidel. Gilledomnan is the Gaelic, as stated, for the servant of Eunan; and Gillefrede, or Gillebride, the servant of St. Bridget, but the prefix gilli is also to be found in the Norse. The names of his father and grandfather were given in Mac Vurich's *Book of Clanranald*, now lost. Reference is said to have been also made in it to a conference held by Gillebride with the Mac Mahons and Mac Guires in Fermanagh, and obtaining help from them to regain his inheritance in Scotland. He returned there with his son Somerled and a band of followers, eventually defeating the Norwegians and driving them out. Even this is no proof, for the Norsemen as settled were known to fight amongst themselves for lands in Britain and Ireland, which we have already referred to. Anyhow, the event mentioned was in the thirteenth century, after Ireland had been conquered and annexed to England in 1172; but as Gregory, in his *Highlanders*, admits, the followers were probably Oestmen (men from the east)—that is, Norsemen settled in Ireland, who were so named there, as we have previously mentioned. The Norsemen at the period we are now dealing with were making great efforts to recover and retain what they had owned for some time in Scotland. If not quite clear as to Somerled's male lineage, it is admitted that his mother was of Norse descent, and he followed in this by marrying an illegitimate daughter of Olaf, the Norwegian ruler of the Isles, etc., and had by her four sons, Dubhgal, Reginald, Angus, and Olaf. With the exception, perhaps, of Angus, the other names are Scandinavian. Mac Vurich is said to have written that Somerled was the most distinguished of the Galls—*i.e.*, Norwegians—and of the Gaels for prosperity, sway, generosity, and feats of arms. However, whatever may be the opinions of others, we cannot get rid

of the belief that Somerled was a Norseman. In *Celtic Scotland* we are told that the *gal* in Dubhgal means valour, and is not to be confounded with *gall*, a stranger; but in Mac Donald's *Celtic Magazine*, November, 1879, the word is spelled in this matter as *gall*, not *gal*. Dubhgal and others of Somerled's family served under Hakow (Haco) prior to and at the battle of Largs in A.D. 1263. The first is easily understood as the dark stranger, the dubh being for black or swarthy. The suffix, as valour, etc., coupled with other meanings, is in a different position. Anyhow, he was the ancestor of the M'Dougalls of Lorn. We enter rather fully into the history of Somerled, as some connection existed with Fergus, Lord of Galloway, is fully believed, although the necessary information to prove it is wanting. It is again to be noticed that the armorial bearings of Somerled and his descendants the M'Dougalls of Lorn and the M'Doualls (a corruption of M'Dougall) in Galloway, consisted originally of "a lion rampant," which Fergus and his descendants also bore. As we mentioned elsewhere, the "lion rampant" was specially Scandinavian.

An idea has existed that Fergus and his descendants bore M'Douall as a surname, which is altogether erroneous. The fact of Uchtred, son of Fergus, being styled Mac Uchtry, proves it; and we may add that although Mac Douall or Mac Dougall was then known, it was never borne by Fergus and his descendants, as we will again refer to. In the *Annals of the Four Masters* the Mac Doualls are included in the Clan Sorley (or Somerled, the Norse for Samuel) with the Mac Donnells and Mac Dougalls. In addition to this, the Mac Sweenys were the leaders of the Scots Gallowglasses or stipendiary (mercenary) soldiers, who were chiefly Mac Donnells, Mac Dougalls, Campbells, Mac Sweenys, etc. We may remark that there is some difficulty in following the name of Campbell. It is related that the chief family represent the O'Duibne in the male line, and that the present surname was assumed from one of them having possessed a crooked mouth. However, Mac, or O'Duibne, is mentioned when surnames were in use; and the family being possessed of land, and not wandering adventurers, to have had their surname dropped for another of questionable attraction or advantage, is rather difficult to

understand. We are inclined to believe that a Norseman married the daughter and heiress of the last Mac or O'Duibne in the male line, and that with this marriage the name of her husband was taken by her and her descendants. The Campbells are said to have been known in Gaelic as the O'Duibne Clan. This may be so; but in Scotland it is found that the O', also in grandson or descendant, gave place to the Mac or Mc, which was also the usual prefix in Ireland until about the eleventh century. Duncan Mac Duibne is stated to be mentioned in one of the Argyll charters as possessing Lochow and Ardskeodnich, contemporary with Alexander II., who reigned from A.D. 1214 to 1249, and as Argyll was under his rule in 1222, when surnames were in use and the feudal system in force, makes it the more incomprehensible why the family patronymic should have been dropped, unless the line ended with an heiress, and that her husband's name was adopted by their issue. This was the usual course, and foreign names thus spread over Scotland. The first of the Campbells on record was Gillespie Cambell, who is mentioned in 1263.

The foregoing digression is in a measure necessary, and we will now return to the main subject. We find in a charter, "Confirmacio ecclesia Galweth Johannes Dei gratiã Candide Case episcopus omnibus Sancti Matris Ecclesie filiis et fidelibus salutem." One of the witnesses—"Dno Alano filio Rolãdi, Constabulario Dni Rêg Scotto," etc.; the translation of which is—"The Confirmation to the Church in Galloway, John, by the grace of God Bishop of Candida Casa, to all the sons of Mother Church, and to the faithful, greeting." One of the witnesses signs, or as more probably had his name written for him, merely touching the pen—"Lord Alan, son of Roland, Constable of our Lord the King of Scots." There is nothing of prince in this, but only subject. By following it out in this way, it should be made clear to every one that the Fergus line were only lords or governors over Galloway.

Alan as a subject began early to assist England. In 1211 he gave both men and arms to King John in his invasion of Ireland, and as a reward was granted the island of Rughie and lands in Antrim. As an English baron he was one of those who aided in obtaining the Magna Charta for England. When King John afterwards turned on those who caused him reluctantly to sign

the charter, and wished to punish them, Alan then went to his own and proper sovereign, Alexander II. of Scotland, and asked his protection. After doing homage, he was not only received into favour, but appointed High Constable in succession to his father, and also made Chancellor of Scotland. In the record of this he is designated Alan of Dumfries. How truly weak were the Scottish kings in placing themselves at the mercy of designing foreigners, in most instances whose ancestors a generation or two previously, or they themselves, had been raised from obscurity to power. It is not to be denied that as mercenaries in various parts of Europe, they had been knocked into shape as well trained soldiers, but it is also not to be forgotten that of those who followed William the Conqueror to England, the majority were of low grade, or, as has been stated, "the scum of France," etc., and the high-sounding names borne by not a few families as their descendants, were the names of the districts and towns from which they had come, and bestowed on them as soubriquets by their comrades. The most of those who had position in France, etc., returned there after the conquest of England had been effected. Those of standing (not many) who remained, at once obtained large grants of lands, while others were squatted over England as a military police, until they were provided with lands or provided for themselves by forced marriages with the widows or daughters of the native owners who had been slain or had their lands taken from them. As a supplement we will give the Dive lists of those who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. We repeat this, as it makes known much that has been taken advantage of by families from the absence of the information. The success which attended those adventurers has obliterated the ways and means by which many obscure followers of William rose to position in England, and not a few of whom afterwards found their way to Scotland. The general belief that to be of Norman, French, or Flemish descent, is a sure mark of nobility of origin, is one of the many popular fallacies which exist as regards past history.

To return to an account of Alan, Lord of Galloway, and his return to his allegiance; from his connections in Scotland and England he became powerful. He was thrice married. The name of his first wife is not known. He had issue an only

daughter named Elena, who married Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, the first of whose family in England, as a follower of William the Conqueror, deprived Clito, a Saxon, of his lands, previously obtained by the latter's ancestors from a native, much in the same way. A descendant, Saer Quincy, is mentioned as having been created Earl of Winchester by King John, and as he began to reign in 1199, it was thus over one hundred and thirty-three years after their settlement in England. His son Roger succeeded, and married Elena, the daughter of Alan, as we have mentioned. Ultimately in her right he became Constable of Scotland. They had issue, Margaret, who married William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. Also Elizabeth, who married Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan; and Elena, who married Alan de la Zouche.

Alan married, secondly, Margaret, eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon (in England), the third son of Henry, Prince of Scotland, eldest son of King David I., who predeceased his father. He had issue, a son, whose name is unknown. He died early in life. Also two daughters; Christian, the eldest, married William de Fortibus, son of the Earl Albemarle, and died without issue. Devorgilla, who married in 1228, John Baliol of Barnard Castle, Yorkshire, and had issue. It is stated that she had four sons, but the only name handed down is that of John, called the fourth. He ultimately became the competitor for the Crown. Also one daughter, Marjory, who married John Comyn of Badenoch, known as "Black Comyn," whose son John, the "Red Comyn," was slain by Bruce at Dumfries.

Alan married, thirdly, a daughter of Hugh de Lacy, but had no children by her. Here we have an example of the perishing of names; for not only are those of his first and third wives (excepting that she was a De Lacy) unknown, but also their place of burial. His last wife may have been drowned, if Fordun's statement can be relied on.

Alan, the last of the Lords of Galloway, of the first line of subordinate rulers so styled, and Constable of Scotland, died in A.D. 1234. He was buried in Dundrennan Abbey. His possessions in Galloway were then shared by his daughters. The dispute about the succession to the lordship seems to us to

demonstrate that during the period of the Fergus line of governors the Galwegians had been kept under by the power of the sovereign, and not by right or love to their governors.

Alan had a bastard son named Thomas, who married the daughter of Olaf, King of Man, etc.; and we are told that about 1296, King Edward I. of England (this must be erroneous) who claimed Galloway, restored to him the lands in Galloway, which his father had left him. It is further stated that the Galwegians preferred him to having the husbands of Alan's daughters brought into the district, and this appeal to King Alexander II. having been refused, they revolted, and ravaged the neighbouring districts. This appears to be another error. There is an idea that such raids obtained for them the designation of "The Wild Scots of Galloway." The then population was principally composed of Irish-Scots, or Gaels, who had returned from Ulster. With some among them of high and ancient standing as the descendants of the Kings of Ulster, if correct, it would show the absence of concentrated action arising from the Rudraighe and Dalriatach clans having kept up the animosity which had generated in Antrim and Down, and brought about the downfall of the ancient kingdom of Ulidia, *alias* Ulster. This, however, will not pass, as the Dalriatach, a Gaelic clan, were the race who peopled Galloway, and the Rudraighe, were few in number. We are next told that to put down in Galloway the insurrection (so called) in 1235 the King led an army into Galloway; but, getting entangled in the wilder parts in the district, he might have met with defeat had not the Earl of Ross gone to his assistance by sea, and attacked the insurgents (so called) in the rear. when they were discomfited, and next day submitted to the King. The leaders—Thomas and Gilroth—escaped to Ireland, where they raised auxiliaries, and were so confident of succeeding, that on arrival they burned the craft that conveyed them across the Channel. They, however, had to sue for mercy, which the king granted through the mediation of the Bishop of Galloway and the Abbot of Montrose. The two leaders were confined for a time in Edinburgh Castle, but obtained their liberty. It is mentioned that their followers from Ireland passed northward to the Clyde in the hope of obtaining conveyance to Ireland, but that the people of Glasgow put them to the sword,

excepting two chiefs, who were captured and sent to Edinburgh, where they were executed. The foregoing is the story handed down, and a muddle. Two stories are mixed up. Thomas is stated to have had lands left to him, by his father, who died in 1234, restored to him by King Edward I. in 1296, sixty-two years afterwards. Is this credible? The so-called insurrection was in 1235, which we have no hesitation in stating could not have related to the Irish-Scots in Galloway, but to the Norse population. Thomas, the natural son of Alan, had married the daughter of Olaf, the Norse King of Man, etc., and, as we have stated elsewhere, the Scandinavian population in Ireland had not been exterminated, but was strong in various parts. In addition, those who continued as Vikings or sea-rovers, with the countenance of their sovereigns, were always hovering on the coasts, with the hope that sooner or later their position in Scotland would be re-established. As known to many, so late as 1263 Haco of Norway made a descent on Scotland, and was signally defeated on the 2nd October of that year at Largs, Ayrshire, when the elements favoured the defenders and scattered his fleet. This opinion of ours places the story on a footing to be understood, and accounts for the apparent apathy of the Irish-Scots in Galloway, of whom we have given a special history. The King's army, as stated, committed great ravages in the district, and plundered Glenluce and Tunland Abbeys, killing two of the principals belonging to these establishments. If so, they mistook their opponents, or the narrator of the event was ignorant of the particulars.

To proceed with our subject: if the Lords of Galloway had been of the ancient or Irish-Celtic stock—that is, Gaels—the law of tanistry would have been in force with them, as with the chiefs; and as Thomas, the brother of Alan, who in right of his wife became Earl of Athole, had a son named Patrick, who was alive when his uncle Alan died, he would have been selected to succeed in the usual way, for by the Buchan laws no female could inherit landed property or be in authority. Fergus, Uchtred, Roland and Alan, through the peculiar way in which the first had been installed, and the claims of England which they recognised, and in return obtained for them recognition in that country as the governors or lords of Galloway, aided greatly in

giving them power in Scotland in a treasonable way, which was tolerated, from the kings at that period being very weak. Fergus and his descendants held the governorship or lordship of the district from 1139 to 1234, and were clearly a foreign element. Not only so, but they were the ruin of the district from the introduction of so many other foreigners, which in the end turned it into a debateable land, with constant strife for land and power. The Celtic race, although fierce and warlike, were no match for the wiles of those strangers, backed up by the Church of Rome, and charters clandestinely obtained under the feudal law instituted to support them. The Celtic proprietors were unacquainted with the power of charters, which they despised as sheepskin—very unfortunately for many, as the result in the long run proved. They held what they possessed as “swordland”—that is, won with the sword as warriors. The new school got possession by intrigues at Court and Church favour, in an underhand way full of roguery. Honour there was none.

It is remarkable that the whole term of the Fergus line of four generations only extended to the short space of ninety-five years at the outside reckoning. The single lives of not a few Galwegians have been as long. It is also to be observed that with the exception of Fergus, his descendants had Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French names. Uchtred and Gilbert are Anglo-Saxon, and Roland and Alan Norman-French. Fergus being a Gaelic name is no proof that he was of Celtic blood in purity, if at all. We have already elsewhere entered on that subject.

Of Alan's descendants and representatives, Roger de Quincy, as the husband of Elena, the eldest daughter, succeeded to the office of Constable of Scotland. It appears that, as with so many others, his father, Robert de Quincy, obtained a footing in Scotland in the time of Malcolm II., or William the Lion. We have already given a brief account of the first of his family, as a follower of William, who conquered England, and of a descendant having been created Earl of Winchester by King John, who from the dates must have been Robert, the father of Roger. Apparently not satisfied with his position in England, or from other circumstances, he went to Scotland, and took up his quarters in Fifeshire. On his succession to his wife's lands, he

went to Galloway, which created a rebellion in 1247. De Quincy died in 1264, and left three daughters, whose names, and those of their husbands, we have already given. The only one who continued to be mentioned in connection with Galloway was the wife of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, an account of whose family will be found under Buchan Forest, parish of Minnigaff. Under this heading, and also Cruggleton, parish of Sorbie, we have had to correct most unwarrantable statements which appear in the recent works—*The Hereditary Sheriffs* and *History of Dumfries and Galloway*. Devorgilla, Alan's second daughter by his second marriage, succeeded to her sister Christian's lands on her death without issue. When the competition for the Crown occurred in 1291, one half of the lordships of Galloway belonged to John Baliol, son and heir of Devorgilla, who died in 1289. The other half belonged jointly to William de Ferrers, Alan de la Zouche, and Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, husbands of the three daughters of De Quincy by his wife Elena. Besides the lordship or superiority held by these parceners, they were in possession of a considerable portion of the land.

It is to be remarked that Eastern Galloway (Kirkcudbrightshire) was the favoured part for their residences. With the exception of Wigton, and that is not quite certain, they had none in Western Galloway (Wigtonshire).

SURNAME NOT POSSESSED BY LORDS OF GALLOWAY.

We have now to enter on another point already touched on, in connection with the history of the Lords of Galloway, the modern assumption being that they had a surname, and it was Mac Douall. This we will further disprove by charters in which they appear as witnesses. The first is worthy of being given in full. There is no date, and although a surmise has been made that it was at the dedication of Glasgow Abbey, there is no doubt that it was subsequent to 1138. It is a gift from King David I. :—"David Rex Scotiæ Baronibus Ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis clericis et laicis totius regni sui salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse deo et ecclesie Sancti Kentegerni de Glasgu terram illam in Perdeyc in perpetuam elemosinam pro anima mea

et patris et matris mee et fratrum et sororum mearum et salute
 Hanc et filii mei et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum.
 quoniam ascensus ejusdem ecclesie archidiaconus de me tenebat in
 campo et plano aquis et piscinis pratis et pascuis, et in omni-
 bus aliis locis pro rectas divisas si Ailsi et Tocca eas tenebant die
 quo in scetha terra fuit in meo dominio ita quod archidiaconus
 teneat domno et Sancto Kentegerno de Glasgu quod in mihi
 teneat scilicet annuatim unam marcem argenti pro
 annulis servitus consuetudinibus quam diu vixerit. Post discessum
 vero archidiaconi remaneat prædicta terra ecclesie deservienda ita
 libere saluta et quieta sicut melius et liberius tenet suas alias
 ecclesie elemosinas ejusdem libertatibus. Presentibus
 Herberto Abbate de Rochesbure, Willelmo cancel-
 lario, Willelmo filio dunecan, Malis Comite, Dunecan Comite,
 filio Gilwera, Ad cum barba, Maldueni Mac Murdac,
 Alodeni filio Scora, Malodeni Marescal, Radulpho filio dunegal,
 Dufoter filio Uchtred filio fergus, Hugone britone, Her-
 bertus Chamberlanus, Gileberto timboga, Gileberto de striuelin, Dufoter
 filio Avoni Glasgu." The following is a translation of
 the charter of David, King of Scotland, to the barons, ministers,
 and the secular clergy and laity of his whole kingdom,
 in the year 1160, viz. "I have given and conceded to God, and
 to the church of St. Kentegern of Glasgow, that land in Pardye
 Church, Ardenoch, of which I was for my soul, and that of my father
 and of my brothers and sisters, and for the salvation of
 our souls and of all my ancestors and successors which
 were formerly held of the same church, held from me, etc., etc.
 Witness present: Herbert, Abbot of Rocheburgh (Roxburgh);
 William, prior of Glencairn (of Scotland); William, son of
 Dunecan, Malise, Comite (Malise, Comes de Strathearn);
 Dunecan, Comite (Dunecan, half-brother of King
 David I. King of Galloway, and with the beard; Malduuenus;
 Malduueden, son of the first Earl of Monteith—*see* Mochrum,
 parish of Ardmurchland; Malodenus of Seone; Malodenus (Marshal
 of Scotland); Radulph, son of Dunegal (of Strathnith); Duf-
 oter, brother of Uchtred, son of Fergus; Hugo Briton;
 Herbert, Chamberlan (of Scotland); Gilbert of Strivelin
 (Gilbert, Dufoter of Calatena) signed at Glasgow." The fore-
 going Charter is a good insight into the religious feelings of the

King; but while he does not forget those who preceded, and those who were to follow him, his own self-preservation in the world he was travelling to seems to have been uppermost in his mind, and not quite in accordance with Christian precept and example. In another Charter to the same Abbey, with no date, but prior to 1153, the witnesses are:—Willelmo Cumin (William Comyn) Cancellario; Hugone de moreuilla (Hugh de Morville); fergus de Galweia (Fergus of Galloway); Hugo britone (Hugh Briton); Waltero filio Alani (Walter, son of Alan, the progenitor of the Stewarts); Alwino Mac Archil (Alwin, Mac Archil); Rudulpho filio dunegal (Radulph, son of Dunegal); Duvenald fratri suo (Dovenald, his brother). Apud Cadihou (at Cadzow). In three subsequent charters, in the same Cartulary, the same witnesses appear. In another signed at Jeddeworth (Jedburgh) the last three names are Rad fil Dunegal (Radulph, son of Dunegal); Vhtr fil fg. (Uchtred, son of Fergus); Henr (Henry)—ap^d Jeddeworth. In another charter of William, King of Scotland (1187-89), among the witnesses is found Roll. filio Veht'di (Roland, son of Uchtred). The monastery of Ulme or Holme-Cultraine, founded by King David I., was at Morecambe Bay (in British, crooked sea), Cumberland. The abbots built a fortress hard by at Vulstas to secure their books and charters. We give this from Camden. To this monastery, lands in Kirkgunzeon and Colvend parishes were granted by Uchtred and Roland, and in the charters it will be found that Uchtred is called Hullredus, son of Fergus, and that the grants were made with the consent of Roland, his heir, and Roland, son of Hulred (Uchtred). We have in this another link to the foreign extraction of the Fergus line. Cumberland was especially Norse for a considerable period. The origin of the name Uchtred is fully gone into under Mochrum, parish of Mochrum.

It is conclusive that Fergus, Uchtred, Roland, and Alan had no surname. It will be seen in the account of the Stewards that they had none until Walter assumed the title of his office, since corrupted to Stewart as now known. (*See Polton alias Galloway House, parish of Sorbie.*) This was sometime between 1204 and 1246. Those who had surnames were so mentioned in the charters. Then, if the position of the names of witnesses in the charters were according to rank, as believed by some, it is clear

that Fergus, etc., were considered of inferior position to the Comyns and others. In monastic cartularies, the royal family, when a grant was made by the Crown, came first; next bishops and officers of State, then earls, followed by lesser churchmen; and last, other lay witnesses or simple chaplains, often distinguished by the name of their places of worship. In the Charter from King David, which we have given in full, it is addressed to the barons, ministers, etc., Fergus and his son being included. In fact, in everything that can be traced, it is confirmed in the most indisputable manner that as Lords of Galloway they were only the governors of the district without a surname, and through Court and Church influence had obtained a hereditary position in the same way as the first Steward secured his office for his descendants. That they were of Norse extraction, or Anglo-French-Normans (Norse origin) is equally clear, to which they owed their advancement, to the injury of the Celtic proprietors in the district. As Lord Lindsay tells so truly, the Normans always held to each other, pushing one another on until they secured the best of the lands and the highest posts under the Scottish Sovereigns. As his own family is of Norman-French origin, his statement comes with more force. It is, however, without this sufficiently clear to those who go carefully into such points of history. It has been stated that Fergus was of Saxon descent. The evidence, however, of Norse extraction is too strong to allow of such a supposition. Until recently, everything in England was called Saxon, arising from the want of research and the information which is now possessed.

In regard to the surname M'Douall, which was ignorantly given to Fergus and his descendants without a vestige of foundation, we find it to be of a comparatively modern origin. In *Leland's Collectanea*, as we have shown, Roland is called "Roulant Taluaten." Leland died in London in 1552. In connection with Glenluce Abbey, Dugdale in his *Monasticon* calls him Roland Macdouall. Dugdale died in 1686. From these sources it has been assumed that MacDowall or MacDouall was the surname. In the quotations given to support this assertion, only a portion has appeared. Dugdale states "Rolandus Macdoual Princeps Gallovidiæ fundavit Abbatiam

Vallis-lucis, vulgo Glenluce, in Gallovidia, cujus ultimus abbas suit D. Laurentius Gordon." The latter portion is what is omitted, and with some reason, as Laurence Gordon was abbot and commendator about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and died in 1610. Roland died four hundred and ten years previously. The value of the quotation is thus gone. Dugdale gives his authority, which is from "Monologium Cistertiense, Autore Chrisostomo, Henriquez, Antwerpiaë, 1630." Another entry appears in the same work, "Domina Devorgilla Macdouall, filia Alani Brigantini Reguli, fœmina devotissima, fundavit Monasterium Dulcis cordis." The remainder of this quotation will be found under New Abbey, and an account of the MacDouall surname is given under Kirkmaiden parish. We have written enough here to show the key to the statements which have appeared about the Brigantes, and the M'Douall surname, creating an amount of confusion in regard to the lords of Galloway which is to be regretted. It is scarcely necessary to state that the work published at Antwerp in 1630, is not the Chronicle of Glenluce Abbey. In conclusion, we have to repeat, as already done in connection with the different races in the district, that the Brigantes had nothing to do with Galloway—that the Fergus line of lords of Galloway were foreigners in the district, believed to be of Norse origin, and did not possess the name of M'Douall or MacDowall, or any other surname. Lastly, that the subserviency of all of them to the kings of England, and specially Roland's swearing allegiance in the form done, brought on the district much ruin, and particularly so in the reign of King Edward the First, who was thereby induced to look upon Galloway as belonging to England. The lands then became owned to a greater extent by those of Anglo-Norman-French (Norse extraction) and Flemish origin.

THE SUCCESSION WARS—WALLACE AND BRUCE.

After the deaths of King Alexander III. in 1286, and his daughter and grand-daughter, when the direct Scottish royal line ended, Galloway continued to be the scene of constant warfare, and civilisation retarded to an extent scarcely credible, if

not so well supported by facts. On the death of the King, it is known that a strong party (including Robert de Brus, the competitor, who died in 1295, and his son the Earl of Carrick, who died in 1304) was formed in Scotland ready to plunge the country into civil war, before the death of the Maid of Norway (grand-daughter). Hence, according to Sir F. Palgrave, the uneasiness of Bishop Lamberton on the subject: "Whereas our Lord the King (Edward I. of England) is very anxious about the situation of the people of Galloway, on this side of the Cree, to save and defend them from their enemies (?) it is accorded that the Earl of Buchan look to those parts, and is ready with xxx men-at-arms; also John de St. John with xx men-at-arms; also the Commons of Galloway with xx men-at-arms; also Alexander de Balliol with x men-at-arms; also Ingeram de Umphrville with xx men-at-arms. The xx men-at-arms of Galloway, when on duty, to be at the King's charge. Moreover, 1000 foot soldiers from Galloway, this side of the Cree, are to be always ready when the men-at-arms mount; but not to be paid when not employed. However, eight score men are to be always ready, receiving 2^d. a day from the King." It should be learned from the foregoing to what a degraded state Galloway was brought through the governors of the Fergus line, and virtually belonging to England, and yet ignorant historians have asserted that it was a kingdom, which position it at no period ever held. All the nonsense has been dispelled by the proofs to the contrary which we have given; but it is difficult to dissipate errors, for the reading of history, unless full of sensational rubbish, is limited. Recent authors with facile pens have done much to make matters worse, their principal object being to publish emblazoned notices of their own families, although foreigners, and not of Gallovidian origin. It should be known more generally, that, so far as can be traced, with one exception (Sir William Mac Cairill of Craggleton) all then holding lands were not true to Scottish rule. When Comyn was slain by Bruce at Dumfries, it should be seen that those of the English party in Galloway were deprived of a leader. Wigton and other castles in the district were under the custody of King Edward. That of Craggleton had been taken in 1283 by the treachery of a guest (Sir William *alias* Lord Soulis) who held it for King Edward of

England. The owner, who was not captured, joined the immortal Wallace when the standard for freedom was raised. He is the only one in Galloway known to have joined the patriot. He fought with him throughout. In 1297-98, Wallace went with him to Galloway, and his castle, a place of great strength, was retaken, and the English garrison of sixty men were slain. In the following year, tradition has handed down that Mac Cairill was at the head of 500 men at the battle of Falkirk, and that most of them were slain in an ineffectual charge to rescue Sir John de Græme. Wallace and Mac Cairill were together to the last. On the 5th July (August?) 1305, the two friends went to Robroyston, near Glasgow, to wait for Robert the Bruce, who from having been a traitor, and excommunicated by the Church for murder, found it necessary to take counsel with Wallace, for although not openly espousing the cause of independence, he was evidently waiting for an opportunity to do so, for the advancement of his own interest. To him may therefore be ascribed, in an indirect way, the loss to Scotland at this time of the greatest of patriots and military leaders. The house he and his friend went to, to await the appointed meeting, was surrounded by John Stewart of Ruskie's followers, when the two fellow patriots were asleep, and their arms having been silently removed by an attendant under the orders of the betrayer, they were thus helpless. MacCairill was slain, and Wallace captured, being retained for a worse fate. MacCairill, of high Irish Scot lineage, was one of the few who never acknowledged English supremacy. Would that others in the district had been as independent! According to the then rule of the Church, the bishop of the diocese, and the prior, etc., at Whithorn, became the guardians of his only son, and the monks (many of whom were foreigners) writing by sound, spelled the name Kerlie, and as M'Kerlie it has been retained. Out of Galloway the name Ker has been confused with it. A very good modern example of phonetical spelling happened (August, 1890) in a leading Scottish paper, in which appeared that Colonel Thearle of Galloway, and the officers of the Ayr and Galloway Militia had given a ball. If the regiment had not been named, the Colonel Thearle probably would not have been noticed, but knowing that the Earl of Galloway was in command, the error was at once

apparent. Many, however, would accept it as it was given. In the same manner in times past were names distorted, and are now scarcely recognisable.

King Edward with cunning acted cautiously, and therefore with the greater danger to Scotland. He pretended only to hold the castles in Galloway until a decision should be come to as regarded the claims to the crown of Scotland. He looked, however, on the district as his own, and was ably assisted by the many traitors. As his puppet, in 1292, Wigton Castle was ordered by him to be given up to John Baliol as King of Scotland; and after he resigned the crown, Edward appointed a governor, etc., disposed of the ecclesiastical benefices, and obliged the sheriffs to account to his exchequer at Berwick. In September, 1296, the castles of Ayr, Wigton, Cruggleton, and Botel were committed to the keeping of Henry de Percy. We have mentioned elsewhere that King Edward is stated to have restored to Thomas, bastard son of Alan, all the lands, etc., which his father had left him. This was under a formal charter dated 6th March, 1295-6, granted as emperor lord of Scotland; and further, on the same day, at the request of the said Thomas, this King of England bestowed a charter to the men and the whole community of Galloway, that they should enjoy all the liberties and customs which their ancestors had enjoyed in the time of David, King of Scotland, and in the time of Alan, father of the said Thomas. We have not seen the said charter, and cannot understand how Thomas the son of Alan could be the individual referred to. It is not impossible, but very improbable. Alan died in 1234, and his son Thomas must have been born several years previously. He is said to have married a daughter of Olaf, King of Man, etc., and as he began to reign in 1102, his said daughter must have been rather an old woman, probably one of Olave's bastards, as he is stated to have had several (one of whom became the wife of Somuld) before he married Affrica, the daughter of Fergus. Olaf and Fergus must have been about the same age. From what we can gather, Fergus appears to have been born in 1096, and to have died in 1161, aged sixty-five. Olaf may have begun to reign in 1102, but the difference in age could not be great, although he got the daughter of Fergus as his wife. That Thomas, the son of Alan, obtained the said

charter sixty-two years after his father's death, we do not believe. There is a blunder somewhere. It is not impossible that the said Thomas was the son of Thomas, and grandson of Alan. As we have already stated, we have not seen the charter, but if containing what is stated, the coupling the said Thomas and the Fergus line with the Celtic population was erroneous. The policy of the act can be understood, in the then approaching struggle for supremacy.

Percy, who was also patron of the benefices to the value of thirty merks, had himself one thousand merks as governor of Galloway and Ayrshire. This discreditable state of affairs in Scotland was brought about entirely through the descendants of the foreigners who had been permitted, or rather encouraged to settle, and were exalted to positions to which the origin, etc., of them, or services, presented no claim. It was one of the periodical manias which are to be met with in different forms in the past and up to the present time. At the period we write of there was this difference—the all-powerful Church supported them, and they supported the Church, which was the strength on which they worked and exercised with enormous success. As for Scottish nationality, they had none. They cared not under which king they lived. Self-interest dictated all they did. If the noble Wallace had not raised the standard of independence, Scotland's fate as a kingdom was sealed. It is to the great patriot, Sir William Wallace, and his small band of brave fellow-patriots, that Scotland as a kingdom was saved. Sir William fought under every disadvantage. The jealousy of the foreigners who had risen to power was great, and the means taken to throw difficulties in his way were many. The feudal system introduced for their benefit kept many of the natives on the lands which they had obtained from joining in the defence of their country, yet Wallace, with the truest patriotism, looking for nothing but the freedom of his oppressed country, stood firm in his purpose to the end of his career. It is known that Bruce fought against this great patriot, joining the English, and doing all in his power to defeat the hero of Scotland. John Baliol's claim was founded on being the great-grandson by Margaret, the elder daughter, and Robert Bruce claimed as the grandson of Isobel, the second and youngest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon and

Chester, youngest brother of King William of Scotland, usually called the Lion, from having been the first Scottish monarch who assumed the figure of a lion rampant on his shield. We have mentioned in our account of the Norsemen that the lion rampant is considered to be peculiarly Scandinavian, and borne in the arms of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The relative positions of Baliol and Bruce as competitors were as described by us. Both were vassals of the King of England for lands owned there, and were really foreigners in Scotland. The Bruce origin from a Norman-French (Norse extraction) source was no doubt good; but being the descendant of Brusi, of the Norse Jarl or Earl of Orkney line, as has been given, is untenable, if dates are consulted. When Robert Bruce became the champion of Scotland, it was not until the patriot, and the most of his brave fellow-patriots, had sealed their love of country with their lives. They opened the way for Bruce by keeping up in their countrymen the feeling of independence. Few responded to the call at first, but as we have already mentioned they were kept back by the foreign settlers whose ancestors, or they themselves, had obtained lands and influence under the new feudal system, to the serious loss of the Celtic inhabitants. The author (Duke of Argyll) of *Scotland as it was, and as it is*, is highly laudatory in his remarks regarding the feudal system, and doubtless he is right so far as his own family and others now in possession of lands are concerned; but he overlooks what occurred on its introduction, and in the carrying it out.

We have already referred to the claims of Robert Bruce to the throne. It was remote, but, from longer lines, a generation in degree nearer than John Baliol, an Englishman. The latter, however, was the legal king of Scotland, according to the law of descent. The royal blood in either claimant was small in quantity. Bruce at last, by the treachery of Comyn, and in killing him, was forced to follow in the noble steps of the great Wallace. Baliol, on the other hand, was throughout but a puppet of King Edward, and sank into degradation. He obtained the crown through the support of the King of England on acknowledging him as lord paramount of Scotland: then on being crowned on the 19th November, 1292, he swore fealty the next day, and on the 30th of the same month was compelled

again to do homage. So humiliating a position had he placed himself and Scotland in, that in the course of one year he was summoned four times to appear before King Edward in the English Parliament. It was only this, and other taunts that roused his spiritless nature to throw off his allegiance to England. Bruce, however, might have had as little to be thankful for as Baliol, and struggled with less chance of victory as Wallace, had not King Edward with overbearing self value, aided him in trying to interfere with Church patronage in Scotland. This was the key to the success of Bruce. The Church was equally arrogant, and would not tolerate the interference of Edward with its affairs, although previously in most instances minions to English interests, from being so much mixed up with the foreigners in England as well as in Scotland. Edward thus gave Bruce the most powerful support, for the Church which had excommunicated him for the slaughter of Comyn at Dumfries, not only restored him to Church privileges, but raised a diversion in his favour, which brought to his support many possessed of power who had previously stood aloof; and at last he was placed on the throne by the aid of eleven bishops, a score of abbots and priors, and a few powerful adherents. In fact, he could not have been crowned, had not the abbot of Melrose advanced him six thousand merks. Wallace and Bruce were both great warriors, but the first-named far outstripped the latter in every capacity, and without Wallace as the pioneer, Scotland's position as a province of England was certain. Such a man as Wallace as a patriot and warrior, stands alone. Bruce fought for a crown, and Wallace for nothing but love of country. Bruce, a descendant of an Anglo-French Norman, has been called rich and noble, and Wallace stated to be possessed of neither attributes, yet he was certainly of as good, if not higher, origin, being of the ancient Cymric race, and there is every reason to believe that for centuries his ancestors were chiefs in Kyle, Ayrshire. Buchanan calls him a man of an ancient and noble family, but with little or no estate.

In our first edition, under Minnigaff Parish, we give particulars as to the supposed descent from Earl Brusi, which we consider unnecessary to repeat, and we will proceed to state that a castle called Brix near to Cherbourg, of which the ruins, as

mentioned, are still to be seen, is said to have been built in the eleventh century by Adam de Brus, and called after him "Chateau L'Adam." All that we can corroborate is that the name of a Robert de Brix is on the Dive list of those who crossed the Channel with the Conqueror, and is considered to be the same as Brus or Bruis.

It is thus to be seen that the said Robert de Brix was the first of the name in England. As stated, he had two sons, William and Adam, who obtained possessions in different countries. Adam, the youngest, is mentioned as having married Emma, the daughter of a 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 Brix *alias* 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. He must have owned the whole district. His first wife was Agnes, daughter of Fulk Paynell, with whom he got the lands of Carleton in Yorkshire. They had issue, Adam, so far as known. He served with David I. when Prince of Cumbria, and with his second wife received a grant of the lordship of Annandale, for which he did homage to the Scottish king. On his death in 1141, his son succeeded 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. Robert (styled second son, no doubt by his second marriage) 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 Gretenhow (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 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 Crown 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.

It was this Robert Bruce who claimed the throne of Scotland. He died at Lochmaben in 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 Kilconcath (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) Sir Thomas Randolph of Strathmith, Chamberlain of Scotland; (secondly) the Earl of Athole; (thirdly) Alexander Bruce.

Mary, married (first) Sir Neil Campbell of Lochow; (secondly) Sir Alexander Fraser, High Chamberlain.

Christian, married (first) Gratney, Earl of Mar; (secondly) Sir Christopher Seton of Seton; (thirdly) Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell.

Matilda, married Hugh, Earl of Ross.

Margaret, married Sir William Carlyle of Torthorwald and Crunington.

Elizabeth, married Sir William Dishington of Ardross, Fifeshire.

———, married Sir David de Brechin.

Robert, on succeeding his father, also claimed the throne. He sided with the King of England, and fought with Edward I. He died in 1304. He was followed by his eldest son, Robert, who also joined the English, but ultimately joined the Scottish side, after the base betrayal of the hero Sir William Wallace. He succeeded Wallace as the deliverer of Scotland, the Church having turned in his favour, and adherents flocking to his standard, the independence of the country was thus secured.

King Robert I. was twice married, first to Isabella, daughter of Donald, styled tenth Earl of Mar, and had issue:—

Marjory, who married Walter, sixth High Steward, and had issue:—

Robert, who succeeded his uncle David.

He married (secondly) Elizabeth, daughter of Aymer de Burg, Earl of Ulster, and had issue—

David, who succeeded to the throne.

Margaret, married William, fourth Earl of Sutherland.

Matilda, married Thomas de Isaac, squire.

Elizabeth, married Sir Walter Oliphant.

(Under Polton, parish of Sorbie, the Steward or Stewart line will be found.)

The following may be given from Hume's *History of England*: "The Scots, already disgusted at the great injustice and cruelty exercised upon Wallace: and all the envy which during his lifetime 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 independence."

Robert 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 consider it desirable that an outline account of his family should be given. In doing so, however, we could not omit doing justice to Sir William Wallace. Such are our reasons for the digression in regard to them.

Before we conclude this account of the Bruce family, we must refer to a statement which appeared in Sir Herbert Maxwell's *Dumfries and Galloway*, contradicting what has heretofore been believed, that King Robert was prevented from commanding the force which invaded England in 1327, owing to failing health, and therefore the Earls Randolph and Douglas were given the command. Sir Herbert writes as follows:—"King Robert was not present with this expedition," according to the *Chronicle of Lanercost*, "because he was ill with leprosy, but really because he was at the head of an expedition to Ireland at the time." This information he obtained from the *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, edited by Joseph Bain; and affords another proof of the danger of following others without investigation. We have from the original, the following reference to the subject as given in the *Chronicle*, and which is a careful translation of the passage—"Lord Robert de Brus because he had become a leper did not on that occasion enter England with them."

From the *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, Vol. III., p. 167, Mr. Bain gives—"July 12, 1327—Indenture between Robert K. of Scotland and Henry de Maundeville, Seneschal of Ulster, whereby the K. grants a truce to the people of Ulster for a year, from St. Peter's day in the 'Goulde Aust' for 100 'cendres' of wheat and 100 'cendres' of barley, Scottish measure, delivered free in the haven of Wringfrith, one half at Martinmas and the other at Whitsunday following. The Irish of Ulster who adhere to the Scottish K. being included in the truce. The seals of the K. and the said Henry appended.

Glendouyn."

[*Exchequer*] *Q. R. Miscellanea*, No. $\frac{904}{4}$

A note states the seals are lost.

In his index Mr. Bain gives Glendouyn as in Antrim—probably Cushendun in Antrim. In his preface, p. xxxiv., he writes, "The editor has discovered a document proving that while one division of his force was occupying the attention of Edward III. on the Marshes of the Kingdom, the King of Scots was making a diversion in their favour in the North of Ireland. By this instrument he grants a truce for a year to the people of Ulster

on condition of their delivering a certain quantity of wheat and barley in the haven of Ulingfrith (Wlingfrith in text). (*Note.*—This is said to be Larne Lough, a little to the north of Carrickfergus.—Reeves *Eccl. Hist. of Down and Connor*, p. 225).

Glendouyn is evidently the valley through which the river Dun runs into the Bay of Cushendun in Antrim a few miles to the south of Torhead" (*sic*) Bain.

The foregoing is explicit, but the subject is a difficult one to follow. It appears to us to be very strange that no mention of this expedition is to be found anywhere else, and in the said document it is far from clear. In fact, we consider that a wrong interpretation has been given, and that the King was not then in Ulster. If he had been able to assume a command, it is much more likely that he would have gone to the Marches to oppose King Edward III. than to depute two subordinates to do so, and he to confine himself to a minor affair in Ulster. Also that such an expedition should have escaped recording in the Irish Annals seems to us to be extraordinary, for the Annals of Ireland teem with the most trifling incidents, and much is found that will not bear investigation. The very fact, if it were so, that the King had passed over and had made a truce, would have appeared in more than one chronicle. Silence, however, prevails.

For at least two years prior to King Robert's death on 7th June, 1329, he is stated to have resided at Cardross Castle, about a mile from Dumbarton, and when there was a victim to leprosy, which embittered his life. Now, the supposed expedition to Ireland was in 1327, and thus at the very time when he was so afflicted. He is believed to have gone more than once to the Priory at Whithorn. This of course was for absolution, for although he was restored into the Church, from which he had been excommunicated for the murder of Comyn, yet he was evidently uneasy, for he was again at the Priory at Whithorn shortly before his death. This is proved by a charter granted to the City of Aberdeen, dated Galloway the 16th March, 1329.

That King Robert went to meet Henry de Maundeville, styled the Seneschal of Ulster, is not to be credited. It is more to be believed that the latter crossed over to Scotland. We cannot follow in Antrim the place where the Indenture is supposed to have been signed, nor the haven where the grain was to be

delivered. That Glendouyn was there we question, and are more inclined to believe that Glendow (in Gaelic Glen-dhu, the dark glen), a valley in Dumbartonshire, is the place referred to.

In regard to the haven where the grain was to be delivered, the name Wringfrith is unintelligible. It is, as we have shown, stated to have been Lough Larne, but the port there has for centuries been called Olderfleet, and still bears this name. We are well acquainted with this part. If delivered there, it would have to be re-shipped for Scotland. We have therefore an idea that the port may have been in Galloway, and the name corrupted beyond recognition. The King's gifts to the Church were many, and the grain may have been for the Priory, and to be delivered at the Isle of Whithorn.

SIR WILLIAM WALLACE.

It is necessary to give a brief outline of Wallace's career and end, and meet certain statements which were discreditable to the originators, and as much so to those who repeat the depreciatory remarks found in English documents. The great patriot was detested by the English, because he was the obstacle to Scotland being degraded to the position of a province of England.

In the time of Wallace, Scotland was ruled by the descendants of the foreigners from England who began to settle during the reign of King Malcolm III., Margaret his Queen, encouraging it, she being also from England, and desirous to introduce the Church there, and supplant the Irish-Scottish Church of Iona. In this she was successful to a certain extent, but it was left to her youngest son David, who succeeded his brothers as King, to fully carry out her scheme, and establish the Anglo-Roman Catholic Church, which was largely aided by a fresh flood of nameless settlers, to whom grants of land were given, and mutual support between them and the Church being understood and carried out. The governing power in Scotland thus in time was in the possession of foreigners, who cared not under which king they gave allegiance to, so long as their own interests flourish, and this was enjoyed to a marvellous extent, with disastrous results to the Celtic population. Such was the posi-

affairs in Scotland when Wallace stood forth as the champion of his degraded country. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of his struggle, but so much of Scotland having become owned by the new settlers, who obtained charters to make their acquisitions secure, and in Wallace's time held by their descendants, under this new feudal system the people on their lands were as bondagers. Thus it was that those of position who supported the patriot were few in number, and their followings small. It is sad to think that one so gifted as the chief of warriors, and as a statesman, should have been foiled in his noble attempt to free Scotland from the power of the usurper King Edward of England, and that Robert Bruce, one of the foreign traitors, should from excommunication by the Church, have been white-washed by it, to oppose King Edward, who attempted to interfere with the said Church. This brought him the support which had been denied to Wallace, enabling him to win Bannockburn, and thereby the independence of Scotland, with the crown for himself. Wallace only fought for the independence of his country, and to his endeavour to serve Bruce his capture may be ascribed, for it was to meet him and plan a line of operations against King Edward, that Wallace with his true friend Kerlie (M'Kerlie), went to Glasgow, and was betrayed. Three ecclesiastics of the Church, wrote accounts of Scottish history, viz.—Fordun, Wyntoun, and Major, and they all more or less mention Sir William Wallace. The two first-named are by some considered to be authorities, and no doubt they should be, but not as regards Wallace. The Church did not support him, as it should have done. His position in relation to the Church was different to those whose ancestors hailed from England and supported it. Fordun, a secular priest, lived subsequent to 1350. The opinion given by candid critics of his *Scotichronicon* is: "It would be valuable if not disfigured by what is absurd and fabulous." The next, Wyntoun, was prior of St. Serfs, Lochleven, who was alive in 1420. His *Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland* is also considered untrustworthy. Major, born near North Berwick in 1469, who became professor of Divinity at St. Andrews, also wrote a history of Scotland, which is, with the others, as untrustworthy. He died in 1550. Heretofore it has been too much the custom to give credence to these writers without in-

vestigation, while "Henry, the Blind Minstrel," the only special chronicler of the career and deeds of Sir William Wallace, has been acknowledged too often in a depreciatory way, while his statements to a considerable extent are followed. Fordun and Wyntoun, as the dates will show, were prior to Henry's time, but not so with Major, who lived at the same period, and the written remarks of this churchman, while acknowledging his gift as a poet, with much pedantry wrote of Henry in unbecoming language, when he states: "Henry, who was blind from his birth, in the time of my infancy composed the whole book of William Wallace, and committed to writing in vulgar poetry, in which he was well skilled, the things that were commonly related of him. For my own part, I give only partial credit to writings of this description. By the recitation of these, however, in the presence of men of the highest rank he procured, as indeed he deserved, food and raiment." The last words from this pampered ecclesiastic are coarse and low—"food and raiment"—classing him as a mendicant, and thus to depreciate the value of what Henry conveyed, and only to be considered as a picker-up of odds and ends about Wallace without regard to truth, which he recited to gain a livelihood. Now, this is altogether at variance with what has been gathered, not only proving Major to have been badly informed, but a worthy cleric of the Church then tottering, which from the first was English at heart, and the herd of Anglo-Normans, and other foreign settlers, who, with their descendants, formed a nest of traitorous robbers who ruined the peace of Scotland through ambition and never-ending intrigue. It mattered not to the Church and the foreign settlers under which king they acknowledged allegiance, so long as their own interests prospered. The Church showed a bad example, as fraud was too common. Unfortunately, the knowledge of writing, etc., was limited to the monks for long, and free course to foreigners the result. This we have already referred to.

In modern times, such men as Lord Hailes, and those of his school, followed in the wake of Major, and did much injury to the narrative of Wallace and his deeds by Henry the Minstrel. David Dalrymple, *alias* Lord Hailes, as a Lord of Session, also created a baronet and one of a successful family, was an astute lawyer, but as a historian is not to be trusted or followed. One

example may be given of his want of knowledge of Scottish history, when he affirmed that the origin of the Earldom of Mar was "lost in the mists of antiquity," which is entirely erroneous, as will be found in our notice in this history of "The First Nobility in Scotland," etc., which shows that no titles were in force until the twelfth century, and were then borrowed from the Norse Jarl or Earl. The first creations were limited to seven, and bestowed on foreigners. Such writers as Lord Hailes have done much mischief to history, and the desire to disparage Henry the Minstrel cannot be too strongly denounced. It arose no doubt to a considerable degree from their forbears having had no part in the career of Wallace and the struggle for the independence of his country. Credit to the real status of Henry has not been given. He was not an ordinary minstrel, but of a superior class, of which proof is given in the Lord High Treasurer's Accounts. In the payments made to him by order of King James IV., they appear as "Item to Blind Harry," whereas to musicians the entries are "Item to a harper," etc., without any name. From 1489 to 1491, six payments are found as made to Henry. That he was a man of ability is evident. The entries are also of value as a guide to the period in which he lived, as differences of opinion have been rife. King James IV. succeeded to the throne in 1488, in which year the MS. of "Wallace" in the Advocates' Library is dated. This MS., not having portions which appear elsewhere, proves that more than one existed. Henry's statement that he was indebted to Maister Blair's history of Wallace is not to be doubted. The said history is not extant, but that it existed is beyond doubt when the desire to do justice to Henry is entertained. All that has been found confirms this belief. Being in Latin, it would be interpreted to the Blind Minstrel and turned by him into rhyme, which accounts for mistakes. The additional MS. which cannot be found would be given to the compiler complete for printing and publication, which was carried out in Edinburgh in 1570 by Robert Lekprevik at the expense of Henry Charteris, and of this issue only one copy remains, so far as known. Various editions followed.

The exact date of Henry's death is not known, but it is believed to have occurred before 1508.

Wallace fought only for the independence of his country, and, of Celtic race, he was looked on with jealousy by the Church and the foreigners, its supporters, who had risen to power, although most of their progenitors in Scotland were merely nameless adventurers. For Henry's "Wallace" to be appreciated by the descendants of such men was not to be expected. Major's remark, "For my part, I give only partial credit to writings of this description," has been seized on by those who wish to deny credit to Henry. It is known that poets are apt to take flights and exaggerate, but allowing for such, Henry's hero could not be too highly referred to. Barbour's poem of "The Bruce," is more open to question on that point, but his statements have passed, from his having been a learned dignitary of the Church. His remarks on the great strength and personal daring of Bruce are in many instances almost, if not wholly incredible. Both Wallace and he possessed great strength, with military genius, but Wallace surpassed him in every qualification, and Henry the Minstrel should not be underrated for giving way to enthusiasm. We are aware that he gives some contradictory statements, and we also know that he has not described much that would be of great interest, not only as regards the companions of Wallace, their positions, and the localities to which they belonged, but also in connection with various other matters. This want is much regretted, but it must not be forgotten that Wallace's actions were carried out in various parts of Scotland, and his close associates and co-patriots were natives of different districts, and therefore the wonder is, or should be, to those who study the subject, that even with the assistance of Maister John Blair's history of the patriot, so much which can be accepted as accurate, could have been gathered and handed down by a blind minstrel. However, in modern times we have examples of what the blind can accomplish, and no more notable case not many years ago than the Right Honourable Henry Fawcett, not only as a member of the House of Commons, but also holding the appointment of Postmaster General in the United Kingdom. Other cases are known. In regard to accuracy of description, we can vouch for the portions relating to Galloway, which are nearly correct.

The tendency to trust to documents only is a failing with some, but the many merely copy from books without referring to the originals, and in this way most inaccurate statements have been circulated. In our experience, we have found in both courses much false history to have been conveyed. In matters of importance, if the original documents differ or are in opposition to tradition, the closest investigation is necessary. It is to be borne in mind that the early documents were penned by ecclesiastics, the consciences of not a few of whom were rather elastic and pliable. Most of the Scottish records were lost or destroyed, and those of England are followed without a thought, or it may be want of knowledge, of the bitter feeling towards Scotland which existed from an early period. Careful examination will expose that too often falsehoods were the rule. Hume in his *History of England* warns his readers in regard to this. While such was general from an early period, the intensity of hatred to Wallace was at white heat. But what is to be said of Scottish authors, when Sir Herbert Maxwell, in his *Robert the Bruce*, insults the memory of the patriot by stating that he was "a thief," an outlaw, and a brigand. The following is an extract which appeared in *The Galloway Advertiser*, 8th April, 1897:—

"Of King Edward's tour in the north, many interesting details have been preserved in the Placita Roll of his army. But there is one which transcends them all, as being in all probability the first public mention of an individual whose name was soon to be written large in the annals of his country. At the gaol delivery of Perth on August 8th, Matthew York was accused of entering the house of a woman in company with a thief, one William le Waleys (Wallace), and robbing her of 3d. worth of beer. Matthew was a priest, and claimed benefit of clergy. Wallace seems to have escaped arrest, for he was not in the gaol. It is not possible to affirm to the identity of this le Waleys with the patriot, but it is highly probable, and his escapade at Perth may account for the known fact that William Wallace was an outlaw when he made his appearance in the national cause."

The foregoing fully implies that Wallace was the le Waleys, and is published to the world as a great discovery by Sir Herbert Maxwell in his book styled *Robert the Bruce*, forgetting that

such a vile pitiful charge against so illustrious a man required very careful investigation before being put in print. We are not aware that any one previously has attempted to couple Wallace with such a transaction, and we cannot see how they could. The original document is to be found with the Scots Documents in the Chapter House, Record Office, London. We have a copy, which it is useless to give, as few are able to read such records, and we have not space to waste, but the following is a very careful translation, which has been examined and confirmed by an expert in the Record Office :—

“ Matthew of York was attached to answer to Cristiane of St. Johns of plea of robbery, and thereupon (she) complains that on Thursday next before the feast of St. Botolph in the year aforesaid (24 Edward) the said Matthew came to the toun of St. Johns aforesaid in the company of a certain thief—William le Waleys—and in her house in the said toun took and furtively carried away her goods and chattels there found to wit, ale to the value of 3d., against her will and to the damage of the said Cristiane, and against the peace, and therefore she produces suit, etc.

“ And the aforesaid Matthew says that he cannot be held to answer to the said Cristiane becaus he is a Clerk. Therefore an inquisition is taken *ex officio*. And the jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid Matthew came to the aforesaid toun in the company of the aforesaid William and took away the goods of the said Cristiane as she has charged him. Therefore he is adjudged to penitence.”

(Contemporary endorsement) “ Pleas of the Army of the King in Scotland in the 24th year of Edward I.”

If read with care, it should be seen that the charge is made against a priest, Matthew of York, and not against Wallace. He is accused of having come to the toun (Perth) in the company of a certain thief, William le Waleys. Also the jurors refer to the said Matthew as having come to the toun in the company of the aforesaid William, and took away the goods, as Cristiane has charged him. Therefore he is adjudged to penitence. In neither statement does it appear that together they entered the woman's

house. They merely came into the town together—that is, were allowed to pass the gate, etc., by the warder, for which leave had to be obtained. Sir Herbert Maxwell also states that this (imaginary) escapade at Perth may account for the known fact that William Wallace was an outlaw when he made his appearance in the national cause. All that Sir Herbert advances shows his want of knowledge of Wallace's career, even to this latter matter, for he was outlawed (if he could be so by Edward I.) for having wounded (mortally?) Selby, son of the English Constable at Dundee. This was some years previous to the Perth visitation, by some believed to have occurred between 1291 and 1292. The Perth affair was in 1296.

Sir Herbert Maxwell should have studied the subject before classing himself with other writers not worthy of credit in historical matters. There is no date, but as St. Botolph's feast is mentioned it gives a clue, as it was held on the 17th June, and thus close on King Edward's arrival on the 25th June. At this period Wallace was in the neighbourhood of Perth (St. Johns or Johnston), and with his co-patriots took up his quarters in Methven Wood. He left them there, and went alone to St. Johnston, and obtained admittance under an assumed name. His object, as stated, was to ascertain if the town could be taken, but found it to be too strong. He learned, however, that there was a chance for him at Kinclaven Castle in the same county, and he returned to his party in Methven Wood, which they left for Kinclaven. King Edward proceeded to Montrose, Aberdeen, and Banff, retiring to Perth on the 8th August. His departure for London from Berwick was on the 16th September, 1296.

Not satisfied with this attack on Wallace by trying to brand him as a thief, Sir Herbert Maxwell in another passage states—“Between de Brus, the Norman knight, and Wallace, the outlawed Scottish brigand, there need have been little harmony of habit and feeling, so little as to make co-operation between them impracticable,” etc. Here again we have insult. Also inaccuracy as regards Bruce, for as the descendant of the Robert de Brix, who was one of those who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in A.D. 1066, after over two hundred years settlement of his family in England and Scotland, how can he be called a Norman knight? Superiority is intended to be conveyed, which

the origin, etc., of the Wallaces will not admit of; but even if otherwise, the term is erroneous. At the furthest, Bruce could only be classed as an Anglo-Norman. Then as to Wallace being an outlaw and a brigand, it is a false statement. Surely Sir Herbert ought to have been certain of the truth of such charges. Edward First, King of England, never conquered Scotland, and therefore was not in a position to outlaw any one. We have already stated that it has been supposed such a declaration was made when Wallace mortally (?) wounded Selby, the son of the English Constable at Dundee, in 1291 or 1292. Lastly, a brigand is a freebooter who roves about in search of plunder—a robber. What justification is there for using such obnoxious terms to one so noble as Wallace was? He was fighting for his country, and properly seized all he could get from Scotland's enemies. We have in all this attempted crimination an example of what was indulged in by the descendants of the foreign settlers in Scotland, and which seems not to be yet extinct. It will also bring out more clearly the detestation in which Wallace's name was held in England and those opposed to him in Scotland, with his name put to every kind of insult, as shown in it being brought into the pitiful story of beer robbery at Perth, which as regards Wallace is mythical, a pure invention, worthy of his enemies.

For the details of Wallace's career, so far as known, we cannot do better than refer to James Paterson's *Wallace and His Times*, second, third, and fourth editions. The first is wanting in some interesting additional information omitted, but which will be found in the edition of Henry the Minstrel's *Wallace* published in 1570, of which, so far as known, only one copy is extant, having been in Queen Elizabeth's Library, and now carefully preserved in the British Museum.

Another publication, styled *The Book of Wallace*, written for and issued by The Grampian Club in 1889, is too largely devoted to general subjects and accounts of those who served Edward First. Following the Hailes school, the author (Dr. Rogers) is too fond of questioning statements by Henry the Minstrel, and taking for granted what appears from English sources—a dangerous proceeding. Much that should have been given is omitted, for no other reason apparently than to have more space for extracts from English documents, of the value to be

attached to which we have already warned readers of history. Names unknown in Wallace's time appear in abundance, and his index is wanting in those who fought with the patriot. The title of the publication should have been "The Wallace Surname." Wallace was an exceptional member of the race, and not to be mixed up with all having the name, who are numerous. His kinsmen were limited in number.

For an account of the patriot's expedition to Galloway in 1297, we have to refer to Craggleton, parish of Sorbie. The capture of the castle has been considered the most daring of his many daring exploits. He went there to reinstate his co-patriot and close friend Kerlie (William M'Cairill *alias* M'Kerlie), who fought with him throughout. Companions to the last, and alone together when betrayed at Robroyston, near Glasgow, on the night of the 5th August, 1305, Wallace was captured and M'Kerlie slain. This infamous deed was carried out by Sir John Stewart of Ruskie, second son of the Earl of Menteith. The particulars will be found in the second, third, and fourth editions of Paterson's *Wallace and His Times*. We will close the subject here with an extract from the original Arundell MS. 220 in the British Museum, of which the following is a careful translation:—

"In the year 1305 William Waleys was taken, who first was a rogue and a robber, and was afterwards made a Knight by the Scots in the War of Scotland, and becoming their leader entered Northumbria which for the great part he burned, but also that noble church of Exilsham. But he was captured in the house of a certain Rawe Raa by the lord John de Menethet (Menteith) and taken to London by the lord John de Segrave, And there having received judgment, was there also first dragged as a traitor, afterwards hung as a robber, and being taken down alive he was beheaded as an outlaw; then he was disembowelled and his bowels burnt, As also he himself had burnt the church of men and women. After this he was divided into four parts, just as he would have separated the nation of the Scots from Edward their King. And his head was hung on the bridge at London, his right hand on the bridge at Newcastle-on-Tyne beyond the common sewer, his right foot at Berwick, his left hand at Stirling, and his left foot at Perth, that is, St. John's town."

What occurred at Westminster Hall at the trial is not worthy of repetition. The charges made against him were false. What we have given is sufficient to show the diabolical barbarity exercised by King Edward First of England on a noble hero and patriot, for opposing his usurpation of Scotland. The dastardly way in which the patriot was captured at the instigation of Edward, is an everlasting stain of infamy on his memory. So powerful a King so to act from the lust of acquisition was degrading in the extreme, and places him on a footing with the lowest of the uncivilised. The coupling religion with what was vile, which the corrupt Church did not prohibit, was largely in use with the said King. And what was the end of all?—his death in a cottage in the small hamlet of Burgh-upon-Sands, on his way to the north on the 7th July, 1307, just two years and two days after the capture of his noble opponent. So bitter were his feelings in regard to Scotland that he obtained promises from his son (Prince of Wales) that he would boil his body, detach his bones, and carry them about until Scotland was subdued. This was not carried out, and his body was buried at Westminster Abbey.

Wallace was charged by his enemies with everything that was vile, cruelty being prominent; but his nature, as can be learned, was the reverse. The guerilla class of warfare which he had to carry out placed him in a light which was not his, for he possessed a noble disposition, and never swerved from the object he fought for, which was to free his country from a usurper.

The disposition of King Edward I. seems to have pertained to the Norman races, as largely developed in the perfidy which existed among such settlers in Scotland, who were full of cupidity and cunning intrigue. John Stewart of Ruskie was a worthy example of the race. He was the second son of Walter Stewart, Earl of Menteith (who robbed his wife's sister of the earldom), and grandson of the then Hereditary Steward, a family which is believed to have sprung from a low origin (as with most of the other foreign settlers in Scotland), the first of note from being a kitchen page in the establishment of King David First, having risen to be Steward of the kingdom. The Church had much to do with all that happened.

As we have already mentioned in our account of the Lords

of Galloway, Roland, son of Fergus, having sworn allegiance to his own king, William (the Lion), in 1186 did the same to King Henry II. of England, from which time Galloway was considered as belonging to England and under their rule. We have shown in our account that Fergus, first Lord of Galloway and Roland's father, did not belong to Galloway, as has been believed, but to have been of Norse origin. The frauds so general all over Scotland are to be traced to the advent of those foreigners.

The blood-money received by this despicable being from King Edward for his villainous conduct, was land valued at £100. To the attendant who watched Wallace, forty marks, and to others who were at the capture, sixty marks were to be divided amongst them. Such information appears in documents in the Chapter House (Scots Documents). In June, 1306, John Stewart also received from King Edward the earldom of Lennox revenues, and the temporalities of the bishopric of Glasgow in Dumbartonshire.

Immediately after King Edward's death, John Stewart (erroneously called Menteith) deserted England, and became an adherent of Robert Bruce. What an exposition of duplicity! Who can read with respect the careers of the foreigners in Scotland?

WALLACE'S DAUGHTER.

As a subject of historical interest we have to refer to Henry the Minstrel's statement regarding the patriot's issue. There have been differences of opinion as to the legitimacy or illegitimacy, but no one expressed in such decided terms as what appears in a recent publication entitled *The Book of Wallace*. In its pages we are told "the entire narrative is baseless; the patriot died unmarried. Nor does he seem to have had any illegitimate issue." The way this conclusion is arrived at is not satisfactory. Henry the Minstrel states that Wallace was married and left a daughter, which information was obtained from an account written by Maister John Blair, who acted as the patriot's chaplain; and his (Henry's) narrative is called a true translation of the "fayr Latyn of Maister Blayr." The original is not now extant, but that it existed has never been doubted. One of those who,

in later times, seems to have seen it was Thomas Chalmers, author of *A History of the House of Douglas*. The patriot's reputed wife was Marion, the daughter of Hew Braidfute of Lanington. The author of *The Book of Wallace* follows Dr. Jamieson's edition of Henry's *Wallace*. The words are (Book Fifth):—

“ In Lanryk duelt a gentill woman thar,
A madyn myld, as my buk will declar,
Off auchteyn yeris ald or litill mor off age :
Als born scho was till part off heretage.
Hyr fadyr was off worschipe and renoune,
And Hew Braidfute he hecht of Lammyngtounne.”

Her father and mother are mentioned as being dead, and in Book Sixth, page 103, is written—

“ Myn auctor sais, scho was his rychtwyss wyff.”

And at page 104—

“ The werray treuth I can nocht graithly tell,
In to this lyff how lang at thai had beyne :
Through natural cours off generacioune befell,
A child was chewyt thir twa lufferis betuene,
Quhilk gudly was, a maydyn brycht and schene ;
So forthyr furth, be ewyn tyme off hyr age,
A squier Schaw, as that full weyll was seyne,
This lyflat man hyr gat in mariage.”

Next verse—

“ Rycht gudly men come off this lady ying.
Forthyr as now off hyr I spek no mar.”

Dr. Jamieson's edition of Henry's *Wallace* was published by the Bannatyne Club in 1820 from a MS. dated A.D. 1488. The author of *The Book of Wallace* states that in another edition published in 1594, the following additional lines are given :—

“ This vthir maid wedded ane Squyar wicht
Quhilk was weill knawin as Cummin of Balliol's blude.
And thair airies be lyne succeidid richt
To Lammintoun and vther landis gude.
Of this mater the richt quha vnderstude,
Heirof as now I will na mair proceed ;
Of my sentence schortlie to conclude,
Of vthir thing my purpois is to reid.”

been in Galloway, his daring exploit there at Cruggleton Castle; lines also in regard to his co-patriot, our ancestor, are excluded from *The Book of Wallace*. Our ancestor is only mentioned in connection with Wallace's marriage, which the said author negatives, and his being with Wallace when betrayed, but even both names are excluded from the index. His name is not given, while it teems with names unknown in the time of Wallace. That the said author did not know of the 1570 edition is impossible. As a professional writer he resided in the suburbs of London for several years, and spent much of his time at the British Museum. The edition of 1594 may be considered as mythical. The cause of his action we are not ignorant of, but history should not suffer. We only value accuracy, and try to attain it.

From the words "other maid," the author of *The Book of Wallace* concludes that another daughter is referred to—that is, the patriot is made to have had two daughters, whereas in the original MS. only one is mentioned. He therefore declares the whole to be fictitious. To use his own words, "The Minstrel has fabricated a web of fiction." It seems to us, however, that Dr. Rogers himself has created a web of confusion, for it has escaped his notice that the "other maid" might refer to the daughter of Marion Braidfute by her husband—Schaw. The oral histories and traditions in districts are not to be put aside because they are not corroborated by extant documents. The latter are too often silent in regard to previous history and particulars, or give false statements, which would never have been discovered had it not been for the private accounts of families and local traditions handed down. As we will show under our account of the Church, charters were obtained under false representations, and truthful history suppressed. We possess the confirmation (the original lost) of one granted by King Robert I. (Bruce) to the prior, etc., of the Priory of Whithorn, when he was lying sick there, and "wheeled o' verie monie lands," which was based on fraud, the names of persons being given as the previous owners who are known not to have possessed an acre of land in Galloway. Our friend and correspondent, the late well-known Mr. David Laing, LL.D., etc., Signet Library, Edinburgh, presented it to us. We have given it in full under Whithorn Parish, in *Lands and their Owners*.

Retours are also found with the names of lands given as belonging to individuals while owned by others. Burton's *History of Scotland* gives some insight as to the value of charters for truthful history. He fully exposed the fallacy of trusting implicitly to such evidence, which we fully corroborate from research and experience. We therefore reject the assertion made in opposition to Henry the Minstrel's account. Had it been false, as now asserted, the finding such out would not have devolved on the author of *The Book of Wallace* four hundred years afterwards. The patriot was too much of a public character for such a statement as having left issue, if false, to have been allowed to remain uncleared and unexposed, more particularly so as regarded the Baillies, whose name, as mentioned by Nisbet in his *System of Heraldry*, was Baliol, and so odious in Scotland that it was changed to Baillie. Those of Lamington have always claimed to be the descendants of Wallace's child. We regret that no desire was felt by us to become acquainted with the late Lord Lamington (the heir in line), by making known in time that we were also interested; but, aware of *The Book of Wallace* being in progress, and the author's view having leaked out, we advised him of the same. His reply was:—

“ 26 WILTON CRESCENT, LONDON,
“ 2nd May, 1888.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I am obliged to you for your letter. It is well known to all historic readers that Sir William Wallace did have a daughter who married into the Baillie family. I fear that I have not time to collect all the authorities, but if disputed, the history will be inaccurate.—I am faithfully yours,

“ LAMINGTON.”

What is written conveys nothing special, but it sustains the claim believed for as many centuries, that the Baillies were the representatives of the patriot, and the way this arose we think the context will show. First of all, however, we may mention that the original name was Baillieul. Renaude de Ballieul is given on the Dive list as one of those who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066. He appears to have returned to Normandy, and his son Guy went to England with

William Rufus in 1087, where he succeeded his father as King of England. Guy's father possessed Baillieul, Dampierre, Harcourt, and other lands in Normandy, from the first of which the surname was derived. This was the line from which was John Baliol, Lord of Galloway, and for a short time the puppet King of Scotland. There is a small town so called about two miles from Argenton. The lands in Normandy were retained, and large grants were bestowed in England. It has been stated that Sir Alexander Baliol of Cavers was the uncle of John Baliol. This cannot be traced, but he certainly was of the same family, and his Chamberlain during his reign in 1292. By his wife Isabel, daughter and heiress of Richard de Chillum (widow of David de Strathbogie, Earl of Athole), he had two sons, Alexander and William, and it was the younger son to whom the lands of Preston (also Hoprig) in Haddingtonshire, were granted. He was the Sir William Baillie who is mentioned as having married the heiress of Lamington, and thereby obtained the estate. In A.D. 1357, he obtained from Sir John Hamilton of Cadzow, a charter of the lands of Hyndshaw and Walston. The "uther maid" mentioned by the Minstrel appears to have been his wife, and the granddaughter of the patriot and Marion Braidfute, by their daughter who married — Schaw. The patriot's daughter must have been born in 1298, and thus, between that date and 1357, time fully admitted for — Schaw and his wife to have had a daughter married. Because direct proof is wanting, the author of *The Book of Wallace* calls it fiction. If so in this case, in all others should positive proof be required; and most, if not all the ancient proprietors in Scotland, might be classed as illegitimate, for since the Reformation, when the registers in the religious houses were destroyed by interested individuals, legal proof as to marriages, etc., were lost to most families. Unchallenged for centuries, and nothing found to disprove, must be accepted as the proof. Even since the Reformation, in too many cases the parish records are worthless or faulty as regards marriages, births, and deaths. Some years show blank—not an entry—others with one or two, almost as if general stagnation had existed. Baptisms in some instances were attested by witnesses. Without such precautions how could legitimacy in aftertimes be verified, if insisted on?

Yet attestations by witnesses were exceptional, and not general. With royalty illegitimacy could not be concealed, but the way such issue were provided for rather acted as an incentive, for it brought no disgrace. It is too common, unfortunately, to fail in finding the Christian names of wives, and in many other cases who they were is in darkness, and cannot be traced. We also know that assumed issue and changelings were not infrequent; one having occurred so late as about the end of last century is known to us. Our object in introducing such subjects is to show that the want of positive proof of Wallace having had a daughter is in no way opposed to what has come down as a fact to the present time.

In 1587 the male line of the Baillies of Lamington terminated with the succession of Margaret, who succeeded her father, Sir William Baillie. He had married Margaret, daughter of Lord Maxwell and widow of Archibald, Earl of Angus. His daughter and heiress, the said Margaret, married her cousin Edward Maxwell, Commendator of Dundrennan Abbey, and had issue. The subsequent ownership is remarkable for the number of heiresses. Including Margaret, already given, there have been five, with intermediate male descendants, their issue. The property has thus gone to five different families, the last being Cochrane, from a younger son of the eighth Earl of Dundonald. Until created a peer in 1880 as Lord Lamington, the late baron was well known in Parliament as Baillie-Cochrane. He has been succeeded by his son Charles Wallace, now Lord Lamington. From 1587, the direct male line of the Baillies from the patriot's daughter was carried on by the Baillies of Dunragit (parish of Old Luce, *alias* Glenluce), the representatives of the younger branch of the patriot and his wife's granddaughter. The first of Dunragit was Cuthbert Baillie, who was rector of Cumnock, and became Commendator of Glenluce Abbey. He was also Lord High Treasurer of Scotland from 1512 to 1514, when he died. He became the owner of the Dunragit estate, which is close to the Abbey. Whom he married is unknown, but he left male issue, which in succession was continued to the eighteenth century, when the last owner, Thomas Baillie, died without issue. The next heir was his cousin, John M'Kerlie (see Cruggleton,

parish of Sorbie). The particulars are peculiar, and are given under Dunragit.

The tone assumed by the author of *The Book of Wallace*, not only as to the issue of Sir William Wallace, but also as regards Henry the Minstrel as an authority, has caused us to enter into particulars, which we have given in our preceding account of the patriot. He has followed David Dalrymple, *alias* Lord Hailes, a Lord of Session, in detracting from Henry's position and work as a writer, to sustain mythical ideas; but it will not pass when strict investigation is carried out. The worthlessness of his opinion may be gathered from his own pen, as the following extracts from his book will show. He states:—"That Henry availed himself of written narratives is entirely credible, and in evidence it may be remarked that the localities associated with the patriot are described accurately. But whatever the actual sources of his authority, the Minstrel has in utilising them lapsed frequently into error. His details consist of a series of episodes brought together without order or any approach to chronological arrangement, and many of his statements are inconsistent with each other." He then goes on to state:—"But while thoroughly unreliable as an historical guide, Henry's testimony may be freely accepted in relation to such of the hero's achievements as are confirmed by an intelligent tradition." Why, then, have written so much about it? We, and no doubt others, are aware that the Minstrel gives some contradictory statements, as dealt with in our account of the patriot which precedes this of his daughter. We therein have given an example of what the blind can do, in the person of Mr. Fawcett, M.P. and Postmaster-General; and to Galwegians we can bring it closer when we mention A. Denniston, the well-known teacher of music in the district. He also was known as a writer on various subjects, as letters in the local press have shown. Our own experience of him being peculiar, may be related. One forenoon, when at Galloway House, we happened to take a stroll on the road to Whithorn, and having turned back abreast of Cruggleton farm, a pedestrian overtook us, and entered into conversation. He directed our attention to places around, and specially to Cruggleton Castle, telling us that it had belonged to the M'Kerlies, "wha were aye fechtors." This was several miles

from his place of residence. We found him to be very intelligent. In making up to us, it was by hearing our footsteps, and by our voice he evidently concluded that we did not belong to Galloway. We did not meet him face to face, and had not the most remote idea that we were conversing with a blind man. We mentioned at Galloway House having met with a very intelligent stranger, when the late Lady Galloway at once said it must have been Denniston from Whithorn, and inquiry confirmed this. We have thus given two examples in our own lifetime of notable blind individuals, and others no doubt could be found. Knowing the Minstrel's narrative of "Wallace," we condemn any disparagement of Henry and his truthfulness.

Before closing our remarks in regard to Sir William Wallace and his daughter, we have again to recur to the author of *The Book of Wallace*, and regret that he should have so misjudged what he dealt with, for Henry the Minstrel's narrative is now valued as it was wont to be before Lord Hailes, as a lawyer and without sound historical knowledge, began to question its accuracy. In *The Book of Wallace*, credit is undoubtedly given to the Minstrel, but it would have been better let alone, for consistency is wanting. We can all raise objections; and thus following, so far, the author's example, we object to his describing Boyd as Wallace's lieutenant, which no one else has ever done. The Boyds have been called the descendants of Simon, the younger brother of Wallace, the first of the Stewart line. This Simon is stated to have had a son named Robert, who from his fair complexion was called Boyt or Boyd, from the Gaelic *boidh*. Under Galloway House, parish of Sorbie, the particulars will be found. What we relate there of the Stewards and their origin, does not afford any pretext for placing Boyd, while with Wallace, as holding a higher position than the others who composed the small band of co-patriots. Such was not his position: others stood higher. Also, as we have already mentioned, *The Book of Wallace* would have conveyed in better form what it contains had it been entitled *The Wallace Surname*. The bringing together so many bearing the name, past and present, and coupling them with an outline history of the patriot, makes them all as one, and a race of heroes because he was one. "The Wallace" was an exceptional man, and should be kept as such.

We make these observations, as families unknown in the patriot's time are now thrust forward in his history, while his companions-in-arms are scarcely mentioned, and those unknown in his time are to be found in abundance. As one example, Stephen of Ireland is not mentioned. He is believed to have been an expatriated Irish chief, was one of Wallace's most gallant companions, and is often named in all previous histories as a brave warrior. He was one of the three who climbed the giddy height (the rock is over one hundred and fifty feet high, with the sea beneath) when Cruggleton Castle was retaken. His companions were Wallace and Mac Cairill, *alias* M'Kerlie, the owner. The first of the latter's ancestors who settled in Galloway in 1095 was an Irish-Scot, and the fact that Stephen and he are usually mentioned as having been together when fighting, leads to the belief that they were not only companions-in-arms, but of a closer tie. Galloway was re-peopled with Irish-Scots of the Goidel (Gaelic) race. Another omission in *The Book of Wallace*, together with the daring exploit at Cruggleton, in the list of places bearing the patriot's name, is "Wallace's Camp" on Boreland farm, near Garlies, parish of Minnigaff, where, as believed, the halt was made before proceeding to Wigton Castle, and then at night to Cruggleton, about twelve miles further south.

We do not know who is answerable for another inconsistency, but as the author of *The Book of Wallace* had to do with the erection of the monument at Abbey Craig, we may suppose that he was not ignorant of the misuse of the patriot's name in filling it with the busts of men great in their respective lines, but without any connection in any form or way with the patriot's family, or as the descendants of those who had shared in the struggle. The monument thus becomes derogatory to the memory of the patriot as a warrior. In a book published a few years ago by the late Duke of Argyll, *Scotland As It Was and As It Is*, he writes as follows:—"Who can compute or reckon up the debt which Scotland owes to the few gallant men who, inspired by a splendid courage and a noble faith, stood by the Bruce in the War of Independence? Some of these men were the descendants of ancestors who had held the same relative service in all the olden contests which had built up the kingdom of the nation." It will be observed that Wallace's name is not mentioned, but his

co-patriots' services may be hinted at in the last sentence, in obscure language. As we have already mentioned, in our remarks about Bruce, he was for long on the English side. When at last he fought for Scotland it was for the Crown, and he gained it through the influence of the Church in stirring up the descendants of the Anglo-Normans and other foreigners in Scotland to join his standard, arising from King Edward having attempted to interfere with the Church. Previously English at heart, it then became antagonistic to England. It is an excellent example of what the Church then was. A man excommunicated for murder being forgiven and put forward to support the Church. Such was Robert Bruce at that time. We have already given a short account of his origin, and when his ancestor left Normandy, who, as an Anglo-Norman, accounts for the Duke of Argyll placing him on the pedestal which belongs to Wallace, who was of Celtic lineage. So far as can be traced, the first of the Campbells was a foreigner—stated to be an Anglo-Norman—who got in marriage the daughter and heiress of an Irish-Scot named O'Devin. He had settled and obtained lands in Argyllshire. Thus by male origin the chief family of the Campbells are not of Gaelic blood. The people under them were. We have in the Duke's statement the usual worship of Bruce, without sufficient knowledge of his previous conduct. It was with Bruce that Campbell of Lochawe really saw service after the betrayal of the patriot. Sir William Wallace went to his aid in Argyllshire in 1297, and secured for him his position, but no gratitude was shown, for, instead of following the patriot, he appears to have remained at Lochawe. This also may have caused Bruce to have been thrust into a wrong position in *Scotland As It Was and As It Is*, for the author cannot deny that to Wallace and his small band of co-patriots does Scotland owe its independence and present position. Under the feudal systems introduced by the Church of Rome and the Anglo-Norman settlers, the people, and especially those in the Highlands, had sunk into bondage, and were unable to act if those in possession of the land did not favour it. The struggle was thus a desperate one in having pioneered and kept open the way by which Bruce and his followers reaped the benefit. He gained the crown, and lavishly did he bestow lands and honours

on those who supported him in the end, with service short. Wallace and most of his brave companions were slain, or had died. One of them, our own ancestor, left his son too young to bear arms, and as a ward of the Churchmen at Whithorn Priory. His existence, for reasons mentioned under Crugleton, parish of Sorbie, was kept from the knowledge of Bruce, and his father's services were thus overlooked. Scotsmen would do well to know more about the great struggle for their country's independence, and not be carried away by the eulogiums heaped on Robert Bruce, who, it should be remembered, was an enemy for long, and did not support Wallace, the hero of Scotland.

KING EDWARD I.

When Edward I., in A.D. 1300, overran Eastern Galloway, he sent a small force across the Cree into the western part (Wigtonshire). The object was to overawe, and at the same time try to conciliate the inhabitants. The success attending this is not known; but as connections of Somerled, ruler of Argyll, the Mac Doualls (Mac Dougalls), who had settled in the district from Argyllshire, followed their ancestor (Somerled) in the opposition given to the Bruce claim, and attacked Thomas and Alexander Bruce on 9th February, 1306-7, on their arrival at Loch Ryan with 700 men from Ireland and Cantyre. Dougal or Dungal Mac Douall or Mac Dougall was the leader, and the Bruces, with Reginald Craufurd, being severely wounded, were captured and sent to Carlisle, where they were executed without delay. Mac Douall also sent as trophies the heads of Malcolm M'Kaill, styled Lord of Cantyre, and those of two Irish chiefs who had been slain. We are inclined to believe that the three were Irish-Scots from Antrim. For this special service, so pleasing to King Edward, by "de manu regis" Mac Douall was knighted on the 26th March of the same year. On the 7th July following (1307), King Edward died, which was a happy event for Scotland. Robert Bruce, in revenge for the loss of his brothers, went to Galloway in the autumn of 1307, and got the inhabitants to join him, when he ravaged the lands of the Mac Doualls and those of other enemies. St. John was then governor

of the district, to whom King Edward II. sent a large force to act against Bruce, who then retired to the north. Next year, however, his brother Edward went to Galloway, and defeated the Mac Doualls and others opposed to him on the 29th June, 1308. The slaughter is stated to have been great. Then St. John, at the head of 1500 horsemen, was surprised by Edward Bruce near the Cree, and totally defeated. He drove out the English and reduced the district to allegiance. The lands forfeited by Baliol, Comyn, Earl of Buchan (who had fled to England), and the other heir-parceners, together with the Lordship of Galloway, were conferred upon Edward, by his brother, Robert Bruce. He had also the Earldom of Carrick, both of which combined gave him great power in the south-west. As Lord of Galloway, he not only confirmed the possessions and privileges of the religious houses, but conferred upon them too many additional gifts. His brother, the King, had been greatly imposed upon, and especially by the prior of Whithorn, in regard to lands over which they wished to have the superiority. In 1310, Edward II. appointed Ingerham de Umfraville to negotiate with the Galwegians, but he failed in his purpose. In 1312, however, Duncan MacDonald, son of Dunegal, adhered to the English interest, by accepting the protection of King Edward II. In May, 1315, Edward Bruce, with six thousand men, went over to Ireland, to assist the Irish to free themselves from the English rule, and his brother, the King, followed him with a reinforcement. Edward Bruce was crowned king of Ireland, but not being properly supported, after three years' continuous fighting, he fell at the battle of Fanghart, near Dundalk, on the 14th October, 1318. Little could he have known of Ireland and its history. He was not married, but Isobel, sister of David, Earl of Athole, had a bastard son to him, named Alexander, to whom the King gave the Lordship of Galloway, limiting the gift to heirs-male; but he fell at the battle of Halidon Hill, on the 19th July, 1333, leaving an only daughter, Eleanor, by Eleanor Douglas, who inherited the Earldom of Carrick.

In 1330, after the death of King Robert I., Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, made a progress through Galloway, and held a justice court at Wigton; and in 1332 the district was ravaged by him and Archibald Douglas, in revenge for the share they

had in forcing the Scots to abandon their designs on Perth. During the minority of King David II., Edward III. of England renewed the War of Succession by supporting the pretensions of Edward, son of John Baliol, who had abdicated the throne. In the war which ensued, Galloway was peculiarly involved. The new connection of the Baliol and other English families, coupled with those of doubtful Celtic origin, such as the MacDoualls, etc., in the district, produced the natural effect. The introduction of so many foreigners resulted in a numerous band of unreliable settlers on Scottish soil. When King David II. was captured at the battle of Durham, in 1347, Sir Malcolm Fleming (who for services had been created Earl of Wigton) and others shared the same fate. The Earl, however, escaped. MacDouall and his son Duncan were also captured, but liberated on giving hostages to take part against the Scots. This service of the MacDoualls with King David was exceptional, and did not last long. The English victory at Durham encouraged Edward Baliol, who, to obtain influence with the Galwegians, took up his residence in Buittle Castle. The MacDoualls and MacCullochs, with others, who were in the pay of the King of England (*Rot. Scotiæ*), supported him in this movement. It was futile. When, however, a negotiation was in progress for the release of David II., Patrick Maculach, William de Aldebrugh, and John de Wiggington, commissioners for Baliol, made a protestation to Edward III. and his Council, against injuring his rights, who gave an assurance to that effect. In 1353, Sir William Douglas of Douglas, entered Galloway in command of a force, and reduced it to obedience. Duncan MacDouall, one of the leaders who opposed him, was compelled to renounce fealty to the King of England, which he did in Cumnock church in Ayrshire, in presence of the Regent Stewart, and which vow he faithfully adhered to.

The foreign blood introduced into the district, principally through King David I., and the first lords of Galloway, produced the evil effects mentioned. The failure of the Baliol insurrection brought trouble to not a few of his supporters; but most of them acknowledged Bruce, and thus saved themselves. The MacDoualls and the MacCullochs continued to exist, notwithstanding all the changes that occurred, which may be ascribed to the support they obtained from the kings of England, whose

vassals they naturally were, having received both pay and pensions. Even, however, after the disturbances mentioned had been got over, still it did not bring peace to the district. Sir Malcolm Fleming, the first Earl of Wigton, was succeeded by his grandson Thomas, his own son having predeceased him. This successor, as appears by a charter, dated 8th February, 1371-2, disposed of the Earldom "in consideration of a large sum of money," to Sir Archibald Douglas, having been induced to sell it on "account of greivous feuds that had arisen between him and the more powerful of the ancient indigenious inhabitants of the Earldom. (Robertson's *Index*). The word *indigenious* is erroneous. The said charter was confirmed by Robert II., in the second year of his reign. The feuds, as the language of the charter implies, would appear to have originated in the Celtic feeling against titles and charters, and the new order of things. The Flemings and the Douglasses were both of Flemish origin, and strangers to Galloway. The whole district was thus dealt with as a business affair; and, when it is considered that the superiority over the lands was thus conveyed under royal authority, it is not to be wondered at that the "Galwegians wild as ocean gale," as described in *Marmion*, had every reason to protest against such intruders. As for "indigenious inhabitants," *alias* the aborigines, we question as to the then existence of any remnant. As a then distinct race, it was not possible, as should be learned from what we have already written. That they were principally absorbed by the Goidels (Gaels), and afterwards such as remained by the Cymri, is to be believed. Sir Archibald Douglas now assumed the title of Earl of Wigton. His designation after his elevation in rank in 1389, was Earl of Douglas, and Lord of Galloway. He had the *soubriquet* of "Archibald the Grim." He died at Threave Castle on the 3rd February, 1400-1. The history of his family, from their origin to their fall, will be found under Threave, parish of Kelton. Their rule over Galloway was oppressive, extending from 1369 to 1455, in all, sixty-eight years, during which short period several of them were in possession in line. On the 9th June, 1455, James, Earl of Douglas, was condemned, and his possessions forfeited. The King then led an army into the district, and after a short siege, the castle of Threave was taken.

On the 4th August of the same year, the Lordship of Galloway (including the Earldom of Wigton) was annexed to the crown. Subsequently, the Lordship of Galloway, with the castle of Threave, and the customs, etc., of the burghs of Kirkcudbright and Wigton, were conferred, with the assent of Parliament, on Margaret of Denmark, whom the King married in July, 1469, as part of her dowry.

In the Parliament held after the death of King James III., Hailes, Earl of Bothwell, was appointed governor of Kirkcudbright and Wigton shires, until James IV. should attain the age of twenty-one, on the 10th March, 1493-4. At the battle of Sauchie, in 1488, Tytler states that "the first division (of the rebel army) was led by Lord Hailes, and the Master of Hume, and composed of the hardy spearmen of East Lothian and the Merse. Lord Gray commanded the second line, formed of the fierce Galwegians, and the more disciplined and hardy Borderers of Liddesdale and Annandale, men trained from infancy to arms, and happy only in a state of war." Among the Galloway men on this occasion was Alexander M'Culloch of Myrton, who was master of the King's hawks, and a favourite at the court of James IV. He was given a pension of £100 a year. In after-times, during the minority of Queen Mary, the loyalty of Galloway was conspicuous.

We have mentioned the Flemings as Earls of Wigton; and the grasping of lands when an opportunity offered was again shown about the Reformation time by Malcolm, third Lord Fleming, who was in favour at court, and who tried to get a re-settlement in Galloway. In a charter, A.D., 1540, in connection with the marriage of his sister Margaret, he is called brother to Malcolm, the prior at Whithorn. How two brothers alive could bear the same Christian name, has yet to be solved. We read the charter, which (with other papers) was in the possession of the late Mr. G. Wilson, W.S., Hill Street, Edinburgh. It must have been mis-written.

THE STEWARDS (STEWARTS).

Some recent writers, from motives which we understand, have described the Wallace race as vassals of the Stewarts; but it is

unfair to make such assertions, without giving the full history, or at least, a correct outline. We have, therefore, to state that it is only from the twelfth century that the Stewarts are known, and first in the person of Walter, who entered the household of King David I. as *Skutilsveinar*—*i.e.*, kitchen-page. His grandfather's name was Flaad, who is said to have been in William the Conqueror's army, but of whom nothing is known. Attempts have been made to show that he came from Brittany, but without success. It is certain that he was not of note, for the Conqueror was lavish in giving lands to his followers, and as admitted by Eyton in his *History of Shropshire and its Antiquities*, neither Flaad nor his son Alan were possessed of any lands in England before the beginning of the reign of King Henry I., the Conqueror's grandson. The first infeftment of lands was in Norfolk in A.D. 1100 and 1101, and next in Shropshire after 1102, and before 1109. *Domesday Book* was commenced subsequent to 1080, and completed in 1086. After the Conquest, William the Conqueror did not reside much in England; and as he died in A.D. 1087, this precludes the supposition that some after infeftment may have been made by him. With Flaad's son their history commences. He was evidently one of those scattered over England as military police to keep down the natives, or rather the Anglo-Saxons, so called. He was located at Oswestry, Shropshire, married well, and founded the Fitz-Alan family. His youngest son, Walter, as we have stated, entered the service of King David I. He was apparently possessed of ability, as he rose to be *dapifer*—*i.e.*, dish-bearer—then steward over the household, culminating in having as steward the control of the national revenue. As the title of *dapifer* was retained for some time, it may have been coupled with the house stewardship. Anyhow, when the control of the revenue was obtained, the fortune of the family was made. They secured the superiority of certain lands, and the actual ownership of others situated in various districts, amongst them being that portion of Kyle (therefore called Kyle-Stewart), where the Wallaces were originally located. Thus as a superior he was raised over the Wallaces, who thereby could be called vassals; but such did not make the latter the inferiors in origin and in original position, of one who had sprung from obscurity. These

aggressive charter-givings we have already several times mentioned. A great deal of romantic, but ignorant sentimental feeling, has emanated from various episodes in the Stewart family history, while the troubles they brought on Scotland have been largely overlooked. As foreigners, and first known in England, they imbibed from the Anglo-Norman and other followers of William the Conqueror, who were settlers in England, all the bad qualities of greed for the acquisition of lands and power, coupled with cunning and intrigue, which was so largely exercised in Scotland by those who crossed the border. Under Polton (Galloway House), parish of Sorbie, we have given copies of original charters, the most interesting being that bestowing on Walter Fitz-Alan the stewardship as hereditary.

The Stewarts acted as traitors during the Succession Wars, and without entering into particulars, we will merely repeat here that the betrayer of Wallace was John Stewart of Ruskie, son of Walter, who was the third son of Walter, the third High Steward. His father, Walter, married the youngest daughter of the third Earl of Monteith, and got the earldom and lands taken by force from her elder sister in 1258. She had married Walter Comyn, second son of William of Buchan, in 1231. The issue failed, but during her lifetime, or of her issue, had she any, the title and lands were her property. She was defrauded of her rights. Walter of the Steward line, who did this, had two sons by his wife—Alexander, who succeeded, and through his mother became sixth Earl of Monteith; and John, the betrayer of Wallace. The name Monteith was improperly put forward, and assumed by them, and thus for long detested in Scotland, whereas the culprit was a Stewart. The author of *The Book of Wallace* conveyed to us that he first learned in our *Account of the Earldom of Mar*, who the real betrayer was; yet we regret to find that while giving the truthful narrative, in his speech delivered at Stirling Castle on the 17th November, 1888, when the supposed sword borne by the patriot and handed over to the traitor, was delivered to be lodged in the monument at Abbey Craig, he has not adhered to his proper name.

In regard to Monteith as a surname, it is still viewed with feelings of reproach. On two occasions we have been appealed to in a very serious form, asking if from bearing the name they

should be exposed to insult. When we stated that a Menteith did not betray the patriot, but that a Stewart was the miscreant, the relief given was very great.

We were told of a man driving a horse and cart, being asked his name by the owner of the estate, and when informed that it was Menteith, he was requested to remain where he was, until a gun to shoot him as a Menteith was obtained. As the story was told, the man bolted, leaving his horse and cart, so great was his fear. The perpetrator was a gallant officer, bearing the name of Wallace, but only by assumption. No doubt it was in the way of amusement. What we state happened in Wigtonshire.

RELIGION.

We have thus dealt with the general history, more or less, connected with Galloway, and we have now to enter on other subjects affecting the district, one being the ecclesiastical, which accompanied the warlike character it has held. Religion from the earliest times had a great hold over the district. Relics of the Druids are still to be found, sometimes in the form of temples, cairns, and rocking-stones. The particulars will be found under the different parishes. As stated by Armstrong, the Druids were priests or philosophers among the Celts (Cymri); but among the Goidels or Gaels, the name generally applied to a magician. As priests they exercised regal power, the kings having but the semblance of it; yet those Druids bore none of the burdens. They possessed all the learning of the times, and educated those who required it. They believed and taught the immortality of the soul. It is stated that when Columba arrived at Iona (Ithoun, the Isle of Waves), they were not quite extinct. They retired to that island when their power was at an end. In Christian times it was about A.D. 397 (when Rome was relaxing her grip on Britain) that the celebrated Ninian was at Whithorn to preach Christianity to the inhabitants of Valentia, which under Roman rule was so named, and comprised the Lowlands of Scotland and Northumberland. Octa has been mentioned as the successor of Ninian in his missionary and scholastic labours; but the Cymric (British) population appear to have been adverse to

the missionary. As we have mentioned elsewhere, Ninian was of the Cymric race, and had travelled as far as Rome. Patrick, who went to Ireland, is now generally allowed to have been also of the Cymric race. He is stated in the *Chronicon Scotorum* to have been born in A.D. 353, and his death to have occurred in 489. In a treatise by R. Steele Nicholson, M.A., it is urged as proved that St. Patrick existed in Ireland in the third, and not in the fourth and fifth centuries. The period seems to have been more a matter of calculation than certainty. How dates have been worked out, as given in Skene's *Chronicles of the Picts*, is shown in the following:—"Flann Mainistreach gives the date of this settlement (Irish-Scots in Argyllshire). Thus he states that forty-three years had elapsed from the coming of St. Patrick to the battle of Ocha, and twenty years from that battle to the arrival of the sons of Ere in Britain. Taking the date 432 as that of the coming of St. Patrick, and adding sixty-three years, will give us the year 495 as the date of the colony. . . . Almost all the chronicles agree that he (Fergus) reigned three years, and this gives the date of the colony 498." We will not follow the point further, and will only add that we are rather sceptical of the first statement—viz., that he was born in 353, and died in 489. Such a lengthened existence—136 years—is, we are inclined to think, on the same footing as some of his alleged miracles. He was, however, a Strathelyde Briton, *alias* one of the Cymric race. It is mentioned that his father was a deacon, and his grandfather a priest. Another statement is that his father was a *decurio* or councillor in a Roman provincial town on the banks of the Clyde. The son was, therefore, entitled to the title *patricius*, patrician, or noble. It is believed that he converted Ireland from heathenism to Christianity; but this does not agree with what Colgan says, that at a place called Duma Graid, in a cave, an altar was found by St. Patrick, with four chalices (communion cups) of glass. In return for St. Patrick going to Ireland, the latter country gave Colum-Cille to Scotland. According to the Irish Annals, he was born in A.D. 520, and the record of his death is thus translated under A.D. 595—"Quies of Colum-Cille on the night of Whitsunday, the fifth of the Ides of June, in the thirty-fifth year of his peregrination, and the seventy-seventh of his age." A note states that

the date should be 597. In A.D. 563, there is recorded—"Voyage of Colum-Cille to the island of Hi in the forty-second year of his age;" and under A.D. 574, "Death of Conell, son of Comgall, King of Dalriada, who presented the island of Hi to Colum-Cille." The usual date given for the settlement of St. Columba at Iona, is 565; a difference of two years thus appears. The establishment was monastic; but the study of the Holy Scriptures, and the preaching of the Word as therein directed was carried out. As rendered by Bede:—"In 565 there came into Britain (Scotland) a famous priest and abbot, a monk by habit and life, whose name was Columba, to preach the word of God to the provinces of the northern Picts, who are separated from the southern parts by steep and rugged mountains. . . . Columba came into Britain in the ninth year of the reign of Bridius, who was the son of Meilochon, and the powerful king of the Pictish nation, and he converted that nation to the faith of Christ by his preaching and example, whereupon he also received of them the aforesaid island for a monastery, for it is not very large, but contains about five families, according to the English computation. His successors hold the island to this day; he was also buried therein, having died at the age of seventy-seven, and thirty-two years after he came into Britain to preach. Before he passed over into Britain, he had built a noble monastery in Ireland, which, from the great number of oaks, is in the Scottish (Irish) tongue called Dearthach, the field of oaks." This was Durrow, which was built when he was thirty-two years of age. Seven years previously he founded the Church of Derry. To give a further quotation from Bede:—"Bishop Dagan and the Scots who inhabit Ireland, like the Britons, were not truly ecclesiastical, especially that they did not celebrate the solemnity of Easter at the due time, but thought that the day of the resurrection of our Lord was to be celebrated between the fourteenth and twentieth of the moon." Also, "The Scots who dwelt in the south of Ireland had long since, by the admonition of the bishop of the Apostolic See, learned to observe Easter according to the canonical custom." Again, as regards Iona:—"The island has for its ruler an abbot, who is a priest, to whose direction all the province, and even the bishops, contrary to the usual method, are subject, according to the example of their

first teacher, who was not a bishop, but a priest and monk. But whatsoever he was himself, this we know for certain, that he left successors renowned for their continency, their love of God, and observance of monastic rules." He also mentions that, "From the island Hi and college of monks was Aidan sent to instruct the English nation in Christ, having received the dignity of a bishop, at the time when Segenius, abbot and priest, presided over that monastery."

Such are some of the accounts which are to be found about Colum-Cille, etc. Anglicised, the founder's name is Columba, and the actions of his early years, as given by Bede do not altogether agree with what we find from other sources. As we have shown under our notice of the Irish-Scottish colonisation of Galloway, the original kings of Ulster were from the Rudraighe and the Dalriatach tribes, who, having given offence to a supreme king, he, assisted by the Hy-Niall and kindred tribes, greatly crippled the kings of Ulster, and finally got possession of that kingdom on the eve of the subjugation of Ireland by England. It was only about 914 A.D. that the Hy-Niall sept became known as O'Neill. To the Clanna-Conall branch, which in after-times obtained the name of O'Donnell, did Columba belong. His origin, etc., was good. When in Ireland he was constantly engaged in intrigue, which caused much bloodshed, and his clerical brethren in the Church were so much displeased with his actions, that a penance was passed on him, to avoid which he proceeded to Scotland with his companions. Even when there, at first he did not desist from his then love for intrigue. As belonging to a branch of the Hy-Niall sept, he was on their side, and used his influence to bring about the ruin of the ancient line of the kings of Ulster, which, as we have described elsewhere, was in the end attended with success. His clerical animosity was specially marked against St. Comgall of Bangour (the ruins of his celebrated monastery are still visible—the situation is close to Belfast Lough), who was of the race and the friend of the ancient Ulster line of kings. From the establishment at Iona preachers traversed the country in all directions, and Galloway had its share of their attention to the spiritual wants of the people. The connection with Galloway long continued to exist. The original monastery, constructed of wood, was spoiled and

burned in A.D. 802, and several times afterwards by the Norsemen. The literary loss by these ravages is great, for many valuable records, Irish and Scottish, must have been destroyed. The ruins now existing are by many erroneously believed to be the same as raised by Columba. This Saint having been an Irish-Scot, and the people then returning to Galloway being countrymen, account for the extent of intercourse kept up long after the death of him and his followers between the monks and the Galwegians, as well as the lands which the monastery had become possessed of in the district. Great changes were, however, introduced by King David I., when he supplanted all by the Anglo branch of the Church of Rome. A nunnery was attached, which followed the rule of St. Augustine. This saint, who arrived in England at the end of the sixth, or the beginning of the seventh century, as a disciple of Pope Gregory I., called the Great, is generally understood to have introduced the Church of Rome into England. What we have given from Bede proves the reverse, and research further shows that the Church in England was in connection with Rome from an early period, as we have already mentioned. Besides, it is shown that the decrees of the Council of Arles, A.D. 314, at which British bishops (so styled) were present as members, were sent to the Pope at Rome as the head of the Church. Pearson states:—"The early history of Rome is not more pregnant with mystery and fable than are the antiquities of the British Church."

The silence of contemporary history reduces the inquiries to the level of conjecture; and while a school is still found to believe in a primitive Church of pure doctrine and apostolic ancestry, more than one experienced antiquary denies that there was any Church at all. (Wright's *Celt, Roman, and Saxon*). There is a statement that the Apostle Paul or Joseph of Arimathea founded the British Church, which is wanting in truth. As Pearson states, the early British Church was throughout a missionary establishment, but neither enlightened nor pure in doctrine. The delegates to all appearance "consented to the Arian apostasy at Rimini." Distance, no doubt, created differences, for Easter was not kept on the same day. As given in Brand's *Antiquities*, the pagan festivals were duly observed, as the Saturnalia or advent of the sun at Christmas, present-giving

on New Year's Day, May-day in connection with the flowers, and All Hallow's Eve with the fruits of the season—the two last being old festivals of Flora and Pomona. Or, as Pearson gives it, "Christmas, Easter, May-day, and the Eve of St. John, preserved for many centuries the tradition of pagan observances under Christian names." Father Innes has it that the faith began to be preached in the Roman part of Britain even in the Apostles' time, about A.D. 71. We have already dealt with this, which is taken particularly from the authority of Eusebius, whose writings, as one of the ancient fathers, are cherished by the members of some Churches; but as he did not live in the time of the Apostles, having been burned about A.D. 270, when the Church was corrupt, what he wrote cannot be received as authority without confirmation, which is wanting. Bede states that, "In the year of our Lord's incarnation 156, Marcus Antoninus Verus, the fourteenth from Augustus, was made Emperor, together with his brother, Aurelius Commodus. In their time, whilst Eleutherus, a holy man, presided over the Roman Church, Lucius, King of the Britons, sent a letter to him, entreating that by his command, he might be made a Christian. He soon obtained the object of his pious request, and the Britons preserved the faith which they had received," etc. During the reign of Diocletian, at the end of the third century, there was a fierce persecution carried on against the Christians for ten years, which extended to Britain, and many were slain. It may have been from this cause that irregularities crept into the British Church in regard to the proper day for keeping Easter, etc., as found by St. Augustine when he arrived as the delegate of Pope Gregory. At this time the principal monastery, as mentioned, was called in the English tongue Bancornaburg. The Rev. Dr. Lingard, in his *History and Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church*, mentions: "It has been maintained with great parade of quotation, and equal confidence of assertion, that at a very early period a Christian Church was established by one of the Apostles in Britain. But this opinion, most improbable of itself, is totally unsupported by proof, and rests on no other ground than the forced and fanciful interpretation of a few ambiguous passages in ancient writers. Again, it was about the year 43 that the Roman power obtained a permanent footing in Britain. From

some of these, already proselytes to the new faith, it is probable that the Christian doctrines were silently disseminated among the natives." This has for long been our opinion, and the further the subject is gone into, the more it is confirmed. St. Ninian, as already mentioned, was the first churchman of note in Scotland, who, although a native of Galloway, and of the Cymric race, was educated at Rome. He died in A.D. 432. St. Patrick, a brief account of whom we have already given, is understood to have visited Gaul and Italy before his mission to Ireland. The Rev. P. J. Carew of Maynooth states that:—"In a part of the country, in a place whether Palladius or his associates had not penetrated, the sacred vessels of the altar were discovered almost immediately after St. Patrick had commenced his apostolic labours." According to Prospero's (who died about 463) narrative, "Palladius was the first bishop . . . to whom the care of the Irish Mission was confided. . . . He received episcopal consecration from Pope Celestine." The latter was Pope from A.D. 422 to 432. We have already given an extract from the *Tripartite History of St. Patrick*, in which is related a somewhat similar narrative to what we have given as mentioned by the Rev. P. J. Carew, and we are inclined to believe that they refer to the same articles, if really found, for neither saw them. The Rev. Dr. Lanigan also mentions that St. Patrick had been to Rome. Walcott in his *Scoti-Monasticon*—the ancient Church of Scotland—states:—"The Church of St. Columba dating from the middle of the sixth century, which derived its teaching from St. Patrick, and occupied the country of the northern Picts and Scots, was wholly a Monastic Church. Priests, deacons, singers, readers, every ecclesiastical order, including the bishop himself, observed the monastic rule." We give the foregoing to show what has been written on the subject. The said Church did not acknowledge the Pope; but in all other respects the doctrine was the same, and scriptural simplicity did not exist; rituals, with monkish establishments, had usurped its place. As believed, parishes were first instituted in the reign of King Malcolm III., who died in A.D. 1093. The ruin of the Irish-Scottish Church was commenced by Margaret, his Queen. She was sister to Edgar Ætheling, the heir of the Saxon line of kings. She may be called a saint, but must also be classed as an interfering

woman. She is stated to have been well acquainted with the Holy Scriptures, but at the same time, she was well versed in the ways of the Church of Rome. She arrogated to herself the position of holding conferences with the Gaelic clergy. The subject assumed was the right season for keeping Lent; but Turgot, her confessor, who doubtless was the instigator, had a larger object in view. King Malcolm, her husband, it is related, acted as interpreter, knowing both Gaelic and the language spoken at the Court in England. Malcolm is called of the Big Head, but evidently he did not use it for the benefit of his countrymen. Queen Margaret and her Confessor prevailed, and the Gaelic clergy, through royal mandate, for it could not have been by argument, were defeated. There must have been something wanting in them to submit so quietly. Through Queen Margaret the Church of Rome met with success in the eastern parts of Scotland, and her son David followed it up in the other parts of Scotland when he became king. The after-troubles of Scotland, and much of the misery to which the natives were subjected, may be laid to his charge in introducing so many foreigners and other adherents from England, to support and carry out his acquired English views, in establishing the Roman Church *versus* the Iona establishment, which had flourished for over five centuries. The clergy being Gaelic-speaking Celts, were in harmony with the Celtic population. They interfered with King David's desire to colonise the country from England. The Church of Iona was therefore doomed, and was soon extinguished. Even the religious books disappeared.

We may mention that prior to A.D. 1102, the clergy in England were allowed to marry, which was prohibited by Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, a rule which still continues in the Roman Catholic Church. The monks of Iona, with the ruin of their Church, lost their lands in Galloway, and had either to go to Ireland, or become converts. It is impossible now to trace all the lands in the district held by that Church, but what has been learned will be found in the separate histories of each parish. Every parish in Galloway has its tale of the power of the Church in the district, and it is therefore necessary to enter into ecclesiastical history. We have mentioned that the monks of Iona had either to go to Ireland or become converts, and we may therefore

relate that the Church there also underwent a revolution in A.D. 1148-52, when the clergy solicited and obtained the headship of the Pope. This was also the result of English colonisation, which ended in Ireland being fully conquered by England in 1172, and so remaining ever since. Galloway, from the time of King David I., and Fergus, first lord, was truly priest-ridden. Previously there were some Celtic ecclesiastical buildings, notably St. Martin's at Whithorn, and some small chapels, one of which, Cruggleton, although ruinous, still stood as an interesting relic, until considerably spoiled by attempted restoration by the third Marquess of Bute, whose interference is to be regretted. With the advent of the Church of Rome, abbeys, priories, churches, and chapels, were erected everywhere, until the district became studded with them. The Church ruled. In addition to their clerical duties, the clergy became the best agriculturists of the time, and were also found as commercial men of much note. The profession of arms, or, at all events, the assuming the command of armies, was another characteristic. As truly said by MacKenzie in his *History of Galloway*, "The clergy were the great depositories of learning, without being very profound, but, with a few exceptions, they could read and write. Latin was understood by most of them. Among the monks and secular clergy were some of the most skilful mechanics." In fact, churchmen, or rather the clergy, did everything; and, believed to possess the keys of entrance into the next world, brave as well as weak men trembled under the rebuke of the Church. This power was made use of not to good purpose for others, for, prior to the Reformation, the Church of Rome held one-third of the land, with the best soil in Scotland. In charters granted by the Church, men were given titles long before they were granted by the Crown, thus proving that the latter was dictated to. Lands were sometimes foolishly lost by their owners placing them under the care of the Church, or in feudal times withdrawing them from feudal tenure to be placed under its care. It was sometimes done to avoid burdens and services. Sometimes to ensure (?) their descent to posterity. In crown holdings, which were forfeited for mere trifles, often to please avaricious favourites, there was some excuse in trusting to the Church. But in all cases it was a most dangerous security, for if the lands were near to an ecclesiastical establishment, or

anywhere, and worth possessing, the Church generally took care to save heirs the trouble of ownership, by obtaining possession through charters which the ecclesiastics of these times had little difficulty in getting. The following appears in a footnote, *Book of Deer*, preface, p. viii. :—"The forged charters, which are of such frequent occurrence among the records of religious houses, seem to have been in many cases attempts to give a legal form to grants which had originally been made by unwritten symbolical gift, and in others to replace some written grant which had been lost." This is a very charitable way of dealing with the rapacity and villany shown in obtaining lands, for the power exercised over the minds of men in regard to their future state was the means of getting unwritten symbolical gifts of lands. In many instances were the gifts ever made? In the great repository for ancient charters, etc., in London, we were shown by the chief of the clever way in which seals were in those times transferred from charter to charter. A genuine seal being possessed for lands of inferior value, or the ownership indisputable, and an opening occurring for obtaining others of large extent and value, a forged charter was written out with the usual tag for the seal, to which wax was put on. Then, with (as is supposed) a heated knife, the genuine seal was cut horizontally, and put on to the wax on the tag of the forged charter, which was ready for its reception, and the sides carefully smoothed round to prevent suspicion and detection. A passage in Dr. Hill Burton's *History of Scotland*, is so much to the point on this subject that we will give it. "Among those who, like Prynne, think there is nothing so ravishing as records, there is sometimes an inclination to place absolute reliance on the import of genuine charters. Yet we shall have to meet many instances in which they tell false tales. Whoever had a claim which was disputed, had an interest in having it properly recorded. Claims which were repudiated, yet found their way to the records. Sometimes exemption from a claim or an obligation is recorded, when the real difficulty was that it could not be enforced. Every magnate having pretensions to sovereignty, kept some cunning clerk in his 'Chapel of Chancery,' ever preparing documents, which were aptly termed *Munimenta*, or fortresses round their master's prerogatives and powers. The churchmen thus gifted did not neglect themselves ;

the ecclesiastical chartularies, or collection of title deeds, are the most perfect in existence."

THE REFORMATION.

The collapse of the Church of Rome in Scotland need not be entered on here. Under Craggleton, parish of Sorbie, we have given two interesting letters to us from the late Archbishop Strain, the head of the Church of Rome in Scotland. As the registers of lands and family histories were kept in the religious houses, a serious blank is occasioned by their loss. We are told that many of the records were removed abroad, and a vast quantity wantonly destroyed, being made use of for all sorts of purposes, household and otherwise. Bale, bishop of Ossory, writes the following on the uses made of convent libraries at the Reformation:—"I know a merchantman (who at this time shall be nameless) that bought the contents of two noble libraries for forty shillings price—a shame be it spoken. This stuff hath he occupied in the stead of grey paper by the space of more than these ten years, and yet has store enough for as many years to come." The total loss, in whichever way it happened, of the chartularies, but above all of the records and registers of the six abbeys and the three priories which flourished in Galloway in the twelfth and subsequent centuries, has thrown a darkness over the early history of the district that does not extend to the same extent in any other part of Scotland. There were the Chartularies and Black Books kept in religious houses. The first contained a record of the charters, donations, and rights; and the other the annals of the country. The destruction has been attributed to the Reformers, and truly so to a considerable extent, but erroneously as to those who so acted. The words ascribed to John Knox, "of burning the nests in order to hinder the rooks coming back," are rather to be understood as coming from highly interested individuals who took advantage of the Reformation for their own sordid purposes. The demolition or ruinous state of the abbeys and other religious houses was never charged to the wrong source, and we were glad that the late Marquess of Bute refuted this fallacy in his speech at the archæological gathering

held at Glasgow in 1888. We have for long known it to be one of these popular mistakes, but the denial coming from him gave it force. By Cromwell's army great injury was done to such edifices as were within reach when he was in Scotland, but the largest share of ruin has been the result of culpable neglect. Those who should have had them looked after, not only left that undone, but placed no hindrance in their pulling down for local purposes. In fact, the ancient religious buildings and castles on estates have been used as quarries—country-houses and villages, farm-houses and dykes, etc., having been built with the materials; and as we know of some, we are inclined to believe that many others with inscriptions and armorial bearings have been lost by being built into new structures. This practice was the rule until recent times, and therefore known to us.

It is related that the Mac Doualls of Garthland, the Mac Cullochs of Myrton, the Mac Kies of Larg, and the Mac Clellands of Bomby, claimed the privilege of carrying the Host in religious processions, as being descended from the indigenous nobility of Galloway. The source of this statement is not known, and of little consequence, as the word "indigenous," meaning originally of the country, proves its fabrication, as will be found in their separate histories in this work, none of them having any claim to be so considered. The carrying of the Host, if they did so, must have arisen from some other cause. The first of the Mac Cullochs and Mac Clellands found by us were connected with the Church in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and neither of them traced as originally belonging to Galloway. The Mac Doualls or Mac Dougalls were from Argyllshire, and the Mac Kies only known from the fourteenth century.

After the fall of the Church of Rome came another class of land graspers, even worse and more unscrupulous, viz., court favourites, and others with court influence—who shared largely in the seizure of lands which belonged, or were supposed to belong, to the superiors, or had been wrested by fraudulent charters, or in other ways, by the Church from their rightful owners. Under the authority of the crown, the administrators of religious houses had estates confiscated in the most arrogant manner, and during, or after, a mock inquiry, generally managed to secure what was desired to themselves. The administrators to

the abbeys and priories were specially careful of their own interests, and the loss of all previous records in regard to the lands must be viewed with grave suspicion. In fact, it is beyond doubt that they acted dishonourably. We are satisfied that it was so in Galloway. Neither the true Reformers nor the monks are to be blamed for the removal or destruction of the records. It has been stated that the monks conveyed the valuable portion to the Continent, but after much research we fully believe that the interested individuals already mentioned destroyed most of them. It is known that after the Act of Annexation of 1587, the holders of Church lands (in many instances incorrectly so classed) were borrowing money to pay fines, and to bribe the Commissioners. It was a discreditable period in history.

We now come to another serious loss—the disappearance of fifty volumes of charter books, for periods between 1424 and the 8th March, 1628. What became of them cannot be ascertained, but that they were lost, destroyed, or made away with is certain. Some have been since found in private hands, but they are few in number. Although relating to a subsequent period, we may mention here that in addition to the Charters, sixty-five volumes of Registers of General Sasines, between 1617 and 1649 inclusive, with thirty-eight volumes of Particular Sasines, from July, 1617, to July, 1650, are stated to have been shipped to London in the time of Cromwell, and lost in Yarmouth Roads. The ship in which it is supposed they were shipped was no doubt wrecked there. There is, however, a strong belief among those who inquire closely into such subjects that the Sasines, as well as the Charters now missing, were unfairly dealt with. The dissolution of the monasteries, and the appropriation of the lands without any legal or formal rights by those already mentioned, who pretended to support the Reformation, but more for selfish purposes than religious, occurred within the period to which the records pertained, and all the rights and wrongs of each case were conveniently, and in many cases for the new owners fortunately, concealed. We refer specially to Galloway, but in other districts in Scotland similar acts were perpetrated. The subject was brought under the notice of Cromwell's Council by Alderman Titchborne.

The Reformation, as regards religion, has been an inestimable blessing to Scotland. John Knox became connected with Galloway in March, 1554, from his second wife being Margaret, youngest daughter of Andrew, third Lord Ochiltree (see Castle Stewart, Penninghame parish); and again from the Rev. John Welsh, minister of Kirkcudbright parish, having married Elizabeth Knox, his daughter. The difficulties he had to contend with were many and in present times are overlooked, and wanting in ecclesiastical historical knowledge, which is a serious defect in England as well as in Scotland. A new school of English copyists in Scotland have attempted to make out that John Knox not only framed a liturgy, but intended to introduce it for permanent use. This is altogether erroneous. From the sensual service of the Church of Rome, he wished to have simple Scriptural worship, as in the early years of the Church. This should be learned from the following facts:—The first is, that after his captivity in France he passed over to England, and arriving in London was licensed either by Cranmer or the Protector, Somerset, as a preacher. In 1552, the appointment of chaplain to the boy King, Edward VI., was given to him, before whom he preached at Westminster Abbey. The King then recommended Cranmer to bestow on John Knox the living of All-Hallows in London. This he declined. And why? Because he could not conform to the liturgy. He subsequently was tried to be bribed with a diocese, which he rejected, declaring the prelatie office destitute of Divine authority. On the accession of Queen Mary, called the “Bloody Mary,” he returned to the Continent, proceeding to Geneva and afterwards to Frankfort. When in the latter place he took an active part with the exiles from England, who would not agree to the liturgy. In 1559, it was his intention to have come to England, but fortunately for Scotland the ire of Queen Elizabeth caused him to return to his native land, which has since been, or ought to be, under a debt of gratitude. These particulars may be considered foreign in a history of Galloway, but they are not so. They are introduced to prove that John Knox was not in favour of a liturgy, or to prelaty. In regard to the first, it is a historical fact that such were unknown in the early Church. Let any one truthfully study Christian antiquities, and he will find it so. To quote from the Rev. J. E. Riddle’s

work :—"The liturgy of Basil can be traced with some degree of certainty to the fourth century, but there is no proof of any other earlier than the fifth century." The Scriptures refute the idea of a formulary, and the threefold ministry of bishop, priest, and deacon. On the latter subject, Archbishop Cranmer, in his *Institution of a Christian Man*, published in 1537, and subscribed by two archbishops, nineteen bishops, and the whole Lower House of Convocation, made the following declaration :—

" Yet the truthe is that in the
Newe Testamente there is no
mention made of any degrees
or distinctions in orders, but
only of deacons or ministers,
and of priests or byshops.
Nor there is any worde
spoken of any other ceremony
used in the conferring of this
Sacrament ; but only of prayer
and the imposition of the byshops' handes."

Elders, presbyters, bishops, are one and the same as ministers, and deacons took charge of the temporal affairs. The retention of prelacy in the Church of England arose solely from the state of matters at the time, which required a convenient ecclesiastical polity. It has been ascribed to the assumption of the headship of the Church by King Henry VIII., coupled with the indecision of Cranmer and the early Reformers. The Thirty-nine Articles do not hint at the necessity of prelatic ordination. A talented Presbyterian clergyman has stated, "When we examine the Acts of the Apostles and the Apostolic Epistles, we find the rulers and teachers of the primitive Church (exclusive of the deaconship) called by three different words (in Greek) each of which is in English represented by two words :—

- | | | |
|------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| " 1. | Pronounced in English, - - | Presbyter. |
| | Translated into English, - | Elder. |
| 2. | Pronounced in English, - - | Bishop. |
| | Translated into English, - | Overseer. |
| 3. | Pronounced in English, - | Pastor (from the Latin). |
| | Translated into English, - | Shepherd." |

This last word is, however, kept almost exclusively for the Chief Shepherd of our Souls, and is hardly an official name for the Church office-bearers so much as a description of that function—the care of souls—which earthly office-bearers are permitted to discharge as the ministers of Christ. As strictly official designations, therefore, we have really only two—one rendered in one tongue either presbyter or elder, the other rendered indifferently bishop or overseer. The former name occurs in the Acts and Epistles fourteen times, the latter occurs four times, and in two of these four it is applied to the same persons as are at the same time called presbyters or elders. Every minister in the Presbyterian Church is a bishop, *alias* presbyter or elder, and it might have been better had the designation been retained. The Church of the first century, founded by the Apostles, had only two orders—presbyter, bishops and deacons. Scripture tells that elders were appointed over the Church in every city. In congregations chiefly of Hebrew origin they were called elders or presbyters; in those of Greek origin, bishops or overseers. That presbyter and episcopos (elder and bishop) were at first one and the same is now admitted by several Church of England writers. Dean Alford complained of the unfairness of the English version of the Scriptures, in the rendering of the meaning of bishop and elder. He remarks: “Here, as everywhere, it should be rendered bishops, that the fact of elders and bishops being originally and apostolically synonymous might be apparent to the ordinary English reader.” Bishop Ellicott, in his *Commentary on the Epistles*, is clear on the subject. Canon Lightfoot, in his dissertation on the Christian ministry, admits that in the apostolic writings presbyter and bishop “are only different designations of one and the same office,” and also recognises the existence and action of the primitive presbyteries, “and that as late as the year A.D. 70, no distinct signs of episcopal (prelatic) government have hitherto appeared in Gentile Christendom.” Again, as regards the liturgy which was repudiated in Scotland, we are well aware that an origin was claimed for such formulary which is not acceded to by all in the Church of England, as we have clearly shown. We read of a Clement’s liturgy, very ancient; and no doubt it would be, if it could be proved, as the first of the name was the companion of the Apostle Paul. Others believe that the Apostles

handed them down—that they were used, but not written. According to Scripture, the reverse appears. Then, as regards St. Augustine's, a belief is entertained by some Episcopalians that, instead of it having been framed from the Sacramentary of Pope Gregory the Great, as stated by good authorities, and introduced by him, that the saint found the Gallican Liturgy in use in Britain when he arrived. Whichever source it came from, one thing is certain, that liturgies were framed after Apostolic purity had ceased to exist, for all the ancient ones had prayers for the dead, with other corruptions. As mentioned by Riddle, "They were probably all constructed upon the basis of the form prescribed in the Apostolic Constitution, or, at all events, were composed in conformity with some model of the third or fourth century. The prayers for the dead which they all contain, are unscriptural, and, therefore, unwarranted and vain. Some expressions in the consecration of the elements are obvious departures from primitive doctrine, and the appropriation of false tales, introduced after the composition and first use of the forms themselves, is as plainly opposed to Christian simplicity and truth."

Riddle, in his *Annals of the Christian Church*, states that the primitive worship consisted of "frequent assemblies by day and night. Here the Holy Scriptures, and other books tending to religious edification, were read, upon which the bishop or presbyter delivered a discourse. Then all stood up, and prayed for themselves, the brethren, and the world at large. Psalms and hymns were sung." The Rev. E. S. Pfoulkes, M.A., Oxford, states: "Prayers on the Lord's Day were offered standing, as well in honour of the resurrection as in conformity to the stations of the Jews. Otherwise, they were accustomed to kneel, especially upon fast days—upon extraordinary occasions, prostration on the ground. Sitting was a posture disowned equally by one and the other (Christians and Jews)." The worship, in fact, was simple, and the forms devout.

We will soon return to the so-called *Knor's Liturgy*, which was nothing more than the *Book of Common Order*, first used by the English Church at Geneva. This book contains forms of prayers for the different parts of public worship, and is the only resemblance which it bears to the English service liturgy. In the English service the clergyman is restricted to the exact words

printed; but, in the one used for a time in Scotland, *as a necessity*, at the commencement of the Reformation, he was at liberty to vary from them, and to give prayers of his own. The directions were, “as lyke in effect,” and at the conclusion of the service, “or such lyke.” They were merely intended as a help to those not able to pray without a book, and not as a restraint on those who could do so. This arose from the want of properly qualified ministers *alias* elders, presbyters, or bishops. The change was great, and a sufficient number were not available, as even those priests, etc., who volunteered from the Church of Rome were not at first efficient. This is learned from John Knox’s explanation, viz.:—“To the Kirkis quhair no ministeris can be haid presentlie must be appointed the most apt men that distinctlie can read the Commone Prayeris, and the Scripturis, to exercise boyth themselfis and the Kirk till they growe to greattar perfectioun.” So great was the dearth of properly qualified ministers that, to provide for the spiritual wants of the people, pious men, who only possessed a common education, were appointed as readers and exhorters, to whom the Book of Prayers was necessary, and used by them; but even they were encouraged to perform the service in the extemporary form. The readers were employed in extraordinary and temporary charges, and also in large parishes, to relieve the qualified clergy from a part of the public service. If they advanced in knowledge they were encouraged to add a few plain words of exhortation to the reading of the Scriptures. Such were then called exhorters, but were examined before being so employed. Another temporary expedient was, instead of fixing all the ministers in particular charges, it was considered necessary after supplying the principal towns, to assign to the rest the superintendence of a large district, over which they were appointed regularly to travel, for the purpose of preaching, of planting churches, and inspecting the conduct of ministers, exhorters, and readers. They were called superintendents; in John Knox’s words, “To whome charge and commandment shal be givin to plant and erect churches, to set ordour and appoint ministeris,” etc. Their election is mentioned as follows:—“In this present necessitie, the nominatioun, examinatioun, and admissioun of superintendentis can not be so strait as we require, and as afterward it must be.” All these

measures were only provisional until the Church could be established on the scriptural basis which Knox so much desired. Of the existing Churches, the one at Geneva came nearest to John Knox's idea of a divinely authorised pattern ; but he did not altogether approve of it. It was only in such a way that a Church with pure worship in simplicity and truth could be arrived at. After the great Reformer died, it was obtained by the determination of those who followed him. A little reflection should show to every one even of the most ordinary intellect, that to lead a nation from the sensational worship of the Church of Rome to the simple Presbyterian form, was an undertaking unexampled ; and even the temporary adoption of the Church of England service, until ministers could be obtained for each church, would have been excusable.

Queen Margaret, followed by her son King David I., introduced the Church of Rome into Scotland. King James VI. tried the same course to foist the Reformed (partially) Church of England service on the people of Scotland, in which he was followed by Kings Charles I. and II. The object was to undo in Scotland what John Knox and his able supporters and successors had introduced. To resist this, Scotsmen subscribed a Covenant (many doing so with their blood) as ready and willing to seal with their blood the truth as revealed in the New Testament, the only guide. Galloway stood prominent, and entered warmly into this, and, as the result, the people were hunted and shot down, in a way which should never be forgotten. The Western rebellion, as it was called, which Dalryell defeated at Rullion Green, Pentland Hills, originated at the clachan of Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire, in A.D. 1666. If in retaliation they were guilty of sanguinary acts at times, they were driven to it by cruel persecution. No people more loyal than the Presbyterians then existed, and it is incorrect to say, as many have done, that they betrayed Charles First, and delivered him over to Cromwell. Charles, from mistaken religious feelings, was their enemy ; but they protested against the proceedings of the Commonwealth in England in regard to him ; and when, their protest disregarded, he was executed, the Presbyterians declared for his son, and were ready to take up arms in his support. He was declared King by them in Scotland—a deputation proceeded to Holland to wait

upon him—the only condition was that he should uphold the Presbyterian Church in Scotland. His Church ideas, however, were not to be overcome, and the mission was unsuccessful. Afterwards, seeing that his only hope of restoration was in Scotland, he promised to uphold their Church. He arrived in Scotland on the 16th June, 1650. After many vicissitudes, his actual restoration was on the 29th May, 1660. The licentiousness of the King, and the discipline of the Presbyterians, made him detest the religion. The Church of England suited him better, as altered by Archbishop Laud when in power, whose Popish wishes and views made the religion bearable to such as the King. Charles threw off the Church of Scotland entirely. The English service, as he is stated to have said (we think by Bishop Burnet), “was the only one for a gentleman.” It was, however, far from complimentary to the Church of England. His actions would not have been tolerated in Scotland. His indebtedness to Scotland was all forgotten, and under the guidance of scheming Churchmen, and court favourites, the persecution was carried to excess. That Charles also deceived the Church of England is believed, for, if what has been stated is correct, he died a Roman Catholic, and attended in his last moments by a Jesuit priest, who came from Paris, and understood to have been one of his numerous base-born (as the old writers style such) sons, who have added so largely to the peerage, from very questionable maternal ancestors. His reign was a black one for Galloway. The district had passed through much in previous centuries, and its prosperity was at a standstill. As truly stated by Chalmers in his *Caledonia*, to such a state of wretchedness was Galloway reduced by successive misfortunes (culminating with the persecution) that farms which in 1625 were let for £200 yearly, were offered at the close of the seventeenth century, rent free, merely on condition of paying the public burdens. Some estates were sold for two years’ purchase. The bloodthirsty persecution is well held up to reprobation by the poet Wordsworth in the following lines:—

“ When Alpine vales threw forth a suppliant cry,
The majesty of England interposed,
And the sword stopped, the bleeding wounds were closed,
And faith preserved her ancient purity.

How little boots that precedent of good,
 Scorned or forgotten thou canst testify,
 For England's shame, O sister realm. From wood,
 Mountain and moor, and crowded street, where lie
 The headless martyrs of the Covenant,
 Slain by impatriot Protestants that draw
 From Councils senseless as intolerant
 Their warrant. Bodies fall by wild sword law ;
 But who would force the soul tilts with a straw
 Against a champion cased in adamant."

The misery and ruin to so many was perpetrated that the Church of England should be established in Scotland—a Church sprung from, and retaining too many customs and forms of the Church of Rome. As already mentioned, we believe the first preachers of the Gospel in Great Britain and Ireland to have been in connection with the Church of Rome, but in a missionary form. Ninian, who established himself at Whithorn in the fourth century, was in close connection with Saint Martin of Tours, who is stated to have introduced monastic establishments. The Church of England claims great antiquity and superiority as a Church, from the writings of the Ancient Fathers and other human authorities, but which, as we have shown, is negated by not a few of its own clergy, including Archbishop Cranmer and others of note. An idea of the value of the Ancient Fathers may be gathered from the mention of the first (abbreviated by us) in Riddle's *Christian Antiquities* :—Clement, styled bishop of Rome. Neither the date of his appointment to the superintendence of the Church, nor the time of his death, can be exactly ascertained, but it is probable that he succeeded two former bishops, Linus and Anacleus, at the latter end of the first century, perhaps about A.D. 91 or 92, and died about the year 100. The Epistle to the Corinthians was probably written by him about the year 96, in the name of the Church of Rome, to the Church of Corinth. He was not aware of a distinction between bishops and presbyters, terms which, in fact, he uses as synonymous. It has been disfigured by interpolations in later times, and various passages are supposed to have been transferred from the writings of Clement of Alexandria (died about A.D. 218). It is quite possible that some of these may have arisen from Clement himself. Among them we may reckon various misapplications of

Scripture; and an allusion to the fabulous story of the phoenix and its restoration, in proof of the possibility of the future resurrection of the dead." In pursuing this subject, it will be found that more than one version exists of the writings of these Fathers. They are now within the reach of all, having been specially translated by order of a Committee of Scholars. We have gone over them, and will briefly state that Clement does not mention prelates, but only bishops (ministers) and deacons (laymen in charge of the temporal matters). He was the companion of the Apostle Paul. We next have Polycarp, a disciple and friend of the Apostle John, who only mentions presbyters (ministers or elders) and deacons. Then comes Ignatius, a contemporary and disciple of the Apostles. His reputed writings have been the basis for the three orders, viz., prelate, priest, and deacon, in the Church of England; but, unfortunately for the truth, the most of those given as his, are now found to be forgeries. Of fifteen epistles, the first eight have been condemned as spurious, and the remaining seven were considered by the learned examiners to be questionable and doubtful. Since then, they have also been condemned. The next was Justin Martyr, but as he was born about A.D. 114, and therefore subsequent to the time of the Apostles, he, and those after him, appeared when the Church was in a corrupt state.

With the first of the Ancient Fathers, we certainly would expect to find indisputable evidence of prelacy, had it existed, as well as purity of doctrine; but it is otherwise. That a Church, in the full meaning of the word, as now understood, existed in Rome in A.D. 96, has as much truth in it as that it can be shown in Scripture that the Apostle Peter was the first pope, or even bishop, there; or that the Church of England is the representative of the Church founded at Jerusalem, and presided over by the Apostle James. The Apostle Paul's cathedral at Rome could have been nothing more than a hut, used as his abode and prison. The tradition that the Apostle Peter was crucified at Rome head downwards, and his remains deposited where St. Peter's Cathedral now stands, there is no proof of, either one way or the other.

We enter on these subjects to show that the Covenanters in refusing prelacy and liturgies, knew more about early Church

history than the many now appear to do. The ignorance and bitterness exhibited towards Presbyterians in the seventeenth century, can be understood, when the following could be issued in 1877 in a well known Church of England paper:—"We deeply regret to observe that our most religious and gracious Majesty the Queen, has thought it consistent with her duty to Almighty God, and to the faithful of the ancient Church of England, to partake of bread and wine at the so-called communion of the Scotch Presbyterians—an event unparalleled in the history of the National Church." Or again, in the same journal, in regard to the burial of Dr. David Livingstone, the distinguished African missionary and traveller in Westminster Abbey, the following appeared:—"He lived and died, I believe, a Presbyterian. He had forsaken the faith of his forefathers, and associated himself with a sect which (on a par with Dissenters in England), from having no divinely appointed ministers or teachers, can have but one available sacrament, that of baptism. Such an one, then, at his decease ought to find no place in Westminster Abbey. As well might we inter there the Sultan of Turkey, His Majesty of Ashantee, or the King of the Cannibal Islands." The individual who wrote the foregoing seems to have been a born fanatic of weak intellect, and we could not repeat his melancholy ignorance, were it not that in what is called the High Church of England similar sentiments prevail in the minds of many of its adherents who are misled by the clergy. The absence of historical knowledge is well known. There has been no attempt in the Church to try and meet this discreditable ignorance. As regards ignorance, the late Rev. James Macfarlane, D.D., of Duddingston, near Edinburgh, who died in 1846, when Moderator of the Church of Scotland, told us about a good man gone, Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart., who, when M.P. for Oxford, did not know that the Presbyterians were Protestants. The Rev. Dr. was one of a deputation to London in regard to grants to the Scottish clergy in Canada, and as the Church of England was alone considered to be Protestant, the Church of Scotland had been excluded. However, the mistake was found out, and valuable aid was given by Sir Robert Inglis to put it right with Government. As Dr. Macfarlane in a jocular way told him, "I thought it was known that our Church protested most." The absurd assumption of

the Church of England to be the true Apostolic institution is sad, and to have tried to force it, first in Ireland in the sixteenth, and in Scotland in the seventeenth centuries, proves how infatuated the promoters were. Ireland would now have had a Protestant population, had it not been for the overbearing conduct of Henry VIII. and his Churchmen, appointing an Archbishop to Dublin in 1535, and the Bible and Church Service introduced in English instead of being in Irish. As regards Scotland, ruin and misery in a special degree was again brought upon Galloway, a district which had so often suffered previously from other causes. Both in Scotland and Ireland the attempt to force on the peoples the Anglican Church failed. It is now ascertained beyond question that the Presbyterian is the largest Protestant Church in the world. We may mention that the term Protestant is now repudiated as pertaining to the Church of England by the High Church section. The clinging to the Church of Rome forms, is the cause. The fact as to the Presbyterian being the largest Protestant Church, was ascertained at the Pan-Presbyterian Council held in London in July, 1875. This Congress had delegates, ecclesiastical and lay, from all parts of the world. They came from the United States of America, Canada, New Zealand, Italy, Spain, Belgium, France, Hungary, Switzerland, the Established and other Churches in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and those in England. The delegates from Australia had not time to arrive. The different Churches throughout the world were then forty-eight, with 20,000 congregations, some small, but others very large, some in America having 1400 communicants on the roll. Of delegates there were about 200 present. The Churches are of the same Evangelical Faith and Scriptural Church Order, preserved by those on the Continent through much persecution. Some, such as the Hungarians, were unknown in this country. Their struggles have been many and great, but this Council will now be on the alert to succour. The Apostolic Church is now rising into eminence. It was attempted to be crushed on the Continent, as also in this country, but all in vain. We were present at one of the meetings of this first Congress, held now in different parts and places. As stated, the Presbyterian Church is the best to cope with Romanism, Ritualism, infidelity, and indifferentism.

Attached to it are the benefits, antiquity, and Apostolicity of Presbyterianism.

The Church of England at the Reformation retained the Church of Rome system in early times, of attaching to it the King, and those who had obtained power. This was the policy of the Church of Rome, and continued by the Reformed Church of England, which, with wealth to attract to its ministry, has enabled it to carry out. Many great scholars have, consequently, adorned that Church, but as a body the Presbyterian clergy have the advantage, arising from the necessity of every student having to go through a long course of study. In the Anglican Church it is left more to individual inclination; a friendly bishop can overlook much, and pass a candidate. We have heard of some curious cases. Other qualifications, in addition to classical requirements are, however, specially required in the Presbyterian Church. Many a minister, by study, attains to the highest scholarship. Buried in his study, a proficiency is arrived at which would be invaluable if given to the world, but, in general, it is selfish pleasure, and never made known. Sometimes it is communicated to the public, when he departs this life, but rarely. With scholarly attainments of the highest order, a Presbyterian clergyman also requires to be a man of power in the pulpit, and out of it, going amongst his flock as their spiritual adviser. Eloquence and good reading are also specially required. It is painful to listen sometimes to the drawling and want of accentuation, with a bad dialect in addition, which some indulge in. The Church of Rome, with all its sensual service to captivate, yet takes care to select those to preach who are gifted with eloquence. In Trinity College, Dublin, there is a professorship of Oratory, and why should there not be one in the Scottish Universities? One of the members of the Baird (Gartsherrie) family, which stands pre-eminent for munificent contributions for the extension of the Church of Scotland, stated publicly, "that while the amount of work done by some of the ministers is almost superhuman, and others may be said to do their duty well; there are others who habitually neglect their duties." The study of vocal music would also be of importance, and men and boys only in choirs would have a finer effect. The voices of

boys, carefully cultivated and ranged, cannot be equalled by those of females.

We have, perhaps, devoted too much space to ecclesiastical history and Church matters, but from the earliest times within the range of history, Galloway was essentially an ecclesiastical district; ruled by one Church after another until we come to the seventeenth century, with the cruel persecution, and the misery that attended it. The stern attitude which Galloway held had much to do with the Presbyterian Church being at last acknowledged and settled by law. While advocating the Presbyterian as the nearest to the Church founded by the Apostles, we are of opinion that hearers of the Holy Scriptures should go to the Church that suits them best, and will make them true Christians. The Church of England, with all its faults, has circulated the Bible far and wide, and is therefore viewed with respect by Presbyterians. It is to be regretted that the same feeling should not exist to the same extent with Episcopalians.

Before closing the subject, we wish to refer to the various Seceders from the parent Churches. In England there are several, and also in Scotland, particularly in Galloway. Those in England separated from the form of service as well as Church government not being approved of; while a few in Scotland left from objection to being in any way connected with the State, and the others from repudiating patronage to livings, which it was held should rest with the congregations. The great Secession in 1843, when the Free Church sprang into existence, was in regard to the patronage question. The then Earl of Aberdeen (in Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet) could by timely action have averted it then, as it was due to the Church, and had to be conceded afterwards. The dissenting element was thus largely recruited by different sects of Original Seceders, who became united, and till recently were known as the "United Presbyterians." Thus the Church of Scotland has become surrounded with dissenters, not in forms of worship and doctrinal truth, but from a cause which no longer exists, patronage being abolished. It would naturally have been supposed that a return to the parent Church would take place, but new agitations have sprung up, and the cry has been, and continues to be, to disestablish the ancient Church, and make use of its endowments for secular purposes. It is advanced that the

State should have nothing to do with Church matters. They lay hold on the fact that the sovereign, or representative, should not in any way preside at the General Assembly, *alias* Church Parliament—that religion should not be upheld by the Crown, but left to the people. The fact is ignored that in Scotland the Church is ruled by its ministers and elders; royalty has no voice. As to the endowments, these were inherited by the Church at the Reformation, as the successor to the Church of Rome. The ignorance on this subject is deplorable. If the Church is stripped of its heritage, on the same principle all now holding lands as the descendants of ancestors who possessed them prior to, and at the Reformation, should have them seized, sold, and the money handed to the State for general purposes. That the property of the Church of Rome became owned by the Reformed Church is proved by the fact that, although passed by Parliament, yet payments could not be made to the clergy until Queen Mary's signature was obtained, which she was afraid to give for fear of excommunication. The clergy had, therefore, to be paid from the Privy Purse, and this continued until James VI. succeeded to the throne. The delay proved a serious loss to the Reformed Church of Scotland, for, by interest and intrigue at court, many valuable estates were meanwhile obtained by favourites, and are now held by their descendants. Very few in any class of society know history, and the dissenting Churches have as adherents those whose historical knowledge is of the smallest. They cry out against the constant call for money to support their Churches, and from sheer spite wish to bring the Established Church down to the same beggarly position. Their clergy should show a better example. It is within their power, by the exercise of common sense, the subjection of jealousy of the most paltry kind, and, crowning all, with true Christian feelings, to move with all might the bonds of unity, and thus have in Scotland a noble Presbyterian Church, with what remains of the Church property retained as a nucleus for its support.

CAMERON AND M' MILLAN.

We must touch on another point before ending our remarks on the ecclesiastical history, which applies specially to Galloway

as it was. We refer to the idea entertained by many that the Covenanters were Cameronians. This is a mistake. The first heard of the Covenanters in Galloway was in 1638, after signing the National Covenant, and in 1639 the War Committee commenced to levy an army over the whole kingdom. The next rising was caused through the exasperating conduct of soldiers at Dalry, on the 13th November, 1666, to which we have already referred. Richard Cameron, from whom the Cameronians got their name, belonged to Fifeshire, and was at one time an Episcopalian. His license to preach the Gospel as a member of the Church of Scotland was conferred on him in Haughhead House, Roxburghshire. He at once became a strong upholder of the spiritual independence of the Church, and having had differences with those of the Moderate party, he proceeded to Holland, and was there ordained. In 1680 he returned to Scotland, and on the 20th June of that year, at Sanquhar, he and his brother, with about twenty others, publicly renounced their allegiance to Charles II. From thence they were tracked to Airdmoss, surprised, and defeated on the 20th July. Cameron was slain. Of his brother we have no particulars. All this happened in a few months. He and his brother had no connection with Galloway. He had, in a measure, withdrawn from the Church of Scotland. The Church did not repudiate royalty, but only would not acknowledge the King as its head in spiritual matters. The Test Oath, forced on and refused by the people (even by some Episcopalians) was a great mistake, as it virtually was to make them abjure their religion, which is always a dangerous proceeding in any country.

About the beginning of the eighteenth century, another ecclesiastical disturbance in Galloway attracted attention, arising from the Rev. John M'Millan, of Balmaghie Parish, disobeying the laws of the Church. He was deposed, but he would not retire in favour of his appointed successor, the Rev. William M'Kie. His adherents on some occasions appeared armed, and so weak were the authorities that for about fifteen years Mr. M'Millan kept possession of the parish in defiance of those in power. He at last voluntarily gave it up and left. His followers were called the M'Millanites, but their principles were the same as those of the Cameronians, and after leaving his parish he was a wandering preacher, and those who adhered to

him were called Cameronians. Afterwards they became, and still are known as Reformed Presbyterians. We may add that the 26th Regiment were styled "The Cameronians," and so continue under the territorial system. Why so called we have been unable to learn. All men, when enlisted, take the oath of allegiance, which was repudiated by the followers of Cameron and M'Millan. Also, when the regiment was raised in 1689, the said followers were few in number. It is evident that ignorance prevailed, and all Presbyterians classed as one and the same. The word "Covenanters" would have been more correct, as no doubt many had been.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

In regard to the possession of lands in Galloway, the superiority and ownership in early times were one, from having been obtained with the sword, and wrested from previous owners by force of arms. Such were known as "swardland" holdings, and free in every sense. Afterwards with the settling of foreigners from England, encouraged to do so from the eleventh century, the feudal system was introduced and charters granted for occupation, subordinate to a superior, generally the Crown, the Church, and sometimes to newly exalted individuals, such as the Lords of Galloway. The superior had great power over the owner, if desirous of exercising it. This caused, in the many periods of turmoil with which the district was visited, trouble to those of the most ancient families who did not happen to be hangers-on or favourites at court, or had not a member as one of the clergy in the Church of Rome. Investigation brings this out in a very marked way. Then, to proceed to later times, it is startling to find the number of charters granted to one or two families in the seventeenth century, of land in nearly every parish, while actually in the possession of the owners. The Gordons of Kenmure, and the Maxwells, both of foreign origin, figure conspicuously in this way. Under such circumstances, the task of following the real owners is now most difficult. It is to be found throughout Galloway history from the time that charters first appear. However, a Church or court favourite might obtain a charter of lands which he or his descendants never

obtained possession of. This did happen on some occasions. Dr. Hill Burton gives somewhat similar information in his *History of Scotland*. He writes:—"With the Celts, who loved the patriarchal system, and did not take kindly to the feudal, the process lasted down to the Revolution. Some of the proud chiefs would not hold by royal charter, or 'the sheepskin title,' as they called it. The fief would then be forfeited, and transferred generally to some aggrandising house. Even in such hands the sheepskin title might not at once be available, but it would be put by, and when the right time came, it gave the legitimate influence of the law to the necessary coercion." It was the same with the Church, when abbots, priors and priests cast an envious eye on a good tract of land, as we have already mentioned. When only power was desired, and not possession, they obtained the superiority, which, in most cases, brought trouble to the real owners, sooner or later, especially at the time of the Reformation. The Duke of Argyll in *Scotland as It Was and as It Is*, takes a different view. The author belongs to one of the fortunate families, and what he writes confirms to some extent what we have given in regard to the origin of his own family as chiefs of the name, which the natives on the lands by degrees assumed. The following extract from page 99 will show what we refer to:—"Never perhaps has there been a more honourable origin for the tenure of land than that which was consecrated afresh by the charters of the fourteenth and following centuries in the lands of those chiefs in Scotland who had then already won, and had always held them for many generations. In some cases the same lands are to this day owned by lineal descendants of the men who fought with Bruce. In others, derivative tenures, coming from those charters as their legal source, have been the subject of inheritance, of exchange, and of sale during the course of five hundred years. It was they who introduced the Anglo-Saxon culture, and endowed the Latin clergy, and brought in the Roman law," etc. Again, at page 117:—"The Anglo-Saxon and the Scoto-Norman earls and chiefs and knights imbibed the spirit of their age." And again, at page 140:—"Those happier developments of feudalism under Anglo-Saxon and Scoto-Roman law." Lastly, at page 199:—"Powerful chiefs of Norman name and Norman blood had

penetrated into the remotest districts." The foregoing extracts are laudatory of the Anglo-Normans, Flemings, and various other foreigners having been granted lands in all parts of Scotland, and who with their Church, that of Rome, became the rulers of Scotland, causing the Succession Wars, and constant turmoil for centuries. The author in his remarks only looks at the subject from his own family history, and omits the other side. Let us ask, was it right that the Celtic owners should be rooted out of their inheritances, and cast adrift for foreign adventurers, through the English training of King David I., and his mother's preference for the Church of Rome? Was it necessary for him to use his power as King in treating Scotland as William the Conqueror treated England when he conquered it, and established his mercenary followers as owners of the soil in all parts of England? Foreigners could have been received and preferment given to such of them when found to merit it; but that the bribe of lands to be wrested from the Celtic owners should have been held out as a lure, and thus bring in a horde of adventurers, was far from honourable—patriotism there could have been none—and that it should now meet with approval in the nineteenth century from one who claims to be patriotic, can be understood, as we have shown in our notice of Sir William Wallace, as the author of *Scotland as It Was and as It Is* omits the mention of that hero, while he eulogises Bruce, who, after Bannockburn, certainly distinguished himself by the lavish bestowal of lands to the many who deserved nothing.

In all parts of Scotland the foreign element was introduced, and felt more or less, but with this difference, that the Celtic inhabitants in the Highlands assumed the name of those placed over them, by being put in possession of the lands where they were located. This was peculiar to the Highlands, for whether of Celtic or foreign origin, the name of the owner of the soil, old or new, was assumed. That all those of Celtic blood bearing the same name were of the same tribe originally, is not so, but they became as one. Galloway likewise had a Gaelic population, but as in Ireland, from whence they returned, they principally got individual surnames by degrees, after such were introduced about the twelfth century. Many of the ancient landlord surnames in Galloway are borne by the inhabitants. While some

may have been assumed, others are no doubt from branches of one and the same family at some period or other, although from the destruction of the records and Bibles during the persecution in the seventeenth century, in which latter book a record of births, etc., was often kept by families, all trace of descent has been lost. It may be remarked that most of the ancient names in Galloway are peculiar to the district, and are only to be found in Ireland. The old system of younger sons getting farms to till as kindly tenants, and their descendants increasing in number, and still continuing as agriculturists, or in other occupations in the district, fully accounts for those of the same name being found amongst all grades. We must also refer to illegitimacy, which in the district is not small in repute as to number, and the father's name is often taken. The Anglo-Normans and other foreigners who crowded into the district left descendants who may now be said to represent the ownership of the soil. With an exception here and there, the Celtic owners have disappeared. It is necessary, however, to state that the leading foreign families who rose to so much power in the eleventh and twelfth centuries also disappeared after a short existence. Those families were possessed of surnames before settlement, thus showing that they were of good origin; whereas the many who followed from the thirteenth century downwards, and whose descendants continue to be landowners, with one or two exceptions, can only be traced from the time they obtained a footing. In other parts of Scotland, many of them obtained their surnames from the lands of which they received grants.

ANGLO-NORMAN LINEAGE.

It has been the practice for families to try and trace their descent from Norman ancestors who were at the conquest of England with William the Conqueror, affirming that thereby they are of superior blood from that period at least. This is a fallacy. It is now becoming better known that the mass of the invading army was composed of the scum of France's adventurers, and, as mentioned by Thierry, were only known by the names of the towns or the districts from whence they came, as St. Quentin, St. Maur, Gascoine, etc. The majority did not even obtain such

names, and had none until they were placed in possession of lands taken from some previous proprietor. From the lands so obtained the most of the new settlers, called Normans (which in most cases is incorrect), obtained their surnames.

We have heard and read a good deal about "The Baronage," but the feudal system was only gradually introduced for the benefit of the so-called Anglo-Normans, as thought by some commencing about the end of the eleventh century, but, with a few exceptions, we think more correctly in the twelfth century. Instead of Galloway having been a Celtic district, one would suppose from the use of the word "Baronage" in connection with it, that the said Anglo-Normans, etc., had always been the possessors, and not the successors to the Celtic proprietors. The esteem entertained by some in England for these fresh intruders is to be learned from writings on the subject. From a collection of miscellaneous papers, printed for J. Peele, London, in 1747, we give the following extract:—"William the Norman, improperly called Conqueror, invaded England at the Head of Forces mixed and collected from many countries, allured by Promises of Plunder and Settlements in this Kingdom, which when subdued, was to be turned into spoil, and parted amongst the Spoilers, with proper Preference and Allotment to the principal Spoiler. He seized a great number of Estates with as little ceremony as mercy. When by this, and every furious Oppression he had the Miserable Nation stark mad, his next step was to punish them for being so. He therefore, besides infinite Vengeance, Corporal and Capital, at once seized into his own Hands all Baronies, and all Fiefs of the Crown. Thus he reduced all the Nobility and Landholders in England to Nakedness and want of Bread. Their misery, which seemed complete, had yet a heavy Aggravation. Their Estates were granted to Favourites and Champions of the Usurper, desperate adventurers, and the needy Hunters of Fortune. These Upstarts and Spoilers were incredibly exalted. Some of them rioted in the Revenues of whole Counties; many of them counted their Manors by Hundreds. Others were made Lords of Cities, others Proprietors of Great Towns; the rest commanded strong Forts and Castles, now purposely built to ensure the everlasting Bondage of the wretched English. All these lofty Upstarts had it now in their Option, to

starve, or to feed the genuine Lords and Owners. I mean such of them as the Cruel Mercy of the Invader had left to live bereft of Dignity and Bread. When William had, as it were, extinguished the English Nobility and Landholders, he extended his Savage Scheme to the English Clergy, despising their Privileges, trampling upon their Charters, and subjecting them to what burdens he pleased, and put Normans in their room. Some he banished, others he imprisoned, and supplied all the vacancies with strangers, Creatures of his Own, or of the Pope. Such was the return to the English Clergy for their early submission to him, and their Treachery to their Country."

Without being at all guided by the foregoing extract, every point we have advanced is more or less in unison with it, and arrived at by independent research. His reference to the treachery of the Church is a matter of history, and a good specimen of what the Church became in Scotland, when, recruited with foreigners, the Anglo-Roman Church was introduced into North Britain under the auspices of King David, supported by his Anglo-Norman and other adherents. Mac-Kenzie, in his *History of Northumberland*, mentions how profuse the Conqueror was in his gifts, and that to one of his bishops he gave two hundred and eighty manors. "Thus strangers," says a Norman ecclesiastic, "were enriched by the wealth of England, whose (inhabitants) for them were nefariously killed or driven out to wander wretched exiles abroad" (*Ord. Vit.*, 521). The foregoing depicts the manner in which the followers of William rose to such eminence. When we read of them having married heiresses, the daughters and widows of the Anglo-Saxon or Welsh owners of lands, let it always be considered—was it not by force? The hatred instilled into the breasts of the other natives would not have allowed willingly such unions with the invaders and spoilers of the land. It is true that the Norsemen, Angles, Saxons, and Jutes had done the same to other occupiers of the country in previous times; but the period was over five centuries since that occurred. Civilisation consequent on Christianity had prevailed throughout, and the occupation by the mixed population was tenure on a very different footing. The foregoing relates to England, and was repeated in a different way in Scotland through the action of Queen Margaret, followed by her

son, King David First. It has been stated that his father, King Malcolm III. (A.D. 1057 to 1093), first introduced surnames to break up the clans ; also, that in his reign parishes were defined, and came into general force. In regard to the first statement, we are inclined to believe that it referred to the tribes, which thereby got broken up into clans, and became more amenable to the new owners of the soil on which they dwelt. In fact, as already mentioned by us, in many instances this is proved, for afterwards the native Goidels or Gaels became known by the surnames, assumed or otherwise, of their foreign landlord. One surname thus prevailed, while no blood connection existed. They were taken over with the land as bondsmen, as if they were cattle. Such was the policy of the Anglicised Scottish Kings to give effect to the charters which were first issued to procure stability to the holdings granted to those foreigners. It is to be remarked that such strangers as the Gordons, Frasers, etc., obtained surnames in the Lowlands, before they went farther north, having had lands previously bestowed there. The Lowlanders had their names from various sources, but not on the clan system. They were then mixed, for with much Celtic blood, it was in various parts blended with the Norse to some extent. This, however, also prevailed in the Highlands on the west and east coasts. The Saxon element is a mistake, which subject we have already dealt with. Some of the people near the Border formed small clans, but they were not massed as one, without being to some extent of the same stock, and thus connected by name. In the Highlands in many clans they were unconnected by relationship. The growth, however, of the Border clans must have been quick, for the Scotts, one of them, only settled at Branxholm about 1446. The Armstrongs, Elliots, etc., are not found mentioned until after the Succession Wars. Galloway was on a different footing. Norse and other blood intermingled, as we have stated elsewhere ; but the Goidel or Gael was dominant, and the Gaelic or Erse language spoken until about the end of the sixteenth century. The clan surname system was, however, never in force in the district, where the numerous surnames which exist are, as we have stated, peculiar to Galloway.

The idea that the Celtic races were barbarians is not borne out when research is made. Even the Britons must have been

more or less cultivated when they could construct and use war-chariots in battle. We will deal, however, with the races in Ireland, from which country the Irish-Scots returned to Galloway. In Ulster, the Kings had their palace built of stone prior to Christian time, and the Church, which took root very early, built monasteries, etc. Now, all this could not have been done by barbarians, nor could they have made the beautiful gold and other articles of the finest workmanship, which have been found from time to time in various places. The Church was introduced from Rome, and the advantages obtained by the Norsemen who settled in Normandy were to some extent shared by the various races in Ireland.

We have thus in the foregoing remarks, given the proper value to be attached to what is termed Anglo-Norman lineage, and to show who were of any importance or position in William the Conqueror's invading army, we will give the names of those four hundred and forty-nine individuals who accompanied him, as inscribed on a marble tablet at Dive Church, the place where he and they embarked for England. As so many names take a good deal of space, we will give the list as a supplement to this "General History" section.

FIRST NOBILITY IN SCOTLAND.

The attempt to claim descent for the first earls in Scotland from the Mormaers in the Highlands, who were of Celtic blood, requires notice. The Norsemen in most instances supplanted those early governors or rulers of districts, and when their power ceased, the title of earl, taken from the Norse *jarl*, pronounced *yarl*, was introduced, and given to the new settlers then abounding, who had no connection with, and were quite distinct from the Mormaers. The Mormaers held a much higher position than the earls who subsequently appeared. We will give the names and origin of the first so far as can be learned, and arrange the titles alphabetically:—

ANGUS, Earls of.—The first to be found was Gilchrist, in Gaelic Gille Criosd, the servant of Christ. *Gil* is a prefix from the Norse, generally given to names, and particularly

in Ireland, where the Norsemen held sway for a considerable period. From the close connection which existed, it also extended to several located in Scotland. In the *Irish Annals* will be found Gilcondul, son of Gilmichel; Gillemakepoc, son of Gillemore; Gillemartyne, son of Gilmichel; Gillemichel, son of Gilmichel; and Gillepatrick, son of Malbride. *Gil-modr* in Norse means a libertine. In Gaelic, *gille* means lad, etc., a servant. The Earl of Airlie claims descent from Gillibude, Mormaer of Angus, or from Gilchrist already mentioned—which of them is uncertain. His ancestor is stated to have been Gilbert, the third son, who about 1163 had bestowed on him the barony of Ogilvy in Forfarshire, from which the family name was assumed. The period creates doubt as to this claim, and, even if allowed, there is every reason to believe that both Gillibrede and Gilchrist were rather earls than Mormaers, who were not hereditary holders, and of mixed blood. We are inclined to believe that the idea of descent arose from the supposition that Gillibrede and Gilbert were the same, which so far is correct, as the Gaelic for the latter is Gileaburt and Gillebride; but Gilbert is not a Gaelic, but a Norse or Saxon name. It is claimed as Anglo-Saxon. In an interesting work first published in 1605,¹ Gilbert is said to be Saxon, and anciently spelled Gila-beright, which is *gild* free. By abbreviation it became Gilbert. The meaning was liberally or bountifully disposed. The first Earl of Angus existed in the reign of Malcolm IV., and was alive in A.D. 1157. It passed in marriage with the heiress to Gilbert de Umfraville, an Anglo-Norman in 1243. Forfeited. Passed to the Stewarts, and then to the Douglasses, both of whom were also of foreign extraction. Now held by the Duke of Hamilton, of Flemish origin.

¹ *A Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities*, by the study and travel of R. V., London. Six editions: the first at Antwerp in 1605, and the last in London in 1673. Our copy is 1634.

ATHOLE, Earls of.—Created by King Edgar, who reigned from A.D. 1097 to 1107. Passed by marriage to Thomas, the brother of Alan, Lord of Galloway. Afterwards passed to six distinct families, the last being the Murrays, of Flemish origin. The present holders created Earl of Athole in 1626, and Duke of, in 1703.

BUCHAN, Earls of.—First possessed by Fergus between 1165 and 1210. Who he was is not known, but as we have shown, the name was in use by Norsemen, as well as by those of Celtic blood. In A.D. 1210, it passed by marriage to William Comyn, of Norman origin, and since then the title has been borne by three distinct families of foreign extraction, the present holders being a branch of the Erskine family, and obtained by marriage in the seventeenth century.

CAITHNESS, Earls of.—Originally Norse. Passed to different families. Obtained in 1455 by William St. Clair, of Anglo-Norman descent. Still retained by the Sinclairs, as now spelled.

CARRICK, Earls of.—First held by Duncan, son of Gilbert, son of Fergus, Lord of Galloway, whom we consider, and have shown to be of Norse blood. Passed by marriage to Robert Brus, father of King Robert I., of Anglo-Norman origin.

DUNBAR AND MARCH, Earls of.—Research causes us to believe that they were of Anglo-Norse blood, the particulars in regard to which we give under Mochrum in *Lands and their Owners*. The creation was in the twelfth century.

FIFE, Earls of.—The first family in the male line ended about A.D. 1356. There is considerable confusion as to their origin; but we do not think there is any basis for believing that they were descended from the Mormaers, as some have asserted. As in other cases, it has been overlooked that (Earl) Thorfinn was in possession of Fifeshire at the time when Duncau Macduff is mentioned as the Mormaer. The district was also apparently largely colonised by Norsemen, and, as conquered, Thorfinn no doubt put

in his own people as rulers, subordinate to himself. The names of places prove the power exercised. After 1356, the earldom passed with an only daughter who was heiress. She had four husbands, but died childless. It next passed to the Stewarts, Earls of Menteith, of Anglo-Norman origin. The present holders obtained the title by creation in 1759, and claim descent from the first earls.

LENNOX, Earls of.—Of Anglo-Saxon or Norman origin. They first appear in the twelfth century. As in so many other cases, it passed by marriage in the fifteenth century to a branch of the Stewarts. The title was afterwards given to an illegitimate son of King Charles II., whose descendant is Duke of Richmond and Lennox. We give an account of the Lennox family under Cally, parish of Girthon, in *Lands and their Owners*.

MAGNUS, Earl.—Of Norse origin, and became extinct at an early period.

MAR, Earls of.—Very fabulous statements have been circulated in regard to this earldom, arising in some degree from Lord Hailes giving forth:—"This is one of the earldoms whose origin is lost in its antiquity. It existed before our records, and before the era of genuine history." It is to be regretted that, living in more enlightened times, Lord Hailes did not profit by it; for in this, as well as in some other matters of historical importance, he made great blunders, which his position as Lord of Session gave credence to, and have been followed by those (many in number) who take everything for granted, if written by some one with a name as a writer. Starting with Earl Martacus in A.D. 1065, a connection with the Mormaers is wished to be made, and which, research shows, never existed. That Martacus was of Celtic origin, we do not believe, and certainly no connection with the Mormaers can be discovered. In no instance will this be found. From Martacus, first earl, we will pass to Gratney, who, as alleged, was the eleventh earl. He died in A.D. 1300. With two sons as issue, he had also a daughter, who is said to have married Sir E. Keith, and,

again, whose daughter married Sir Thomas Erskine; but this information is in inextricable darkness when proof is requested. When it is considered that the families in question were at the time very flourishing, and consequently with no lack of recorders to register every event, and more particularly such as were of importance, it is remarkable that nothing authentic, nor any good guide, can be found to substantiate these marriages, if ever realities. The male line became extinct with Earl Thomas, who died in 1371 or 1379. It has been overlooked in the question of succession, that William, Earl of Douglas, married Margaret, sister of Earl Thomas, and at his death, through this marriage, he became Earl of Mar. He was seized of the territorial earldom, and not as a tenant in right of his wife. She had by him James, who succeeded as Earl of Douglas and Mar, and fell in battle in A.D. 1388, without leaving legitimate issue, when his sister Isabella was seized of the Earldom of Mar in 1391. She was unmarried, and is stated to have died in A.D. 1407-8 (1417-18?), when the line ended. The real claimants for the earldom should be those of the Douglas family, of the same line as William, Earl of Douglas and Mar.

The Lyles and the Erskines afterwards claimed each one half of the territory, but not the title, which being territorial required all the lands, and therefore only one heir. As the Lyles are said to have quartered the Mar armorial bearings, a connection in some way or other must have existed. With the Stewarts of Menteith there was also a connection. Also King James III. granted the earldom with the lands to his brother, the Duke of Albany. Ultimately, it passed to the Crown. Next to James, eldest illegitimate son of King James V., who afterwards renounced it, and was created Earl of Moray, and finally, in 1565, the earldom, with such lands as remained, under a new creation, were bestowed on John, Lord Erskine, for services performed, as specially mentioned by Alexander Hay, who was Clerk of the Privy Council, to which he had been appointed in March, 1564,

and who was afterwards Clerk-Register, and a Lord of Session in 1579, when he assumed the title of Lord Easter-Kennet. In his *Estimate of the Scottish Nobility*, he states that John, Lord Erskine, "for his goode service and truthe, created Erle of Marre, and last was Regent of Scotland." This evidence is contemporary, and unfortunately was not discovered in time to be of use when the case was before the House of Lords. When we found it, we at once made it known to the Lord Chancellor (Earl Selborne) who was pleased at the proof it afforded. The peerage of 1565 had then been decided as the only one of Mar ever possessed by the Erskines, and acknowledged to be theirs by male line to which it is limited, but the want of positive evidence in the records, opened the way to the early earldom (male or female), which the son of Lady Frances Jemima, daughter of John Thomas, Earl of Mar and Kellie, who died in 1828, claimed in right of his mother. After much unpleasant altercation, an Act of Parliament was passed in 1885, granting to the Rev. Mr. Goodeve, her son by her husband, Dr. Goodeve of Clifton, near Bristol, an earldom entitled the Earl of Mar, but specified as not being in any way to the prejudice of the one held by the Erskines, the representative family. Thus this curious peerage controversy was settled in a curious manner. We were told by the late Sir William Fraser of peerage renown, that when a visitor at Dalmeny Park, near Edinburgh, the late Mr. Gladstone was also a guest, and to elicit information he started the Mar question. Sir William supported the Erskines, and at last Mr. Gladstone exclaimed, "It would be a pity to keep such a pretty woman from being a countess." She did succeed in making good her claim.

Having during life known the Erskines as intimate friends, and having been asked by the late Earl of Mar and Kellie to assist them, we did what we could, and afterwards wrote an *Account of the Earldom of Mar* for private circulation, which is the cause of our giving so much of it here.

MENTEITH, Earls of.—Murdoch was the first earl, in the reign of King David I.—that is, from 1124 to 1153. It passed with the eldest daughter of the third earl to Walter Comyn, second son of William, Earl of Buchan. Afterwards it was obtained by Walter, third son of Walter, the third High Steward, who had married the youngest daughter, and on the strength of this he had the title, etc., wrested from her elder sister, already mentioned. Their second son, John, was a worthy son, being the infamous scoundrel who betrayed the noble patriot, Sir William Wallace, and who to shelter his proper name of Stewart, has passed into history as John Menteith, thus bringing odium on those with a surname quite free of the crime.

The earldom next passed to the Grahams by marriage. Again to a Stewart, and again to a Graham, who was Malise Graham, Earl of Strathearn, with whose descendants it remained until direct heirs failed. Now dormant.

Ross, Earls of.—The first was Malcolm, in the reign of Malcolm IV.—that is, between A.D. 1153 and 1165. Next was Ferquhard, called the son of the Priest. Then in the fourteenth century it passed by a daughter and heiress to other families in line from her. In 1424, it reverted to the Crown, and was vested in 1476. In 1778, it was claimed by Munro Ross of Pitcalnie, as the male descendant of Hugh, brother of the last earl, in the fourteenth century. No decision was arrived at. It is almost unnecessary to state that there could be no claim for Malcolm as a descendant of the Mormaers of Ross and Moray.

STRATHEARN, Earls of.—The first known was Malise, of Norse blood, who appears in A.D. 1114 to 1138. The earldom was granted in 1343 to Sir Maurice Moray, the nephew of Malise, the seventh earl.

The Stewarts, as in so many other cases, got this earldom also, from whom it passed by a female to the Grahams. In 1427, the heir, Malise Graham, was created Earl of Menteith.

SUTHERLAND, Earls of.—Nisbet states that Walter, son of Alanus, Thane of Sutherland, killed by Macbeth, was the first earl, to which he was raised by Malcolm Canmore in A.D. 1061. The title of Thane, purely Saxon, we do not believe ever existed in Scotland. It may on an occasion have been expressed by Malcolm, as with other mistakes and innovations, gathered from his Saxon spouse, Queen Margaret, but it could be nothing more.

The Walter, son of Alanus, has so much of the Anglo-Norman form and sound, that even if correct his having held the position ascribed, we must regard him as a foreigner. The starting point seems to us to be William, the son of Hugh Freskin, a Fleming, who was created earl about A.D. 1228. The male line failed in 1766, and was carried on in the female line by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of the last earl. She married in 1785, G. E. Leveson-Gower, afterwards Marquis of Stafford, whose descendant as the fourth Duke of Sutherland, is the present representative, a dukedom having been bestowed in 1833.

The foregoing were the earldoms in Scotland in 1283-84, then forming the entire nobility in the country. They all failed in the male line. With scarcely an exception they were of foreign extraction, and the same may be stated of those who followed, extending to the holders of titles in the present day. It is a remarkable circumstance that the Celtic families of position in early times were so completely put aside and kept down. This may safely be ascribed to the influence exercised from the time the Roman Catholic Church from England was introduced by Queen Margaret, and established by her son, King David I. The Celtic population was no doubt attached to the Scottish-Irish Church, which was crushed and then obliterated by those we have named. The power of the new Church was vast. We are not aware of any family of rank in Scotland at the present time who can, with any degree of truth, lay claim to descent from the ancient Mormaers in the Highlands, or others of high standing at the same period, in the Lowlands. The oldest peerage, as we have shown, is the Earldom of Sutherland, and it was originally

bestowed on a Fleming, which a century ago passed to the Gowers, an English family. We have to ask, Where are the descendants of the early and powerful foreign families who first were known in Scotland? How soon the Morvilles disappeared, who were the first Constables of Scotland, which high position they had secured with lands in many counties, including Galloway. Not only did they entirely disappear, as we have already mentioned elsewhere, but even where their castle was situated, in which they principally resided, is unknown. They were also Lords of Cunningham in Ayrshire, and a supposed place has been mentioned, but nothing certain can be ascertained. Their name alone remains in history. The power of Roland, and his son Alan, Lords of Galloway, was principally acquired from the first-named having married the daughter and heiress of Richard de Morville, the last of the family in the male line. Again, where are the De Soules or Soulis, the first of whom was Ranulph, a follower of King David I. from England, from whom a grant of the district of Liddesdale, etc., was obtained? Sir William, a descendant, played a traitor's part in Wigtonshire, where he and his never owned an acre of land; but whose name was made use of by the friars and monks of Whithorn, to deceive King Robert the Bruce in regard to lands. Where also are the representatives of the Viponts or Vitreponis, who obtained lands in Galloway? or the Umfravilles, who became Earls of Angus, with much power, and lost it all? Their last direct descendant died in the present century in poverty. Several others of note could be named. Most of them had but short tenure of the territory and power lavished on them by Scotland's kings. The past histories of such families are now unknown, excepting to the inquirers into the things that are now shrouded in darkness. Little interest, if any, is taken in them by the world at large. The present peerage list has many historic titles and names, but they are not held by the male descendants of the original families. Some have come to the present holders through female descent—that is, marriages—and not a few in the most indirect manner; while in other cases, old titles have been revived by being assumed by fresh creations in semi-modern times. Another source of confusion is that, in new creations, surnames and titles have been transposed—that is, an ancient surname has been taken to the title, and the title as

the surname. This we find in illegitimate descents in England. Whether as peers or commoners, the assumption of surnames other than their own causes many a family to sail under false colours. The changes in England have been so vast, that in the present House of Lords there is not a single male descendant of any of the barons who were chosen to enforce the Magna Charta in A.D. 1215, or who fought at Agincourt in 1415.

The necessity for giving particulars may be gathered from the fact that in Galloway, where so many new people are to be found, we have heard the present Earls of Galloway called the successors of the Douglas family as Lords of Galloway. This ignorance is not exceptional.

The present Earls of Galloway obtained the lands of Garlies about the beginning of the fifteenth century. With the lordship of Galloway they never had any connection. Such position ceased with the Earls of Douglas when they fell in A.D. 1455, and they only held it for eighty-six years, having been possessed by several of them in succession in that brief time. About 150 years afterwards, in the reign of King James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, it is historical that the titles of earl, viscount, and baron were sold at different prices in the United Kingdom. Robert Ker, stated to be a handsome young Scotsman, was put forward by certain intriguing Scottish courtiers as a puppet to attract the King's attention, and thus to keep the latter from taking up with able and dangerous Englishmen at court. However, he got beyond the object in view, by obtaining a hold of the royal favour far exceeding what was intended by the instigators. Young Ker had nothing but a good personal appearance to recommend him. The bait, however, took with the weak, uncouth King, who became attached to Ker, and made him a knight, as well as a gentleman of the royal bedchamber. Soon afterwards he was created Viscount Rochester. His career became an infamous one. His connection with the Countess of Essex, and as the instrument of the murder of his friend who trusted in him, was a crime of the blackest character. As with many other court favourites, his time of disgrace also arrived. It is believed that King James was not only aware of his proceedings with the Countess of Essex, but connived at what was going on, for, as stated, he was charmed to hear of the amours of

his court. On Ker's marriage with the Countess of Essex, he was created Earl of Somerset.

In connection with Galloway, Sir John M'Dowall of Garthland married Margaret Ker, daughter of Lord Jedburgh, and thus the friendship of Robert Ker, Lord Somerset, was obtained. Through this influence, M'Dowall was knighted, who then bribed the earl to get him a peerage as Lord or Earl of Galloway, and he probably would have obtained it, had not the earl at the time fallen into disgrace. M'Dowall lost both money and title. The money, we believe, was obtained by the sale of some land. Another applicant at the same time was Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, with the interest of Ludovick Stuart, who in the Stewart line was the eighth Earl, and second Duke of Lennox, and through him, Sir Alexander was created Lord Garlies in A.D. 1607. When the favourite at court had fallen, the way was clear for Lord Garlies, and through the same source he obtained further elevation, by being created Earl of Galloway in 1623. Beyond original descent from a common ancestor some centuries previously, there was no connection with the senior branch, who by marriage founded the royal house of Stewart, yet from the absence of correct information, it was erroneously claimed.

King James also sold one hundred baronetcies in England. The creations were granted under the plea to maintain a certain number of soldiers in Ireland, which was a blind, and the service commuted for money. In this way in 1625, in Scotland the Nova Scotia baronetcies were sold for one hundred and fifty pounds each, with a nominal six thousand acres of land in North-America. The farce of infeftment was by royal warrant carried out on the Castlehill, Edinburgh.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

Another topic of some interest is the fact, as known to those who have gone closely into such research, that the Lord Lyon's registers do not contain the armorial bearings of many of the ancient families in Scotland. This arises from the downfall of so many, and the consequent indifference to such matters. During the time of the persecution, an Act of Parliament was passed to

compel registration, but it failed to obtain the required attention in a general way. As Nisbet in his book on *Heraldry* states, "Anno 1672, Act of Parliament, altho' ordained and instituted to prevent irregularities in Heraldry, yet at this day (1772) is not so complete as is to be wished, many of our most ancient and considerable families having neglected to register their arms, notwithstanding the Act of Parliament, partly thro' indolence, and partly thro' an extravagant opinion of their own greatness, as if the same could never be obscured," etc. This no doubt was the case in various instances, but so far as Galloway was concerned, the troubles that had accumulated on the Celtic and other families was the true reason. In addition, the district in those times was in a measure isolated from Edinburgh, where all such things were carried out. The prosperous families, from habits of intrigue, etc., alone kept communication with the Scottish capital. Another point is that those neglected to be registered at the time specified—now over two hundred years ago—the ancient armorial bearings borne by some families for many centuries, would be placed on the same footing in the registers as the most modern. This to ancient families who possessed armorial bearings from their earliest institution was naturally not agreeable to their feelings.

The innumerable new families with wealth who now exist, and who consider that they must have armorial bearings of some kind or other, has created a great impulse in the trade, for the making comes under that designation, and many absurdities appear, by appropriating (without authority) what is ancient to blend with the modern. From *ancient* armorial bearings, much that is historical can be gathered.

THE LANGUAGE.

The languages in use in Galloway from first to last have been various, occasioned by so many different peoples who, in more or less numbers, were at different periods the inhabitants. The Celtic, however, was always in the ascendant. Buchanan tells us that Gaelic was the spoken language in the sixteenth century, which may be accepted as having been in existence for many

centuries previously, as what we have stated about the colonisation from Ireland will show, and before that the Cymric Celtic dialect. Celtic scholars consider that in those early times, the Goidelic and the Cymric did not greatly differ, excepting in the sub-dialects. Some writers, however, have questioned the Goidelic (Gaelic) language having been spoken in Galloway. Such erroneous views arise from the absence of a full knowledge of the inhabitants at different periods, and also because about the time of the Reformation all the proclamations, law proceedings, etc., were in the Lowland Scottish; that the Bible was translated into the vernacular, and the General Assembly in 1579 says, "There was a copy in every church, and the book of God's law is read and understood in our vulgar language, and almost in every private house." It has been forgotten that "The Book of Common Order" of the Church was translated into Gaelic by Carswell, Superintendent of Argyll, and printed in 1567. The Bible, however, was not translated and printed in the same language; and it was not until 1690 that a translation into Irish was made by —— Beadle, an Englishman, born in Essex, which the Gaelic population in Scotland made use of until 1736, when the Rev. James Stewart of Killin parish, Perthshire, translated the New Testament into Gaelic, and his son, the Rev. Patrick Stewart, followed with the Old Testament, thereby completing the Bible in the Gaelic language. In 1820, the latter had a grant from Government of £1000 for this important work. There is not a vestige of evidence against what we state as a fact in regard to Galloway. The writers to whom we have referred evidently were ignorant of the subject they assumed to deal with. They ought to have known that all the enactments we have given were framed in Edinburgh, where the Lowland Scottish was the language aimed at. They ought also to have known that all the public documents, charters, etc., in England at one time were in Norman-French, yet the people did not speak that language. Also, what we quote did not apply to Galloway specially, but to Scotland generally. Surely the Highlands might have enlightened them. There cannot be a doubt with those who have studied Galloway history, and known the district from personal connection, that Gaelic for long was the language spoken. Its place-names alone should convey much. At the end of the sixteenth

century, it is probable that both Gaelic and Lowland-Scottish were spoken, the latter gradually creeping into use from the proximity of the district to the Lowlands, in the same way as has been going on in the Highlands. We need scarcely refer to Buchanan. In the early portion of his *History of Scotland*, like the other historians dealing with that period, he cannot be relied on; but he was living at the period to which we refer, and his position enabled him to know what he was writing about.

From what we have given of the history of Galloway, it may be accepted that the great body of the inhabitants were of Celtic blood, and although great changes have taken place during the present century, yet, as a whole, the population may still be so classed. The augmentation to the Cymric Celts by the colonisation from Ireland was chiefly a return of the Goidelic or Gaelic people, by whom for a time the whole of Scotland, to a large extent, was inhabited. The natives of Strathclyde were Cymric Celts, and, as stated in its proper place, for centuries were ruled by their own kings. It is known that most of the names of places in Galloway and Ayrshire are purer Celtic and better understood by the Gaelic scholar than they are in Breadalbane and many other parts of the Highlands. There are also many words of blended Cymric and Gaelic. It has been mentioned that in 1672, when Highlanders were quartered on the Galloway Presbyterians, they were surprised to find themselves addressed by the natives in Erse, or Gaelic. The Goidels only brought back the Gaelic language as spoken by their ancestors prior to Cymric occupation, and as it had continued in the Highlands from an early period.

LEGAL GOVERNMENT.

The framework of legal government, at least, seems to have been introduced into Galloway as early as in any other portion of Scotland. As is to be learned from the Chartulary of Glasgow, before the end of the twelfth century there is a precept of the King commanding his sheriffs and bailiffs of Galloway, Carrick, and the Levanachs to allow the Bishop of Glasgow to collect the tithes and dues in those counties. At the same time, the Galloway men adhered to their own Celtic laws in so far as their local

transactions were concerned, and had proper judges appointed for that purpose. This continued to the reign of James VI., when the practice of *caulpes*, or gifts, from the tenantry to their landlords, was put down by Act of Parliament.

In A.D. 1292 and 1296, various individuals in the district swore fealty to King Edward I. of England, and obtained writs to have their property restored. In the latter year Edward appointed Roger de Skoter as justiciary. Thomas MacKulloch, about the same time, was made sheriff, and Roger de Kirkpatrick and Walter de Burghton justices. Still the old laws were not interfered with. One of the first, granted by Robert the Bruce, was a charter confirming the new liberties bestowed by the King on the Galwegians. In 1341 it was seriously abridged by the creation of the Earldom of Wigton (see under Mochrum), which included the whole county, with the jurisdiction of a regality. By the said charter, Wigton was confirmed as the shire town. Douglas, who purchased the earldom in 1372, possessed the same privileges as Fleming. William Douglas of Leswalt was Sheriff of Wigtonshire and Keeper of the Castle of Lochnaw, Leswalt, in the reign of James I. In 1426, the latter was acquired by Andrew Agnew, scutifer or squire to Margaret, Countess of Douglas, etc. He was the first of the Agnews known in Scotland. Galloway at that time was in a broken down state, and as a retainer of the Douglasses (then Lords of Galloway) the Keepership of Lochnaw Castle (a tower in a ruinous state) with the 5½ merkland (a farm in acreage) was bestowed. Next, the Sheriffdom was given, which allowed other lands to be obtained by degrees. In 1452 his son, Andrew Agnew, was styled of Lochnaw, and as scutifer to James II. the office of Sheriff was granted to him. The Agnews thus rose in position. Their origin, which was French, will be found under Lochnaw, parish of Leswalt. Their history has been confused with that of the O'Gniews in Ireland, and the Agnew spelling foolishly adopted by not a few in Ulster and Galloway. The Sheriffship was retained by the Agnews until 1682, when the then holder was superseded for refusing to take "The Test Oath." Colonel John Graham of Claverhouse was appointed in his stead, and the next year (1683) his brother, David Graham, was appointed conjunct Sheriff. When the Revolution came, the

Sheriffship was restored to the Agnews, and remained with them until the abolition in 1747, when £4000 was allowed in lieu of the office. As shown by Pitcairn in his *Criminal Trials*, the Agnews greatly abused the power which they possessed as Sheriffs, and were severely dealt with by him. Other claims, such as the bailiaries of regalities, were in the same way bought up or repudiated, and the Sheriffship came to be an appointment by the Crown, and the magistrates of the burghs continued to exercise their constitutional functions unmolested. In 1706, when the Articles of Union between England and Scotland were publicly burned at Dumfries by an armed mob, it does not appear that those in Galloway took any share in the proceedings. The first and immediate effect of the measure was injurious, and it was not for half a century that Scotland began to feel the benefit. But for an accident the Union would have been dissolved by a vote of the House of Lords, brought on by some of the Scottish peers in 1713; and it was mainly the discontent occasioned by the Union, and not so much from affection to the Stewarts, that produced the rebellion in 1715. The sasine books of Galloway for the period bear evidence to the burdening of estates and the changes in the ownership of land. Added to this was the failure in 1772 of the Douglas and Heron Bank, which brought additional ruin to many.

DESCRIPTION OF GALLOWAY.

The word Galloway has had various derivations applied to it, and appears in various forms, as we have already mentioned. We will merely repeat here that the name implies a mixed population, viz., Gall, a stranger, evidently referring to the Norsemen, and Ghadal applying to the Cymric and Gaelic Celtic natives. The present counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright comprise the district known as Galloway. There is an idea that the first should be spelt with the letter V, which is probably correct, and it is so given in Pont's *Galloway Topographised*. His survey of the district was made between 1608 and 1620. In his map, published by Blaeu, the town is spelled with a W, and not a V. This change, however, may have been copied from the

Ragman Roll of the year 1296, in which we find the shire spelled Wygeton, Wyggeton, and Wiggeton. If originally spelled with the V, it would be from the Norse so far as regards the first part of the name, which in that language is Vigg, and means a house, although also found as the name of an island in Norway. There is *vigi*, a stronghold, which might be applied. The general impression is that the first syllable is derived from the bay, yet in the Danish, as mentioned by Cleasby and Vigfusson, there is *vig* for a small creek, inlet, or bay. It is further stated that the form *wick* or *wich* in British local names is partly of Norse, partly of Latin (*vicus*) origin, and that all inland places, of course, belong to the latter class. The next syllable, *ton*, is in Norse *tun*, which applies to a town as well as to a farm or buildings. The Earldom of Wigton, granted to Malcolm Fleming in 1341, is in Latin "Comes de Vygton." It was so transferred by purchase to Sir Archibald Douglas, who became Lord of Galloway. In the oldest of the burgh charters extant, dated 28th April, 1457, it is spelled in Lowland form as Wigton. The final *e* is sometimes used. In the burgh sasines from 1479, it is given as Wigton, and usually so continued for over three centuries, and is the correct form of spelling.

The town of Wigton in Cumberland is found as Wygton in the seventeenth century, and the same in the twelfth century connected with a barony, and also a church so named. From what we have given, the fact that the Wigtons known are in Galloway and Cumberland, where the Norsemen ruled for about a couple of centuries, is conclusive evidence that in both districts the name had a Norse origin. Wigtonshire, or Western Galloway, has on the east Kirkcudbrightshire as its boundary, being divided therefrom by the river Cree and the Bay of Wigton. On the north side it has Carrick, Ayrshire, with the Irish Channel and the Solway Firth on the west and south, thereby being largely sea-girt. The length of the county varies, being twenty-three, twenty-five, and twenty-nine miles, the whole comprising 309,087 acres. The principal rivers are the Cree as a boundary, which has its rise from two streams, Cree proper, which is small, from Loch Dornal in Penninghame parish, and the other near Eldrig-hill in Carrick, Ayrshire, the direct distance of which to Newton-Stewart is eighteen miles. Of the full length, with

windings until discharging into Wigton Bay at Creetown, we have not the mileage. The next river is the Bladenoch, flowing from Loch Mabberry and the mountainous parts of Penninghame, being joined below Craichlaw by the Tarf flowing from Airtfield in the moors of Luce. The Bladenoch then flows on until its discharge into the Bay of Wigton in Wigton, nearly opposite to Creetown. Formerly it came close to the town. The Luce, another fine river, flows from the Carrick march for twelve miles ere it falls into the Bay of Luce near Glenluce. The rivers mentioned are frequented by salmon and sea-trout. The Cree and the Bladenoch have also that delicate fish the spirling. There are many smaller streams, with more or less trout, etc., the largest of which are the Malzie, the Cross, the Sole, and the Piltanton, etc. The old religious houses were the Abbeys of Glenluce, Saulseat, Wigton, and the Priory of Whithorn, while the remains of ancient chapels still stand, or can be traced. Of the latter, the most ancient and interesting is at Craggleton, near Garlieston, a portion of which still exists. It has much similarity to the style in early use in Ireland, and evidently was erected during the period when the Irish-Scottish Church at Iona was in existence. The owners of the castle from about the beginning of the twelfth century having been Irish-Scots will account for this. When last in Ireland we got a photograph in Dublin of an arch to a doorway leading to a burial-ground at Castle Dermot, County Kildare, which shows much similarity to the chancel arch at Craggleton Chapel. The principal difference seems to be in the cutting of the stones, if so cut as appears in the photograph. We had not time to see the ruin. There are other examples elsewhere. From the usual want of interest shown until recently in the preservation of ancient buildings in Galloway, in 1884, when a heavy storm passed over Galloway, the eastern gable wall was blown down, which was much regretted, as it formed the portion of the chancel where the altar stood, and above which, in the most primitive form, with a largely splayed space with a loophole 18 inches high and 9 in width, which furnished light. We took a sketch of the chapel, including the gable which then stood, but in our description the word "niche" was erroneously given, and the engraver did not show the outside wall in a straight line. We refer to what appeared in the first edition of this work.

The Presbyteries are two in number—Wigton and Stranraer—with nine parishes in the first-named, and ten in the latter. Lochryan is the only land-locked salt-water loch. Wigton and Luce bays have been also so called. They are, however, really bays or arms of the sea; but as loch also bears the latter, the term, when applied, is not wrong. Lochryan runs from north to south inland about ten miles. Wigton Bay is four miles broad and eight in length. Luce Bay, from the Mull of Galloway to about the head of Craignarget is about sixteen miles in length, and as to width, it can scarcely be defined, as it may be called open sea between the Mull and the Burrow Head on the opposite coast. At the present mouth of the river Bladenoch there is a bank of shells that has existed for the last two centuries at least, and does not seem to diminish. The shells, burned with peat, furnished lime for the country around. The fresh-water lochs, in regard to which we will again refer, are numerous. Some of them have islets. Some also have trout, while others have pike, perch, etc. The royal burghs are Wigton, Whithorn, and Stranraer. The harbours are Stranraer, Wigton, Garlieston, Portpatrick, Isle of Whithorn, Drumore, and Port William.

The eastern portion of Galloway is Kirkcudbrightshire. Chalmers and others have stated that it had its name from Cœrcuthbert, the Saxons having founded the burgh, and given it that name in honour of their tutelary saint, Cuthbert of Lindisfarne. The Saxon occupation we have already dealt with as being erroneous; but even had it been so, we think 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. Besides, it was overlooked or unknown that the ancient name of the parish of Ballantrae was Kirkcudbright-Innertig, from the church which, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, stood on the confluence of the Tig. The name was changed to Ballantrae in 1617. The position of saints has been reversed, for by the Scriptures they are found on earth, instead of which, by being canonised, they are made so after death. Anyhow, the history of St. Cuthbert is worthy of notice, for, as we have shown under our remarks about the Saxons, their name has been used in the usual exaggerated form. That Cuthbert was a Saxon we do not credit. As we have mentioned, the people in the Lowlands who were not Celtic.

when temporarily held by those south of the Tweed, were more of Scandinavian origin than Saxon. Butler, in his *Lives of the Saints*, states that he was born not far from Mailros (Melrose), and his name signifies illustrious for skill, or Guthbertus, worthy of God. These two meanings are rather wide of each other. It seems a strained explanation, and based on a Saxon supposition. Following the above, another, but very different account, is given in the same work, viz., that according to the saint's MS. life in the Cottonian Library, he was born at Ceannes or Kells, in Meath; his mother was Suba, a princess who led a holy life; and that he was grandson of Murertach, King of Ireland, A.D. 533. This latter account may not be quite correct in the particulars, but we are inclined to give more credence to it than the Melrose pedigree, for it was about this time that Colum-cille settled in Iona; and also, as we have shown, Galloway was being colonised by the return of Irish-Scots from Ulster. Anyhow, wherever born, he is as a saint first known in history as being in Scotland and as a monk at Melrose. After different movements, he succeeded as prior of Melrose in 664, and some years afterwards he was removed to Lindisfarne. He next became a hermit on Farne isle, and ended as bishop of the district, the office being forced on him. He died on the 26th March, 687. Such is an outline account. More particulars are given by us in the *Lands and their Owners* portion of this work. That he was a good man is apparent, and that the shire and town bearing his name got it from him as a native of Ireland, we credit.

It is to be remembered that the Irish-Scottish Church, with its Celtic clergy, was the Church at that time, and its influence was not only in Galloway and other parts of Scotland, but also in the north of England. Aidan and some companions, in the time of Colum-cille, journeyed from Iona to Lindisfarne, and, as mentioned by Bede, they were constantly employed reading the Scriptures, and learning psalms. The saint's name in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries was written Cudbright, and Kirkcudbright, as applied in Galloway. In the fourteenth century, Kirkubry. In Reginald of Durham it is given as Cuthbriectis-Kirche, and St. Cuthbert of Denesmore in the Chartulary of Holyrood. It is also found as Kirkcuthbert, Kirkcubree, and Kirkcudbright. Most of the spellings show their phonetic

origin, so common in early times. Kirkcudbrightshire, or Easter Galloway, is, from north-west to south-east, forty-four miles long; the extreme breadth is thirty-one miles, the minimum is twenty-one miles. The acreage is 571,950, of which a large proportion is mountainous. It is separated from Western Galloway (Wigtonshire) on the west side by the river Cree and Wigton Bay. On the east side it is bounded by Dumfries-shire and the river Nith; on the north and the north-west by Ayrshire; and on the south by the Solway Firth. The coast generally is bold and iron-bound. Off the parish of Colvend are the Barnhourie Sands, which extend from five to five and a-half miles. The northern portion of the shire is very mountainous, the hills ranging from 2764 to 1142 feet high. This tract of country extends to Ayrshire, and is a wild, picturesque district, principally occupied with cattle and sheep. Here and there are arable lands scattered throughout, but the chief grain-growing portion is in the southern parishes. There, as to be expected, are the remains of the religious establishments which existed prior to the Reformation—viz., Dundrennan, Tunland, Balmacross, New Abbey, and Lincluden; also, the Priory of St. Mary's Isle. As in Wigtonshire, the ruins or sites of various small chapels can still be seen or traced. The principal river is the Ken, which runs into and forms Loch Ken, below New Galloway, and debouching therefrom, becomes the Dee. The total length of the two rivers united is forty-six miles, running through the centre of the county, and discharging into the Solway below Kirkcudbright. The Urr is another river to be noticed, which has its rise from Loch Urr, in and on the south-western boundary of Dumfries-shire. It has a course of twenty-six miles, and discharges eastward of Hestan Island into the Solway Firth. The river Fleet comprises the Big and Little waters of Fleet. The first has its source near Cairnsmuir, parish of Kirkmabreck, and the other in Loch Fleet. The latter joins near Castramont. They flow through a beautiful country, and discharge into Wigton Bay, near Gatehouse-on-Fleet. In all the foregoing rivers salmon and trout are to be found. There are many small streams with trout, etc. The lochs inland are also numerous, in which trout, pike, and perch are to be got. In fact, in no other district in Scotland are so many lochs as in Galloway. They are to be met with

of different sizes in every parish. As we will state under "Crannogs," of late years these have attracted much interest, as in those with islets, most of the latter have been discovered to be of artificial construction, and on which in prehistoric times were the abodes of the then natives. As we have mentioned elsewhere, Cæsar relates that the aborigines in England had their dwellings in the forests, no doubt where lakes did not exist.

The character of Kirkcudbrightshire being much more mountainous, is sufficient to prove that so far it was a wilder district in ancient times than the western part of Galloway, now known as Wigtonshire. The latter has also many hills, but the ranges are not very high, and they rise abruptly. As seen from Kirkcudbrightshire, it has a rather flat aspect. In former times it was covered with trees, forming a vast forest, and as late as the beginning of the present century it may be described as a vast moorland stretch of country, with here and there cultivated land interspersed. In the same way, in Kirkcudbrightshire, there were fertile strips of land, especially on the south coast, and a considerable quantity of grain must have been raised, for, during the occupation of King Edward I., wheat was exported from Kirkcudbright to Cumberland and Ireland, to be made into flour, and re-shipped for the use of his army. This shows that the primitive mode of grinding was then in force in the district. In after-times various mills are to be found, particularly mentioned in charters; with "thirlage" over lands named, which was, that the tenants were bound to send all their grain to be ground at the said mill. This is still in force, if not in actual performance, by a percentage being levied on the rental of lands owned by others embraced in the charter. Although possessed of so large a seaboard, Kirkcudbrightshire has only one port of any consequence, and that is Kirkcudbright, which maintains a harbour-master, and has a good many small vessels belonging to, and coming to the port. Creetown, Gatehouse, and Palnackie on the Urr, have a few small coasting vessels. The first and last-named are principally for vessels in connection with the freight of granite to Liverpool and London.

When John Maclellan wrote his Account of Galloway for *Blaeu's Atlas Scotiæ*, early in the seventeenth century, it would appear that he was not fully acquainted with the names of the

ancient families and the history of the district. Those bearing his name were chiefly located in Eastern Galloway, Kirkcudbrightshire. As we show in *Lands and their Owners* section of this work, the origin and early history of the family name which he bore has hitherto been erroneously placed in a position which research negatives.

FORTS.

One of the race features in Galloway, from which more or less is to be learned, are the circular earthworks or forts, with ramparts and ditches. They are on the tops of hills, and are numerous. The largest in size are called *duns*, the Gaelic for a fort. The word *moat* is also used for a fort, which is distinct from *mote*, an unfortified mound for courts of justice, of which there are several in Galloway, and stated to be from the Gaelic *mod*, a council or court of justice. In Wales the forts are, or were, very numerous, and as those in Galloway are usually called British, it tends to support our statement that the Cymri were for some time in possession of the district, and were found there by the Romans. Similar forts are also to be found in Dumfries, Peebles (over one hundred), Selkirk, and Berwick shires, as well as in other parts, Perthshire and Argyll; but in the latter district they differ in form, etc. Even as far north as Ross-shire they are to be found on its borders, but not always on high land, as usually found in Galloway, which latter site is also generally found in Ireland, where the same kind of forts are very numerous in nearly every county, particularly in Ulster and Connaught. They are called *raths* there, the Irish for a fort; but the common name is *lios*, which means a fortress. The construction of those in Ireland are identical with those in the south of Scotland, with one exception, which was, that the latter were usually confined to one rampart and ditch, whereas those in Ireland had one, two, and sometimes three intrenchments, of which latter kind there is one example in Galloway—on Chippermore farm, parish of Mochrum. It is close to the shore, Bay of Luce, and, instead of one, it has two inner circular ramparts. This fort has puzzled many inquirers, and, as too often the case

in questionable structures, it has been ascribed to the Saxons. That it was the work of the Irish-Scots there cannot be a doubt. It may be remarked here that considerable intercourse in early times seems to have existed between the peoples in Wales and in Ireland, which will account for the similarity in the forts found. Two or three vitrified forts have also been found in the district. In what way the stones were vitrified has not been discovered. The material as found has all the appearance of slag from furnaces, and it is known that certain stones do melt with a high degree of heat. This was specially explained to us by the owner of an extensive foundry at Dundee, who accidentally met us when visiting the finest specimen of the vitrified fusion, on the range of high land between Dingwall and Strathpeffer, in Ross-shire. We may also mention, before closing this subject, Camp Hill, on the borders of Hereford and Worcester shires, near to Malvern. The hill, which is 1096 feet high, has its name from the extensive earthworks, with a citadel 50 yards in diameter, on the north and highest point. Tradition connects this extensive range of fortifications with Caractacus. It is said to have been stormed by the Romans in A.D. 75. We found it easy to ascend, and from the summit a great extent of country is to be seen, with some of the mountains of Wales in the distance.

CRANNOGS.

As now generally known, the early inhabitants in Galloway had their strongholds on the isles, many of which are found to be artificial, in the lochs which abound in the district. It is only about fifty or sixty years ago that they were discovered in Ireland, which led to similar investigations in Galloway with success, when Dowalton Loch was drained. Since, they have been traced in various other lochs, and some remain to be explored. These lochs, or, as Anglicised, lake-dwellings, are known as Crannogs, and have been discovered in various parts of Scotland; also in England and Wales, Switzerland, and Southern Africa. Probably many more discoveries sooner or later will be made.

CAIRNS.

Other objects of interest in Galloway are the numerous cairns. Those of the Druids were usually surrounded with circles of stones, a large flat one being on the top, where the sacrifice was made. Of this class it is doubtful that any are in Galloway. They are distinct from the cairns raised over the dead. As *carn* or *cairn*, in Gaelic, is for a heap of stones, so *carnach* or *cairneach* is a Druid, a heathen priest, a priest. As mentioned in Colonel Forbes-Leslie's *Early Races of Scotland*, cairns are known from the time of Jacob, when he raised one at Mizpah, and set up a pillar. Darius, on certain occasions, caused each one of his soldiers to throw a stone, and thus immense piles were raised. We all know that some were as records of dark or infamous deeds; others as honourable memorials. Colonel Forbes-Leslie states that in Ceylon, in Palestine, in Syria, and in various countries, to the extreme north of Scotland, it was the custom of every one who passed to add a stone. Having been in the East, Colonel Leslie's observations are based on much that he saw.

ROCKING STONES.

The "rocking stones" are very remarkable. There is no positive information as to which people placed them in the positions found; but, as stated, they have been usually found in those parts of Europe where Celts and Druids existed longest, and where other monuments and superstitions have been most enduring. Although principally in Scotland, they are also found in Cornwall, Wales, and Ireland.

CUP AND RING MARKINGS.

The interesting discovery in Galloway of "cup and ring markings," of late years, has attracted considerable attention. They bear a resemblance, as some consider, to egg shells or cups encircled by rings, and are found cut on rocks. A good many examples have been found in different parts of the district, but as yet the history is in darkness. We may remark, however, that

rock tracings in Scandinavia have also been made public. They are considered to be of great antiquity, They are different from the "cup and ring markings" in this sense, that they depict sea-fights, etc., or attacks on shore from afloat—in fact, pictures traced on the rocks. An account will be found in *The Viking Age*.

STEWARTRIES.

In regard to the term "Stewartry," by which title Kirkcudbrightshire continues to be known to many, it arose from the King's Steward taking up his quarters in the town of Kirkcudbright when collecting the revenue. Some believe that the Stewartries were not constituted until after the Stewards (Stewarts) succeeded to the throne. This the Kennmure titles disprove, as it was a Stewartry in the time of Walter, High Steward, who married Marjory Bruce. Annandale was a Stewartry. Also the estates in Fifeshire of Robert Stewart, Earl of Menteith, second son of King Robert II., who became Duke of Albany, were called "the Stewartry." The general opinion has been that the person holding the position was more of a magistrate appointed by the King over the latter's own private lands. Erskine tells us that the Stewartries consisted of small parcels of land, and not counties. Kirkcudbrightshire, however, and the Orkney and Shetland Isles, both Stewartries, are counties, and send representatives to Parliament. There were several other lands called Stewartries throughout the country, but they were only baronies. We consider, as already stated, that it had more to do with what are now called rents than anything else. The administration of justice could be connected with that. It is not, however, known when Kirkcudbrightshire altogether belonged to the King. It must have been assumed as private property by King Robert after the confiscation of Baliol's lands, and his brother, Edward Bruce, was made Earl or Lord of Galloway. The name of Stewartry was no doubt obtained in the time of Walter, sixth Steward, from his having charge of it on behalf of the King. This is confirmed from the lands first obtained by the Gordons having been granted by charter on behalf of the

King by his son, Robert the Steward. We may further mention that royalties were subject to the jurisdiction of the King and his judges, whilst regalities were subject to the Church, or laymen to whom they pertained. The clergy first obtained this privilege, which was afterwards extended to laymen.

THE TIDES.

The rapid flow of the tides in the Solway Firth, and off the coast of Galloway generally, has been made known to the public by Sir Walter Scott in *Redgauntlet*. So far as we recollect, a horse at full gallop could barely escape being overtaken by the flood-tide. With all allowance for exaggeration in a work of fiction, yet the Solway tides, and all along the Galloway coast, require caution. The average velocity is four knots in spring, and two knots (off Creetown, three) with neap tides, which, respectively, is over four and a-half, and two and a-quarter miles an hour; but on certain parts of the coast the velocity is much greater. Off the Burrow Head there is a heavy race when the ebb is opposed by a strong westerly wind; and from the advanced positions of the Mull, and the consequent concentration of the tide-streams, aided, perhaps, by the character of the bottom near it, there are dangerous races and overfalls extending for two miles off, especially when the tide-streams are opposed by strong winds. Between Annan Foot and the opposite shore (*i.e.*, at the head of the Solway, and therefore out of Galloway), which is the ideal ground, no doubt, of Redgauntlet's ride, the flood-stream during spring-tides is at the rate of five and six knots an hour, which is equal to over five and three-quarter and six and three-quarter miles. We may mention that the nautical knot is 6000 feet, or 2000 yards; the English mile is 1760 yards. We can easily understand, with a gale from the south-west, how greatly the rate is increased. The same extreme velocity of the tide-stream is at times experienced off Creetown, and at the ferry higher up. The average there is five knots, or about five and three-quarter miles at springs, and three knots, or over three and a-half miles during neaps. As already stated, these are materially influenced by the wind, which, however, may be with or against,

and above the ferry by spates. The tidal stream reaches within a mile of Newton-Stewart. The foregoing information is taken from the Admiralty survey of the coast, and Sailing Directions.

MINERALS.

Galloway has little mineral wealth, which has been the making of both proprietors and lessees in other parts of Scotland. So far, however, as others are concerned, the absence of minerals to any extent is pleasing, having been the means of preserving the appearance of the country, and excluding a mining population, which does not add to the respectability of a rural district. Lead and iron have been found, but not coal. Lately, however, the latter has been discovered near to Sanquhar, Dumfresshire, which is close to Galloway. A stratum of lead is believed to extend from Minnigaff to the Leadhills at Sanquhar. The mine at Blackcraigs, near Newton-Stewart, has been worked lately: but the other shafts in the same neighbourhood have not been successful. Iron ore is found in the parish of Rerwick, on the farms of Culnaughtrie and Auchenleck, and has been worked, but not with much success. The absence of coal near to is against the working, even if the ore was found in abundance, which, it is said, is so in the parish of Urr, but it has to be proved.

The mountains are principally composed of grey granite. This stone is also found in the moors of both counties. In some parts whinstone is also found to a considerable extent, which is the best understood name for what we believe is called "schistus" by geologists, combining in Galloway schistus proper and greywacke. The granite quarries at Kirkmabreck and Dalbeattie are well known. For many years a good many brigs, schooners, and sloops have been employed conveying the stone from the first-named place to Liverpool, of which the docks, etc., at that port were constructed. The same stone has also been conveyed to London, the River Thames Embankment wall being built of it.

FORESTS AND WILD ANIMALS.

Galloway in early times was covered with a dense forest. This now is more apparent to the eye in Kirkcudbrightshire, where the remains of such are to be seen in various parts. In Wigtonshire it is different ; but those who traverse the moorlands which remain, and study the peat bogs or flows, will see plenty specimens of oak and birch trees embedded, to prove incontestably that the whole country was at one time covered with trees. The names of not a few places relate to woods which existed. With so much forest land, the result was that various animals now unknown in Scotland were then to be found—such as the wolf, wild swine, and the urus, which is stated to have resembled a bull, but larger in size and swifter. It is now believed to have been the white or buff ox which used to range through the forests of Scotland, and was very wild. Jamieson states that urus is derived from the German Auerochs, ox ; Ur-ochs, an ure-ox, a buff, a wild bull. It may be so, but Jamieson was full of the Teutonic as regards Scotland, which was wrong. Anyhow, the description of the ox agrees with the wild cattle preserved at Chillingham, Northumberland, and the park at Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire. There were a few at one time in Dalkeith Park, near Edinburgh. In their instincts and habits they are truly wild. In colour white or buff, with the inside of the ears reddish-brown ; eyes rimmed with black, muzzle brown, hoofs black, and horns tipped with black. The breed is different from the Galloway ox, which is black, and hornless. In shape straight and broad in the back, and from head to tail nearly level, closely put together, with breadth at the loins, depth of chest, and short-legged ; the head not large, with ears large and shaggy ; the hair long and soft. We follow MacKenzie in this description. Deer were also common in Galloway, but have long since disappeared. Various remains of these have been found in the flows or bogs throughout the district, and particularly in the Moss of Cree. The elk also appears to have existed ; the left-side antler of one was brought up in a salmon-net from the bottom of the river Cree, between Newton-Stewart and Creetown. The discovery is mentioned in the *Proceedings of the Antiquarian Society, 1882-83*. The oak forests everywhere supplied food for the herds of wild

hogs, which the abundance of acorns are supposed to have kept in the district. Their flesh is believed to have been the animal food in general use among the people. Cattle, sheep, and goats also abounded; a few of the latter are still to be found on the mountains. King Malcolm gave the monks of Kelso Abbey "a tithe of the cattle, hogs, and cheeses of my can (cain in Gaelic) of four Kudrees from that Galloway of which in the lifetime of King Alexander, my grandfather had each year." Also, herds of horses are mentioned as having been in the woods in a wild state.

An idea has been entertained by some that the forest trees of Galloway were small, stunted, gnarled productions. This opinion is derived from ignorance, and could only apply to rocky parts, where the soil was not capable of producing good timber, and where the sea-blast prevailed. The remains of the natural forests with this description of timber are still to be found in the wild northern parts of Kirkcudbrightshire. In other places natural wood of the oak and birch species is still to be seen, which would compare favourably with good specimens on the more genial soils of the kingdom. The forests in ancient times afforded abundance of fuel to the inhabitants, and this continued for many centuries. The fierce conflicts which were carried on with the English were, however, the chief cause of the destruction of the timber, as, to clear the country for advancing into it with safety, they felled and burned vast quantities. From being a well-wooded country, it and other southern districts in Scotland at last became the reverse, which was deplored; and in the reign of King James II. an Act was passed compelling the owners of land to make their tenants plant woods, trees, and hedges, and sow broom. Another Act, in the reign of James IV., declares that "the wood in Scotland is utterly destroyed." It enacted that those who cut or sold green wood or burned heather after the month of March were to be fined five pounds; and lairds were to plant one acre of wood at least. Again, under an Act of King James V., every man having a hundred-pound land of new extent, on which there was no wood, had to plant trees, and make hedges, etc., extending to three acres; and their tenants, for every merk land, to plant a tree, under a penalty of ten pounds, to be paid by every laird that failed. Another Act of Parliament, in the reign of James VI., provided that wilful destroyers and cutters of trees

were to be put to death as thieves. All this proves the change that came over the country, originating with English aggression. Of course, with the destruction of the forests, wolves, swine, and other wild animals became extinct. The boars were very ferocious when pressed, but they were held in a very different light to the dangerous wolf. By an Act of Parliament of James VI., 1581, it was enacted the sheriff and bailie should hunt the wolf thrice a year betwixt St. Mark's Day and Lambes, and that the people should go with them for that purpose. Probably James, who was more garrulous and interfering than courageous, feared them in his hunting expeditions.

PRODUCTS, ETC.

In the seventeenth century, the chief Galloway products were cattle, small horses, sheep, and in some parts of the moors goats, wool, and woollen cloth; also bere (coarse barley), oats, and hay. From the hilly nature of the country, the greater portion of the land was better adapted for pasture than tillage. England was the great market for the cattle; the sheep were principally sent to Edinburgh; and the horses and woollen cloth were disposed of at the district fairs. The wool was mostly taken to Ayr, Glasgow, Stirling, Edinburgh, etc. At this period the people were so addicted to the use of tobacco that they thought it no shame to take a chew from any one. Symson (whose account is interesting) says: "Let a stranger carry an ounce or two, and he will not want for a guide by night or by day." Another practice was to barrel up whey for drink in the winter time, when milk was scarce. Properly skimmed, it would keep for a year. Another custom was to tan the cowhides with heather instead of bark; and the shoemakers went to the houses of their customers to make shoes for the family, where they resided while so employed.

In the year 1811 the following was written:—"Farming has advanced rapidly within the last fifty or sixty years; so much so, that farms in my knowledge are now giving twenty, some fifteen, and some ten per cent. more than they then paid. The tenants are paying on an average property tax and other public burdens

fully equal to the rents sixty years ago. In my time at this season (November) a ewe was bought for 2s. 6d. ; milk cow and calf from 30s. to 40s. ; horses of our own breed, two, three, and four years old, from £1 10s. to £3 8s. ; and oatmeal was as low as 9d. or 10d. per stone of 17½ English lb. ; beef and mutton under 1d. per lb., and everything else in proportion." The improvement of the district has continued. The making of cheddar cheese has been brought to great perfection, so much so that the Galloway cheese is now on a par with the best quality in England. The breeding of horses, and particularly Clydesdales, is another new feature. The small breed called "Galloways" is believed to have been introduced from Scandinavia, when the Norsemen had possession of the district. They are described as short and active on their legs, hard in hoofs, and large in arm, and good in temper. They were for long admired as a handsome breed ; and being fit for both saddle and harness, the demand seems to have exceeded the supply. The Clydesdale draught breed at present seems to attract most attention in Galloway ; and very fine animals are yearly foaled, possessed of high-class pedigrees, many of which are sold at high prices. The old Galloway breed of cattle has been rather shunted for the Ayrshire breed, the cows being considered better milkers ; but other qualities of value belong to the Galloway breed, and crossing is much in practice. Large dairy farms are now numerous. This, with the low prices for the different kinds of grain, have caused extensive acreage to be kept in grass for grazing purposes, which is against the rural population, and many now leave the district, which is to be regretted. A new line of business is the fattening of Irish cattle for the market. A good many are received, and pay well, being large animals. The two hours' passage from Larne to Stranraer facilitates this trade. A great deal of moor and rough land has been brought under tillage. In truth, the appearance of the district has been greatly changed through these operations, with the object of yielding more rent ; but so far, they have of late years fallen greatly ; and even with this, the tenants find it difficult to pay their rents regularly. For many years the competition for farms was too great, and absurdly high rents were offered and accepted from outsiders, who, having made money, envied the life of a farmer, thinking

that they would be capable to act as cultivators, a delusion which many found to their cost when too late.

The increase of communication, first by steam vessels with Liverpool, Glasgow, and Belfast, and latterly by railroads to all parts, has brought prosperity to some; but the times, as already mentioned, are against the agriculturists and the retention of a rural population, which is to be regretted. The farming in many cases is good, but the difficulty is to make it pay.

GAME, ETC.

The various improvements in reclaiming land, and the many dairy farms, etc., and finally the Ground Game Act, have taken from Galloway the high repute it had as possessing the best mixed shootings in Scotland. That is now of the past. It is still tolerably good in some parts, but such is not the rule; and the fashion now being for men who have made money to become sportsmen, although new to it, by forming shooting parties, causes a large quantity to be killed, or wounded to die, leaving too few for breeding, and thus keeping up a good supply. Also the old style for real sport, of shooting over with trained dogs, is now exceptional, having been shunted for the new system of ranging the land in large parties extended with keepers or watchers at short distances between those shooting, thus scouring the land, and affording no chance to the game, excepting the many bad shots, but continuous firing is the result, and long flights not unusual. Another new form is driving, so that slaughter may be enjoyed without much exertion. Such new ways suit the new school, which is destructive of real and fair sport. The object now is to boast of the number killed. The pleasure of seeing trained dogs work well is of the past. In Galloway the moors are getting smaller, and the bags equally so, from the causes given. Grouse hold on better than the other kinds of game; the early hatching, and where the birds nest, have something to do with this. The eggs are not of much use to the poacher in his new trade. It is different with those of partridges and pheasants, for which twopence and sixpence respectively are given. They are sent to England, where a ready market offers.

The purchasers forget that they are equally guilty with those who steal them. Some think that this egg-lifting is on a small scale, but our experience in results causes us to differ. Galloway used to abound with partridges on the moors and arable lands; it is the reverse now. In some places black game continue to be tolerably plentiful, but they may be classed as on the decline. In addition to what we have written, the change in the character of the land, and poaching a regular business with a number of men and lads, game must become scarce. The facilities for getting their spoil off to the English and Glasgow markets are now many by rail and sea. The Ground Game Act has largely increased poaching. Hares are rapidly disappearing; not killed for doing damage, but for the pot, or to be sold; and we are rather inclined to believe that feathered game is too often mistaken for hares and rabbits when the gun is carried under the mischievous Ground Game Act. To conclude, Galloway as a first-class shooting country has now lost that position. It is not suitable for hounds. In our time two small packs of harriers were kept, but their movements were limited, and with the deaths of their owners they also went.

A D D E R S.

St. Patrick, before leaving Strathclyde for Ireland, omitted to clear Galloway of these venomous reptiles called adders. Some of considerable size are met with, but in general they are not very large. Whatever their size may be, their bite is the same. They rise and hiss with forked tongue distended in true serpent fashion when attacked or disturbed. Their bite is far from agreeable, and may prove dangerous; only recently a little boy had to lose his foot to save his life. Various remedies have been recommended, even to the cutting out of the part bitten. We cannot prescribe for man, but we can for animals, having had a valuable setter bitten on the neck, which immediately became so swollen that the animal's head and body seemed one, without connecting neck. Various antidotes were applied without any relief, and his death seemed inevitable, when our attendant, a noted poacher previously, but who had become a valuable man,

recommended the leaves of the common ash-tree to be boiled in water, and applied to the part affected as a warm fomentation. This, with a little internal medicine (castor oil), saved the dog's life, and in a week he was fit for work. We think that such a simple remedy should be made known. We may mention that we have in our possession a petrified adder which Mr. M'Neil, the Superintendent of the Wigtownshire County Police, gave to us. It is coiled, and must have been of considerable size. Unfortunately, a portion, with the head, is gone. The girth round the centre is over four and a-half inches. We refer to this as a curiosity. We at one time had one or two preserved in spirits, to show what adders really were, for in other, or, say, many parts of Scotland, they were not known. We may also remark here that to Superintendent M'Neil the constabulary in Scotland are in a measure indebted for the pension system in England having been extended to Scotland. He informed us that he would soon be retired, and to our remark, "But you will get a pension," his reply, "Not a penny, sir," brought the subject under notice. The member for the county informed us that Parliament would not pass a Bill. Try, was our opinion, and to the Secretary of State for Scotland we wrote, and to others. At last a Bill was passed. It gave us a good deal of correspondence.

GALWEGIAN CHARACTERISTICS, AND SCOTT'S NOVELS.

What attracts the attention of not a few is the fine race of men to be seen, even yet, in Galloway, and particularly in the Rhinns. The average height is considered to be about five feet ten inches, with good muscular development. A good many of and over six feet in height are constantly to be seen. Strange to say, however, that fewer Galwegians enlist than in any other part of Scotland. This may arise from the absence of the sight of regular troops in regiments, which are unknown there. A few stragglers on furlough now and then are only to be seen. A smart recruiting party, going from town to village with pipers or fifes and drums, in the old style, might stir up the old fighting ardour, and cause men to enter the service. It is to be admitted that the old Celtic characteristics of the people are disappearing

through the influx of strangers. For long the land has been principally owned by those of non-Celtic origin, and now, from so many Ayrshire farmers with labourers following their cows, yearly the population is becoming more and more mixed, with new ideas and customs not always advantageous. This, no doubt, will be called by the questionable title of Saxon progress. We have shown in its proper place how the appellation Saxon has been misapplied. With the changes in Galloway it is curious, however, that the old Celtic feeling of affection for the district does not decrease. Many of the present inhabitants whose names alone tell that they are not of the ancient stock, and whose ancestors consequently had no share in the troubles of past times, yet talk and write of Galloway in rapturous strains. In no other part of Scotland has the feeling of love of country been surpassed, and it has spread to the new settlers. It is the same in Ireland, which to a large extent has a new non-Celtic population. The character, aspect, and the history of Galloway must have had a good deal to do with it. The district is rural; the few small towns are influenced thereby, and the people are as one. The population is gradually decreasing; the cause we will not enter on, beyond stating that the fall in the farmers' prosperity has much to do with it. The population of Wigtonshire in 1881 was 38,611; in 1901 it was 32,863. In Kirkcudbrightshire in 1881 it was 42,127, and in 1901 it stands at 39,407.

Galloway has provided subjects for three of Sir Walter Scott's novels—*Guy Mannering*, *Old Mortality*, and the *Bride of Lammermoor*, also a heroine for the *Heart of Midlothian*. *Redgauntlet* is a little connected. The great author's position, however, with Galloway has been misrepresented in more ways than one since his departure from this life. If he had been spared in health for some time longer, it is probable that he would have been the first to have given the true version. Helen Walker, the original of his *Jeanie Deans* in the *Heart of Midlothian*, was born and buried in the parish of Irongray. In the churchyard Sir Walter Scott raised a memorial stone with an inscription written in London on the 18th October, 1831.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The subject hinted at in the foregoing remarks is of some interest, and we will briefly give an outline account. The question has been raised, was Sir Walter ever in Galloway? An idea has existed that he visited the district in March, 1793, when he was twenty-two years of age and had just passed as an Advocate at the Scottish Bar. He was then engaged as Counsel for the minister of Girthon Parish, who had got into trouble. The church and manse are close to the county town, Gatehouse-on-Fleet, which marches with the parish of Anwoth. To this place he is stated to have gone. If so, it must have been a very hurried and hidden visit; for, strange to say, neither his own family nor the M'Cullochs of Ardwall (afterwards connections), within a mile of the said town, ever heard of his having been in the district. His brother, Thomas Scott, W.S., married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of David M'Culloch of Ardwall, to whom Sir Walter must have been largely indebted, for she was known to possess a large store of the old traditions of the district. Had Sir Walter visited that part, as has been stated, it could not have been forgotten by everybody. We may further state that Captain Denniston, author of the *Legends of Galloway*, who was a native of that part, and a contemporary knowing everything that transpired, distinctly stated that Sir Walter never was in Galloway, and this was confirmed by his nephew, who died at Whithorn. Lockhart, the originator of the assertion, is supposed to have had an object in it. He, again, is stated to have obtained it from a memorandum written by Joseph Train after his visit to Abbotsford, which is to the effect that Sir Walter said to him—"Neither had he visited Galloway further than being once in Gatehouse; but he said I had raised his curiosity so much respecting these places that, if his health permitted, he was resolved to take a journey to that quarter the following season." The next summer Sir Walter was at Dumfries, but no further. The foregoing appears in Lockhart's *Life of Scott*, which is open to question on various other matters. Mr. Train, the supervisor of excise at Newton-Stewart, was not a Gallovidian by parentage or birth; but he was a zealous antiquarian, and Sir Walter soon got hold of him as a useful corres-

pondent. No one served Sir Walter with greater earnestness. Even, however, if admitted that he (then Mr. Scott) did visit Galloway in 1793, it does not advance the main point—that to his own observations and research at that time the after-written novels were due. We are well acquainted with the country around, and the locality where the scene of *Guy Mannering* is laid. Although only two or three miles from Gatehouse, yet being in a direction out of his beat, unless he had some special object, which is most improbable and is unknown, he would then be unaware of anything to excite interest for such an exploration. In fact, the very words given by Lockhart, “that I (Mr. Train) had raised his curiosity so much respecting these places,” show that he had never visited the country. *Waverley*, his first novel, was not written for twenty years afterwards; and *Guy Mannering*, the first one connected with the district, and now being referred to, was not published for twenty-two years afterwards—viz., 24th February, 1815. What is still more remarkable is the statement of Lockhart that it was only begun about Christmas, 1814—actually a work of only six weeks’ labour. This, if correct, was certainly “pro-di-gi-ous.” Train is said to have supplied Sir Walter with most of his materials for his novels on Galloway subjects. This, we question, as we will hereafter refer to. Doubtless, to some extent, it is true, but he was not always correct; for example, the *Bride of Lammermoor* scene at Baldoon is fiction. The bride died some months after her marriage in an ordinary way, and her husband not only survived her, but married again, and his daughter and heiress was the wife of the founder of the Earls of Selkirk family in Galloway. Her father, the hero of the tale, was killed from his horse stumbling and throwing him in Leith Wynd, Edinburgh. We possess a fac-simile copy of the marriage contract, given to us by the late Earl of Selkirk, who possessed the original. The *Bride of Lammermoor*’s signature is so firm that no dislike to the union is apparent therefrom. The original was found at St. Mary’s Isle among the family papers. The particulars we have given under Baldoon, parish of Kirkinner, in *Lands and their Owners* section. Lockhart omitted to do justice to the position held by Thomas, Sir Walter’s brother. As we have already stated, he married the youngest daughter of M’Culloch of Ardwall, which property is a

mile or so from the scene depicted in *Guy Mannering*, and also Kirkcough within the bounds, belonging to another of the same family. A little further on is the old castle of Barholm, which shares with Carsluith (a few miles nearer to Creetown) as having been the ideal Ellangowan in the novel, and on the shore is Dick Hatteraick the smuggler's cave. In fact, all along the road and coast in that part the scene is laid. Those on the southern part of the district claim the honour for their coast, where there are caves, etc., but to the parishes of Kirkmabreck and Anwoth it must be considered to belong. Elizabeth M'Culloch, the wife of Thomas Scott, was noted for her fondness in picking up the ancient Galloway traditions, and she is said to have been a great favourite of Sir Walter's. Then her husband, as described by Sir Walter, was unsurpassed in delineating Scottish humour. Sir Walter, when offering him literary employment, wrote on the 19th November, 1808—"Now, as I know of no one who possesses more power of humour or perception of the ridiculous than yourself, I think your leisure hours might be pleasantly passed in this way." Afterwards, when appointed as Paymaster of the 70th Regiment, then stationed in Canada, Sir Walter wrote to him there, after *Waverley* came out:—"Send me a novel intermixing your exuberant and natural humour You have more fun and descriptive talent than most people, and all you want—that is, the mere practice of composition—I can supply, or the devil's in it." Several of the characters in the *Antiquary* are stated to have been taken from officers in the 70th. We consider that with so much talent there is every reason to believe that, through his wife and her relations in Galloway, Thomas Scott obtained and forwarded to his brother the rough groundwork of that fine novel, *Guy Mannering*. This may account for its production in six weeks, if that period was not only a figurative expression. These remarks are not intended in any way to disparage Sir Walter's enormous resources and power, but to do what he would have done, in not allowing his brother Thomas's actions to be overlooked. In Edinburgh in 1826, when acknowledging himself as the author of the novels, he is reported by Lockhart as having said, "that every sentence was composed by himself, and taken from his own reading and observation." This was correct in one sense, but it could not have been in strict

form; for he could not avoid obtaining his subjects and information from others, and then working them into shape. His interest in Galloway subjects arose in that way, otherwise he could have known nothing. It has not yet been made out that he was in the district in 1793, and certainly it was the only time when he had the opportunity of being in Galloway. Although Irongray marches with Dumfriesshire, and the church, etc., not far from Dumfries, where the remains of Helen Walker are interred, he never visited the spot. We have already referred to this. He received the information about her and her sister from Mrs. Goldie of Craigmerie, whose history is immortalized in the pages of the *Heart of Midlothian*. We have already mentioned that we are well acquainted with that part of Galloway. This was not in a casual way, but, during the lifetime of the late Sir William Maxwell, from having been for several years an annual visitor at Cardoness, which residence stands between Ardwall and Kirkclogh, and thus enabled us to know the locality in a way not to be forgotten.

Another subject is the interest taken by Sir Walter in the gun so well known as "Mons Meg," whose birthplace he and others alleged to have been in Galloway. This error we correct in *Lands and their Owners*, parish of Kirkcudbright, where the particulars will be found. She was forged at Mons in Flanders.

In conclusion, we will now refer to Sir Walter's statement that those of his name had a Gallovidian origin, and were called Scotts from Galloway, that district having been inhabited by the clan to whom that name properly belonged. Let our readers refer to what we give under "Irish-Scots," and they will gather that there is no foundation for such an assertion. Sir Walter started with the first found mentioned, who is described as "Uchtredus filius Scoti"—Uchtred, the son of a Scot—and which appears between 1107 and 1130. At the same period there was also a Herbert Scot, and between 1165 and 1214 a Rob. Scot. They were all witnesses to Church charters, etc. Sir Walter, while claiming for Uchtred a Galwegian origin, and consequently Gaelic blood, yet negatives it by stamping him with a Norman prefix, as Uchtred Fitz-Scott, and that he flourished in the court of King David I. In regard to this, De Gerville, a French writer, states, "What is curious, the Duke (Buccleuch) seeks his surname in

Normandy, and pretends that it was l'Escot." We are not surprised at the Frenchman's remark, but greatly so that a craving for Norman extraction should have extended to the great Scottish writer. We will briefly state that the account given by Sir Walter is erroneous. Where the first of those bearing the name of Scott sprung from is not known. Their connection with the Border commenced with the half of the Branhholm estate in 1446. They were previously in Lanarkshire. The moss-trooper career began with Walter, first of Branhholm, who exerted himself against the falling house of Douglas, and he profited by their ruin in 1455. This was the starting-point of the great good fortune of the Scotts of Branhholm and the Buccleuch family, their descendants in the female line.

The Southern Scotts had no share in the struggle for independence under Wallace and Bruce. Henry the Minstrel mentions a John Scott in Perthshire, who joined Wallace while he was in that district, but nothing more. His name does not again appear. As Douglas correctly states, those of the name in the North and those in the South were not in any way connected, and their armorial bearings were distinct. The name first appears to have been casually given as a *soubriquet* to different individuals belonging to Scotland. However, it is not our intention to give the history of the Scotts here, which will be found fully gone into in the *Lands and Their Owners* portion of this work, under Polloaddock, parish of Dalry. Also, of the Queensberry and Buccleuch families—the latter still retaining a small portion of the land which, by inheritance, they obtained with the Dukedom of Queensberry. The subject is rather delicate for us to deal with, owing to the close intimacy with three generations of the Buccleuch family and a near relative (our late father), which commenced when he was young. This included Duke Henry, and the Duchess. (The latter, as the only child of the Duke of Montagu, brought with her the Montagu estates.) With their family the friendship was, and especially so with the Earl of Dalkeith (afterwards Duke Charles) and his brother, Lord Montagu, who were his close companions. Although of the past, and all of them gone, yet from what we mention, it is with hesitation and reluctance that we enter on the subject; but as the period embraced Sir Walter's advent as an author, and as his

statements affect Galloway history, we cannot avoid giving the correct account. We are in possession of interesting information, but such is private, and we confine our remarks to what we have learned from independent research. At the period we refer to the great author was working his way into public favour; and we have no hesitation in so far stating that he not only went wrong in trying to trace a Galwegian origin for the Scotts, but in regard to the Buccleuch family he caused a departure from correct descent in ascribing to them and allowing them to assume the position which strictly belongs to male lineage, and not to female, as in this case. It is much to be regretted, for it has led both the Buccleuch family and the public to believe that they were and are the real representatives, whereas the male line and representation exists with another branch. It was a weakness which we would have thought the great Scottish writer was above yielding to. Instead of giving to Uchtred, the son of a Scot, who existed in the twelfth century, the Norman prefix which did not apply to him, Sir Walter should have shown where it could be correctly bestowed. Thus he would have removed the confusion which has arisen from the surname of the Buccleuch family not having been taken as Fitz-Charles-Scott, or as Scott-Fitz-Charles. The dropping of the proper patronymic, when lands have been obtained with an heiress, is much too common. Various families in Galloway, and elsewhere in Scotland, are now known by surnames not borne by their own male ancestors. The sooner it is corrected the better. No family should disown in public form their forefather's surname for another which may stand higher in a historical or social sense. Let them be coupled, when the heiress's name has to be taken in accordance with the inheritance. We enter on this subject owing to the confusion which it has occasioned in many ways, past and present.

SUPPLEMENT.

The value attached by many to Norman lineage, with the confusion which prevails in regard to those of note who accompanied William, Duke of Normandy, to England in A.D. 1066, induces us

to annex the list prepared by Leopold de Lisle, which is to be found in tom. 2 of the *Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie*. William, Duke of Normandy, the conqueror of England, held a festival at Dive (the Norman port at which he had embarked) to inaugurate the inscription on a tablet of marble in the church there with the 449 names of those of more or less position who accompanied him in his expedition to England. The date is not given, but it must have been after the Conquest, and therefore most unlikely that any of his companions were forgotten. The King died in 1087.

When M. De Lisle prepared the list he was Director (President) of the Society of Antiquaries, and a profound archæologist. It was published in Paris :—

Achard.	Auvrai de Tanie.
„ d'Ivrie.	Azor.
Aioul.	Baudoin de Colombieres.
Aitard de Vaux.	„ de Flamand.
Alain Le Roux.	„ de Meules.
Amauri de Dreux.	Berenger Giffard.
Anquetil de Cherbourg.	„ de Tœni.
„ de Grai.	Bernard d'Alencon.
„ de Ros.	Bernard du Neufmarché.
Anscoul de Picquigni.	„ Paucevolt.
Ansroi de Corneilles.	„ de Saint Ouen.
„ de Vaubadon.	Bertran de Verdun.
Ansger de Montaigu.	Benselin de Dive.
„ de Sénarpont.	Bigot de Loges.
Ansgot.	Carbounell.
„ de Ros.	David d'Argantau.
Arnoul d'Ardre.	Dreu de La Beuvrière.
„ de Perci.	„ de Montaigu.
„ de Hesdin.	Durand Malet.
Aubert Greslet.	Ecoulant.
Aubri de Couci.	Egenouf de L'Aigle.
„ de Ver.	Enguerrand de Raimbeaucourt.
Auvrai de Breton.	Erneis de Buron.
„ d'Espagne.	Etienne de Fontenai.
„ de Merleberge.	Eude, Comte de Champagne.

Eude, Évêque de Bayeux.	Geoffroi Talbot.
„ Cul de Loup.	„ de Tournai.
„ Le Flamand.	„ de Trelli.
„ Le Fourneaux.	Gerboud de Flamand.
„ Le Senechal.	Gilbert Le Blond.
Eustache, Comte de Boulogne.	„ de Blosseville.
Foucher de Paris.	„ de Bretteville.
Fouque de Lisors.	„ de Budi.
„ de Appeville.	„ de Colleville.
„ Le Bourguignon.	„ de Gand.
„ de Caen.	„ de Givard.
„ de Claville.	„ Malet.
„ de Douai.	„ Maminot.
„ Giffard.	„ Tison.
Gautier de Grancourt.	„ de Venables.
„ Hathet.	„ de Wissant.
„ Hense.	„ Girard.
„ d'Incourt.	„ Genfroi de Cioches.
„ de Laci.	„ de Mauduit.
„ de Mucedent.	Goscelin de Cormeilles.
„ d'Omontville.	„ de Douai.
„ de Risbon.	„ de La Rivière.
„ de Saint Valerie.	Goubert d'Aufai.
„ Tirel.	Goubert de Beauvais.
„ de Vernon.	Guernon de Pois.
Geoffroi Alselin.	Gui de Craon.
„ Bainard.	„ de Raimbeaucourt.
„ du Bec.	„ de Rainecourt.
„ de Cambrai.	Guillaume Alis.
„ de La Guierche.	„ d'Ansleville.
„ Le Maréchal.	„ L'Archer.
„ de Mandeville.	„ d'Argues.
„ Martel.	„ d'Audrieu.
„ Maurouard.	„ de L'Aune.
„ de Montbrai.	„ Basset.
„ Comte du Perche.	„ Belet.
„ de Pierrepont.	„ de Beaufou.
„ de Ros.	„ Bertran.
„ de Runville.	„ de Biville.

Guillaume Le Blond.	Guillaume Mauduit.
„ Bonvalet.	„ de Moin.
„ du Bosc.	„ de Monceaux.
„ de Bosc Erard.	„ de Noyers.
„ de Bourneville.	„ fils d'Osberne.
„ de Brai.	„ Pantoul.
„ de Briouse.	„ de Parthenai.
„ de Bursigni.	„ Péché.
„ de Cahaignes.	„ de Peri.
„ de Cailli.	„ Pevrel.
„ de Cairon.	„ de Picquigni.
„ Cardon.	„ Poignant.
„ de Carnet.	„ de Poillei.
„ de Castillon.	„ Le Poitevin.
„ de Ceance.	„ de Pont de l'Arche.
„ La Chevre.	„ Quesnel.
„ de Colleville.	„ de Reviers.
„ Corbon.	„ de Sept Meules.
„ de Daumerai.	„ Taillebois.
„ de Despensier.	„ de Toeni.
„ de Durville.	„ de Vatterville.
„ d'Ecouis.	„ de Ver.
„ Espec.	„ de Veoli.
„ d'Eu.	„ de Warenne.
„ Comte d'Evreux.	Guimond de Blangi.
„ de Falaise.	„ de Tessel.
„ de Fécamp.	Guinevond de Balon.
„ Folet.	Guinemar de Flamand.
„ de La Forêt.	Hamelin de Balou.
„ de Fougères.	Hamon Le Sénéchal.
„ Froissart.	Hardouin d'Ecalles.
„ Goulaffre.	Hascouf Musard.
„ de Letre.	Henri de Beaumont.
„ de Loucelles.	Henri de Ferrières.
„ Louvet.	Herman de Dreux.
„ Malet.	Hervé Le Berrnier.
„ de Malleville.	„ d'Espagne
„ de La Mare.	„
„ Maubenc.	H

Honfroi' de Biville.	Hugue de Vesli.
„ de Bohon.	„ de Viville.
„ de Carteret.	Iberti de Laci.
„ de Culai.	„ Tœni.
„ de L'Ile.	Ive Taillebois.
„ du Tilleul.	„ de Vesci.
„ Vis de Louis.	Josce de Flamaud.
Huard de Vernon.	Jukel de Tœni.
Hubert de Mont Canisi.	Landri.
„ de Port.	Lanfranc.
Hugue L' Ane.	Mathieu de Mortque.
„ d'Avranches.	Mauger de Carteret.
„ de Beauchamp.	Maurin de Cæn.
„ de Bernières.	Mile Crespin.
„ de Bois Hébert.	Murdac.
„ Bolbec.	Noel d'Aubigny.
„ Bourdet.	„ de Berville.
„ de Brébeuf.	„ Fossard.
„ de Corbon.	„ de Gournai.
„ de Dol.	„ de Muneville.
„ Le Flamaud.	Normand d'Adreci.
„ de Gournai.	Osberne d'Arques.
„ de Greutemesnil.	„ du Breuil.
„ de Hodenc.	„ d'Eu.
„ de Hotot.	„ Giffard.
„ d'Ivri.	„ Paseforeire.
„ de Laci.	„ du Quesnay.
„ Maminot.	„ de Saussai.
„ de Manneville.	„ Wanci.
„ de La Mare.	Osmond.
„ Mantravers.	„ de Vanbadon.
„ de Mobec.	Ours de Abbetot.
„ de Montfort.	„ de Berchères.
„ de Montgomerie.	Picot.
„ Musard.	Pierre de Volognes.
„ de Port.	Rahier d'Avre.
„ de Rennes.	Raoul d'Aunon.
„ de Saint Quentin.	„ Baignard.
„ Silvestre.	„ de Bana.

Raoul de Bapaumes.	Renaud de Bailleul.
„ Basset.	„ Croc.
„ de Beaufou.	„ de Pierrepont.
„ Bernai.	„ de Saint Hélène.
„ Blouet.	„ de Torteval.
„ Botin.	Renier de Brimou.
„ de La Bruière.	Renouf de Colombelles.
„ de Chartres.	„ Flambard
„ de Colombieres.	„ Peyrel.
„ de Couteville.	„ de Saint Valeri.
„ de Courbèpine.	„ de Vaubadon.
„ L'Estourmi.	Richard Bassët.
„ de Fougères.	„ de Beaumais.
„ Framau.	„ de Bienfait.
„ de Gael.	„ de Bondeville.
„ de Hauville.	„ de Courci.
„ de l'Île.	„ d'Engagne.
„ de Languetot.	„ L'Estourmi.
„ de Limesi.	„ Fresle.
„ de Marci.	„ de Meri.
„ de Mortemer.	„ de Neuville.
„ de Noron.	„ Poignant.
„ d'Ouilli.	„ de Riviers.
„ Painel.	„ de Sacquenville.
„ Pinel.	„ Saint Clair.
„ de La Pommeraie.	„ de Sourdeval.
„ du Quesnai.	„ Talbot.
„ de Saint Sanson.	„ de Vatteville.
„ du Saussai.	„ de Vernon.
„ de Savigni.	Riche d'Andeli.
„ Taillebois.	Robert d'Armentières.
„ du Theil.	„ d'Auberville.
„ de Tœni.	„ d'Aumale.
„ de Tourisville.	„ de Burbes.
„ Tourneville.	„ Le Bastard.
„ Trauchard.	„ de Beaumont.
„ filz d'Unspac.	„ Le Blond.
„ Vis-de-Loup.	„ Blouet.
Ravenot.	„ Bourdet.

Robert de Brix.	Roger Bigot.
„ de Buci.	„ Boissel.
„ de Chandos.	„ de Bosc Normand.
„ Corbet.	„ de Bosc Roard.
„ de Courcon.	„ de Breuil.
„ Cruel.	„ de Bulli.
„ Le Despensier.	„ de Carteret.
„ comte d'Eu.	„ de Chandos.
„ Fromentin.	„ Corbet.
„ fils de Geroud.	„ de Courcelles.
„ de Glanville.	„ d'Evreux.
„ Guernon.	„ d'Ivry.
„ de Harcourt.	„ de Lacie.
„ de Larz.	„ de Lisieux.
„ Malet.	„ de Meules.
„ comte de Meulan.	„ de Montgomerie.
„ de Montbrai.	„ de Mogaux.
„ de Monfort.	„ de Mussegros.
„ comte de Mortain.	„ d'Oistreham.
„ des Montiers.	„ d'Orbec.
„ Murdac.	„ Picot.
„ d'Ouilli.	„ de Pistres.
„ de Pierrepont.	„ Poitevin.
„ de Pontechardon.	„ de Rames.
„ de Rhuddlan.	„ de Saint Germain.
„ de Romenel.	„ de Sommeri.
„ de Saint Leger.	Ruana d'Adoubé.
„ de Thaou.	Sanson.
„ de Tœni.	Seri d'Auberville.
„ de Vatteville.	Serlon de Burci.
„ des Vaux.	„ de Ros.
„ de Veci.	Sigar de Cioches.
„ de Vesli.	Simon de Senlis.
„ de Villon.	Thierry Pointel.
„ de Vitof.	Tiliel de Hèrion.
Roger d'Abernon.	Toustain.
„ Arundel.	„ de Griervy.
„ d'Auberville.	„ de Sainte Hélène.
„ de Beaumont.	„ fil de Rou.

Toustain Mantel.	Tuold de Papelion.
„ Tinel.	Vanquelin de Rosai.
Tuold.	Vitel.
„ de Grenteville.	Wadard.

Supplementary list, principally furnished by the Abbé De La Ruw.

D'Auvrecher d'Angerville.	De Cananville.
De Baillieul.	De Cussy.
De Brigueville.	De Fribois.
Daniel.	D'Hericy.
Bavent.	D'Houdstot.
De Clinchamps.	De Mathan.
De Courcy.	De Montfiquet.
Le Vicomte.	D'Orglande.
De Tournebut.	Du Merle.
De Tilly.	De Saint Germain.
Dauneville.	De Saint Marie d'Aignaux.
D'Argouges.	De Touchet.
D'Auvay.	De Venois.

Several of the names given in the above list will be found in the original one.

Another list was prepared by Comte Edouard de Magny, entitled the "Nobiliaire De Normandie." He is called a distinguished genealogist, etc. It was published in Paris, 1863. The particulars are not so full as we would desire.

Bernard, fils de Hervé duc Orleans.	Beaujeu (de) Eude. Bee (du) Toussaint.
Alain Fergent, Comte de Bretagne.	Bréanté. Briey (de).
Nél, Vicomte du Cotentin.	Cayeu (de) Hamon.
Odon, Evêque De Bayeux.	Chambray (de).
Aigneaux (d') Herbert.	Courtenay (de).
Ambleville (d') Eustache.	Coville (de).
Avenel des Biards.	Creully (de) issu de la race ducs de Normandie.
Beauneville (de) Martel.	Dognel.
Beauneville (de) Guillain.	Errard, Etienne.
	Espinay (d').

Estonville.	Mallebranche (de).
Folleville (de).	Mauvoisin (de).
Gace (de).	Montior (du) Payen.
Gouhier.	Néel de Saint Sauveur.
Grante, Robert.	Roumare (de).
Gruel, Robert.	Rupierre (de).
Harenc (tige de la maison de Gauville.)	Russel <i>alias</i> Rozel.
Haye (de la) Robert.	Tancarville (de).
Haye, Malherbe (de la).	Tesson, Raoul.
Hercé.	Thomas (de) Amaury.
Houel.	Tillières (de).
Janville (de).	Tracy (de).
Malherbe (de).	Umfraville (d').
	Vieux, Pont (de) Guillain.

We will now refer to "The Roll of Battle Abbey," which is the most familiar by name to many. The Abbey was consecrated by William Rufus, who succeeded to the throne of England in A.D. 1087. He then deposited there as relics his father's sword and pallium. The Roll is supposed to have been made out at or about this time. Its authenticity, however, rests on a questionable basis. By many it has been considered as an after-forgery. Even if authentic at first, it soon became valueless from the interpolations made by the monks, who, for centuries, to please individuals, had added names which were not borne at the time by any one with the expedition to invade and conquer England. If the Roll were now in existence, it would have no other value than being a good exposition of monkish fraud. Three copies of it were taken; one by Leland, who died in 1552, and which is given in his *Collectanea*, published years afterwards; another by Holinshed in his *Chronicle* of 1577; a third published by Stowe a few years afterwards, followed by Duchesne, to whom Camden gave it. The articles deposited by King William Rufus in the Abbey remained there until 1717. The pallium had had many of its ornaments taken by one and another; but the sword and it, together with the Roll, were removed in that year to the residence at Cowdray, when the Abbey changed owners. There they remained until 1793, when all were lost by a destructive fire which occurred in the residence.

We have thus dealt with the lists known to have been made, so that those who claim Norman lineage, and that their ancestors accompanied William, Duke of Normandy, to England in A.D. 1066, can have evidence whether the histories handed down to them are or are not correct. The most of the names given have been and are unknown in Great Britain and Ireland, which supports what has been understood, that many of his companions returned to Normandy. The de Morvilles and the de Meschines, and a few others who rose to high position at an early period, and then disappeared, may have preceded the Conqueror. The great mass of the settlers were mercenary troops from all parts of France, etc., who had no names, but afterwards had them from the lands or positions obtained. The highest sounding Continental names were from the towns from whence they came, and bestowed on them by their comrades as *soubriquets*, which were retained. The *de* attached to names on the lists conveys no certainty that lands were owned. Not a few had it in connection with towns; for example, Foucher de Paris, and others of various towns is direct proof in regard to this point. In Normandy, those who acquired lands which constituted a barony assumed the name of it as a surname, with the prefix *de*, and this custom prevailed through France until the Revolution over a hundred years ago. Also, under the Norman line of Kings in England, there are many instances of individuals adopting a similar course on acquiring lands. At the same time many examples can be given of families who wrote *de* before their names, and yet never possessed an acre in any manor or barony of a name similar to their own. Such has been gathered by us as the opinions of the best authorities, which agree with our own.

PARISH OF KIRKMAIDEN

PARISH OF KIRKMAIDEN.

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

“ Hear, Land o’ Cakes and brither Scots,
Frae Maidenkirke to Johnny Groats,
If there’s a hole in a’ your coats,
I rede you tent it ;
A chiel’s amang you takin’ notes,
And, faith, he’ll prent it.”

In the first volume, first edition, a very meagre account appeared of this interesting parish, which arose from no fault of ours, but the way the work was pushed into print. In our preface, some particulars are given in regard to the trouble we had. Through this unfortunate circumstance, some remains were placed on the high land at Drumore, instead of what is usually called Dunman Cliff, overhanging the sea, some miles to the west of Drumore, and washed by the Irish Sea. The rock is several hundred feet in height, near to and south-west of High Stock farm-house. On the summit there are distinct traces of a fortification, believed to have been a place of great strength in early times. It is partially detached by deep fissures from the land, and only a narrow pathway exists as the connection. The form of the wall appears to have been circular, and was to be traced some years ago, and may still exist. Inland, and east of the fort, is the summit of Dunman Head, which is 522 feet high. Tod, in his MS. account of this parish, derives Dunman from Dun-Monadh, the mountain fort, which we also arrived at on finding Fort Mona, a little to the south, which latter word seems to be a corruption of Monadh, the Gaelic for a hill. Another headland, of less height, is Crummag, about a mile further north, at Low Stock, nearly due west from the farm-house. Probably it is a

corruption of Cromaig, the Gaelic for a bend or curve, a sea, a shoal, which describes the situation. At this place there are traces of another fortress, part of which, believed to have been a tower of about seventy-five feet in diameter, has formed the principal structure, with a ditch in front, and at some distance the whole was surrounded by a circular wall. It is larger than the fort on Dunman Head, and must have been an important fortification. There can be no doubt that these fortresses were erected by the Norsemen. At Crummag, indications of vitrification were discovered by M'Ilwraith,* Stranraer, which led to the belief that a vitrified fort was previously on the spot. The specimens were found built in a wall, and are more of the dander than the solidly fused kind.

A short distance inland, and east of Dunman, are the "Auld Kilns," on two green knowes, at Auchneight Moor. The tradition is that these were used by the Picts in brewing the "heather crap ale," a beverage, the knowledge of which died with them. That the Picts, as heretofore known by the name on the eastern side of Scotland, were ever the inhabitants of Galloway is incorrect, as a reference to our publication, *Galloway: In Ancient and Modern Times*, will show. These kilns are found in other parishes, particularly in Kirkcudbrightshire. A little to the south of the kilns is the "Pest Knowe," where, according to tradition, the ceremony was gone through for stopping an epidemic disease, and called burying "the pest." It is on record that Galloway was twice severely ravaged by a deadly pestilence—first in 1349, and again in 1360.

The plague, however, was also known in Scotland early in the seventeenth century. Special precautions were taken in Ayrshire, as we find in records dated October, 1603, and May, 1604; but we do not learn whether it then did or did not extend to Galloway. In Cumnock, Ayrshire, it was so fatal that the living could hardly bury the dead. In 1623, it raged in Dumfries, and in 1647 the parish of Largs, in Ayrshire, and many other places in Scotland, suffered severely from it.

At some distance south of the Pest Knowe, on Cardryne hill, is the Eagle Cairn. The history is unknown to us; but, pro-

* Author of *Tourists' Guide*.

bably, the name was given from sea eagles having frequented it. Mr. Tod, schoolmaster in the parish for many years until 1843, calls it Carnfinn or Carn-fiann, the Giant's Keep or Warrior's Cairn. Probably he was right, and in "fin" or "fiann," we have a record of the Norsemen.

The promontory forming the Mullhead is said to have been the last retreat of the Picts; and, as we think the story goes, they at last were driven, or threw themselves into the sea. That some people did abide there is clear enough from the traces of a double line of fortifications, extending from sea to sea; but that they were Picts as known in the eastern parts of Scotland, or those so called in Ulster, is wrong, and refuted by history. The points between which this entrenchment extends are known as West and East Tarbet, which in Gaelic is Tar-Bheir (Irish idiom), to transfer or carry over, and points out, as it does in the Western Highlands, that there the natives were wont to carry their tiny craft across, thus avoiding the race and other dangers to be met with in rounding the Mull. On this headland stands the lighthouse erected in 1828. It is about sixty feet high, and the rock is said to be two hundred feet above the sea. The grandeur of the situation is great, and in stormy weather is most impressive.

Between the bays of Port-an-Kill and East Tarbet, on the south-east coast, is a chapel cave, which has obtained the name of St. Medan's, together with a well in the rock called Co (Cove), also Chapel Well. This is a very interesting spot. Some believe it to have been the abode of a Druid or recluse prior to Christianity, and in aftertimes of some monk or disciple of St. Modan. A modern idea has been expressed that the saint was in Galloway, built the front of, and dwelt in the cave, which subsequently became a sacred spot; and that he was buried in the church of Kirkmadrine-in-Fermes, Glasserton Parish. The fact appears to be that the name of this saint has been borrowed and corrupted to Medan, to carry out an idea that the Kirkmadrines and Kirkmaiden had their name from him. This, however, is an assumption, for which there is not the slightest trace or proof of any kind. The saint does not appear to have been located in the district. The mountains about Dumbarton were his retreat. He died there, and his relics were afterwards kept with great

veneration in a famous church bearing his name at Rosneath. Keith states that he was an abbot in Scotland in 507, and his festival held on the 4th February. This may be correct, but the 9th November is also given. He also mentions in his *Scottish Saints* a St. Middan* in the year 503, a bishop and confessor, and patron of St. Filorth, with his festival in November. Forbes has it on the 29th April. As we can find no other notice of such a saint, and being so close on Saint Modan, we are inclined to think it not unlikely that the two may be one and the same. Saint Modan was honoured particularly at Dumbarton. The parish of Kilmodan in Argyllshire, named after him in subsequent times was first called Cella Modani.† It is not far distant from Rosneath. About a mile and a half from the latter place is Kilcreggan, where there was the Chapel of the Rock and Port Kill, the Harbour of the Chapel. So highly was Saint Modan venerated, and of such peculiar sanctity, that the bodies of the dead used to be brought to Rosneath from the Hebrides, and other districts on the west coast; even from Ireland, from an early period.‡

There was another St. Modan, bishop and confessor, whose festival was held on the 14th November. There is every reason to believe that he was the St. Modan who was titular saint of the great church at Stirling, and particularly honoured at Falkirk, where one of his arms was for long kept. From this saint the names of Auchmedden and Pitmedden, Aberdeenshire, are supposed to have been derived.

* The corruption seems to have been common in the old Strathclyde Kingdom, as in the parish of Dundonald, Ayrshire, the Fullertons of that ilk had some land called St. Meddens.

† By the *Statistical Account*, the ancient name of the parish was Glenduish, signifying the "Glen of Black Water;" also, that a battle was fought there between Mackan, son of Magnus, King of Norway, and the Albans or Gaels, when the Norwegians were defeated on each side of the river called Ruail, which runs through the middle of the glen. From this, it is stated that the parish got the name of Glenderuell, and the river that of Ruail, which signifies the "Glen of Red Blood." Such is stated, but as Magnus was in existence at the end of the eleventh century, it is evident that the new name of Kilmodan was subsequently given.

‡ In one of the fields near Port-Kill, several stone coffins were found about fifty years ago.—*Statistical Account*.

There were also two Irish saints of the name, both bishops, one in Connaught, in 561, and the other in Ulster. Colgan considers both of them distinct from the Scottish saints. So much for the Saints Modan.

We enter fully into this subject about Saint Modan to show that, so far as can be traced, he had nothing to do with Galloway. In the first volume (first edition), we also fell into the mistake about him, and, in our accounts of Sorbie and Glasserton parishes, gave what we found, without the close inquiry that was necessary. Under the first-named parish, it will be seen that in 1506 Kirkmadrine was called Sanct Medan's Kirk, which has caused the error. The legend, which appears under Glasserton, from the Aberdeen Breviary, was also coupled with St. Modan, although the heroine is named Madana; but we consider that the proper name should be Modwena or Moyune. There certainly was a Saint Medanna, whose festival was kept on the 19th November, and under the 18th of the same month; as also Midhnat, a virgin, of Cill Luichaine, now Killucan, West Meath, in the Irish Calendar, as stated by Bishop Forbes, who, in connection with her, mentions the remains of St. Medan's Chapel, still to be seen in the Bay of Luce. Dr. W. F. Skene, whose researches are well known, thinks that this saint was Modwena, who is called Edana, and that Edinburgh and the Maiden Castle may have had their names from her. We must not, however, omit to notice Saint Triduana, whose name appears in *Keith's Saints* as a virgin in Scotland in 532, and regarding whom special mention is made by Thomas Dempster in his *Historia Ecclesiastica*. We will give the following literal translation, as it is assumed by some that what appears in the Aberdeen Breviary about Madana really refers to Triduana. It is as follows:—"Saint Triduana, virgin, despising the amorous allurements and delights of the world, when it seemed that she could by no means withstand her importunate lovers, sent her eyes plucked out to her lover." There is a witty epigram of Peter Tausianus Bastidæus Gallus:—

" As he saw Triduana's sinless eyes torn out,
The astonished suitor could justly say,
' Alas ! by what right have thine eyes, oh bravest virgin,
Borne the punishment which mine deserved ? ' "

The name of Modwena is also of standing in English records, and mentioned by Dugdale and Camden. The history given of her is always the same, which we will give hereafter from Butler's *Saints*. To quote from Camden, the epitaph on her tomb at Burton Abbey is, or was :—

“ Ortum Modwennæ dat Hibernia, Scotia finem,
Anglia dat tumulum, dat Deus astra poli.
Prima dedit vitam, sed mortem terra secunda,
Et terram terræ tertia terra dedit.
Aufert Lanfortin quam terra Conallea prefert,
Felix Burtonium virginis ossa tenet.”

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1789, further particulars appear in regard to her, showing the veneration in which she was held in England, and giving Gough's translation of her epitaph :—

“ Ireland gave Modwena birth, England a grave,
As Scotland death, and God her soul shall save.
The first land life, the second death did give,
The third in earth her earthly part receive.
Lanfortin takes whom Connel's country owns,
And happy Burton holds the virgin's bones.”

With the article in the *Magazine*, a portrait of this saint is given. In the *Life of St. Catherine of Sienna*, published by the Abbotsford Club, the editor, in a tone which is to be regretted, asks for the production of the foundation charters, and questions the authenticity of the portrait. This he might have spared, for who would believe that a saint at such a period sat for his or her portrait, and who would expect to find in Scotland foundation charters of the sixth century ?

It is evident that some calamity befel Modwena in Scotland, to which the legend we will give under Glasserton Parish no doubt refers.

Modwena, in Butler's *Saints*, is described as having been a noble Irish virgin, who passed from Ireland to Scotland, and established two nunneries, one in Stirling and the other in Edinburgh. She then went to England, in the reign of King Ethelwolf, about the year 840. She educated Editha, the King's daughter, and founded for her the monastery usually called St.

Editha, Polesworth, Warwickshire. For seven years she led an anchoritic life on an isle in Trent called *Andressy*, after Saint Andrew, to whom her oratory was dedicated. When the abbey of Burton-on-Trent was founded in 1004, it was dedicated under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin and Saint Modena. As will be found in Forbes's *Saints*, Ussher quotes from Conchubranus, who wrote her life, that she founded seven churches in Alba, viz., one at Chilnecase (Killiness) in Galluveie; one on the summit of the hill of Dundevenel; one on the top of Dunbreten (Dumbarton) Rock; one at the Castle of Strivelin (Stirling); one in Dunedene, in the English tongue Edeneburg (Edinburgh); one on the hill of Dunpeleder; one at Lonfortin (Longforgan), near Aleethe, supposed to be Alectum, or Dundee. Her death is stated to have occurred in 517 or 518, at the great age of one hundred and thirty. The church of Scoonie was dedicated to her in 1243. Such is the account given of her. It is impossible for any one to say positively that this parish had its name from a maiden saint, but the proximity of Ireland to this part of Galloway, and as an Irish virgin and saint, with the celebrity attained in Scotland and England, there is reason to believe that in veneration for her sanctity, to Modwena might be ascribed the present name of the parish. That she on arrival from Ireland occupied for a time the cave now known as St. Medan's is not improbable, followed in after times by some other recluse. In Pont's map, drafted about 1608-20, the chapel is called "*Maidin's Coaue*," and the old parish church "*Kirk Madin*." The legend given by us under Glasserton parish, taken from the Aberdeen Breviary (excepting the exaggerations common to the Church then ruling) is borne out in several particulars regarding some female saint in Galloway; and the history of Modwena supplies what is wanted. Her festival was kept on the 5th July of each year.

Saint Edana, or Edaene, virgin in Ireland, has her festival on the same day. Her history seems unknown, excepting a well of water with the name. That Edana and Modwena are one and the same, as believed by Dr. W. F. Skene, seems to be most probable. We arrived at the same conclusion as Dr. Skene in regard to Modwena prior to learning his or the opinions of others.

Although we do not think it will apply to the name of this parish, yet we may remark that the word maiden was given to ancient forts, etc. There are several examples. In the parish of Kennoway, Fifeshire, there is a round hill called Maiden Castle, which seems to have been the site of a fort; and in the parish of Falkland, in the same county, there is another old fort so called. Also in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, there are traces of two ancient forts, one of which is similarly called; also another at Stanmore, Westmoreland. The word maiden is also applied to Roman causeways. One so called is to be found at Bennochie, and also in the north of England.

There are both forts and moats in this parish, but we incline to believe that the parish had its name from a maiden saint. We consider Kirkmaiden and Kirkmadrine as distinct names. As will be seen under the additional account of Stoneykirk parish, our opinion is that the churches and parishes, locally called Kirkmadrine, etc., were originally dedicated to Saint Martin of Tours, the patron of St. Ninian, and by degrees got to be corrupted to Madryne. Everything seems to confirm this, as will be found under Stoneykirk parish.

In regard to the Cave Chapel, we give the following description from Muir's *Old Church Architecture of Scotland*:—"The cave is very small, being only eleven feet wide where greatest, and rather over nine feet in length, with the roof so low as scarcely to admit of an upright posture. The rocks form two side walls. The builded walls form an area of nearly fifteen feet by eleven and a-half; of great thickness, and composed principally of clay slate well put together, but without lime. The exterior wall, now only rather more than breast-high elevation fronting the sea, has, at about its middle, a narrow window, and there is a pretty wide doorway wanting the lintel close to the rock-wall on the south. The real wall covering the face of the crag rises much higher, and may perhaps be as high as ever it was, but on no part of it is there any trace of a roof."

A more recent account in 1885, conveyed that "across the mouth there was a massive wall of unhewn stone laid with shell mortar. The internal height did not exceed ten feet. Doorway six feet high, and two feet eight inches wide, topped with three large stones as the lintel, above which was a rude massive

arch. The wall was three feet thick, and the beds of the door-posts, and holes for the bolts remained. An enclosure outside the cell, twelve feet square, seemed to have been the chapel. A splayed window was in the east. The entrance was in the east wall. In the outer cell when cleared out, on a square flat block of stone, an incised cross was deciphered, but it being of an early period is questionable."

This is not the only specimen of the Cave Chapel in Scotland. At St. Carmaigs, in Eilean Mór, Sound of Jura, and another almost suspended midway between Dun O Thail and the sea, Isle of Lewis, are to be seen examples of the cave and builded chapel structure. There are one or two other specimens elsewhere, which were first brought to light by the eminent physician, Sir James Simpson, who was a zealous antiquarian.

In addition to the chapel there is the well, which, with the superstitious feelings that used to run so strong, and to some extent in rural districts continue to this day, possessed curative powers of no ordinary kind. The great day was the first Sunday of May, when it was customary for many to go and bathe in the pool, and leave their gifts in the cave. In fact, it was only carrying out in another way, and on the first Sunday, what is done in many other parts on the first day of this month, as, for example, going to the top of Arthur's Seat, at Edinburgh, before sunrise, to wash the face with the dew (if to be had) on the grass, which hundreds of the inhabitants yearly continue to do. No doubt these are all heirlooms of the heathenish rites, but still harmless, if the real mountain dew alone is kept to. To follow the parish *Statistical Account*, the well at the chapel is a natural cylindrical hole in the solid rock, about four feet in diameter and six feet deep, but filled with stones to half its depth; round its mouth are three or four small holes, which were used for bathing the hands and eyes, the large one being for the body. There is no spring; the well is kept full by the surf breaking over the rock at full flood and spring tides.

The ancient Parish Church was dedicated to Saint Catherine. Why so dedicated history has heretofore been silent. There was another chapel to the same saint in Stoneykirk parish. We have already mentioned that Saint Modwena dedicated her oratory to Saint Andrew, and curious enough, at Holyrood

Chapel there were altars to St. Andrew and St. Catherine, which appear to have had some connection, as a salary was granted in the reign of King James V. to two chaplains to officiate at these altars. Some of the dedications to the saint bearing the latter name may have been made to the first so called, who was of great celebrity, and as a virgin and martyr, died between 304 and 311; or to Saint Catherine of Sienna, as we find a Dominican convent at the Grange, Edinburgh,* was founded by Lady St. Clair of Roslin (or as now spelled Rosslyn) in 1517. This saint received in Italy the habit of Saint Dominic in a nunnery contiguous to the convent of the Preaching Friars, in A.D. 1365. She died in 1389.† Saint Catherine of Sienna was the one to whom the chapels in Scotland bearing her name were principally dedicated, and therefore too modern as regards Modwena and her period.

The Parish Church is called Kirkmadin, and the Rock Chapel Maidin's Coaue, by Pont. The ancient Parish Church was built about half a mile distant from the cave chapel and near Port-an-Kill, the harbour of the chapel. The situation is in a hollow where the kirk burn (so called by some) runs past. Only a stray stone here and there shows where it stood. It was small in size. Close to the site of the old church is St. Catherine's Croft. It stands on a small farm. The manse and glebe were, it is stated, on the farm of Cardrain, about a mile from the church. Tod, in his MS., spells it Kirkdrain, but in this we differ, as will be seen under Drummore, where the derivation is given. North of the ancient place of worship, about two and a-half miles distant, a new church was built. It was commenced in 1638, but, owing to a dispute amongst the heritors, was not completed for several years afterwards. The date given is 1650. The bell is said to have been at Castle Clanyard, and brought from Kenmure. As stated, the inscription upon it was: "Nicolaius Ramsa, Dominus de Dalhuissi me fieri fecit ano Dei Millesimo quingentesimo

* This is in the parish of Liberton. There was another chapel in the parish of Glencross, or Glencorse, also dedicated to her; another in the parish of Haddington, East Lothian.

† Of the other saints bearing the same name, Catherine of Sweden died in 1381, Catherine of Bologna in 1463, and Catherine of Genoa in 1510.

xxxiii. I.H.S. Maria Johne Morison." It thus seems to have been cast in 1584 for Nicol Ramsay. He was a son and heir of Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, slain at Flodden in 1513. We mention this, as in the *Statistical Account*, which we have culled from, in some of the information given it is stated that Nicol was the first Earl of Dalhousie, which is a mistake. The first peerage was obtained in 1600, by Sir John Ramsay, a lineal descendant. We can trace no relationship between the Gordons and the Ramsays. As we have mentioned under Clanyard, the bell was obtained from Nicol Ramsay by Gordon of Lochinvar, who again gave it to Gordon of Clanyard.

The chapel at Maryport, mentioned by Symson as in ruins in 1684, was distinct from the Parish Church. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and has long since disappeared. Symson was wrong in stating that the parish obtained its name from this chapel. Pont shows a considerable building where the chapel is believed to have stood. The Parish Church belonged to the abbot and monks of Sauleat, and the cure was served by a vicar. At the Reformation the rectorial revenues were let to William Adair of Kinhilt, for the yearly rent of 300 merks and 100 bolls of beir. After 1587, part of the revenue was assigned as a stipend to the Protestant minister of the parish; and, in 1630, the other portion to the minister of the newly established Parish Church of Portpatrick—the patronage at the same time was reserved to the Crown. James VI., however, had in 1602 granted the five merk land of Drummore, with the patronage of the church, to Ninian Adair of Kinhilt, whose son, Robert, obtained a ratification of it by Parliament in 1641.

There are traces of a fort close to the present Parish Church. There are two moats, one between Myroch and Terally Points; it is small in size. The other is at Coreholmhill, south of Clanyard Castle. It had been entrenched. We have heard of a very ancient gravestone* about one hundred yards north of Terally moat, in regard to which various conjectures have been offered. One is that it may mark the spot where a Druid of the Order of Fay, or prophet, may have been buried, from which might have been derived the name Kilumpa, taken from Kil-am-fay, a cor-

* MS. left by Mr. Tod, parish schoolmaster.

ruption of the Gaelic *Cil-am-faidh*, the tomb of the prophet or soothsayer. Pont spells the name Killumfa. It is also mentioned by the same authority that the farms of Terally and Kirkbryde were formerly portions of Kilumpha. Also that both at High Curgie and Little Clanyard there were standing-stones, which were removed, and probably are now portions of farm buildings and dykes. We are inclined to think that north of Kirkbride farm house, a chapel stood on a spot called by that name. As we have mentioned under the parish of Kirkmabreck, the saint's name was Bridget. All that can be learned about her will be found there. In the Ordnance Survey Map there is also shown the site of a chapel called Kirkleish. That a chapel with that name ever existed we do not credit. The churches and chapels were almost as a rule named after saints, and no such saint as Leish will be found in any Calendar. At some distance south of the supposed chapel site there is, or was, a well at Muntloch, in the midst of marshy ground, as described by Symson, which had remarkable properties in the curing of disease. This well is shown on the Ordnance Map. Symson spelt it Muntluck. South of, but close to, Chapel Rossan (from the Gaelic *Caipeal-Rossain*), that is, the chapel at the promontory (of which nothing is known) is Auchness—the field at the point. It marches with the sea-shore, and the name is a compound from the Gaelic *Achadh* and the Norse *nes*. One writer gives it from *Eachinis*, horse isles (where are they ?), and another from *Each-inis*, horse pasture.

The ancient court-hill or mote is at High Drummore. Two of the old ports retain the original spelling with but slight corruption—*Port-a-Moneg* being the Gaelic *Port-a-Monadh*, the hill-port, and *Port-Monach*, the monk's port.

The highest land in the parish is north of Inshanks farmhouse, where it rises to 525 feet. At Dunman, already mentioned (spelled *Doun-man* by Pont), as having the remains of a place of strength, it is 522 feet ; and again at *Barncorkie* (should be *Bar-corkie*, and is near to the sea), it rises to 507 feet. Along the west coast south of Clanyard, the average height is over 500 feet. The point at the Mull is 258 feet high. The word Mull is Gaelic, derived from the Norse *Muli*, a jutting crag. In Shetland and Orkney it is spelt *Mule*. The *Muli* here is coupled with *Fjördr*, a firth. Pont spells it *Mule of Gallua*. It is con-

nected with the rest of the parish by an isthmus a mile in length, and a quarter of one in breadth. The lighthouse is elevated 325 feet above high water. From its height, in hazy weather with the clouds low, it becomes obscured, and vessels being supposed to be to the westward, have been run into Luce Bay, and wrecked in the sands at its head.*

The length of the parish is nearly ten miles, with an average breadth of two and a half miles. At one point it is over four miles in breadth.

In 1861, the population was 2333. In 1871, it was 2445, viz., 1127 males and 1318 females. In 1881, it was 2446, and 2192 in 1891.

The village of Drummore (from the Gaelic *Druim-Mor*, large ridge) is about four miles from the Mull. There is a harbour with a small coasting trade. The pier was built about the beginning of last century, by A. M'Dowall, corn merchant, and tenant of High Curghie. Colonel Andrew M'Douall of Logan succeeded him as owner, who again sold it to J. M'Gaw in Truff Hill, who was succeeded by his son. The latter sold it to the Earl of Stair, the present owner. Owing to the shifting character of the sand, there will be difficulty in keeping the harbour accessible for small craft.

At the Mill of Drummore, there is a sculptured stone built into the wall. It is said to have been brought from a chapel at Kildonan, thence removed, and built into the castle at Low Drummore, and, when it became dilapidated, again removed to Drummore village, and placed in the mill wall. It has an elaborate cross.

Between Drummore and the Mull is the small village of Damaglaur; there is also Clashannan. Tod renders it *Claswhannon* from *Clais-wanan*, a hollow by the sea-side. On the opposite side of the peninsula, north-west of Drummore, is the small village and port of Logan, or Portnessock. In Pont's map there is shown inland, and south of Kreeché, so spelled, and south-west of Mary Port, two towers (or a village) surrounded with some timber, with the name of *Pool-na-Clachan*. Also

* Admiralty Sailing Directions.

south of the foregoing, another tower called Bradina. The Mull is direct south of both.

The popular belief that the M'Doualls owned Kirkmaiden Parish from the earliest times, and that the island of Eastholm, on which this castle stood, was on the coast, requires to be noticed here. One statement is that about the beginning of the last century, an island called "Marion's Isle" existed off the coast, where the Creechan forms, which is still visible at low water. The extent is said to have been eight acres, and at the period given was let to a tenant. Another is mentioned as having been situated near to the point at Killiness (Cill-ness), spelled Kellyness by Pont), where at low water large stones are still to be seen called "The Isle Stones." The history attached to this one is that about three hundred years ago it was destroyed by a great storm, which blew the sand on to the farm of Killiness. Such are the local accounts, and as in general, in Galloway much truth is to be found in tradition, we are loth to state that we have been unable to verify either of the statements. So far as we can find in either ancient or modern maps, there never was an island of any kind on the Wigtonshire coast. In this we are confirmed by the Admiralty Charts of the coast, which no one can dispute. South of the point at Killiness, and the place at Mary Port where the ancient chapel stood, there are a few boulder rocks shown between low water mark and an outer bar which has one and a half quarter fathoms of water on it, but with no appearance of a submerged island. This bar rounds Killiness, and on the north side of the point there is one and a half fathoms. Outside of both of the parts we have named, there are six fathoms. This bar runs round the bay to Kilfillan, Glenluce. The Skerries in the bay are well known to be but bare rocks; but, as Pont in his map shows a rock as an island, with the name of Skanlaggan off Laggan Head near Corsewall, we may mention, to prevent any future error, that it is but a rock with a beacon on it, with the name Craig Laggan, given in the chart. There are nine, twelve, and sixteen fathoms close to it.

There is another subject to which attention has lately been given, in regard to the statements of Sibbald and Symson, that on certain pasture land sheep had their teeth gilded of a golden colour. Sibbald gives it—"There is a little isle beside the Mull

of Galloway where, if sheep shall feed but a little, their teeth are immediately gilded of a golden colour." Symson gives the ground as called Creechan, about a mile distant from the Kirk, where all the sheep had not only their teeth made very yellow, but also their skin and wool yellower than any other sheep in the country. It will be seen that Sibbald mentions an island as the place, while Symson gives the name of the farm near the east coast. In Pont's map, we find a small promontory specially painted yellow, as if to mark the spot, as this is at Cardrain Point (spelled Kardynin and Kardryin by Pont) with ten fathoms of water close in. There can be no doubt, from the way it is shown, that this is the place meant by Sibbald, which he erroneously called an island. In regard to the colouring of the teeth of the sheep, Symson mentions the same peculiarity in the character of the pasture at Barhullion Fell, parish of Glasserton, to which we refer, as he there states that he does not credit it. It most probably arose from some herbs with a yellow flower. It used to be considered that butter obtained a rich yellow colour when cows were fed on rich old pasture, where plenty of what are familiarly called buttercups grew; and, in like manner, the flesh of animals is understood to be influenced in colour and taste by the nature of the feeding.

The ancient church of Kirkmaiden belonged to the Priory of St. Mary's Isle, Kirkeudbright.

Pont mentions various burns (rivulets), amongst which are Grenedaindyn, Eshdowach, Poolwhynrik, Poolnacharn, Poldowall, Esschone, Karga, and Poullinkum. The Pol is sometimes corrupted. There is also a farm mentioned called Keand-ramm. In the prefix, we have the old surname of Keand.

Our next subject is the Lands and their Owners in the Parish, but before proceeding to deal with them, it seems to us to be necessary to disabuse the popular belief and error, that the Rhinns belonged to the M'Dowalls or M'Doualls from the earliest times. It is a very great mistake, and has caused much confusion in history. We will therefore depart from our regular course, and give their correct history, as they became connected with various parishes in this part of Galloway.

THE M'DOUALLS.

We are reluctant to enter on their history as we cannot conscientiously follow what has heretofore been written, and believed, and therefore would rather let it alone, if we could so act. This it is not in our power to do, as the work would properly be classed as untrustworthy.

The history of the M'Doualls has heretofore been mixed up with that of the Governors or Lords of Galloway, commencing with Fergus, who, with three subsequent generations, existed as lords for the short period of ninety-five years. They were distinct families, but it is not improbable that all were originally of the same descent, previous to their location in Galloway, which may have given rise to the confusion.

That the MacDougalls and MacDoualls were originally sprung from Somerled, we have all along believed. We, therefore, commence with Somerled, who is called a Norse pirate, but of good origin, who settled at, and became Governor of Argyll. That he ruled there is certain. Worsaae * states—"Jarl Somerled, who was related in various ways to the Norwegian chiefs on the islands, had assumed the dominion of Cantire, Argyll, and Lorn (the 'Dalir i Skotlandsfirdi' of the Sagas). After a naval battle in the year 1156, with the Manx King, Godred Olavesön, Jarl Somerled compelled Godred to resign to him all the Sudreyjar from Mull to Man, which possessions afterwards remained in his family ('Dalverja-Æa.'). His youngest son, Dugal, the founder of the family of the MacDougalls of Lorn, obtained Argyll and Lorn, whilst Cantire and the islands were assigned to his eldest son, Ragnvald or Reginal." Again, he states, "The clan Dugal is from Dubhgal, 'the dark strangers,' the usual name for the Danes." In confirmation of this, we have to state that Somerled married a daughter of Olave, King of Man. This King by his concubines, had three sons, Reginald, Lagman, and Harold, and several daughters, one of whom was the wife of Somerled. Olave subsequently married Affrica, daughter of Fergus, simply styled of Galloway in the Chronicle. In the

* *Danes and Norwegians in England, Scotland, and Ireland*, by J. A. WORSAAE, of Copenhagen.

same Chronicle, with the usual exaggeration which the monks who kept the records were so prone to, when it suited their purpose, Somerled is styled Prince of Herergaidel, but to this is added, "to whom the Kingdom of the Isles owe their ruin." The title of Prince was probably given on account of his marriage with the King of Man's daughter, in the same way as we find the monks of Holyrood styling Fergus a Prince, no doubt from having married a natural daughter (the old writers term such base born) of Henry I. of England. By his marriage, so far as known, Somerled had issue—

Dungall or Dougall.

Raignald or Reginald.

Engus or Angus.

Olave.

As will be seen, Worsaae makes Dougal (Dungall or Dougall) the youngest son. In the *Orkneyinga Saga* we have them given as shown by us, with the information, that from Reginald sprang the Macrories, Macdougalls, and Macdonalds of the Isles. We know that the Macdonalds, etc., are sprung from Reginald, which name is borne by the present chief of Clanranald,* but it is a mistake to include the Macdougalls as his descendants, for their ancestor was Dungall or Dougall. With him we have to deal here. In the Annals of Ireland it is often found as a name. In the year 669, we find it. In 866, Cearbhal, son of Dunghal, Lord of Osraighe, died. In 899, Ciaran, son of Dunghal, Lord Muscraighe, was slain by his own people. The Norsemen had much to do with Ireland in early times, and that the Gaels were there then, as well as in Scotland, is known. The names given by Somerled to two of his sons were Gaelic, and the other two were Norse. The date of his marriage is not known, but that it was late in the eleventh century seems certain. That some of his descendants proceeded to Ireland seems equally certain. In the *Annals of the Four Masters*, under date 1153, in a foray

* Olave was a favourite name among the Norse settlers. The first found is Anlaf, King of Dublin in 853. Anlaf, Olàfr, Olaf and Olave are one and the same name. The oldest form seems to have been Aleifr from Anleifr.

between the Ulster men and those of Connaught, among the slain is the name of Sitric MacDubhghaill, which in Gaelic is the son of the Black (Swarthy) Gael, but in the Irish Annals, the name is used for Dane, and reads "son of the Dane." In the translation it is rendered Macdowall instead of MacDougall, the translator (present century) having evidently followed the account of the Macdowalls written last century. The name Sitric, as also Syric, properly Sigtryg, is Norse. In the line of Norse Kings or Chiefs in Ireland, we find Sitric (Sigtryg), King of Dublin. He is mentioned as the son of Anloed. Again in the Irish *Annals of the Four Masters*, the MacDowalls are included in the Clan Sorley * with the MacDougalls and MacDonnells, which also show their Lorn descent. The Gallowglasses, *i.e.*, stipendiary soldiers, were chiefly MacDonnells, MacDougalls, or MacDowalls, Campbells, MacSweenys, and MacSheehys, etc. The MacSweenys are stated to have been the leaders.

The first bearing the name of MacDouall in connection with Galloway was Mactheuel † (which we believe to be a corruption of the name), who is found as a witness to a charter of confirmation granted by Uchtred, Lord of Galloway, of the chapel, etc., of Colmonell in Carrick, to Holyrood Abbey, about 1162. The connection between those in Scotland and Ireland is again shown in the following from the Irish *Annals*:—"1299 (1295 to 1299). Alexander MacDowall, generally written MacDugald by the Scotch; Alexander MacDouell, one of the best of Ireland and Scotland, was killed by Alexander MacDubgall, with a great slaughter of his people." This same Alexander MacDowall, *alias* MacDougall, was of Lorn, and mentioned in the family history of the MacDougalls of Dunolly, Argyllshire, the representatives of the MacDougalls of Lorn.

* MacSorley is mentioned as derived from the Norse Somerled, which means Samuel. In Gaelic it is Somhairle.

† The letter D in English is usually pronounced T by Gaelic-speaking Highlanders, as Tonald for Donald, etc. We gave an amusing account of this in our *History with Statistics, of the Scottish Regiments, from 1808 to 1861*, the Donald MacDonalds having been very numerous in some regiments, requiring to be numbered on the muster roll, which the Gaelic company sergeant called out, "Tonald MacTonald No. 1," and so on.

The first of the MacDoualls found settled in Galloway were Fergus MakDowylt, and Dougal MacDowyl, who is described as being located "del Counte de Wiggeton." We give these particulars as we have found them in the original Ragman Roll* which is in sheets, well written, and still in good preservation. They seem to have been penned by the same person, who evidently was guided by his ear as the names were pronounced, which was usual at that period, and now causes so much confusion, the same surname appearing spelled in so many different ways. As too well known, those whose names appear swore allegiance to King Edward I. of England in August, 1296. With this distressing period for Scotland, and Galloway in particular, the rise of the MacDoualls in the district commenced. Fergus may have been the father of Dougal MacDowall, but it is more probable that he was a brother. Whichever he was, nothing more is heard of him; we have to start with Dougal. Before proceeding further with the Macdowalls, we must enter on several particulars which have been heretofore overlooked.

Under Garthland we have referred to the supposed charter stated to have been granted by John Baliol, as Lord of Galloway, in the year 1295, to Dougal M'Dougall, of the lands of Gairachloyne, Lougan, Elrig, etc. We will repeat here the statement of Crawford, that it was engraved on a plate of copper in old (Anglo-) Saxon characters, etc.

As mentioned by Crawford, the plate was embossed in the Parish Church of Stoneykirk, on the east side of the pulpit, as attested by two ministers who were there, the one in 1672 and the other in 1681, one of whom Crawford knew, and stated by him to have been possessed of more than ordinary taste and genius. The loss we have described in its proper place under "Garthland."

That John Baliol gave a grant of the lands mentioned to Dougal M'Dougall, in 1295, may be correct, and may account for his being in the vicinity of Lochryan in 1306, when with Fergus, they attacked and captured Thomas and Alexander Bruce, the younger brothers of King Robert I. We cannot,

*The word Ragman is supposed to import an indenture, or other legal deed executed under the seals of the parties.

however, understand how such a mistake could be made as to suppose that the plate in question was the charter.* A charter on metal in Great Britain or Ireland is unknown. The early and late charters will always be found on vellum. It is to be remembered also that there were no charters in Galloway until the Normans made their advent in the twelfth century; the Celtic owners held on the ancient principle, as they would not hold their lands on "the sheepskin title," as they called it. (See Burton's *History of Scotland*.)

We think that there can be no doubt that the copper plate mentioned by Crawford was only a record placed in the church at a subsequent period. These leases, as they are termed, are well known in England, but usually refer to the departed, and not to lands. The M'Doualls of Logan repudiate this copper plate charter, but on the ground that the lands were owned by the family long before Baliol's time. This we will come to. It seems strange to us how any one could conceive that a charter of lands, even on metal, would be exposed in a church or anywhere else, to the mercy of the clergy and others.

We have now to draw attention to John de Toskertoun, mentioned by Chalmers in his *Caledonia*, and followed by Mackenzie in his *History of Galloway*. Both seem to have followed Prynne, who is not considered an accurate writer in regard to the Ragman Roll.

John de Toskertoun either took or gave his name to the lands and parish. He was evidently the leading man then in the Rhinns. He is styled "Dominus de Toskertoun, dictus Mares-

* The English charters in Anglo-Saxon times have the names of witnesses with marks to resemble a cross. They probably placed their hand on the pen or deed, for the crosses differ in execution. In Norman times the seal was affixed in the presence of witnesses, whose crosses evidently show that they either made them themselves or touched the pen. It was only in the fifteenth century that individuals began to write their names, and also affix their seals. We again repeat that English, or to make it more comprehensive, Scottish or Irish charters on metal are not known. In the British Museum there is a roundel of copper nine and a half inches in circumference, of the thirteenth century, described in the memorandum attached to it as the model of the tonsure "Officiarii" of St. Paul's Church, London. This is the only metal record, and does not apply.

callus, Miles"; also, "John le Mareschal de Toskertou." He was one of those who swore allegiance to King Edward I., in 1296. We mentioned, elsewhere, that we had gone over the Ragman Roll in the original, made up of separate sheets of vellum. In most of the sheets many names are written, but for those holding power a special submission was made, and the following relates to Dominus John de Toskertou :—

"Item die et loco eisdem presentibus testibus ultimo prænотatis et me Notario dominus Johannes de Toskeretoun dictus marescallus miles non vi nec metu coactus ut dicebat, sus spontaneus venit ad fidem et uoluntatem domini Regis Angliememorati et factis primo confederacionum contractuum conuencionum et pactorum si que unquam suo nomine cum domino Rege Francorum inite extitissent contra dictum dominum Regem Angliquantum in ipso fuit et ips continebant organo uocis sue anulacione eisdemque cum omni commodo quod exinde sibi poterit prouenire vi forme et effectue earundem sponte pure et absolute expressè renunciato tactis sacrosanctis ut supra et osculatis Dei Evangeliiis dicto Regi Anglie in subscripta forma fidelitatem fecit, et super ea facta suas patentes litteras suo sigillo pendente consignatas sub tenore qui sequitur. A touz qui cestes lettres verront ou orront Johan le Mareschal de Toskeretoun chiualer saluz. Pur ceo [*etc., ut supra*] Don [*etc., ut supra.*]"

We have given the foregoing in full to show the allegiance that was demanded by the King of England, and the humble submission promised by the Norman settlers, for we have no doubt that John of Toskertou was one. From the many abbreviations, to give a fair translation is difficult, so we let it alone. It will be observed that there is a mixture of French at the end. That John of Toskertou was of importance is clear, and yet all trace of him is lost, nothing more can be found. That the position he assumed with King Edward I., etc., caused his lands to be forfeited, is evident, as we find in Robertson's *Index of Charters* that two portions were granted to William Hurchurche by King Robert the Bruce, the first of certain lands to him, "pro termino vite sue," and another of the lands of Toskertou, etc. Who this individual was we do not trace. He also disappeared. In our researches the many who are found for a brief period, and then all trace lost, should make known that

much has yet to be learned, and those now in possession of lands were after possessors.

The rank and position of John de Toskerton were such as not to be passed over in careless form. It is impossible to define his lands, but as known, the present parish comprises Toskerton, Stoneykirk, and Clachshant, which, together in extreme length, from north to south is ten miles, and in breadth from seven to three miles. Stoneykirk became a rectory; the other two were vicarages of the Canons of Whithorn. It is known, however, that Toskerton (or Kirkmadrine) is the most ancient, and if Stoneykirk were known in the time of John of Toskerton, it could not have been as superior to the more ancient place of worship. As no *Antiqua Taxatio* for the diocese of Galloway is to be found, there is no direct information on the subject. We are inclined, however, to believe that Stoneykirk owed its position subsequent to the thirteenth century.

We have already given an account of the copper plate recorded by Crawford, and although it could not have been a charter, it is to be believed that such a record existed, that it was authentic, and clearly defined the first lands held by the Macdowalls in the Rhinns. The lands therein described are Gairachloyne, Lougan, Eldrig, etc. That the first applied to Garthland we now discredit. There are the lands called Kirklauchline, but which in Pont's survey, made about 1608, we find spelled Kirlochlyn and Kierlachlyn, and properly so, as will be found under our account of the parish of Stoneykirk, the name being derived from the Castle of the Lochlins * *alias* Norsemen.

That Gairachloyne and Kirlochlyn or Kierlachlyn are one and the same there can be no doubt. The castle or fortress we have given an account of under Stoneykirk. We have explained elsewhere that the spelling in early times was phonetic, the knowledge of writing, etc., having been confined to the Churchmen. As correctly stated by Worsae, all Irish authors called the inhabitants of Denmark "Dublochlanoch," dark Lochlans, and the inhabitants of Norway Finnlochlanoch, "fair Lochans."

Another corroboration that Garthland and Gairachloyne had no connection with each other, is a statement made by Nisbet in

* Lochlin in Gaelic is for Scandinavia, the country of the Norsemen.

his book on Heraldry, p. 20. It is as follows, "I shall only add here what is a little singular with us, which I meet with in a part of a manuscript of the learned Mr. Thomas Crawford, a curious antiquary and herald, whose writings on this, and sciences, were, to a great loss of our country, embezzled and destroyed after his death. He gives us the Arms of Garth (or M'Garth) in Galloway, an old name, but now not frequent, which he blazons, quarterly per pale and cheveron, argent and gules." We give this extract in full, as it fully bears out what we believe to be true, that Garthland was a subsequent possession of the Macdowalls. Garthland and Kirlochlyn are three miles apart. The probability is that the Garth family mentioned above owned Garthland. Garth is from the Norse *gaard*. Various places in England, as stated by Worsaae, beginning or ending with *garth* or *gaard*, show the Norse occupation. The distance between Toskerton *alias* Kirkmadrine Church and Garthland is six miles. That John de Toskerton was the superior is more than probable.

Again, the distance across the country between Kirlochlyn and Logan is six miles, and between the latter and Garthland is nine miles. By the family account the M'Doualls of Logan state that the ancient name of Logan was Balzieland, but it is distinctly given as Lougan in the copper plate mentioned by Crawford; and Timothy Pont "Minister of Dwnet" in his survey, taken about 1608, has handed it down as Logan. We possess his maps, with those of Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, published by Bleau, in his collection styled *Theatrum Scotiae*, and have therefore been enabled to study them carefully. Pont shows two places called Balkelly, close to, and to the east and west of Logan. These names have disappeared. Possibly they may have been the same as called Balzieland. Although Logan is shown, it is merely as an ordinary place, and not as a castle or residence of importance, which are always specially given where they existed. The old house of Logan is stated by the family, under the name of Balzieland, to have been destroyed by fire in the year 1500. The house was therefore rebuilt when Pont made his survey about 1608. However, all these points are subordinate to the main one, that the Gairachloyne mentioned by Crawford, did not relate to Garthland, but to Kirlochlyn, now erroneously known as Kirklauchline. In Gaelic there is also Lochan,

means a small loch, but it does not apply to the land of Lochans mentioned in the charter granted in 1414, which will be given hereafter, but strictly in that case also it relates to the Norsemen, being the usual appellation in use by the ancient Irish for Scandinavia. After careful investigation, we believe that Garthland was the residence of "Dominus de Toskerton, dictus Marescallus, Miles," and probably the Garth family; and that the castle was built or added to in 1274, the date which is stated to have been seen on the building; also, that the lands from Garthland to Kirkmadryne were owned. The lands, which are mentioned as having been granted to the Macdowalls by John Baliol, in 1295, were, we think, to the west and south of Toskerton and Garthland. The possessions of the Macdowalls in Galloway were at first in Kirkcudbrightshire, which will be shown as we proceed.

We have already mentioned Fergus Mak Dowylt and Dougal MacDowyl, and that the latter is described as belonging to Wigtonshire, which was erroneous, and no doubt arose from his having been the principal actor in the capture of Thomas and Alexander Bruce (the younger brothers of King Robert I.) and Sir Reginald Crawford, at Lochryan, when they were sent to Carlisle, and executed there, for which service Dougal MacDowall was knighted "de manu regis," Edward First, on the 26th March, 1306-7. It is to be remembered that King Edward never was in Wigtonshire, and that the extent of his progress in Galloway was the place since known as Gatehouse-on-Fleet. In the Irish Annals, MacDowall is called Donegan D'dowill, the D' erroneously introduced for Mac. He was afterwards slain by King Robert at the Isle of Man, and in the Chronicles of that island his name is given as Dingaway Dowill.

At this time it is evident that Dougal MacDowall was the chief of his name in Galloway. Dougal, or as also called Dungall MacDowall was succeeded by his son Duncan.

Before proceeding further, however, we have to state that it is in history that John, son of MacDougall of Lorn, proceeded to Galloway, and joined MacDowall in his opposition to Bruce. As an excuse for this policy, it has been urged that they were fighting for the rights of John Baliol, who was the real heir in line to the throne. Of his claim there can be no doubt, but he

sold the country to King Edward, and under such circumstances no patriotic Scotsman should have supported Baliol, a foreigner in reality. The real link, however, was that the MacDougalls and the MacDowalls were from one and the same progenitor, besides being connected by marriage with the Comyns, and the last named again by marriage with Baliol, a nest of foreign traitors.

Dougal MacDowall, slain by Bruce (who had been a traitor) appears to have had issue,

Duncan, already mentioned.

He was his successor. In 1310, Duncan adhered to English interests, and accepted the protection of King Edward. He renewed his fealty to King Edward III., in August, 1339, and was pardoned for his late adherence to the Scots, and for all his political crimes (*Rot. Scotiæ*, i. 571). He was evidently void of principle. Again, early in 1342, he applied to King Edward of England for aid, and supplies were sent by sea to his fortalice, which stood on a small island there called Eastholm, on the coast of Galloway. This island we have taken much trouble to trace, as Mackenzie in his *History* erroneously states that it was on the coast of Wigtonshire. Such statements create other errors, and ultimate confusion. We have carefully gone over ancient maps, and followed the Admiralty charts of the coast, which show the soundings, etc., and there is not the slightest vestige that any island ever existed, and there is none in modern times. We have followed this out in case there may have been a mistake in the *Rotuli Scotiæ*, which might have happened. The entry is under the reign of King Edward III., in the year 1342. It is—

“R. dilecto et fideli suo Johanni de Monte Gomery admirallo flote navium ab ore Aque Thamis versus partes occidentales salutem mandamus vobis firmiter injungentes quod unam magnam navem de guerra bene et sufficienter muniri et cum dilecto et fideli nostro Duncano Magdowill ad partes de Galeweye mitti et eidem Duncano,” etc.

The following is a rough translation :—

“The King to his beloved and faithful John de Montgomery, Admiral of the fleet (?) of ships from the mouth of the water of the Thames, to the western parts we command you

. . . . that a large ship of war be well and sufficiently equipped, and with our beloved and faithful Duncan Magdowel, be sent to the parts of Galloway, and to the same Duncan," etc. Again, in the merchant's claim for victualling, it runs—"Ad insulam de Estholm in Scotia": also—"Duncan Makdowell de Estholm in Galeway." The last extract which we will give is under date 1st May, 1348, and is—"Vicecomiti Cumbriæ precipitur quod mercatores vehere victualia ad insulam Estholm permittat," which translated is—"To the Sheriff of Cumberland, it is commanded that he should permit merchants to sell victuals at the island of Estholm." There was an after dispute about payment.

From what we have given in regard to Estholm, it will be seen that there is no mistake about its being an island, and we can state that there never was one, within the range of knowledge, on the Wigtonshire coast. It is, therefore, apparent that we must go to Kirkcudbrightshire to find it. As known, there are several there, commencing with the Isles of Fleet, round the coast to Heston. When this history was first written, we spared no trouble to try and find the remains of a fortalice, but failed. After close inquiry, however, we came to the conclusion that Heston was the island on which the fortalice of Sir Duncan MacDowall stood. This opinion was confirmed in September, 1886, by Dr. Robert Trotter, Perth, who visited the island, and discovered the foundations of a castle, close to the present farmhouse, and so distinct as to be unmistakable. His brother, Dr. Alexander Trotter, in September of the following year also visited the island, and he wrote to us that the walls could be traced, affording sufficient evidence that at an early period a building had stood on the island.

The principal clue to this building having been the fortalice, and on the island mentioned under the name of Estholm for Eastholm, is that it is the most eastern island on the coast of Galloway, and holm being the Norse for island, we have a clear derivation of the name, of which Heston is a subsequent corruption. Another derivation has been given, and that is from Hestholm, the Norse for Horseholm, or Horse island. This we merely mention. It will not bear investigation. Even in Anglo-Saxon est means the east, and in Estholm we have the east

island, which is the actual position of Heston.* Other particulars in regard to the island will be found under the account of the parish of Rerwick.

As will be seen as we go along, the possessions of the Mac-Dougalls *alias* MacDowalls in Kirkcudbrightshire were considerable.

Sir Duncan MacDowall was far from steadfast in his allegiance to either side: at last when the Scottish throne was re-established, we find him with others submitting to the authority of King David II., whose weakness caused him to be lavish, and thus drew the many traitors to submission. He (Sir Duncan) is supposed to have been twice married, having issue by his first wife—

Duncan.

Dowgall.

John.

Secondly, to Margaret, daughter and heiress to — Fraser of Makerston, etc., Roxburghshire, and had issue—

Fergus.

At the battle of Durham in 1347, Sir Duncan and his eldest son Duncan were taken prisoners by the English. We do not again find mention of Duncan, junior, but only of his brother Dougall, who would appear to have succeeded his father, and to have obtained extensive grants of land from King David II. An early one was a charter to Dowgall M'Dowgall, of the lands of Twineham (Twynholm) with the lands of Worg (Borgue) in the vicinity of Dumfries. Another charter to him of the lands of Sannack's, Twinhame, Kilton, in Dumfries (*i.e.*, Senwick, Twynholm, and Kelton). Another to him of the lands of Evinhame (Edinghame in Urr), the lands of Worger (Borgue) in vicinity of Dumfries. Another to John M'Dougall of the lands of Sennark (Senwick), Culven (Colvend), Keltoun, and Bondy (Bombie) set by Corbetson. The lands of Colvend (called Culken), Keltoun, and Bowbey (Bowbie), and many more in the vicinity of Dumfries, were first granted to his mother, Margaret Mac-

* Heston is the name of a Parish in Middlesex, England, about two miles from Hounslow.

Dougall, and afterwards to Dougall. Then Fergus, the youngest son of Sir Duncan, as Fergus M'MacDougall, had a charter of the Constabulary of Kirkubry, with one three merk land, and subsequently another of the lands of Borgis (Borgue) which John Mowbray forfeited in vicinity of Dumfries. We also find a charter granted by the same Dowgall MacDowgall to John Turnbull, of the four merk land of Littlegrewy, within the Lordship of Kirkapudie in the vicinity of Dumfries,* and twenty shilling land of Glengarg and Glencraig. We are inclined to believe that Glengarg is the same as Glengyre in the parish of Kirkcolm. There was also a confirmation of the donation which Dugallus M'Dowalle, Miles, made to John Trapont of Littlegreby (Grewry). All the charters we have given were granted in the reign of King David II., which extended from 1329 to 1371, and it will be seen that as the successor of his father, Sir Duncan, the possessions of Dougal MacDougall or MacDowall, were extensive in Kirkcudbrightshire. As a family who sided so much with England, and unheard of as supporting Scotland as a kingdom, which Sir William Wallace and his patriot brothers shed their blood for, we acknowledge feeling intense contempt for King Robert I., and particularly his weak son David II., in having granted the MacDougalls *alias* MacDowalls an acre of land. We have in it the result of having an Anglo-Norman line of Kings commencing with Robert the Bruce.

Fergus, half brother of Dougal MacDougall, succeeded his mother. In the Rolls of King Robert II., Anno 1372, there is a charter recorded as having been granted to Fergus MacDougall (MacDowall) of the barony of Macarston, Yetham, etc., on the resignation of Margaret Fraser, his mother.† There was also a

*This means Kirkcudbrightshire. The lands between the Nith and the Cree were always so described.

† In 1398, Sir Archibald M'Dowall grants a bond for the sum "of foure skore and ten ponde of gude mone, and lele of Scotlande in silver or in golde, because of his reliefe of his place of Malkerston, to be paid within two years in cas as God forbede. Comoun were with raising of baneris be betwixt the Kyngrikis of Scotlande and Englande." Sir Archibald must have been the son of Fergus. The surname of MacDougall was retained by his descendanta. The line ended in an heiress named Anna-Maria, daughter of Sir Henry Hay Makdougall, Bart., of

charter granted by King Robert II. to Uchtred M'Dowell of a pension forth of Malcarston given by his father Fergus M'Dowall.

So far as we have gone, the MacDougalls *alias* MacDowalls were in Kirkcudbrightshire, and not in Wigtonshire. The lands in Wigtonshire as Gairachloyne, Lougan, Eldrig, etc., were near to each other, and yet detached. Had the whole of that part of the district been possessed, we would have found but one designation. Crawford tells us that "there is a charter which I have seen granted by Duncanus Campbell, miles, Dominus de Loudon, of the lands of Corshill, Alexandra Campbell, filio suo, lying within the Sheriffdome of Wigton, dated Mercurii proxima post festum Apostolorum Simonis et Jude 1361," and as witnesses, "Dougall Macdougall, Vicecomes, and Johanni Macdougall," appear. This was in 1361. Further particulars are wanting. We are inclined to think it was only in a judicial capacity. The following entries show that a position in Wigtonshire was only beginning to be acquired:—

"Gothrik Dougal filius del Counte de Dumfries (Kirkcudbrightshire) and Gothrik sone Dougal del Dougal de Wygeton."

When Dougal Macdougall or MacDowall succeeded his father cannot be stated, and whom he married is not known. Of issue we can only find his heir,

Thomas.

It has been stated that Fergus was his son and heir, which we find is a mistake, the MacDowall of that name who appears as a witness to the resignation of the lands into the hands of Douglas, then Lord of Galloway, having been Fergus Macdougall, who succeeded to Makerston, as already mentioned. With the exception of Hugh Campbell, who, no doubt, was of Corswall, parish of Kirkcolm, the other six witnesses belonged to Kirkcud-

Makerston. She married Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Brisbane, G.C.B., G.C.H., LL.D., F.R.L., Colonel of the 34th Regiment. He assumed the name of Makdougall in 1826. They had issue—

Thomas Australius—born 1824. Captain 34th Regiment. Died 1849.

Isabella-Maria.

Eleanora-Australius.

brightshire.* This transaction was in 1414, and the lands mentioned are Garochloyne, Lochans, and Lougan, rendering yearly for the same, one suit at Douglases Court at Wigton. It will be observed that Lochans appears for the first time, to the derivation of which we have already referred, and Thomas in whose favour the lands were re-granted, is the first found styled of Garfland † so spelled. Another reason for believing that Fergus was the brother of Thomas MacDowall's father, arises from the latter having been one of the witnesses to the marriage-contract of Marion Stewart, heiress of Dalswinton, under date 17th October, 1396, and who was no doubt alive afterwards. That Fergus was the son of Dougal, with a son named Thomas, of such an age as to be served heir, is scarcely possible. For further information in regard to the generations of the MacDowalls, we must refer to the accounts we give under Garthland, Logan, and Freugh. As will be seen, we differ considerably from what has previously appeared, which we have arrived at after careful investigation. It solves to some extent the mist that has heretofore accompanied it, and also the claim of the Logan family to be chief of the name. It appears that they certainly retain a portion of the first lands obtained in the Rhinns, but we scarcely think it possible that possession of Logan could have been obtained in 1295, for Andrew of Logan was the owner in 1296; yet it is in accordance with Galloway history that a

* They were Sir William Douglas of Eskford (nephew to the Lord of Galloway), Sir John Herries of Terregles, Sir Herbert Maxwell of Carlavroke, Sir Alexander Gordon, Master Alexander Cairns, Hugh Campbell, and John a Kersane.

† Garfland is a corruption of Garthland. As we have elsewhere mentioned, Garth is a corruption of the Danish word *gaard*, a farm or manor occupied by Scandinavians. Worsaae tells "that the names of places in the north of England, beginning or ending with garth or *gaard*, such as Watgarth (*Vadegaard* on the River Tees), Grassgarth, Hall Garth, Garthorpe, Garthwaite, and others, show that the peasants, as in Scandinavia, were settled in *gaarde*, or farms which belonged indeed to the Danish chiefs or *Udallers* ('holdas,' from the Norse *holldr*), but which seem to have been the property of the peasants, on condition of their paying certain rents to their feudal lords, and binding themselves to contribute to the defence of the country."

Kirk-garth in Danish "*kirke-gaard*," that is, churchyard.

charter may have been got, and the lands wrested from Andrew de Logan, who, probably, was another Norman settler who had no surname, and assumed a designation from the lands. In the Ragman Roll there are three holders of lands who are styled de Logan, viz., Andrew de Logan already mentioned; Thurbrandus de Logan, evidently of Logan, in the parish of Buittle; and Phelipp de Logyn, who in the index to the copy of the Ragman Roll, published by the Bannatyne Club, is put down as of Montrose, which may or may not be correct. We give these particulars, as it is stated in the account of the M'Dowalls that their surname was dropped because the owner of Logan was not only a baron, but "lord" of the barony. This is a misleading statement, for had Andrew de Logan been of the rank supposed, he would have been styled Dominus, like John of Toskerton and others. Besides, the fact of Thurbrandus de Logan, also in Galloway, being mentioned, is sufficient proof that these two holders of land had no surnames. The same lands still bear the same name.

As we have given all that can be gathered about the MacDowalls or M'Doualls, it is only right to state what the families concerned have or have had stated in regard to their histories. They do not agree. The Logan family base their descent from Thomas, the second son of Malcolm, Lord of Galloway in 1130, without having learned that a Malcolm,* Lord of Galloway, never existed, and that Fergus, the first lord or governor, cannot be traced beyond 1139. The Logan family have in their possession a charter granted by Uchtred, Lord of Galloway, to the Monastery of Holyrood, Edinburgh, in regard to which the most erroneous assumption was made out, and it so figures in Vol. IV. *Archaeological Collections of Ayr and Galloway*. This charter was accidentally found by Mr. Alexander M'Neel Caird when going over the papers in the Logan chest, in connection with money defalcations which had occurred. He was assisted in this

* It has occurred to us that Jarl (Earl) Malcolm, the Norseman, who resided near Whithorn in 1014, may be confused in this claim, and from an offshoot both Somerled of Argyle, and Fergus of Galloway, may have been descended.

There was Malcolm, son of Roland of Carrick, in 1370.

matter by Mr. James Drew, then in Mr. Caird's office, and fresh from school with a good classical education, it was handed to him for translation. Mr. Drew, since of Craigen-cullie, and well known in Galloway, conveyed the foregoing information to us. How it got into the Logan chest is unknown. It has nothing whatever to do with the MacDoualls, and to show this fully, we have given the said charter in its proper place, which will be found in our account of the parish of Urr. It is a good example of the perversion of history.

As is known, Garthland is now possessed by another family, but the MacDowalls formerly of that place, are now of Garthland, in Renfrewshire. They claim to be the principal family of the name, as the descendants of Uchter Macdougall, a younger son of Ronald, Lord of Galloway. This latter statement, however, regarding descent, and giving MacDowall or MacDougall as the surname of the first lords or governors of Galloway, we have fully shown in *Galloway: Ancient and Modern* (published in 1891) to be erroneous. This we merely mention here to show the confusion that has existed.

Mr. Richard Hay, antiquarian, who investigated the respective claims on behalf of the Logan family, writes thus of Garthland:—"It is more than probable the first of the name of M'Dowall of Garthland was a younger son of M'Dowall of Logan, and that he got as his patrimony the lands of Elrig, etc., which he held of Logan for several hundreds of years, and thereafter resigned them in the hands of Logan his superior, ad remanentiam; and that the family of Garthland first had the name of M'Dowall by his marrying the heiress thereof, being formerly of the name of Garth, which Mr. Nisbet observes was an ancient family in Galloway." We have seldom read a more confusing statement than this, and it is summed up in Mr. Hay's certificate, dated 22nd March, 1722, by his stating that he is unable to decide which of the two families (Garthland and Logan) was the chief. He gave it as his opinion that the Logan family was the chief, and then he certifies that he was unable to decide the dispute.

Lastly, we have to deal with the Freugh family, who claimed to be from the heir-male of the Earls of Carrick, Duncan, son of Gilbert, having been created Earl. This claim was repudiated

by the Logan and Garthland families, who stated that the descent of the Freugh family was from a natural son of Garthland's, and that Dowalton, in the parish of Kirkcinner, which for a time belonged to the Freugh family, was formerly called Lochton, from a loch so named, and that this natural son was a notorious thief and robber, who lived at that little townland, which had its name afterwards from him. This we give from Nisbet, who seems to have been much perplexed with the conflicting claims. No date to these particulars is given. In Pont's survey of 1600-20, the loch in question is called Boirlant, and Dowalton is confined to an ordinary place near to the said loch. The name of Dowalton would therefore appear to have been subsequently given to the loch and castle.

Mr. Richard Hay, who investigated the respective claims as the counsel for the Logan family, writes, "Dowallton, far from being a barony, was known to have been formerly called Bellelochquhan (*i.e.*, Lochton from a loch there) till of late (as the story goes) one M'Dowall, a natural son of Garthland, lived there, who being a notorious thief and robber, that little townland had afterwards its name from him."

The statements of Nisbet, who published his work on Heraldry in 1742, are often quoted in support of the claim of the Macdowalls being the descendants of the Fergus line of Lords of Galloway. We consider them contradictory to such a claim. We will give a few extracts. "Founded upon a very mild conceit that the Earls of Carrick, as well as Lords of Galloway, were anciently of the surname of M'Dowall, whereas it is evident, without the possibility of cavil or contradiction, that the surname they used was territorial de Gallouyia. The Earl of Carrick, though a branch of the House of Galloway, yet when they got the lands of Carrick they surnamed themselves de Carrick, so there is not the least vestige that ever they had the surname of M'Dowall or anything like it. M'Dowall or M'Dougall is not found in Galloway until 1296, when they swore fealty to Edward I." Nisbet next states "that the M'Dowalls of Logan base their claim on their arms; that the old Lords of Galloway arms were, 'Azure, a lyon rampant argent, collared with an antique crown, or'; that these same arms the M'Dowalls of Logan use, and neither Garthland nor Freugh, nor any other

of the name, used the same." Such is Nisbet's statement. We can trace no authority for the crown stated to have been used by the Lords of Galloway, and consider it erroneous, but it is noticed that it is only collared, and not capped, a wide distinction. As we have already mentioned, the real position of these lords will be found in *Galloway: Ancient and Modern*, 1891, p. 142 *et seq.*

The M'Doualls also claim to have used supporters in 1549, when Garthland and Freugh had none. This, however, determines nothing, as not a few families assumed them without any right to such distinction, and even had them registered at the Lord Lyon's office in Edinburgh. In modern times, a good example is given in the late John M'Culloch of Barholm, Kirkmacbreck parish, having had his application granted. He passed away years ago, but we knew him in our youth, and it was far from our wish to upset what he had succeeded in obtaining. With his death, the male line having failed altered the position, and it was made known by us.

The M'Doualls of Logan have also as crest a lion with imperial crown with arches. This we will again refer to. The M'Dowalls of Garthland assumed an antique or eastern crown to cap the lion in their shield. The M'Dowalls of Freugh also gave the lion in the shield an antique crown with points as collar; and on his head an imperial crown with arches.

We have thus given the arms assumed by each of the three families. It is necessary, however, to state that the confusion is considerable. That "a lion rampant" was the armorial bearing of the family is correct, and the same as used by the MacDougalls of Lorn, and now by their descendants the MacDougalls of Dunolly, Argyllshire. The crown, however, is an error, and assumed, we think, in the sixteenth century. In fact, so far as the imperial crown with arches is concerned, such was unknown in Scotland until the reign of King James V. He reigned from 1513 to 1542. Arches are certainly found on coins of James III. and James IV.; but the crown was not then altered.*

* The ancient Scottish Crown was a plain circle of gold, brightened with stakes on piles, stated to have been added by Fergus I. after his victory over the Picts. After an alliance with France, in later times, it was relevated with fleurs-de-lis and crosses flory. Unfortunately, we forget our authority for this information.

As a proof of the utter destruction of all the records of Galloway, it is worthy of note that had not the MacDowalls sided with the Kings of England, there would not have been a trace left of their early history. All that can be gathered about them is from the English records until we come to the reign of David II. Abercrombie states that they are descendants from Thomas Macdualen, natural son of Alan, last Lord of Galloway, who died in 1234. Chalmers is nearly of a similar opinion. We consider it to be erroneous. The descent we have given is much more honourable, and in our opinion the true one.

We have stated that although we believe the MacDowalls to be distinct from the first Lords of Galloway, yet it is not improbable they were of the same blood originally. Our reason for thinking so is the fact that Fergus, first Lord of Galloway, united with Somerled in rebellion against the King. A long distance apart, there must have been some link to cause these two men to unite as they did. Then, as we mentioned, John, son of MacDougall of Lorn, proceeded to Galloway to take part with the MacDowalls against King Robert the Bruce. There is much to be attached to these circumstances. Again, under King David I., Fergus like a true foreigner as then known in Scotland, carried his religious views to excess in the building or endowment of churches, etc., and in Argyllshire, Somerled did the same, and founded Saddell Abbey for monks of the Cistercian Order. He died in 1163, and it was completed by his son Reginald. The lands of Glensaddell and Baltebun in Kintyre, and Casken in the Isle of Arran, were bestowed by Somerled on the Abbey. That there was blood relationship between Fergus and Somerled we believe, which may account to some extent for the claims set forth by the MacDowalls, but in a different way to what has been assumed by them.

Accounts of the three families are given under Kirkmaiden and Stoneykirk parishes.

LOGAN.

We have already given separately an account of the M'Dowalls or M'Doualls, a corruption of M'Dougall, and we will now proceed with the families separately.

The descent of the M'Doualls of Logan is the same as the Garthland family in the contiguous parish of Stoneykirk, and all that can be stated is that the lands of Garochloyne (Garthland), Lougan, and Elrig are said to have been granted by John Baliol, as Lord of Galloway, to Dougal M'Dougall in 1295, and that Thomas M'Dowall had another grant in 1414. Whether the lands of Logan merely comprised those now called Logan is uncertain.

It has been supposed that Andrew de Logan, mentioned in the Ragman Roll, was a MacDowall. Logan, however, is the name of land in different parts of Scotland, from which that surname as known was taken. It is found at an early period. In the Melrose Chartulary we find "Robto Logan" as a witness to a charter in the reign of King William I., that is between A.D. 1165 and 1214. He again appears in the reign of King Alexander II. in A.D. 1226, as Dominus Robertus de Logan; and Thomas de Logan is witness to another charter in 1278. In 1296, several of the name swore allegiance to King Edward I. of England. One was Walter Logan in Lanarkshire; another Sir Alan Logan, who was compelled to serve under Edward I. in France. Lagan and Logan seem one and the same, and are found in Gaelic, Irish, and Lowland Scottish. There are various meanings given to the word, as a dell or dale, the pit of a kiln, etc. Robertson in his Gaelic Topography of Scotland, classes Logie with Logan, and to be derived from Lag or Lagan, a hollow.

The opinion has been entertained that the surname of M'Dowall was dropped by Andrew de Logan, as he was a baron. On the same principle we would find no baron with a surname, but instead of this it is the reverse. It is only where no surname was possessed that one from the land obtained was taken. The surname MacDowall is first found as Macthuel about 1162; and again, Fergus MakDowyll and Dougal MacDowgl are found in 1296 in the Ragman Roll, along with Andrew de Logan. As will be found in our general account of the MacDowalls in the Ragman Roll, there is also Thurbrandus de Logan, evidently of Logan in the parish of Buittle; and also a Phelipp de Logyn. Dougal MacDowyl is believed to be the same to whom John

Baliol, as Lord of Galloway, is stated to have granted Garoch-loyne, Lougan, and Elrig, etc., in 1295.

It may perhaps be as well to show how the names stand on the Ragman Roll, as our notes are from the original. First we have Johan le Mareschal de Toskton; then Fergus MakDowylt, Roland MacGahen, Thomas Maculagh, Andrew de Logan, Dougal MacDowyl, del Counte de Wiggeton. Then we have some from Carrick, following which are those from Kirkcudbrightshire, including Thurbrandus de Logan.

The first residence of the MacDougalls *alias* MacDowalls in Galloway, was not in Wigtonshire, but in Kirkcudbrightshire, and was a fortalice on an island on that coast. This we have given in the general history of the MacDowalls.

The controversy between the three families of Garthland, Logan, and Freugh is entered on in the general history of those of the name. The Logan family suppose it is settled by a charter granted by Patrick M'Dowall of Logan to his cousin Andrew, second son of Thomas M'Dowall of Garthland. This charter was confirmed by King James III. We do not follow this opinion. A person might do homage for certain lands, and yet not be an inferior. The Kings of Scotland did homage to the Kings of England for Cumberland, and yet did not consider themselves vassals in the general sense. Besides, in this case, the charter relates to the second son of Garthland. We merely make these remarks without any intention to attempt to decide the representation of the house, which we would rather not enter on. It is too perplexing, for the early charters in Galloway cannot be trusted, and we have in most cases subsequent ones founded on the originals lost or destroyed, which may or may not be correct. We will give the charters as given to us by the late Colonel James M'Douall, and we can only say that respect to his memory would incline us to support his views, if we could. The following are copies of the charters:—

“James, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all good men of his whole realm, Clergy and Laitye, Greeting: know that we fully understand that a charter was made and granted by our Lovit, Patrick M'Dowall of Logan, to our Lovit, Andrew M'Dowall, of all and whole the lands of Elrick, Meriach and Ballingowne, with the pertinents lying in the Lordship of Logan

and Shire of Wigton by our order seen read and inspected and carefully examined whole entire not razed not cancelled nor in any part of it suspected of the tenor following :

“To All who may see or hear of this Charter Patrick M'Dowall of Logan Greeting—Know ye that I for my advantage duly weighed and considered Have Given Granted and by this my Charter Confirmed to my beloved Cousin Andrew M'Dowall As I hereby Give Grant and confirm to him for his service done Me All and sundry the lauds of Elrick Meriach and Ballingowne with the pertinents lying in our Lordship of Logan and Shire of Wigton which Lands with the pertinents belonged to an Honourable man my Lovite Uthred M'Dowall Laird of Garthlowne Heritably, and which Lands with pertinents the said Uthred Laird of Garthlowne neither induced by force or fear nor unadvisedly nor decoyed but of his own accord and free will with advice and consent of Thomas M'Dowall his son and apparent heir by Staff and Batown purely and simply Resigned and Surrendered in my hands at Garthlowne and openly Declared that all Right Claim Interest and Pretension which he or his heirs had or could have in the said Lands and pertinents was for ever at an end. To be Holden and Held all and Sundry the foresaid Lands of Elrick, Meriach and Ballingowne, with the pertinents by the said Andrew and his Heirs male whatsoever In ffee and Heritage of me the said Patrick and my heirs for ever by all the right meiths and marches thereof ancient and divided and as they lye in length and breadth in mountains plains muirs marshes ways paths waters fresh and salt pools rivulets meadows pastures and pasturages milns multures and sequels of the same hawkings, huntings fishings peats turfs coals quarries stone and lime iron and brass mines broom and fearrs with Courts and Issues thereof, Bludwits and Escheats, with wrack and wair and marriages of women, also with comon pasturage and free Ish and Entry and All and Sundry other liberties commodities easements and just pertinents thereof whatsoever as well not named as named under and above ground far and near belonging to the aforesaid Lands or that may in future pertain thereto any manner of way in Ward and Relief of me and my heirs as freely fully wholly honourably quietly and in peace in All and by All without any retention or revocation whatever As the said Uthred of Garth-

lowne or his predecessors Held or possessed the said Lands with the pertinents of me or my Predecessors before the date of the said Resignation so made by him in my hands as aforesaid Giving therefor yearly the said Andrew and his heirs male and all the other persons above expressed in the said Tallie to me the said Patrick and my heirs attendance at three Diets at three head Courts yearly for all other Burden Exaction Service or Secular demand which can be exacted or required for or forth of the said Lands with the pertinents by any person whatever. Moreover the said Patrick and my heirs shall Warrant Acquitt and for ever Defend all and Sundry the foresaid Lands of Elrick Meriach and Ballingowne by the said Andrew and his heirs and the other heirs above written and Expressed in the same Tallie. In testimony whereof my Seal is Appended to this my Charter At my Manour of Logan, this Eighth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and sixty-five, Before these witnesses Archibald M'Dowall my bastard son, John M'Crie, William Tupman, Notary-public, Mr. Matthew, Physician, Mr. Gilbert Ahannay Chaplain, and Thomas Glowat, with many others :—And which Charter and Donation Resignation Consent and Assent therein contained We for ourselves and our heirs and successors Approve and Ratify In all points and Articles conditions manner and circumstances thereof whatsoever form and effect of the same In all and by all reserving the rights and services used and wont to be paid to us forth of the said Lands and pertinents above confirmed. In testimony whereof We have Ordained our Great Seal to be appended to these presents in presence of the reverend fathers in God Andrew Bishop of Glasgow, Thomas Bishop of Aberdeen ; Our beloved Cousins Andrew Lord Avandale, our Chancellor John Earle of Athole, Our Uncle Colin Earle of Argyle, Lord Campbell Master of our Household, James Lord Livingstone our High Chamberlain, Robert Lord Lisle, Mr. James Lindsay Provost of Lincludane Keeper of our Privy Seal David Guthrie of that Ilk Master of our Rolls, and Archibald of Whitelaw Deacon of Dunbar our Secretary, at Edinburgh the Twenty-Sixth day of the month of April in the year one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven and of our Reign the seventh year."

We give the foregoing charter in full as a specimen of the lawyer craft which had its rise with the Church of Rome, and the horde of adventurers from England, who played the game of intrigue for each other's advantage. This specimen charter seems to have been drawn up by one who ransacked every source of possibilities and impossibilities. It is a wearisome production.

As will be seen, the lands referred to formerly belonged to Uchtred M'Dowall of Garthland, and which he resigned, with consent of Thomas Makdowell, his son and heir-apparent, to be held as freely and honourably as the said Uchtred and his predecessors had held them of the said Patrick and his predecessors, signed at his Manor of Logan, 8th December, 1466, before witnesses, Archibald Makdowell, his son carnal; John Makke, William Tupman, notary-public; Mr. Matthew, the doctor; Mr. Gilbert Ahannay, chaplain; and Thomas Glowat, with many others, to be held of Logan for three suits of Court. The charter of transumpt (copy) is dated 21st March, 1503. In a charter of King James IV., dated 27th January, 1504, the loss of the early titles is referred to. It is in favour of Patrick M'Dowall of Logan, of the lands of Logan, in the Lordship of Galloway, as held blench by the said Patrick, with a reddendo of common service at the King's Courts of Wigton, and contains the following clause as to the loss of the titles:—"Ac insuper quia sane intelleximus ac nobis clare constat per quendam retornatum nobis ostensum et aliasmodi quod dictus Patricius et heredes sui fuerant in usu tencionis dictarum terrarum in Alba firma ultra memoriam hominum, et nunc ob defectu suarum antiquarum cartarum et infeodationem earum de nobis et successoribus nostris per servicium warde et relevii ut permittitur tenendarum, eapropter pro nobis (etc.). Approbamus ratificamus omnes alienationes factas per dictum Patricium absque consensu nostro."

Another argument held by the M'Doualls of Logan is that, while all the lands in the Rhinns held feu off the Bishops of Galloway, those belonging to their family did not. We scarcely think that this proves more than that those of Logan were in favour either with the Court or with the Church.

The Logan estate now comprises three-fourths of the parish. The ancient name was Balzieland, but when so called we have not discovered. Neither can we ascertain when the M'Doualls

obtained possession. Charters for long were unknown in Gallo-way, and about the year 1500 the house of Balzieland was accidentally destroyed by fire, when the oldest family papers are stated to have been consumed. In 1504, a charter was consequently obtained, as we have already mentioned, narrating that the lands had been held by the M'Dowalls "beyond the memory of man," which was the usual phraseology in the past when nothing could be put forward to support what was claimed.

It has been stated that Patrick M'Dowall was in possession in 1455, and that he was succeeded by his son Patrick. Of this we have no means of ascertaining the truth, but previous to 1494 the latter is said to have married Catherine, daughter of Sir Alexander M'Culloch of Myrtoun, and to have succeeded his father. He it was who had a charter, *de novo*, as already mentioned, of the lands of Logan, 27th January, 1504.

His son, Charles, who was killed at Flodden in 1573, left a son,

Patrick, who succeeded. He was a minor, and his wardship was granted by the King (James V.) to Dean David Vaux, Abbot of Sauleseat, and by him it was assigned to his kinsman John Vaux of Barnbarroch.

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

Patrick, is said to have succeeded him in 1547. On the 7th January, 1559,

Patrick M'Dowall of Logan, had sasine of Culgroat, etc. In 1568 he married Helen, daughter of John M'Dowall of Garthland. Her tocher was 600 merks. Their son,

John, succeeded in 1579. He and his spouse, Grissil Vaus, daughter of Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, and widow of John Kennedy of Barclannochan, had a charter of the lands of Logan, 10th March, 1594. He

married a second time, Margaret, daughter of Craufurd of Kerse. His son, Alexander (by which marriage is not mentioned) succeeded in 1618.

The foregoing is rather fragmentary for such a fortunate family, but we now begin to get some insight into their position from the public records. On the 28th April, 1618, Alexander was served heir to his father in the lands of Balzieland *alias* Logan, Knockbryde, Portnessock, Carrochtrie, Grennan, Killumpha-Agnew, Kilstay, Elrig, Ballingewn and Maroch, all united in the barony of Logan. The last three named, however, appear to have belonged, at least the superiority, to the Garthland family. The Agnews also, as appears from the Particular Register of Sasines, still retained a portion of Killumpha, and the 20s. land of Nether Grennan. The Gordons were also connected with Portnessock and Carrochtrie.* In 1621, Alexander M'Dowall of Logan married Jane, daughter of Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw. Besides Patrick, his heir, he had a daughter, Joanna, married to William, second son of William Maxwell of Monreith. He was succeeded by his son,

Patrick M'Dowall, who was served heir 29th November, 1661. He had a charter of the Mill of Clonycard, 1st December, 1682, and on the 29th January, 1683, he had sasine of the lands of Drumfad, parish of Stoneykirk. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir Robert Adair of Kinhilt, and had issue, at least, two sons—Robert his heir, and Patrick, who is styled his second son in the sasines of the following lands:—On the 2nd June, 1690, of Crouchan; 22nd December, 1691, and 4th September, 1693, of Culgroat, St. John's Croft, Meikle and Little Glentug, Block and Elrig. In the latter sasine Jean Blair is mentioned as his spouse. She was the daughter of John Blair of Dunskey. Patrick

* In 1625, we find Alexander M'Dougall of Carruchtrie. Also in 1711, Alexander M'Dowall of Corrochtrie. They were probably from younger sons. The first is stated to have married Elizabeth, second daughter of Alexander Hamilton of Dalzeill. We are, however, in the dark, and there may be confusion with the M'Dowalls of Machermore. We therefore give the foregoing under both properties.

M'Dowall had also a daughter named Margaret, to whom her grandfather, Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, left 300 merks.

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

John who succeeded.

Andrew, a Lord of Session, styled Lord Bankton,* a well-known lawyer. He had sasine on the 2nd June, 1743, of Carrouchtrie. Previously, on the 11th September, 1733, Charles, eldest son of Patrick M'Dowall of Creichan, had sasine. Andrew M'Dowall of Kingseat (Peebleshire), Advocate, resigned the five merk land of Creichan, 29th November, 1743.

Patrick, styled Advocate, had sasine of Culgroat, 1st July, 1749, and 12th June, 1758; and on the 9th January, 1758, of Glentriploch. John M'Dowall, nephew of the deceased Robert M'Dowall of Logan, had on 12th February, 1742, a charter of confirmation of Culgroat.

Isabella, married William Hamilton of Craichlaw.

Sarah, married Charles Hamilton of Craichlaw.

John, the eldest son, married Anna, daughter of Robert Johnstone of Kelton, about 1710. His father executed a deed of resignation, upon which a new charter was expedited, by which, on the 26th September, 1720, Robert M'Dowall of Logan, John M'Dowall, yr. thereof, and Ann Johnstone, his spouse, had sasine of the lands and barony of Logan. John appears to have succeeded his father about 1729. In that year, 26th July, he had a charter of confirmation of the lands and barony of Logan,

* Bankton is near to Prestonpans, East Lothian. It was the residence of Colonel Gardiner, who was killed at the battle there in 1745.

in which he is styled "Joannis M'Dowall nunc de Logan." He had issue—

John, who succeeded.

Patrick, who in a charter of resignation of Glentriploch, 23rd February, 1758, is styled brother-german of John M'Dowall of Logan.

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

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

On the 17th November, 1757, he again had sasine of the lands and barony, and Mrs. Helen Buchan, his spouse, of an annual rent of £100. She was the daughter of George Buchan of Kells. They had issue—

Andrew.

On the 22nd December, 1761, he had sasine of Culgroat, and on the 12th April, 1776, of Glentriploch. Again, on the 23rd September, 1788, he had sasine of Altoun, commonly called Maryport, teinds and pertinents, in feu charter by Robina and Jean Adair. On the 21st November, 1793, Andrew, yr. of Logan, had sasine of Glentriploch (Mochrum), Maryport or Altoun, Corgie, and others, in disposition and deed of entail by John M'Dowall, his father, dated 14th November, 1793; also barony of Logan, Cloynyard, Culgroat, Mooll, Cairn, Croftregan, and Coircroft, on Crown charter, dated 14th November, 1793.

Andrew succeeded his father. He served in the army, and rose to the rank of Colonel. He was M.P. for the county for some time. An account of him is given in the *The Book of Burns*, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, for the Grampian Club, Vol. I., p. 348, in which he is styled as a notorious libertine, and to have so behaved to Margaret, daughter of Robert Kennedy of Daljorrock—A melancholy story which is expressed by Burns in "Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon." She was known to him, and he had previously composed in her praise his song of "Young Peggy blooms our bonniest lass." The result will be found in the volume we quote from.

Colonel M'Dowall married another, Mary, daughter of James Russell, Dumfries, and had issue, of whom James, the eldest,

born in 1796, succeeded in 1834. He joined the 2nd Life Guards in 1819, and in 1845 he became Colonel of that regiment. He retired in 1854. He married Jane, daughter of William Barnet, Apeton, and had issue—

James, who succeeded.

Jane, who married Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Stewart, Bengal Engineers, second son of James Stewart of Cairnsmuir. He died at Constantinople in 1865. She died 26th December, 1895.

Colonel M'Dowall died on the 20th July, 1872, and was buried in Kirkmaiden Churchyard. He was succeeded by his son James, who married in September, 1869, Agnes, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Buchan Hepburn, Baronet, of Smeaton-Hepburn, etc., Haddingtonshire, and had issue—

Kenneth, born 6th August, 1870.

Nigel Douglas, born 4th February, 1872.

Helen Ethel.

He died 30th October, 1896, and was succeeded by his son Kenneth.

Besides the land in this parish, other property is owned in Stoneykirk parish, etc.

Logan House is a good country mansion, on rising ground in a park well wooded, and thriving plantations. Subsequent to 1872, it was largely added to. In 1684, Symson mentions Logan House as one of the principal in the district, then occupied by Patrick M'Dowall. A portion of the old house forms part of the wall of the garden to the present residence on the east side, but nothing is known as to the exact period when it was built. Tradition states that the old house was at Eldrick, which Pont shows as having a house with trees around. The family account is that the old dwelling was called Balzieland, which probably was derived from the Gaelic baile or the Norse bæli, the Norse for a farm or dwelling. Pont shows Logan, but merely in an ordinary way, and not as of importance, the situation being between two places called Balkelly, which Tod in his MS. derives from bail-cealla, meaning Kirkton. It is more probable, however, to be from the Gaelic baile-coille, the farm at the wood.

The derivation of Eldrick, Elrig or Eldrig, will be found at Culgroat, parish of Stoneykirk.

Symson also mentions Muntluck Well, situated in a bog, "which was marvellous for its cures, added to which that there was a rock over the sea which continually dropped water, summer and winter, and any person troubled with chine-cough could be cured by simply holding up his (or her) mouth and allow a drop to fall in." These days for marvellous cures have now passed away.

Not far from Logan House there is a curious fish pond, formed out of the rock, and supplied with water from the sea. We are not quite sure as to the position of the fissure, but it must be below low water mark. The pond is only separated from the sea by the rock. It is well filled with cod-fish, which are very tame.

The following are the armorial bearings borne by the M'Doualls of Logan, as entered in the Lord Lyon's office. Patrick M'Dowall of Logan bears, *azure*, a lyon rampant, *argent*, gorged with an antique crown, *or*; on a helmet befitting his degree, with a mantle, *gules*, doubled, *argent*, and on a wreath of this colour is set for his crest, two lyons' paws, crossing other in saltyre proper. The motto in an escroll "vincere vel mori."

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

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

Before closing this history, we may mention that in 1849 or 1850, when the late Mr. Alexander M'Neel Caird was appointed the factor for the estate, he had an overhaul of the family papers, and amongst them he discovered a charter which created much interest, and became known as "the Logan Charter." A tag

was said to have the signature of Uchtred, Lord of Galloway, and considered to corroborate the belief that the M'Dowalls were descended from the Lords of Galloway. The said charter was given by Mr. Caird to Mr. James Drew (now of Craigen-callie) to translate, he being fresh from school.

We have already mentioned, under our account of the M'Doualls, that in the *Ayr and Galloway Archæological Collections*, Vol. IV., published in 1884, there is an article by Sir Herbert Maxwell giving an erroneous description. He states that there can be no doubt that the charter refers to Kirkbride on the Logan estate. We informed him of his mistake, but was too late to stop its issue. The charter refers to Blacket, parish of Urr.

The farms in this parish, now belonging to the Logan estate, are Alton, Auchabrick, Auchness, Longrigg, and Fey, Balgown, Castle Clanyard, Clanyard, Faldow, and Glenfey, Clash Low, Kirkbryde, Cowans, and High Clash, High Currochtrie, Mid and Low Currochtrie, and Kilstey, Creechan, Creechan Park, Curghie, High Curghie, Low Slockmill, High Eldrig, and West Myroch, Greenan, Maryport, Mull of Galloway, Knockencule, Portencorkie, Killumpha, Terally, Logan Mains, Altrostan, etc., Inshanks, Garrochtree.

In regard to derivations, we may state that Alton is from the Gaelic alltan, a little mountain stream, one of which exists. Auchabrick appears to be from the Gaelic achadbraigh, the upper land or field. Auchness from achadh-nes the land at the promontory. Balgown will be found under West Corsewall, parish of Kirkcolm. Clash may be from the Gaelic clas or clais, a hollow, etc. Kirkbryde is given in our account of the parish; also Killumpha, etc., Terally, etc. Carrochtrie is given as Kor-rachty by Pont, and adjoining there is also Garachty and Garrochtrie, evidently one and the same, as Kirrouchtrie, parish of Minnigaff, where the derivation will be found. Kilstey seems to be Gaelic and Norse. 'Tod renders it cil-steigh, kirk or burying place of foundation. This we do not follow; there is no trace of a church. It may be from the Gaelic coille, a wood, and the Norse suffix stin, a sheep-pen, or from steim, a stone, referring to some runic stone. Creichan is rendered by Tod from criche, a burn; but we think it is more likely to be from

creachan, the Gaelic for a rock, etc. Curgie is supposed to be a corruption of caer from cuthair, a fort, etc. Slock will be found under Cairngaun, etc. Eldrick or Eldrig will be found under Culgroat, parish of Stoneykirk, and Myroch under Awkirk, in the same parish. Grennan is from the Norse græun, green of verdure. Knockencule is probably from the Gaelic cnocan-coille, the little hill with the wood, or cnocan-cùil, the little hill in the corner. Portencorkie and Inshanks will be found under Clanyard. For Altrostran, see Bartrostan under Barvennan, parish of Penninghame.

DRUMMORE.

This property is situated a few miles to the north of the Mull of Galloway, and the seaport village of Drummore has a small coasting trade. To whom the lands belonged of old we have not discovered. The Adairs were in possession in 1484. (See Dunskey, Portpatrick). In 1513 we find Ninian Edgar, younger of Creaken, which apparently is an error for Adair. Ninian Adair, younger of Kinhilt, is stated to have lived for a long time at Drummore, and he signed a charter there, dated 25th April, 1588.

On the 31st October, 1607, George was served heir to his father, Alexander Gordon, in the lands of Drummore, Kildonan, Auchnault, Carngayne, and Inchanke. Also, on the 30th August, 1642, Gilbert Kennedy of Arreawland, nephew of John Kennedy of Creichane, succeeded to the above-mentioned lands. Previously there was a reversion, dated in February, 1634, by Patrick Schang and Bessie M'Comb, his spouse, of the lands of Kildonane to James Gordon; and another in February, 1636, by Jean M'Comb and Adam Williamson her spouse, to John Gordon, of the half of the lands of Kildonan. These, however, could only have been as securities, for, on the 30th June, 1642, and again on the 5th December, 1663, William Adair of Kinhilt, had sasine of the lands. His younger brother, Alexander, lived at Drummore. On the 23rd May, 1648, Thomas was served heir to his father, Gilbert Adair, in the two-and-a-half merk land of Cardyne.

The next we find is William Adair, only lawful son to Mr.

William Adair, minister of the Gospel at Ayr, who had sasine of the lands of "Drummoir, Kildonan, Cullines, Cardrain, maner place, houses, yairds, and pertinents." On the 30th October, 1699, Alexander Adair of Drummore, had sasine of the lands of Cardrein and others. In 1673, he married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Agnew of Sheuchan, when the lands of Cardyne were settled on her.

In 1711, we find Mr. Alexander Adair of Drummore, mention of whom has been given as the last in possession.

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

The Dalrymples had got a hold over the property, and they kept it. On the 22nd August, 1733, Sir Robert Dalrymple of Castletown had sasine of the lands of Drummore; and on the same day, Sir John Dalrymple of Cousland, of the lands of Calnies and Clashant. On the 9th December, 1735, a reversion was executed by Charles Cuninghame of Drongan, in favour of John, Earl of Stair, of the lands of High and Laigh Kildonane; and on the same day, William Dalrymple, advocate, made a reversion of the lands of Calnies and Clashant to John M'Dowall of Freugh; again, on the 4th May, 1753, Hew Dalrymple of Grumore (Drummore), one of the senators of the College of Justice, had sasine of the lands of Drummore in life rent, and Major Robert Horn, his son, in fee. David Dalrymple, advocate, had sasine of the lands of Cardrairie and Cairngarroch; while under the same date, John Dalrymple of Stair, had sasine of the lands last mentioned; and on the 23rd January, 1754, of the lands of Drummore. With John Dalrymple of Stair, the lands of Drummore reverted to the Earl of Stair, and are still possessed by them. The formidable army of lawyers in the Dalrymple family is to a small extent also shown here.

While in possession of Drummore, there were several offshoots from the Adairs. The first we meet with is Patrick Adair, who had a charter of the lands of Altoune, 26th January, 1614. In that document he is described as "fratri Willielmi Adair de Kinhilt." At the first accounting by William Abbot of Dundernann, under date 4th November, 1456, it is stated that the lands of Altoune were in the hands of Cristiane Adair, though they belonged to the King, and the 33s. and 4d. land was in the hands of Fergus M'Gachin in impigment of the late Gilbert Kennedy, husband of Cristiane Adair.

According to the Chamberlain Rolls, these lands, though belonging to the King, were in the hands of Cristiane Adair in 1457, whose husband was the late Gilbert Kennedy. After her death they were to revert to the King, which probably was the case.

Patrick would appear to have been the son of John Adair (second son of Ninian Adair of Kinhilt) who married Christian Dunbar, one of the heir portioners of Loch. John Adair is said to have acquired the lands of Maryport in Ireland, but this we think is a mistake, for the lands of Altoun were called Maryport, and the beautiful bay of that name are in this parish.

A long blank follows. The next we trace is Robert Adair of Maryport, who on the 10th November, 1714, had sasine of the lands of Milton *alias* Maryport, on a precept furth of the Chancery; and on the 18th November of that year, Janet M'Culloch, probably his spouse, had sasine of the same lands. On the 11th July, 1761, John Adair of Altoune, supposed to have been the son of Robert, had sasine of the lands of Altoune. He appears to have left no issue. Robina Adair, spouse of George Somerville of Airhouse, and Jean Adair, were served heir-portioners of their brother, John Adair, late of Maryport, on the 15th May, 1783.

We next find that on the 23rd September, 1788, Charles Brown of Coalston, and Christian his only daughter, had sasine of the lands of Altoune, on a Crown charter of assignation by Robina and Jean Adair. Of the same date, John M'Dowall of Logan had sasine of the lands of Altoune, commonly called Maryport, teinds and pertinents, in feu charter by Robina and

Jean Adair. Since that time it has formed part of the Logan estate.

The next offshoot found by us is Adair of Corgie, who is stated to have been the third son of Ninian Adair of Kinhilt, and to have married one of the Stewarts of Garlies. Here again there is a blank, for the next traced is William Adair, who, on the 16th August, 1684, had sasine of the lands of Carghie; Janet M'Culloch, his spouse, had sasine at the same time of the lands in life rent.

Then on the 10th June, 1670, William Adair had sasine of the lands of Carghie; and on the 12th July, 1692, also of the lands of Blair in the parish of Stoneykirk. William Adair, younger, married Jean M'Dowall, who had sasine of the lands of Carghie in life rent, 4th May, 1714. They were succeeded by James Adair, no doubt their son, who is styled of Corgie, and had sasine of the lands, 21st October, 1724. Then we find that, on the 24th March, 1753, and again on the 25th November, 1771, Thomas, eldest son of Andrew Adair of Little Genoch, had sasine of the lands of Corgie, etc. On the 26th June, 1792, James Adair of Corgie, one of His Majesty's Sergeants-at-Law in London, had sasine of the five merk land of Corgie, as heir of his grandfather, on precept of *clare constat* by James Adair; and on the 24th August, 1792, John M'Dowall of Logan had sasine of the lands of Corgie, teinds, etc., on disposition by James Adair. Since that time Corgie has belonged to the Logan estate.

Another offshoot was styled of Cardryne. The first is stated to have been the fifth son of Ninian Adair of Kinhilt; of this branch few traces are to be found. Thomas Adair of Cardryne is served heir of Gilbert Adair, his father, in the two-and-a-half merk land of Cardryne, 23rd May, 1648; but we hear no more of them. It is probable from the failure of heirs, or other cause, that the property reverted to the Drummore family. In a sasine dated March, 1684, it formed a portion of that property.

The lands now forming the estate of Drummore, owned by the Earl of Stair, are Cardryne, and Cardrain, Knowes, East, West, and Mid Moatloch, Cairngarroch, Killiness, High and Low Drummore, Kildonan, etc. The name is derived from the Gaelic *Druim-mor*, the big ridge, although it scarcely seems to merit

the appellation. The highest land may be from 250 to 300 feet. Pont spells Cardrain or Cardryne, as Kardryin, which may be a corruption of the Gaelic cathair, which signifies caer, a fort, etc., and druim, a ridge. We have found it given from carrdraighean, the rock or fort of the blackthorns, which has the merit of being fanciful. The derivation of Cairngarroch will be found under Garthland, parish of Stoneycirk. Pont renders Kilness or Killiness as Kellyness, thus naming it Kelly's point, the latter being a Galloway surname. This probably he did not mean to convey. There is little doubt that in the prefix we have in kil a corruption of cill, a church or cell, and the suffix ness from the Norse nes, a headland. The ancient chapels of Saints Madan and Mary were near to, from one of which the name Chapelpoint was no doubt given. An account of Kildonan will be found under Kirkcolm parish.

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

CLANYARD OR CLONYARD.

The first that we find of this property is about the year 1490, when Alexander Gordon of Auchenroch, parish of Urr, second son of William Gordon of Stitchell, Roxburghshire, and Lochinvar, parish of Dalry, became the owner. It was a five merk land property. We next learn that Alexander, son of John Gordon of Auchenroch, had a charter of alienation, dated 1st June, 1551, confirming to him and his spouse, Janet Crawford, the five merk land of Portencorkie, etc.; also a charter confirming to him and his spouse, the five merk land of Kirkbride, and four merk land of Garrochtrie. He married secondly, in 1592, Katherine, daughter of Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, and widow of Alexander M'Kie of Largs. She received a life interest in the lands of Portencorkie and Garrochtrie. Under her first marriage settlement, she held for life the lands of Largs, etc., parish of Minnigaff.

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

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

It is stated that the Gordons of Clonyard ended in an heiress. Also, that another of the family tried to carry her off by force, when her guardian, Alexander M'Dowall of Logan, went to the rescue, and overtook the party on the sea-shore near Killeser; a conflict ensued, when the heiress was recovered, but her deliverer, M'Dowall of Logan, was slain. According to the tradition, about forty fell, and from thirty to forty small cairns still remain to point out the graves of the slain. The situation is a small plantation at the road-side close to the sea-shore. It is supposed by us that William Gordon of Penninghame must have been the aggressor. He died in 1660, but whether by a natural, or violent death, is not mentioned.

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

The next we find is under date the 23rd May, 1662, when Alexander Gordon of Park had sasine of the lands of Corrochtrie and Clonyard. He was son of John Gordon, to whom he was served heir on the 22nd February, 1687, and had sasine of the lands of Clonyard, on the 9th May following. By sasine dated 6th April, 1692, of the lands of Clonyard in favour of Grizzell M'Culloch, we are informed that she was the relict of the said Alexander. He, therefore, must have died about this time. To which family Grizzell M'Culloch belonged is unknown to us.

There are a number of what are supposed to have been wadsets, viz., on the 10th March, 1665, David M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Corrochtrie, Portencorkie, etc. So had Elizabeth Adair of the lands of Portencorkie, under date 30th October, 1665. On the 7th January, 1670, Andrew M'Dowall is seised in the lands of Clonyard and others. Following all this we find a reversion and disposition in May, 1677, from Alexander M'Culloch of Ernerustrall, to John Gordon of Clonyard, of the "five merk lands of Clonyard, Mylne thereof, five merk lands of Portencorkie, five merk land of Corrochtrie, the ten merk and a

half merk of Acheairight and Carrenagaven, the two and half merk land of Inschanks, the two and half merk land of Karne, Mylne land, and others ;” and again in June following, a reversion from Andrew M'Dowall, brother-german to Patrick M'Dowall of Logan, to John Gordon of Clonyard, of the lands of Clonyard, Portmearkie, Craiganeand, and Aochmach, Inschanks, and teinds thereof. On the 2nd March, 1697, Alexander M'Dowall of Corrachtrie had sasine of the lands of Carngluan. Then on the 8th May, 1711, Alexander Laurie had sasine of the lands of Clonyard.

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

The castle, but probably more of a tower or keep, was built by the Gordons. Previously they dwelt in a house a little further to the south. Extravagance, it is stated, brought them to ruin. Symson, in 1684, writes that the said castle was then somewhat ruinous. A portion is stated to have been removed to assist in the erection of the new house of Logan. It will be seen that the building was not very old.

A bell cast for Nichol Ramsay of Dalhousie in 1554, and obtained from him by — Gordon of Lochinvar, by whom it was given to — Gordon of Clonyard, at last became the parish bell. Under the parish we have given an account.

Pont in his map spells Portencorkie, Portinkorky. In this word we have probably a compound from the Gaelic *puirtean*, a harbour or little haven, and *coirce*, corn, that is the corn haven. It has been stated to us that from the rock at this bay being tinted with red (no doubt from the action of iron ore, as in some parts of Kirkcudbrightshire), that corkie is from the Gaelic for purple or crimson. It may be so, but the word is *corcuir*, and used for a dye obtained from a white moss scurf, found on large stones. Inschanks is spelled *Inschaes* by Pont. This may be from the Gaelic *innse*, an inch or plain, and the Cymric *sinach*, a

landmark, a ridge, or perhaps from the Gaelic *innseach* for peninsular, etc. Although scarcely coming under these designations, yet close to, there are places called *Inchmore* (*Innse-mor*), *Inchgown* (*Innsc-gja*), *Inchroineas*, a field at *Slock* farm, which is divided from *Inshanks* by a burn; and *Inchmulloch*, the name of a croft. This, and the names of some other places, now obsolete, are learned from *Tod's MS.* The word *inch* was thus common here, and used as in other parts of Scotland to places inland. As will be found under *Sorby*, in the parish of that name, the *inch* there we believe to be a corruption of the Norse word *engi*, meadow land, and the same may be found to apply here. It has been given as derived from *uinnscan*, an ash tree. In regard to *Clanyard* or *Clonyard*, spelled *Kloynard* by *Pont*, it is probably a corruption from the Norse word *klungr*, for brambles, or any rough ground, crags, or rocks. Another opinion gives it from *cluan ard*, high meadow. *Tod* in his *MS.* derives it from *glenard*, deep glen, but the suffix has an opposite meaning, being a hill, etc. In the parish of *Colvend*, *Kirkcudbrightshire*, there is another place called *Clonyard*, near to *Auchenskeoch*, the land abounding with thorns, which to some extent supports the idea that the *Clonyard* here is from *klungr*, already mentioned.

Clanyard, with the farms attached, now forms part of the *Logan* estate.

CAIRNGEAN, ETC.

The farms in this parish, which belong to the *Ardwall* estate in *Stoneykirk* parish, owned by *Mrs. Ommaney M'Taggart*, are *Cairngean*, *Auchneight*, and *Slock*. The particulars, so far as known, have been already given under *Clonyard*.

The name *Cairngean*, by which one (formerly two, east and west) of the farms is known, would appear to be derived from *cairn*, with the Norse suffix *gja*, corrupted to *gean* in this instance, meaning a chasm or rift in the rocks, etc., or in *Lowland Scottish*, *geo*, a deep hollow. *Pont* spells the name as *Karnga*, which confirms what we give. *Auchneight*, spelled *Acheiacht* by *Pont*, is from the Gaelic *achadh*, a field, etc., and we think *nochd*, bare, unsheltered. It has also been given as *achadh-n-ech*,

the field of the horses. Tod in his MS. mentions that on the top of Ben-na-veoch on this farm, there was the Clath-Brath, or Stone of Judgment. It has disappeared.

At Auchneight, the foundations of a building were, if not still, to be traced, and locally called the hunting seat of the M'Cullochs. More probably their residence. Part of the walls were standing in the early part of the present century, but as usual were utilised for building purposes elsewhere.

Slock, sometimes found misspelled as Flock, is from the Gaelic sloc, a hollow, a dell, also a pool, or marsh. As rendered by Jamieson, it is slak or slack, and means an opening in the higher part of a mountain, a gap, a pass ; also a morass.

PARISH OF STONEYKIRK.

PARISH OF STONEYKIRK.

THE name of this parish is believed to have been obtained from the church dedicated to St. Stephen, hence its contracted form of Stainie or Stoneykirk. In the Wigtonshire Quarter Sessions Book from 1746 to 1785, we found it always written as Stephenkirk, up to 7th September, 1773.

In opposition to its dedication to St. Stephen, it has been urged that in charters under the Great Seal, viz., 13th November, 1546, 28th May, 1558, 21st August, 1559, 22nd May, 1576, 24th February, 1586-7, and 13th November, 1591, it is given as Stenakere, Stanykirk, Stennabar (Stennakar?), Stenikirk, Stennakar, and Stannykirk. Such spellings, however, written in Edinburgh (no doubt) convey no authority, and as little sense.

The parishes were fixed in extent after the churches were built, the owners giving tithes of their lands for the use of the Church. The system seems to have sprung into existence from and subsequent to the reign of King David I. There is, however, no correct information to be had, and no "Antiqua Taxatio" for the diocese of Galloway to be found. We feel satisfied, after careful investigation and consideration, that the ancient Church of Toskerton, dedicated, as we believe, to Saint Martin, and by corruption, called Kirkmadrine, still known as such, existed long before Saint Stephen's, now known as Stoneykirk.

To confine our present remarks to the derivations of Stoneykirk, we may state that there were several Saint Stephens. The first is well known to all readers of the New Testament. Then there was Stephen, Pope and Martyr, who died in 257. There were other five of the name who were foreigners, excepting the Abbot of Citeaux Champagne (?), a native of England, who died in 1138. The other four range from the sixth to the twelfth centuries. To which of them it was dedicated it is impossible to state; but we should suppose either of the first two

named. The present parish comprehends the old parishes of St. Stephen, Toskerton, so called from the hamlet with that name, and Clackshant, or the holy stone. The site of the latter church is on Clayshant farm, nothing of which now remains but a moss-covered stone here and there to mark the spot. As already stated, they comprehend the present parish. Before the Reformation, the said churches belonged to the Priory of Whithorn. The patronage of old pertained to the Lords of Galloway, and by the forfeiture of Douglas in 1455, it fell to the King. Soon afterwards it was granted to Gilbert MacDowall of Ravenston and Freugh. In 1583 it was conveyed to Uchtred MacDowall of Garthland by Mary MacDowall, heiress of Freugh, with the consent of her husband, and it remained with that family. In Bagimont's Roll in the reign of James V., Stoneykirk was taxed at £2 13s. 4d. At the Reformation, the Church lands of Clackshant were granted in fee-firm to MacDowall of Freugh, and those of Toskerton were leased to M'Culloch of Ardwall, by the vicar for twenty merks a year.

The union of the parishes occurred about 1650, and in consequence the churches of Toskerton and Clackshant were neglected and became ruins.

The patronage was shared between MacDowall of Freugh, and the then Bishop of Galloway. In 1689, the share of the latter went to the Crown.

The right of presentation became a matter of dispute between the MacDowalls of Freugh and the MacDowalls of Garthland, in the seventeenth century. A new church was built in 1827. The manse was erected about 1790, and various alterations, etc., were carried out in 1795-96.

We will now refer to interesting matters connected with the parish. On the Mains of Balgreggan there is the supposed site of a church or chapel called Kirkmagill. The supposed site is on a hillock with timber, behind the farm-house. Adjoining is Kirkmagill farm. We doubt very much that such a kirk or chapel ever existed. At the same time it is right to state that there was an Irish Saint Maguil, who was a confessor and recluse in Ireland and Scotland about the year 685. The suffix gill might also be assumed to be the Gaelic gil from geal, meaning white, etc., and thus from the appearance of the stone, named the

white chapel; but no trace of such a building can be found. The word kirk was not known to Pont. The place in his map is called Kyrmagill and Kirmagill, in the same way as we have Kirrouchtrie, etc. The kir in this sense is a corruption of caer from the Gaelic cathair, a fortress, as also a marsh, a bog.

The M'Gills are numerous in Galloway, and probably had their origin from Gille, a Norseman, who married the sister of Sigurd II. of Orkney, and who acted as his lieutenant in the Sudreys, etc. We may mention that there is a family named Gill, stated to have had land in Devonshire since the reign of King Stephen (A.D. 1135 to 1154), and to be of Saxon origin. Now Devonshire was over-run by the Danes. The word Saxon has been used erroneously to an extent to which few are cognisant, and there can be little doubt that they were of Norse or Danish origin. Worsaae, in his *Danes and Norwegians*, mentions that an Irishman named Harold Gille came forward and passed himself off as the son of Magnus by an Irish woman, and after proving his descent by walking over red-hot iron, actually became King of Norway, and left it as an inheritance to his family. In 1140, it is also mentioned that Gille, or Gilbert, the "Ostmens" Bishop of Limerick, died. As will be seen in our notice of the Earls of Stair, parish of Inch, one of the M'Gills from Galloway was created Viscount Oxenfoord, in 1629, and the property is now owned by the Stair family.

On the Ordnance Map (no doubt taken from the Valuation Roll), a place called Kirkelauchline is shown, but no such saint as Clauchline or Lauchline is to be found, nor can sense be made of it in any way as to kirk. It is an error. In Pont's Survey it is distinctly given as Kirlochlyn, also Kierlachlyn; and as kir is a contraction (not uncommon) of caer, from the Gaelic cathair, a fortress, the name is solved from the fact of an ancient fort having stood on the lands. The situation of this fort is on a frowning cliff on a headland. It appears to have been of considerable size. There is no masonry left, but landward, as is still observable, it was defended by three deep fosses and walls. The suffix, or other word, lauchline, is also from the Gaelic, being a corruption of lochlin, the Scandinavian for Norsemen. We have thus in Gaelic kirlachlin, for town or settlement, or, as already stated, from the ancient fort on the cliff. It is known to

the people around as the kempes, which in Norse means a warrior. Kirlauchlin, or, as Pont gives it, Kierlachlyn, is clearly the castle or settlement of the Norsemen. One who is fond of speculative derivations gives it from the surname Lauchlan, which has no meaning here. We have also from Kirlochlin as corruptions Gariochloyne or Garochloyne, which appear to be identical.

At Kildonan no remains of a religious building are to be found, but that a chapel did stand there is believed. An account of this saint will be found under Kirkcolm parish.

We have now to refer to the most interesting spot in the parish, which is situated south-west of South Cairnweil, or south-east of Challoch farmhouses. As a church it has long been disused, but the ruins, with the burial ground, are full of interest. We refer to Toskerton Church, or Kirkmadrine as it is now called. The burial ground is still used. It is one of the three churches which, with Kirkmaiden parish, Chalmers and other writers have assumed as dedicated to Saint Medan, corrupting Modan, the correct name, to meet the difficulty. Under Kirkmaiden parish we have given full particulars in regard to this subject. Here we will confine our remarks to saying that we disagree in the most positive form in all that has been advanced by Chalmers and others following him.

The Kirkmadrine church in this parish has attracted more than usual attention especially out of Galloway, from the accidental discovery by Dr. Mitchell of three stones with inscriptions on them, pointing to a very early period. In regard to this interesting subject, we cannot do better than quote from Stuart's valuable work, *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland*. He states: "No. 1 is a hard rounded block of whinstone. The letters of the inscription are distinctly cut. The monogram, with enclosing circle, are cut in broad shallow lines on both faces of the stone. No. 3 is a stone, of exactly similar character, but much more worn and destroyed, and the letters of the inscription are cut in a ruder and more irregular manner. These monuments . . . are of a character entirely different from any others in Scotland, and have a good deal in common with many of the sepulchral inscriptions in *Inscriptions Chretiennes*

de la Gaule anterieures au VIII.^e Siecle (par Edmond le Blaut, Paris, 1856).

“The first slab has on both faces a monogram of the name of Christ, formed of the Greek letters X and P within a circle. In one of the circles are the Greek letters Alpha and Omega (A et Ω), the last letter being nearly effaced. Here the X is made upright, and in this shape is almost equally common with that borne upon the *labarum* of Constantine, on which the X is of the usual form. It is also of equal antiquity with it, instances of its use occurring both on the wall paintings and inscriptions of the catacombs of Rome, and upon the small lamps found in the graves of the early Christians. It occurs in both forms, and with and without a circle, on many of the early monuments of Gaul, figured in the work of Blaut. It is found on many coins of the early Christians, and it was the subject of delineation throughout the Roman-Byzantine period. It is prefixed to many of our early charters, and it occurs on the inscribed stone at Jarrow, recording the dedication of the church of St. Paul there in the year 685. A very remarkable instance is recorded by Mr. Westwood of its occurrence on one of the early inscribed stones of Wales, on which is the inscription—CARAVSIVS HIC JACIT IN HOC CONGERIES LAPIDUM; from which it is plain that the pillar had been set on a cairn. Above the inscription is the *labarum* without the circle. This is the only known instance of its use in a stone monument in Wales, and an evidence of the great antiquity of the inscription. It has not been found on any other Scotch monument.

“The inscription on the first stone reads—HIC JACENT SCI ET PRECIPUI SACERDOTES ID EST VIVENTIVS ET MAVORIVS. That on the second pillar is partly obliterated. What remains reads—XS ET FLORENTIVS. The style of such letters as R, M, and F has much in common with that of the early inscribed stones in Wales, which has been called Romano-British, as it resembles them also in the occasional combination of two letters, when the limb of one is made to form part of the next.

“According to Ailred of Rievaulx’s life of St. Ninian, that saint brought with him from Tours masons who could build for him a church of stone in a country where stone churches were unknown. If we should suppose that through the connection

between him and St. Martin, some of the brethren of Tours accompanied St. Ninian to Galloway, and that they dedicated a church to Mathurin, another great saint of Gaul and contemporary with St. Martin, who predeceased him about ten years, it would account for these peculiar monuments and the Scottish dedications to the Gaulish saint. It would likewise account for such classical names as Viventius, Mavorius, and Florentius. The festival of Saint Mathurin was celebrated on the 9th November,* and a fair used to be held at Kirkmadrine on the 22nd November, or on the Tuesday following."

The stones referred to are of such interest that we give the foregoing extract, from the feeling that Dr. Stuart's statement tends to a solution of the meaning of the name Kirkmadrine. Without any reference to St. Modan, he mentions that Chalmers had not sufficient foundation for his assumption that Madrine was merely a corrupt form of Medan. As he shows from Pont's Survey, about 1605-20 given in "Bleau's Atlas," the kirk in question is called Makdrym, and the one in Sorbie parish, Kirk Mackdry, which Symson calls Kirkmadroyn. In the Ordnance Map it is Kirkadrine. Bishop Forbes in his *Saints* gives the opinions of Chalmers and Dr. Stuart, but agrees with neither, and suggests that the name may be derived from Medraw, which name appears under 6th and 8th June in the martyrology of Donegal.

The church is in a field surrounded by a wall. It was small, and, as usual, stands east and west. Only a portion of the eastern gable and the side walls now remain.

We have given all sides of the question in regard to its name. Our own belief is that Kirkmadryne is a corruption of Cill or Kirk Martin. Saint Mathurin was a disciple of St. Martin; but he never was in Great Britain and Ireland. He confined his ministrations to France. He died prior to 388, was buried at sea, and his remains afterwards removed to Larchant, a village near Nemours. His festival is kept on the 9th November. In the "Orkneying Saga," we find the "Festum Sancti Martini" kept on 15th November. There was nothing in any way to cause

* The well-known festival held on the 11th November—Martinmas, the feast

of St. Martin, the Martinmas of Scotland, is kept on the 11th. In Gaelic it is Féill-Martuinn

a church or churches to be dedicated to him in Scotland ; but it was different with St. Martin, as we will show. There certainly was a monastery specially dedicated to St. Mathurin in Paris, in his own country, from which sprang the Mathurines or monasteries of the Trinity or Red Friars, whose principal object was the redemption of Christian captives, for which purpose a third of their revenue was set apart. At the time of the Reformation there were thirteen monasteries of this order in Scotland ; but that Kirkmadrine was one of them we do not believe, as will be found anywhere stated. As for being derived from St. Modan, perverted to Medan, it will not stand investigation. An account of St. Medan will be found under Kirkmaiden.

It is, we think, impossible that those who followed St. Ninian would leave unrecorded the name of his uncle, as St. Martin is called—one under whom he learned monastic discipline, and a man he so much revered, yet throughout Galloway there is not a single church or chapel to be traced as dedicated to St. Martin, unless we come to the Kirkmadrines. St. Ninian dedicated the humble White House at Whithorn to St. Martin, but that was absorbed in the priory ; and this of itself would cause churches or chapels to be dedicated to him, to perpetuate what St. Ninian had originated. The ancient stones found in the churchyard in this parish add proof to the period, and connection with St. Martin through St. Ninian. We have found, as others have done, far greater distortions of names arising from having gone by sound, and not by spelling. One of many is Mugdrum, near Newburgh, Fifeshire, which is a corruption of St. Magriden. As already mentioned, let it be remembered that the Martinmas Day of Scotland is the festival of St. Martin.

Saint Martin of Tours is described “ as a soldier, a bishop, a hermit, and a saint.” It was he who established monasteries in France, which spread with such rapidity to all other parts. His sanctity was so great that, as stated, he was followed to his grave by two thousand disciples. His festival is kept on the 11th November. Besides various churches in other parts of Scotland,*

* Parish of St. Martin, Strathmore, Perthshire ; another in Cromarty, now absorbed in Kirkmichael, Ross, and Cromarty ; Kilmartin, a parish in Argyllshire ; Isle Martin and island dedicated to him, Ross-shire. Also chapels in various parts.

the most ancient church, as believed, in England was dedicated to him. It is in Canterbury, standing by itself on a sloping hill. It is largely built of Roman bricks, which has led to the supposition that it was erected by Christian Roman soldiers. In it, as stated, St. Augustine first preached on his arrival at Canterbury.*

We think the assertion may be made with safety that no other part of Scotland, in ancient times, could have surpassed Galloway for the number of ecclesiastical buildings, large and small. In Kirkmaiden, as we stated there, the ancient parish church was dedicated to St. Catherine; and, again, in this parish another church seems to have been so dedicated. It was situated at the village of Eldrig Hill, on the north-western boundary; but not a stone now remains, and the site can alone be traced by the well dedicated to the saint, which is still used. A burial-ground is supposed to have surrounded the church. An account of the saints bearing the name of Catherine will be found under Kirkmaiden. We are not aware of any other churches having ever been dedicated in Galloway to Saint Catherine.

From the names of two hamlets in the north-west corner of the parish, there appears to have been a hospital or *Maison Dieu*, at some period or other. The hamlets are called Meikle and Little Spital, and the stream that runs between them drives a mill, called Spital Mill, while the sea creek into which the stream falls is called Port Spital.

We have already mentioned the fort at Kirklauchline, or properly Caerlochlin. The site of another fort, called Doon Castle, is to be found at Ardwall Point. Nothing now remains but a pile of stones and the trace of a fosse, which cut it off from the mainland. It is one hundred and fifty feet above the sea. Between Kildonan and Bog End farmhouses there was a fort; but the site is now under tillage, we regret to say. What can be made of it gives the appearance of a square. Whether it was

* How rich eastern Kent is in ancient churches!—Minster is said to have been the ground first trodden by Christian feet in England, and the church next in ancient standing to St. Martin's at Canterbury; St. Mildred's at Canterbury, built of flint and Roman bricks; St. John the Baptist, at Margate, of small flint stones erected 1050. There are many others of the after-Norman period. Part of the cathedral was built by St. Augustine.

Roman or Danish cannot be ascertained, but the latter is believed. We have no doubt that all these fortresses were built by the Norsemen. In confirmation, we may mention Float Bay, and the farms of Meikle and Little Float. An idea has prevailed that this name was derived from the wreck of one of the Spanish Armada; and Money Head, so called from the treasure cast ashore there. Flot, corrupted to Float, means a plain, and in this case is not strictly such, but the land is level with what is around, and answers to what it is intended to convey. The name was given centuries before the Armada, in A.D. 1588. Flöt is Norse for a plain. Pont gives it on his map in correct form as Flot, both the farms and the bay; the latter as Port of Flot. As for Money Head, it is a corruption of "Monadh," the Gaelic for "Hill Head."

At Balgreggan, near to the roadside, there is a moat which is of considerable size. The height is stated to be about sixty feet, and the circumference about four hundred and sixty. It was hollowed on the top, and originally surrounded by a fosse. In the grounds east of Ardwall House, there is another moat.

Of cairns, one is to be found at Cairnhill, another at Carnweil, and another at Craigenroy, south of Ringinea (spelled Ringeny by Pont, a corruption of Ringan for St. Ninian). Others, no doubt, formerly stood at Cairngarroch, Cairnmon Fell, and Cairnhandy.

The highest elevation of this parish is Barmorehill, south-west of the farmhouse, which is 463 feet high. At Cairngarroch, the land rises to 437 feet; Doon Hill is 419 feet; Cairnmon Fell 384 feet.

The only standing-stone which we trace is at Port of Spittal Bridge.

Two gold lachrymatories, considered to be Roman, were found on the Garthland estate in 1783.

The small village of Sandhead is on the roadside going south to Drummore; and another called Ardwall village, near to Ardwall. The small village of Stoneykirk is beside the new church built in 1827, and is about two miles from the Bay of Luce, and six from Stranraer.

In 1899, an auxiliary parish church was commenced to be built near to Ardwall House, at the cost of Sir I. M. Hawthorn-M'Taggart-Stewart, and endowed by Lady Stewart.

The extreme length of the present parish from north to south is nearly ten miles, with a breadth varying from three to seven miles. The extent of land is over thirty-three square miles, or 21,420 acres. By the census of 1871, the population was 2993. In 1881 it was 2766; and 2703 in 1891.

Pont mentions Poolaboch Burn joining the Piltanton. We name it to show that Pol was generally applied to burns, as will be seen in other parishes.

GARTHLAND.

The first owner of this property found by us was John de Toskerton, an account of whom we have given under our general history of the Mac Dowalls, parish of Kirkmaiden. Afterwards the Mac Dowalls obtained possession, and held it for some centuries. The name is a corruption of Mac Dougall, and it is so written in various charters under the Great Seal. They are believed to have come from Argyllshire, and to be a branch of those of Lorn. Their history heretofore has been so erroneously given that under Kirkmaiden will be found what really is the correct account after the closest research.

An ancient keep or so-called castle, with the year 1274 thereon, as stated, has led to considerable misconception, for at that period the M'Dougalls, *alias* M'Dowalls, were not in possession, or indeed in that part of Galloway, as will be seen in their history under Kirkmaiden. The owner who preceded them was John de Toskerton, as already mentioned.

The first charter is stated to have been granted in A.D. 1295, by John Baliol, as Lord of Galloway, to Dougall M'Dougall, of the lands of Garochloyne, Lougan, Elrig, etc. This charter, as mentioned by Crawford, was engraved on a plate of copper, in old Saxon (?) characters. It was sent to Sir George MacKenzie, when he was drawing up a history of all the old families, and, with many other records, was destroyed when Sir George's residence at Preston Hall was burned.

As we have shown in our account of the M'Dowalls, that such a charter ever existed is not to be believed.

We find a notice of Dougall M'Dougall in the *Chronicle of Lanercost*, page 278, of which the following is a rough transla-

tion:—"The new Earl of Moray, Lawrence of Abernethy, and William Douglas, lately prisoner in England, but ransomed, having collected a large force of Scots, began to rebel against the King (Edward Baliol), and fiercely attacked the men of Galloway, who remained faithful to him. . . . A certain Galloway knight, Dungal Makdoual, who always before that time had aided the King of Scots (Baliol), through the love and blandishments of a wife he had lately married, raised the Galloway men beyond Cree against those on this side, who bravely resisted, *et sic se mutuo destruxerunt.*" This must be received as an English account, and, as we have found, not trustworthy. It gives the M'Dowalls a position far beyond what they held in Galloway.

M'Dowall, in 1341, was in favour with the English party. We have no particulars as to whom he married, but only that he was succeeded by his son,

Dougall Macdowall, who was one of the witnesses to the marriage contract, dated 17th October, 1396, of Marion Stewart, daughter of Sir Walter Stewart of Dalswinton, with John, son and heir of Sir William Stewart, Sheriff of Tèviotdale. He had issue, so far as known—a son,

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

Thomas M'Dowall, was his heir; and, to insure his succession, Sir Fergus of Garthland resigned his lands into the hands of Earl Douglas, by whom they were conveyed to Thomas M'Dowall, by charter, "the said Thomas and his heirs rendering yearly to our heirs and successors, for the lands of Garrochloyne, Lochans, and of Lougan, one suit at our court at Wigton." This was in A.D. 1414. The witnesses were William Douglas of Eskford, John Herries of Terregles, Herbert Maxwell of Carlavroke, Alexander Gordon, Alexander Cairns, Hugh Campbell, John A. Kersane. It has been concluded from this charter that Logan is a cadet, which is not admitted by that family.

Thomas M'Dowall married a daughter of Sir John Wallace of Riccarton and Craigie, and had issue—

Uchtred, his successor.

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

Gilbert, ancestor of the M'Dowalls of Barjarg.

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

Thomas, who appears to have succeeded about 1740, and to have married a daughter of — Fraser, said to have been the ancestor of Lord Saltoun. He had issue,

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

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

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

Uchtred, his heir.

Gilbert, vicar of Inch.

Helen, married Patrick M'Dowall of Logan.

Florence, married James M'Dowall of Freugh.

Uchtred was served heir to his father, 27th February, 1547, in which year the latter was killed at the Battle of Pinkiecleuch. He married first, Margaret, daughter of Sir Hugh Kennedy of

Girvanmains; secondly, Margaret, daughter of Henry, Lord Methven. He had a charter of half the lands of Corswall and Mye, 8th April, 1556; of a tenement in the burgh of Maybole, 2nd December, 1577; of the lands of Aries, Knokbrek, Ballingawin, etc., 24th February, 1586; of half the lands of Corswall at the same time; and of the lands of Leffennello, Lochalpine, etc., 20th June, 1591. He had also a charter of the baronies of Garthland, Corswall, 13th November, 1591. In the two latter charters he is styled, "Seniori de Garthland." He had issue, but by which marriage is uncertain—

Uchtred.

Thomas, who, as *Apparent of Garthland*, had a charter of the lands of Skelric, etc., 11th February, 1591. He appears to have predeceased his father, and unmarried.

John, also styled *Apparent of Garthland*, had a charter, together with his wife, Janet, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, of the lands of Clauchinnis of Kirkcolm, 2nd February, 1596.

Janet, married Thomas Hay of Park.

Margaret, married John Vans of Barnbarroch.

Uchtred M'Dowall, and his eldest son, Uchtred, were mixed up in the Gowrie conspiracy. They were tried for their lives with others, but were able to produce a pardon from the King, dated at Edinburgh 19th August, 1584. Uchtred senior had, however, to fly to France, where he died in 1593. His son Uchtred was either executed or also died abroad, as he did not succeed his father. Previously, on the 24th February, 1579-80, Uchtred M'Dowall, younger of Garthland, was dilated for the cruel slaughter of James, son of Johanne Gordon of Barskeoch, in July preceding.

John M'Dowall was served heir to his father, 17th October, 1600, in the lands of Garthland, Kerabroome, Auchinclay (Auchinlay), Blair, Barnsalloch, Auchork or Aquhork, Meikle and Little Portspittal, in the parish of Stoneykirk; Over and Nether Culreoch, Dumba or Dumbey, Midmylnetown *alias* Balmannoche, Lochenis, Culmuck, Duchrae, Culgrange, united in the barony of Garthland; Mye, in Stoneykirk parish, united to Corswall.

This laird of Garthland is said to have been very lavish in his expenditure, and thereby squandered a great portion of the lands. He died in 1611, and left issue—

John, who succeeded.

Hew, of Knockglass, who married Marie, daughter of Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw.

John was served heir to his father. He had a charter of the lands of Trippertroy, etc., 18th July, 1627. He married Margaret Ker, daughter of Lord Jedburgh. She was a relation of Robert Ker, whose sudden rise from having gained the favour of that weak King, James VI., in an accidental way, is historical. He was first knighted, and afterwards raised to the peerage as Earl of Somerset. Through this connection, John M'Dowall was knighted, whose ambition becoming whetted, he then aimed at obtaining the title of Earl of Galloway, and bribed accordingly, selling farms to raise the money required; but the sudden disgrace of the Earl of Somerset caused M'Dowall to lose both his money and his expected title.

The Stewarts of Garlies were successful through the interest of the Duke of Lennox.

In March, 1619, Fergus Kennedy of Knokdaw had sasine of the lands of Balgonnie and Knocknae; and in April, 1622, of Carnby and Balgown. In August, 1622, John M'Quistone had sasine of the lands of Little Laicht. In July, 1627, there was a reversion by Euphane M'Dugall (M'Dowall) to the Earl of Galloway of the land of Kirkbryde; and in January, 1628, Sir John M'Dugall (M'Dowall) had sasine of the land of Auchterlure; also a ratification by Alexander Kennedy of the lands of Killibroun (Kerrobroume). There were various reversions, showing that Sir John had got into difficulties. So far as we can gather, he had only one son, named

James, who was served heir to his father on the 8th August, 1637. The lands then were Garthland, Kerrobroume, Auchinlay, Blair, Barnsalloch, Auchork, Meikle and Little Portspittal, Over and Nether Culreoch, Dumba or Dumbay, Midmylnetoun, Lochenis, Calmuck, Duchrae, Culgrange, Mye; to which the new additions were Leiffenello, Floit, Drumfad, Caldounes, Barvannock, Kildonnane, Kirk M'Gill and Elrig, Culmoir and Malmeyne, in the parishes of Stoneykirk and Clashant.

James M'Dowall married Jean, daughter of Sir John Hamilton of Grange.

In November, 1638, Hew Montgomerie, Viscount of Airdes, in Ireland, had sasine of the four merk land of Portspittell; in January, 1644, James Chalmers had sasine of the lands of Kildonan; on the 6th August, 1644, Robert Adair and Jean Stewart, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Spittell; and on the 4th April and August of that year, James Hamilton had sasine of the lands of Drumfad, etc.; and with Agnes M'Culloch, his spouse, of the lands of Culreoch.

On the 13th December, 1644, James M'Dowall of Garthland had sasine of the lands of Dunance. He was succeeded by his son,

William, in 1661. He married Grizzel, daughter of A. Beatoun.

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

William M'Dougall (M'Dowall), who died 22nd August, 1700, is stated to have had fourteen children. The following issue is all we have traced:—

Alexander, his heir.

Patrick. In May, 1690, "Patrick M'Dougall of Garthland (has sasine) of an annual rent of £251 Scots," furth of certain lands of the Garthland property.

James, of Gillespie, Glenluce. There is a reversion and disposition, 6th September, 1704, by (Captain) James M'Dowall to his brother Alexander of Garthland, and another 16th January, 1713.

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

We think there were also daughters, but have no clue to them.

Alexander M'Dowall succeeded his father in 1700, in which year (20th February) he had a charter of resignation of the lands of Craig and Arriman; and a similar charter of the lands and barony of Garthland, and others. In this latter document he is described "Baronetti," no doubt a mistake of the penman. He is stated to have married Jean, daughter of Sir John Fergusson of Kilkerran. He appears to have been twice married, by a sasine dated 5th February, 1745, in which Alexander (William) is described as the only son of the deceased Lady Isabell Schaw, Lady Garthland, procreat betwixt her and the deceased Alexander M'Dowall of Garthland. His son,

William, succeeded in 1740.

Alexander M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Garthland and others, on the 28th May, 1701; and again on the 4th April, 1709, he had sasine of the same lands and barony, etc.; and Jean Fergusson, his spouse, had sasine of one thousand pounds Scots, furth of the lands of Garthland, etc.

On the 19th July, 1700, Anthony M'Harg, in Meikle Challoch, had sasine of Meikle Culreoch.

On the 2nd July, 1733, William, only lawful son of Alexander M'Dowall of Garthland, had sasine of the lands of Blair and Culgrange; and on the 22nd August following, Alexander Ross, writer, in Balcaill, had sasine of the lands of Kirkmagill, etc.; and, under the same date, Charles Cunninghame of Drongan, of High and Laigh Kildonans.

On the first November, 1737, Alexander M'Dowall of Garthland had sasine of the lands of Drumfad, Caldons and Barvannock. He was succeeded on the 18th November, 1740, by his son,

William M'Dowall of Garthland, who sold the property.

We must now go back to Colonel William M'Dowall, brother of Alexander of Garthland. He married Mary Tovie, a West Indian heiress, probably of St. Kitts. (Her mother married, secondly, Milliken of Milliken.) He purchased Castle Semple, in Renfrewshire, in 1727. He had issue by this marriage,

William, his heir.

He married, secondly, Isabella, sister of Biggar Wallace of Woolmet, and had issue—

James.

John.

Colonel William M'Dowall, of Castle Semple, died in 1748, and was succeeded by his son William. His son James went to the West Indies, and John succeeded to the lands of Woolmet. Under date 14th June, 1766, we find John, brother to William M'Dowall of Castle Semple, in liferent, and James, second son of the said (the late Colonel) William M'Dowall, in fee, seized of the lands of Kirriebroom.

William M'Dowall of Castle Semple, born in 1700, purchased Garthland from his cousin, William M'Dowall of Garthland, who died unmarried in 1775. In 1752 (27th July), he had a charter of resignation of the lands and barony of Garthland, etc., upon which sasine followed on the 29th of the same month. In the family account, it is erroneously stated that he purchased the property in 1760.

On the 26th November, 1762, he had sasine of the lands of Meikle and Little Culreochs; and on the 25th January, 1769, of the lands of Blair and Dumbæ.

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

William, advocate.

James of Glasgow, at one time Provost. He married Isabella Peters, and had issue (with others) William and Laurence, both of whom succeeded to Garthland, and died unmarried.

Day Hort of Walkinshaw, born in 1753, and married in 1790, Wilhelmina, seventh daughter of William Grahame of Airth, and had issue—

Day Hort, born 1795. Lieutenant-General and Colonel of the Third Regiment—the Buffs. Married in 1838, Eleanor Frances Murray, third daughter of David M'Dowall-Grant of Arndilly, Banffshire, by his wife Eleanor, Mary Grant. He succeeded his cousin

Laurence in 1842, and died in 1870. She died in 1875.

Henry, born 1796.

Elizabeth, married Sir H. Ingilby, Bart., of Ripley Castle, Yorkshire.

Christian Jemima, married John Dundas.

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

Hay, Lieutenant-General. Commander-in-Chief, Madras. Lost at sea. Ship never heard of.

David, Captain Royal Navy, married Eleanor Mary Grant of Arndilly, Banffshire, and assumed her name. Had issue, a daughter; married her cousin Day Hort.

Lawrence, Lieutenant-Colonel, Renfrewshire Militia.

William, advocate, who succeeded his father William, had sasine of Garthland on the 13th November, 1776, and was owner of both estates, Garthland and Castle Semple. He was a Member of five Parliaments, and died unmarried in 1810. He was succeeded by his nephew Henry, born in 1796, son of his brother Day Hort, already mentioned. He married in 1839, Isabella Fergus (who died in 1872), youngest daughter of James Denniston of Golfhill, and had issue—

Henry, born 1845.

Day Hort, born 1850. Married in 1884, Alice Maud Mary, daughter of Charles Blanchard of Nova Scotia, and had issue—

Victor Henry Charles, born 1801; also two daughters.

Maria Wilhelmina.

Eleanor Isabella, married 1874, William, son of the Rev.

Sir Henry Ingilby, first Baronet, of Ripley, Yorkshire.

Anna Denniston, married 1886, John Henry Stirling.

Henry died in 1882, and was succeeded by his eldest son Henry, who married in 1805, Eleonora Louisa, youngest daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, parish of Mochrum.

Arms—*Azure*, a lion rampant collared and crowned, *or*.

Crest—A lion's paw erased holding a dagger erect all ppr.

Motto—Above the crest, *Fortis in arduis*. Under the shield, *Vincere vel mori*.

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

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

Garthland, however, soon after these dates, became the property of Vans Hathorn, Writer to the Signet, who appears to have purchased Garthland proper, but whether in whole or in part, does not appear. From him it was again purchased by the Earl of Stair, who still possesses it.

Various alterations will be noticed from the names of the following farms now composing the property:—Caldons, Calf, Auchencloy, Belvidere, Blair, Eldrick Hill, Garthland, Kilbreen, Thornhouse, Auchentibbert, Cairngarroch, and Kirkclauchline. The last three were obtained by Vans Agnew of Barnbarroch. The date we have not got, but in 1855 they were alienated by excambion to the Earl of Stair, for the five pound land of old extent of Glenturk, Carslae, Carsegowan, and Chapeltown in the parish of Wigton.

In regard to the name of this property, Garth is from the Norse Garde, and means "a strong land." In Orkney, as mentioned by Jamieson, it denotes a house and the land attached. It has been assumed that it is a corruption of Garochloyne, but if the same land, it is more likely that the latter is a corruption of Garthland.

Pont in his map spells the names of several of the farms differently to what they are usually found. Blair, also found in other parishes, is from the Gaelic blár or blaer, a plain, etc. In Auchencloy we have achadh-cloch, the stone-field, but it is also found spelled Auchinlay, which, if correct, the "lay" must be from the Anglo-Saxon læs, and mean the pasture field or land. The land called Barvannock by Pont does not now appear, but the name we should suppose to be from the Gaelic bar-unach, the hill abounding in lambs, or lamb-producing, from good pasture and

shelter. Culreoch is also now excluded from the valuation roll, by name. It is probably *cuil-riach* (a contraction for *riabhach*) the Gaelic for grey corner. Caldounes, spelled Caldun by Pont, is a corruption of *calldain* or *callduin*, a hazel copse. Drumfad, another farm not now by name on the roll, is in Gaelic *Druim-fad*, the high or distant ridge or hill. Auchentibbert is from the Gaelic *achadh-tiobairt*, the field or land with the spring of water. Kilbreen is probably from the Gaelic *coille-bràn*, the wooded mountain or hill stream. We will conclude with Cairn-garroch, a compound of *carn* for a cairn, and Garroch, from *garble-ach*, a field. Pont spells it *Karnghyrach*.

Every vestige of the old tower or castle of Garthland has disappeared within the last forty years. So late as 1899 it was recorded in the Parish Statistics as standing forty-five feet in height, with the date 1274 thereon. It shared the fate of other interesting buildings in Galloway, for materials to erect new farm houses and dykes with.

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

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

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

The statement, however, that those of Garthland were descended from the family of Galloway, *i.e.*, the Fergus line of Lords of Galloway, is erroneous. See their history as given by us under Kirkmaiden parish.

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

Arms—*Azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned, *or*.

Crest—A rugged paw, with upright dagger.

Supporters—Two lions rampant, collared, and crowned.

Mottoes—Above the crest, *Fortis in arduis*. Under the shield, *Vincere vel mori*.

When sold by William M'Dowall, the Garthland property was disposed of to more than one purchaser.

James Tweddell, Collector of Customs at Wigton, having been left a considerable fortune by his uncle, Surgeon-General Adair, who had been in India, became by purchase the owner of Glenlaggan, parish of Parton in Kirkcudbrightshire, and also had sasine of portions of the lands of the barony of Garthland, viz., Kerriebroome, etc., and as he is styled of Caldons in 1828, that farm must also have been purchased. He was the son of the Rev. S. Tweddell, minister of Old Luce, by his wife, a daughter of Thomas Adair of Little Genoch.

James Tweddell married Margaret, sister of John M'Taggart of Ardwell, and left surviving issue—

Catherine, married George Agnew, Sheriff Clerk, Wigton, and had issue—

Margaret, died unmarried.

Susan, married John Paterson, late merchant, India. Died without issue.

John Ruskin,* died 1897.

FREUGH AND BALGREGGAN.

This property also belonged to a branch of the M'Dowalls, whose history is given under Kirkmaiden parish. The residence, or castle as called, stood near the present house of Balgreggan, and latterly bore the name of Castle M'Dowall. The date of its erection is unknown.

The descent claimed by the M'Dowalls of Freugh was repudiated by the Garthland and Logan families, who stated that the first was from a natural son of Garthland's. Which of them is not mentioned.

Freugh and Balgreggan have been united for two or more centuries. Between the years 1445 and 1449, Gilbert M'Dowall is mentioned as the proprietor of Freugh. He married —

* Catherine Tweddell, 1765-181—(?), married John Ruskin of Edinburgh. The late Professor Ruskin was their grandson.

M'Gilligh (probably M'Culloch), but the family to which she belonged is not stated. Their son Fergus is mentioned as the next, and he is said to have married Agnes, daughter of Alexander M'Culloch of Myrton. He predeceased his father, leaving a son, Gilbert M'Dowall, who succeeded his grandfather. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, who was killed at Flodden.

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

James M'Dowall, "filio quondam Fergusii M'Dowall de Freuch," succeeded in 1547, and had a charter of the lands of Galdenoch, Freugh, etc., 28th April, 1550. He married Florence, daughter of John M'Dowall of Garthland, and had a charter, "Jacobus et Florentiæ Macdowall suae spousae terrarum de Gladanthir et Kergodrached," 21st August, 1559. They had issue—

Mary M'Dowall, heiress of Freugh. She married her kinsman John, stated to have been the son of William M'Dowall of Dowalton, parish of Kirkinner, and had issue—

John, who was in possession of Freugh in 1606.

On the 18th June, same year, he was tried with others for the slaughter of Quinton Boyd. Also on the 2nd July, 1619, for the slaughter of Alexander M'Kie of Balseir, parish of Kirkinner.

John of Freugh married Mary, daughter of Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch. They had issue—

Uchtred.

Also probably, James. In July, 1636, James M'Dougall and Anna Hamilton, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Flott, Kirkmagall, etc.

Uchtred M'Dowall appears to have been in possession of Freugh in 1687, as we then find him styled of Freugh, and on the 24th April of that year, he had sasine of Collmuich (Culmuck). He married Agnes, daughter of Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, and had issue, of whom hereafter.

On the 8th June, 1664, Uchtred M'Dowall of Freugh had sasine of the lands of Knockintluosk and Drumcarrow. The first, we think, is the same spelled Knokincrosh by Pont. The other we have not traced.

About 1654, for the date is not exactly given, Uchtred M'Dowall had his house burned by Cromwell's troops, in revenge for having made attacks against them.

So far our information only relates to Freugh; but as Uchtred M'Dowall is the first of the family who had also Balgregane (so spelled in the Chamberlain Rolls of the fifteenth century), we give what has been gleaned in regard to that property previous to this time.

On the 30th May, 1663, Uchtred had sasine of the lands; and on the 23rd August, 1667, there was a decret before the Sheriff of Wigton, at the instance of Hugh Gordon, younger of Grange, against Uchtred M'Dowall of Freugh, for having the charter underwritten transumed (Barnbarroch Papers).

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

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

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

The next was David Crawford of Kerse, who had sasine, 19th October, 1632, of the lands of Balgregane, Callines, Cultis, Largis, and Blairmalkin; and in the parishes of Clashant, Kirkmadryne, Tusche, and Kirkinner, on a precept from Chancery, infefting him as heir of his father, Alexander Crawford of Kerse. David Crawford married, first, Jane, daughter of Hugh, Lord Loudoun, who died in June, 1624. From her latter will, it appears she had a son. He married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Daniel Ker of Kersland, by whom, according to Crawford the genealogist, there was no issue. Anne or Anna Ker had sasine of the lands of Balgreggan in February, 1640. Crawford also states that David Crawford of Kerse and Balgreggan, through his alliance with Lord Loudoun, became deeply engaged in cautionry with that family, the weight of which utterly destroyed his estate, and brought the family to an end in his person. His son, it thus appears, had predeceased him.

Balgreggan then became the property of Uchtred M'Dowall of Freugh. To continue his history, we have to state that what issue he had by his wife, Agnes Agnew, is not clear. In March, 1669, Jean Drummond, relict of Umphray M'Dougall of Freugh, had sasine of the lands of Maynes of Freugh, from which it may be inferred that Umphray (so called) was Uchtred's eldest son, and predeceased his father. Of those mentioned—

Patrick succeeded.

William, had sasine of lands of Lochronald, Kirkcowan.

Also a daughter, who married Robert, of Pinmore, second son of Hugh Kennedy of Bennane.

* For different spellings see under Kirkmaiden.

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

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

Uchtred M'Dowall de Freugh had a charter of the lands of Knoekencrosh, 24th July, 1691 (Great Seal Register). He must have been the son of Patrick, although the family historians are altogether silent in regard to him. He appears to have died early, and nothing seems to be known as to whom he married; but that he had at least two sons seems certain from the public records. We also think that Margaret, whom James, Lord Ochiltree, married, must have been his daughter. Paterson's *Ayrshire* gives her as being of the Garthland family.

It would appear that George Fullarton of Dreghorn had stepped in to the aid of his young nephew. In April, 1693, he had sasine of the lands of Galchinoek (Galderroch), now called Freugh, the Kirklands of Clashant, the lands of Balgreggan, Calins, Flott, Kirkmagill, Culmore, Over and Nether Myis; also Lochronald, Armorde, Urrle, etc., parish of Kirkcowan, with the teinds, etc. (see Lochronald). George Fullarton was brother to William Fullarton of that Ilk, and both were brothers-in-law to Patrick M'Dowall. The brothers were committed to prison 30th July, 1683, on suspicion of being concerned in the affair of

Bothwell Brig, and indicted on the 2nd April following, but their trial was abandoned. They were also charged with "harbouring and countenancing" their brother-in-law, M'Dowall.

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

Patrick married Margaret, daughter of William Hatridge of Dromore, County Down, Ireland. On the 17th December, 1696, Margaret Hatridge had sasine of the lands of Knockincrosh, etc. They had issue,

John.

Shortly after this period the name of the estate underwent a change, having been called M'Dougall, or M'Dowall, in place of Freugh. On the 5th March, 1707, a charter of resignation passed the Great Seal to "Patricij M'Dougall de Freuch, terrarum et Baronie de M'Dougall alias Freuch." On the 12th February, 1710, Patrick had another charter of adjudication and confirmation of the lands of Halkburn, Kedslie, Haggis, etc., in Berwickshire.

Patrick would appear to have died in 1733. On the 22nd August, 1733, William, brother to the deceased Patrick M'Dowall, had sasine of portions of the lands of Over and Nether Myres and Knockincrosh. About this period, various parties had sasine of portions of the lands of Freugh, but they seem to have been merely wadsets.

Patrick was succeeded by his son John, who is styled of Freugh. (The property continued to be called Freugh or M'Dowall indiscriminately.) He had a charter of resignation of the lands and "barony of MacDougall, *alias* Freugh," 12th February, 1733, upon which sasine was effected 10th July, 1734.

John M'Dowall married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, in 1725, in which year she had sasine of certain lands as his spouse. He (her husband) had sasine of the

lands of Galdinoch, on reversion by Hugh Dalrymple, advocate, 9th December, 1735. He had also (in the same year) a reversion by William M'Dowall, his uncle, of the lands of Over and Nether Myres, and Knockincrosh.

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

Patrick, their heir.

Penelope, who married Ebenezer, youngest son of David M'Culloch, of Ardwall, parish of Anwoth.

Eleanora.

At the end of this account of the M'Dowalls of Freugh, we will give a short notice of the Crichton and Dumfries families.

As heir to his father, Patrick (styled Captain) had sasine of the lands of Freugh, and again of the same on the 28th July, 1766, when he is styled Colonel. In the latter, his sisters had also sasine. They are mentioned as Mrs. Penelope, and Mrs. Eleanora, daughters of the deceased John M'Dowall of Freugh.

Patrick married Margaret Crawford of Restalrig, Edinburgh.

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

On the 27th January, 1775, there was a reversion by John M'Dowall, merchant in Glasgow, to Patrick, Earl of Dumfries, of the lands of Freugh and others; and on the 1st February following, a reversion by Captain Basil Heron, of the North British Dragoons, to Patrick, Earl of Dumfries, of the lands of Balgreggan and others. We next find a resignation, dated 7th November, 1775, by the above-mentioned earl, of the lands of Freugh; and under date 23rd March, 1776, he had sasine of the

seaports and harbours of Allan Bay and M'Dowall Bay, with the fishings in Loch Luce.

With these last notices ends the connection of the name of M'Dowall with Freugh, etc.

Patrick M'Dowall, Earl of Dumfries, by his wife, Margaret Crawford of Restalrig, had only one daughter,

Elizabeth Penelope.

who married John, Lord Mountstuart, eldest son of the Marquis of Bute, of whom she had four sons—

John.

Also Patrick, James, and Herbert.

She died in 1797, and her father, Patrick M'Dowall, Earl of Dumfries, the last male descendant of the M'Dowalls of Freugh, died in 1803. He was succeeded by his grandson John, who in 1810, succeeded his paternal grandfather as Marquis and Earl of Bute, whose grandson, the present Marquis, still possesses the lands owned by the M'Dowalls in Kirkcowan parish, as well as a part of the old estate of Mochrum, under which we will give an outline history of the present Bute family.

Before closing this portion connected with the ownership of Freugh, etc., it may be as well to give a brief outline of the succeeding families.

Crichton is the name of lands in the County of Edinburgh, and as was usual with many of the foreigners from England who were encouraged to settle in Scotland by King David I. and other Kings, one of them called Thrustanus having obtained Crichton, became known as Thrustanus de Crichton. His descendant, William de Crichton, is mentioned as dominus de Crichton in 1240. Like other foreigners in Scotland, their upward progress continued. They afterwards obtained Sanquhar in Dumfriesshire. On the 29th January, 1487-8, a peerage as Lord Crichton of Sanquhar was bestowed by King James III. The seventh lord was created in 1622, Viscount of Ayr, and in 1633, Earl of Dumfries.

The sons of William, second earl having predeceased him, in 1690 he obtained from King Charles II. a new patent of the Earldom of Dumfries, in favour of his grandson, William Lord Crichton, after himself and the heirs male of his body, and failing

him to the four sisters of the latter, namely, Penelope, Margaret, Mary, and Elizabeth respectively, and failing them and the heirs of their bodies, to the nearest heirs of the said earl whatsoever.

William Lord Crichton, here mentioned, was the son of Charles Lord Crichton, second and surviving son of the second earl, by Sarah Dalrymple, third daughter of the first Viscount Stair. He succeeded as third earl, and died unmarried in 1694. His eldest sister Penelope then became Countess of Dumfries under the patent of 1690, already mentioned. She married in 1698, her cousin, William Dalrymple of Glenmure, second son of the first Earl of Stair. They had issue, William, John, and James. As will be found under Lochinch, the Earldoms of Dumfries and Stair were held together for a time, but in 1768 they were separated, and so continue.

Arms of the M'Dowalls of Freugh.—Nisbet says, "The family has been in use to carry the following arms, as cut on a large window board, and on other utensils, in the old house of Freugh, which was attested by a certificate under the hands of several persons of credit in that country, being *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned with an imperial crown, and gorged with an antique one, *or*."

"Crest—A lion's paw erased and erect.

"Motto—*Vincere vel mori*; and on a compartment below the arms, these words, *Pro Deo, Rege, et Patria*, supported with two wild men, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, holding flaming daggers in their hands, pointing upwards, all proper.

"The date of the carving is in the year 1474, with the letters G.M.D. for Gilbert M'Dowall; and the same arms are cut out upon a bed, 1543, with the letters J. M.D., being for James M'Dowall, then laird of Freugh."

Such is the description given by Nisbet in his book of *Heraldry*.

We have given our view of the M'Dowall arms under their "History," parish of Kirkmaiden. We are afraid the date 1474 was an after-piece of work.

The next owner purchased Freugh and Balgreggan. He was Captain the Honourable Patrick Maitland, seventh son of Charles sixth Earl of Lauderdale. He was born 10th April, 1731. He had had the command of an Indiaman, Honourable East

India Company's Service. In 1774, he married Jane Maitland, Dowager-Countess of Rothes, and had issue—

John.

Mary Turner.

The family is of Anglo-Norman lineage, and with others of foreign extraction, rose to position in Scotland, from having been encouraged to settle as supporters of the Church of Rome, in opposition to the Irish-Scottish Church of Iona, which was thereby destroyed to the injury of the Celtic population.

The first of the name who is found was Thomas de Matulant, as a witness to a charter of the lands of Rasan to John Laudales, in the reign of King William I. We do not find the name as having been borne by one of those who accompanied William of Normandy to England. Nor is there any clue to origin or nationality. He is stated to have died in 1228. He left a son named William de Matulent, who was a witness to some charters in the reign of King Alexander II., among which were some to the Abbey of Kelso. As mentioned, he died about A.D. 1250, having a son named Richard, who, in the reign of Alexander III., obtained the lands of Thirlstane, etc., in Berwickshire. This may be considered as the starting-point of the family. The preceding is to some extent taken from Douglas. We have not seen the charters, and therefore do not vouch for the accuracy, which is necessary, as we have been before misled in following supposed authorities too closely.

Richard de Matulant, stated to have been the first of Thirlstane, is said to have had a son named William, who married a sister of Sir Robert Keith, Marischal of Scotland, and had issue—

John.

William.

Robert, ancestor of the Maitlands of Pitrichie, Aberdeenshire.

John, who succeeded, is called Maitlant. He lived in the reign of King David II. We pass on to John, son of Richard Maitland, in the reign of King James VI., who accompanied the king in his matrimonial trip to Denmark in 1559. As a reward for his services, or company, on this occasion, on the 18th May, 1590, he was created a peer, as Lord Maitland of Thirlestane. His son

John, who succeeded, had the additional honour of Earl of Lauderdale bestowed on him on the 14th March, 1624. He was succeeded by his son John, who was a firm adherent of Kings Charles I. and II., and consequently in high favour. In 1662, after the disgrace of Middleton, the whole power and patronage of Scotland was conferred on him. In 1672, he was created Duke of Lauderdale and Marquis of March. In 1674, he was created a peer of England as Earl of Guilford, and Baron Petersham. He was at one time a zealous Covenanter, but State affairs made him pliable, and although he is considered to have died a Presbyterian, his life is not one to be referred to too much. Bishop Burnett is very bitter against him, and his description is far from flattering, as uncouth in appearance and manners, but very learned, not only in Latin, of which he was a master, but also in Greek and Hebrew. He had read much, divinity as well as history, being a study. With so much learning, he had an extraordinary memory, with copious but unpolished expression. The severity of his ministry is likened to the cruelty of an inquisition rather than the legality of justice. Haughty beyond expression, he was abject to those he saw he must stoop to, but imperious to all others. During his administration of Scottish affairs, there was no cessation to the fierce and cruel persecution of the Presbyterians. His conduct seems to have been most heartless, self interest being predominant; and his whole character is summed up in King Charles II.'s reply to a deputation of several noblemen who had an audience in 1679, to complain of his conduct in these words—"I perceive that Lord Lauderdale has been guilty of many criminal actions against the people of Scotland, but I cannot find that he has done anything contrary to my interest." What a King! a worthy couple in evil. To complete the party, we may add that Sir George MacKenzie, the Lord Advocate for Scotland, was present to defend Lord Lauderdale's proceedings. His actions during the persecution were so cruel that he was named "The bloodthirsty advocate" and "Bloody MacKenzie."

On the advent of the Duke of York in Scotland in 1680, the Duke of Lauderdale's power waned, and in 1682 the offices held and the pensions enjoyed by him and the duchess were forfeited. He died in England a month afterwards, in August of that year, aged sixty-seven. Having no male issue, although twice married,

the dukedom became extinct, and the earldom went to his brother Charles, as the third earl.

We will pass on to James, seventh earl, whose mother was Elizabeth Ogilvy, eldest daughter of James, Earl of Findlater. He had eight brothers and five sisters. The seventh brother was Captain the Honourable Patrick, already mentioned, who purchased Freugh, and the names of whose issue we have given.

John succeeded to Freugh, etc., at the death of his father in 1797. He had also sasine of the two and a half merk lands of Auchmantle, as heir to his father, on precept of *clare constat* by John, Earl of Stair, 3rd December, 1798; and on the 10th December, 1801, of the lands of Galdinoch, now Freugh, Auchintibbert, etc. In 1803 he married Jane, third daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Monreith. He died in 1811, leaving issue—

Patrick, his heir.

William, Commander R.N. Died 1846.

John, born in 1807; died in March, 1881. Served in Madras Artillery, Honourable East India Company's Service; rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General. He married in 1849 Arabella Jane, daughter of Joseph Wright. She died in 1876, and had issue—

John Hugh Hathorn, born in 1851, and died in March, 1876.

Elphinstone Vans Agnew, born 27th February, 1856. He succeeded.

Malcolm Maxwell Du Pre, born 1857; died in 1858.

William Alexander Murray, born in 1859.

Patrick Lauderdale, born in 1862.

Henry Rothes Stewart, born in 1865; Captain in Princess of Wales own Yorkshire Regiment (19th), and served in Tirah, Indian North-West Frontier Expedition, in 1897.

Frederick James Du Pre, born ; died in 1866.
Arabella Jane, died in 1855.

Catherine Anne.

ary Emma.

uisa Maxwell, died in 1880.

Eglantine Henrietta Keith, married in 1893
George Hardyman, and has issue—

John Hay Maitland, born in 1895.

Malcolm Lauderdale, born in 1896.

Catherine, unmarried ; died in 1890.

Anne, unmarried ; died in 1892.

Jane Rothes, married Stair Hathorn-Stewart of Physgill,
and had issue.

Patrick succeeded his father in 1844. He married in the same year, Matilda Frances Harriet, fifth daughter of James Buchanan of Craigend Castle, Stirlingshire, by Lady Janet, his wife, and grand-daughter of James, Earl of Caithness. He died in 1859, leaving issue—

John, who succeeded, and died in 1869.

William was the next in possession, and he died in New York, 2nd January, 1881.

Patrick, died on passage to America, 16th November, 1877.

Jane Evelyn Sinclair, died young.

All were buried in Stoneykirk.

On the death of William, his mother was left as life-renter. She died 27th March, 1894, when the property passed to Elphinstone, the eldest son of Lieutenant-General John Maitland. He married in 1887, Lucy, daughter of Major-General Henry Bower, and has issue—

Catherine Georgiana Alice.

He was a scholar of Merton College, Oxford. He contested the representation of Bridgeton Division, Glasgow, in November, 1885.

Arms—*Or*, a lion rampant, de chausse, within a double tressure, flory, counter-flory, *gules*.

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

Motto—*Deo juvante consilio et animis*.

From all that can be gathered, the old house of Freugh *alias* Castle M'Dowall, stood close to the moat, which is still preserved, but of the castle nothing remains. Near to it, Balgreggan House

was erected. Symson in 1684, mentions that Balgreggan was then a good strong house, and the ordinary residence of the laird of Freugh. Subsequent to 1869, many alterations and considerable additions were made. Miss Catherine Maitland, who resided at Kildrochat, contributed generously in aid of the work. As it now is, there is a new building in front of the old tower. The latter consists of arched vaults or cellars; a room wainscoted, now the dining-room, and two turrets off it. There are two storeys above. The rest of the house is new.

The farms now owned are Altain, Clayshant, Craigen-crosh, Culmore, Float, Freugh, Glaik, Garrie, Galdenoch, Kildrochat, Kirkmagill and Moorpark, Moorpark, Mosscroft, etc., Mye, Sandmill, Balgreggan Mains, etc. There are also several small holdings as crofts, etc. Several of the farms are in portions, and let with others.

The proper spelling of the ancient name of the property would appear to be Freuch or Frewch, meaning dry, applied to corn, as mentioned by Jamieson, which is confirmed by Pont, who spells it Freuch. And the opinion is that the derivation comes from *fráech*, the Gaelic for heather; but it was so common in Galloway in early times that any place on which corn could be raised seems to us to be the more likely to be distinguished by the name applying to such land. In Balgreggan, there can be no difference of opinion as to the prefix being either from the Norse *bæli* or *bol*, a farm, a dwelling, or from the Gaelic *baile*, a town or village; either will apply, although we consider the first as more probable; but as to *gregan* the suffix, there are different meanings of opposite character. In Gaelic (Irish idiom) there is *gragan*, a manor, a village, a district; and also *sgreagan* for hard, rocky ground. We do not, however, consider Balgreggan to be ancient in name, and as the Christian name of one of the Crawfurds from Ayrshire, who had possession for a time, was Gregan, it may have been given from him. On the other hand, his name may have been taken from the place. This can be settled from the papers, if in existence. Another farm named Altain is from *altan* the Gaelic for a little streamlet, which must flow or have flowed through, or close to the land. In Pont's Survey, we find land called Knockintluosk, which is a corruption of Knockincrosh in this parish, and apparently the farm now known as Craigen-

crosh, probably from the Gaelic croisa, the crag of the cross. Culmore farm seems to be from the Gaelic coille-mòr, the large wood. Float we have dealt with in our account of the parish. The farm Mye, is no doubt from the Cymric mai, a plain or open field. Sandmill obtained its name from the sand hillocks. In Clayshant we have a corruption of clach-scant, the Holy Stone, the name of the ancient parish church. Kirk-M'Gill will be found in the account of the parish. Garrie is probably a corruption of the Norse word geiri, a gear of sand, etc. It has appeared as being from garble for rough. Kildrochat is spelled Kernadrochat by Pont, and shown with trees around. The kil is probably from the Gaelic coille, a wood, and drochat from drochaid, a bridge. The derivation of Galdenoch will be found under Lochnaw, parish of Leswalt, as also Glake or Glaick under Challoch.

ARDWALL AND KILLASTER.

The early proprietors cannot now be traced, but doubtless at one period they formed a portion of the lands owned by John de Toskerton. In the fifteenth century, Ardwall was owned by a branch of the M'Cullochs. The Chamberlain Rolls do not begin in Galloway until 1456, after the expulsion of the Douglas family, so that no aid can be obtained from them in tracing.

In 1488, Archibald M'Culloch is stated to have been in possession of Ardwall; and in 1489, as mentioned, he was badly treated by his kinsman, Sir Alexander M'Culloch of Myreton, who, assisted by M'Dowall of Garthland, attacked him at his residence, drove him out, plundering the house, and then burning it to the ground. Previous to 1498, there appears to have been a house of Ardwall, of which not a vestige now remains. This is to be accounted for from the narrative given; but, at the same time, another house must have been built at an early period, for Symson, in 1684, describes Ardwall as one of the principal houses in the district. He at the same time notices Killasor House, about half-a-mile to the eastward of Ardwall. The foregoing tradition evidently refers to the following to be found in *Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*, 1495:—"Respite to Patrick M'Kowloche

for art and part of ye murther and slauchter of umq^h Archibalde M'Kowloche of Arduale, committed under silence of nycht," etc.

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

In 1513, we find Andrew M'Culloch of Ardwall. In that year Gilcrist MakKinze, in Killas, had to compound for seeking his life. What relationship he held to Archibald, who was slaughtered in 1495, we cannot give.

In 1531, Henry M'Culloch was in possession of Killaster. On the 14th July of that year, he entered into an obligation to infest David, Abbot of Saulseat, in the two and a half merk lands of Drumboddan of his lands of Killaster, to be held of our lord, the laird of Mertoun (Barnbarroch Papers). It is evident from this, that the M'Cullochs of Myreton, on the other side of the Bay of Luce, were the superiors. He married the heiress of Myreton, as appears from a charter under the Great Seal, dated 6th August, 1532, in favour of him and his spouse, Margaret M'Culloch, of the barony of Myreton.

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

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

In 1555, Gothray M'Culloch of Ardwall was at the horn for the slaughter of Patrick More, etc.; and, at the same time, found security to underly the law for the same crime. This Godfrey M'Culloch would seem to have been a very bad character, for on the 21st November, 1584, he was "delaitit of certane crymes of incest, committed be him with Katherine M'Culloch, his broder-dochter, and utheris crymes contenit in the lettres" (Pitcairn).

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

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

It would appear that it was in his time that a fierce conflict occurred near Ardwall House. This we have already referred to

under Clanyard, parish of Kirkmaiden. It was towards the close of the year 1660, and we have merely to add that Patrick, son and heir of Alexander M'Dowall of Logan who was slain, followed the raiders, and never halted till he came up with the leader, and hanged him. He then returned to bury his father. Such is the family tradition.

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

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

The exact relationship between Sir Godfrey M'Culloch and

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

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

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

William, their heir.

On the 25th May, 1730, he is described as heir to his deceased father, John Maxwell of Ardwall, and had sasine of the barony of Ardwall and Killaster, etc. It was during his tenure that a disagreeable occurrence happened—not an exceptional case, we are sorry to say—for we have reason to know that not a few families in Galloway were ousted from their lands in the same discreditable way, by the descendants of comparatively new settlers. The Maxwells were one of those having obtained Monreith by marriage in 1481. We give the following full extract from the original paper (Barholm Papers):—

“At Bahasie, the 21st day of March, 1757, it is contracted, agreed, and finally ended betwixt the parties following, viz., Henry M'Culloch, eldest lawful son to the deceast Lieutenant Alexander M'Culloch of Colonoll Hill's regiment of foot, and grandson and heir in generall served and retoured to the also deceast James M'Culloch of Muill, on the one part, and John M'Culloch of Barholm, in manner and to the following effect following: That is to say, Whereas the said James M'Culloch was undoubted heritable proprietor, and in possession of the said lands of Muill, Inshanks, Bancorerie, Ardwall, and other lands contained in his and his predecessors charters, and infeftments thereof, all lying in the parishes of Kirkmaiden and Stephenkirk, and sheriffdom of Wigton; and that the deceast Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Baronett, by virtue of apprysings or

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

The document then goes on to state that should Henry M'Culloch succeed, he "binds and obliges him, his heirs and successors, to grant, subscribe, and deliver a valid and legall disposition in favour of the said John M'Culloch, and his heirs and successors, heritably and irredeemably, of the hail foresaid lands and which disposition is specially to contain a reservation of the said Henry M'Culloch, his life-rent, right, and use, during all the days of his lifetime allennarly, of the said lands so to be disponed, and under the said disposition is to contain an obligation to infest the said John Culloch and his foresaids in the said lands so to be disponed the said Henry M'Culloch has of the date foresaid, granted bond to the said John M'Culloch and his heirs for the sum of four thousand pounds sterling to the effect and intent that the said John M'Culloch may raise a summons and obtain decret of adjudica-

tion thereon of the lands. . . . But it is hereby specially provided that the said bond shall only affect the lands, and not militate against the said Henry M'Culloch, his person, or other heritable or moveable estate pertaining, or that shall happen to pertain and belong to the said Henry M'Culloch," etc.

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

It does not appear that Henry M'Culloch was successful. No doubt this arose from the lapse of time. We are not acquainted with the law and lawyers, fortunately, but we think that after forty years holding by wadset, if not redeemed then, the properties passed to the designing money advancers under the term "prescryve," that is prescription. A shameful law, framed apparently for land robbery. The first Maxwell had sasine in 1705, and the agreement to try and recover the lands was in 1757. The period was thus fifty-two years, or twelve years over the limit. Much about the same time, there was a similar case in connection with the estate of Dunragit, Glenluce parish, and which from personal interest we have traced to the root. All the charters, etc., gone, the property is only now held by "prescription." There were other cases throughout the district; but, at the time, too many lawyers in power were interested in this easy way of obtaining estates, to afford the slightest hope of success to the real heirs. From the Reformation time, the lawyer profession was in vigour, and ruin to many was the result.

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

William Maxwell appears to have been succeeded by John Maxwell. Whether or not his son, we do not learn. The latter was married, as under date 1769, we find Mrs. Sarah Cuthbert, spouse to Lieutenant John Maxwell of Ardwall. They seem to have had issue a son, John, for, dated 12th May, 1792, John Maxwell, younger, now of Ardwall, had sasine of the lands of Ardwall, etc.

In 1798, the lands and barony of Ardwall and Killaster, etc., were sold to Sir William Douglas of Gelstan, Kirkcudbrightshire, for £32,000, who (without having it conveyed to him) resold the estate to John M'Taggart for £33,000.

The first notice of the name of M'Taggart in Galloway, is in the following extract:—"Contract dated pennult May, 1591, betwixt Thomas MacTaggart, in Carndirrie, brother to Michael M'Taggart in Kilgalzie, and Neil M'Neillie in Eyrie, and William MacNeillie in Kirkcowan, his eldest son, That, in respect the said deceased Michael M'Taggart had taken a tack for nineteen years of the 20s. land of Kilgalzie, whereof the said Neill and William M'Neille were kindly tenants and possessors, and that the said Michael had paid them nothing for their kindness, etc. Therefore, the said Thomas M'Taggart, as successor to his brother, pays the two M'Neillies a certain sum, and the M'Neillies on their part dispone to him their possession of the lands of Kilgalzie." (Barnbarroch Papers.) We further find from tombs in Kirkcowan churchyard, that a John M'Taggart, born in 1649, was tenant of Airniemorde farm, and died in 1727. His son John, born in 1691, tenant of Carseriggan, married in 1704, Jean M'Douall. He died in 1773, and his spouse in 1775. He was also factor to the then owner of Urrall. The next was his son John, born in 1723, and died in 1794. He married Mary Drew, sister of the grandfather of James Drew of Craigencallie. He also was tenant of Carseriggan, and factor to the last Earl of Dumfries. His son John was educated for the Church, but went to America. Returned, and went to London, where he entered the house of Richard Kymer & Co. Subsequently he became a partner, and the firm named Kymer, M'Taggart & Co. He married in 1787, Susan Jean, daughter of John Deane, St. Albans, Hertfordshire. She was sister to the wife of John Kymer. They had issue—

- John, who succeeded. Born in 1789.
 Charles. Whom he married we do not learn. He died in 1866. His son was a partner in the house of Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.
 Jean, married — Harper.
 Janet, married Alexander M'Kerlie. He appears to have resided at Ardwall.
 Mary, married the Rev. E. W. Davidson, minister of Sorby parish, and had issue.
 Sarah, married J. M'Lean of Mark, parish of Kirkmabreck, and had issue.
 Elizabeth, married — Church, Kirkcudbright, and had issue.
 Margaret, married James Tweddell of Caldons, Collector of Customs, Wigton, and had issue.
 Susan, married Thomas Flower Ellis, barrister-at-law, and had issue.

John M'Taggart died in 1810, and was succeeded by his son John. He had sasine of the lands of Ardwall, etc., on the 13th May, 1811. He married in the same year Susannah, third daughter of John Kymer, Streatham, Surrey, and had issue—

- John Bell. Born in 1816. Died in 1849.
 Susannah, married in 1839, to John Orde Ommaney, of the Royal Mint, son of Sir Francis Ommaney. He died in 1846, and left surviving issue—

Marianne Susannah, who married in 1866, Mark John Hathorn-Stewart of Southwick, parish of Colvend, and M.P. for Kirkcudbrightshire. Created a baronet in 1892. Has had issue—

- A son, born and died 1868.
 John Francis Mark. Born 1869. Died 1870.
 John Mark. Born 1875. Died 1878.
 Edward Orde. Born 1883.
 Janet Gertrude, married in 1899, George Seton-Karr.
 Sarah Blanche.
 Frances Emily.

Margaret Anna.

Susanna Mary.

(One of the daughters married Lord Borthwick lately.)

He assumed the surname of M'Taggart in addition to Hathorn-Stewart, and is now M'Taggart-Hathorn-Stewart.

Sarah, married in 1853, her cousin James Church of Calcutta. She died 14th October, 1877.

He was created a baronet in 1841, shortly before the resignation of the Reform Bill Ministry, having represented the Wigton District of Burghs from 1831 to 1857. His spouse died in 1864, and he in 1867, when the baronetcy became extinct, his son John having predeceased him.

The estate became owned by Mrs. Ommaney, as next heir, and she assumed the surname M'Taggart in addition to that of her late husband's. In 1898, she transferred the property to her daughter, Lady Hathorn M'Taggart Stewart.

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

Crest—an owl.

Motto—*Ratione non vi.*

Ardwall House was very pleasantly situated near the Bay of Luce, about half-way between Stranraer and Drumore, and surrounded with thriving plantations. A new residence was built subsequent to 1880. Also an auxiliary parish church built by Sir J. M. Hathorn-Stewart. Commenced in 1889, and endowed by Lady Hathorn-Stewart. The farms owned are Ardwall, West High, Low and South Ardwall, Kirkmabreck, Clachanmore, Ringuinea, also West and East Ringuinea, Auchleach, Cairnweill, South and West Drumbreddan, Cairnhandy, Bar-scarrow, Awkirk, Challoch, Kenmuir, Ardwall Mill, etc.

Ardwall is spelled Ardwel by Pont, and in the Cymric there is the word Ardal, for the marches or borders of a country, etc., as also Ardalwy, a maritime region on the coast. Both meanings apply to the name and situation of Ardwall here, and in the parish of Anwoth. Another writer gives it as Ard-gall, the strangers' height, or height of the standing-stones—a strange derivation.

Pont spells Killaster as Killaister. In Gaelic there are the words kil and astar, but the latter cannot apply here. There is also aisre and aisridh, an abode, which with kil as a corruption of coille, the Gaelic for a wood, may give the meaning. Auch-leach in the suffix is probably a corruption of leog, the Gaelic for a marsh. The auch has often been mentioned; we have thus the marsh land or field. In Lochinbyre, we have a compound Norse word. The prefix being a corruption of Lochlin, a Norseman, and byre, from byr or bæ, a settlement. It does not now appear in the Valuation Roll. Ringinea seems to be a corruption of Ringan, the Gaelic and Irish for Ninian. Barscarrow is probably from the Gaelic bar, a hill, and scorrack, rocky: the "rocky hill." For Kirkmabreck we have to refer to the parish of that name in Kirkcudbrightshire, where an account will be found. Clachanmore is Gaelic, and means the large burial ground, or parish village, a church, etc. Cairnweill in the suffix is a corruption of the Norse word val, which in Anglo-Saxon is wealh, meaning Welsh, referring here to the former Cymric inhabitants of Galloway. Pont spells it Kaerneil, which would be the castle of Neil, but no such castle has been known there. Drumbreddan is a corruption of Druim-Breadtai, the Welshman's ridge. Cairnhandy may be a compound of Gaelic and Norse. The prefix every one knows, and the suffix may be a corruption of handan, denoting from the place, beyond, etc. What we gather about Awkirk will be found under the separate account of the land so named. Challoch, as mentioned by various authors, is stated to be a corruption of the Gaelic word teallach, a hearth, or the smith's fireplace or forge—a curious meaning. We would suppose it to be from schalloch, abundant, referring to pasture.

In regard to M'Taggart as a surname, we may mention Knock Taggart in Kirkmaiden parish, and Alt Taggart in the parish of New Luce, shown by Pont as being north-east of Dalnagap. Tod, in his MS. account of Kirkmaiden, derives the first from the Gaelic cnoc-t-sagairt, the priest's hill. We find in the Gaelic tagairt, a pleading, from tagair to plead, etc. In both cnoc and alt we have an eminence or hill, and the compound word either way seems to us to point to a preacher or lawgiver. That from such a source the M'Taggarts had their origin is not unlikely. The alt as a prefix to Taggart in New Luce probably refers to a burn or streamlet there, as it is the Gaelic for such.

ELRIG, CULGROAT, ETC.

The following farms in this parish are owned by the M'Doualls of Logan, viz. :—Elrig, High and Low Culgroat, Dalvadie and Kirkmagill, Low and High Three Mark, South and North Two Mark, Claycroft, South and North Milmain, also Kirkhill Land.

Elrig was one of the three lands granted by John Baliol, Lord of Galloway, in 1295, to Dugald M'Dougall alias M'Dowall, for adherence to him and his master, Edward First, King of England; afterwards, in another charter dated in 1414, bestowed on Thomas M'Dowall. At those periods, and for some time subsequently, Elrig belonged to the Garthland family.

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

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

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

From the foregoing facts, it is clear that the lands of Elrig originally belonged to the Garthland family, and it is also evident that early in the seventeenth century they belonged to the Logan barony, in which they still remain.

No particular mention is required respecting the other lands, excepting Culgroat, which seems to have passed to different owners. The first we trace was Patrick M'Douall of Logan, who, on the 7th January, 1559, had sasine of Culgroat, etc. Then on the 21st June, 1636, Francis was served heir to his father, Alexander Hay of Arioland, in the lands of Culgroat, etc.; and on the 22nd July, 1697, his son, Alexander, succeeded to the same lands. Between these dates, however, on the 2nd June, 1658, James Lawrie and his spouse had sasine; as also Patrick M'Douall of Logan in July, 1668, on which date Francis Hay had also sasine. In November, 1675, James Dunbar of Mochrum had sasine of the lands of Cullingrot (Culgroat), etc. The inference is that the M'Dowalls of Logan continued to be proprietors, and these other sasines were upon wadsets or other securities.

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

In regard to the names of the farms, we find that Pont spells Elrig as Elrick, and shows it as with a residence surrounded by trees. The proper spelling is Elrig, and derived from the Norse *al*, a prefix to many nouns, etc., meaning all (in Anglo-Saxon, *Ceal*), and the suffix from *hryggar*, in English *rigg*, meaning a ridge, etc. As we have shown elsewhere, *mark* is the Norse for a march or boundary. *Culgroat*, spelled *Coulgraut* by Pont, may be a compound of Gaelic and Norse—the prefix from *cul*, a back or low-lying place, and the suffix from *grjot*, for gravel, etc. Some remarks in regard to *Kirkmagill* will be found in our account of the parish. *Dalvadie* may be from the Norse *dale* and *vada*, a wading place or ford in the valley; or another Norse and Gaelic compound, viz., from *Dalr* a dale, with *Uchdoich*, a meadow, etc.—the meadow in the dale or hollow. We have

read a derivation, which is Dal Mhadaidh, the dog's field. Rather curious!

An ancient stone hammer was found on Culgroat a few years ago. It was of hard sandstone, and described as eight inches long, four broad, and two and a half thick where the shaft hole is.

MUILL, ETC.

This property with other farms, viz., Awkirk, Barmore, Barnchalloch, Kildonan, North and South Port of Spittal, The Neuk, and Knockinaan, etc., now forms part of the Dunskey estate, Portpatrick parish, adjoining.

Muill for a time belonged to the M'Dowalls of Garthland, and subsequently to a branch of the M'Cullochs, who ultimately became the head family of the name. The Kennedys who got a footing in Leswalt parish in the fifteenth century, also got Muill, and the Earls of Cassillis became the superiors, and are frequently mentioned in the services and sasines, particularly 25th July, 1616, and 22nd September, 1668. Thomas Kennedy of Muill was in possession, and had sasine of the lands in December, 1635, and July, 1655. He married Agnes, daughter of Hugh Kennedy of Ardmillan. She had sasine of the equal half of the five merk land of Muill, 11th November, 1659. This looks as if she had been a co-heiress, but her only and younger sister, Marion, was married to James Crawford of Baidland, afterwards of Ardmillan.

On the 4th January, 1665, the lands passed from Thomas Kennedy to William Kennedy of Knocknalling. Other parties had sasine of Muill in 1655 and 1670; but they no doubt proceeded upon bonds or wadsets.

Janet Murray, spouse to James M'Culloch of Moole, had sasine of the five-merk land of Moole in December, 1675. This James, as shown elsewhere, succeeded to Ardwall in 1687. Prior to his succession, we find that Samuel Martin had sasine of the lands of Moole and Croftgregan, 1st January, 1681; but this was no doubt only in security of debt, for immediately after James M'Culloch's succession he had a charter under the Great Seal, dated 22nd July, 1687, of the lands of Kilaister; and in

October of the same year, sasine of the lands of Ardwall, Killaister, Ringend, Carneweill, Aucleoch, Meikle and Little Drum-brodomes, Lochinbyre, etc. In the charter he is styled "Nuper de Mule," and in the sasine, "sometyme of Mulle." Then, on the 7th February, 1701, Robert Martine had sasine of the lands of Mooll.

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

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

At the commencement of this fragmentary account, we mentioned the names of the farms, and that they, including Muill, now belong to the Dunskey estate. We may add that in the sixteenth century, Awkirk, Barnchalloch and Kildonan were owned by the M'Dowalls of Garthland. The others seem to have been obtained and owned by the Kennedies for a time.

A portion of Kildonan was granted by King Robert I., by charter, to Thomas Edzear (Edgar).

On the 11th June, 1639, James Blair (of Dunskey) had sasine of Kildonan; and on the 24th September, 1646, he had sasine of Maroch, etc.

The spellings of Muill or Moull, are various. It is also found as Meaul, Moel, etc. The word is from the Norse *muli*, a jutting crag; and also in the Gaelic as *muil*, a promontory. The meaning in this case is bare, which the land must have been. The modern spelling is Mull, for headlands or promontories. Awkirk is sometimes found spelt as Auquhork. There is difficulty in finding the derivation. Aw is from the Gaelic *abh* for water, but we do not see how it can be applied here. Under Borrowmoss, parish of Wigton, there is the farm of Culwhirk, which is also found spelled Calquhork; the suffix is therefore the same. We consider that kirk is a corruption of quhork. The prefix aw may be from uvar, with the long pronunciation of the letter

A. This in the Norse is found with *audn* for waste or unused lands. Thus in *audn-uvart* we may have a corruption of *Awkirk*. As with many other derivations, it is, however, only ideal. The nature of the land at the time the name was given is unknown. Another opinion is being from the Gaelic. To arrive at this, the name is changed to *Awkirk*, which is given as *achadh-chuiric* (*aha hwick*), oat-field. This is equally ideal. In the Gaelic the word for oats is *coirc*, and if that grain was grown there, it is more probable that *coirceach* abounding in oats, would have been used. In the Cymric or Welsh for oats, we have *ceirch*, which is the nearest in form.

Barmore is from the Gaelic *bar-mòr*, the big high hill. *Barn-challoch* has in the prefix a corruption of *bar* for a hill, and *challoch*, as mentioned elsewhere, for abundant, etc., relating to the pasture. We have found, however, the name transformed to *Barnecállagh*, and derived from the Gaelic *barr-na-cailleach*, hill-top of the woman, witch, or nun. What meaning there is in this, we fail to discover. *Kildonan* will be found explained in our account of the parish of *Kirkcolm*. *Merroch* or *Moroch* is probably from the Gaelic *muras* or *urusg*, a sea marsh or shore, as all the lands so called in Galloway are on the coast, bounded by the shore. *Knockinaan* is from *cnocan* or *cno-cain*, a little hill, the diminutive of *cnoc*. In regard to *Spittal* some particulars will be found under our account of the parish.

PARISH OF PORTPATRICK.

PARISH OF PORTPATRICK.

THE original name of the haven was Portree, and both it and the village were comprehended in the barony so called. Of old, however, there was a chapel dedicated to Patrick the Irish saint, from which the name of Portpatrick was taken. The barony formed a portion of such parish, and the haven was designated "The Black Quarter of the Inch." On the 28th May, 1628, Charles I. granted a charter, in which he ordained that Portree, Kinhilt, and the twenty merk lands of Sorbres should be erected into a separate parish, and to be called Port Montgomery, and that the church then building should be the parish church. It was also constituted a rectory, in unison with the barony, the advowson to remain with the owner of the barony's family. We may remark that the lands of Sorbres were in Sorbie parish at the other side of the county. By another charter in October, 1630, the abbey of Saulseat was suppressed, and the entire revenues and lands belonging to the parish churches of Saulseat and Kirkmadin, with the temporal revenues of the abbey, granted to the new parish. Soon after this, the name Portpatrick was restored.

Portpatrick harbour has been a source of heavy expenditure from first to last. Large sums of public money have been granted and expended without avail. The works have in turn been broken up and swept away by the terrible force of the waves which in grandeur break on that coast in stormy weather. These storms are frequent.

At Blackhead, or the promontory north of the harbour, a long wanted lighthouse and fog signal station have at last been erected by the Northern Lighthouse Commissioners. It was commenced in 1898 and finished in 1899. By the road it is three miles, and by the cliffs two miles, from Portpatrick.

We have nothing special to state about the parish, excepting that although the hills are not very high, yet from the abruptness of some of them, their height appears greater than it really is.

The old road to Stranraer is now obsolete, and portions here and there only to be seen. To those interested in the past, we recommend a visit to the old Halfway House, and they will eastward from it see a remnant. How any vehicle with springs could escape damage is a mystery. It was the route for troops on the march for embarkation at the port, and many a hearty not-to-be-repeated ejaculation must have been uttered.

The highest land is Cairnpat or Piat Fell, near the top of which there is an ancient fort. From the prefix a cairn must also have been there. The fort appears to have been entrenched and used as a position of defence. The height of this fell is 593 feet; the next highest is Craigenlee Fell, which is 575 feet; Crailloch Hill at north-east end of the parish, is 531 feet; Chailoch Hill, 503 feet; Knockglass, 500 feet; Killantringan Fell, 493 feet; and West of High Duchra, 467 feet.

The greatest length of the parish is over four miles, and the width four miles. The population in 1871 was 1492; in 1881, it was 1285; and in 1891, reduced to 1219.

PORTREE NOW DUNSKEY.

The early possessors of this property are not to be traced. One named Currie has been mentioned in the fourteenth century, who is supposed to have been the son of Walter Currie, entrusted in 1291, by King Edward I., with the keeping of Wigton Castle. It has been related that for some cause or other he was declared a rebel, and a proclamation issued that whoever produced him dead or alive, would be rewarded with his lands. The remainder of the account goes on to state that about 1388, Robert Fitzgerald, a son of the Earl of Desmond (Norman origin), who owned the lands of Adare, in Ireland, fled to Galloway, and assumed the name of Robert Adare. Being an adventurer, and hearing about Currie, he watched for a long time, and at last, getting an opportunity, he killed him, and the castle and lands became his. This account of the origin of the Adairs is said to have been obtained from a MS. history in the possession of the late Mr. John Adair of Balkail, parish of Glenluce, who died in Australia in 1864. It must, however, be received with caution,



DUNSKY CASTLE.

Vol. I. See page 378.

for the Curries did not belong to Galloway, and as the rule with the foreigners, a charter would be possessed. Of this there is no trace, nor is there any mention of Portree, the Curries, or the Adairs, in Robertson's Index of the Missing Charters of King Robert the Bruce and his successors.

We have been unable to trace anything more in regard to Walter de Currie, excepting that there was a family with that name and of that ilk in Annandale, one of whom was slain at the Battle of Largs in 1263.

As to the name Adair, we may mention that the ancient name of the Hill of Howth, at the mouth of Dublin Bay, was Ben Edair; as in Gaelic, so in Irish, ben being the word for a mountain. Whether or not this has anything to do with the surname as now known, we cannot say; but we may add that, in *The War of the Gaedhill and the Gaill*, we find it Clontarf, which is not far from Howth; a part of the ancient plain was called "Sean Magh Ealta Edair." We have already mentioned that the Fitzgeralds were foreigners in Ireland, and of Anglo-Norman blood. They obtained in Ireland lands also called Adare or Adair, comprising a parish, in the baronies of Coshma, Kenry, and Upper Conello, County Limerick. The name was, therefore, not limited to one locality. Some consider it as applied to the lands above-mentioned, to be a corruption of Athdare or Athdaar, "the ford of the Oaks." There is also the village or town of Adare, in the parish, in which an abbey was founded by John, Earl of Kildare, in 1315; also another religious edifice, stated to have been founded by Thomas Fitzgerald, father of the first Earls of Desmond and Kildare. It will thus be seen that Adare or Adair is Irish; but that it was assumed as a surname by a Fitzgerald, is we fear beyond being traced.

Chalmers and others think that Adair is but a different pronunciation of Edzear or Edgar; and it is a fact that Thomas Edzear had a charter of the lands of Kildonan in the Rhinns of Galloway from King Robert I., which in part form a portion of the present estate of Dunskey. From that monarch also, various parties of the same patronymic had grants of lands in Dumfriesshire. Richard Edzear, for example, had a charter of the place of Sancher (Sanquhar) and half of the barony thereof. As Bruce

died in 1329, and if Adair and Edzean are the same, it is clear that the surname was in Galloway much earlier than 1380.

The Adairs of Portree, in whatever way they came to possess the property, occupied an older house or castle than that now a ruin. It is related that in 1489, Sir Alexander M'Culloch of Myreton had a feud with the Adairs, and assisted by the M'Kies, and the M'Dowalls of Garthland, invested the castle. After starving them into submission, they pillaged and burned the stronghold. After this event, about 1510, the account is that it was rebuilt by William or Ninian Adair of Kinhilt, whose castle had been built by a later generation, and from which, as stated, they took their designation. We have to remark, however, that Kinhilt as a property is found before Portree, as Thomas de Kinhilt was one of those traitors in Galloway who acknowledged Edward I. in 1296. He was not an Adair, but doubtless one of the foreigners who had obtained a settlement. In corroboration of the burning of Portree *alias* Dunskey, there is found in Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, the following information:—"In 1508, one Makkinze had a remission for art and part of the fire raising and burning of Drumskey and Ardwall, in company with the Laird of Garthland." Sir Alexander M'Culloch of Myreton, became his surety.

The property of Portree appears to have begun to be broken up and disposed of by the Adairs early in the sixteenth century. The following is a charter granted to Alexander Hannay, who purchased Kirkdale, parish of Kirkmabreck:—"Carta Confirmationis Alexandro Ahannay burgensi Burgi de Wigtoun Patricii Ahannay de Sorby heredibus suis et assignatis super Cartam sibi factam per dictam Patricium de data 8 die Maii 1539. De omnibus et singulis quatuor mercatis et dimidia mercata terrarum subscript. antiqui extentus viz. duabus mercatis et dimidia mercata terrarum de Killantrenane mercata terrarum de Craiginlee et mercata terrarum de Auchinree, cum omnibus suis pertinentij jacend. in parochia de Inche et infra vice^{ty}. de Wigtoun. Tenend. de Rege, etc. Reddendo jura et servitia debita et consueta Testibus ut in aliis dat. apud Sanctum Andream 12 die Maii 1539."

In June, 1627, Andro Hannay had sasine of the lands of Killantrinzeane; also, in January, 1628, there was a reversion by

Patrick Adair to John, Earl of Cassilis, of the land of Portlogan, parish of Leswalt.

The next record is dated 5th March, 1630, when Viscount Montgomery of Ardes, Ireland, had sasine of the lands of Killantringzeane and others. About 1604, Sir Hew Montgomerie of Braidstane in Ayrshire, having obtained a Crown grant of one-grant of the O'Neil lands, led over a colony of Scots, chiefly from the west country. The statement that he thus peopled almost the entire county of Ulster is exaggeration to a large extent. In 1622, Sir Hew was raised to the peerage in Ireland as Viscount Montgomery of Ardes, County Down, of whom we have already made mention. We may add that the Montgomeries are of Anglo-Norman lineage.

The previous intercourse between Ireland and the West of Scotland, was greatly increased by the settlers, and largely so with Galloway, from which district a considerable portion of the supplies were drawn for the colony. Amongst others, some of the Adair family had gone over and settled there. Archibald, who had a charter of confirmation of Kinhilt in 1621, is therein described "Decano de Rapho," of which diocese Viscount Montgomery was patron. The intercourse thus established between the families, no doubt led to the exchange by William Adair, probably father of Archibald, and the Viscount, of the castle and lands of Portree, for the lands of Ballymena in Ireland. The Viscount had various other lands in Galloway. Hugh, the second Viscount, had sasine of Portree, including the patronage of the church of Portpatrick, changed to Port Montgomery, with the lands of Killingtringan, Uchtred-M'Kayne, Craighowie, and Portree, with the castle and port, 25th October, 1636.

The Montgomeries did not long retain the lands; on the 15th August, 1648, the Rev. James Blair had sasine of the Portree property—previously he had acquired various lands in the adjoining parish of Stoneykirk. John is said to have been the first of the family, but this is refuted by the public records. The descendants of the family have no clear information as to their descent. In *Fasti Ecclesiarum Scoticarum*, by the Rev. Hew Scott, the author says—"1630, James Blair, A.M., brother of Gavin Blair of Braxfield, Writer to the Signet, was laureated at the University of Glasgow in 1626, on the Exercise there 19th April

same year ; admitted (to the parish of Portpatrick) after 1st September, 1630. He had a letter from Charles First to the Commissioners of Teinds, recommending an augmentation to his stipend, 19th April, 1634. He gave xl. merks towards building the Library in the College of Glasgow, 12th April, 1637. Was a Member of the Assembly in 1638, of the Commission of Assembly, 1645, and continued 14th April, 1652. Though not blamed for parsimony, he became very rich, and purchased a great part of the parish (Portpatrick), which is still in the possession of his descendant, Sir Edward Hunter Blair, of Blairquhan and Dunskey, Bart. Mr. Blair had sasine of the lands and barony of Braxfield, except the Maynes, 14th February, 1633 ; and gave sasine of Over and Nether Crocelaw to Jean Power, his future spouse, 3rd February, 1632 ; and to other parties of twa parts of the lands of Braxfield, 8th August, 1633 ; and with consent of his brother foresaid, of two acres of land in Delvis, 6th June, 1636 ; and of two acres of land callit Maikinscheill, and ane piece of Braxfield, etc., 14th February, 1639. By his spouse, Jean Power, he had a son, John."

Braxfield is in Lanarkshire ; but it has always been understood that the Blairs were of the house of Blairs of that Ilk, and is so recorded by the Lord Lyon. Who Jean Power was, is not now known. There is no intimation that Mr. Blair resigned his charge at Portpatrick, of most of which he had become the owner. He changed the name of the lands, then called Portree, to Dunskey. On the 14th November, 1653, he had sasine.

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

1649, he had renunciation, from Alexander Agnew of Croach, of the lands of Craigoch, etc.

The Rev. James Blair of Dunskey had issue—

John, his heir.

James.

Hugh, of Kildonan. He was twice married; first to Elizabeth M'Guffock, heiress of Rusco, when he assumed her name as Blair-M'Guffock. He married, secondly, Margaret Dunbar. He had issue by both. See Rusco, parish of Anwoth.

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

He was succeeded by his son John, who had a charter of the lands of Dunskey, etc., united into one barony, 11th October, 1670. On the 1st February, 1664, there was a renunciation, by Fergus Kennedy, of the lands of Dinvine, to John Blair, eldest son of the Rev. James. In 1667, he married Jean, daughter of Patrick Agnew of Sheuchan; and in 1672, there was an act of ratification to John Blair of Dunskey, and Jean Agnew, his spouse, of the lands of Kiltringan and Portspittalls. On the 3rd February, 1704, John Blair of Dunskey, had sasine of the lands of Portspittalls, Auchinley, and others, proceeding upon a charter dated 1st January, 1703.

He, by his wife Jean Agnew, had issue, so far as we trace—

John, his heir.

Janet, married John Blair of Adamton, parish of Monkton, Ayrshire.

Jean, married in 1693, Patrick, second son of Alexander M'Dowall of Logan.

John Blair, styled junior of Dunskey, had a charter of resignation of the lands and barony of Montgomerie, 12th February, 1711; and still designed "younger of Dunskey," he had sasine of the lands of Flott, parish of Stoneykirk, 23rd August, 1753. On the 18th June, 1753, he had sasine of the barony of Dunskey, as the successor of his father. This, no doubt, proceeded on a charter of resignation dated 27th July, 1752.

He married Ann, sister and co-heir of line (with her only sister, Lady Cathcart) of David, tenth Earl of Cassilis, and had issue—

David, his heir.

Jean.

He was succeeded by his son David, who had sasine of Dunskey, etc., on the 4th August, 1773. He appears to have died unmarried.

His sister Jean married, in 1770, James, second son of John Hunter of Brownhill, merchant in Ayr, a scion of the Hunters of Hunterston. He was born in 1741, and became an apprentice in the banking house of Coutts, Edinburgh (now of London), where William Forbes was a clerk. On the death of Mr. Coutts in 1763, they were taken into the firm, and ultimately they became the principal partners.

On the 26th January, 1778, she had sasine of the lands and barony of Dunskey, Portpatrick, and Stevenkirk, as heir of her brother David. Her husband, then styled of Robertland, assumed the name of Blair. For some time he was Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and also M.P. for that city. He was then a principal partner in the banking firm, under the designation of Sir William Forbes & Co. In 1786, he was created a baronet. In the same year, the estate of Blairquhan, parish of Straiton, Ayrshire, was purchased, the proprietor, Sir John Whiteford of that Ilk, having been ruined by his connection with the Douglas and Heron Bank.

His wife, Jean Blair, had fourteen children to him, of whom twelve survived infancy.

John, his successor. He died unmarried in 1800.

David, third baronet of Blairquhan.

James, who inherited the estates of Dunskey and Robertland; Lieutenant-Colonel, Ayrshire Militia. Thrice M.P. for Wigtonshire. Died unmarried in 1822.

Robert, a Captain in the army. Died unmarried in 1799.

Forbes, who succeeded to the estates of his brother James. He died unmarried in 1832.

Thomas. A Major-General and C.B. He succeeded Forbes to the estates of James. Wounded and made a

prisoner at Talavera. Released in 1814. Again wounded at Waterloo in 1815. Also served in the Burmese War in India. Married in 1820, Elizabeth, daughter of J. Norris. Died in 1849.

Archibald. E.I. Co.'s Service. Died at sea. 1798.

Henry Douglas. Died in 1799.

Anne, married in 1791 to William Muir of Caldwell.

Clementina, married in 1805 to General Birch, Royal Engineers. Died in 1844, leaving issue.

Jane, died unmarried in 1851.

Jemima. No particulars.

David succeeded his brother John, who died in 1800 unmarried. He was Colonel of the Ayrshire Militia. Afterwards Convener and Vice-Lieutenant of the County. He was twice married, first in 1813 to Dorothea, second daughter of Edward Hay Mackenzie of Newhall and Cromartie (brother of George, Marquis of Tweeddale), by Maria Murray M'Kenzie, eldest daughter of George, Lord Elbank, by whom (she died in 1820) he had issue—

James, born in 1817; of Dunskey, etc. Captain and Lieut.-Colonel Scots Fusilier Guards. Killed at Inkerman, Crimea, 5th November, 1854.

Edward, born in 1818. Served in 93rd Sutherland Highlanders. Succeeded to Dunskey, etc., at the death of his brother.

Maria-Dorothea, married in 1839 to Walter Elliot of Wolflee.

Sir David married secondly in 1825, Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir John Hay, Baronet of Hayston, Peeble-shire, by Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of James, Lord Forbes, and had issue—

John, born 1825. Married in 1852, Emily Williams, youngest daughter of Edward Grant, and had issue.

David, born 1827. Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Scots Fusilier Guards.

William, Lieutenant Royal Horse Artillery. Died in 1855.

Charles Forbes, died young.

Archibald Thomas, born 1832.

Henry Arthur, born 1833.

Mary Elizabeth, married in 1852 to Robert Vans Agnew of Barnbarroch, and had issue.

Jane Ann Eliza, married in 1862 to Philip Lutley Slater, County Hants.

Sir David died in 1857, and was succeeded by his second son Edward. He married in 1850, Elizabeth, daughter of George Wauchope (grand-daughter of Andrew Wauchope of Niddry, Mid Lothian). He was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Ayr and Wigton shires. He had issue—

David, born 1853, now of Dunskey, etc., St. Benedict's Abbey, Fort Augustus, now of Oxford.

James, born 1854 ; died at Harrow, 1870.

Edward, born 1858, Commander, R.N. ; married, 1886, Cecilia Dora, daughter of Sir William James Forres of Sandhurst Lodge, Berkshire, and has issue—

James, born 1888.

Forbes Cromartie, born 1859, LL.B., Cambridge.

Walter Charles, born 1860, Captain, Royal Artillery ; married in 1888, Ethel Mary, daughter of David Logan, and has issue—

Alice Dalrymple.

Cicely Mary.

Reginald Stanley, born 1861, Captain, Gordon Highlanders ; married Emily, daughter of Robert Heaton Rhodes of Christchurch, and has issue—

David Walter.

John, born in 1865 ; married, in 1890, Maude, daughter of Sandford Wills-Sandford of Compton Castle, Somerset.

Gilbert Wauchope, born 1868.

Dorothea Elizabeth Thomasina, married, in 1874, David, seventh Earl of Glasgow.

Alicia Mary, married, 1874, Charles Dalrymple (created a baronet in 1887) of Newhailes, Musselburgh, etc. ; she died in 1884, and left issue—

David Charles Herbert, born 1877.
 Christian Elizabeth Louisa.
 Alice Mary.

Helen Constance, married, 1883, Stair Hathorn-Johnston-Stewart, late Captain, 20th Hussars.
 Ada Selina, died 1886.

Sir Edward died in 1896, and was succeeded by his son David in the baronetcy, and also to Dunskey. His son Edward inherited Blairquhan, under his father's assignation.

The farms on the Dunskey lands are Low Auchenree, High Auchenree, Craigslove, Craigenlee, Craigoch Park, Craigoch, Dunskey, Dinvin, Enoch, Killantringan, Moorcroft, Merroch, Meikle Pinminnoch, Pinminnoch, Little Pinminnoch, Portree; and some crofts, viz., Brigend, Castle, Moor, and Quarry Crofts. The derivation of the names we will give so far as can be arrived at. The two farms of Auchenree may be from the Gaelic achud-ri or reidh, meadow land or level ground. Craigslove is probably from the Gaelic craig-slighe, the road, path, or track by the Craig. Craigenlee we would ascribe to the Gaelic cragan-li, the little rock by the sea, only that, although not far from, it cannot be called "by the sea." Craigoch is from the Gaelic craigeach, rocky, cliffy. Merroch will be found under Awkirk, Stoneykirk parish. Dinvin is probably a corruption from the Gaelic dùnvin, a little hill, or fort. Enoch may be from the Gaelic eanach, lamb-producing, referring to the pasture, but as probable to be from Colum, priest of Eanach, Ireland. There was a chapel of Enagh, near to Derry (Adaman's *Life of St. Columba*; Joyce, in his *Irish Place-Names*, states that Aenach means a place of assembly for the people). Killantringan is also found as Killanringan and Kiltringan. Pont spells it Killentringzen. The name, in its various forms, is no doubt a corruption of Kil-ringan, the church or chapel of Ringan, the prefix being from cill, the Gaelic for a chapel, etc. It may, however, in this case be from coille, a wood, as Pont shows a residence surrounded with trees. Ringan, from the Irish, is the common appellation given to St. Ninian. The farms named Pinminnoch, three in number, seem to be so called from a corruption of the Cymric Pen-Mynddarog, the prefix being an extremity or

summit, and the suffix for hilly, etc., which applies to the situation. There is also the Gaelic word *minneach*, thorny, which could be applied with the prefix *pen* as given. *Pin* is found as a prefix in Galloway, but it is a corruption of *pen*. *Portree* is no doubt from the Gaelic *port* or *puirt*, a port, a ferry, and *tre* for through, referring to the short route to Ireland. *Dunskey*, the present name of the castle and property, is a compound Gaelic and Norse word, the prefix being in the first-named language and the suffix in the latter, meaning the fort on the sky, referring to the height of the ridge or summit of the hill.

The foregoing relate to names which still exist; but, as is often found, other names are not now known, the farms having been absorbed in those which remain. One of these was *Tondow*, which should not be overlooked, as it specially refers to a portion of the parish which was commonly called the "Black Quarter of the Inch," to which *Portpatrick* originally belonged until created as a separate parish on the 28th May, 1628, the particulars of which we have given in our account of *Portpatrick*. This name, *Tondow*, is a compound from the Norse and Gaelic, the prefix being from *tun*, a farm, a dwelling, etc., and the suffix the Gaelic *dubh*, for black. Another farm was called *Craigbouie*, spelled *Craigbuy* by *Pont*, in which we have Gaelic and Norse, the prefix being for a rock, and the suffix, a dweller, an inhabitant. There was another called *Ald Tervick*, which sounds as Norse, but which we have not gone into. All the names we give are of the past, having disappeared.

We must now refer to a cave on the coast, which Sir Herbert Maxwell, in his *Dumfries and Galloway* history, gives a curious account of as "Cave Ouchtred," derived from *Uchtred*, eldest son of *Fergus*, Lord or Governor of Galloway. The following is the extract:—"In 1173, William the Lion invaded England with an army, composed, it is said, chiefly of Galwegians under *Uchtred* and his brother *Gilbert*. After a year of pillage in the lands north of *Humber*, the Scottish King was captured by *Barnard de Balliol*; whereupon bitter dissension ensued in the Scottish camp, *Gilbert* accusing his elder brother of treachery. *Uchtred* was forced to fly; returning to Galloway, he found his own castles closed against him, and, after wandering some time as a fugitive, was finally captured in a cave near *Portpatrick*, which

still bears his name—Cave Uchtred. His brother Gilbert having first torn out his eyes and brutally mutilated him, put him to death.” Where the above story about Uchtred and Gilbert was obtained we know not, but most of it is at variance as to the quarrel between the brothers, and Uchtred’s movements. That he wandered houseless to Wigtonshire, and was murdered in the cave near Portpatrick, is ideal. His death was either in the castle at Loch Fergus, near to Kirkcudbright, or the castle at the latter place, and occurred on the 22nd September, 1174. In the article “Galloway under Kings of Scotland,” under “General History” of this work, further particulars will be found. The name of the cave has sometimes been given as Uchtred M’Kayne, which Pont spelled Ochtrymackean. There is no history attached to the cave, but Uchtred MacKeand is the proper spelling, should it refer to the ancient Galloway surname, a note in regard to which will be found under Crugleton, parish of Sorbie.

KINHILT OR KILHILT.

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

The castle bearing the name of Kinhilt was at Colfin Glen.

Following what is given by us under Dunskey, the first of the Adairs to be traced is supposed to have had two sons, viz.—

Neill or Nigel Adaire, of Portree, about 1426.

Robert, of Kildonan, ancestor of the Adairs of Little Genoch.

The first Adair of Kinhilt found is William, and believed to have been either the eldest son, or grandson of Neil of Portree. He married a daughter of Robert Vans of Barnbarroch, and had issue—

Alexander.

————— Said to have been a bishop.

Three daughters.

Of the bishop and his sisters, ignorant accounts have been handed down, and circulated of late years, as to founding chapels, etc., in attempts to write Galloway history.

On the 12th March, 1498-9, William Adare of Kinhilt, and Thomas Adare, had remission for the forethought felony done upon Andrew M'Dowall of Elrig. It would thus appear that he was the father of Alexander, and the supposed bishop, etc. Of Alexander we have evidence, as he was in possession in 1511. He was twice married, first to Euphemia, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, and, so far as known, had issue—

Ninian.

He married secondly, Janet, daughter of Uchtred M'Dowall of Garthland; but whether or not any issue, we cannot state.

Alexander was killed at Flodden in 1513, and was succeeded by his son Ninian. He married Katherine, daughter of Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, and had issue, so far as known—

William.

He succeeded in 1525. He married Helen, daughter of Gilbert, second Earl of Cassillis. He and his spouse, "Willielmo Adair, et Helena Kennedy," had a charter of the lands of Mylanderdale, 14th February, 1546. He had a charter of Creichquhane, Corgie, etc., 28th December, 1551.

We are again unable to state the names of issue, beyond

Ninian.

He succeeded. He married Eliza or Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir James Gordon of Lochinvar, and widow of William Grierson of Lag, to whom she was first married in 1562. He had a charter of Kinhilt, Portray, Clachane de Stranraever, etc., united in the barony of Kinhilt, 12th November, 1595; another of the barony of Kinhilt, Stranraever, etc., 30th March, 1596; and a third, "Terrarum de Drummorie et Juris Patronatus Ecclesiæ de Kirkmaiden," 28th September, 1602.

Ninian Adair is stated to have had a large family, but we only learn the names of—

William, his heir.

Patrick, who appears as "Patricio Adair, fratri Willielmi

Adair de Kynhilt," had a charter of the lands of Altoune, 26th January, 1614.

John, married Christian Dunbar, one of the heirs-portioners of Loch. He is said to have acquired the lands of Maryport in Ireland.

——, fourth son, is said to have acquired Corgie, in the parish of Kirkmaiden, and to have married one of the Stewarts of Garlies.

Alexander, fifth son, is said to have become Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, and to have married one of the M'Dowalls of Garthland.

Gilbert, sixth son, is named of Cardryne, Kirkmaiden.

William, the eldest, succeeded his father in 1608. He was thrice married, first to Rosina, sister to —— M'Clelland of Gelstan. The marriage contract is dated 18th April, 1589. Secondly, to a daughter of —— Houston of Castle Steward. Thirdly, to Helen, daughter of —— Cairillton. He was infert as heir to his father, 21st December, 1610.

Some confusion occurs, as according to the great Seal Register, "Magistro Archibaldo Adair, Decano de Rapho," had a charter of the lands of Kynhilt, 17th July, 1621, but the charter does not state whose son he was. William appears to have been then in possession. The following warrant was issued against him:—"Warrant, 15th February, 1644, to ye Captaines of the King's Guard, to apprehend William Adair of Kynhilt, and bring him before the Lords of the Privy Council, and remove all his servants out of his house, inventar his goods, etc., and lay it before the King's Treasurer."

What the nature of the charge was, is not stated; probably it arose out of the civil commotions of the times.

William is said to have had two sons—Robert, his heir, by his first wife; and William, minister of Ayr, by his third.

It is probable that he had also a daughter, Anna, as on the 29th May, 1661, Thomas Kennedy and Anna Adair, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Corpheine and others.

Cromwell, when he built the fort of Ayr, pulled down St. John's Church, the site of which, together with the churchyard, he enclosed as a portion of the citadel, building at the same

time a new church, now the old, for the convenience of the inhabitants. Mr. Adair was minister of this church. He had previously been in the army. He married Janet Kennedy (of Kirkmichael). He had an only son, as appears from the following sasine:—"William Adair, only lawful sone to Mr. William Adair, minister of the Gospell at Air, of the lands of Drumoire, Kildonan, Callines, Cardrain, manor place, houses, yards, and pertinents. June, 1604."

Robert succeeded his father. In December, 1647, there was a reversion by Thomas Adair to Robert, of the five pound land of Kinhilt; and in May, 1650, he had sasine of the lands of Markslavie. He married Jean, daughter of William Edmonstone of Duntreath. The only issue mentioned is—

William, his heir.

He succeeded on the death of his father in 1655. He had sasine of the lands of Kinhilt and Drumoir, 5th December, 1663. He was twice married—first to Jean, daughter of Sir William Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead, without issue; secondly, to Anne, daughter of Colonel Walter Scott, and by her had issue—

Robert, born in 1659.

In 1698 (15th July) "Domini Robert Adair de Balemenah" of Ireland, had a charter of resignation of the lands of Drumoir; and 24th June of the same year, a charter was granted to "Mri Alexandri Adair de Drumoir," confirming an annuity from the lands of Carrachtrie.

The sasine to the son of the Minister at Ayr, in June, 1684, we are unable to elucidate.

Robert Adair, born in 1659, succeeded his father, William. He had sasine of the lands of Kinhilt and others, on 1st June, 1714. He raised a regiment of infantry for King William III., and was made a Knight-banneret, no doubt the same we have given as of "Balemenah," Ireland. His effort of loyalty seems to have brought him into pecuniary difficulties. On the 6th January, 1715, Patrick Heron of that Ilk (Kirrouchtrie) had sasine of the lands of Kinhilt, Drumore, and others. This was, no doubt, by way of security. John Gray, chirurgion apothecary in Stranraer, had sasine of the lands of Kinhilt, 22nd August,

1733; and 2nd January, 1736, he made a reversion to John, Earl of Stair, to whom the same lands were then sold.

Sir Robert Adair died in 1745. He was married four times. His first wife was Penelope, daughter of Sir Robert Colville, Knight, of Newtown, County Antrim, and had issue—

William Robert.

He was a captain of horse. He succeeded to Ballymena. He married Catherine, daughter of — Smallman, of Ludlow, County Salop. He had issue, but we only find the eldest son,

Robert.

He succeeded to Ballymena on the death of his father in 1762. He married Anne, daughter of Alexander M'Aulay of Dublin, and had issue, but only his eldest son,

William, is mentioned. He was born in 1754.

His father died in 1798, when his son succeeded to Ballymena, Flixton Hall, Suffolk, and Cole House, Devonshire. He married Camilla, daughter and heir of Robert Shafto of Benwell, Northumberland. She died in 1787, and left two surviving sons,

Robert Shafto, born 1786.

Alexander, of Heatherton Park, Somersetshire. Married, and had issue.

William Adair, as stated, died in 1844, which would make his age ninety-eight years. He was succeeded by his son Robert Shafto. He was created a baronet in 1838. He was twice married, first, to Elizabeth Maria, daughter of the Rev. James Strode, of Berkhamstead, Berks., and had issue—

Robert Alexander Shafto, born 1811.

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

Secondly, in 1854, Jane Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Clarkson, vicar of Hinxton. Issue, if any, not given.

Sir Robert died in 1869. He was succeeded by his son Robert Alexander Shafto, as second baronet. He was M.P. for Cambridge 1847-52 and 1854-57. He married Theodosia, daughter of General the Honourable Robert Meade. No issue.

He was raised to the peerage as Baron Waveney in 1873. He died in 1886, when the peerage became extinct.

Arms—Party per bend *or* and *argent*, three dexter hands, coupé at the wrist two and one *gules*, quartering Shafto.

Crest—A man's head, coupé and bloody proper.

Motto—*Loyal au mort*.

The Adairs now own no land in Galloway. Kilhilt, as already mentioned, was sold to the Earl of Stair about the middle of last century, and is still retained by that family.

The farms are Cairnpatt, Colfin, Bean, Craigenquarroch, Kilhilt, and Spittal.

It is difficult to arrive at the derivation of Kinhilt, that is, to make any sense; but in Kilhilt, the prefix may be an abbreviation of *coille*, the Gaelic for a wood, or *cil*, a cill, a church, with *hild*, the Norse for a slope or hill side. An opinion is entertained that a compound name in two distinct languages is wrong. This may be urged where only one of them was spoken; but in Galloway both Gaelic and Norse were in use. Colfin is from the Cymric word *col*, a sharp hillock, peak, etc.; and *ffin*, a bound limit, or more fully expressed in *ffinfa*, a boundary. It has been given as from *cuil fionn*, white nook or corner. In Craigmaquarroch, as first found spelt, we have an interesting record of the past, as the derivation appears to be a corruption of the Gaelic *craig-magh-aoraidh*, a plain or field where Druidical worship was performed. It afterwards was given as Craigna-quarroch, and now as Craigenquerroch. Bean, in the Gaelic *beann* or *beine*, is a hill, etc. Spittal will be found described at parish of Stoneykirk. We have omitted Cairnpatt, or, as sometimes spelt, *piot*, for the name seems a fanciful one, unless the suffix be a corruption of the Norse *pveil*, a parcel or piece of land, etc. The prefix would lead to the supposition that a cairn had been there. If so, it has disappeared like many others.

KNOCKGLASS.

This property formed part of the lands acquired by the M'Dowalls of Garthland, but from whom, and when obtained, we have not learned. It marched with Garthland on the north-west side. It was bestowed by John M'Dowall on his second

son Hew, by his wife Janet, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar.

Hew M'Dowall married between 1622 and 1632, Marie, daughter of Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, and had issue; but the particulars we have not obtained, excepting that his daughter married William Baillie of Dunragit. To this meagre outline we can add nothing more as to the M'Dowalls of Knockglass.

On the 14th November, 1653, James Blair of Dunskey had sasine of the lands. On the 22nd October, 1661, Patrick Agnew of Sheuchan had sasine of Knockglass. He was the third son of Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, and got the lands of Sheuchan from his father in 1649. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Gordon of Craichlaw, and had issue—

Patrick.

He succeeded to Sheuchan, Knockglass, etc. He married Jean, daughter of — Kennedy, and had issue.

For the rest, see Sheuchan, parish of Inch.

Robert Agnew of Sheuchan married Margaret, daughter of Patrick M'Dowall of Freugh, and had an only daughter, Margaret, who, in 1747, married John Vans of Barnbarroch, when he assumed the surname of Agnew. His descendant, John Vans-Agnew of Barnbarroch, succeeded his brother Patrick in 1897 in the lands of Knockglass, which formed part of what was erroneously called the Sheuchan estate, the lands so called having belonged to the Earl of Stair, by excambion, since 1855.

See Inch parish, and Barnbarroch, parish of Kirkinner.

The farms in this parish are Mid, North, and Low Knockglass, with Knockglass Croft. Also Challoch Hill, Knockquhassen, High Tibbert, North and South Crailoch, and Crailoch Croft. The said lands were sold to Peter M'Geoch, Stranraer, in May, 1898, for £13,500.

The derivation of Knockglass is from *cnoc glass*, the Gaelic for the green or grey hill. Challoch, as we have shown elsewhere, is from *shalloch*, plentiful, etc., referring to good pasturage, etc. Some have it to be from *teallach*, the Gaelic for a smith's fire-place or forge. We have often been on Challoch when shooting, and cannot conceive the sense of such a meaning. Knockquhassen is in the prefix from the Gaelic *cnoc*, and the suffix is a

corruption of *cas-cheum*, a steep or difficult way. *Cnoc-cas-cheum* in Gaelic fully describes the road, even at the present time, which is well-known to us. *Tibbert* is from the Gaelic *tiobairt*, a spring of water, and from our knowledge of the land this is borne out. Springs of water are not on all lands, as sportsmen know. *Crailoach* has been derived from *crith*, to shake, and *lach*, a bog. If so, it is abbreviated, for *boglach* is the Gaelic for a bog. We know the land, and there is no such bog, although there is some swampy ground. There is, however, a small patch about six feet square, where there is a treacherous spot, covered with moss.

CRAIGMODDIE AND DUCHRA.

We do not learn much in regard to *Craigmoddie*. We find that on the 20th August, 1628, *Anna*, heiress of her father, *Hugh Hawthorn of Arehemein*, was infest in *Craigenmaddie* and other lands. In June, 1632, *Hew Kennedy* had *sasine*, who, on the same day, made a reversion in favour of *Sir John M'Dowall*. On the 10th May, 1643, *Hugh M'Dowall* had *sasine*; and on the 13th December, 1647, *James M'Dowall* had *sasine*.

We next learn that on the 25th January, 1650, *Thomas Adair*, and *Janet Gordon*, his spouse, had *sasine* of the land of *Craiganmaddie*, etc. The next information is that *Andrew Houston* had *sasine* of *Craigmaddie* on the 6th July, 1665; and *Provost Pater-son of Stranraer* of the same on the 25th November, 1698. We have not followed out the various owners after this. For many years *William Sprott* was the owner. The extent was six hundred acres. He sold the lands to the late *Peter M'Lean*, and at his death his son *Edwin* purchased the property. A portion of *Duchra* is in *Inch* parish, which see. *Craigmoddie* may be derived from the Gaelic compound *creag-mòd* or *mòid*, a court or petty court held at the *Craig*. Another derivation is *creag-madadh*, the dog or wolf's *craig*. *Duchra* is given under *Inch* parish.

PARISH OF KIRKCOLM.

PARISH OF KIRKCOLM.

THE ancient church was dedicated to Saint Columba, hence the name pronounced Kirkcumm. This is the usual account, and we follow it, under the supposition that Kirkcolm is a corruption of Kirk Columba. In the parish of Olig, Caithness-shire, a church was dedicated to him, which has disappeared; but the site is now corrupted to Saint Coombs. The birth-place of Columba is believed to have been at Gartan, County Donegal, Ireland, and it is said he was of royal Irish blood. It is also held that he was born in Scotland. There can be no doubt, however, that to Ireland he belonged. As the famous missionary of the Isle of Iona, or Hye, or Icolmkill, in the sixth century, he is well known. He died in 597, after a sojourn in Scotland of thirty-two years.

According to Keith, there were also two Saint Colms belonging to Scotland, which may have raised the question about Columba's nationality. One was an abbot and confessor in 605, and the other bishop and confessor in the year 1000.

Near Port Mullen there is a well called Saint Columba's, and as the Irish-Scottish Church of Iona had a strong hold on Galloway, until displaced by King David I., to make way for the Church of Rome, that the parish was named after the great missionary is to be believed.

The chapel of Kilmorie we mentioned as the kil (from the Gaelic cille, pronounced killy) or chapel dedicated to Mary, of course the Virgin. There is also a Kilmorie in the Isle of Arran, which, according to the *Statistical Account*, is derived from Kill-Mhiure, *i.e.*, St. Mary. Kilmaurs parish, Ayrshire, is found spelt Kilmares, and is believed to be connected with the name as Marie; therefore, if so, also dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is, however, also supposed that Kilmaurs was dedicated to St. Maurs. If so, this saint may have been Maurus, who (as learnt from Butler) was the son of a French noble. Born in 510, he

rose to be an abbot, and was of French renown. He died in France in 584. There was another Saint Maura, a virgin, born at Troyes, in Champagne, France, who died there 21st September, 850. In Keith's list we find her mentioned as Saint Maurs, a virgin, from whom Kilmaurs was named. The date given is 2nd November, 899.

It is stated that Tobermory, a seaport town in the Isle of Mull, obtained its name from a well there, which was dedicated to Virgin Mary.

The situation of the chapel, etc., is at the south-east corner of the parish on the Lochryan side. It was ruinous in 1684, when Symson wrote, but Mary's Well retained its celebrity for miraculous cures, and the resort of numerous sick persons.

Whatever the derivation, the ruins of the chapel are now believed to be in dykes, and the well which belonged to it so modernised, that both may be considered as gone. The sites are not far from the high road. The old croft so named, is still known as Saint Mary's.

In Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, it is mentioned that a sculptured stone was removed from the chapel of Kilmorie to the late parish church, when under repair in the early part of last century, for a lintel over the west door. In 1821, when the church was pulled down, it was preserved, and is now at Corswall House. It is of grey undressed whinstone, with sculpture on both sides. On one side at the top is the Crucifixion, and below this a man, having on each side of him two birds; on the other, a princess, and two oblong objects, which may be dice—all symbols of the passion. The figures are incises, and in the lowest style of design and execution. On the other face is, at the top, a short cross filled with scroll ornaments; below, a black panel. The rest is filled with serpentine interlacing work. This latter is in relief, and superior in workmanship.

There was also a chapel dedicated to Saint Bridget (an account of whom will be found under the parish of Kirkmabreck, Kirkcudbrightshire), since corrupted to Kirkbride. The site alone remains, and is at East Kirkbride. There is also Saint Bride's Well.

We may as well state here, to save reference to Kirkmabreck, that Butler, who quotes from Colgan, says Saint Bridget was of

Kildare, and a virgin. She assisted to found the cathedral dedicated to Saint Coulackth, the first bishop of Kildare. She is called the patroness of Ireland. She died in 523, aged seventy. Her festival day is the 1st February.

An idea has been lately started that St. Columba landed at Kirkcolm from Ireland. A want of knowledge both of history and geography could alone give rise to such a thought. To pass over, he would have had to traverse the country of his opponents, and go near to the abode of Saint Comgall at Bangor, Belfast Loch, whom he opposed with bitter feelings. Born in Donegal, there cannot be a doubt that he followed the route of Mac Earche, etc., in A.D. 498, who crossed to the Mull of Cantyre from the nearest northern point available, which is only fourteen miles. From Donaghadee and Portpatrick it is twenty-two miles, with the difficulty of getting there, as we have shown. It does not follow that places with the names of saints were personally known.

The site of Kirkcolm church with burial ground, is to the east of the village. It was a free parsonage in the thirteenth century. In 1296, Alexander de Puntunby, the parson, swore fealty to King Edward First, and obtained a writ to the Sheriff of Wigton, for the delivery of his property, the lands belonging to the church. The monks of New Abbey afterwards became possessed of the church. At the Reformation, Campbell of Corsewell held the revenues of the church, with the kirk lands, on a nineteen years' lease, from the abbot and monks, for the yearly payment of £66 13s. 4d. Scots. The church of Kirkecolm became vested in the Crown by the Act of 1587; and it was granted by King James VI. to Alexander, Earl of Galloway in 1623.

At East Balsarroch was Chapel Donnan. The remains have disappeared. Saint Donnan was a follower and companion of Columba, and an abbot and confessor in Scotland, whose festival was kept in April, having been killed on the 17th April, 616 or 617. He is stated in one account to have been the tutelary saint of the island of Eigg, where he landed with fifty disciples, and was slain by the wife of a chief. He was a few years younger than Columba. Eigg is one of the western islands attached to Inverness-shire, and one of those comprising the

parish of Small Isles. On the farm of Kill-Donnain is a burrow, which is said to be the saint's burial place.

In Sutherlandshire there is also the parish of Kildonan, proving with other facts, the close connection which the Irish-Scottish Church of Iona had in that quarter. The parish of Auchterless, Aberdeenshire, had him also as its tutelary saint. In the parish of Colmonell, Ayrshire, we also find a Kildonan, but without any trace of a chapel. There is a property so called, the old house of which was on the east bank of the Duisk, about a mile from its juncture with the Stinchar. On the lands of Cragach, near the sea coast, parish of Girvan, there was a chapel dedicated to this saint. The well-known and ancient Galloway surname of Donnan was no doubt taken or given from Saint Donnan. Adam and Arthur de Donan swore allegiance to King Edward II., the usurper, A.D. 1296. Their names are on the roll, the first as of del Counte de Dumfries, which is the present Kirkcudbrightshire.

In regard to other matters of interest, there is the supposed site of a fortalice called Butt Castle, west of Shore farm-house. Of it we find no information. There are also the remains of Craigoch, over close to the mills of Craigoch, or rather the site and remains of, marked by some ash and oak trees. The remaining portion now forms a cottage. The site is on a rock, and from its size the building must have been small. There is no history to be found in connection with the place. What caused the decline of the mills we do not know, but we have been told that there were three of them, separately for corn, wool, and flax, driven by the water of the Soleburn.

The loch of the parish is called Connel, and is about a mile in circumference.

There are no cairns remaining, so far as we know, but there are the sites of two, one south-west of North Cairn farm-house, and the other west of Cairndonald steading. There is, or was, also Ardwall Cairn. No doubt there were others, for there is Cairn-Connel hill, which is 314 feet high, on the top of which the site may still be distinguished; and another on Cairnbowie hill, 325 feet high. This last named, with the high land at Knockeon, is the highest range in the parish. They are the same height.

On a projecting rock on the west side of the entrance to Loch-ryan, stands Corswall lighthouse, which was erected in 1815-16. The building is eighty-five feet high, and has revolving lights, the brightest point being shown every two minutes. Also of late years a fog horn has been added, which was much required, as sudden fogs are frequent at certain periods.

Inside the loch, between the south-west side of the scar and the shore, is the Wig (Vick), where small craft can get shelter. Pont spells it Rhinchewaig. He also shows several ports on the coast, as Poirt Garnellan, which is also the ancient name of one of the isles at the mouth of the river Fleet, Kirkcudbrightshire. Gar, both in the Gaelic and Cymric, means near, or hard by. The suffix seems to be a corruption of eilean, the Gaelic for an island, and thus we have the "near island," as regards the one so named at the mouth of the Fleet, but here it does not apply unless there is a small islet, bank, or rock. There is also Poirt Moir (Mary), and poirts of Poirtinkailly, Moulin, and Skanlaggan. Portinkailly has been given as the port in the wood; but, from the religious element around, the suffix seems to us more likely to be from cilly (pronounced killy) for a chapel, relating to one at or near the haven. Another opinion has it as being from Portan Cailleach, port of the nuns, and as the farm is situated on Lady Bay, that it is thus a literal translation of Portencalzie. The land is now in two farms. We fail to follow this derivation, as Lady Bay is a semi-modern, if not an entirely modern name. The term, "Our Lady," is applied to the Virgin Mary, but the chapel dedicated to her is rather too far off, being to the south of the village of Kirkcolm. Above all, no convent is found mentioned, or heard of in any way, and therefore nuns could not have been located there, or in the neighbourhood. Even had it been so, the term "Lady" would not have been applied to them. The solution is that Poirtinkailly refers to a chapel dedicated to St. Bridget of note, to whom the many chapels, etc., in Scotland to her honour were corrupted to Kirkbride. The land in this case is divided into three farms—West, South-East, and East Kirkbride. On the latter the chapel, and also a well, stood. Portencallie and Lady Bay are close to, in a direct line east. Port Moulin is, no doubt, from the Gaelic mullan, a hill, a headland. Skanlaggan is a rock off Laggan head.

The following hills we give as spelled by Pont:—Dunlaggan, Duns Kellerig, and Mullawyr.

The villages are Kirkcolm and Stewarton.

The length of the parish is between five and six miles, and the greatest breadth five miles. The population in 1871 was 865 males, and 1035 females—together, 1900. In 1881 it was 1847, reduced in 1891 to 1705, and in 1901 to 1704.

CORSWALL.

This property is also found spelled Crosswell. Cors and Cross mean the croft or road, so that the name, either as Cross or Cors, had a religious origin. In the Norse it is Kross. These holy roods were erected on highways, and worshipped. It may, however, be a matter for regret that Crosswell, the cross at the well, should not have been retained, as more intelligible to those who do not look into such matters.

The earliest possessor to be traced was Sir Alan Stewart of Dreghorn, who is stated to have received a grant of the castle and lands from David II., about the year 1316. The date, however, must be wrong, as David only succeeded to the throne in 1329. A charter, during the reign of David II. (1329—1371), is recorded in Robertson's *Index*, which gave to Alan Stewart "the lands of Crossewell, Drochdreg (and the) eight part of Glenary, called commonly Knockhill, in Rinns of Galloway," etc.

It is mentioned in one account that Sir Alan Stewart lost his life at the battle of Halidon Hill in 1333; in another, that he died in Corswall in that year, and that the Campbells of Loudoun then became the proprietors. Also, that Sir Duncan Campbell soon thereafter gave it to his younger son, Alexander. Crawford states that he saw a charter, which had been granted by "Duncanus Campbell, miles, Dominus de Loudoun, of the lands of Corshill, Alexandro Campbell, filio suo," dated "Marcii proxima post festum apostolorum Simonis et Jude, 1361." The witnesses are stated to have been Dougall Macdougall, vicecomes (Sheriff), and Johanni Macdougall. Alexander Campbell, probably son of the first Alexander, owned the property in 1426. He was succeeded by his son John, and his son Hugh married Margaret, a

daughter of Robert Vaux of Barnbarroch. In 1488, she was authorised to provide a tocher for her son James, who is stated to have eloped with a Miss Charteris.

Alexander, no doubt the son of Hugh, was in possession of Corswall in 1475. On the 15th May of that year he gave discharge of a reversion to Gilbert Kennedy of Barganny, for thirteen score of merks, for the lands of Knockreoch and Knocknaling, parish of Kells, Kirkcudbrightshire.

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

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

On the 17th July, 1623, Alexander, Lord Stewart of Garlies (created Earl of Galloway on the 19th September following) had a charter of the barony of Corswall, with the castle, etc., which was confirmed by Act of Scottish Parliament, 20th June, 1633.

In March, 1625, Irome Stewart had sasine of the half-merk land of the Miltown of Corswall; and then John Campbell, no doubt an offshoot of the old Corswall family, had sasine of the Miln lands. We next find a reversion by James Gordon to John Gordon of the lands of Cavins, etc., and under date 26th

December, 1644, John Gordon had sasine of the lands of Glengarie and others.

Some of the Campbells seemed to have still retained an interest in the property. In July, 1627, John Campbell had sasine of the forty shilling land of Balgowne. On the 4th September, 1658, George Campbell had sasine of the lands of Knockbred, etc.; and in August, 1669, James, Earl of Galloway, and Alexander, Lord Garlies, had sasine of a reversion and discharge of the half-merk land of Milnetoun, of Corswall and Croft, of Dalchest, etc.

Soon after this time the Galloway family seem to have required money, and commenced with wadsets, so ruinous to many an owner in Galloway and throughout Scotland. In May, 1674, Sir James Dalrymple, styled of Stair, Lord President, had sasine of the Maynes of Corswall; again, in October, 1684, of the same lands, termed the six merk land; also of the three merk land of North Carne, manor place, houses, yards, and pertinents. On the 28th January, 1684, Janet M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Glengyre, etc. Following this, in October, 1687, Hew Dalrymple, Advocate (one of the Commissioners of Edinburgh, and afterwards Sir Hew Dalrymple, President of the Court of Session), Marion Hamilton (his spouse), and James Dalrymple (their eldest lawful son), had sasine of the six merk land of the Maynes of Corswall and North Carne.

The Campbells seem again to have gone in the female line about this time. On the 22nd September, 1678, — Blair of Golding, and Margaret Campbell, spouses, had sasine of the lands of Knockbred. They could have had no issue, for, on the 8th March, 1717, Hugh Campbell, of Airies, and Agnes Brown, his spouse, had sasine of Knockbred. These lands appear to have been fully owned by the Campbells, and not possessed by wadset. On the 10th November, 1716, Captain George Dunbar, younger, of Mochrum, had sasine of the lands of Corswall. This, however, was no doubt a security transaction.

The Galloway family continued to retain possession, as owners, of the barony. On the 17th June, 1729, Lady Katherine Cochran, spouse to Alexander, Lord Garlies, had sasine in life-rent of the lands and barony of Corswall. Nor shall we further follow the labyrinth of sasines by one and the other, suffice it to

December, 1644, John Gordon had sasine of the lands of Glogarie and others.

Some of the Campbells seemed to have still retained an interest in the property. In July, 1627, John Campbell had sasine of the forty shilling land of Balgowne. On the 4th September, 1658, George Campbell had sasine of the lands of Knockbred, etc.; and in August, 1669, James, Earl of Galloway, and Alexander, Lord Garlies, had sasine of a reversion and discharge of the half-merk land of Milnetoun, of Corswall and Croft, of Dalchest, etc.

Soon after this time the Galloway family seem to have required money, and commenced with wadsets, so ruinous to many an owner in Galloway and throughout Scotland. In May, 1674, Sir James Dalrymple, styled of Stair, Lord President, had sasine of the Maynes of Corswall; again, in October, 1684, of the same lands, termed the six merk land; also of the three merk land of North Carne, manor place, houses, yards, and pertinents. On the 28th January, 1684, Janet M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Glengyre, etc. Following this, in October, 1687, Hew Dalrymple, Advocate (one of the Commissioners of Edinburgh, and afterwards Sir Hew Dalrymple, President of the Court of Session), Marion Hamilton (his spouse), and James Dalrymple (their eldest lawful son), had sasine of the six merk land of the Maynes of Corswall and North Carne.

The Campbells seem again to have gone in the female line about this time. On the 22nd September, 1678, — Blair of Golding, and Margaret Campbell, spouses, had sasine of the lands of Knockbred. They could have had no issue, for, on the 8th March, 1717, Hugh Campbell, of Airies, and Agnes Brown, his spouse, had sasine of Knockbred. These lands appear to have been fully owned by the Campbells, and not possessed by wadset. On the 10th November, 1716, Captain George Dunbar, younger, of Mochrum, had sasine of the lands of Corswall. This, however, was no doubt a security transaction.

The Galloway family continued to retain possession, as owners, of the barony. On the 17th June, 1729, Lady Katherine Cochran, spouse to Alexander, Lord Garlies, had sasine in life-rent of the lands and barony of Corswall. Nor shall we further follow the labyrinth of sasines by one and the other, suffice it to

say that, about 1810, or shortly after, the Corswall estate was disposed of by the Earl of Galloway.

The present proprietor is the Earl of Stair, who holds the lands of West Corswall, on which are the remains of the old castle, purchased from the proprietors of the Ship Bank, Glasgow. This portion comprises the farms of High Ardwall, Balgown and Croft, Barnhills, North Park, and Port Mullen, Bine, Bankswell, North Cairn, South Cairn, Cairnbowie, Cairnside, Damhouse, Drumdow and Balsarroch, Garliehawise, Knocktimm and Airdrie, Knockneen, Kirkbryde (west), Kirkbryde (south-east), Balwherrie, Barbeth High and Low, Milton of Craigoch and Ervie, Dinduff, Weirston, Carleton Hill and Craighardy, a croft of about thirty acres.

Another portion of the old barony, styled "Corswall," was purchased by Robert Carrick, a banker in Glasgow, of which we will give an account under Corswall, the name now known by.

The history of the Earl of Stair will be found under Lochinch, parish of Inch. The derivations of the names of the lands we will now enter on. The first is Ardwall, which has already been dealt with under Ardwall, parish of Stoneykirk. Balgown may be from the Norse, the prefix as a corruption of *bol*, a farm, an abode, and *gowne* or *gawin*, from *gja*, a chasm or rift in the rocks, etc., which is rendered as *glow* in Orkney, and *geo* in Lowland Scottish, and to mean a deep hollow, etc. Another opinion gives it as the smith's house or townland, from the Gaelic component *baile-gobhan*, and in support of this that various places in Ireland are so named. It has been overlooked, however, that the Norsemen had much to do with Ireland, with many settlements. Barnhills is no doubt a corruption of Barhills, but we scarcely think it is correctly applied, unless in contradistinction to Corswall Castle in the hollow. Bine is evidently a corruption of the Gaelic word *beinne*, a hill, a bin, etc. Cairnbowie seems to be a compound of Gaelic and Norse, the suffix being a corruption of *bin*, a dweller, inhabitant—the cairn thus recording where a Norse settlement had existed. Drumdow is from the Gaelic *druim-dubh*, the dark ridge or hill. Balsarroch is dealt with separately. Garliehawise has been dealt with under Craichlaw, parish of Kirkcowan, and Garlies, parish of Minnigaff; but we may state here that the prefix seems to be from the Gaelic *gar-*

lios, the near fort, and the suffix from bar-oisge, the sheep or ewe hill. Knocktuim is from the Gaelic cnoc-tuim, the hillock with the bush or thicket. The suffix has been given as "the grave or dwelling." We prefer our own supposition. Barbeth is no doubt from the Gaelic words barr-beith, the birch tree hill. Dinduff in the prefix is from the Gaelic duin or dun, a hill or fort, and the suffix has been construed into dubh, thus making the black fort. On the other side, duff is stated to be from the Gaelic bain, for white or fair—thus opposite meanings. Pont spells it Dunduff. Knockneen we have given elsewhere as a corruption of the Gaelic cnoc-noinean, the daisy hill or knoll. Another opinion has been given that it is the hills of the birds. Weirston, which so appears on the Ordnance Map, appears to us to be from the Norse vor-stein, the prefix in Anglo-Saxon wær, and in English weir, meaning a fenced-in landing place; in English the suffix stein is stone. It may have referred to a Norse station. There is a croft of about thirty acres of poor land, which has been brought under notice in *Galloway Topography* by Sir Herbert Maxwell. It has been called Carleton Hill, and so appears in the rental list, but no hill exists, and the proper name is Carleton Well, but it has not long been known as Carleton.

CORSWALL.

Although the smallest in extent, the above heading is the name by which another portion of the Cornwall property is now known. It comprises the farms of Auchleach, North and South; Balscalloch, West; Balscalloch, East (or Barsalloch); Clachan, High and Milton; Clachan, High; Clachan, Hill; Dalkest and part Knockoyd; Lossat; North and South Kerridow; Mill and Croft; Mahaar and Auchtiffie; Mahaar and Knockoyd; East Balscalloch; Portencallie, Laigh, etc. The way that some of the farms have been disjointed and added to others, is rather confusing.

The above-mentioned farms, etc., were purchased by Robert Carrick, a banker in Glasgow. With no relationship, but as a

fellow townsman, and great admirer of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, killed at Corunna on 16th January, 1809, he bequeathed Corswall and other lands to his brother James, second son of John Moore, M.D., whose father was the Rev. Charles Moore, Stirling, by his wife Marion, daughter of John Anderson, Provost of Glasgow. Dr. Moore was the author of *Medical Sketches*, and other works. He married Jane, daughter of the Rev. James Simpson, Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, and had issue six children—

John (Sir), Lieutenant-General. Killed at Corunna.

James, who obtained Corswall.

Graham (Sir), Admiral R.N., G.C.B. Married, 1821, Dora, daughter of Thomas Eden. Died 1843, leaving issue—

John, Captain R.N. Born 1821, and died in 1866.

Charles, barrister-at-law. Auditor of Public Accounts. Died unmarried.

Francis. Served as Under-Secretary for War. Married Frances, daughter of Sir William Twysden, Baronet. Died 1854. Had issue—

William (Sir), Major-General, K.C.B.

John died unmarried.

Jane, died unmarried 1842.

The eminent military ability of Sir John, the eldest son, seems to have brought his family prominently forward. Had he been spared, it has been stated by leading military authorities that Wellington would have had a rival.

In memoriam, as we have already stated, Corswall was bequeathed to the gallant Sir John's next brother, James. He was born in Glasgow in 1762. He married in 1799 Harriet, only daughter of John Henderson. In compliance with the testamentary injunction of Robert Carrick, he assumed the additional surname of Carrick in 1821. He had issue—

John Carrick-Moore, born 1805.

Graham Francis, barrister-at-law, who assumed the name of Esmeade.

James Carrick-Moore died in 1860, and was succeeded by his son John, as second of Corswall. He married, in 1835, Caroline, daughter of John Bradley, Staffordshire (she died in 1876), and had issue—

John Graham, born in 1845; a Captain, Royal Horse Guards (Blues). He married, in 1872, Florence Mary, eldest daughter of S. Willis Sandford of Compton Castle. He died in 1890, without issue.

Mary; unmarried.

John Carrick-Moore, died 12th February, 1898, aged 93. The farm of Crews, in Old Luce parish; Barncross and Mollance, in Tongland parish, in Galloway; and Montfoed and Rashby, in Ardrossan parish, Ayrshire, being disentailed (by his father) were left to his daughter, Mary Carrick-Moore.

He was succeeded in Corswall, etc., by Sir David Carrick Robert Carrick-Buchanan, K.C.B., of Drumpellier, Lanarkshire, etc.; born in 1825; served in 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), 1845-49; married, in 1849, Frances Jane, daughter of Anthony Leffroy of Carickglass, County Longford; granted Civil K.C.B. in 1894.

The succession of Sir David Carrick-Buchanan is under the testamentary injunction of Robert Carrick, banker, already mentioned. Failing the Moores, it is provided to pass to the family of George Buchanan, who got other lands, and also assumed the name of Carrick.

The Buchanans of Drumpellier claim to be a branch or offshoot of the Buchanans of Buchanan, as stated by them, being fifth in descent from John of Leny, third son of John Buchanan of Buchanan, in the fifteenth century.

From him, as stated, was George Buchanan of Buchanan House, Glasgow, merchant, and treasurer of Glasgow, 1690, who married, in 1685, Mary, daughter of Gabriel Maxwell, and had issue, four sons and one daughter.

The second son was Andrew, of Mount Vernon, County of Lanark, who married — Montgomery, and had two sons and five daughters. The eldest, James, married Margaret Hamilton, grand-daughter of the Earl of Haddington, and had issue, a son who died unmarried, and several daughters.

His second son, George, married — Dunlop of Garnkirk, and left a large family. His eldest surviving son and heir (name not given) took the additional name of Carrick on being left property by Robert Carrick, banker, Glasgow. He married, in 1788, Marion, daughter of James Gilliam of Mount Alta, Virginia, U.S.A., and died in 1827, leaving issue by her (who died in 1800)—

Robert.

Andrew, of Greenfield, Lanarkshire; married, in 1826, Bethia Hamilton, daughter of William Ramsay of Gogar, and died in 1881, having had by her (who died in 1877) two sons and three daughters.

Elizabeth Belsches, married, in 1807, Robert Graham, M.D. Marion, married John Hay, proprietor of Morton.

— Carrick-Buchanan is stated to have purchased back Drumpellier from his cousin, Robert Stirling. He was succeeded by his son Robert, born in 1797. He married in 1824 Sarah Marion Clotilde, eldest daughter of Sir Joseph Wallis Howe, Bart., and by her (who died in 1881) had issue—

David Carrick-Robert, who succeeded.

Wallis O'Bryen Hastings, born 1826; 92nd Highlanders.

Married Anna, daughter of A. Saville of Oakenham Park, North Devon, and died, s.p., at Alexandria, in 1855.

George, born in 1827, Captain "Scots Greys;" died unmarried in 1863.

— Carrick-Buchanan died in 1884, and was succeeded by his eldest son, David Carrick Robert, of whom we have already made mention, as the successor of John Carrick-Moore to the lands of Corswall, etc.; now, Sir David Carrick Robert Carrick-Buchanan, K.C.B., of Drumpellier, Lanarkshire, and Glen-Carradale, Argyllshire.

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *or*, a lion rampant *sable* within a double tressure, *flory counter-flory, gu.*, for Buchanan. 2nd and 3rd, *sa*, a chevron between two bears' heads erased in chief, and another in base *arg.* Muzzled *gu.* On the chief point of the chevron, a cinquefoil of the first for Lenny.

Crest—A hand couped, holding a cap purp. lined erm. within two laurel branches, disposed in orle proper.

Mottoes—Below the Arms, *Audaces juvo* ; above the Crest, *Clarior hinc honos*.

The armorial bearings of the Carrick-Moores of Corswall were :—

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

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

Motto—*Duris non frangor*.

We think it strange, and showing want of gratitude that neither the Buchanans nor the Moores give any particulars in regard to Robert Carrick, to whom they owed so much. We therefore give the following :—

The Rev. Robert Carrick, in his student days, had acted as tutor to Andrew Buchanan, Provost of Glasgow, and of Drumpellier, and through his influence was presented in 1720 to the united parishes of Houston and Killallan in Renfrewshire. He married Margaret Paisley, and with other issue, had Robert, born in 1737. He, when fourteen years old, was given a situation in the Ship Bank, started in 1750 by Provost Buchanan, who was one of its six founders. As a boy clerk, Robert Carrick showed much capacity, coupled with diligence, and rose step by step until he became the manager with a salary of £100 a year. After 1775, he was taken as a partner, and so great was his influence that he became the “Ship Bank.” He amassed a very large fortune, most of which he invested in the purchase of estates in different counties, and left at his death, divided into three portions, the largest share being in Lanark and other shires, which, with the personalities, were bequeathed to Provost David Buchanan of Drumpellier, merchant, Glasgow, bestowed, as believed, from feelings of gratitude. The second share was in Galloway, and left to James Moore as a kinsman, although distant, and thought of, as believed, from admiration of his brother Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore’s services and death at Corunna. The smallest share (Burnhead, etc.) was left to his own blood, viz., to George, son of George Carrick, Balmena, near

Bucklyvie. The surname Carrick was to be assumed in each case, and all entailed to male heirs, and failing, the Buchanans to stand first as successors. His own family in George Carrick failed first, and Burnhead, etc., passed to the Buchanans; and now John Carrick Moore of Corswall having left no male issue, the Buchanans of Drumpellier possess all.

The Buchanans, to whom as a family Robert Carrick was indebted for his success in this world, are thus owners of his wealth in land which he accumulated, but could not take with him when he departed this life. He is said to have been ostentatious, and his principal enjoyment was music as a violinist, shunning the convivial table, which so many indulge in to their detriment.

The residence at Corswall is a modern building at the north-east end of Lochryan, and near to Kirkcolm village. The situation is picturesque, with the loch extending to Stranraer.

So far as can be done, we will now enter on the difficult subject of trying to give the derivations of the names of the farms.

The first is Auchleach, North and South, which is from the Gaelic *achad*, a field, and *leac*, a flag or flat stone, pointing out where interments had been made. The suffix has also been applied to a slope or declivity. In the Cymric there is *elech*, a covert, or what lies flat. In a *Topography* the suffix is given as we have found it from the Gaelic, but in a subsequent work the same authority informs us that it is from *achadh lavgh*, calves' field. Now in this case a considerable extent of land, two farms, are dwindled into a field for calves. This is one of the many errors to be found in topography. The same authority intimates that Balsalloch is from *baile sceilig*, place of the rock, because there are two rocks called The Skelligs off the coast of Kerry in Ireland, and hence Ballinskelligs, which is another form of Balsalloch; also that Balsarroch is from *baile sairach*, eastern place. In another work by the same author he gives Balsalloch as being from *barr saileach*, willow hill. We confess being in a maze. Under our separate account of Balsarroch, we will give our version. Clachan, the Gaelic for stones, hence extended to a village, a church, etc., is well known. Dalkest is probably from the Norse *Dalrkoos*, a deep or hollow vale. Knockoyd, or

Cnoc-coid, is the Gaelic for the brushwood knoll. Lossat seems to be a corruption of los and alt, the pasture height or hill, or in Gaelic leasg-alt, the spot of ground on the hill or height, referring to good pasture. Mahaar is a corruption of Machar or Machair, the Gaelic for a field or plain. Portencallie we have already given under the account of the parish.

CORSWALL (SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST).

We give the above designation, as the extent of this portion of the old Corswall estate is considerable. The farms on the south side of the parish are Douloch Mains; West and part of North Douloch; Cairndonnan and part of Douloch; Glengyre, Little; Glengyre, Meikle; Ervie, etc. And south-east are Clendry; Kirrourae and Kirkland; Kirminnoch; Marslaugh; Salchrie, High; Salchrie, Low. The above-mentioned are now owned by the Agnews of Lochnaw. The previous owners were the Stewarts, Campbells, and M'Dowalls of Garthland, of whose occupation of the whole barony, so far as learned, we have given under Corswall West and Corswall.

Under date 1589, we find David M'Culloch of Deuchleck. This does not coincide with what has heretofore been understood in regard to the M'Dowall ownership, and it may have been a mistake, or referred to land elsewhere. We afterwards trace that, in October 1623, Gilbert Neilsone had sasine of an annual rent of "fourtie-five merks furth of the lands of Duloch." Following this, in September 1629, James Inglis and his spouse had sasine of Dawloch, etc. The next notice found is the sasine of Robert Corbet, advocate, of the lands of Dowloch, 30th September, 1786. On the 9th February, 1610, George, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the same.

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

Our information in regard to the dates when the Agnews of Lochnaw got portions by degrees, is very meagre. It has been stated that Salchrie was obtained by charter about 1430, but

which we have not seen, and do not credit. The first of the family died in 1455, and his son, whose name appears as having infestment of Salcare, died in 1484. On 12th May, 1587, they had a crown charter for Kerroual (Kirrorual) and Marslaugh. In 1636, the Kirklands of Kirkcolm were purchased for thirteen hundred merks. A Sheriffs of the shire, which was an appointment bestowed on the first Agnew, a stranger in Galloway, opportunities were not wanting for family aggrandizement. In illustration of this, some idea can be formed of what the power possessed by a Sheriff was, from a quotation from Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials* elsewhere referred to.

Of the acquirements which now form the Lochnaw estate, we have no particulars, and must leave without elucidation, not having had access to the papers at Lochnaw. We give, however, information of some value in regard to the family history, under Lochnaw.

In connection with the names of the farms, Dhuloch is from the Gaelic dubh-loch, the black (dark water) loch. Cairndonnan refers to St. Donnan, of whom mention is made in the account we give of the parish. Glengyre has the Gaelic prefix gleann for glen or valley, and gyr may be from gar in the same language, which means near to, or nigh. Gwern, in the Cymric, gives a swamp, bog, or meadow. Another opinion given is that it is from gleann gaohair, the Gaelic for greyhounds' glen. This is another of the fanciful. Glengyre comprises several farms. Ervie may be from the Cymric erw, a ridge, a piece of arable land, or erwig, a small piece of ground. Clendry has been supposed to be the same as Clanerie, and from the Gaelic claen-rach, sloping ground. Little sense in this. It may be a corruption of the Gaelic cluaranach, abounding in thistles; or from the Norse klénn-ra, a corner, or nook. Clendry, or Clenarie farms in Inch parish, belong to the Lochinch and the Dunragit estates, but the superiority of both belongs to Lochnaw. Kirranrac we find mentioned as being derived from the Gaelic, "ceathramhaid an reidha (carron an nay), land quarter of the flat field, a name truly expressing the ground, which is a wide flat on the shores of Loch Ryan." We know the shores and lands around pretty well, but what the "land quarter of the flat field" can have to do with the name we fail to see. It may be from the

Norse kyr-land-ra, the first two syllables meaning land yielding a cow's value in rent, and ra, a nook, a corner. Kirminnoch seems the same as Kerimaynoch, which is dealt with under Lochinch, parish of Inch. Marslaugh is also given as Markslavie. We have referred to it under Largliddesdale, parish of Leswalt.

BALQUHIRRIE.

The farm of Balquhirrie forms a portion of West Corswall now belonging to the Earls of Stair. We think it necessary to give a separate account, as considerable confusion has arisen from the various ways the name has been spelled. It is found as Barwhannie, Barquhanie, Balquhanie, Barquhony, and Barwhanny, etc.

The earliest notice found is, that on the 6th March, 1459, George Douglas of Leswalt was laird of Barwhannie. We next learn that King James III. granted a charter of Barquhony, also Moncessbrig (Moneybrig), etc., to Lord Kennedy. In August, 1534, there was a reversion by Dame Cristiane Hamilton, Lady Boyde, to John, Earl of Cassillis of the lands of Barquhony. On the 24th August, 1550, Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, granted at Ayr, a charter of the five merk land, old extent, of Barquhonny in favour of his beloved Brother, Hugh Kennedy. The sasine was dated 27th August. This Hugh Kennedy married Florence, daughter of Uchtred M'Dowall of Garthland, 6th April, 1577, and had issue—

John (who succeeded).

Gilbert.

Margaret.

Katherine.

Elizabeth.

In a discharge dated 13th April, 1584, to Florence Kennedy, she is described as relict of Hew Kennedy of Barwhanny. He must, we think, have died in 1583. There was also a discharge dated 7th September, 1585, by John Bryce, burgess of Dumfries, and one of the monks of Crossraguel, to John Kennedy of Barwhannie, heir to his father, of £80 Scots, for the annual rent of

which he stood infest in the twenty shilling land of Kirkoswell, etc., dated 3rd October, 1580.

John Kennedy, who succeeded, married Grizell Vans, and had issue James. This appears in sasine of 30th October, 1538. He is mentioned with his father on the 6th February, 1602.

In November, 1638, there was a reversion by Lady Boyde to the Earl of Cassillis, of Barquhanie, etc.; and again in February, 1639, Robert Boyde and Christian Boyde, his dochter, had sasine of Balquhanie, following which in March, 1639, there was another reversion in favour of the Earl of Cassillis by Robert Boyde.

It will be seen from what we have given that, although no doubt originally a portion of the Corswall estate, at an early period Balquhirrie had become detached, and doubtless the farms of Salquhirrie were in the same position prior to the Agnew acquisition.

We need not follow out the various sasines, etc., connected with Balquhirrie. It now forms one of the farms owned by the Earls of Stair, as we have already mentioned.

The derivation is rather obscure, but it may mean the woodland, from the Gaelic baile foithre. The farm is due west from, and near to, St. Mary's Chapel, etc.

BALSARROCH.

This farm also forms a portion of West Corswall, now owned by the Earls of Stair, and was part of the old barony. On the 16th August, 1500, John Campbell of Balsarroch, and Margaret Houston, his wife, were infest in the property. John Campbell no doubt was descended from an offshoot of the Corswall family. Following this, we find, 24th July, 1637, Charles, son of George Campbell, served heir to his father in Balsarroch.

We do not trace the Campbells any farther in connection with this farm. It passed to the Rosses, and in 1704, John Ross was in possession. On the 7th January, 1712, Andrew Ross was the owner, and had sasine of the lands of Corrochtrie, etc., parish of Kirkmaiden. We may add that it was only in security. On the 15th September, 1718, he had also sasine of Balsarroch. He was succeeded by Charles Ross, who, on the 21st November, 1728,

had sasine of the lands of Cairnbrock and Balsarroch. On the 26th August, 1737, George Ross of Balsarroch, and Sarah M'Dowall, his spouse, had sasine of the forty shilling land of Balsarroch. On the 19th March, 1759, Sir Adam Fergusson of Kilkerran had sasine of the lands; but this no doubt was upon a bond, for on the 22nd June, 1768, Mr. Andrew Ross, minister of the Gospel at Inch, and Mrs. Elizabeth Corsane, his wife, had sasine of the lands of Balsarroch, with a life-annuity of sixteen pounds sterling, payable furth thereof to the said Elizabeth Corsane. She was a daughter of John Corsane of Meikleknock, parish of Buittle. From the M'Culloch of Ardwall (Kirkcudbrightshire) pedigree, we learn that they had issue—

George, who married — Clarke of Culgruff, parish of Crossmichael, and had issue. Names not given; but Alexander succeeded, and James was his third son. He became Rear-Admiral Sir James.

Andrew, General in Army. Died at Alicant.

James, married Isabella, daughter of Captain M'Lean, R.N., and had issue—

Andrew, Colonel. He married Isabella M'Dowall of Aberhallader, and had issue three sons and five daughters.

Robert, of Cargenholm, parish of Troqueer. Married — Mitchelson, and had issue.

John (Sir), Rear-Admiral, C.B. Was twice married. First, to daughter of T. Adair, and had issue—

Andrew, East India Co.'s Civil Service.

Secondly, to — daughter of — Jones, London.
No issue.

Jane, married Thomas Adair of Little Genoch, Inch parish (Clerk to the Signet), and had issue.

George Ross succeeded his father. He was a merchant in London. On the 18th May, 1792, he had sasine of the forty shilling land of Balsarroch, on precept of *clare constat* by Sir Stair Agnew of Lochnaw, Bart. Whether or not his successor was his son, we cannot state positively, but we believe that

the Colonel Ross must have been so related. He had

sasine, 14th November, 1800, of Balsarroch, etc. With him the ownership of Balsarroch and Cairnbrock by the Rosses seems to have ceased.

On the 6th June, 1810, John Jeffry of Allerbeck, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine of the lands, and latterly they were owned, along with West Corswall, by the proprietors of the Ship Bank, Glasgow, from whom Balsarroch was purchased by the Earl of Stair.

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

Pont does not give Balsarroch, but the farm of Balscalloch in the same barony he spells Barskalloch, which is probably correct so far, as in this sense it should be Bar-schalloch, the prefix being a height or hill, and the suffix for abundant, plentiful, referring to pasture. We follow Jamieson in this, who gives the latter word from *skiol*, in the Norse. Bar is Gaelic for height, etc. Balsarroch seems to be a corruption of Barscalloch. We have read another opinion, stating that Balsarroch is from the Gaelic *baile sairach*, eastern place, which position in the part where situated it certainly does not hold. Both places being not far distant from each other in the same parish, it is probable that originally the spelling was the same, and corrupted.

CAIRNBROCK.

This small property formed another portion of the old Corswall estate. The M'Dowalls of Garthland had it for a time. In 1623, John, son of John M'Dowall of Garthland, was heir to it, with other lands. Following this, in June 1626, Uchtred Agnew had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Cairnbrock, and on the 2nd February, 1646, Anna Shaw, probably his wife, was also infeft in it. Uchtred Agnew, who died in 1635, was, we think, of Galdenoch. Subsequently, Patrick, son of Gilbert Agnew of Galdenoch, had sasine 24th May, 1670. Previous to this date, however, John Ross had sasine of the lands of Cairnbrock, on the 8th July, 1663; again, with the addition of Glengyre, in 1674;

and afterwards, 7th December, 1695. From this period he was in possession. He appears to have married one of the M'Dowalls, for we find, 5th April, 1666, Mrs. Elizabeth M'Dowall, his spouse, seized in the lands of Cairnbrock. Alexander Ross, whom we presume to have been their son, had sasine 15th September, 1768. He was succeeded by Charles Ross, styled 'of Balsarroch, but whether he was brother to Alexander does not appear. He had sasine of the lands of Carnebrock and Balsarroch on the 21st November, 1728. He was again succeeded by John Ross, styled of Cairnbrock, who had sasine of the lands of Cairnbrock on the 15th April, 1757. His marriage is not stated, but he appears to have had issue,

John and Alexander.

On the 7th March, 1767, John Ross of Cairnbrock had sasine in liferent, and Lieutenant John Ross of H.M. 34th Regiment of Foot, in fie, of the lands of Cairnbrock. Under the same date, Alexander, son of John Ross of Cairnbrock, had sasine of the forty shilling land of Glass, etc. The last notice we find is 19th June, 1780, when John Ross of Cairnbrock had sasine in liferent, and John, his son, in fie.

The next owner was J. Ferguson, whose trustees are now in possession.

The name is from the Gaelic *carn* or *cairn*, and *broc*, the grey or dark-grey *cairn*. We have read *broc* with its other meaning, *badger*, applied, and given as the *cairn* of the *badgers*. They must have been of special quality to be so honoured.

AIRIES.

This is another of the old Corswall barony farms. As with others, it belonged for a time to the M'Dowalls, and John, son of John M'Dowall of Garthland, was served heir in 1625. It next passed to Hugh Hathorn of Arehemein, parish of Glenluce, whose daughter, Anna, was served heir to this and all his other lands, 20th August, 1628. From her it went to the Campbells, no doubt of the Corsewall family. On the 4th September, 1658, George Campbell had sasine of the lands of Airies, etc. He was

followed by Margaret Campbell, doubtless his daughter. On the 23rd September, 1678, — Blair of Golding, and Margaret Campbell, spouse, had sasine of the lands of Airies, etc. Failing them, John Campbell had sasine, 17th January, 1679. He was succeeded by Hugh Campbell, most likely his son. On the 8th March, Hugh Campbell of Aires, and Agnes Brown, his spouse, had sasine. Next, Robert Adair, of Maryport, was seized in the lands of Airies, 22nd August, 1733; but this was no doubt merely in security; for on the 3rd August, 1747, George Campbell of Airies had sasine of the forty shilling land of Airies. Another creditor, Peter Johnston of Carnsalloch (Dumfriesshire), had sasine of the three merk land of Airies, which formerly belonged to Finlay Campbell of Corswall, and afterwards to John M'Dowall of Garthland, 30th September, 1786. That this was the case is shown by the fact that William Campbell of Airies had sasine of these lands 7th May, 1787; and Major William Campbell of Airies and Mrs. Alicia Kelly, spouses, were seized in them 18th April, 1792. The major seems to have wholly parted with Airies at last, for, on the 5th August, 1805, Alexander Hannay of Grennan had sasine of the lands.

In 1838, the property belonged to D. Ritchie, and subsequently to J. Ferguson, whose trustees are now in possession.

In the Gaelic there is aros for an abode or dwelling, but whether or not Airies is therefrom derived, it is impossible to arrive at. On all lands there must have been some kind of abode, and we learn nothing to make it appear that Airies was specially favoured in this respect.

DALLY.

This small farm was also a portion of the Corswall barony. It comprises 119 acres, and is owned by John Kennedy.

The name seems to be a corruption of dalach, the lower part of a meadow, and the small acreage supports this opinion. Another opinion has appeared deriving it from dealge, the thorns, but the Gaelic is droigheann for thorny, and dealug for a thorn or prickle.

VALLEYFIELD.

This is another small farm of eighty acres, also originally belonging to the Corswall barony. It is owned by Alexander Forsyth.

KIRKLANDS.

The acreage of the Kirklands we do not possess, nor do we know who had first possession after the Reformation. We learn that John Gordon held them for a time, and in 1636 the Agnews of Lochinvar obtained them, but in what way we do not learn. Patrick, heir of his grandfather, Patrick Agnew, had sasine of the lands of Kirklandfey, on the 2nd March, 1776, and on the 25th September, 1778, Nathaniel Agnew of Ochiltree, had sasine of the Kirklands.

The land belongs to the Agnews of Lochnaw.

PARISH OF LESWALT.

PARISH OF LESWALT.

THIS parish has as boundaries the Irish Channel on the west, Lochryan on the east, Kirkcolm on the north, and Portpatrick on the south sides. It is said to extend nearly eight miles in length, and seven in breadth. It is hilly, excepting the part adjoining Lochryan. At one time there were large tracts of moorland, but now changed to arable land, although some stretches of heather and moss are still to be found.

In the reign of King James V., the parish belonged to the monks of Tongland Abbey, and at the Reformation the two and a half merk lands of old extent were granted away. They seem to have included the Tor of Craigoch. The vicarage was taxed £12 13s. 4d., being the tenth of the estimated value. At the Reformation the tax was £26 13s. 4d. In 1587, the church was vested in the King, and during the brief Episcopalian ascendancy, it was given to the bishops of Galloway in 1689, by a grant from the King. On the abolition of Episcopacy it was vested in the Crown.

About the middle of the seventeenth century, the lands of Galdenoch and Auchneil were annexed to the parish, of which they now form the north-east point.

The old church stood on the bank of the burn which runs through Aldouran Glen. A new one was built in 1828, and the manse in 1811.

In Aldouran Glen are the remains of a Norse fort, locally called "Kempes Graves." Also at Larbrax Bay there is another, but much larger, and known as the "Kempes Walks." In the old Norse language, kempe is a warrior or champion, and it is supposed that not a few of them were buried near to the places mentioned.

The highest land in the parish is 500 feet, and is north of Glaik farm-house. The Tor of Craigoch is 409 feet, on which is the tower erected to the memory of Sir Andrew Agnew, who

died in 1849. It is about twenty feet square at the base, and sixty feet in height. On the summit of this hill there were the indications of a fort in early times.

The lochs are three in number, viz., at Lochnaw, which in size is over thirty acres, and also two small ones, the Gray Loch at Auchnotteroch, and one at Galdenoch.

At Lochnaw, there was at the side of the loch, a moat, which Sir James Agnew had demolished to obtain materials for a new road which was being made.

The coast boundary is very rugged and dangerous, with no shelter for shipping passing up and down the Irish Channel, where violent storms from the westward are so frequent.

There are two medium sized burns or streamlets. The Soleburn discharges into Lochryan, and the Pultanton into the Bay of Luce.

Symson gave *Leswede*, locally so pronounced, as the parish name. Chalmers in his *Caledonia* gives it as *Lese-walt*, signifying pasture in the wood, but it was not a wooded district. This he gave as Anglo-Saxon. We have found it *læsew* or *leswe*, with the same meaning; also in Irish as *leasur*, a meadow, as given by Jamieson. We consider that it is a corruption of the Cymric word *aswelt*, pasture, land for grazing, which it originally was, to a large extent. *Aldouran* is a corruption of the Gaelic *alltodobhran*, the otter burn.

The population in 1871 was 1249. In 1881 it was 1254; and in 1891 reduced to 1105. A part is in the burgh of Stranraer.

LESWALT, CHALLOCH, ETC.

The owners of this barony in early times are difficult to trace. The Mac or M'Gachans are understood to have been in possession, who from their name were Irish-Scots, which race again became the people of Galloway after the Cymric were driven out. They were Goidels or Gaels as in the Highlands. We do not find, however, any particulars in regard to the lands occupied by the M'Gachans, but that is the rule in connection with the ancient families in Galloway, whose existence has been the object of the new and foreign settlers to try and obliterate.

The first of the name found is a witness to a charter granted by Duncan, son of Gilbert (of Carrick), son of Fergus, to the monks of Melrose. This was in the reign of William I. (A.D. 1165 to 1214). It is simply Gillec St. Mecachin, without designation; but the charter appears to have been in connection with Carrick. We next find a Roland MacGahan in the Ragman Roll, as one of those who swore fealty to King Edward First of England in A.D. 1296. Another is mentioned as a private standard bearer to Robert First (Bruce). All trace of their connection with Leswalt is lost, excepting that in 1456, under Drummore, parish of Kirkmaiden, it will be found that the 33s. and 4d. land was in the hands of Fergus M'Gahan by impigment of the late Gilbert Kennedy, husband of Cristiane Adair. Their early connection with Leswalt is lost, but their name is afterwards found in an indirect form in 1455, which we will give under Lochnaw.

Nisbet in his *Heraldry* mentions the family as of Tulliquhot, spelled Dalwhat, which is beside the burn so called, in the parish of Glencairn, Dumfriesshire. He gives their armorial bearings as, "A shield *or*, with a bend, *gules*." We consider that this must have referred to an offshoot of the family.

In 1395, William Douglas, who is understood to have been the illegitimate son of Sir William Douglas, Lord of Nithsdale, usually styled "The Black Douglas," was in possession. There was a charter by James I., King of Scots, confirming a charter by Margaret, Duchess of Touraine, Countess of Douglas, Lady of Galloway and Annandale, in her pure widowhood, with consent of her son and heir Archibald, Duke of Touraine, Earl of Douglas of Longueville, Lord of Galloway and Annandale, giving and granting to William Douglas of Leswalt, "all and whole her lands of Leswalt and Menbrig, along with the lands of the Mule, Larganfelds, Balmekere, and of Drummuchloch, with pertinents lying in the Rennys, within the sheriffdom of Wigton. Which lands of Leswalt and Menbrig were resigned by the said William of Douglas. To be holden, the said lands, by the foresaid William, his heirs and assignees, of the said Countess, her heirs and successors, Lords of Galloway, in fee and heritage for ever, in one free barony, annexed to the capital place of Leswalt, as they lie in length and breadth, etc. Paying, therefore, the said

William, his heirs and assignees, one silver penny at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist at the principal place of Leswalt, in name of blench if asked only; with clause of war-randice; which charter is sealed with the seal of the said Countess, and Archibald her son at the Treffe, the 24th day of October, 1426, before Alexander, Bishop of Galloway, Thomas, prior, of the same place; Herbert Maxuel of Carlaverok, Herbert Heris of Trareglis, Thomas of Kyrepatryk of Kilosbern, Robert Heris of Tonnergarth, Herbert of Maxuel of Collinhath, knights; Master John Magilhauch, rector of Kirkandris in Portoun, secretary to the said Countess; John of Railstoun, chaplain, secretary to the said Archibald, Earl of Douglas; Patrick, son of John Maclelane of Gillistoun; Alexander Mur, our kinsman or cousin (consanguines nostro); and John Hert, notary;" with many others as witnesses.

Confirmation in usual form, dated at Edinburgh, 8th March, the twenty-first of King's reign (1426-27).

George Douglas succeeded. He is called a relative of the Princess Margaret, Countess of Douglas, and Duchess of Touraine. He is found in possession in 1455. They styled themselves lords of Leswalt. The barony had portions in Portpatrick, Kirkcolm, and Stranraer parishes. In the Chamberlain's Rolls, 1468-69, it is given as the barony of "Leswalt, Menebrig, and Barquhany." Menebrig, or Moneybrig, comprised the two Larbraxes, one being called Stewart's Larbrax, Glaik Larbrax, and Larbrax-Gressie or Balgracie (the name has now disappeared), and Barquhany refers to Balquhirry. It has been stated that these lands (farms) formed a separate barony, but it is erroneous, as they were part of the barony of Leswalt in the same way as Barquhany was, although in the adjoining parish of Kirkcolm.

In 1460-1463, Gilbert, Lord Kennedy, was receiver of the farms of Leswalt, and other lands belonging to the late George Douglas, in ward, and the lands of Kirkanders, belonging to the King. In the Rolls for 1473-1477, and subsequent years, the receiver always charges by way of contra, so much, "per solutionem factam Cristiane Roven (Ruthven) relicte quondam Georgei Douglas, protertia sibi debita pro terris Leswault et Menybrig et Bargrehanny," and it would appear that Christian

Ruthven enjoyed her terce, or third of these lands, by charter under the Great Seal.

Leswalt subsequently became possessed by the Kennedys. In 1482, John, Lord Kennedy, son of Gilbert, obtained the barony of Leswalt. In 1487, he bestowed the name on Alexander, his second son, who afterwards transferred them to Sir David Kennedy, his eldest brother.

In all these notices we find no mention of the Agnews. The property granted to them about 1426 was small, but with it they had obtained some power when granted the appointment of Sheriff, and, as stated, Sir David Kennedy (even after he became Earl of Cassillis) disputed their right to hold courts, as heritable bailies of Leswalt, because it belonged to the barony of which he had become possessed. This arose from having become the owners of Menebrig, which we have already described as part of the barony of Leswalt, and, therefore, with no right to have a separate court.

With the lands of Barquhiney (Balquhirrie) in Kirkcolm parish in September, 1534, sasine was given to Dame Cristiane Hamilton, Lady Boyde, and Lady Jane Boyde, her daughter, of the lands of Glenlakdaillis (Glenstockdale), etc. We do not follow the succession. On the 22nd September, 1668, we find John, Lord Cassillis, served heir to the lands in Leswalt. In September, 1676, Alice, Countess of Clan-Brassell, had sasine of the lands and barony of Leswalt, etc. She was the second wife of John Hamilton, second Lord Barganey, who obtained the lands held by the Kennedys. (See Lochinch, *alias* Castle Kennedy.)

In September, 1677, Sir John Dalrymple of Stair, advocate, had sasine of the two Craigochs, Barbeth's Mylne and Mylnetoun thereof, Balquhanie (Balquhirrie in Kirkcolm parish), Dunduff, Challochducis, Glenstokdaill, Glaiks, Knock, and Mauss (Mauze), Portslogan, Drum, Stewart-Labrex (Labrax), Labrex M^cWilliam, etc.

The descendants of Sir John Dalrymple are the Earls of Stair; and the farms owned are Challoch, High Challoch and Glenpark, Allandos, Glaick, Glenstockadale, Laigh Glenstockedle, East Glenstockedale, West Knock, and Maize, Portlogan, etc.

As to derivations, Challoch is from shalloch, plentiful or

abundant, referring to the pasture, etc. It has been given as thallach, a hearth, a smith's forge (see Ardwall). Allandos (now given as Allandas) is from the Gaelic alluin-dos, the goodly, etc., copse or thicket. Glaick is from the Gaelic glac or glaic, a dell, a narrow glen, etc. Glenstockadale seems to be from the Gaelic and Norse, the prefix from gleann, and stocka either from stoc for the root or trunk of a tree, or the Norse stokkr, with somewhat of a similar meaning in one sense, and the Gaelic dail or Norse dalr, a dale, a valley, etc. Knock is from the Gaelic cnoc, a knoll or hill. Maize is found in the Gaelic (Irish idiom), to mean beauty, etc.; also victuals, but it is not clear to us. It may be a corruption of meas in the same language, meaning fruit, also an acorn, conveying that an oak forest was situated there.

LOCHNAW.

It is necessary before entering on the history of the owners of this estate, to explain that what we gave in our first edition of *Lands and their Owners*, was principally taken from the *Hereditary Sheriffs*, published in 1864, as we were under the impression that the author had gone thoroughly into every part. This, coupled with private friendship, caused us to follow with implicit confidence. The good feeling was afterwards disturbed by learning that doubts were being circulated by the author as to the correctness of certain matters in our first volume published in 1870. He had the right to indulge in his own opinions, but we were surprised that he did not bring such under our notice. Neither did he communicate to us that he had commenced a new work to be entitled *Sketches of Galloway History, as seen through Old Charters and Place Names*, a title which confirmed our opinion that the author's knowledge of Galloway history was very limited, as early charters were unknown. Previously he mentioned to us that he had had Dr. Reeves, the Irish scholar (then dean of Armagh, and afterwards bishop of Down), on a visit at Lochnew, from whom he learned that the many pages devoted by the *Hereditary Sheriffs* about the Agnews having been "Lords of Larne" in Ulster, were erroneous, in fact impossible, as such a

position could not have been held. He added, "I begin to think that the first ancestor in Scotland must have come with Baliol." This statement caused us to investigate the family history, and the result will appear as we proceed. We had the opportunity of making known in our second volume, published in 1877, how we had been misled, but as will be found at pages 185-6, we confined our remarks to the following few words:—"Sir Andrew Agnew now states that they (his ancestors) were previously settled in Hertfordshire and Yorkshire, where they were neighbours of de Zouch and de Quincy, and thus became adherents of Baliol. We have not gone into the subject. Sir Andrew is about to publish *Sketches of Galloway History, as seen from Old Charters and Place Names*, when he will deal with it." At that time we had not fully investigated it, and also felt reluctant to enter on the subject. This courtesy, however, on our part, was not appreciated, for the author continued to depreciate the M'Kerlie history. At last it was brought to a climax, and we had to give him our opinion in a way which ended the acquaintance.

After this the author had full scope to relieve himself of his unfortunate feelings in the writing of his new history, but in a fresh form, as he dropped the title intended to be given, which, as we have already stated, was a mistake, and wrote it as a second edition of *Hereditary Sheriffs*. It was issued in 1891. He sent it for publication in 1890, after our *Galloway: Ancient and Modern* had appeared. Why so many years were spent on it is not our business to inquire, but we regret that it had not been published in his lifetime. However, we are pleased that at last he made known all he had to say, and that we have been spared to meet his statements.

As the first edition of *Lands and their Owners in Galloway* is scarce, we will repeat here what we were led to give from the first edition of *The Hereditary Sheriffs* about Lochnaw and its owners. "According to the family statement, the Agnews are of Norman origin. Their ancestors in the eleventh century were Lords of L'Isle and Auval in France. Some of the Agnews are believed to have passed over to England during the reign of William the Conqueror, but nothing further is known. The first of whom there is any authentic record, is said to be Agueaux of L'Isle, who took part in the conquest of Ireland in 1172. He entered

into the expedition under Henry II. at Milford Haven, and arrived with him at Waterford in 1171. Subsequently he joined de Courcy in his invasion of Ulster, and as a reward for his services, he obtained the lands of Larne in the County of Antrim. It appears that the Agnews rallied under the standard of Edward Bruce in 1316, when he invaded Ireland against the English; and on his death at Dundalk in 1318, they were so implicated that the eldest son fled to Scotland in the reign of David II. Randolph, Earl of Moray, then Regent, having served with Edward Bruce, received him kindly, and gave him the office of Constable of Lochnaw, with possession of the neighbouring lands. At the same time he was made Sheriff of Wigton and Bailie of Leswalt. This grant is said to have been made in 1330. The family also retained their lands in Ireland, part of which, we are told, continued in their possession until the beginning of the eighteenth century. For a full account, we refer the reader to Sir A. Agnew's interesting work published in 1864. It is to be regretted that the Christian names of the earlier possessors have not been preserved. About 1390 or 1395, the Earl, better known as the Black Douglas, deprived them of all they enjoyed in Galloway, and they had to return to Larne. It is supposed that the holder at this time was the great-grandson of the first possessor. He was not long in Ireland, as narrated, but proceeded to the Scottish court at Perth. Though received by Robert III. with favour, he had no assistance vouchsafed to him beyond filling the office of one of the scutifers (squires) along with his son. At court, young Agnew had the good fortune to attract the favourable notice of the Princess Margaret, who married Archibald, son of the Black Douglas, and became, in right of her husband, Countess of Douglas and Duchess of Touraine. On the death of her husband, killed at the battle of Verneuil, in 1426, the superiority of Galloway devolved on her. Young Agnew had become her squire, and was, it is related, attached to her niece, the daughter of James Kennedy, second son of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, who married the Princess Mary, daughter of Robert III. The young laird appears to have been very successful, for, through the kindly feeling of the Duchess, he was not only reinstated at Lochnaw, but also carried with him as his wife the young lady he had set his affections on.

Unfortunately, her Christian name has not been handed down. Under a deed subscribed at Wigan on the 16th November, 1426, William Douglas formally nominated, in favour of Andrew Agnew, all right to the manorship of Lochmaw, with the lands of Lochmaw and Garmen, and the office of bailiwick of Leswalt.

The foregoing is a portion of what we were led to give in our first volume (First Edition) from the *Hereditary Sheriff's* (First Edition) without personal investigation, believing that the truth of the family history had been fully investigated as far as could be done, and to go again into it would not only be a waste of time, but also a breach of courtesy on our part to a friend and a fellow-author. We give the extract to show how plausible it is, and as a warning to others never to trust implicitly any author. We started on that basis, and carried it out with the Agnew history as the only exception, for the reasons already given. In every case it is necessary to go to the roots, and, if possible, see the original authorities. Afterwards, when we went closely into the subject, we were astonished to find it full of inaccuracies and romance. This usually accompanies flowery writing of history.

In the *Second Edition of the Hereditary Sheriff's*, what we have shown is *corrected*, as to a considerable extent, a new account is given. The great aim in it has been to find out who the Agnews really were in early times. An extraordinary proceeding, after such an elaborate account in such an authoritative style. It is worth to be regretted that it was not done before writing the volume published in 1864. Since then considerable investigation and correspondence seem to have been carried out to establish that the names d'Agneux or Agneux, and d'Agneul or d'Aguel, in France, were one and the same, only differently spelled at different periods. In addition, the author tries to show how, and when, one of them settled in Scotland. Thus a complete change of their early history is made. In regard to the first point, that both names were held in France, may be correct, but from so many mentioned as having been of one and the same family or families throughout, if at any time, is far from clear.

The position of those with the name in England we have more to do with. In the second, or new, volume of the *Hereditary Sheriff's*, the author states, "At the date of the Domesday Survey, Herbert d'Aneux owned eighty acres of Rokenhall in Nor-

folk, and a few years later had acquired the entire manor. 'Redenhall Manor,' says Bloomfield, 'was so called from Rada the Dane, lord hereof in the time of Edward the Confessor. It was a mile and a half long and three perches wide, and paid ten pence to the Danegeld. It extended into Aldborough and Stanton. In the former were fifteen freemen, in the latter nine. It was owned by Henry de Agneux in Henry II.'s time. This Henry was son of Walter, grandson of that Agneli who held eighty acres at the Conqueror's survey.'

As the author quotes from Blomfield, whose *History of Norfolk* was published in 1805, and as all the particulars are not given in the *Hereditary Sheriffs*, we will give a full quotation, so as to show what the property really was. He states, "Redenhall takes its name from Rada the Dane, who was lord in the time of Edward the Confessor, and held it of Edric, the ancestor of Robert Malet, lord of the honour of Eye. It was then £3 per annum, but rose to £8 in value; and was a mile and a half long, and half a mile and three perches broad, and paid 10d. to the Dane geld. It extended into Aldburgh and Stanton; in the former there were fifteen freemen, and nine in the latter, and twenty in this town, whose rents were £4 per annum, but they were afterwards separated from this manor, and added to Earl Ralf's hundred of Earsham. Bishop William claimed twenty acres as held by him of a freeman, and Agneli held eighty acres. A freeman of Edric's had a part of the town." Following the foregoing there is given, "Redenhall Manor, and half of the advowson, was owned by Henry de Agneux or Anews, and half by Richard de Argentine in Henry II.'s time. This Henry was son of Walter, son of that Agneli who held eighty acres here at the Conqueror's survey; in 1186, being a rebel to King Richard I., that King seized all his lands, and granted them for 200 marks to Ralf de Lenham, saving to Mabel de Agnis, her dower, and to Peter de Leonibus his goods and corn sown on the land; and in 1199, Walter himself confirmed the grant. In 1209, Roger de Lenham owned one moiety, and Henry de Agnells, son of Walter, settled it on him by fine; in 1211, Petronell, his widow, settled it for life on Roger Butvant; at her death, Roger de Lenham, her son, had it, whose widow, Joan, in 1225, had her dower assigned, and married to Reginald de Argentine. In 1257,

Nicholas and Isolda de Lenham, his wife, sold all his possessions here to Peter de Sabandia, or Savoy, who, the same year, settled them on Ingeram de Feynes and Isabel, his wife. In 1280, to Hugh de Brandeston and Margaret, his wife, and their heirs, and in 1284 John de Agnews sued them as heir of that family, but did not recover it.

“The other moiety continued with the Argentein family. In 1281, Giles Argentein held here, his grandfather Richard having married Joan, widow of Roger de Lenham, and this Giles conveyed it to Master Henry de Branteslan, who had the whole manor and moiety of the advowson.” Afterwards the manor passed to various owners. “The capital messuage or hall, had 38½ acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, 8 of pasture, 62 acres of wood, and a water mill belonged to it.” We give this long extract from Blomefield’s *History of Norfolk*, as Redenhall has been claimed as the principal possession of the Angelis in England.

It seems strange that the author of *Hereditary Sheriffs* omits to mention that there were others of the name in Norfolk, as will be found in the same work by Blomefield, viz. :—“Little Moulton, Norfolk, 118 acres at the Conqueror’s Survey, was in two parts, that held by Forncet by Alger, belonged first to Ralf, and then to Rob. de Agnellis, and the whole was held of Forncet at a fee.” We are thus informed that the holding of 118 acres was at first in two parts of 59 acres each. Afterwards it belonged to others. The survey referred to was taken from 1080 to 1086.

We will continue to deal with those of the name in Norfolk, before proceeding with those in Hertfordshire, and have therefore to refer to the author’s statement in his romancing style, “that as members of the royal household, Henry de Agneaux and William de Courcy attended Henry II. in a progress through Normandy in 1166.” This implies that not only was Henry de Agneaux the superior of William de Courcy, but also that the King’s visit was in that year, whereas King Henry’s sojourn in Normandy extended from 1165 to March, 1170. The introduction of de Courcy’s name was uncalled for. His position was far beyond Henry de Agnis’s, whoever he may have been. The motive will be dealt with when we come to the supposed holding in Ireland. Meanwhile we have to do with the statement granted

by Sir Andrew from the Abbot Benedict, which is, "Submersi autem in ea sunt Henricus de Agnis nobilissimus Baronum Angliæ et uxor ejus," etc., which has reference to the ship in which he and his wife and others were on board having been shipwrecked. Our author translated it, "Agneaux, his wife and children, and other passengers of distinction, foundered." We are also informed by him, "that as a man of considerable position, Henry's death by drowning caused much sensation at the period. All his children were drowned." Of the sensation referred to we can find no mention made. It seems to have emanated from exaggerated ideas. Further, we are informed, "His successor, also Henry, was presumably an infant at the time of the catastrophe. That he lived at Redenhall we know." If, however, Henry de Agnis, with his wife and children were drowned, how could any of them subsequently have lived at the said place? We are not at first informed who this Henry de Agnis was, although it seems to us in a misty way to make him the son of Henry who was drowned, and he overcomes all difficulties by asserting, "in due time he married, our knowledge being derived from the rather startling record that his lands were seized, he being a rebel to King Richard, reserving however, to the Lady (?) Mabel, his wife, her dower." We will again refer to his being a rebel to King Richard.

We have investigated the authorities quoted in *Hereditary Sheriffs*, and in regard to the shipwreck the following will be found in *Benedictus—Abbas Petroburgensis*, vol. I., p. 3, A.D. 1170—"Regis, pro dolor! in ipso die diluculo fluctibus maris obruta, submersa est. Submersi autem in ea sunt, Henricus de Agnis nobilissimus Baronum Angliæ, et uxor ejus, cum duobus filiis suis, et Magister Radulfus de Bello-Monte, Medicus et familiaris ipsius, et Gilebertus de Sulennio; et multi alii de nobilioribus Angliæ, præter 400 homines utriusque sexus, qui in ea erant." Whoever Henry de Agnis was, the very small acreage owned by all of them claimed as of one and the same family, never entitled one of them to be styled in such extravagant terms "Nobilissimus Baronum Angliæ." Writers in early times were very apt to use high flown designations. We have more sense conveyed in Lord Lyttleton's *Life of Henry II.*, who also mentions the storm, of which the following is a quotation:—"A.D.

1170—Henry hastened over to England. While he was passing the channel in the beginning of March, so great a tempest arose about the middle of the night, that a fleet of fifty ships, which attended him in his passage, was dispersed and terribly shattered. One of them sunk, aboard of which was Rudolph de Bellemont, the King's physician, and Henry de Agnis, who is called by a contemporary author (*the Abbot Benedict*) *the most noble of the barons in England* (the italics are Lord Lyttleton's to mark the absurdity of the expression), with his wife and children, and several other considerable persons of the King's household, besides four hundred sailors, and passengers of an inferior rank. The King, after his safety had almost been despaired of during eight or nine hours, got at last into Portsmouth, to the great joy of his Kingdom, from which he had now been absent little less than four years."

That Henry de Agnis, his wife and children, were drowned, is clear enough, and our author would have acted wisely to have left it there. To try and trace direct descent from the said Henry appears to have been his aim, and signally failed.

It is questionable that Henry de Agnis ever owned Redenhall. To have gone on active service with his wife and children seems strange. It is far more probable that in Normandy he had got into the King's service, and was on his way to England for the first time to become a settler. The unwarranted use of William de Courcy's name, and in other matters, has caused us to go closely into such points, and view what has been given in the *Hereditary Sheriffs* with an absence of the confidence we would wish to feel.

In *Galloway: Ancient and Modern*, published in 1891, we gave the authentic list of the names of those of good position who accompanied William, Duke of Normandy, to England in 1066. The surnames Agnellis, Agnis, Agueaux, or in other forms, do not appear. The list comprises 449 names, and was drawn up under the auspices of the Conqueror after the Conquest. For further particulars we refer to the foregoing named history, and will add it to "The General History" in this edition. In a modern supplementary list, principally furnished by the Abbé De La Rue, "De Sainte Marie d'Aignaux" is given, but even if correct, it does not advance our information. It is known that

the great mass of the settlers in England were mercenary troops from all parts of France, etc., who had no surnames. The highest sounding Continental names were taken or given from the towns, etc., from whence they came, and bestowed on them by their comrades as *soubriquets*. The *de* prefixed to names conveyed no certainty that lands were owned. After the Conquest these troops were scattered over the country as military police to keep the conquered natives in subjection. Some got small grants of land, and others had the keeping of strongholds; and those with the name of Agnellis or Agnis, appear to have been of that class. Others of high standing were in a very different position, and had very extensive grants of lands bestowed on them. The respective grants are a sure guide as to the previous positions of the various recipients.

We will now proceed with what is to be found in Hertfordshire history in regard to those bearing the name of Angelis, etc. The history of the said county was written by Sir Henry Chauncey, an English lawyer and antiquarian. He was knighted by Charles II. in 1681, and in 1688 was made a Welsh judge. Just before his death in 1700, his *Hertfordshire History* was published. We give this information, as his history of the county has been quoted as an authority in regard to various points under review. His tendency to style all owners of lands, however small, as "lords thereof," is apt to give a false impression of the actual position of those referred to. It seems to have been a figurative form of address in those times, and may account for the extravagant language used by the Abbot Benedict (Benedictus Abbas) in his account of the shipwreck in Henry II.'s time.

Another history of Hertfordshire was written by Thomas Clutterbuck, and published in 1815. He refers to the numerous errors in Sir Henry Chauncey's work. In regard to the Agnelli history, he (Clutterbuck) states, "Manor of Aynell otherwise Aynell, derives its name from John de Aignell, who upon the authority of Sir Henry Chauncey, was lord thereof in the reign of Edward II. (1307 to 1327). Afterwards it was purchased by the 33rd Abbot of the Monastery of St. Albans." He also mentions a "Ralph Aignell, parson of the church of Little Okle."

The next authority is in our own time, and the compiler of *Hereditary Sheriffs* was in communication with the author. We

refer to *Cussans' Hertfordshire*, published in 1870-81. He states—"Manor and Estate of St. Aignells—now of inconsiderable size—only 14½ acres, but the estate includes a hundred and ninety-two acres, seven of which are in the parish of Flamstead. This property was possessed at a very early period by the family of Aignel, but whether the family gave their name to it, or took it from the estate, I am unable to say, but I am inclined to think that the former was the case. That there was a family of that name in France, anterior to the Conquest, is certain, for among the Archives of the Cathedral of Contances, is a grant of William of Normandy, dated 1056, by which he gives to that foundation an estate called Agnels, 'quam Herbertus de Agnellis quondam tenebat.'"

How or when this manor passed from them I cannot determine, but during the reign of Henry VI. (A.D. 1422 to 1461) it belonged to John Spendlove, on whose death in 1454 it came to his widow Johanna, who on the 30th December, 1455, sold it to the abbot and monks of St. Albans for £18, and an annuity of forty shillings during her life.

It is also mentioned that portions of land in the parish of Rickmansworth were obtained by Adam Aignel, who was succeeded by his son John. He was followed by another John, son of William Aignel, who was kinsman and next heir of the said John, son of Adam, and he died, seized, etc. The year 1361 is given as the time of his death, and also John his son (aged 3 years and 37 weeks). It would thus appear that this line also ended.

The foregoing lands obtained by Adam Aignel were two carucates, one virgate, and eleven other portions consisting of one of 40 acres, one of 18, one of 15, one of 14, one of 10, one of 5, two of 3, one of 2 acres and 1 rood, and one of 2 acres.

According to one authority, twelve carucates made a hide, which was variously estimated at from 60 to 100 acres, and another statement is that a carucate was about 100 acres. The two may be given jointly as 150 acres. A virgate varied from 15 to 40 acres. As an outside estimate, the whole acreage was thus only 282 acres and 1 rood, or say 300 acres. This would only class them as yeomen.

In *Hereditary Sheriffs*, in a pedigree drawn up by the author, he states that John, son of William Aignel, married Katherine, daughter of John de Chilterne of Rickmeresworth (Rickmansworth), and that her husband had parted with one of his manors, Aignels, to the Abbey of St. Albans, and eventually with the manor place of Pentlai to Sir Andrew de Bures. Also that his wife Katherine de Chilterne brought him considerable property. This, however, could not have been settled on him or his son John, for she married as her second husband the said Sir Andrew de Bures, by whom she had another son, Andrew. She was again left a widow, and on the 20th April, 1376, she granted to her brother, Henry de Chilterne, all her right in lands in Herts and Bucks which he (she?) had received from the said Henry, which had belonged formerly to her father, John de Chilterne.

In *Hereditary Sheriff*, her son, John Aignel, is made the "supposed Constable of Herts." The author also mentions him as John Aygnell, who, as he gives it, "was infested into what may be called very pretty pickings from the family estates." We have shown what are termed "family estates," a few hundred acres at the utmost at any time.

The author goes on to state in regard to him, "On reaching man's estate, although, as we have seen, he inherited various lands (a few acres each, as we have shown,) it is probable that there was upon them no manorial residence, and that these were heavily encumbered, and, on his stepfather's death in 1316, the baronial hall (?) of Pentlai or Penley passed, as a matter of course, to his brother Andrew, and he was only an inmate on sufferance. Realizing, therefore, what he could from such lands as he had, whether arrangements for his first settlement in Galloway had been preconcerted with his many neighbours who had connections there or not, he bid a long adieu to his Hertfordshire haunts, and rode forth in search of adventure." Such is the wording of the author's passage which we give as an extract remarkable for its romance. It was subsequent to 1365, and we will again refer to it. Before, however, proceeding, two points are rather inexplicable. We have already shown that Henry de Agnis, with his wife and children, are stated to have perished at sea in 1169 (1170). Thus ended those in Norfolk. Next in connection with

those in Hertfordshire, as we have mentioned, John, and his son John (an infant) both died in 1361. How, therefore, could John, younger, have arrived at man's estate? Even if so, he could not have been of age until he was twenty-one, which would be in the year 1378, or, take the age at that period at eighteen, brings it to 1375. This we state, as it affects another error in regard to Ireland.

In a foot-note, Cussans, in his *History of Hertfordshire*, states:—“The name in ancient documents is spelled in a variety of ways—Agnels, Agnis, Agnes, Augnells, Agneu, Aigneaux, Aigneaula, Aigneals, Agnell, etc. It is from this Norman family that the present Sir A. Agnew of Lochnaw, Baronet, deduces his descent.” It is to be regretted that Mr. Cussans did not test this in a more satisfactory manner, which is necessary before his conclusions can be admitted. He does not support the claim, but merely states that he *deduces* his descent from them, which leaves it open to question. As we have already mentioned, the author was in correspondence with Mr. Cussans. From the other authorities quoted, the author and his assistants (he had several) seem to have spared no trouble, but not in a perfect way. His own fourteen years' occupation on his last edition gave ample time for close investigation, and a lucid account of the early progenitors of the Agnews was to be expected. All that appears fails to convey that the Agnelis in England were forebears, or that they were of importance at any period. We consider that the first in Scotland came direct from France; but more of this hereafter.

The description in the *Hereditary Sheriff's* of the supposed progenitor's journey to Scotland corresponds with other statements in the last volumes. We will repeat it. “A few stout English spearmen in his train, and a little gold in his pocket, John Aignell, bidding a long adieu to the Hertfordshire home and his half-brother Andrew, made his way to the Scottish capital.” There is so much of the pathetic in this information that it may seem wrong to question it. This, however, must be done; and, whether rightly or wrongly, we are strongly of opinion that the first ancestor in Galloway had nothing to do with Norfolk, nor Hertfordshire, but went to Scotland in the retinue of one of the Earls of Douglas, either the fourth Earl, or his son. One after another they (the Douglasses) had much to do with France.

Archibald, fourth Earl, went to France in 1423, and was slain at Vernueil in Normandy in 1424. His only son, Archibald, fifth Earl of Douglas, was in France with the Earl of Buchan in 1420, and distinguished himself at the battle of Beauge in 1421. He then possessed the title of Earl of Wigton. In fact, the Douglas history has only to be studied to see how much they had to do with France and Normandy. We never could understand why the surname Aignels should have been transformed into Agnew by those in Scotland; but if, as we think, the first of them was brought over from France or Normandy, in the retinue of one of the Douglas family, the spelling seems clear, as Agneaux and Aigneaux, from which we have Agnew in the Scottish dialect. Connection with the leading family in Normandy is, however, wanting. There is nothing to be learnt from either tradition or record. That they were offshoots is to be believed, although not traceable. Our experience tells us what confusion sycophant writers have created in family histories by trying to gratify their employers, and we will hereafter show how one writer after another has accepted the Agnew history without personal investigation.

We have next to take up their imaginary early position in Ireland. In Vol. II., second edition, of the *Hereditary Sheriffs*, it is stated that Henry Agneli, *alias* Agnes or Anews, in 1196, was a rebel to King Richard I., and that the King seized all his lands. We can find nothing to bear this out. There does not seem to have been any revolt against King Richard, but in 1191 England suffered under the oppressive administration of William, Bishop of Ely, who had been left guardian of the realm during the King's absence in Palestine, and who deprived both clergy and laity of their churches, lands, and possessions, with which he enriched his own relations and dependents. Now, the Henry Agnelis with other *aliases* above referred to, is the supposed son of Henry who was drowned with his wife and *children* in 1170. We have already dealt with this under the Radenhall, Norfolk, portion of this history, showing how incredible it is. It is tried to be made out that William de Courcy was a comrade of the drowned Henry Agnelis (or, as given by the author, Henry Agneux, and that this other Henry de Agnelis being his son, from the intimacy which existed between their fathers, he accom-

panied John, son of William de Courcy, to Ireland. We will repeat what is already given by us, as stated by the author, in regard to the Henry called the son of the drowned man with his wife and *children*. He says, "In due time he married, our knowledge being derived from the rather startling record that his lands were seized—he being a rebel to King Richard—reserving, however, to the Lady Mabel, his wife, her dower. This forfeiture, as to its date and attendant circumstances, certainly fits into, if it does not actually substantiate, the Ulster tradition that Henry de Agneux accompanied Sir John de Courcy, the son of his father's comrade, William de Courcy, in his conquest of that province." In support of the foregoing, the author gives us as historical facts—first, The intimate connection between the families of de Courcy and Agneau; secondly, The association of the fathers of de Courcy and Agnew as fellow-members of the royal household; thirdly, The further fact of Henry de Agnew being declared rebel, and his manor in Norfolk forfeited to the Crown at the very time that Henry de Courcy was imprisoned, and also declared a rebel, for high-handed proceedings in Ulster.

These statements convey much, and would support much, could they be verified in some form or other, but they are found by us to be badly-constructed romance. An intimate connection is not to be found, and the association of their fathers is not to be traced. In the first place, the de Courcys were settled in Somersetshire, holding other lands in Oxfordshire, and the Agnelis were in Norfolk at that period, the distance between being considerable. It is also not to be found stated that William de Courcy went with King Henry II. to Normandy and France. He was dapifer (that is, dish-bearer), and by another account steward, to the King, but in either of these offices, or both combined, his services were only required when the King was in England. Henry de Agnelis having been a comrade, is a mere stretch of imagination. Again, the forfeiture of Radenhall in Norfolk (a small holding, as we have already shown) for the cause ascribed, is mere fancy. The extraordinary point, however, is that the confused account to which we have referred, appears under the heading, "The Agnews in Ireland—A.D. 1365," and the chapter (X.) commences with the start (supposed) of John Aignell from Hertfordshire on his way to the Scottish capital, and his settlement at

Lochnaw, as the first Agnew in Scotland. We have already given an extract of this remarkable event. Another point of importance is the false estimate of the positions of the Angelis family as given, which may be understood when they are classed with the de Courcys, a historical family of ancient and high standing, with large possessions.

As we have already mentioned, there is also every reason to believe that the author was mistaken in stating that William de Courcy (who died in 1171) was in attendance on King Henry II. in Normandy, etc. His son John served there. Again, the conquest of Ireland was in A.D. 1172, and not until 1177 was Sir John sent to that country. If, according to the author, the often mentioned Henry Angelis (although his children were drowned) had left a son in France or England, he would only be a child in 1170; therefore, how could he be old enough to bear arms, and to go to Ireland in 1177?

The author states, in regard to the supposed Agnew Irish settlement, "All this rests entirely upon tradition, and is incapable of proof, no Irish charters or State papers of the date having been preserved. At the same time, there are some early notices of the matter, and the traditions connecting the family with Larne are so strong and definite on both sides of the water, that we give them for what they are worth. Scotch, English, and Irish, it is assumed as notorious that the Agnews had held Irish land beyond the memory of man, and also that the first Agnew of Lochnaw passed by way of Ireland to the Scottish coast." Sir George Mackenzie, one of the earliest Scottish genealogists, writes—"Agnew. The chief is Agnew of Lochnaw, whose predecessors came from Ireland, Reg. Davidus 2do, being a son of ye Lord Agneus, *alias* Lord of Larne. There he gott the keeping of the Kings Castell of Lochnaw, and was made Heritable Constable yrof." The foregoing is a good specimen of some of the erroneous information handed down as family history. We shall show that the Agnews had nothing to do with Ireland until about the 17th century. As for Sir George Mackenzie, he seems to have had implicit confidence in what was conveyed to him, no doubt from the then Sheriff. From being Sheriffs of Wigtonshire, the Agnews were necessarily in constant communication with the authorities in Edinburgh, and thereby acquainted

with those in power, Sir George Mackenzie holding a prominent position as Lord Advocate, to which position he was appointed in 1677. Galloway in his time was akin to a *terra incognita* in Scotland, and the Sheriff would have full scope in making out any account as regarded his family history for Sir Mackenzie's information, without fear of contradiction. As to the term, "beyond the memory of man," having been used, we may state that, according to our experience, it is found as a subterfuge to escape investigation, and cloak what was open to question. It is of no value. The other authorities quoted are merely from the writings of men in modern times, who evidently knew nothing beyond what was conveyed to them by the Sheriffs, or copied by one another. Nisbet, in his book on *Heraldry*, repeats what Sir George Mackenzie wrote, followed by Chambers in *Eminent Scotsmen*, Anderson in his *Scottish Nation*, and Playfair in his *British Family Antiquities*, who gives a more elaborate account, embracing Normandy, England, Ireland, and Scotland, all of which we have gone into already, with results not of confirmation. It is probable that Playfair obtained his information from the father of the late Sir Andrew, who died in 1891, as he was a subscriber to Playfair's works. Camden, in his *Britannia* (first published in 1586, with various editions since then) gives a short account of Scotland, and a brief notice of Galloway, in which he states, "over which Agnew of the Isle (ex Insula) presides." This ignores all about descent from the Aignels in England, and goes direct to those with the surname of Agneaux in Normandy. Camden previously, and those who brought out fresh editions of his work, could only have got the information from the Agnews of Lochnaw, and it shows that nothing positive as to their origin and descent was then known to them, which supports our belief and statement that the first of the name in Galloway came direct from Normandy or France, and was in the service of the Douglas family.

Another omission of the author is not having mentioned what he personally conveyed to us, that he had had Dr. Reeves, the Irish scholar, on a visit at Lochnaw, who told him that the statement of his ancestors having held possessions, and been Lords of Larne, was altogether erroneous. We have already given this, and causing him in consequence to say to us, "I begin to think

we must have come to Scotland with Baliol," which was again changing ground, and making known how weak the whole of the information in regard to the Agnew history really was. It roused us, and then we began an investigation for our own satisfaction. Dr. Reeves (then Dean of Armagh, and afterwards Bishop of Down) was well known as an authority. That he erred at times (like others) was to be expected, for the subjects he dealt with were, and are, intricate, but in this case he was correct.

While omitting to mention Dr. Reeves' opinion, the author gives us the following from the pen of the Rev. Classen Porter—"It would be wrong to suppose that the first immigration of the Agnews into Antrim took place on the settlement there of King James's Scottish colonists. They had been in Antrim centuries before, and during all that time had retained their connection by property with the neighbourhood of Larne, although on the redistribution by King James among the Chichesters, MacDonnells, and other families, the Agnews of Larne were obliged for the first time to hold as tenants under the Earl of Antrim the lands which their Norman forefathers had won by the sword."

The author informs us that he wrote to Dr. Reeves to know his opinion as to its weight, the dean's reply was, "Mr. Classen Porter is a good and reliable antiquary." This very guarded reply seems to have been accepted as admitting Mr. Porter's statement. He either did not or would not mark the distinction between an antiquary and historian, and a genealogist. Dr. Reeves' polite adroitness is good, but a candid answer should have been given, for at Lochnaw he in distinct form said that the Agnews having been settled in Ireland, and Lords of Larne, was entirely erroneous, and could never have been. Dr. Reeves was believed, he was so explicit. This he in person communicated to us, and ended by saying, "I begin to think we must have come to Scotland with Baliol." Mr. Classen Porter's statement should have been challenged, for it is proof that he did not understand the subject.

It was necessary to follow out the case in point, and from one source, viz., the late Rev. Dr. Hill, Librarian, Queen's College, Belfast, author of *The Macdonells, Earls of Antrim, The Plantation of Ulster*, etc.; the following letter was received by us:—

“December 24th, 1878.

“MY DEAR SIR,

“I have examined a very copious calendar of State Papers referring to Ireland of the reign of Elizabeth, and not a mother's son of the *Agnews* is to be found therein.

“I have also examined the printed Rolls, James I., and with the same result. I do not think that they ever got any grants from the Crown in Ireland. They must have got their grant of the lands of Kilwaughter, near Larne, from the Earl of Antrim towards the close of the seventeenth or early in the eighteenth century.

“The first granted here, I believe, was simply a Scottish immigrant who came with some flight of Scotch to this coast, where originally as O'Gneives, his ancestors had dwelt generations before.

“Very truly yours,

(Signed) “GEO. HILL.”

We will explain the origin of the O'Gneives hereafter. The author's closing passages in regard to their imaginary Irish settlement, and the presumption that Henry de Angelis (given by him as Agneau) was one of the Norman knights who joined King Henry II. at Milford Haven in 1171, in the expedition to conquer Ireland, are wild when dates are followed. As we have already observed, he also couples him with Sir John de Courcy in his advance into Ulster. He states, “When the whole province submitted to this handful of adventurers.” He adds that, created Earl of Ulster, and “acting as Lord Paramount he granted . . . and to D'Agneau he allotted the lordship of Larne, a part of which was enjoyed by his descendants until the beginning of the eighteenth century.” We have already shown how untenable was and is the idea that Larne was ever possessed by the Agnews.

We must now return to the O'Gneives, for the confusion has arisen from their history having been confounded with that of the Agnews, and it will be necessary to give as we go along some account of the origin and the position of the O'Gneives in Antrim. They were not connected with Ireland until the fourteenth century. The confusion in this case is somewhat similar to that of the Gurdons and the Gordons. The writers of family histories jumbled the two into one, and that of the Gurdons was

assumed by the Gordons. We fully exposed this in our first edition of this work, under Kenmure, parish of Kello, Vol. IV., page 39, etc., and which will re-appear in this edition.

We have in the Gordon case an excellent example of the way in which family histories in too many instances have been concocted. It is that a nameless foreigner, Anglo-Norman, or Fleming, or other origin, having obtained the lands of Gordon in Berwickshire, from which he, or his descendants, got or took their surname, and having risen in position, and an ancient history being considered necessary, it was furnished probably by one of those sycophant professional writers who have done so much mischief, to ingratiate themselves with their employers. In addition to the wildest statements to connect them with remote times, the history of the Gurdons, an ancient family in the south of England, was also assumed, although quite distinct. We would advise our readers to peruse the Gordon history as given by us.

That incidents in the O'Gneive history have been utilised and applied to the Agnews of Lochnaw, is not to be doubted. A good deal has been attached by them to a hill called "Agnews," yet without anything to show why so named, and therefore claimed by the Lochnaw Agnews as a testimony in support of their supposed position of having been Lords of Larne. The mixed breeds in Ireland have been at the root of the many misconceptions and errors in the history of that country, and which has extended to Galloway from the same cause. The O'Gneives, however, are not to be put aside, and there cannot be a doubt that the name of the said hill was taken from, or given by them. They were located in that part of Ulster, and the first of them is stated to have been Eoin MacDonnell, brother of Æneas Oge of Isla. According to O'Hart, this Eoin became surnamed Gniomhach ("gنيomh," Irish), and was the ancestor of MacGniomhaighe, Anglicised MacGneive, O'Gneive, Agnue and Agnew.

The connection of the Macdonnells of Isla with Antrim, arose from John Mor of that family having married in 1309, Margery, the only child of Owen MacBisset, and Lawe, daughter of Hugh O'Neill. With this marriage seven lordships (so styled) of the Glynns (woods) in Antrim passed to the Macdonnells of Isla. Their connection, however, with Antrim as residents, was not

until the fifteenth century, about the same time that the Agnews settled in Galloway.

In *Hereditary Sheriffs* (1891) it is stated, "It may be mentioned in connection with the name of Agnew in Ireland, that the surname was assumed by a considerable sept of Celtic origin, the Ognieves or O'gneves. These have no connection with descendants of the Norman Agneaus, who all became Protestants, whereas the O'Gneives are Catholics." This is a curious statement and distinction, for many of the O'Gneives known as Agnew are Presbyterians, both in Galloway and Ulster. Perhaps the author laboured under the same mistake as that good man Sir Robert Inglis, Bart., M.P. for Oxford, viz., that Presbyterians were not Protestants.* Not only so, but he misuses the term Catholic, leaving out the word Roman, which no doubt he intended to convey.

He further mentions that "the O'Gnives were the bards of the minor branch of the Clanneboy O'Neills, and had their residence on a rock near Ballygelly on the Antrim seaboard." "The O'Gnive of his day appearing in his State dress attracted much attention at the court of Queen Elizabeth. His descendants called themselves Agnews." The foregoing statements are erroneous in several particulars. The Macdonnells had a great deal of Norse blood, and were thus of kinship with those who went to and settled in Normandy, and became known as Normans, which lineage is a matter of pride and boasting with many. They were not a pure Celtic sept. Again, as we have already shown, the distinction of religion has no point. To a considerable extent the Macdonnells on the West coast of Scotland remained, and to some extent remain Roman Catholics. We have further to add that the O'Gneives are not found mentioned as the hereditary bards to the O'Neills of Clanaboy, but only that Fearflatha O'Gueive was Ollamb (bard) to the then owner

* We were told this by the Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, minister of Duddingston parish, near Edinburgh, who died when Moderator of the General Assembly. He was one of a deputation to London in regard to the allowance to ministers in the Colonies, when it happened. Sir Robert took a day to find out his error, and then with earnestness he supported the claim of the Church of Scotland, which the clergy obtained as a right.

of Clanaboy about 1556. The statement of the bard appearing in his State dress at the court of Queen Elizabeth, we would have thought scarcely suited for repetition by the author, whose appreciation of tradition was not what it should have been, unless when connected with his own family history.

The Clanaboy O'Neills were only a minor branch of the family, first known by the name of O'Neill about A.D. 914, who rose gradually in power through intrigue and treachery, and aided in the destruction of the ancient kingdom of Ulster, which was finally accomplished in A.D. 1099.

That the Agnews of Lochnaw were Lords of Larne, with large possessions from A.D. 1178 to the beginning of the eighteenth century, is found to have no basis in any form. Not a vestige of truth supported by tradition, or in any way to bear investigation is to be found. Even in later times there is no information to be learned from the Plantation of Ulster records (1608 to 1620) that an Agnew had any lands, and what was conveyed to us by the Rev. Dr. Hill, whose letter on the subject we have given, is fully borne out.

The correspondence supplied (A.D. 1650-1659) in the second edition of *Hereditary Sheriffs*, p. 42, Vol. II., also (unwittingly) confirms the Rev. Dr. Hill's statement that the lands they obtained were held from the Macdonnells, Earls of Antrim. Their acquisition was thus of a modern date.

The author heads chapter xx. in his new edition as "Lands of Larne and Kilwaughter," but he omits to give the acreage. He presents a description of a residential castle on the Kilwaughter estate, but it is a weakness common in Ireland to call ordinary residences castles. The said estate has been largely increased in size by fresh additions, and in 1876 had expanded to 9,770 acres, with a rental of £5,845. The Earl of Antrim, from whose ancestors the lands were obtained, has on the other hand decreased in importance, being in possession in the same year (1876) of only 34,292 acres, estimated as worth £20,837 yearly. The total acreage of the County being 691,910, valued at £1,015,287 a year, the changed position of the Agnews, patrons in Ulster in the seventeenth century, is apparent.

We have now to deal with the Scottish portion of the Agnew

history, which under chapter xi. has a heading, "The King's Castle of Lochnaw, A.D. 1365 to 1366."

We are told by the author that in some way or other Aignell reached the Scottish court, and "then he gott the Keeping of the Castell of Lochnaw." Again, he states, "King David's Castle of Lochnaw was without a Keeper, and young Agnew seemed exactly suited for the place. Forthwith his Commission as Constable was made out, and with his charter of Crown lands in his pocket, his Hertfordshire yeomen at his back, he set out to take possession." We are sorry to interfere with this passage, and to say that the ideal alone exists. There is much more of the same class, for which we have not space. It is to be regretted that so much romance abounds in *Hereditary Sheriffs*. In the first edition the account is widely different. It is—"The Lord of Larne (Agnew) was so seriously compromised with the part he had taken in the late struggle (in Ulster) that we are not surprised to read that his son and heir appeared at the Scottish court immediately after his old commanding officer (Randolph, Earl of Moray, who had been Edward Bruce's principal lieutenant) was chosen Regent. Young Agnew met, as might have been expected, with a kind reception from the Earl of Moray, and when the Regent made a progress through Galloway in 1330, he appears to have been accompanied by his young protegé, on which occasion Randolph held a grand 'Justice Aire' at the town of Wigton, where Alexander Bruce as Lord of Galloway was present.

"The office of Constable of Lochnaw was then in the gift of Alexander Bruce (Edward Bruce's natural son), and he being well pleased to retain the services of a young soldier whom he had known for three years in his father's camp, caused the Lord of Larne to be installed forthwith in the Keeping of this Castle with the possession of the neighbouring lands."

We have thus given the two *stories* as related from a fertile brain, and a facile pen, so dangerous for history.

Again, chapter vii. commences with—"In the preceding chapter we have given the historical and simple story of the first settlement of the Agnews at Lochnaw, as far as it can be gathered from the historical and authentic records; but we may be doing an injustice to the young Lord of Larne, in not adopting the

traditionary account, as fully believed by the oldest inhabitants, according to which he took a much bolder course to obtain a footing in Scotland." In regard to this, we must refer to the history as traced by us, which proves that there is not a vestige of anything sound to support the wanderings. We have already shown that the Agnews never were Lords of Larne, and never served under Edward Bruce. The foregoing stories we have given are, therefore, good examples of how history has been, and still is, written.

The author goes on to state—"In the oldest description of the shire extant, Lochnaw is described as a lake, 'belonging to the Sheriff of Wigton, wherein ye kings of old had a house.'" We think it might have been added that the authority for the statement was Sir Andrew Agnew's and David Dunbar of Baldon's description. It was previous to 1664, and the passage is—"The Lough of Lochnaw, wherein the kings of old had ane house. Near to it stand§ the house of Lochnaw, the residence of the Heritable Sheriff of Wigtoun." Our author (1891) adds, "Many place-names in its neighbourhood are suggestive of royal residence." His knowledge, however, of general Galloway history was very defective, and he gives no particulars. After investigation, we are satisfied that Lochnaw never was a royal residence. It is opposed to sound history, and the statement evidently emanated from the Agnews, the new proprietors. At page 17 of the first edition of the *Hereditary Sheriffs*, the author had the temerity to state that, in 1296, "Lochnaw, Craggleton, and Wigton, were committed by King Edward I. to the custody of Hugh de Percy," whereas Lochnaw is not mentioned. The castles committed to his charge on the 8th September of that year were—"Botel, Wygton, and Craggleton." In the following year King Edward appointed John de Hodleston, keeper of the castles of "Ayr, Wigton, Craggleton, and Buittle, and governor of Ayr and Galloway." Lochnaw, as of no importance, is not once referred to in any way. The author omitted most of this information in his first, and has left all of it out in his second edition.

Wigton has been termed a royal castle, but with nothing known to support the statement. Of the other castles of im-

portance in Galloway, no such appellation has been handed down.

Lochnaw never could have been of any importance, and probably was erected by the Norsemen. In the first edition, it was stated to have been built in the twelfth century. This, we find, was altogether surmise. The places near to, and around, have Norse names to a considerable extent. To impart importance, the term "Constable" was attached to, or assumed by, the the keepers, *alias* owners, from the fifteenth century. It is stated as having been so held by William Douglas of Leswalt, but no authority or clue to support this can be traced; and, as a small keep, or tower, as it appears to have been, such an office to be attached would have been unwarranted. Lochnaw, from being of no importance, was only brought under notice by the prosperity of the Agnews.

Under chapter xii., with the heading—"The Douglas at Lochnaw—A.D. 1366 to 1424," we have some strange information given, viz.—"From the appointment of the Agnews to the keeping of Lochnaw by David II. to their restoration (after having been ousted by Earl Douglas) by James I., a hiatus occurs in family records as to the dates of the successions and marriages of three generations." He has been ignorant of the fact that the Douglas family had no power in Wigtonshire until the 8th February, 1372, when the lordship was transferred by Thomas Fleming, Earl of Wigton, by charter of that date. In one part (p. 106, Vol. I.) we are told that an Aygnell, or Agnew, was given a share of Crown lands untenanted in the Rhinns, with the keeping of the castle of Lochnaw. Elsewhere (p. 213) he mentions that in 1365, John Aignell reached the Scottish court, and was appointed keeper of Lochnaw by David II. In his own words, "King David II., on his return from captivity, had been prevented from taking steps for quieting Galloway by disturbances elsewhere, and it was not until 1363 that he felt himself strong enough to attempt a settlement of the turbulent districts of the west. There his castle of Lochnaw was without a keeper, and young Agnew arriving opportunely, seemed exactly suited for the place. Forthwith his commission as Constable was made out, and, with his charter of Crown lands in his pocket, his Hertfordshire yeomen at his back, he set out to take possession."

We already gave the latter portion, but really, when it is considered that the said castle was only a tower or keep, and at the time in a ruinous state when the Agnews did get possession about a century afterwards, it astounds us how such random history could be written, caused, we fear, from exaggerated ideas of family importance.

That King David II. knew anything about the said, or supposed, Aignell, or about Lochnaw, is not to be credited. The account is full of contradictions. That the said Aignell's descendants, as Agnews, were driven from Lochnaw by the Douglasses, and retired to their lordship of Larne, is equally untenable. Fiction throughout, in regard to their early history, abounds. We have shown elsewhere what their supposed settlement in Ireland is worth, and that the author's faith as to the statements made was much shaken. Still he was reluctant to abandon the importance which he considered it imparted, and he clung to it in a subdued form, and states concerning their supposed eviction from Lochnaw, "though we believe that their journey was much shorter, whether by land or water, and merely across to their lands of Croach." In this last idea he again stumbles, for Croach (now called Lochryan) having then belonged to the Agnews, is ideal, like so much else of their history. Even if otherwise, to have turned its occupation into an exodus across the Irish Channel, would have been rather flagrant, for across the loch at that point is not over two-and-a-half miles, in all from Lochnaw not over three-and-a-half miles, and if round by Stranraer about nine miles.

In chapter xiii., headed "The Duchess of Touraine, A.D. 1424 to 1440," we really come to the first of the Agnew history in Scotland. She was the Princess Margaret, sister to King James First. Her husband, Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas and Lord of Galloway, went to France in 1423, and joined the army of King Charles VII. against the English, in the reign of Henry V., King of England. He was created Duke of Touraine, etc., and in the Battle of Vernweil, he was slain on the 17th August, 1424. By his will the superiority of Galloway was left to his widow who resided at Threave, parish of Balmaghie. As we have already mentioned elsewhere, her only son Archibald, who became fifth Earl of Douglas, was in France with the Earl of

Buchan in 1420, and distinguished himself at the Battle of Beauge in 1421. He then possessed the title of Earl of Wigton. To quote from Sir Andrew (1891), "Prominent among the members of her (Duchess of Touraine) household, each of whom she addressed as her beloved squire (scutifer, the modern term for which would probably be equerry), were Andrew Agnew, son of the Constable driven from Lochnaw, and William Douglas, who was in the enjoyment of his rights. Both seem to have been on the best of terms, though William styled himself 'Sheriff,' and retained possession of Lochnaw." Another untenable supposition is that at this time, Agnew (scutifer to the Countess of Gallo-way), to use his own words, "resided in the manor-place on the island which gives its name to the parish of Inch. In this old strength we find him in A.D. 1426, completing the purchase of certain tofts and crofts, as well as a mill." Again "His new purchases adjoined the lands of Croach, and Laighe Alpyn, which he probably already possessed; and it is an undoubted fact that beyond all memory of man the Agnews also owned the castle and old moat of Innermesson, though no charter of its acquisition is extant."

In a previous statement we are informed that Croach, etc., actually belonged to his family at an early period, which declines to "which he probably already possessed." It is to be regretted that the month of the year 1426 is not given, for this alone, if favourable, would support the author's ideas. Our belief is that the keepership (rather ownership) of Lochnaw (obtained on the 16th November, 1426) was previously in the same year bestowed on him. The value of the stereotyped sentence, "beyond all memory of man," is usually worthless, as we have already mentioned elsewhere. It is impossible in limited space to follow all the ideas we are dealing with. It is after very close investigation strongly believed by us, that the early history of the Agnews of Lochnaw, as heretofore given, is altogether erroneous.

We have already stated elsewhere our belief that the first of the name in Scotland came from France, either in the retinue of Archibald, fifth Earl of Douglas, or in that country having entered the service of his father, Archibald, fourth Earl, and after his death in 1424, Agnew went to Scotland, and was placed on the establishment of his widow, who had succeeded as superior

of Galloway. He is mentioned ("dilecto scutiferi meo") as one of the scutifers.

A scutifer was a shield-bearer, and not an equerry as the author terms it. The latter is distinct, and in royal establishments under the Master of the Horse. For the Countess to have a shield-bearer, or rather several instead of one, shows that the appointment must have been nominal or misnamed, and particularly so, if allowed to live so far distant from Threave. Whatever his duties were, the position was not one for acceptance by a man of high standing.

We must now follow the imaginative form narrated, as so very little appears to be known about the first Agnew, and we can only suppose that as a Frenchman he possessed all the suavity and adroitness of the race, which takes with some people, and he thus ingratiated himself so successfully as to get Lochnaw keep or tower (then in a ruinous state) coupled with the five-and-a-half merk land thereto pertaining, and the four merk land of Glenquhir, all in the barony of Leswalt, which then belonged to William Douglas of Leswalt. The nine merk lands thus obtained were equal to two moderate sized farms. These were really the only lands first obtained, and held by the first Agnew in Scotland. However, the spirit of acquisition seems to have been strong, and backed by the Countess of Douglas, as superior, by degrees she ousted William Douglas, her late husband's kinsman, to make way for the new settlers. William Douglas is supposed to have been a bastard, but her husband's progenitor was also one.

The charter for the lands stated to be purchases, already referred to, is given as dated October 14, 1426, and this date being about a month prior to the grant of Lochnaw, which was on the 10th November, 1426, there is proof thereby that a charter from King David II. of the keepership of the tower at Lochnaw having been granted by him to the first Agnew, is void of what is correct. To the Douglas family alone have the Agnews to look as their first patrons in Scotland.

The author (1891) also wished to make out that the first Agnew in Scotland had in addition early occupation of the farms of Aird, Culhorn, Glenhapple, and the Boreland of Sauseat, all lying in the Inch (parish), and his authority for this is the "Acta

Auditorium, A.D. 1490." This is erroneous. We will again refer to it. He also states in his first edition that from a decree of the Lords Auditors in 1491, it appears that Dunragit in Old Luce parish, along with other lands, belonged to his family. That Dunragit was ever owned by the Agnews is a wild delusion. Further, in regard to the supposed possessions in Inch parish, as additional authority, he quotes Camden, and states, "It is also interesting to note that it is not without authority; in his *Britannia* he styles the early Sheriff of Galloway, Agnew of the Inch." This, however, confuses what Camden meant, and he ought to have added that as given by him, it applied to an island, and not to lands. He only in a foot-note gives it correctly, viz. :—"Galloway reckoned among the Sherifffdoms over which Agnew of the Isle presides—*Britannia*, ii., 1199." We have stated elsewhere that in our opinion the passage referred to the supposed place in France or Normandy from which the Agnews came, and we are inclined to hold to it. Camden's first and own edition was published in 1586, and afterwards by others, three editions revised, and with additions, were published to 1722, the latter being the one from which our author quotes. We have further to mention that in 1482, John, Lord Kennedy, in addition to obtaining lands in Leswalt, was appointed keeper of the manor-place and loch of Inch. No lands are mentioned, and it is believed that all around at that time, and long before, were in the possession of the monastery of Saulseat, and formed the barony of that name.

Another point is, if Camden's statement is accepted that the residence of the Agnews in his time was at the Isle in Inch parish, the question arises, who had Lochnaw? The history given of it is that William Douglas, Sheriff of Wigton, and keeper of the castle of Lochnaw, gave up the latter to Agnew in 1426. The day and month are omitted, but it was on the 10th November of that year. The author further informs us that the Duchess of Touraine (Countess of Douglas), "actively interfered in favour of the young equerry's restoration to his father's home. She offered William Douglas Craggleton castle with its lands, as a fair exchange for Lochnaw." Such a statement fills us with astonishment, even after the various extraordinary narrations which we have dealt with. Both are now

owned by the Agnews (that is a portion of the ancient Cruggleton estate), but to call Lochnaw a fair exchange even for the reduced estate of Cruggleton, then or now, surpasses belief. We have given the extent at that time of the Lochnaw lands, two moderate modern sized farms, with a residence in a ruinous state. A new building, it is mentioned, was erected in 1427, and the square tower no doubt, if then erected, was retained when additions were made from time to time, and forms the centre of the present building. In the first edition of *Hereditary Sheriffs*, the author mentioned that over the doorway there were three small quaint shields in stone, rudely carved, to represent the armorial bearings of L'Isle, Lochnaw, and Larne. This was stated in 1864, and in the new edition of 1891-3, no mention is made of the said arms. We have had an inspection made (1894), and nothing could be made out, the shields being nearly obliterated. So far as relates to Larne, the arms of that district could not have been assumed. Those of L'Isle in France were in a different position, and may have been assumed rightly or wrongly. One thing is, that the assumption of such bears out Camden's meaning as relating to Normandy, and not to the Isle at Loch Inch.

What we have written should satisfy every one with any knowledge of such subjects that the Agnews were new settlers in Galloway, and had no lands until 1426. The author continues, "As the result of the Duchess's gracious intervention, we find Andrew Agnew on a happy day, in the autumn of 1426, riding with a party of his kinsmen to the Castle of Wigton, where William Douglas set his seal to charters transferring to him the Constabulary of Lochnaw, and the privileges of the barony in the fullest manner. Approved and confirmed 'delecto scutifero nostro, Andrew Agnew' by 'Margareti Duchisse Turoune, Comitessie de Douglas et Domini Galvidii, apud Treyf,' and finally ratified by James First by a charter under the Great Seal." The foregoing statement reads well, but we are not given the day and month; it refers, however, to the following, viz. :—"William Douglas signs at his Castle of Wigton, 10th November, 1426, styling himself Dominus de Leswalt. Witnessed by Alexander Cambill, Domino de Corsewell, Thomas Mak Douel de Garflen, Nigello Adare de Portree," etc.

We must give more of this curious history, which is—"Some time before this, James Kennedy, husband of the Duchess's sister, the Princess Mary, had been killed in a family quarrel, and she had re-married Sir William Edmonstone of Kincardine, leaving her children to be brought up by their grandfather at Dunure; and it may well be supposed that they, and especially the only daughter, were frequent visitors of their aunt at Threave. Here her young equerry availed himself of his opportunity of pressing a successful suit. Her interest in this way may partly account for the haste of the kindly Duchess in effecting the restoration of Lochnaw to the intended bridegroom. The proposed connection with the Kennedys accounts for her selection of the lands of Craggleton as the exchange which she offered to William Douglas for Lochnaw; Sir Gilbert Kennedy having ancient rights over part of these, which he concurred in relinquishing to assist his grand-daughter's settlement." Such a misstatement as regards Craggleton is to be regretted, and we must refer readers to the correct account of that castle and lands which will be found under Sorbie parish.

We have thus given full extracts of this remarkable affair, which is full of unwarranted assertions, and we will now deal with it in detail.

We are told of the purchase of some tofts and crofts, and that the charter was witnessed at the Inch by Sir Patrick M'Men (M'Minn), late abbot of Dundrennan, and others, on the 14th October, 1426, when, the only one present who had a seal being Sir Alexander Cambel of Corsevel, the provost of the burgh of Innermessan, it was used. The transaction having been ratified at the Inch, has been seized on as proof of Agnew dwelling there, while it conveys no such meaning. Also, in the first edition of the *Hereditary Sheriffs*, we are informed that the said Agnew, "by a charter under the Great Seal, dated 1429, acquired land in and near Innermessan, including various houses, a mill, and the curious moat hill, in connection with which a castle was early built, and was for many generations either the jointure-house, or the residence of the elder sons of the house of Lochnaw. In these lands was included the property there designated Croach (now Lochryan)." This statement misleads, for indirectly it conveys that the lands of Innermessan

were obtained, which is incorrect. In a foot-note is given—“Charter, James I., date 1st February, 1429, the gift bears, ‘de molendino cum tofts de Crofts,’ and the description is, ‘Jacena inter torrentes in Baronia de Innermessan.’ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, B. iii. N. 97.” It thus only related to the mill, with tofts and crofts. There is nothing in it relating to the lands of Innermessan. A toft was merely a cottage or small dwelling, and a croft comprised twenty acres. Also, the description plainly gives the situation as being at the burn *in* the barony of Innermessan. As we have already shown elsewhere, the possession of Croach is erroneously claimed from an early period, and, to make it clear, we will again give the following extract from the new edition (1891-3). It is: “His new purchases adjoined the lands of Croach and Laight Alpyn, which he probably already possessed, and it is an undoubted fact that beyond all memory of man, the Agnews owned the castle and old moat of Innermessan. Though no charter of its acquisition is extant, there is frequent record of its occupation by them.” In a foot-note is added: “Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, son of the Duchess’s squire, disposed the lands of Croach to his son William as early as 1460.—*Exchequer Rolls.*” The words “as early” show that the year is given on surmise from after-information, and not as furnished at the time. Where, however, is the charter under the Great Seal, which included the barony of Innermessan and the lands of Croach? It is to be remembered that we are dealing with the history of a family who settled in Galloway in tranquil times, and who, as Sheriffs, were possessed of power to procure such. We therefore ask, Where is the charter under the Great Seal in 1429, which should at least be found fully registered in the Great Seal Register? It seems to be in the same position as some other charters which we will refer to as we go along.

We next come to another subject which requires elucidation. We have mentioned a little about the Princess Mary and her children by her husband, James, son of Sir John (Gilbert) Kennedy of Dunure. The Princess was the daughter of Robert III., and was married to James Kennedy in 1403. According to Paterson, in his *History of Ayrshire Families*, James was the eldest legitimate son of Sir Gilbert Kennedy, and Agnes Maxwell, his wife. He was slain in 1408, leaving issue by the Prin-

cess Mary—John, Gilbert, and James. John died about 1434, Gilbert succeeded his grandfather, and James was Bishop of Dunkeld in 1438. John, as stated by the author, had been married little over four years when he was slain, and, in addition to the three sons, probably had one daughter only. "Probably" is a loose word to use in this matter. The question arises, Had he a daughter? The absence of her name seems strange. Marriage with a stranger, as Agnew was, might account for her name being omitted by the Kennedy family, but it is not credible that it would be lost by the Agnews, who attached so much to the connection, and whose prosperity began about this period and continued throughout.

The importance attached by the Agnews to such a marriage could not have been less at the time than shown in after years. As an excuse for the omission, it is stated that, "In all peerages and genealogies extant—Douglas, Wood, Pitcairn, and the history from charters—all daughters are omitted for four generations, though there notoriously were many." This does not meet the case in point. Genealogists, past and present, are dependent to a large extent on families for particulars, both as regards younger sons, as well as daughters, which must, or should be, tested as far as possible. In our researches we have met with several instances in family histories in which erroneous marriages have been transmitted down, no doubt arising from the omission to record the information at the time, and where families have branched off, with confusion as the after-consequence, when some one has tried to put all in writing: in fact, mixing up families bearing the same surname.

We are very much of opinion from the reasons we give, that it was so in the Agnew case. It must not be forgotten that the keep (tower) called a castle at Lochnaw was in a ruinous state in 1426, with only nine merk lands granted, equivalent to two moderate modern sized farms. This was rather a small footing for the daughter of a Princess, and specially so in times when lands were easily acquired by the Crown, by simply robbing the real owners.

We now come to an extraordinary statement, viz., the supposed arrangement with William Douglas, who, to please the Countess of Douglas, transferred in 1426, Lochnaw to Agnew, obtaining

in lieu by charter under the Great Seal in that year, the lands of Baltier, Cults, and Cruggleton, as stated in the first edition of *Hereditary Sheriffs*. In the second and last edition the charter is dropped, also Baltier and Cults, but he holds to Cruggleton with its lands, which was considered a fair exchange for Lochnaw. The author quotes Chalmers' *Caledonia* in support of his statement, but an unwarrantable liberty was taken to change the spellings as given in that work, which therein appear as Balquhary, Cuilts, and Craigllynn-cane. Search was made in vain for any charter under the Great Seal in confirmation of such grants to William Douglas. There were two charters granted to him by Margaret, Countess of Douglas, and confirmed by King James First, but they did not refer to any portion of the Cruggleton estate, and to set it at rest we will give them. The first, dated 24th October, 1426, refers to the barony of Leswalt, where we have given it. The other, dated 26th November, 1426, also in the *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, Lib. ii., No. 81, is—"Confirmation by King James First, of Charter by Margaret, Countess of Douglas, to William Douglas of Leswalt, of the lands of Barquomy and Qwylts, in the Shire of Wigton, and the lands of Craglymeane in the bailliary of Kyrecubrych, on resignation of John of Crawford: To be held in fee and heritage for the yearly payment of one silver penny at the chief place of Craglymeane in name of blench farm. Dated at the Tryff, 26th November, 1426. Confirmed at Edinburgh, 18th March, 21st of reign." There is no charter of Cruggleton, etc., to William Douglas of Leswalt in the public records, and he never had anything to do with it. As we have already mentioned, Chalmers gives the lands granted to William Douglas in 1426, as Balquhary, Cuilts, and Craigllynn-cane in Wigtonshire, which in *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, are transformed into Baltier, Cults, and Cruggleton. Now, instead of this, the farm of Balquharry is in Kirkcolm parish, Cults in the parish of Inch, and Craglymeane is distinctly described in the charter as in the bailliary of Kirkcudbright, and will be found in Balmaclellan parish. Comment is needless. We possess certified copies of both charters. In our account of Cruggleton, parish of Sorbie, insight into the erroneous information given of it (1891-3) will be found.

The names of the various holders of Lochnaw since 1426 will now be given, but we cannot follow the Agnew history beyond that year.

We have it stated in the first edition (1864) of *Hereditary Sheriffs*, that they were and are the descendants in line of John Aignell who went to Ireland with those who subdued that country in 1172, and subsequently to have accompanied Sir John de Courcy in 1177 to Ulster. We were further informed that the reward for his services was the Lordship of Larne. All this, as we have shown, has been proved to be untenable.

In the new edition (1891-3), the account is that in 1365, John Aignell becoming landless in Hertfordshire, England, he proceeded to Scotland with some yeomen, and reaching the court, he was appointed keeper of Lochnaw Castle by King David II.

Now this small keep or tower on an island at the loch, was in a ruinous state. We are not informed how long he was at court, or when he arrived in Galloway to take charge of this tower. With his age at twenty in 1365 (a fair estimate), in 1426 he would be eighty-one years of age. At page 225, Vol. I., it is stated, "From the appointment of the Agnews to the keeping of Lochnaw by David II., to their restoration (after having been ousted by Earl Douglas) by James First, a hiatus occurs in the family records as to the dates of the successions and marriages of three generations." In the Great Seal Register the earliest mention of the Agnews is in 1430-31, when Andrew Agnew was made Constable of Lochnell (Lochnaw) by William Douglas, and confirmed by the King. We have already mentioned that the constablenesship is not supported by anything to be traced, and the term seems to have been assumed. Next in 1451, the King "concessit Andree Agnew familiari Scutifero suo Officium Comitatus de Wigtonne," to be held by him for his lifetime, and after that to go to his legitimate son and heir, Andrew, and failing him to Gilbert, another natural son. The date of the appointment is usually given as the 29th July, 1452.

This gives an exposition of the transactions in those times, and the favour shown to foreigners.

The first Sheriff died early in 1455. That his son was of age is apparent, and is also learned from a precept (we have not seen the original) issued by George Douglas. It is as follows:—

“George Douglas of Leswalt, till his luffit cusing Fergus M’Gachin, greatyn, and for als mekyll as it is fundin be an Inquest of ye best and ye worthiest of ye rands (Rhynns)—(held) before me in my Curt of Whitsunday, of my lands of Leswalte, haldyn at Cors M’Gachin in Glenluse, yt. Androw Agnew was nerrest and lachful ayr to quylum Androw Agnew, his fayr, Schyrraff of Wigtoun, and of lachful eld as al ye laiffe of ye pnts of ye bryff, beand full and haile of ye lands of Salcare (Salquhirre-Kirkcolm), Lochnaw, and Garkerne, with ye offices of Balzare of my barony of Leswalte: My wil is, and I charge zhou to gyff heritable state and sesing to ye said Andrew, or his Att’na, berer of yr Iris (letters) of ye said lands of Salcare, Lochnaw, and Garkerne, wt yr pertintents, yir letteris se^r for owty delay. In witness hereof, because I had no Seile to put of my awyn, I haff procurit at instance ye Seile of ane Honorabil and a wyrshipful man, Gylbert Kennedy, Dirowyr in my said Curt of Whitsunday, ye xvi. day of ye moneth of May, ye zer of our Lord M. four hund fychte and v. zers—to be hunging to yr. letteris—before yr witness, Thomas M’Dowall (of Garthland), Gebon M’Dowall (Gilbert M’Dowall of Freugh), Gebon (Gilbert) Kennedy, Alexr. Son Gebon rollandson (Roland) son of Andrew Neilson, Fylaw (Finlay) M’Culach, Fergs M’Gachin, Alexander Gordon, Patrick M’Dowall of Logan, and William of Wyna, notar, and oyr more.”

The foregoing proves that the Douglas family continued to hold Leswalt, which they styled themselves lords of.

The solution we have already given, is that the first Agnew in Scotland was brought or sent over, either by the fourth or the fifth Earl of Douglas, about 1424 or 1426, and that the settlement at Lochnaw was entirely due to the Douglas family. All this we have given in its proper place.

The next point is as to his marriage, which, as given in *Hereditary Sheriffs*, is very far from being clear and credible. Our reasons we have already given elsewhere. We have found in our researches too many supposed marriages, and supposed issue. Much better is it to acknowledge that the information is lost, and leave blanks.

It is related that Andrew Agnew, called the son of Andrew, the first Sheriff, is supposed to have married a daughter of

Thomas M'Dowall of Garthland, about 1448, and to have had issue—

Quintin, his heir.

William, of Croach (Lochryan).

Nevin.

A daughter, married to Robert Ahannay of Sorbie.

The first of the Agnews in Galloway being only known from about 1426, and no proof advanced, the date creates a difficulty to understand it. Between 1414 and 1470, two of the Garthland family bore the name of Thomas, but no daughters are to be found mentioned. This is an omission not uncommon in pedigrees, but the dates given do not bear out the Agnew claim.

Andrew was succeeded by his son Quintin, as stated, in 1484, and to have married in 1669, Mariotta, daughter of Robert Vans (or Vaux) of Barnbarroch, and his father having resigned the lands of Craichmore to the Crown, thereupon they were re-granted to his son and Mariotta Vaux, his spouse, by a charter under the Great Seal, dated 28th January, 1469-70. The said Craichmore is now spelled Creachmore, and divided into three farms, viz., High and Low, and Hill Head. It was another fresh acquisition made by his father. Quintin had issue—

Patrick.

Michael, who entered the Church. He is said to have risen to be a dignitary, and an A.M. The particulars we do not know.

Quintin was succeeded by his son Patrick, who is mentioned as having been served heir to his father in 1488, ten years previous to his death; but only came into possession in 1498, and that in the following year, or about that time, he married Katherine, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, and had issue—

Andrew.

Katherine, who is said to have married Ninian Adair of Kinhilt.

Margaret, who is said to have married William Cairns of Orchardtoun.

Christina, who is said to have married Blaise M'Ghie.

These marriages may or may not be correct. We have no means of tracing them. So many generations in the fifteenth century cause hesitation in accepting them without proof.

As conveying some insight of the power for evil which those holding the office of Sheriff possessed, we will give the following as an example:—"November 4th, 1510 (Die Lune), Patrick Agnew, Sheriff of Wigton, came in the King's will for usurping his authority without commission, in putting Thomas Porter to the Knowledge of an Assize, and accusing him for the slaughter of John M'Myane (M'Minn), and for taking feyis and money to purge the said Thomas, he being guilty, and per *coloratam justificatam* purging him of said crime by being guilty thereof. Fined five merks."

Also in 1513, "the said Sheriff, and Alexander Makmechane (M'Micking), residing with him, permitted to compound for aggression done to Thomas Makdowall and Roger M'Crochat; also to James Kennedy, Moriata MakKevin, etc., in plundering each of a swyne yearly; for harrying from Thomas MakWilliam ten bolls of barley; for hereship of a young riding horse from Thomas Kennedy in Wigton; and for the stouthreif of four cows from Thomas Cunyngham in Carrick."

In giving the foregoing particulars in his *Criminal Trials*, Pitcairn adds in a note—"The conduct of the Sheriff of Wigton as exhibited in this and previous cases, affords a melancholy picture of the state of society at this period. The hereditary judge, and highest legal functionary in the district, appears to have vied with the most desperate of the Border thieves in the commission of all sorts of crimes, expecting doubtless that his high office and influence would sufficiently protect him from merited punishment for his odious aggressions."

Andrew Agnew was served heir to his father the 20th May, 1514, and married Agnes, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies. He was killed at the Battle of Pinkie, 10th September, 1547, and left issue—

Patrick, his heir.
Gilbert, of Galdenoch.

Patrick who succeeded, married in 1550, Janet, daughter of Sir James Gordon of Lochinvar. By Crown charter dated 12th

May, 1587, he was confirmed in the possession of the lands of Kerroual and Marslaugh (near Lochryan). On the west of this property are some traces of a moat and a castle called Craigoch, but of which nothing is known. He had issue—

Andrew, his heir.

Patrick, married Agnes, daughter of John Stewart, parson of Kirkmahoe.

William, of Barmeill.

Thomas, whose son Patrick purchased Castlewigg.

Quintin.

Catherine, married first, in 1575, to Alexander M'Kie of Larg, and secondly, in 1593, to Alexander Gordon of Clonyard.

Patrick died in 1590, and was the first of his family buried as a Protestant. He was succeeded by his son Andrew, and served heir to him in 1591. In 1577, while younger of Lochnaw, he married Agnes, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies. She had a tocher of 1000 merks.

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

Patrick, his heir.

Andrew, married Mary M'Dowall.

Alexander, of Tung.

Quintin.

Jean, married, in 1600, to James Kennedy of Cruggleton.

Rosina, married, also in 1600, to William M'Clellan of Glen-shannoch.

Patrick succeeded his father, to whom he was served heir on the 17th January, 1617. He had been previously knighted, as stated by Playfair, by King James VI. In 1629, he was created a baronet, and with others had due infeftment of imaginary honours and lands in Nova Scotia, which infeftment was carried out on the esplanade at Edinburgh Castle, agreeably to a scheme for raising money, got up by Sir William Alexander, first Earl of Stirling. The titles were thus obtained by purchase. The lands were of no use to the recipients, and a nominal cloak to the transactions.

Sir Patrick married Margaret, daughter of the Honourable Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean. He served in Parliament for the county from 1628 to 1633. He had issue—

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

James, of Auchrocher. Married — daughter of — Kennedy of Ardmillan.

Patrick, of Sheuchan. Married Elizabeth, daughter of William Gordon of Craichlaw.

Alexander, of Whitehills. Lieutenant-Colonel of the Earl of Galloway's Regiment, 1648. Whom he married is not stated, but he had issue,

Andrew.

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

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

Elizabeth, married J. Baillie of Dunragit.

Maria, married Hew M'Dowall of Knockglass.

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

In 1636, Sir Patrick purchased the kirk lands of Kirkcolm from John Gordon for thirteen hundred merks. He opposed the introduction of Episcopacy. After acting as Sheriff for thirty-three years, he resigned his heritable offices to his son in 1649. He died in 1661, and was succeeded by his son Sir Andrew. He married Anne, daughter of Alexander, first Earl of Galloway. By the contract of marriage, dated 22nd March, 1625, Sir Patrick settled on them the lands of Craichmore, Auchneel, etc., in the parish of Leswalt; the lands of Calquhirk, lying among the burgh acres of Wigton; and the lands of Craigbirnach in the parish of Glenluce, etc. As tocher she was to bring to her husband 8000 merks, and her father was to entertain Andrew Agnew and his spouse, with servants, for two years after the marriage, while Sir Patrick bound himself to do the same for one year afterwards. After a lapse of eleven years, the 8000 merks (£450 sterling) remained unpaid, and the Sheriff sued the Earl for the amount, for which decree, dated 15th April 1636, directing payment within six days, was granted by the head courts.

Sir Andrew who, as mentioned, succeeded in 1661, served in Parliament from 1644 to 1651 as member for the county. In

1662 he was one of those fined for being a Presbyterian. His fine was £6000 Scots. During the Commonwealth, he was Sheriff of Kirkcudbrightshire as well as of Wigtonshire, having been appointed by Cromwell in 1656. At the Restoration in 1661, he had the hereditary Sheriffship for Wigtonshire restored.

About 1663 he enlarged the house at Lochnaw, leaving the old tower or keep untouched. He compiled a description of the Sheriffdom, in which he was assisted by Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon. He also again served in Parliament from 1665 to 1671. He had issue—

Andrew, his heir.

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

Grissel, married in 1670 Hew Cathcart of Carleton (Cairillton).

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

Sir Andrew was succeeded by his son Andrew in 1671, on the 20th November of which year he had sasine of Lochnaw and the office of Sheriff. He had married in 1656 Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Hay of Park, who had settled on her for life the lands of Auchness, Chapelrossan, Park, Balnagoun and Greenan. Sir Andrew had to remove his family from Lochnaw, Galloway being at the time overrun by men from the Highlands, brought by way of punishing the Presbyterians. Sir Andrew had to go into hiding, accompanied by his eldest son, while the Highlanders occupied Lochnaw. He preserved his papers by taking them with him. On the 19th January, 1682, Graham of Claverhouse was sent by the Privy Council to supersede Sir Andrew, as he refused to take the test. From 1683 he represented the county in Parliament till his death in 1701. He was also a member of the Grand Convention of Estates in 1689, and restored to his office of Sheriff, etc. He had issue—

James, his heir.

Andrew.

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

Grizell, married to Sir Charles Hay at Park.

James is said to have succeeded in 1701; but, by sasine dated 21st November, 1700, it appears that he was then in possession. In 1684 he married Mary, daughter of Alexander, eighth Earl of Eglintoun. In January of that year Mistress Marie Montgomerie, spouse to James Agnew, appearand of Lochnaw, had sasine of various lands.

Sir James drained the loch in which was the island where stood the old tower of Lochnaw, which he demolished, and used the materials for building and other purposes. The land was drained to obtain land for bog-hay, then in high esteem as fodder for cattle.

Sir James is said to have had twenty-one children. Of this rare number, we have only the names of nine of them—

Andrew, his heir, was born in 1687, and joined the Scots Greys in 1705, then known as the Royal Scots Dragoons. Patrick, served in the Inniskilling Dragoons, and died young.

Charles, also a cavalry officer, died young.

James, of Bishop Auckland, Major 7th Dragoons. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Wilkinson of Kirkbrigg, and had issue—

James.
Montgomery.
William.
Alexander.
Mary.
Catherine.

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

John, Captain 8th Dragoons.

Jean, married in 1705 to John Chancellor of Shieldhill.

Margaret, married in 1700 Colonel Andrew Agnew of Lochryan.

There are still twelve unaccounted for.

Sir James is said to have sold some land in the County Antrim to Patrick Agnew of Kilwaughter. We have to refer to what we have mentioned elsewhere in regard to the Irish question.

On the 15th April, 1719, Captain Andrew Agnew, younger, of Lochnaw, had sasine of the lands of Baltier; and on the 4th March, 1725, Sir James Agnew of Lochnaw, and Lady Mary Agnew, his spouse, had sasine in life-rent, and Captain Andrew Agnew, Sheriff of Wigton, their son, and his heirs, in fee, of the lands of Lochnaw, etc.

Sir James died in Edinburgh in 1735, and was buried in the Abbey of Holyrood. He was succeeded by his eldest son Andrew. He had served with the Scots Greys in Germany from 1705, until the peace of Utrecht. He married Eleanor, daughter of Captain Thomas Agnew, Scots Greys, and niece of Colonel Agnew of Lochryan. Being only fifteen years of age, her marriage was objected to by his own and her family. He eloped with her to London, where they were married in May, 1714. On the 29th February, 1720, Captain Andrew Agnew, in the regiment of Fusiliers, and Mrs. Eleanor Agnew, his spouse, had sasine of the lands and barony of Lochnaw.

In 1718 he joined the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers as a Captain. Previously, he had served in the Scots Greys, as we have already mentioned. In 1739 he was Colonel. He was at the Battle of Dettingen, and saw much service. In 1745 he served under the Duke of Cumberland, and was employed against the adherents of Prince Charles Edward. He commanded the King's troops at Blair Castle, and was present at Culloden. In 1756 Sir Andrew became a Major-General, and in 1759 a Lieutenant-General. He was also appointed Governor of Tynmouth (Tynemouth) Castle.

By an Act passed in 1749, for abolishing hereditary jurisdictions in Scotland, Sir Andrew claimed, as Sheriff of the shire, and Baillie of Leswalt, etc., the sum of £7000, but £4000 only was awarded. He had a large family—

Andrew, married Elizabeth Dunbar, of whom nothing is known. In 1736, he joined Paget's Regiment of Foot, afterwards the 32nd Light Infantry. He served at the Battle of Fontenoy.

On the 11th January, 1740, Lieutenant Andrew, eldest son to Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, had sasine of the lands of Craigoch, and Meikle and Little Larbrex. On the 19th February, 1751, Captain Andrew, son to

Sir A. Agnew of Lochnaw, and his spouse, Mrs. Elizabeth Dunbar, had sasine of the barony of Lochnaw. He pre-deceased his father, dying in 1751, and leaving an only daughter, who also died young.

Thomas, died young.

James, a naval officer.

William, in the army, who became heir ; but he also pre-deceased his father, dying while in garrison at Gibraltar.

Stair, who succeeded, of whom hereafter.

Patrick.

Mary, born in 1715 ; married, 1752, Charles Innes of Urrell.
Eleonora.

Katherine, married, 1749, John Gillow of Wallhouse.

Jean-Ann-Grizel.

Wilhelmina, married, 1758, John Campbell of Skerrington.

Margaret-Susanna.

Penelope, married Alexander Agnew of Dalreagle.

Altogether, seventeen children. She lived to the age of eighty-seven. Sir Andrew died in 1771. He was succeeded by Stair, his fifth surviving son, who was born 9th October, 1734. He was a merchant. On the 5th October, 1756, he had sasine of the lands and barony of Lochnaw and others ; and on the 10th May, 1757, Sir Andrew Agnew in life-rent, and Stair Agnew in fee, had sasine of the barony of Lochnaw. After his father's death, on the 2nd April, 1772, he again had sasine of the lands and barony of Lochnaw, etc.

He was twice married, first, on the 23rd June, 1763, to Marie, daughter of Thomas Baillie of Polkmemet. She died 6th December, 1769. Second, to Margaret, daughter of Thomas Naismith of Drumblair, on the 11th April, 1775.

On the 30th May, 1775, Dame Margaret Agnew, wife of Sir Stair Agnew of Lochnaw, had sasine of certain portions of Lochnaw. She died 30th May, 1811. Sir Stair had issue—

Andrew. He married in 1792 Martha de Courcy, daughter of John, Lord Kinsale. He pre-deceased his father, having died in September, 1792, leaving a posthumous son,

Andrew, born in March, 1793.

John, Captain, died 26th November, 1780.

James.

Eleanora.

Isabella, married Robert Hathorn Stewart of Physgill.

Mary.

Sir Stair Agnew died in 1809, and was succeeded by his grandson, Andrew, who had sasine of the barony, 14th May, 1810. In 1872, he restored the Loch (called the White Loch), to what it had been previous to its drainage by his ancestor Sir James. He married Madeline, youngest daughter of Sir David Carnegie of Southesk, M.P. for Forfarshire. He was M.P. for Wigtonshire from 1830 to 1837. Sir Andrew was well known for his respect for the proper keeping of Sunday as the Lord's Day. He had issue—

Andrew, his heir, born in 1818. Served for some years in the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders; and retired as a Captain of the 4th Light Dragoons, now Hussars.

John de Courcy Andrew, born 1819. Was Flag-Lieutenant to Admiral Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic, 1854-5. On retired Captain's list.

Married, first, in 1849, Anne, daughter of the Rev. D. Wauchope. Second, Patricia, daughter of W. H. Dowbiggin. She died in 1870, leaving issue—

Robert Wauchope, born 1861.

Andrew William, born 1864.

Samuel Montagu, born 1867. Lieutenant R.N.

Georgina Anne, married, 1885, James Ferguson of Kinnundy.

Madeline Mary.

Third, in 1872, Patricia, daughter of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart.

David Carnegie, born 1821. Minister, Free Church, Wigton. Married, 1855, Eleanora, daughter of George Bell, F.R.S.E. He died in 1887, leaving issue—

Andrew David Carnegie, born 1856. Married, 1881, to Minnie, daughter of D. D. Buchanan, and has issue—

Isabella Geraldine, died 1858.

Agnes Madeline Eleonora.

James Andrew, Civil Engineer ; born 1823.

Stair Andrew, born 1831. Lieutenant in 9th Foot, and served in the Crimea and Canada. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1860. Appointed in 1869, Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer for Scotland, which he resigned on appointment as Keeper of the Records and Registrar-General for Scotland.

Granted a K.C.B.-ship. Married in December, 1870, Georgina, daughter of George More Nesbit of Cairnhill, Lanarkshire, and has issue—

Stair Carnegie, born 1872.

Herbert Charles, born 1880.

Mabel Mary, born 1874.

Georgina Constance, born 1877.

Dora Charlotte, born 1879.

Thomas Frederick Andrew, Bank of England, Liverpool. Born 1834, married 1862, Julia, daughter of Charles Pelly, and has issue—

Douglas, born 1869.

Ernest Frederick, born 1871.

Graham, born 1874.

Herman Maitland, born 1876.

Percy Reginald, born 1878.

Harold Carnegie, born 1881.

Hamilton, born 1864.

Geraldine, born 1867.

Ethel Patricia, born 1873.

Gerald Andrew, born 1835. Lieutenant-Colonel late 90th Light Infantry. Served in India. Present at the relief of Lucknow in 1857, wounded. Married, in 1870, Margaret Cunningham, only child of William Bonar of Warriston, Edinburgh, and has issue—

Eva Mary.

Michael Andrew, born 1837 ; died 1839.

Agnes, married, in 1845, Rev. T. B. Bell, Free Church, Leswalt. He died in 1866. She died in 1893.

Martha, married in 1849, Frederick L. Maitland Heriot of Ramornie, who died in 1881.

Elizabeth, died in infancy.

Madeline Elizabeth, died in infancy.

Mary Graham, married, in 1858, James Douglas of Cavers, who died in 1878. She died in 1885.

Sir Andrew Agnew died in 1849. In 1851, the inhabitants of the district erected a monument to his memory, placed on Craigoch hill, which commands a fine view of the Irish coast, the Isle of Arran, and the surrounding country. He was succeeded by his son Andrew, who married, in 1845, Louisa Noel, daughter of Charles, first Earl of Gainsborough. She died in 1883, and left issue—

Andrew Noel, born in 1850.

Henry de Courcy, born in 1851. Married, 1885, Ethel, daughter of Captain Thomas Goff, 7th Dragoon Guards, of Oakport, and has issue—

Dorothea-Alma-Hazel-Louisa.

Charles Hamlyn, Major 7th Hussars; born 1859. Married, 1897, Lilian Anne, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Wolfe Murray, R.A., of Cringeltie.

Quintin Graham Kinnaird, born 1861. Captain Royal Scots Fusiliers. Married 1899, Evelyn M., daughter of the late Captain J. H. Alexander, R.N., C.B. Issue, a son.

Gerald Dalrymple, born 1863. Late Lieutenant The Buffs.

Madeline Diana Elizabeth, born 1847. Married, first, 1867, to T. H. Clifton, who died in 1880. Secondly, in 1889, Sir James Hamlyn William Drummond, Bart., and has issue.

Arabella Frances Georgiana, }
Carolina Charlotte, } Twins, born 1848.

Louisa Lucia, born 1853. Married, in 1877, Duncan Mac-Neill.

Mary Alma Victoria, born 1854. Married, 1875, Lord Kinnaird.

Catherine Carnegie, born 1858.

Rosina Constance, born 1863. Married, in 1898, the Rev. James Davidson, M.A., minister Free Church, North Berwick.

Margaret Violet Maud, born 1866. Married, in 1890, Francis Dudley William Drummond.

Sir Andrew Agnew was Vice-Lieutenant of the County of Wigton for some years. For a few years he was the representative in Parliament. He died, 28th March, 1892, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Andrew Noel, a barrister-at-law, and LL.B. He married, in 1889, Gertrude, daughter of the Honourable Gowran Charles Vernon. He is Vice-Lieutenant of the County.

Arms—*Argent*, a chevron between two cinquefoils in chief, *gules*, and a saltier coupé in base, *azure*.

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

Motto—*Consilio, non impetu*.

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

The residence at Lochnaw was largely added to by Sir James Agnew, and since then other additions have been made in the way of improvement. The situation is picturesque; the loch again restored, adding to this feature, coupled with old timber and flourishing plantations. It is six miles from Stranraer.

About a mile from the house, in Aldouran Glen, are the remains of a Norsemen's camp, locally called "Kempe's Graves." Kempe is the Norse for a warrior or champion, and it is supposed, and no doubt correctly so, that many of those daring sea rovers were buried near the spot. Galloway, from Carrick to the Solway, was entirely under the rule of the Norsemen for about two centuries, and which after much research we have established as a fact, and is now generally admitted. At Larbrax Bay there is a similar camp but much larger, known as the Kempe's Walks. By the side of the loch at Lochnaw stood a moat, but it appears that Sir Stair Agnew, with the same appreciation of the ancient as his ancestor Sir James, demolished it for materials to make a new road.

The farms owned in this parish are High and Low Auchneel (Barjarg), Auchnotteroch, Aldouran, Balgracie, Blackpark, High

and Low Creachmore, Hill Head of Creachmore, Dindinnie (East and West), Meikle and Little Galdenoch, Garthrie, Glenhead of Aldouran, Half Mark, Kirklands, Knockaldie, Knocknain, Meikle and Little Larbrax, High Mark, and Smiddyhill.

The derivations of the names of the farms we will give as far as can be gathered. Lochnaw is in Gaelic Loch-an-àth, the letter *a* being long, as *aw*. A tradition existed that the isle on which the ancient tower stood was accessible by a causeway under water, and only known to those dwelling there. The same kind of structure is described by us as having existed at Lochinvar, Dalry parish, and also found elsewhere where crannogs have been discovered. When the loch at Lochnaw was drained, and subsequently laid out in the Dutch fashion, the causeway was demolished, and all trace lost. We may add that there is a loch in the Isle of Skye with a similar name, except being in the plural—Loch-nan-athan, “loch of fords,” the water being very shallow, and easily crossed in several places. The late Sheriff Nicolson, a native of Skye and a proficient Gaelic scholar, gave us this information, and kindly gave aid in other cases when obscure. Craichmore is spelt by Pont as Kroochmoir. It is from the Gaelic Creach or Creich-mor, the big rock. In Auchneel or Auchneil we have in the prefix a corruption of the Gaelic achadh, a field, thus giving Neil’s field. In Galdenoch, we may have a Gaelic compound Geall-Daighnich, a pledge or earnest money, which might have had reference to the land, or it may be a corruption of Calldainn-Cnoc, the Gaelic for a hazel copse at the knoll or place. There is Caldou in the neighbouring parish of Stoneykirk. Auchnotteroch is probably a corruption of the Gaelic achadh-nathrach, the adder field, referring to land much infested by these vipers.* Aldouran is the Gaelic ald-douran, the prefix a burn or mountain stream, and the suffix an otter, thus being the otter burn. Knockaldie is from the Gaelic Cnocaldan or ain, the hill burn. Knocknain seems to be a corruption of the Gaelic cnoc-nòinean, the daisy hill or knoll. Another writer gives it as the hill of the birds. Larbrax

* We may mention that the best cure for the bite of these reptiles is the leaf of the ash tree, boiled in water, and used warm as a fomentation. A little purgative medicine should be given in addition.

has been considered to be from leargbreac, the speckled hill side; but it may be from lar-braigh, the upper land or ground. Dindinnie is probably from the Gaelic dinn-dinait, the desolate hill, or dinn-dionach, the sheltered hill. Balgracie or Balgressie is from the Gaelic baile-gramsach, the cobbler's house. Garthrie may be from the Cymric gartree, the near hamlet or homestead. Barjarg (another name for Auchneel farm) we have seen derived from bar-dearg, the red hill. We think it more likely to be a compound Gaelic and Norse name—viz., bar, a hill, and bjarg, the Norse for rocks, etc. We know the farm, and saw nothing red about it, as to soil, etc. Cairnhapple seems to be a corruption for chapel in the suffix, pointing to some place of worship (see Glenhapple, etc., parish of Penninghame). Another name appears, or did appear—viz., Ochterlinachan, which is evidently from the Gaelic oiter-linneachan, the ridge at the pools near the sea. Like many other names, however, this does not convey an altogether true description of the situation, as Larbrax Moor intervenes between the sea and Ochterlinachan. Another opinion given is Uachdorach-linachan, the upper flax field.

LARGLIDDESDALE.

This was a barony, and the name formerly written Largliddisdaill alias Largleviston, and formed no doubt the old barony of Leswalt, or rather what was left of it. Our information is meagre, and commences with William Gordon, apparent of Craichlaw, and Isabella Hoppingill, his spouse, who had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Largleviestoun and Kirnlauchle, 22nd July, 1543.

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

In June, 1550, Patrick Agnew had sasine of the lands of Merkslavie; also Gilbert Kennedy and Fergus Kennedy, both of the same date. Patrick Agnew had married Elizabeth, the daughter of William Gordon of Craichlaw, and had issue, Patrick; and in August, 1666, Jean Kennedy, future spouse to Patrick, son of Patrick Agnew of Sheuchan, had sasine of the lands of Larglidu, Merkslavie, St. John's Croft.

Patrick Agnew, by his marriage with Jean Kennedie, had issue—

Andrew, his heir.

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

On the 16th December, 1701, Andrew Agnew of Sheuchan had sasine in liferent, and Robert, his son, in fee, of the lands and barony of Largledsdale, etc. His daughter and heiress,

Margaret, succeeded.

She married John Vans of Barnbarroch, parish of Kirkinner. On the 28th May, 1755, they had sasine of the lands and barony of Largliddisdale (see Sheuchan, parish of Inch).

Subsequent to the last-mentioned date, several of the farms were sold, viz. :—Largliddisdale to Mr. Gifford, Little Mark to Mr. M'Kissock, Gallowhill to Mr. M'Kinnel, and Springbank to Mr. Hill; but, having been improperly disposed of, they were claimed, and reverted to the heir of entail. This was the law plea known in the law courts as the Sheuchan case.

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

As this case has been greatly misunderstood, we will give the case as brought before the Court of Session on the 23rd June, 1813 :—“Robert Vans-Agnew, 1786, of Barwhannie, etc., let farms for 31 years beyond the period (27 years) allowed by tailzie, which contains a clause that it shall not be in the power of the said John Vans and Margaret Agnew, and the other heirs and members of tailzie, or any of them, to set tacks or rentals of

the said lands, and estates, or of any part thereof, for a longer space than 27 years, nor to diminish the rental thereof," etc.

On the death, in 1809, of Robert Vans-Agnew, his son John, the pursuer, the next heir of entail, brought a reduction of these leases. The petition was as follows:—

“Petition, 5th January, 1813, of John Vans-Agnew; who succeeded 12th February, 1809. The entail provides, ‘not only the said lands and estates shall not be burthened with, or liable to the debts and deeds, acts and crimes contracted, granted, done or committed contrary to these conditions and restrictions, or to the true intent and meaning of these presents, shall be of no force, strength, or effect, and shall be unavailable against the other heirs of entail, and who, as well as the said estates, shall be no-wise burthened herewith, but free therefrom, in the same manner as if such debts and deeds had not been contracted, or such acts of commission or omission had never happened or been committed.’”

When the petitioner succeeded to the entailed estates on his father's death in February, 1809, he found that the property had suffered great dilapidations. More than one-half of the estates had been alienated, and the remaining part was let at inadequate rents—caused by the embarrassed state of the late proprietor's affairs. Tenants for inconsiderable grassums (a sum paid by the tenant to the landlord on entering into possession) had obtained longer leases than the entail permitted, etc.

We may add that the entail was executed on the 29th December, 1757, by Robert Agnew of Sheuchan and John Vans of Barnbarroch respectively, grandfather and father of Robert Vans-Agnew.

The House of Park, with the yards, offices, and enclosures adjacent thereto, comprehending one hundred acres or thereby, were intended for the heir of Sheuchan and Barnbarroch, and were by no means to be let in tack for longer space than the granter's life, or during the minority of the heir who shall be the proprietor at the time.

Sheuchan, in the adjoining parish of Inch, now belongs to the Earl of Stair, under which will be given the succession of owners. In 1869, the farms which composed the Largliddisdale property, were Meikle Mark, Newfield, Spirry, Larg, Largliddisdale,

Little Mark (now Greenfield), Gallowhill, Springbank, Markslavie, and Sheuchan Parks now so called. In 1893-94, they are given as Meikle, Mark, and Parkhead, Newfield, High Spirry, Feyfield, Larg-High, and Springbank, Larg-Low, Low Spirry, and part Feyfield, and Larg Liddesdale, Little Mark, Greenfield, Gallowhill, Common Muir, etc., Sheuchan Parks.

The lands of Sheuchan, with Meikle and Little Tungs in Inch parish, north-east of, and contiguous to Castle Kennedy, having been alienated by excambion in 1855, the designation of Sheuchan estate should no longer be applied, but now to be known as Largliddisdale, it having been a barony.

We have given under Portpatrick parish, another portion of the property, called Knockglass, etc. (sold in 1898), which adjoins on the south-western side, the boundary being the Piltanton burn. All have come under the designation of the Sheuchan estate, which from the alienation mentioned by us, is now erroneous.

There appear, as we have shown, various alterations in the names of the farms of late years. The latest is the most comprehensive list. The derivations of most of the names will be found elsewhere, excepting Spirry, which is peculiar. We find a fanciful meaning given from *sporaidhe* (?) the spurs, or pointed rocks. Where such are on the land (well known to us), is unknown. We prefer to follow Jamieson, and that it is Lowland Scottish, with the meaning he gives "warm," etc., from the situation or character of the land. This applies to the land we are dealing with. "Fey" is also Scottish, and in Galloway meaning a croft or infield land.

Markslavie is difficult to make out. The prefix is clear enough as being from the Norse word for a boundary, etc.; but the suffix is not to be found, unless it be a corruption of the Gaelic word *slighe*, a way, road, or track.

We have it given as *marc slièbhe* (slewie), merkland of the moor. We know that the land adjoins Crailloch moor, but we also know that the road through the farm is only the track to the moors further on.

Larg will be found in Minnigaff parish, but being in Kirkcudbrightshire, we will state here that it is from the Gaelic *leirg* or *learg*, which has three meanings, but the first two, viz., a green

slope, a little eminence, convey what relates to the land in this case.

Symson in 1684, mentions "The Mark," a new house lately built of brick made there, about a bow draught from the town (Stranraer), which belonged to Agnew of Sheuchan. Park House is the present, and only residence known. It is just about the distance given. It is not, however, built of brick, so far as seen. Having rented the shooting over the estate, we know the house.

KIRKLANDS.

The "de gleba et terris ecclesiasticis vicariæ de Leswalt," consisted of the two-and-a-half merk lands. In the seventeenth century, it seems to have been owned by a family named Boyd. On the 10th December, 1637, Thomas Boyd, and Janet M'Dowall, his spouse, had sasine of the Kirklands of Leswalt. In November, 1644, Gilbert Neilson had sasine of the land, but doubtless only in security, for Thomas Boyd had again sasine on the 24th November, 1671. The infertment of Gilbert Neilson appears to have arisen from Thomas Boyd having been fined about the year 1662, in the sum of £360, for his adherence to Presbyterianism. On the 7th November, 1693, John Boyd was served heir to his father, and had sasine of the Kirkland on the 11th May, 1694. He was succeeded by Thomas Boyd, who had sasine, 8th May, 1701.

The next owners were the Agnews of Lochnaw, but how obtained, and when, we have not learned.

This small property deserves notice from an eminence on the land called the "Kirkland Torr," and also, "The Tower of Craigoch." It is a cone, artificially shaped at the top, where some traces of an entrenchment remain, and is locally called "The Roman Camp." On this singular hill stands the monument erected to Sir Andrew Agnew, who died in 1849. The elevation renders it conspicuous at a great distance, both from land and sea.

AUCHNEIL OR BARJARG AND KNOCKNEIN.

The above-mentioned lands were obtained by the M'Dowalls, but from whom we do not learn. This branch is stated to have

been descended from Gilbert, third son of Thomas M'Dowall of Garthland, who was alive in 1455. The late Uthredo Macdowall of Barjarge had a charter of confirmation of "de gleba et terris ecclesiasticis vicariæ de Clasheat," 13th January, 1583. In 1606, we find Alexander M'Dowall of Barjarg. On the 18th June of that year he was "dilaitit, with others, for the slauchter of umq^{le} Quintene Boyd in April last."

After this we have some difficulty in tracing the proprietors. It is stated that Uchtred Agnew of Galdenoch was in possession about 1620; next, by sasine 13th June, 1650, we find Sir John Muir of Auchindraine the owner of Bruchjarg; then Quintus Mure, who was succeeded by his son, Patrick Mure. He had sasine of the lands of Bruchjarg and Auchneil on the 30th April, 1664; and on the same day Patrick Agnew of Galdenoch had also sasine of them. This latter occupation is, however, contradicted by a lease of Auchneil, granted by Sir A. Agnew to Finlay Blair, dated 19th May, 1664. Following this, on the 17th October, 1664, Alexander Agnew had sasine of the lands of Auchneil and others. On the 10th November, 1664, there was a renunciation by the Earl of Galloway of the lands of Auchneil. Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, states that from the charter he learned that the Sheriffs (Agnews of Lochnaw) acquired the lands of Knocknein and Auchneil (or Barjarg) from Mure of Auchneil in 1681. In May, 1674, Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, Lord President of the Court of Session, had sasine of the lands of Barjarg, etc. These sasines appear to have been by way of security or wadsets, as the lands were then owned by the Agnews of Lochnaw, and annexed to Lochnaw, which still continues. They formerly constituted part of the parish of Kirkcolm, but were transferred to Leswalt.

In regard to the names of the lands in Auchneil, we have in the prefix the Gaelic word *achadh*, a field, thus giving Neil's field. Barjarg (another name for Auchneil) we have read as being from the Gaelic *bar-dearg*, the red hill. We have often been at the part (when shooting) where this red aspect would appear, but failed to see it. We are inclined to give it as a compound Gaelic and Norse word, the first from *bar*, a hill, and the suffix *bjarg* for rocks, etc. The other name to be dealt with is *Knocknain*, which seems to us to be a corruption of the Gaelic *cnoc-nóinean*, the

daisy hill or knoll. A writer on such subjects follows (as in too many other cases) Irish writers, and gives it from *cnoc n-en*, hill of the birds.

GALDENOCH.

We have not traced the owners prior to the sixteenth century. All that can be gathered conveys that, with Barjarg, etc., it was then possessed by the M'Dowalls. The Agnews of Lochnaw next acquired it (with other lands) in some way or other now unknown. Gilbert Agnew, the second son of Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, who was killed at Pinkie in 1547, was the first found by us. He is said to have built Galdenoch Tower, sometime between 1547 and 1570. Whom he married we do not learn, but he was succeeded by

Uchtred, stated to be his son, about 1620,

who, in addition to the lands of Galdenoch and Barjarg, also acquired Cairnbrock, with Upper Glengyre, in the parish of Kirkcolm, and Over Culreoch in the parish of Inch. His marriage is not mentioned, but at his death, in 1635, he left four sons—

Patrick.

Hew.

Gilbert.

Uchtred.

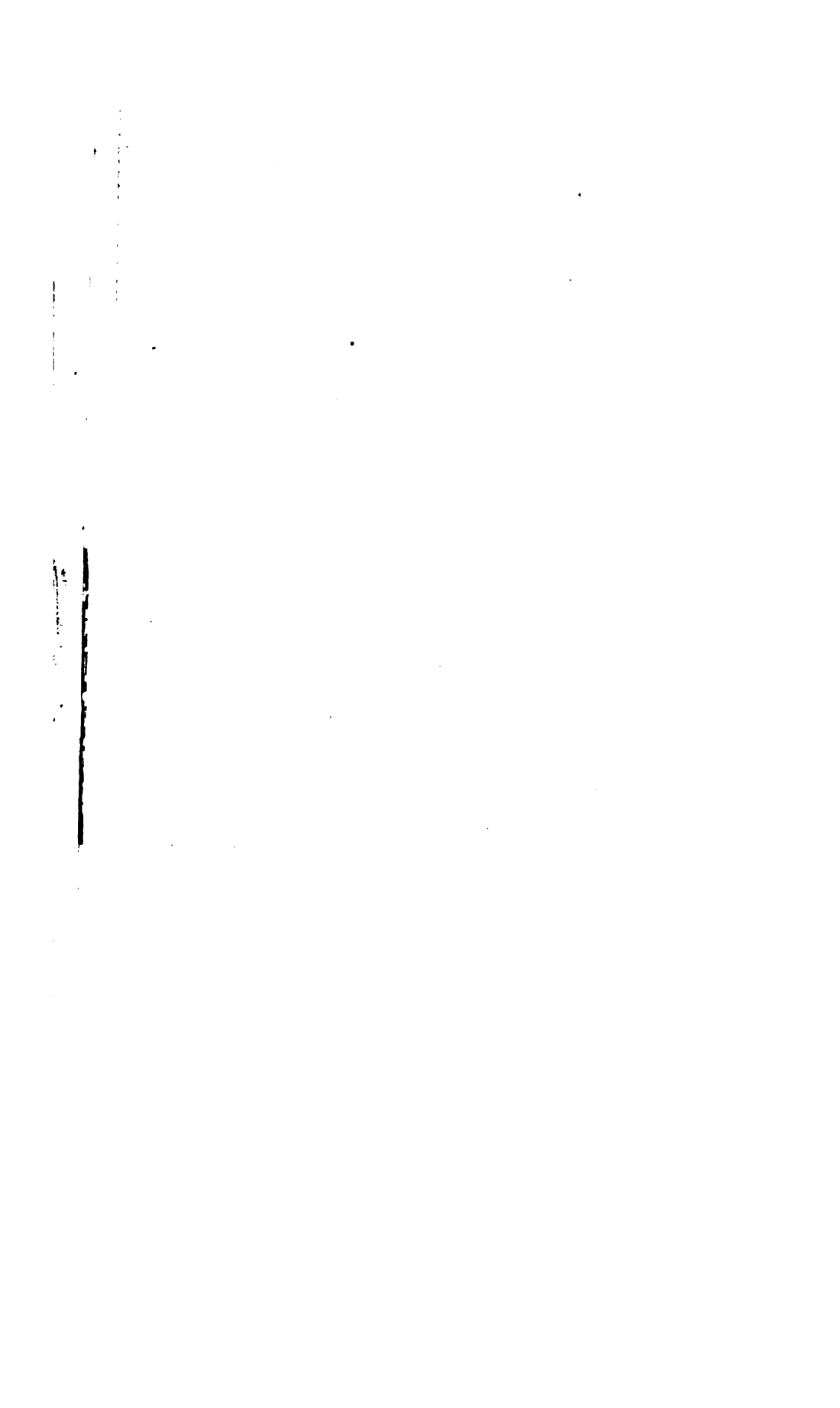
Patrick succeeded his father. About the year 1662, he was fined £1000 for not being an Episcopalian. On the 30th April, 1664, he had sasine of Bruchjarg (Barjarg); and on the 20th November, 1671, of Achneill. They are one and the same. On the 2nd October, 1671, Sir Andrew Agnew was in possession of the merk land of Galdenoch. In May, 1674, Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, Lord President, had sasine of Barjarg, Galdenoch, mylne thereof, etc. In July, 1675, Patrick Agnew of Galdenoch, and Jean Brisbane, his spouse, had sasine of Galdinloch, Barghjarg, with the fourth part of the mylne thereof, manor, place, etc. In October, 1684, Sir James Dalrymple of Stair had sasine of the two and a-half merk land of Barjarg and Galdenoch, with the fourth part of the mylne, etc. About the year 1699, all was sold

to the Agnews of Lochnaw. Heavy fines inflicted for adherence to the Covenant, and losses sustained from the erection of salt-pans on the coast, are supposed to have brought this family to ruin. Symson, in 1684, mentions the Tower House of Galdenoch. It is used as a farm house.

There are lands in the adjoining parish of Stoneykirk bearing the same name. They are on the Freugh estate, and distinct from this property. The name also occurs elsewhere. The derivation has been given from Gallnach, a place of foreigners, stranger's dwelling; but without affording information as to "nach." We do not find it, and are inclined to believe that the suffix "denach" is from the Gaelic word "daingneach," a fort, a fortified place. The fortresses on the Galloway coast were erected by the Norsemen, who were strangers.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including the names of the authors and the titles of their works. This list is organized in a structured manner, likely serving as a table of contents or a reference list for the document.

PARISH OF STRANRAER.



PARISH OF STRANRAER.

THE parish consists entirely of the burgh, the buildings of which cover a space of ground extending to about forty acres. The derivation of its name has been given in various ways. Chalmers has it from the Celtic *stron* and *reanhar*, meaning thick or clumsy nose, which conveys no sense as applied in this case. In the *Statistical Account*, it is given from the ordinary English words *strand-raw*, or the row of houses on the strand. Such is too modern. In the reign of Robert I., a charter was granted to "Fergusii de Moulda Willa of the half of the lands Stranrever, in vic. de Wigtoun." Robertson, in his *Gaelic Topography*, derives it from *strath-an-radhair*, or *strath-an-rogha-fhevair*, the valley of good grass or pasture. We are inclined to believe that it is from the Norse. In that language there is *strōud* and *strendir* in local names of coast land, as a strand, coast, shore, but not for a river; although the Strand in London is so situated, and derives the name from the Scandinavian, like so many other places there on both sides of the Thames. *Streinder* again, refers to the inhabitants of the County Stroud, and in compounds is found as *Strendigar*. There is also *Strind-sær*, a local name in Norway, and *Strind-dir*, the men of Strind. Pont, in his *Survey*, spells the name *Stronrawyr*. In the County Donegal, Ulster, there is a place called *Stranolar*. The Norsemen had a strong position in Ireland as well as in Scotland. There is also a small loch called *Strand* in New Luce parish. Our opinion is that *Stranraer* is a corruption from the Norse.

In *Ossian and the Clyde*, it is stated that *Stranraer* was possibly the *Rerigonium* of the *Novantes*. This is a supposition, as we consider, erroneous; under *Lochryan*, we show that it is also spelled *Retigonium*.

The starting point of *Stranraer* as a town, was with the erection of a chapel dedicated to St. John, but by whom is not known. The village which followed, was on the east side, called *Chapel*.

About 1511, the Adairs built a tower or keep close to St. John's Chapel, and the gardens, etc., belonging to it, with the "chapel ferry" (fey?) contiguous, form the site of the burgh. It afterwards became the property of Kennedy of Ochterlure. He appears to have got possession in 1567, as we find at that time Hew Kennedy settled down near the site of St. John's Chapel, and was styled Kennedy of Chappell. Also at one time it was called Ochterlure. Hew Kennedy was alive in 1601, and then styled of Chappell.

In 1593, the M'Dowalls of Garthland are said to have had also a residence in Stranraer, but where situated we do not find.

In 1596, the village was erected into a burgh of barony, under the superiority of Adair of Kinhilt, by a charter under the Great Seal, when the name was written Stranrawer. This deed gave to the burgh St. John's Croft, extending to six acres, from the burn from the Loch of Chappell to the shore of Lochryan, and the lands of Airds on the east; the tower, fortalice, manor place, and yards of Chappell on the west; the watergang which runs to the Mill of Chappell on the south, and Lochryan on the north. Reserving to Elizabeth Kennedy, heretrix of the said croft, the tower, fortalice, manor place, etc., of Chappell.

Stranraer was created a royal burgh by charter dated 27th July, 1617, and the villages of Clayhole and Hillhead in Leswalt parish, and Tradeston in Saulseat, now Inch parish, were added to the burgh.

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

to Markalvie, we have to refer our readers to Largliddisdale, parish of Leswalt.

Stranraer stands at the head of Lochryan, which is ten miles in length. It is a thriving burgh, with a provost, bailies, and councillors. A riverlet divides it into east and west. It has a harbour and considerable shipping, with daily steamship service to and from Larne, County Antrim; also communication with Glasgow. This, with the railway to all parts inland, brings it into close connection with Edinburgh and Glasgow, and all other places in Scotland and England. The east pier was constructed in connection with the railway. It was opened in 1861, and since then considerable additions have been made, and a station formed for the convenience of the passengers by the steam vessels.

Until 1869, it was the head-quarter station of the Coast Guard in Galloway, under the command of an officer. In that year (1869) it was united with the Greenock division, and the Commander, Royal Navy, has his quarters at Gourrock. The force at Stranraer was then reduced to four men.

Stranraer was only constituted a parish shortly before it was made the seat of a Presbytery in 1638. The patronage belonged to the Bishop of Galloway until 1689, when, by the abolition of Episcopacy, it fell to the Crown. The parish church was built in 1766, but no glebe or manse were allowed from the teinds. Over a hundred years ago, Mr. Laurie of Reidcastle, whose father had been minister of Stranraer, left thirty acres of land for a glebe, in all time coming. It is close to the town, in Leswalt parish. The church was condemned in 1833, and before a law plea was settled as to building a new one, the clergyman had to erect a wooden house for the congregation to meet in, at his own expense. A new church, however, was erected, and now stands.

An auxiliary church called Sheuchan, was built (principally by the Vans-Agnews) in 1840-41, and is within the burgh boundary (although in Leswalt) outside of the town, which it overlooks. It is on the Leswalt road, standing high, and with its square tower, is rather a picturesque object from all parts. It is not endowed, but a grant is received from the Ferguson Trust, and also from other sources.

There are in the town, in addition to the above, three United

Free, and other Presbyterian seceder Churches. Also an Episcopalian and a Roman Catholic Chapel.

A town-house was built over a century ago, but became obsolete, and the foundation of a new building was laid on the 13th July, 1872. It was available for business in January, 1874. It is a handsome structure, although it does not meet, as regards style, with the approval of some who are competent to give an opinion. The architecture is of different schools. The stone used is red sandstone from the Mote quarry on the English border, with yellow sandstone from Proudham quarry, Hexham, for the coping and corners. The cost of the building was about £9000. It contains a court house, large assembly hall, police station, and various other accommodation.

The tower, or keep, which still stands, was used as the prison house until about 1845, when a new building was occupied. It was continued, however, as a temporary lock-up house, until January, 1874, when the new County Building was available.

The prison built in 1845, is also closed as such, and is now transformed into a private residence.

In all the essentials of a royal burgh, with provost, bailies, councillors, bank agencies, markets and fairs, and a newspaper, Stranraer bids fair to keep her position at the head of the Wigtonshire burghs, so far as prosperity goes.

The cemetery adjoins Sheuchan Church. In 1895 more ground had to be added. The manse belonging to Sheuchan Church overlooks the cemetery. Strange taste, as the frontage could have faced the loch. When surprise at the selection was expressed to the incumbent, he replied, "We look beyond the grave," a remark in accordance with his life, and the fulfilment of his duties.

Close to Sheuchan Church (on opposite side of the road) stands the residence of the owners of the estate. The name was House of Park, now known as Park House. It is within the burgh boundary. The land allotted to it was one hundred acres, but which are now let out as parks to various tenants, the whole of them being known as the Sheuchan Parks. The farm of Sheuchan, etc., being in Inch parish, and now belonging to the Lochinch estate, having been alienated by exchange in 1855, by the late Robert Vans-Agnew, the title

of Sheuchan is gone. The property we refer to here, belonged, and still belongs, to the Largliddisdale barony, Leswalt parish, and the latter is the name it should be again known by. Park House is pleasantly situated, but limited in accommodation, and confined to a shrubbery and a garden. We have mentioned under Largliddisdale, that Symson, in 1684, refers to a new house lately built of brick made there, about a bow draught from the town (Stranraer), but he calls it "The Mark." We do not think that Park House is built of brick, and we know something of it, having rented it, but we have no doubt that it is the one referred to. Symson (1684) also mentions a good house at the east end of the town, then pertaining to Sir John Dalrymple, younger of Stair, called the Castle of the Chapel, where there was a chapel, then ruinous. It no doubt referred to the tower or keep, and was probably obtained in 1677, when the Dalrymples exchanged places with the Kennedys, by getting from them what they had become possessed of in the way in the ascendant at that time.

Symson also relates that, while digging a watergate for a mill, the workmen came upon a "ship" at a considerable distance from the shore, beyond the reach of the sea even during the highest spring-tide. It lay embedded transversely under a burn many feet down. A good garden, where *kail* grew, covered the one end of it. Judging from the portion recovered, the vessel must have been pretty large. The planks were not joined in the usual way, and the nails were of copper. This ancient ship had no doubt been at one time borne on the waters of Lochryan and run up the rivulet for security, and had been left there by the receding water. It may have belonged to the Vikings, or to the Brucian party from Ireland and the Isles, who were overpowered by M'Dowall and his party on landing at Lochryan in 1307.

Queen Victoria, in her published diary of her sea-trip on the west coast in 1843 (?), wrote :—"Monday, August 16. . . . When I came on deck at three o'clock the Scotch Coast was quite close—the Mull of Galloway and then Wigtonshire. Albert declared he saw the Irish Coast, but I could not descry it. At five we came in sight of Lochryan, and saw to the left Ailsa Craig rising more than one thousand feet perpendicularly from

the sea. Lochryan is very fine, and the hills and glens are lovely, particularly little Glen Finnie. The loch is very large, and the hills here are very high and wooded. The little town is called Stranraer."

By the census of 1871, the population of the parish and burgh was 3613, to which has to be added 1079, parish of Inch, and 1249, parish of Leswalt, both of which portions are in the burgh. The total of the Parliamentary burgh was 5939. In 1891 it was 4415, and reduced in 1891 to 6193.

PARISH OF LOCHRYAN.

PARISH OF LOCHRYAN.

THIS parish is an auxiliary taken from Inch. Previously it was what was called a *quoad sacra* division. The church was built in 1841. In 1858 it was detached as an independent parish. The necessary endowment was provided by a contribution of about £1800 (chiefly from the last Lady Wallace), and £1000 from the Endowment Scheme of the Church of Scotland. The particulars about this parish are given under Inch.

As stated by Camden, Ptolemy renders the name Abravanus for Aber-ruvanus—that is, the mouth of the River Ruan, and the lake out of which it runs, Lough Rian. Aber, however, is usually applied to the confluence of waters, and as there is no water of sufficient size, or named Ruan or Rian, falling into the loch, Camden is wrong. Rian, however, may be from the Cymric *ri*, rith, or rye, referring to a ford or ferry. In *Ossian and the Clyde*, mention is made of this loch as the Bay of Cluba in Ossian, also that the isle of Arran was Laggan-roan, the seals' pool, once common in the Firth of Clyde, and still occasionally to be met with about Ailsa Craig; if so, Lochryan is probably a corruption of Loch-roan, the seals' loch or resort. About Corswall Point they are still to be found; and near the Mull there is a place called the seal cave. In the same work Finart, at the entrance of the loch, is Fin-ard—that is, Fingal's Point. We are inclined to think that it has a Norse origin. Finngheinte is the Gaelic for Norwegians, and ard for a hill, gives some meaning that way.

There are some objects worthy of observation. Among these are the tall stones not far from the spot where King Alpin is stated to have been assassinated. One of these stones is near Little Laight farm-house, which on the ordnance map is styled "The Taxing Stone." This may be correct, as the collection of the taxes is believed to have been in some way or other carried out beside the stones. Another stone is in the wall of a house in Cairnryan. It is above six feet high and two feet square. It appears to have been utilised in times more modern by having

“jougs” affixed for delinquents. This was a form of punishment in Scotland which consisted of an iron collar for the neck, which opened with a hinge; and when the culprit was thus secured, it was fastened with a padlock. The said “jougs” were attached by a chain and staple to a wall, or, as in this case, to the top of a high stone, which can be seen. A good specimen of the “jougs” is still to be seen outside the churchyard gate at Duddingston, near Edinburgh; and, beside it, “a louping-stane” with two steps to the top, from which wives and lasses could mount their nags after service in the church. It is a well-built piece of masonry, and not one stone.

The most interesting of the stones in this parish is one at the east end of the moor at Meikle Laight farm, locally called the “lang stone of the Laight.” This is no doubt the same of which mention is made by Skene in the *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots*, that on the border between Ayr and Wigtonshire, near Loch Ryan, “a large upright pillar stone marks the monument or grave of Alpin.” As mentioned in the *Scalacronicon*, he was slain by an assassin who lay in wait for him on the banks of a stream, which runs into Lochryan, and not in battle as generally supposed at “Laicht Alpin,” near Dalmellington. Laight means a place of slaughter as well as a battlefield.

We are also of opinion the water of App and Glenapp are derived from Alpin, being abbreviations of his name. Robertson, in his *Gaelic Topography*, states that Glenapp in the last syllable is from ape, and at some remote period these animals must therefore have existed in the south of Scotland, though long since extinct. Yes; it must have been long since. We merely mention it to show what stretches of imagination are indulged in by topography writers. Probably Colonel Robertson was not aware of the tradition about Alpin having been driven to these parts, and meeting with his death near to this place. There is the parish of Cnapdale or Knapdale in Argyllshire, which means hill and dale; also, in the same county, there is the district of Appin.

North-east of Meikle Laight farm-house there are the remains of a building called the “Old Hall,” which was the old house of Croach, when the estate was so-called. To the north of, and near to Beoch down to the shore, is a portion of a rampart wall which

has got the local name of "The Deil's Dyke," and extended throughout Galloway. There is no doubt that the Romans had it erected.

We may mention here that in 1876 Mr. M'Ilwraith, author of the *Guide to Wigtonshire*, brought under our notice some interesting remains which he had come upon when out on his fishing excursions. Under his guidance we found the distinct remains of a considerable fortress, with towers, on a plateau overhanging the burn, near to, and to the east of Beoch farm-house. On the opposite side of the burn emerald green grass showed a portion of the site of the rampart wall called the Deil's Dyke.

We next crossed Beoch Burn and went up the ravine, full of wild and solitary grandeur, until we came to a tongue of land between the two hills with the burn below. On this promontory most interesting remains were found. So far as we could make it out, a fort commanded the west or Lochryan end, and immediately behind were to be seen the sites of dwellings of different dimensions, clearly showing that an ancient town or village had existed. On the Ordnance Map the place is called Shanriggie. The meaning is not clear. In the Gaelic there is gean for ancient, etc., and ruighe, a shepherd's cot, etc. ; also rugha, a promontory, a headland. In the Norse there is sjon for sight, applied to scouts, and riger, roughness on the surface. Again, in Lowland Scottish, the shin of a hill means the prominent or ridgy part of the declivity with a hollow on each side. This fully applies. Then, in Old English, riggie or rygge means a ridge of land. Although not probable, shan may be a corruption of the Gaelic cean, which, however, in the first letter sounds hard, and means head of, with riggie as a suffix. Whatever the meaning of Shanriggie as a name, very interesting remains were to be seen, and I trust have not been since disturbed. There are several cairns. One is north-east of Brockloch Fell ; at Beoch Hill, the White Cairn, and two others south of the burn. This burn, called Beoch, is fed from a small loch called Doon. The work of destruction has been so rampant in Galloway that it is difficult to write as to remains. Those cairns we have mentioned may also now have disappeared, following the fate of one north of the Old Hall and another behind Cairnryan, which seems to have been the

same as Cairn Multibrugh, a place shown by Pont in his map as close to the present village.

This parish rises from Lochryan to a considerable height. The highest hill is Mid Moile, which stands 834 feet. Brockloch Fell is 796 feet. The range at Beoch Hill rises to 696 feet. Mark Hill at High Mark is 644 feet. At Lochryan House the land near to it rises to 600 feet. On the hill east of Craigcaffie is "Geroy's Fort," which, from the appearance, must have been a place of strength, but all in regard to it is in obscurity. We are inclined, however, to believe that, if known, its history would be found to be in connection with the name of the burn which rolls on its course in the proximity. The name of the burn is Kir-clachie, or, as pronounced, Kirk-Lachie, which in our opinion is another corruption of Caer-Lochan or Lochlin, "the castle or settlement of Norsemen." We have entered into this subject under Stoneykirk parish.

Loch Ree is in this parish.

Drumorawhirn Burn in this parish separates Galloway from Carrick in Ayrshire.

The small village of Cairnryan is on the high road to Ballantrae from Stranraer. From the latter place it is distant six and a half miles. It has a small harbour and anchorage for ships of the largest tonnage, which is often taken advantage of by vessels in heavy weather.

The lighthouse is a conspicuous object from all parts of the loch. There is a coastguard station under a chief officer.

Beyond the village, northwards, the road passes close to, but at a considerable height above, the sea or loch. On each side rocks and timber mingle, with a fine view across the loch.

The population in 1871 was 354, and in 1891 reduced to 327.

INNERMESSAN.

In our first edition we stated that King David II. granted the lands of Dermore in the Rhinns, within the town of Innermessan, to the Bishop of Galloway. Which bishop is unknown. David II. reigned from 1329 to 1371, and during that period in succession there were six bishops. The charter is one of the many not extant, and is given in Robertson's *Index*.

The lands of Dermore could be no other than Drumore in Kirkmaiden parish, and the quaint statement "within the town of Innermessan" seems to convey that that town was a place of importance in early times. This in a measure is supported by Symson, who, in 1684 wrote, "Innermessan, situated near Loch Ryan, about two miles from the Kirk (Inch) towards the north-west. This house belongs to Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw. Here is a little hamlet or village, which of old was the most considerable place in the Rinds of Galloway, and the greatest town thereabout, till Stranraer was built." We have thus information that this town had jurisdiction over the Rhinns, and was a place of importance in early times.

The owners doubtless were the abbots, etc., of Saulseat in succession. The Douglas family are stated to have had possession of Innermessan, but we have obtained no particulars. They were offshoots from the Earls whose power in Galloway only existed from 1369 to 1455, in all eighty-six years. As protegés of the Countess of Douglas, to whom was bequeathed by her husband the lordship of Galloway, the Agnews obtained Lochnaw in or about 1426. We refer to the history of Lochnaw for further particulars.

On the 29th July, 1592, John Neilsoun of Craiggaffie, and his spouse, Margaret Strang, had a charter of the Mill of Innermessan; and again on the 29th November, 1614, Gilbert, their son, had another charter of the Mill.

On the 14th October, 1723, the second Earl of Stair became the proprietor. This was by excambion (contract), the Agnews parting with Innermessan, and the lands of Carweryan, Auxrocher, and Kirkland, etc., with the superiorities of Ayne and Cardryne, in the parish of Kirkmaiden, for the lands of Craigoch, Meikle, and Little Larbrax, and a part of Galdenoch, with salt for Moor.

Innermessan has been supposed to have been the ancient Rerigonium (a town of the Novantes), situated on the Rerigonius Sinus, or modern Lochryan. It is spelled Retigonium in the Greek text of Ptolemy, published in Paris in 1546, and in the earliest Latin translation by Basilee in A.D. 1540. Near this site, Agricola, the Roman General, had a station. A Roman spear was found there in 1835. Every vestige of the ancient

town is now gone. A farm-house in the vicinity bears the name of Innermessan.

Symson in 1684, mentioned the large circular mound, covered with grass, called the Mote. These motes he adds, are to be found in different parts of Galloway, and have always been considered as places where judicial courts were held. In this account he was wrong, for being surrounded by a fosse, it was a moat or fort, and not a mote. In the *Statistical Account* (1839), the circumference at the base was then 336 feet, and in height it was 78 feet. It does not appear to have suffered since then, as has been the lot of so many other places of interest.

The Earls of Stair continue to be the proprietors.

The farms are included in Inch parish, as given in the Valuation Roll. This arises from Lochryan being a *quoad sacra* or auxiliary parish. All the farms will be given by us under Lochinch.

The derivation of Innermessan has been assumed to be in the prefix from the Gaelic *inbher*, usually corrupted to *inver*, meaning the mouth of a river. There is, however, in Sorbie parish, at Wigton Bay, a place called Innerwell, with no stream or burn flowing into the bay. Admitting, however, that at Innermessan it is different and the Gaelic interpretation correct, there is a difficulty in regard to Messan as the suffix. Pont calls the burn running from Braid Fell, and passing near to "Geroy's Fort," the Messan, because it runs into Lochryan at that place, but he seems to have gone wrong, and the proper name should be *Kir-clachie*, or *Kirk-Lachie* as locally pronounced. It is so given on the Ordnance Map. There is difficulty in regard to the derivation of messan. In Gaelic there is *mi-shamb* for rough, rugged, etc., and the stream in the upper portion of its course passes through a wild country. In Latin there is *messum* to reap, and where Agricola's station was the land would be in his time capable of bearing crops of grain. That part might therefore have been thus so-called.

CRAIGCAFFIE OR CRAIGCATHIE.

We learn nothing in regard to Craigcaffie until the fourteenth century, when, as appears from Robertson's *Index to Charters in*



CRAIGCAFFIE.

Vol. I. See Page 500.



the Great Seal Register, it was granted by Robert the Bruce to John, son of Neil of Carrick. The lands therein are called Kellechaffe. King Robert also bestowed on John, son of Gilbert M'Neil, *quinque denariatas terre* Rhinns of Galloway, without the name or description being given. They were probably cousins, and we therefore mention the latter here. One has the Gaelic Mac as a prefix, and the first-named assumed son as a suffix, with whose branch we have to deal. They are stated to have traced their descent from Neil, Earl of Carrick, who died in 1256. The property they acquired was never large. At Craiggaffie they built a strong house or fortalice. It still stands, and is occupied by farm-servants.

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

As regards the family, no very consecutive account can now be gathered. Nigell Nelsoun had a charter of the lands of Craiggaffie from James III., 12th July, 1474. Then there is a blank of more than a century, when we find a charter to John Neilsoun of Craiggaffie and his spouse, Margaret Strang, of the Mill of Innermessan, etc., 29th July, 1592. He had previously had a charter of Craiggaffie, Smerton (?), united, 22nd July, 1591. He appears to have had a son, Alexander, who, in a charter of "Nether Craig *alias* Craiggaffie," dated 2nd July, 1601, is described as the eldest son of John Neilsoun of Craiggaffie. He had another son, Gilbert, who had a charter of the Mill of Innermessan, 29th November, 1614. Gilbert seems to have been an advocatè, for he is so styled in a sasine 31st December, 1618, as heir to his brother Alexander. In 1623 (23rd April) he had the escheat of William Stewart of Dunduff, in Ayrshire, conferred on him; and in July of the same year he had a charter of Blairquhan, no doubt as a guarantee for money advanced to the Kennedys of that place, who were then considerably embarrassed. Gilbert had a son Thomas, who, in a charter of the Barony of Craiggaffie, 16th June, 1639, is described as "filio natu maximo Gilberti Neilsoun de Craiggaffie." The same Gilbert, we presume, had a charter of Pinbraid, Blackfardin, in the county of Ayr, 28th November, 1635.

The successor of Thomas was Gilbert, probably his son. Gilbert Neilsoun of Craiggaffie, advocatè, had a charter of the

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

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

The family, about this period, or some time before, seem to have been involved in considerable pecuniary difficulties. In June, 1682, Cornelius Neilson, merchant in Edinburgh, and Margaret Keith, his spouse, had sasine of the lands and barony, houses, yeards, etc. In this instrument, as in the first charter quoted, the name is spelled Craiggathie. Afterwards, in May, 1688, Sir Thomas Kennedy of Kirkhill, late Provost of Edinburgh, had sasine of the lands and barony. These were no doubt in security of loans advanced, for, on the 9th September, 1695, Gilbert Neilson of Craiggaffie, had sasine of the lands of Meikle and Little Laight, with the fishings, etc. He appears to have married Margaret Kennedy, who, in a sasine dated 23rd September, 1720, is mentioned as the spouse of Gilbert Neilson of Craiggaffie. They had a son,

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

John Neilson and his son had a charter of resignation of the lands of Craiggaffie, 26th July, 1732; and on the 24th February,

1738, John Neilson, elder of Craiggaffie, and Mrs. Agnes Bell, his spouse, granted a reversion to John Neilson, their eldest son, of their liferent of the lands of Craiggaffie. Again, on the 21st November, 1732, Lieutenant John Neilson of Craiggaffie, and John Neilson, his eldest son, had sasine of the lands of Craiggaffie, Braid, and Braidyard. Then on the 1st November, 1758, John Neilson had sasine of the lands of Craiggaffie, and on the 3rd May, 1759, Mary Ross, his spouse, had sasine.

This seems to have been the last of the Craiggaffie family. The property was small, and did not expand like others in the district, no doubt from lack of court, or what was even better, Church influence. The names of the farms we have not obtained, and all are absorbed in the Lochinch estate.

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

The Craiggaffie family sent forth various branches from time to time. According to the *Great Seal Register*, there were in *the Stewartry*, Kirkcudbrightshire, the Neilsons of Chepmanleis, of Meithfield, Corsok, etc.; and in Wigtonshire, of Lacht, Chapel, etc.

Nisbet gives the armorial bearings of the Neilsons as—

Argent—Three left hands, bent sinister ways, two in chief, and one in base, holding a dagger, *azure*.

Or, as Gilbert Neilson of Craiggaffie bore them—

Chevron, argent, and or—In chief, two sinister hands coupéd, and erect *gules*, and in base a dagger, point downwards.

Crest—A dexter hand holding a lance erect, *proper*.

Motto—*Hic Regi Servitium*.

In Pont's map, Craiggaffie is spelled Karkophy. An idea has been suggested to us that it may read "the Castle of Kophy," the heathen priest who decided the question whether the Northumbrians should embrace Christianity by riding into the temple and hurling a spear at the idol. We have shown, however, in the "General History" of this edition, and in *Galloway: Ancient and Modern*, that it is a mistake to suppose the Northumbrians settled in Galloway. As Angles and Jutes they over-ran it, but did not settle.

CROACH NOW LOCHRYAN.

We do not learn who the ancient owners were. All we have gathered is of semi-modern date. It has been stated by the Agnews that the lands of Lochryan anciently called Croach, formed part of the estate of Innermessan, which the Agnews of Lochnaw acquired by charter in 1429, and that they were given by Sir Andrew Agnew, Knight, second hereditary Sheriff, to his second son, William, born about 1430. In the new edition of *Hereditary Sheriffs*, this is altered to about 1460, with the further information that documents do not exist.

William Agnew who founded the family of the Agnews of Croach or Lochryan, was succeeded by his son Nevin, about 1507; another Nevin (?) about 1537 is mentioned; then Gilbert about 1550. The basis for this is that a Gilbert Agnew appears in deeds of 1550 and 1556, in the history of the Lochnaw family given in *Hereditary Sheriffs*, but so many successions in so short a period raises grave doubts as to accuracy.

The next was Alexander Agnew about 1575, and William about 1616. He was served heir to his father Alexander in the lands of the Cairne, 8th February, 1620; and to his great grandfather, Nevin Agnew of Croach, in the lands of Lady Croft, 14th September, 1630. He married a daughter of — M'Douall of Logan, and was succeeded by his son Alexander, a Captain in Lord Kirkcudbright's regiment of horse. He married Sarah (Elizabeth?), daughter of John Dunbar of Mochrum, and had issue—

Andrew, his heir.

Thomas, Captain in Scots Greys; died, December, 1725.

Whom he married is not stated, but he had issue—

Thomas, killed accidentally by his pistol when mounting his horse.

Eleanor, married, in 1714, Captain A. Agnew of Lochnaw, afterwards a lieutenant-general.

Helen, married John Shaw of Bask-Ballytweedy, County Antrim, and had issue.

In 1662, Alexander Agnew of Lochryan was fined in £600 for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church. On the 30th April,

1663, he had sasine of the lands of Cloneyard ; and on the 19th January, 1666, of the lands of Knocknean.

On the 6th February, 1680, Andrew Agnew was served heir to his father in the lands of Croach, Auchneill, Mark, and Knocknean, in the parish of Inch. He married in 1700 Margaret, daughter of Sir James Agnew of Lochnaw, and had issue—

Thomas.

Andrew Agnew is stated to have served in the "Scots Greys," and rose to the rank of major, and also became a brevet lieutenant-colonel in the Army. On the 1st April, 1701, a Crown Charter was granted, forming the lands of Croach Upper, several of Drumuckloch, Cairn Multibrugh, Mickle Leaght *alias* Lochalpin, Little Leaght, and Dalhappock, all of which were formed into the barony of Lochryan. This charter also gave full power, right and title to place oyster scalps one or more where it shall be convenient and necessary upon the whole shore of the said barony of Lochryan between high and low water mark in the whole loch of Lochryan, with the sole privilege, which shall be allowed to no others, to fish or dredge oysters within the said bounds, or to plant oyster scalps. We may add that the full right is now questioned, and has caused much bad feeling with the fishermen at Stranraer.

On the 20th November, 1701, Lieut.-Colonel Andrew Agnew, and his spouse, had sasine of the barony of Lochryan. When she died is not stated. He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Kennedy of Dunure (?), by whom he had a daughter—

Eleanor.

Thomas succeeded his father, and had sasine of the barony, 15th June, 1733. He served in the Guards, and died unmarried in 1736. He was succeeded by his sister Eleanor, who married Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, and had issue an only daughter—

Frances Anne.

Sir Thomas Wallace claimed and obtained the property in right of his wife. Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw disputed the succession, and claimed that, failing heirs male, the property should revert to an heir male of his own family. Andrew M'Dowall, a cadet of Logan, afterwards raised to the bench as Lord Bankton,

it is said, gave it in favour of the Lochnaw family, but it was not carried out. The fact that it was not so, is proof that there was no case, and the property held on the male or female succession system. The Lochnaw family would not have dropped their right had any existed.

Sir Thomas Wallace and his spouse had sasine of the barony, 14th November, 1747.

Their only child, Frances Anne, succeeded. She married John Dunlop of Dunlop, and had issue seven sons and six daughters—

Thomas, who succeeded his grandfather.

Andrew Dunlop of Dunlop. A Brigadier-General. Served in the first American War.

James Dunlop, fourth son. A Lieutenant-General. Served in American War and in the Peninsula; previously in India in the 79th Highlanders, and severely wounded at the storming of Seringapatam. In 1812, he was elected M.P. for Kirkcudbrightshire. Created a baronet in 1838. Married, in 1802, Julia, daughter of Hugh Baillie, and left issue.

John Dunlop, married, and left issue.

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

Agnes E. Dunlop, married.

Susan Dunlop, married.

Frances Dunlop, married Robert Vans-Agnew of Barnbarroch, and had issue.

Rachel Dunlop, married.

Keith Dunlop, mentioned by Burns as "The Blooming Keith."

This incomplete list is all that we can gather.

The eldest son, Thomas, succeeded to Lochryan, assuming the name of Wallace, and also the baronetcy, to which he was not entitled. He married, in 1772, Eglantine, youngest daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, and had two sons—

Thomas, who died in infancy.

John Alexander Agnew, born in 1775.

He died in 1835, and was succeeded by his son John. He joined the army in 1787 (?), and was in three actions in India before he was fifteen (?) years of age. Served in Egypt under Sir Ralph

Abercromby, and subsequently commanded the 88th Regiment (Connaught Rangers) in the Peninsula. Was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the 88th in 1831, a Lieutenant-General in 1837, and General in 1851. He was on full pay for seventy years. He was made a K.C.B.

He married, in 1829, Janet, daughter of William Rodger, timber merchant, Glasgow, and had issue—

William Thomas Francis, born in 1830.

Alexander Francis, died in 1839.

George Gordon, R.N., deceased.

Robert Agnew, born in 1834. Married, 1859, Jane Colquhoun, eldest daughter of John Bell of Enterkin. He died in 1887, and left issue—

John, who succeeded.

Robert, born in 1873.

Janette Frances, married Captain Batten.

Mary Anne Jane.

Ellanore Agnes.

Isabella Eglantine, married Captain Williams.

Dora Williamina.

Jane Robina.

Eva Beatrice.

Francis James, born in 1840. Late Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Scots Greys.

Agnes Eleanor, unmarried.

William succeeded his father in 1857. He served in the Grenadier Guards for some years, obtaining a company with the usual rank of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel. He died in London in January, 1891, and was succeeded by his nephew, John Agnew-Wallace, son of his brother. He properly did not assume the baronetcy, which had become extinct with the death of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, and to which they had no right, being the male descendants of John Dunlop of Dunlop, and Agnews, in the female line. Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie having claimed and obtained the property in right of his wife, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew of Lochryan, the family name should, we think, be

Wallace-Dunlop-Agnew.

John, born in 1862, succeeded his uncle in 1891. He was a civil engineer, and employed as such in India. He married, in June, 1893, Agnes Kendall, eldest daughter of John Fair, East India merchant, and has issue—

John Alexander, born 3rd June, 1898.

Agnes Frances.

Gertrude Elleanora.

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

Motto—*Sperandum est*.

Lochryan House is situated near the village of Cairnryan, a short distance from the turnpike road.

The old name Croach would seem to be a corruption of the Gaelic cruach or cruach, a mountain or hill, which applies to the situation.

The farms were High Croach, Cairnmains and Cairnhill, Delhabloch, Lairdshill and Bonnybraes, Glen, and Meikle and Little Laight, *alias* Lochalpin, but in the Valuation Roll for 1899, various changes in the names are given.

The beautiful ballad of “The Lass of Lochryan”—

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

may have neither foundation in fact, nor reference to the locality. If it has, we have no proof that Innermessan and Craigcaffie were the oldest residences in the immediate vicinity. A fragment of the ballad first appeared in Herd's *Collection*, in 1774, under the title of “Lord Gregory,” but in the volumes edited by Scott, Aytoun, and afterwards by James Maidment, it appears in a more complete form as the “Lass of Lochroyan,” or Lochryan.

Croach means a hill. Delhabloch we do not trace. The other names do not require any explanation. We give a separate account of Cairne.

HIGH MARK.

This property is now limited to the half of a small farm. We have not traced the early particulars, but it appears to have been a portion of the Croach (Lochryan) estate, as on the 6th February, 1680, Andrew Agnew was served heir to his father in the lands of Croach, Auchneil, Mark, and Knocknean. On the 9th May, 1704, John, Earl of Stair, was infeft in the lands of Mark and Ashendarroch.

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

Hew Whiteford, born in 1750.

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

Adolphus John.

Leighton Cathcart, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel 15th Hussars.

Lost a leg at Waterloo. Died, 1820.

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

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

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

Adolphus John succeeded his father in 1830. He married Anne, daughter of Sir James Graham, Bart., of Kirkstall, M.P. She died in 1858, without issue. Sir Adolphus also served in the

Army, and rose to the rank of General. He died 3rd March, 1866.

The succession has been carried on by the descendants of his sister, Charlotte Elizabeth, who married Vice-Admiral Sir John C. White, K.C.B. Their son Henry succeeded. He was in the army, and rose to the rank of a General, also obtained the Order of K.C.B. General Sir Henry Dalrymple-White, K.C.B., was twice married. By his second wife, Alice, daughter of Neill Malcolm of Poltalloch, Argyllshire, to whom he was wedded in 1863, he had issue, one child, Godfrey. General Sir Henry died in 1886. His son, Godfrey Dalrymple-White, succeeded, and is now in possession. He is a Captain in the Grenadier Guards.

CAIRNE.

We do not quite follow what is found in regard to this land. It appears to have belonged to the Croach property, and yet we have it stated that Alexander Gordon of Barskeoch was infeft in the lands of Cairne-Multiburgh, 31st October, 1607. He was succeeded by James Gordon in August, 1634, when the latter gave reversion of the lands of Cairne-Multiburgh to John Gordon. These must have been wadset transactions, as on the 8th February, 1620, William was served heir to his father, Alexander Agnew of Croach, in the lands of the Cairne; and again, on the 1st April, 1701, a Crown charter was granted forming the lands of Croach Upper, several of Drumuckloch, Cairn-Multiburgh, Meikle Leaght, *alias* Lochalpin, Little Leaght, and Dalhappock, all of which were formed into the barony of Lochryan.

The foregoing is clear enough, and yet after the Gordons, a family named M'Kie appears. Patrick M'Kie is styled of Kairne in 1635. Then in May, 1641, Patrick M'Kie and his spouse, Elizabeth Gordon, had sasine of the lands of Cairne. The supposition is that it was through Elizabeth Gordon the M'Kies appear. They had issue, Fergus, who, on the 17th October, 1674, was served heir to his father in the lands of Cairne-Multibruche. He seems to have been succeeded by his brother Thomas, as we find, 25th September, 1688, Thomas, merchant-

burgess, Belfast, son of Patrick M'Kie of Cairne, served heir of Carne-Mucklebrugh.

We next find, on the 29th April, that Mr. Alexander Lawrie, minister at Stranraer, had sasine of the lands of Cairne; and following him, on the 14th June, 1715, Walter Lawrie, also styled minister at Stranraer, had sasine of the same two and a half merk lands.

As we have shown, the lands we are dealing with belonged to the Croach, *alias* Lochryan, estate, and included in a Crown charter granted on the 1st April, 1701; and on the 27th February, 1768, Frances Anne Wallace, wife of John Dunlop of Dunlop, had sasine of the lands of Croche (Lochryan), Cairn, Multiburgh, and others. She was the heiress of the Lochryan property. It would thus appear that the holding by the others mentioned was under wadsets, as a wadset transferred from one another, until redeemed by the actual owners.

We gave this account principally to show what the wadset system actually was. It was most oppressive. The owner was shunted, and full power enjoyed by the money-lender. Even their residences were appropriated.

Cairne continues to be part of the Lochryan property, now owned by John Agnew-Dunlop-Wallace.

PARISH OF INCH.



PARISH OF INCH.

THE present parish of Inch consists of the greater part of the old parish, with the addition of that of Sauseat. It derives its name from the island in the loch, on the shore of which the church stood, and is from the Gaelic *innse*, for an islet or island. It is also, however, found to apply to places where no water with an island exists, and is then, we consider, a corruption of the Norse word *engi*, for a meadow or meadow land. Reference to places with Inch as a prefix, or as a simple word, will be found under Clanyard, parish of Kirkmaiden, and Sorbie in Sorbie parish.

In *Ossian and the Clyde*, it is affirmed that it has been originally the parish of the island, that is, of the only spot above the level of the waters where the two estuaries met. This, however, relates to a period far beyond our mark, and beyond the time when parishes were formed.

It belonged to the bishops of Galloway. At the Reformation, the Earl of Cassillis had a lease from the bishop, of the whole revenue of the churches of Inch and Leswalt, for which he paid £173 6s. 8d. Scots. The old Kirklands of Inch were granted to Gilbert Macdowall in fee-farm. After the Annexation Act of 1587, the church of Inch passed to various parties until the abolition of Episcopacy in 1689, when the patronage reverted to the Crown.

In the old parish of Inch there were two chapels. One of these, called St. John's, stood near the east end of Stranraer, and a piece of land called St. John's Croft. A well, within the flood-mark of Lochryan, is still called St. John's Well. It is covered by the tide which flows over it, but at the ebb it reappears, and the water bubbles up, and is as sweet as if salt water had never approached it. The sites of the chapel, castle, and well, were detached from the old parish, and included in Stranraer. The other chapel was dedicated to St. Patrick, and stood near to Portpatrick. This chapel was for the convenience of the south-

west division of the old parish, popularly called *The black quarter of Inch*. In 1628, this quarter was separated from the parish, and constituted distinct under the name of Portpatrick.

The parish church of Saulseat belonged to the abbots and monks of Saulseat. A portion of the revenues annexed to the Crown in 1589, was set apart for the minister's stipend; the remainder was granted in 1631 as an endowment for Portpatrick. The minister of Inch has his manse and glebe at Saulseat, a mile and a half southward from the church. The residence was pulled down and rebuilt in 1838. A new church was built in 1770. In 1839 it was in a bad state, and another which was erected was burned on 29th December, 1894. Supposed to have been struck by lightning. It was a handsome building, with a great deal of woodwork inside, which was fuel to the fire.

This parish has, or more likely now, had many cairns. On the top of Cairnanzean Fell there is the site of one; and south is Cairnscarrow, on which another stood. Two cairns, Muckle and Wee, south of Auchie farm-house, two north-west of Mains of Larg, New Luce, and another north and near to Milton farm-house. Also, the two Lingdowey Cairns, one on each side of the burn, near its rise, with two others, and two sites, near to and to the west of those at Lingdowey. Also Cairn MacNeile; and between Meikle and Little Tongue farm-houses there are, or were, three others, with another south of Cullurpattie farm-house. In fact, the parish has been covered with them, but without histories. Not a few may have been raised by pilgrims on their way from the north to the Priory at Whithorn, or the abbeys at Saulseat or Glenluce, as the custom to add a stone or stones was common, if not the rule.

So little respect for the past in Galloway has been shown by the new owners of the soil that we do not vouch that all the cairns mentioned now exist. Every year brings a change.

There are a few lochs. The largest is Glenwhan. Another is Cults loch, north of Cults farm-house. North of Saulseat there is Magillie loch, probably a corruption of MacGill, with several small lochs in Culhorn grounds; and outside there is Chapman loch. The lochs at Inch will be dealt with under Loch Inch or Castle Kennedy.

The highest hill in the parish is Cairnscarrow, which is 751

feet. Cairnanzean Fell is 734 feet, and Cullerpattie Fell 634 feet.

There are two moats in the parish ; one at Gallow Hill, and another east of Castle Kennedy, near Cults, which latter is now no more, having been removed within the last few years. The one at Gallow Hill is only marked by the site.

The village of Lochans is principally within this parish, with a portion in Portpatrick. It is about one mile and a half from Stranraer. The name, as we have already stated elsewhere, is not from the Gaelic lochan for a little loch, for none exists, or is known to have existed. Those in the parish are some distance off. It can therefore only be a corruption of the old Irish term Lochlannoch for Norsemen, or the Gaelic Lochlin for Scandinavia. Galloway has many lochs, some in strings, so to write, being so near to each other, and often connected by burns, but it is not so in this case. It therefore must be ascribed as showing where there was a Norse settlement.

The standing and stepping stones of Glentara, locally spelled Glentirrow, have hitherto been supposed to be the remains of a Druidical Circle. We find them referred to in *The Four Ancient Books of Wales*, edited by W. F. Skene. This appears in the poems relating to Gwallawg ap Lleenawg, Book of Taliessin, xxxv. We have not space to give all, but the line directly referring to the subject is, "A battle in the marsh of Terra with the dawn," which Mr. Skene believed to have referred to the stepping stones, with a record of the battle in the four large unpolished stones standing erect and forming a circle, with the single stone a short way off to the north-west. The stepping stones are on the boundary of Inch and New Luce parishes, the latter taking one of those inconvenient bends, or elbow, across the river Luce, embracing the Airrieolland Farms, High and Low, in its bounds. They were discovered in a moss about three feet below the surface.

The population in 1871 was 1209 males, and 1152 females; together, 2361. In 1881, it was 2260, and reduced in 1891 to 2161. A portion of the parish is in the burgh of Stranraer.

SAULSEAT ABBEY.

The abbey of *Sedes Animarum*, the seat of the soul, or Sauseat, the first of the kind in Scotland, was founded for Præmonstratensian monks, by Fergus, first Lord of Galloway, about 1160. The abbots were the superiors of the order. It stood in a stretch of level land, on the banks of the loch, south of Stranraer about two and a half miles. Symson describes it as almost encircled by the loch in the form of a horse shoe, and commonly called Salsyde, but that it should be called Sauseat, *Sedes Saulis*, one Saul having been, as they say, abbot or monk there.

The manse and glebe of Inch now occupy the site of the abbey, of which only a few vaults and other fragments remain. In trenching the ground a great many human bones have been dug up, and the situation, for a modern building, is not altogether one to please those who have to occupy the manse.

It has been circulated of late that Sauseat abbey was burned at the Reformation. This information ranks with much else at present given to the public by sensational writers who profess to be authorities. The abbey was not burned by the people. Its list of commendators comes down to A.D. 1600, which is forty years after the Reformation. In 1684, Symson then mentions it as being in a ruinous state at that time, but, instead of fire having been the cause, it arose from neglect, the new owner having no interest in its preservation, and this was ably seconded by relentless time, and then more by the removal of the materials for building purposes. Castle Kennedy, which was not finished in 1607, largely shared in the spoil.

The monks were of Præmonstratensian order, and followed the rules of St. Augustine, and, from their white dress, were called canons. Spottiswoode, in his Appendix to the *History of the Church*, says they were of the Cistercian order.

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

The only Crown charter recorded, conveying property to

monks, is one to the abbot and convent of the monastery of *Sedis Animarum* of the croft lands, now called the Croft of the Blessed Virgin Mary, dated in 1493.

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

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

Quintin Vaux, abbot of,	- - -	- A.D.	1404
David Vaux,	„ - - -	„	1531
James Johnstone, commendator,	- - -	„	1533
Lord John Johnstone, or the Honourable John			
Johnstone, commendator,	- - -	„	1539
William Adair, commendator,	- - -	„	1553
John Kennedy of Baltersan, commendator,	- „		1600

Though comparatively a poor monastery, the lands in connection with it were not inconsiderable, and formed a barony. On the 2nd April, 1504, Quintin Vaux, abbot of Saulseat, granted the lands of Cullingannoch, parish of Inch, and Tibbetquhairane, parish of Whithorn, to Ninian Vaux, or Vaus. There was also an instrument of sasine in favour of Ninian and his heirs-male of these lands, which proceeds upon a charter of confirmation by Henry, bishop of Whithorn, and the Chapel Royal of Stirling, and perpetual commendator of the monastery of Dundrennan, with consent of Patrick Arnot, archdeacon of the Cathedral

* Blank in Crown charters.

Church of Whithorn and convent thereof, appointed judges and commissioners for that effect, by special deputation. This was further confirmed by testament and nomination of executors by Ninian Vaus, prior of Inch. John Vaus, his son, and John Vaus of Barnbarroch, executors. Dated 20th September, 1528.* Following this, on the 17th June, 1539, John, son and heir to the deceased Ninian Vaus of Barnbarroch, had sasine of the same lands.

David Vaux succeeded Quintin as abbot in 1531. In his time the monastery was called "Greenloch, *alias* Saulseat," from the green scum that floated on the surface at certain periods. In 1522, James Johnstone was commendator, and he was succeeded about 1533 by John Johnstone. Under date 14th May, 1553, an instrument of sasine was taken in favour of Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch, by Lord John Johnstone (so styled), commendator of the monastery of Salside, of the lands of Cullingannoch, etc. In June, 1572, Johne Johnstoune, *alias* Schir Johne, was still commendator. He adhered to the Church of Rome. "On the 26th, he was delaited for the administratiōne of the mass and the sacramentis in the Papisticall maner." He had sasine of the six merk land of old extent, called the Mains of Saulseat, 22nd May, 1599. He was succeeded as commendator by William Adair. John Kennedie of Baltersane, was commendator of Saulseat in 1600.

On the 3rd January, 1600, John Vaus of Longcastle and Barnbarroch, had possession of the lands of Cullingannoch, Tibbetquhairane, in the barony of Saulseat. By a deed, dated "Newton, † 20th August, 1635, Robert Adair, of Kinhilt, assigns to Hugh, Viscount Montgomery of Airds, all tacks and securities he has, as son and heir to Ninian Adair of Kinhilt, from Mr. Hugh Hamilton, minister at Craigie, late Commendator of the Abbacie of Saulseat, in and to the parsonage and vicarage teinds of the twenty-five merk land of the barony of Saulseat, and in six merk land of the Mains of Saulseat. Before Sir John M'Dowall of Garthland, and Mr. James Blair, minister at Portmontgomery, writer of the deed." On the 14th October, 1643, Sir Robert Adair had sasine of the Mains of Saulseat. The Kennedys next

* Barnbarroch Papers.

† Newtonards in Ireland.

appear as owners. In 1645, Johne, Erle of Cassilis, had sasine of the lands of Saulseat, etc. Being contiguous, the whole of the lands in the parish then became owned by that family. Now known as the Loch Inch or Castle Kennedy property.

We have already referred to the mischievous statements circulated that the religious houses in Galloway were burned by the people at the time of the Reformation, and that the abbey of Saulseat was also so demolished. It is entirely erroneous, if not worse, for investigation would have proved the contrary. The neglect of the new owners of property throughout the district brought them into a ruinous state, and then pulled down the building by degrees for materials for new farm steadings and dykes. Castle Kennedy was largely supplied from the abbey.

LOCH INCH OR CASTLE KENNEDY.

We have mentioned in the two preceding articles referring to the parish, and the abbey of Saulseat, that the lands seem to have been possessed by the Church during its reign. In later times, the Kennedy family got a footing, which we will again take up. It is first of all necessary to give an outline of their history in Galloway, as much that is erroneous has been written and believed. The first land in the district owned by them was Leffnol in this parish, which is a farm pertaining to the present estate. It is not far from Cairnryan, and forms part of the auxiliary or *quoad sacra* parish of Lochryan. This land was obtained by Roland Kennedy, and his son Gilbert was in possession in 1454. We next learn that in 1460-1463, Gilbert, Lord Kennedy, was successor of the farms of Leswalt, and other lands belonging to the late George Douglas in ward. Following this, in 1482, John, Lord Kennedy, son of Gilbert, besides obtaining extensive lands in Leswalt, was appointed keeper of the manor place and loch of Inch, and bailie of regality of the bishop of Galloway's lands on the Water of Cree. He had an only son, David, styled of Leswalt, who was created Earl of Cassillis in 1509. Gilbert, his son, second Earl, is stated in their family account to have been appointed by the Bishop of Galloway as bailie of all the lands belonging to the bishopric, and keeper of

the manor place and loch of Inch in 1516. No lands are mentioned with the keepership, and, as we have stated elsewhere, no doubt continued to be owned by the abbacy, forming the barony of Saulseat. What is styled manor is misleading. It is an English term, not Scottish, and refers in England to a dwelling and surroundings, such as a park. It would appear to have been the bishop's dwelling place, or the one belonging to the office in that part of the district. It is stated to have been built on the island, possibly near where Castle Kennedy stands, for, though not quite cut off from the land, it is all but surrounded with water. Castle Kennedy was in progress, though not finished, in 1607.

Symson, writing of the castle, says, "It hath also gardens and orchards environed with the loch. In this loch," he continues, "there are two several sorts of trout, the one blacker than the other, and each keep their own part of the loch. On the other side of the loch, towards the north-west, stands the parish kirk of the Inch, so called from a little island called the Inch, situated in the loch, a little distance from the kirk. Within this little island, which is also planted with trees, is a little house built, into which the late Earl of Cassillis used to retire himself betwixt sermons, having a boat for that purpose, in which he could soon be transported from Castle Kennedy to the church, and so back again, the way from the kirk to the castle by land being about a mile on either side of the loch."

The individual alluded to was no doubt John, sixth Earl of Cassillis, who attended the Westminster Assembly of Divines. It was his wife, a daughter of the Earl of Haddington, upon whom certain editors of our national ballads have erroneously fixed the odium of "Johnnie Faa." She died at Cassillis House in 1642, and was with customary respect interred in the family vault in the College kirk of Maybole, which assuredly would not have been the case had she been the subject of the gipsy raid.

The account of the Kennedys which we gave in our first edition, Vol. I., from Paterson's *History of Ayrshire*, was not sufficiently clear, and may mislead those who have not the means of making close inquiry. The Kennedys just became known as a family in the thirteenth century, when they appear in Ayrshire. The first trace is in the Melrose Chartulary, during the reign of Alex-

ander II.—that is, between 1214 and 1249—where we find, “In Quieta Clamatio Gillescopewyn MacKenedi Senescalli de Carric”; and again, “Gillescop MacKenedi tuic Senescalli de Karrig.” These are the earliest notices of the surname in the district, the first being thus traced as senescal or steward to the Earl of Carrick. Their prosperity commenced with the marriage of John Kennedy with Mary, only daughter, or grand-daughter, and heiress of Sir Gilbert Carrick, about A.D. 1350, with whom it is believed he obtained Dunure, and became known as Sir John Kennedy of Dunure, after which connection not only large acquisitions of lands were made, but power with honours followed. John Kennedy assumed the arms of the de Carricks. The lineage of Sir Gilbert Carrick is difficult to make out, and we leave it alone. The Kennedys, however, by this marriage, became connected with the High Stewards, and when Robert Stewart, through his mother, succeeded to the throne in 1371, the offspring of John Kennedy could be called by him, “delectus consanguineus noster.”

Paterson, in his *Ayrshire*, under the parish of Dalrymple, tells a strange story about one of the Dalrymples wishing to marry the heiress of Cassillis; his being slain by John Kennedy of Dunure, who took the said heiress to his own house under promise of marriage; made her resign her lands in his favour; never married her; and she died shortly after through having been deceived. All this is stated to have happened about the year 1373. John Kennedy, however, had then been married about twenty years to the heiress of Carrick, which marriage, as we have already stated, gave the Kennedys the position they then enjoyed.

In regard to the derivation of the name, there can be no doubt that it was a corruption of Kenneth, which appears to have been common in Ireland, as well as in Scotland. We first find in the *Tigernachi Annales*, A.D. 758, “Cathald h. Cinaedha, King of Cinselach.” In the *Chronicon Scotorum*, A.D. 840, there is recorded: “(Mortal) wounding of Cinaeth, son of Coserath, King of Breghmhuine.” In Adamnan’s *Life of St. Columba*, edited by Reeves, there appears, under date A.D. 964, “Dubhscuile MacCinaedha Comharba Coluimille quievit.” Again, in the *Chronicon Scotorum*, A.D. 1032, there is recorded, “Maelcoluim,

son of Cinaedh, King of Alba, the dignity (or head of the nobility) of the West of Europe died." The correct date is 1034, referring to the death of King Malcolm II., son of King Kenneth of Scotland. Following this, in A.D. 1034, is, "Suibhne Mac Cinaeda ri Gallgaidhel," recording the death of Suibhne Mac Kenneth, King of Gallgaidhel, which in Irish is those of mixed parents, and does not refer to Galloway, as has been supposed. Gallgael at one time applied to Northmen, or the Norse. In the *Irish Annals* the name Suibhne is often found, but no one in Galloway can be traced. In the *Annals of Ulster*, A.D. 1060, there is an entry, "Eoch h. Cineada air atha Truim." The h. is sometimes found as a contraction of O', instead of Mac. As we have mentioned elsewhere, O' conveys being a descendant of, whereas Mac is a son of, in direct legitimate line. The letter K not being in the Irish and Gaelic alphabets, C is used, as it sounds hard, and thus Cinaeda for Kinaeda, from which Kennedy as now spelled, with origin from Kenneth. The name of Kenneth II. is found as Kynach, Kyned, Kened, Kynnath, etc. Also in the ancient annals as Kinueth, Kineth, Mac Kinath, Mac Kinet, and lastly, Kinart Mac Alpin. In *The Lennox*, published in 1874, from the papers of the Montrose family, there is a charter (*circa* 1240) granted by Maldouen, third (Malcolm was his son) Earl of Lennox to Sir David Graham, and of twelve witnesses the eleventh is Maldoueni Macenedy (Mac Kennedy) and in another charter, *circa* A.D. 1248, we find him as Maldouin Mac Kenedi. We also find the same individual as Macenedi. From Kenneth not being a surname in the early quotations given by us, and those subsequent, it is not possible to trace any degree of family connection or link in those bearing it. When assumed as the form of surname in Kennedy, there is reason to believe that from that period they were all of the same stock.

The claim of the Ailsa family, and its numerous branches, to be descended from the "old Earls of Carrick," meaning the first Earls, before the marriage of Robert Bruce of Annandale with the Countess of Carrick, cannot be established. That the two names were separate and distinct will appear obvious from the comparison of a few dates. The claims of the Marquis of Ailsa as chief of the name is equally untenable. The dispute as to

seniority between the Kennedys of Bargany and Finart and the Earls of Cassillis is still an open question.

The power of the Kennedys became considerable from 1482, and the rhyme says:—

“ Twixt Wigton and the town o’ Ayr,
 Portpatrick, and the Cruives o’ Cree,
 No man need think for to bide there
 Unless he court with Kennedie.”

These doggerel lines are a very exaggerated statement, and evidently written by a sycophant.

In the reign of James VI., 21st January, 1623, John, son of John, Lord Cassillis, was served heir to his father in various lands in Wigtonshire, including Culhorne, in this parish. In March, 1637, Joseph Johnstoun had sasine of the lands of Knock, and others; and in October of the same year, William Kennedy had sasine of the lands of Barquhaskene. Balquhirrie, parish of Kirkcolm, was obtained by the Earl of Cassillis in 1634. However, to follow the Kennedys in their acquisition of land in Galloway, subsequent to their first holding of Lefnol about A.D. 1450, would form a long story, and then not edifying. Their intrigues and grasping power was great for a couple of centuries.

On the 14th December, 1639, John Reid had sasine of the lands of Kerimaynoch; and on the 13th December, 1644, David Dunbar of Baldoon had sasine of the same property, with Cruiks and others. Then, on the 30th April, 1662, William Hannay of Kirkdale had sasine of Barnes, etc. On the 22nd September, 1668, the service was in favour of John, Lord Cassillis.

It would appear that about this time their success began to be on the wane, and pecuniary difficulties were encountered. In July, 1668, we are introduced to Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, who had sasine of the lands of Kilhirne (Culhorn). This must have been a wadset. The Dalrymples made money as lawyers, and well understood the principle of securities on land. Between the families there was not much to choose in regard to the way of getting lands. It was diamond cut diamond. It has to be noticed, however, that the Earl of Cassillis was the only member of Parliament who, in 1670, voted against the Act for punishing those who countenanced the holding of religious meetings, or, as

then termed, conventicles. He was, in consequence, persecuted by the Government, and had a large body of Highlanders quartered upon his estates. In 1688, he preferred a petition to Charles II., setting forth the difficulty in which he was placed, owing to the large sums advanced by his father in the maintenance of the army in Ireland, and the various public debts for which he had become bound.

Another family from Ayrshire obtained from Lord Cassillis the lands of Inch, viz., the Hamiltons of Bargany. The family, at the time we write of, had a peerage, which was then held by John, second Lord Bargany. His grandfather, Sir John Hamilton of Letrick, was a natural son of the first Marquis of Hamilton. He purchased Bargany and Ardstinchar, parish of Dailly, in 1630, on the death of Thomas Kennedy, the last of Bargany, who died without issue.

John, Lord Bargany, had sasine of the lands and isle called Inch, with the manor place, in October 1674. He also got into trouble, being obnoxious to the advisers of Charles II., and suffered greatly at the hands of the Lauderdale ministry, being only released from prison on finding security in 50,000 merks. After gaining his liberty, he discovered that Cunninghame of Mountgrennan, and his servant, two of the prisoners taken at Bothwell Bridge, were suborned by Charles Maitland of Hatton and Sir John Dalrymple to give false evidence against him. Their depositions, which also affected the Duke of Hamilton, were prepared beforehand, and they were promised a share of the confiscated estates; but, when the trial approached, their consciences revolted at the crime. The Duke of York interposed to prevent inquiry. (See Anderson's *History of the House of Hamilton*.)

Lord Bargany was twice married. First to Lady Margaret Cuninghame, second daughter of William, ninth Earl of Glencairn, and had issue three sons; secondly, in 1676, to Lady Alice Moore, Dowager Countess of Clanbrasil, eldest daughter of Henry, first Earl of Drogheda. She had no issue.

In September 1676, Alice, Countess of Clanbrasil, had sasine of the lands of Castle Kennedy, called Inch; the lands and barony of Saulseat; chapel and mylne of Saulseat; the lands and barony

of Leswalt and Monibridge, Larg, Achmantle, Pallariane; and town of Muilmeasene (Innermessan?), with castles, towers, etc.

John, eldest son, married, in 1688, Jean, daughter of Sir Robert Sinclair, Bart., of Longformacus, and had issue, Joanna, who inherited Bargany. She married, in 1707, Sir Robert Dalrymple, Knight of Castleton, eldest son of Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart., of North Berwick. Her second son, John, succeeded to Bargany, and assumed the name of Hamilton. Her descendant is the present Countess of Stair.

William, third lord.

Nicholas Hamilton.

John predeceased his father, John, second Lord Bargany. His brother, William, succeeded as third Lord Bargany. His son, James, succeeded as fourth lord. He died unmarried in 1736, when the title became extinct. For further particulars, see Paterson's *Ayrshire*.

The troubles of the Cassillis and the Bargany families afforded Sir Hew Dalrymple of Stair, advocate, an opportunity to secure the lands for himself.

The first authentic notice of his family occurred in a charter to John Kennedy of Dunure in 1371. It embraces three generations—Adam de Dalrumpil (first of Dalrymple), Gilchrist, his son, and Malcolm, son of Gilchrist, the latter existing at the date of the charter. The barony of Dalrymple, from which the surname is believed to have had its origin, is bounded by the river Doon, and opposite to Cassillis. It is clear that the surname was taken from the land of Dalrumpil, and yet, so late as A.D. 1371, there is merely mention of the Christian names Adam, Gilchrist, and Malcolm, with the adjunct *de* Dalrumpil, that is, of Dalrymple. The want of a surname at so late a period creates difficulties. It was not uncommon for a surname to be assumed in the form found, that is, with the prefix *de*, but it is apt to mislead sometimes, and to couple families in history who had no connection with each other. The only information in this case is from the charters granted by King Robert II. (first of Stewart line) to John Kennedy of Dunure; the first of which (already mentioned) is a confirmation charter dated at Scone, 30th May,

1371, by which Adam is shown to have been the first known. In Dr. Ramage's *Drumlanrig and the Douglasses*, under date A.D. 1398, James de Dalrymple is called kinsman to Robert Stewart of Durisdeer, and had given to him the lands of Inglistoun and Annistoun. This, however, gave no royal blood. In fact, nothing is to be found of the origin of the Dalrymples, but, from the manner in which the names appear, they were new settlers.

In Paterson's *Ayrshire*, it is stated that the name of the lands and parish are from the Gaelic *Dail-à-churuin* (crom?) puill, signifying the dale of the crooked pool, which accurately describes the situation of the church and village.

Dalrymple of Laucht is said to have been the principal family bearing the name in the fifteenth century. In the struggles for independence under Wallace, and afterwards by Bruce, no one bearing the name is found. It is generally understood that from the Laucht family are descended the Dalrymples now in Galloway.

William de Dalrymple married Agnes Kennedy, heiress of Stair-Montgomerie, and thus acquired these lands in 1450. His son and heir, William Dalrymple, who succeeded to Stair, married Marion, daughter of Sir John Chalmers of Gadgirth. Their son, William, died during their life-time, but appears to have left a son, as William, grandson, succeeded. He married Margaret, daughter of — Wallace of Cairnhill. His son, John, succeeded. He married Isabel, daughter of George Crawford of Lochnorris, and was alive in 1555. He was an advocate of the Reformation. He, again, was succeeded by his son, James, who married Isabel, daughter of James Kennedy of Bargany. He died in 1586, and was succeeded by his son, John. The name of his wife does not appear, but he died in 1613, and was succeeded by his son James. He married Janet, daughter of Fergus Kennedy of Knockdaw. He died in 1626. The foregoing is rather disjointed and meagre, as gathered from infertments, etc., being fortunate in having land.

We now come to the first of the Dalrymples who settled in Galloway, viz., James, son of the above-mentioned James Dalrymple of Stair, and Janet Kennedy, his wife, born in 1619. He studied at the University of Glasgow, and took the degree of A.M. He joined the Earl of Glencairn's regiment of foot, however, in 1638, which, having been ordered to Glasgow, he

observed, on marching past the college, a notice that the Philosophical Chair was vacant, and open to competition. He competed in his uniform, was successful, and entered on his professorship, at the same time discharging his military duties. When in Glasgow, he became acquainted with Margaret, eldest daughter of James Ross of Balneil, whom he married in 1643. This marriage brought him as a resident to Galloway, and opened up a wide field for the acquisition of land.

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

John, advocate; born about 1648.

James, of Borthwick, advocate. One of the Principal Clerks of Session. He was created a baronet in 1698. Was twice married. First, to Katherine, third daughter of Sir James Dundas of Arniston, and had issue—

John, and others.

He married, secondly, Esther, third daughter of John Cunningham of Enterkin, widow of William Fletcher of New Craighton.

Thirdly, Jane Halket.

John succeeded. He was also an advocate, and appointed a Principal Clerk of Session in 1708. He either purchased or obtained the estate of Cousland. He married the daughter of his

step-mother by William Fletcher, and had two sons and two daughters. He married, secondly, Sidney, daughter of John Sinclair of Ulbster, and had several children. He died in 1748. and was succeeded by his eldest son—

William, who succeeded to Cousland. He married Agnes, daughter of William Crawford of Glasgow, and had issue, John, and two other sons and two daughters. He married, secondly, Anne Phelp, and had issue, four sons and four daughters. He died in 1771. and was succeeded by his son—

John. He was one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland. He married, in 1760, his cousin Elizabeth, only child and heiress of Thomas Hamilton Macgill, heir and representative of the Viscounts of Oxenfoord, and assumed the surnames of Hamilton and Macgill.* He left issue—

* James McGill, of a family in Galloway, became a citizen of Edinburgh, and rose to the position of Lord Provost in the reign of King James V. Whom he married is not known to us, but he had two sons—

James, who became Clerk Register, in the reign of Queen Mary and King James VI. He acquired the lands of Rankellor-Nether, Perthshire.

David, Advocate to King James VI. from 1582 to 1596, when he died. He obtained Cranstoun-Riddle. Whom he married we do not learn, but he had issue, David, who succeeded to that property. Whom his son married, is not mentioned, but he had issue—

James, who was appointed a Lord of Session in 1629. Created Viscount Oxenford and Lord McGill of Cousland, in 1631. He was twice married. By his second wife, Christian, daughter of Sir William Livingstone of Kilsyth, he had three sons and a daughter. He died in 1633, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert. He was twice married: first, to Henrietta, daughter of the Earl of Linlithgow, by whom he had a daughter and heiress, Christian, who married William, son of Charles, Earl of Lauderdale, by whom she had a son, Robert, who

John, his heir, who also succeeded as eighth Earl of Stair.

North Hamilton, who succeeded as ninth Earl of Stair.

Elizabeth, married to Myles Sandys of Graythwaite Hall, Lancashire.

Agnes Jane, married to William Horsman, and had issue.

Martha, married to Lieutenant Thomas Sampson, 59th Regiment, who was killed in Java.

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

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

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

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

A formidable array of lawyers, all of one family. The eldest son rose to distinction, but not in a way to be applauded. The marriage of the only daughter, Janet, gave rise to the story styled *The Bride of Lammermoor*, by Sir Walter Scott. (See Baldoon, Kirkinner parish.)

In September 1677, John (styled Sir John of Stair) obtained a large part of the lands in Wigtonshire, which for a short time

assumed the title of Viscount Oxenford, and died, s.p. 1755.

Robert, Viscount Oxenford, etc., married, secondly, Jane, daughter of Earl of Dalhousie, but had no issue. He died in 1706, without male issue.

Sir John Dalrymple, fourth baronet of Consland, married, in 1760, Elizabeth Hamilton-M'Gill, with whom he got Oxenford, etc. She was the daughter of Thomas Hamilton of Fala, Mid-Lothian, and heiress and representative of the M'Gills, Viscounts Oxenford.

We give these particulars as relating to those of an old Galloway stock, a brief account of whom we give in our history of Stoneykirk parish.

(as we have already mentioned) belonged to the Kennedys, and for a brief period to the Hamiltons of Bargany. He had sasine of the lands of Eriemannocht, Culmeynsmith, Merkland *alias* Merk, Govan, Barsolus, mylne thereof, Donniloch, Barnbloch, Glenchappell, Culnhorne, Aird, loch and fishings thereof, Killmierione, McQuharthe, Maynes of Sauseat, Abras, Breland, St. John's Mylne, the multures of the barony of Sauseat, Meikle Largs, Auchincinth, Polteries and Auchinbarn, Twa Craigochs, Barbeth's Mylne, and Mylntoun thereof, Balquhirrie, Dunduff. Challochducis, Glestakadaill, Glaiks, Leiberix-Stewart, Labrex-McWilliam, Knock and Mauss, Portslogan, Drumnick Lochs, Ulrigh, with the loch and fishings thereof, Balkeir, Whitelie, and the half of the merkland of Clanoch. Again, in June 1678, John (styled Sir) Dalrymple, younger of Stair, had sasine of the lordship of Glenluce, etc. In January 1679, his father, Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, had sasine of the lands of Dirskmyrie *alias* Over Eldrith, Dirvachled, Aryglassine, Darngask, Gilealloch, Craigary, Drummannery, with the teinds of these lands.

When it is considered that the connection with the district commenced with James Dalrymple's marriage with Margaret Ross, in 1643, and that he succeeded to Balneil on the death of her father in 1655, twelve years afterwards, and beginning with the lands of Poltadiny in October 1665, which had previously belonged to the Lins of Larg, to have acquired, in addition, in so short a time such an extent of landed property as we have shown as possessed in September 1677, is really astounding.

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

seems to have commenced in Galloway with Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, and soon extended. To this day the number of lawyers in each town in Galloway is well calculated to excite surprise.

John, born about 1648, succeeded his father. He was admitted advocate on the 28th February, 1672, and was counsel of the Earl of Argyll in 1681. Although he had suffered imprisonment for three months, yet he so ingratiated himself with the Government as to become King's Advocate in 1687, and in that office obeyed the commands given absolutely and without reserve. In 1688, he was appointed a Lord of Session. The same year, he was instrumental in promoting the Revolution, and was one of the three Commissioners deputed by the Convention to offer the crown to the Prince and Princess of Orange in 1689. He was re-instated as King's Advocate in 1690, and, being constituted one of the Secretaries of State the following year, held the seals of office until 1695, when he was compelled to resign on account of his concern in issuing the order for the massacre of Glencoe. Though he had succeeded his father, as Viscount Stair, the exasperation against him was so great that he dared not take his seat in Parliament for several years afterwards. It is stated that the people in Galloway deeply lamented that he had become connected with the district, and listened with repugnance to his hated name. Macaulay, in his *History of Scotland*, attempts to vindicate the memory of King William by stating that he never signed the warrant against the Macdonalds, but the original writ, discovered in the Breadalbane charter chest, proved the contrary. Lord Stair is understood not only to have kept the submission of the chief from the knowledge of the King, but in his letters to those in command, dated 1st and 2nd December, 1691, he exulted that the Highlanders could easily be destroyed "in the cold, long nights." In sending Sir Thomas Livingstone his instructions, dated 11th January, 1692, he wrote, "Just now my Lord Argyle tells me that Glenco hath not taken the Oath, at which I rejoice;" also, "for a just example of vengeance, I entreat the thieving tribe of Glenco may be rooted out to purpose." He seems to have entertained the desire to root out several other clans.

On the 1st December, 1698, Viscount Stair was infest in the

lands of Glenhawl, Dirvaird or Dunvaird, Dirskilpine, Dirnean, Dradgangor, Barshangan, Nether Symons, Knockibrae, Dirgolls, Little Barlockhart, Auchinfad, Over Elrick or Elrickman, Darvachlan, Darnyerk, Killgalloche, Craigerie, Drunнанenie, etc., all forming part of the barony of Lochronald, in the parish of Kirkcowan.

In 1701, Viscount Stair was enabled to take his seat as a peer. On the accession of Queen Anne, he was called to the Council Board, and in 1703 was created Baron Newliston and Earl of Stair, with remainder to the male issue of his father. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Dundas of Newliston, and by her, who died about 1731, had issue—

John, his successor.

William, of Glenmure, a Colonel in the army; died in 1744.

He was member for Ayrshire in the last Scottish Parliament. He married, in 1698, Penelope, Countess of Dumfries, and had, with other issue—

William, who inherited the earldoms as fifth of Dumfries, and fourth of Stair.

John, a Captain in — Regiment of Dragoons.

He had sasine of the lands of Aird and Bardland, 21st November, 1732. He died unmarried in 1742.

James, who succeeded as third Earl of Stair.

George, of Dalmahoy, a Baron of the Exchequer. Died in 1745. He married, in 1720, Euphame, daughter of Sir Andrew Myrton of Gogar, Mid-Lothian, and had issue—

John, who succeeded as fifth Earl of Stair.

William, a General in the army, and Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital. He married, in 1783, Marianne Dorothy, second daughter of Sir Robert Harland, Bart., of Springton Hall, Suffolk. He died in 1807, and left issue, one son—

John William Henry, who succeeded as seventh Earl of Stair.

John, first Earl of Stair, interested himself greatly in the Union project, and was appointed one of the Commissioners for the treaty in 1705. A bad feeling had sprung up between the English and Scottish, with every indication that, if not stopped, it would terminate in a bloody war. The Union, which had been projected long before, was therefore pressed by those in authority with the greater energy, thinking that it might effect an amicable settlement.

The Earl of Stair, and his brother, Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Lord President, were elected Commissioners. The proceedings were kept a profound secret, until the Articles were subscribed. As soon as they became known, the people were furious. The Earl, in addition to his Glencoe notoriety, had now added to it, the memorable soubriquet, "The Curse of Scotland." History was only being repeated, however. There were others in previous centuries who had sold Scotland, and in a way most discreditable. On this occasion the advantages to both countries were not then foreseen by the populace. On the 8th January, 1707, after having debated, with great power, on the 22nd Article of the Union, he died suddenly.

As stated in Brunton and Haig's *Senators of the College of Justice*, upon data drawn by his contemporaries, he possessed transcendent talent, but was utterly unprincipled, sanguinary, and remorseless. What a character to have handed down!

He was succeeded by his son, John, as second Earl of Stair. He was born in 1673, and served as a volunteer in Flanders, under King William. He afterwards joined the Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons (Scots Greys), and soon after the Battle of Ramilies, he succeeded to the command. On the accession of Queen Anne, he served under the Duke of Marlborough in his first campaign in 1702, and was at Ramilies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, 1706, 1708, and 1709. In the second-named battle he acted as Brigadier, and was bearer of the despatches to England announcing the victory. At the last-named battle he was a Major-General, and in 1710 had promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

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

After the accession of George I. in 1714, he was called to the

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

On the 9th December, 1735, he had a reversion from James Dalrymple of Dunragit, of the lands of Kirmanoch, and Barsallons, and on the 2nd January, 1736, another reversion by Robert Lin of Dalnagap, of the lands of Carnaircan *alias* Dalraran.

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

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

He married Eleanor, daughter of James Campbell, second Earl of Loudoun, widow of James, first Viscount Primrose. It is related that she had made a resolution never to marry again, which was overcome by Lord Stair giving bribes to her domestics, whereby he got admitted one night into a small room where she said her prayers every morning. The house was in Edinburgh, and the window looked to the High Street. At this window

Lord Stair showed himself next morning, *en déshabille*, to the people passing along the street, and a scandal was the result. To save her reputation, as the story goes, she had to take him as her second husband. It is, however, rather inconsistent.

Some circumstances in her early life formed the groundwork of Sir Walter Scott's *Aunt Margaret's Mirror*. There was no issue, and Lord Stair obtained a charter in 1707, extending the entail to a nomination of his own, such person being descended from the first Viscount, and failing such, to his elder brothers and younger sons in succession, failing which, to the eldest son. We have in this another example of what was obtained by families who had risen to have influence. This Lord Stair executed in 1747 a deed in favour of his younger brother George's son, John.

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

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

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

John, sixth Earl of Stair.

He was ambassador at Warsaw in 1782, and at Berlin in 1785. He is described as hump-backed, and a great "spinner on the reel." He died without issue, 1st June, 1821, and was succeeded by his nephew,

John William Henry, as seventh Earl of Stair.

He was grandson of the Honourable George Dalrymple of Dalmahoy, third son of the first Earl of Stair. He was born in 1784, and married, in 1802, Laura, youngest daughter of John Manners of Grantham Grange, which marriage was dissolved in 1809, in consequence of a prior contract in 1804, with Johanna, daughter of Charles Gordon of Cluny, deemed a valid marriage by the laws of Scotland when it took place. She was familiarly called "Jackey Gordon," and known in society by that name. A good many anecdotes could be told about her did space permit. She, however, did not hold the Earl to the marriage, as it was annulled in June, 1820. He died in Paris, where he principally resided, on the 22nd March, 1840, and was succeeded by his kinsman.

Sir John Hamilton-Dalrymple, Bart., as eighth Earl of Stair.

He was the descendant of Sir James Dalrymple, Bart., of Borthwick, second son of James, Viscount of Stair, the first of the family in Galloway.

It is difficult to follow the outs and ins of the Dalrymples, so many were created baronets, and acquired estates. John, who succeeded as fifth baronet of Cousland and Oxenfoord, was the fourth son of Sir John. As we have shown, he succeeded as

Eighth Earl of Stair.

He was born in 1771. He entered the army and rose to the rank of General. He was appointed Colonel of the 26th Regiment (Cameronians). He was also Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland. He was twice married: first, in 1795, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rev. Augustus Johnson Kenilworth. She died in 1823, without issue. Secondly, in 1825, to Adamina, daughter of Adam, Viscount Duncan, who died in 1857. He was created a Baron of the United Kingdom, 11th August, 1841, with remainder to his brother. He was also created a Knight of the Thistle.

He resided principally at Oxenfoord, Mid-Lothian, where he gathered a fine collection of the valuable paintings by that eminent artist, the Rev. John Thomson of Duddingston, near Edinburgh, whose second wife was the widow of Marton, third

son of Sir William Dalrymple, Bart., of Cousland, etc. He was in the army, and, we think, a captain. It was understood that, had he survived, he would have succeeded to the earldom. His widow had a jointure from the Cleland estate. However, we have not investigated this matter. She was a Miss Spence from England, a very elegant, tall, charming woman, and very accomplished—specially in painting and music. Having seen a painting by the Rev. Mr. Thomson, she was so struck with its masterly style that she expressed a wish to become acquainted with him. This was arranged, and they were so fascinated with each other that marriage was the result. He was also a master on the flute, and this repute as a musician accompanied his name as a great painter. The manse at Duddingston became the resort of every one of note who visited Edinburgh. Sir Walter Scott was often there. We write with enthusiasm on this subject, being as a boy in high favour with both Mr. and Mrs. Thomson. Their two youngest sons were our intimate companions, and many a happy day and night we spent at the manse. This is a digression, but it arises from our knowledge as to how the fine paintings at Oxenfoord were acquired as presents.

Lord Stair died 10th January, 1853, and was succeeded by his brother,

North Dalrymple, as ninth Earl.

He was styled of Cleland and Fordel. As was common in good families * for two or three centuries, he began life as an apprentice in Dunfermline, but afterwards got a commission and rose to the rank of Captain. He next became an active partner in the well-known firm, Bell, Rannic & Co., wine merchants, Leith, and resided at Campsie House, Musselburgh.

The ninth Earl of Stair was born in 1776. He married, first, in 1817, Margaret, daughter of James Penny of Arrard, County Lancaster, and by her, who died 22nd April, 1828, had issue—

John.

Elizabeth Hamilton. Died 10th April, 1884.

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

* Sir William Fraser, in *The Book of Carlarerock* specially mentions this, as not a few of the Maxwells are so found.

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

Margaret Penny, married to Allan A. Maconochie Welwood, of Meadowbank, Professor of Law in Glasgow University.

He married, secondly, Martha Willet, daughter of Colonel George Dalrymple, and had one son,

George Grey, born 22nd May, 1822. Served in Scots Fusilier Guards. He married, in 1853, Elinor Alice, fifth daughter of the ninth Lord Napier, and had issue—

George North.

Walter Francis.

Hew Norman. Died young.

Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth.

He was given the estate of Ravenstone, parish of Glaserton, which his father or uncle had purchased. It has since been sold to Lord Borthwick.

The Earl of Stair died at Oxenfoord on the 9th November, 1864, when he was succeeded by his son,

John, Viscount Dalrymple, as tenth Earl of Stair.

He served in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and rose to be Captain, when he sold out. He was M.P. for Wigtonshire for several years, and appointed Lord Lieutenant when the Earl of Galloway resigned. He started the *Galloway Advertiser and Wigtonshire Free Press*, published at Stranraer. As a stranger in the district, he was not interested in the proper spelling of the name of the county, which should be Wigtonshire. This is to be regretted, as it has circulated weekly an error which has taken root. The writer asked Lord Stair to have the spelling altered, but he declined to act in the matter.

He married, 9th November, 1846, Louisa Jane Henrietta Emily de Franquetot, eldest daughter of Augustin, Duc de Coigny, by his wife, Henrietta Dundas Dalrymple-Hamilton, heiress of Bargany, parish of Dailly, Ayrshire. She succeeded to Bargany on the death of her mother. She died, 30th June, 1896, aged seventy-two. They had issue—

John Hew North Gustave Henry, Viscount Dalrymple, born 12th June, 1848. He served in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and rose to the rank of Major. He married, in 1878, Susan Harriet, daughter of Sir James Grant-Suttie, Bart., of Prestongrange, and has issue—

John James, Lieutenant, Scots Guards, born 1st February, 1879.

Beatrice Susan.

Marjorie Louisa.

North de Coigny, born 31st October, 1853. Colonel, Scots Guards. He lost an arm in the Anglo-Boer War, 1901. Married, 7th September, 1880, Marcia Kathleen Anne, daughter of the Honourable Sir Adolphus F. O. Liddell, and has issue—

North Victor Cecil, born 19th March, 1883.

Frederick Hew George, born 27th March, 1890.

Victoria Alexandra, born 1886; died 1890.

Hew Hamilton, born 29th September, 1857. Hon. Lieut.-Colonel, 3rd Battalion Royal Scottish Fusiliers.

Robert M'Gill, born 1862. Is in Holy Orders, Church of England.

Twins } Margaret Elizabeth, died in 1851.
 Jane Georgiana. Married, 1880, Arthur P. Vivian,
 C.B., of Glenafon, Swansea, and has issue.

Mary Evelyn, died in 1889.

Anne Henrietta, married, in 1881, Major-General William V. Brownlow, C.B. late of 1st Dragoon Guards. She died, 18th February, 1898.

Emily Ellen, died 1881.

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

Crest—A rock, *proper*.

Supporters—Two storks, *proper*.

Motto—"Firm."

The family own valuable lands in Wigtonshire, Oxenfoord in Mid-Lothian, and Cleland, Lanarkshire.

Castle Kennedy was accidentally burned in November, 1716, when, as stated, many family papers were lost. The walls, about

seventy feet in height, are still standing. The situation is peculiar, and the picturesque ruin, with the pinery, and beautifully kept grounds guarded by the lochs on each side, attract many visitors.

Culhorn, about a mile from Castle Kennedy, became the family residence until the new one, Loch Inch Castle, was built. The foundation stone of this was laid in 1864, and it was finished in 1867. It is situated at the north end of the loch, not far from the old castle, and built in the old Scottish baronial style. Although too low in site for a view of Loch Ryan, yet it embraces a fine stretch of country to the south. The tenth earl has also done much to improve the surroundings by judicious planting. The pinetum situated between the ruin of Castle Kennedy and the present residence, is too well known to require further mention here. The varieties are rare and valuable, and thrive with vigour. This fine collection, garden, and pleasure grounds extend to twenty-three acres. The Black Loch, which is contiguous, covers an area of about one hundred and twenty-three acres, and the White Loch one hundred and twenty acres.

The old names were "The Loch of the Inch" and "Loch Inch Cryndil or Krindil," as given by Pont. In regard to the first, there is an idea that the ground on which Castle Kennedy stands was an island, but close inspection, we think, will prove the reverse, and show that it was but a stretch of land so formed as to be easily cut off by artificial means, and thus convey the impression of a natural island. There is a belief that the first parish church stood on it, as remains of a place of interment for the dead were found in the present century. A small canoe, formed from the trunk of an oak tree, was also found near the opening between the lochs, and close to the shore.

The Black Loch *alias* Loch Inch-Cryndil, is the largest, and in it an island was discovered in 1873 to be artificial by Charles E. Dalrymple, F.S.A. Scot. This crannog was fully examined by him. It is oval in shape, 180 feet long, and 135 feet broad in the widest part, with the water deep all around, excepting the nearest point to the shore, where in dry seasons it does not exceed six or seven feet. The island has a considerable growth of timber on it, and rises from the water edge to a mound in the

centre. This mound was cut into, and proved the island to be a crannog built on a shoal composed of shingle on blue clay. The mound was composed of earth and stones, under which, at a depth of five feet, were found two layers of oak and alder trees. Many fire-places were also found, with large quantities of bones of animals, mostly more or less burnt, mixed with the ashes and charcoal which lay in and around the hearths. At one fire-place a triangular piece of bronze and a fragment of iron were found; also the fragment of a glass armlet, etc. From appearances, it is believed that the surface of the crannog had become raised from the gradual accumulation of deposits at different periods. The island has been planted two or three times, and soil and stones thrown on it. Such is a brief abstract of the paper read by Mr. Dalrymple before a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries. From there being still extant a Celtic patronymic "MacCrintle," it was supposed by Mr. Dalrymple that Loch Cryndil had its name from a Celtic chief whose fortress was on the island. From his account, however, the structure appears of the pre-historic period, before stone buildings were known in Galloway.

With one or two exceptions all the farms in the parish are now owned by the Earl of Stair. They are Aird, Airies, Barmultoch, Boreland, Barsolus, Beoch, Blackparks, Clashmahew, Bridgebank, Cairnarzean, Clendry (Low), Craigcaffie, Cults, Culreoch, Whitleys, Culgrange, Culhorn, Dalmannoch, Drumdoch, Drummuckloch, Bankhead, Gallowhill, Little Genoch, Glenterrow, Balyett, Little Balyett, Garthleary, Whitepark, Kirminnoch, Mains of Larg, Little Larg, Milton, Leffnols, Little Lochans, Mark, Mahaar, Ochterlure, Penwhirrie, Pularyan, Tarnachrae, Balker, Sheuchan, Meikle and Little Tongue, Inch Parks and Sandhill, Inch Parks and Cairnmaeillie, Innermessan, etc. A portion of Kilhilt (see Portpatrick) seems to be in this parish. There are also other lands, as Mount Pleasant, Rephad, etc.

The derivations of these names will, in several instances, be found explained, so far as we can do so, in other parishes throughout Galloway. The first, Ard or Aird, is the Gaelic for a height, a hill, etc. Airies, from arois, Gaelic, the genitive singular of aros, a house, abode, etc. Barmultoch seems to be from the Gaelic bar-mullach, the hill-head, or summit. Boreland is from the Norse, and will be found described elsewhere. Barsolus is

from the Gaelic *bar-solus*, the light or beacon hill. *Clashmahew* is from the Gaelic *clais*, a trench or cavity; but what *mahew* conveys we are at a loss to discover. It may be a corruption of *maghair*, the Gaelic for *machar*, ploughed land, or a plain. *Cairnarzean*, pronounced *Cairnrean*, is difficult to make out as regards the suffix, without anything to guide as to the history of the cairn. The derivation of *Clendry* will be found under *Salquhrie*, etc., parish of *Kirkcolm*. *Craigcaffie* has been dealt with separately. *Cults* seems to be a corruption of *cul*, the Gaelic for *backlying*. We have seen it given as derived from *coillte*, woods, the plural of *coill*. *Culreoch* would appear here to be from the Gaelic *cul-riasq*, the *backlying marsh*, also a moor, or *cuile-riasq*, the *marsh with reeds or bullrushes*. We have seen it given from *cuil-riabhach*, *grey corner*; but even in that sense we would think as more probably to be from *coille-riabhach*, the *darkish or greyish wood*. *Culgrange* in the same sense is to be ascribed from *culgrainnse*, the *backlying grange or corn farm*, which latter in Gaelic is *grainnseach*. *Culhorn*, as now spelled, is also found as *Kilhirne*. *Pont* spells it *Couhorn*. The first, however, would seem to be the correct rendering, the prefix being from the Gaelic *cul*, already mentioned, and the suffix from the Norse word *horn*, meaning a *corner, nook, or angle*. *Cuil* in Gaelic also means the same as *horn*. We have read it as being derived from *cuil corn (yorn)*, *corner of the barley*. What that means we are not aware. The Gaelic for *barley* is *còrna*. *Dalmannoch* in the prefix is to be found both in the Norse *dale* and the Gaelic *dail*, for a *meadow, a plain, etc.*, with *manach* in the latter tongue for a *monk, a friar*. We have thus the *monks' meadow or land*. *Drumdoch* we consider to be from the Gaelic *druimdochd*, the *straight or narrow ridge, etc.* *Drummouckloch* we consider to be from the Gaelic *druim-mùig-loch*, the *ridge or hill at the gloomy loch*, or rather the *ridge or hill being gloomy*, for *Lochryan*, the *loch in question*, cannot be called *gloomy*. It might also be from *druim-muc-loch*, the *swine's ridge at the loch*. *Little Genoch* is the same as *Genoch*, parish of *Glenluce*. The derivation of *Glenterrow* is given in the account of the parish. *Balyett* seems to be a corruption of the Gaelic *baile-ait*, the *place, or part, etc.*, at the *hamlet or village*. *Garthleary* is apparently Norse in the prefix,

meaning a stronghold, or enclosure, etc., and the suffix from the Gaelic lairic or lairig, a moor, hill, etc., or more likely, from leargaidh (Irish idiom) the slope of a hill, etc. Traces of a fort there are still visible. Kirminnoch is spelled Kerimanach, and Keremeanoch by Pont, and would seem to be a corruption of Caermeanoch from the Gaelic coire, a wood, or cathair, a castle, etc., and monach, hilly, etc. Another opinion has been given that it is from ceathramhaidh (carron) monach, the monk's land-quarter. What that means has to be explained. Another version is the dell or seat of the monks. Larg we deal with separately. Leffnolls we can make nothing of, unless it is a corruption of the Gaelic leth, half-way, and nols for cnoc, the half-way hill, as there used to be the half-way house, one near Kirk-cowan, or leff may be a corruption of lios, for a house, etc. A writer quotes from *Celtic Scotland*, "In the western lands . . . the halfpenny becomes laffen, as in laffenstrak. Thus this would appear to be leffen cnol, the halfpenny hill." Lochans is dealt with in our account of the parish; and Kilhilt, under Portpatrick parish. Mark is Norse in its purity, meaning a boundary, a border, etc., from which is the word march. Mahaar is probably a corruption of the Gaelic maghair (Irish idiom) for ploughed land. We are inclined to think, however, that the spelling as Machar on the Ordnance Map is the correct rendering, the land being flat; if so, it is from the Gaelic word machair, a plain. Ochterlure is probably from the Gaelic oiter, the ridge near the sea, and lure from luachar, referring to rushes, from the character of part of the land. A writer on such subjects has given it from uachdarach lobhair, upper land of the leper or infirm person. This we do not follow. Penwhirrie in the prefix is Cymric, meaning an extremity, a summit, and whirrie, from the Scottish word wherrim, insignificant. Pont renders the name as Polwhurn, the prefix in Gaelic, Cymric and Norse, with slight difference in the spelling, being from a stream, which gives, in this case, the insignificant stream. There is a burn which really is of that character. In its course it next passes by Clendrie, and takes that name, joining the Piltanton water near Genoch. The farm may, therefore, have its name from Polwhurn, corrupted to Penwhirrie. Rephad has been ascribed as being from reidfada, the Gaelic for a long flat or plain. The land is of that nature.

Tarnachrae may be from the Gaelic tarnochd-chrè, bare clay Balker in the prefix may be either from the Norse bol or bæli a dwelling, etc., or the Gaelic baile, a village, a hamlet, with càr in the latter language, for a rock, thus giving the dwelling or hamlet at the rock. Sheuchan and Tongue are dealt with under the first name in a separate account. Before closing this portion, we have to remark that in no other locality in Galloway are so many places with the prefix cul to be found together. These are Culhorn, Cults, Culgrange, Culreoch, together with Culcaddie and Cullerpattie, which two latter do not now appear as separate holdings. The suffix in Cullerpattie is from the Norse word pitti a piece or portion of land. At Culcaddie, or Culcaldie Moss, a burnt cairn was dug out when forming the approach to the new residence at Lochinch. It consisted of seven large stones on end the largest being about 2½ feet by 22 inches. We may add that on Balker farm several old fire sites were found.

Another obsolete name in the list of holdings, is Balnab, which probably is from the Norse, bol or bali, a dwelling, etc., and nabbi, a small knoll on the green sward, thus giving the house or the green sward knoll. Another opinion is that it is derived from the Gaelic baile-an-ab, the abbot's house. Saulseat Abbey being in the neighbourhood, gives some support to the idea.

We have omitted to give Beech in its proper place. There has appeared a statement that it is from beitheach, birch land. This derivation has been too much in vogue for places in Galloway, where, as in the Highlands, the tree is indigenous. In the Gaelic there is beach, a bee, a wasp, etc., and might apply to the place having been infested with those insects. There is also bocach, abounding with roe deer. We do not, however, venture further.

SHEUCHAN.

The first mention found by us is Patrick McCracken of Sheuchan, who was a witness on the 6th September, 1550, to a settlement on Joneta Gordon, sister of John Gordon of Lochinvar, of the lands of Salquharry on her vicinity. We next learn that in 1550, Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw was infeft by precept from the Bishop of Galloway, in the lands of Sheuchan, Dal-

rerran, Meikle, and Little Tong, Marslaugh, and Garthlarie, and afterwards confirmed by Crown Charters.

It is stated that Patrick (born about 1605), third son of Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw (who was created a baronet in 1629), received from his father in 1649, the lands of Sheuchan and Tongue or Tung. On the 24th November, 1657, he had sasine of the lands of Meikle and Little Tongue, which appear to have been part of the barony of Innermessan. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Gordon of Craichlaw, and had issue, so far as known—

Patrick, who succeeded to Sheuchan, etc.

He married Jean Kennedy. Who she was is not mentioned. He had issue—

Andrew, his heir ; styled of Park.

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

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

Andrew Agnew succeeded to Sheuchan on the death of his father. He married a daughter of Robert M'Dowall of Logan, and had issue, so far as known—

Robert, who succeeded.

He appears to have been alive on the 8th January, 1704 ; but, on the 2nd March, 1663, and the 1st June, 1671, William Agnew had sasine of the lands of Sheuchan. Who he was is not mentioned. He no doubt was a kinsman who was made use of in these troublous times.

Robert, who succeeded, married Margaret, daughter of Patrick M'Dowall of Freugh, and had an only daughter—

Margaret.

On the 29th October, 1724, Mrs. Margaret M'Dowall had sasine of Sheuchan in life-rent. When her husband died we have not learned.

In 1747, John Vans of Barnbarroch married Margaret, only child and heiress of Robert and Margaret Agnew of Sheuchan, when he assumed the name of Agnew. He had sasine of the

lands of Sheuchan, and Meikle and Little Tungs, 9th January, 1776, on a precept granted by the Sheriff, Sir Stair Agnew.

John Vans and Margaret Agnew had issue—

Robert Vans-Agnew.

He married Frances Dunlop. By sasine dated 27th October, 1777, Mrs. Frances Dunlop, wife of Robert Agnew, younger of Sheuchan, had sasine of a life-rent of the lands of Sheuchan, Tongue (Parish of Inch), and Auchintibbert (Parish of Stoneykirk, S.E. of Portpatrick). On the 19th October, 1781, Robert Agnew of Sheuchan had sasine of the lands of Largliddisdail, Barnbarroch, etc.; also of Sheuchan, and Meikle and Little Tungs, 6th January, 1794. He had issue—

Robert Vans-Agnew.

On the 24th September, 1799, Robert Vans-Agnew, younger of Sheuchan, had sasine of the lands of Barwhang, and others, on a Crown Charter.

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

Robert Vans-Agnew of Barnbarroch, representative of the family, who died 26th September, 1893, alienated Sheuchan, and Meikle and Little Tungs, by excambion in 1855, to John, tenth Earl of Stair. The barony of Largliddlesdale, in Leswalt parish, with other lands (Knockglas, etc.) adjoining, in Portpatrick parish, are still retained by the Vans-Agnews of Barnbarroch.

Sheuchan is thus now owned by the Earl of Stair.

The name has hitherto been believed to be a corruption of the Gaelic *sgitheach*, a thicket of black thorn, etc. Another idea has been stated that it is from *suidheachan*, a little seat, the meaning of which is hard to understand. *Toung* or *Tong* is from the Norse *tunga*, a tongue of land that is so shaped.

LARG.

This property with all around was held by the Church, and belonged to the monastery of Saulseat, forming part of the barony of that name. It subsequently became owned by John Vans of Longcastle and Barnbarroch, who had sasine on the

3rd January, 1600, of the lands of Auchmantille, etc., obtained from the Church.

We next come to a family named Lynn or Lin, who owned Larg in the seventeenth century. They do not appear to have had the property much more than a century, yet in that time there were three generations. They were, in all likelihood, a branch of the Lynes of that ilk, parish of Dalry, Cuninghame district, Ayrshire, the first of whom known signed the Ragman Roll in 1292, and again in 1296, when one Wautier (Walter) de Lynne swore fealty to King Edward First of England. The property of Lyn was small, and appears to have been lost to the family in the seventeenth century; not only the family, but the very name is now extinct in Ayrshire.

The first we find in Galloway is Fergus Lynn, who had sasine of the lands of Little Largis and Cults, in June, 1634. In the June following, he had sasine also of Mekil Largis, Auchmontille, etc.; and on the 28th February, 1644, of the Merkland of Assindarroch. Next, in February, 1650, there was a disposition by Gilbert Kennedy to Fergus Lin of the lands of Glenturrow, etc. We do not learn whom he married, but he had a son—

William.

He was served heir to his father on the 11th March, 1656, in the lands of Larg, Cults, Auchmantill, Pollirian, and Auchenvain, Dumba, Culreoch, Ashindarroch, Clenneris, and Glentirrow; also Arriolands, parish of Glenluce; the four merkland of Stranraer; Meikle Slavie, parish of Leswalt; Creichane or Glenheid, and Cairngirroche, parish of Kirkmaiden. Also a residence in Stranraer. It will thus be seen that this family had, by some means or other, got possession of lands to some extent.

William Lin married Agnes M'Culloch, but who she was does not appear. In July, 1656, she had sasine of the lands of Little Larg. She is also mentioned as his spouse in sasine, 22nd January, 1662. On the 6th August, 1663, William Lin of Larg, had also sasine of the lands of Craig and Ariehemane. There was also a renunciation, dated 20th March, 1664, by Hugh Kennedy and William Lin, of the lands of Arieullane and Klennarie.

So far as known, they had issue—

Fergus.

Elizabeth, who, in 1665, married Hugh Gordon, of Torhousemuir, Parish of Wigton.

Fergus succeeded his father. He married Catherine M'Cubbin, and had issue, so far as we have traced, one son and five daughters—

William.

Agnes.

Catherine.

Jean.

Elizabeth.

Mary.

These six children had sasine, in March, 1753, of the lands of Little Larg. They were probably all younger children, so that the name of the eldest son has yet to be discovered.

During their occupation of Larg, etc., various stories about the family have come down to us, but none of them favourable. They appear to have been much disliked in Galloway, and well known to have assisted in the persecution of the people in the district throughout the Presbyterian struggle. As related, the Rev. Mr. Nelson, minister of Irongray, for whose apprehension a reward of 9000 merks was offered, on one occasion preached in New Luce, where a tent was pitched, as it was usual to hold the service in the open air. Hearing of this, the Laird of Larg, afraid to seize the preacher while surrounded by his hearers, set fire to the bush behind him. At the same time, as mentioned, he taunted the reverend gentleman, who, in reply, predicted that God would perhaps not leave his children as much land as they could spread a tent on. Whether this latter part is true or not, it became a fact, for they shortly afterwards lost every acre, and the name has disappeared in Galloway as well as in Ayrshire. The Lynes were not all persecutors, however, for we find one of the name amongst the persecuted. Alexander Lin was surprised and shot at Craigmodie in 1685, by Lieutenant-General Drummond, for being a Covenanter. A memorial stone was

placed over his remains. It was renewed in 1827, and stands on a bleak, romantic spot. *

We were informed years ago that the Lync family had their house struck and set on fire by a thunderbolt, when it was burned to the ground. The site is at the Mains of Larg. In a country like Galloway, full of tradition, as also of superstition, this was of course looked upon as vengeance from on high. One thing is certain, their extirpation has been complete.

The last of the name will be found under "Dalnagap," parish of New Luce. Symson, writing in 1684, mentions the house of Larg, then occupied by William Lin of Larg. Their downfall, however, seems to have commenced in that year. In 1684, Hugh Wallace of Inglistoun, W.S., had sasine of the lands and barony of Larg. The lands of Poleryan and Auchinvean, etc., appear to have been acquired by James Dalrymple. By sasine 18th September, 1711, there was a reversion and renunciation by James Dalrymple of Little Dunragget to John Earl of Stair, of the foregoing lands. Then, on the 21st November, 1732, 26th March, 1740, and again on the 9th March, 1749, Robert Dalrymple, W.S., had sasine of the lands of Meikle Larg, etc. In October, 1766, Andrew M'Dougall had sasine of the lands of Lesnoll and Assindarroch. On the 9th October and 17th November, 1766, John Dalrymple of Stair had sasine of the lands of Meikle Larg and others, on resignation and renunciation; and the same on the 1st February, 1766, of the lands of Little Larg. Following all these, on the 15th November, 1786, John Hamilton of Bargany had sasine of the lands of Meikle Larg, on a feu charter from the Earl of Stair. Lastly, on the 16th November, 1799, John Earl of Stair, had sasine, as heir to his mother, of the lands of Meikle Larg and others, in security of £12,700. With the Stair family they remain.

The derivation of Larg is from the Gaelic learg or leirg, a little eminence or green slope; also a field of battle. Pollirian is rendered Poldendrian by Pont. In the first, however, we have the Gaelic compound poll and irion; the prefix, poll, containing about sixty acres, and the suffix, irion, being for land, a field, etc. Culroch we have given under Lochinch, so as to keep together

* Mackenzie's *Galloway*.

those with the prefix *cul*. Auchenvain is probably from the Gaelic *achad*, a field, etc., and *vaine* for green, thus giving the green field or land. Ashindarroch is given as *Assindarrach* by Pont. The prefix may be a corruption of *easan*, the Gaelic for a little cascade, and the suffix from *durach*, for oak trees.

CLENNERIES—HIGH AND LOW.

The lands called Clenery, *alias* Clendry and Clendrie, probably formed part of the barony of Saulseat, and belonged to the Church. The owners in 1539 were the M'Cullochs of Myretoun, parish of Mochrum, which appears by instrument dated in that year, taken by John Vans of Barnbarroch, and Janet M'Culloch, his spouse, daughter to Simon M'Culloch of Myretoun, the latter conveying to the former the seven merkland of Clenrie. Following this there was a tack of Clannerie, dated in 1547, granted for nineteen years by Walter, Abbot of Glenluce, to John Vans of Barnbarroch (Barnbarroch papers).

After this the Kennedies appear to have obtained possession, as Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, granted a nineteen years' tack to Alexander Vaus, which contains a precept of sasine dated 26th November, 1560; also an instrument of sasine of the same dated 3rd July, 1562. Subsequently, by contract of excambion, Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, disposes to Ninian Adair, the lands of Clenery, Glenturry, and many others. Those we name were to be held of the Earl of Cassillis for certain yearly payments. The transaction seems to have been mixed up with wadsets. Also, about this time Sir Patrick Vans married Katherine, daughter of Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis. The sheet on which the date should appear is wanting (Barnbarroch Papers).

The next we find is another new family in the district, named Hathorn. When they obtained possession does not appear. Hugh Hathorn of Arehemein, parish of Glenluce, became the owner. On the 20th August, 1628, Anna, heiress of her father, Hugh Hathorn of Arehemein, was infeft in the lands of Clenneris and Glentirrow, Moisleiff, Craiginmaddie, Tippercroy, and Auchinrie. In June, 1632, Hew Kennedy had sasine of the lands of Craiginmaddie, and the same date gives a reversion by

him to Sir John M'Dowall of the same lands. In April, 1643, Sir Robert Adair had sasine of the lands of Glentirrow, etc. Following this, on the 10th May, Hugh M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Tipperay, Craiginmaddie, etc.; and on the 13th December, 1647, James M'Dowall had sasine of Craiginmaddie.

The Kennedies, however, held the Clenneries. On the 30th August, 1642, Gilbert, nephew of John Kennedy of Creichane, was served heir to Clenneries and Glentirrow, with other lands in other parishes. Shortly after this, they appear to have been possessed by the Adairs, as we find on the 23rd May, 1648, that Robert was served heir of Ninian Adair of Kinhilt, in the lands of Clenneries and of Glentirrow. On the 24th January, 1650, Thomas Adair and Janet Gordon, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Craiganmaddie, etc. In February, 1650, Gilbert Kennedy, by reversion, gave the lands of Glentirrow to Fergus Lin. Then, 11th March, 1656, William, son of Fergus Lin, of Larg, succeeded his father to the lands of Clenneries and Glentirrow.

On the 18th August, 1663, Hugh was served heir to his father, Hugh Kennedy, in the lands of Clennerie and Glentirrow, who made a renunciation, 20th March, 1664, of Klennarie and Arieullane to William Lin. On the 13th January, 1665, Lin of Larg had sasine of Over and Nether Arieullanes.

A new name, that of Houston, next appears. Andrew Houston had sasine of the lands of Craigmaddie, 6th July, 1665. We next find that Patrick Agnew of Sheuchan had sasine of the lands of Clennerie, 29th November, 1670; and Provost Paterson of Stranraer, of Craigmaddie, 25th November, 1698. Then Alexander M'Dowall of Garthland had sasine of Nether Clenerie, 8th January, 1704, and so had Andrew Agnew of the same lands on the same day. They were followed by Sir Alexander Maxwell of Monreith, who had sasine of these lands, 9th June, 1710, and on the 22nd October, 1748, Sir William Maxwell of Monreith had sasine.

We now come to the present owners. On 12th June, 1777, John, Earl of Stair had sasine of the lands of Over Clenerie, or High Clenerie; and on the 15th November, 1791, the Earl had again sasine on a charter by Sir Stair Agnew.

There is no doubt that not a few of the sasines mentioned were only as securities for money advanced, but they enable us to form a pretty good idea of the position of properties in Galloway in the seventeenth century, when bonds and wadsets ruined many who, up to that time, had weathered the difficulties which attended the ownership of land, where Court or Church influence were wanting. The civil war and religious commotions of that period were the cause of much of the ruinous wadset system.

Over or High Clendrie belongs to the Earl of Stair, and Low Clendrie to the Dunragit estate, now owned by J. C. Cunningham. High Clendrie we have included in the Loch Inch estate. The derivation of the name will be found under Salquahrie, etc., parish of Kirkcolm.

Part of Low Clendrie is in Old Luce parish, but the house and steading being in Inch we give it here, with a short notice under Old Luce parish.

DUCHRAE.

We find nothing special about this land until it became owned by the M'Dowalls of Garthland. In the service, 17th October, 1600, John M'Dowall of Garthland was served heir to his father in the lands of Duchrae and others. It seems to have belonged for some time to that family. In another service, 8th August, 1657, Sir James M'Dowall of Garthland was served heir to his father in the same lands. For many years, the lands (over 600 acres) belonged to William Sprott, who sold the same to Peter M'Lean. At his death, his son Edwin purchased the property, and is now owned by his brother, Patrick William M'Lean. We have not the dates, but all these transactions transpired subsequent to 1860.

Pont spells the name Douchory. The derivation seems to be from dubh-chraigh, a gloomy rock, and the land was very rocky at one time, but is now cultivated. A writer has rendered it from dubh reidh, black meadow. What that is we have yet to learn. We know the place well.

AUCHMANTLE.

This farm formed part of the Larg property in this parish, an account of which we have given. It was purchased by the Maitlands of Freugh, parish of Stoneykirk, and owned until 1898, when the Earl of Stair obtained it. As it was surrounded by the Castle Kennedy lands, a fancy price of £4000 was given for the farm.

The derivation of the name is obscure. There is achadh in Gaelic for a field, and mantil a Norse termination from mantal in that language, meaning a muster, a tale of men, which may have meant the muster field. This, however, we merely mention, failing to find anything else.

DUMBAE.

Of this small property we do not learn much. It appears to have been owned by Alexander Mure, styled of Cotland, parish of Wigton, who is described as the son of Archibald Mure in Arreoland, and was infeft in Dumba and other lands on the 21st August, 1611. We next find William Lin of Larg, who was served heir to Dumba and other lands, on the 11th March, 1656.

Latterly it was owned by William Craig, and next by his heirs, and Margaret Craig. It was sold a few years ago to Peter M'Geoch, Stranraer.

Dumba is a pure Norse word. It has two meanings, one being a mist, and the other a sort of seed. That the name is an inheritance from the Norsemen of old is clear enough, but the meaning in this case is not so, like many others with which we have had to deal. It has been derived from dun-beith, the fort of the birches. This is given from mistaking the meaning of the suffix. In dun-bae from baile, there would be more sense, meaning the dwelling on the hill. It is a ridge.

MYLNETOUN.

Alexander Mure of Cotland, parish of Wigton, son of Archibald Mure in Arreoland, was infeft, 22nd August, 1611, in the

lands of Mylnetoun of Lochanes, Duchten, Balmens in Lochanes, Dumba, etc. William Lin of Larg is next mentioned as having been served heir to Dumba and other lands, on the 11th March, 1656.

In July, 1674, Gilbert M'Ilwyand, son of Thomas M'Ilwyand of Mylnetoun, had sasine of the two merkland of Multouns.

This land has been absorbed, and does not now appear under its old name.

KIRKLAND.

As the name implies, this was the land belonging to the kirk. On the 25th December, 1596, Christian, daughter of Gilbert M'Dowall, rector, was served heir to the twenty *sozidatis terrarum ecclesiasticarum* of Kirkland.

PARISH OF OLD LUCE.



PARISH OF OLD LUCE.

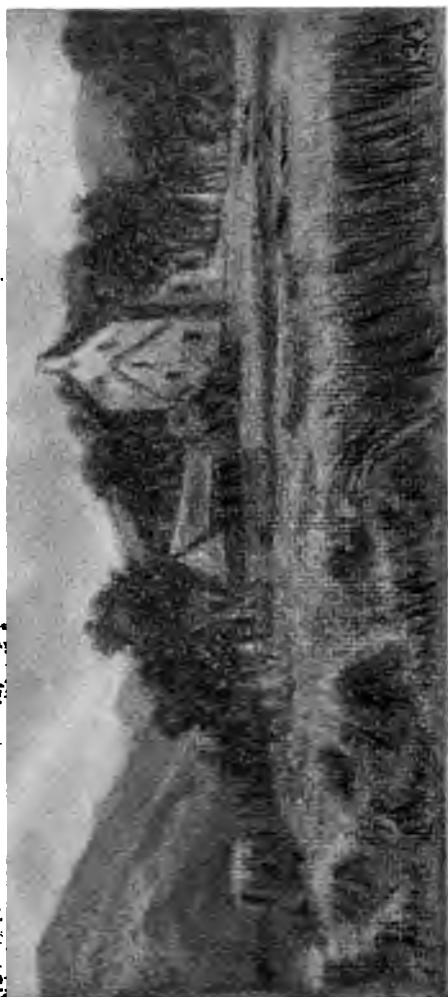
THE parishes of Old and New Luce were formerly comprehended in one, called Glenluce. Here in 1190, Roland, Lord of Gallo-way, founded the Abbey of Glenluce for monks of the Cistercian Order, the first colony of whom were brought from Melrose. It stood on the east side of the river Luce. In old charters it was written Glen-lus. In Gaelic lus means herb, and hence the supposition as the "glen of herbs." Symson gives the derivation as Villis Lucis, or Vallis Lucida, a pleasant valley, or Villis Sancti Lucæ, or Sanctæ Luciæ, but which of these he does not positively determine. About 1855 a relique was found among the ruins of Glenluce, which appears to have been used as a candlestick for the high altar. The figure holds in one hand a branch for a taper, and leans by the other upon a cross. There is a marked defect in the eyes of the image, which, considering the finish of the whole, seems a real blemish. But this blemish has been considered as proof that the figure represents St. Lucy, who was blind, and the leaning on the cross and holding a lamp show that, whatever light she had, came to her from the Cross of Christ. It could not have belonged to a cell, or the refectory, or scriptorium, or capitular, for all ornaments were strictly forbidden by the Cistercian rule, unless in church. Butler mentions "St. Lucy, one of the brightest ornaments of the Church of Sicily, was born of honourable and wealthy parents in the city of Syracuse. She lost her father when an infant. She was very young when she offered to God the flower of her virginity. This she kept secret. Pressed by a young noble (Pagan) to marry him instead of dedicating herself to God, she sold her jewels and goods to distribute among the poor, which so enraged her suitor that he accused her before the Governor Paschasius as a Christian. He commanded her to be exposed to prostitution, but God rendered her so immovable as to prevent the guards from taking her to the place appointed. After a long and glorious combat in overcoming fire and other torments, she died in prison of the wounds she

had received, about A.D. 304. She was highly honoured in Rome in the sixth century amongst the most illustrious virgins and martyrs. St. Lucy is often painted with the balls of her eyes in a dish—perhaps her eyes were destroyed or plucked out. In many places her intercession is particularly implored for distemper of the eyes." There was, however, another virgin saint bearing the same name in Scotland, who was remarkable for sanctity, and died in 1083. Whether the parish derived its name from one of these saints it is impossible to say, but the image found points to the first named; and under Park, in the recommendation to the Pope, dated 23rd March, 1559, that Thomas Hay should be appointed abbot of Glenluce, it is added, "otherwise the Valley of Light." This is confirmatory of the derivation of the name being from a Saint Lucy.

The supposition that the name is from the Gaelic words "gleann-lus," "the glen of herbs," is ideal. Lus is a prefix to flowers, as well as herbs and weeds. It is also to be noted that the village, now the town, of Glenluce, was originally called Ballinlach, so spelt in the charter dated 23rd January, 1496-7, received by the abbot of Glenluce, constituting it a burgh of barony. This village had its origin from the abbey. It has also been suggested that the Lucopibia of Ptolemy referred to Glenluce, and not to Candida Casa. However, Lucopibia in the Latin translation is a corruption of Lonkopibia in the original. We refer to the account of Whithorn parish for more information on this point. Our belief is that Luce is from the abbey dedicated to a Saint Lucy.

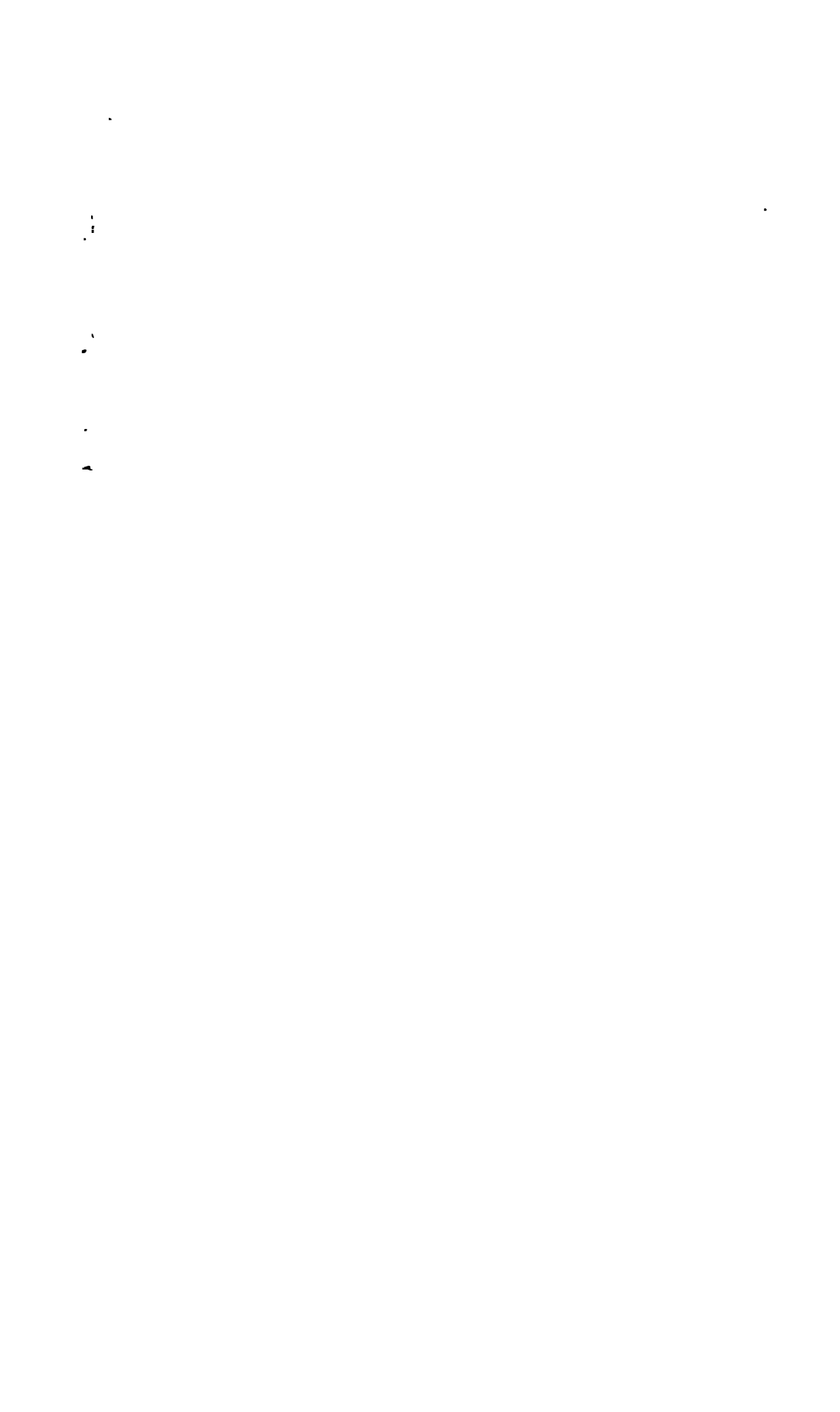
The Chronicle of Melrose tells us that the abbey was plundered by Alexander II.'s troops when subduing the rebellion of those in Galloway who were in favour of the bastard son of Alan, Lord of Galloway.

The earliest Crown Charter to the abbey on record is by Robert I. "Carta to the Abbacie of Glenlus . . . to be halden in ane frie barony, *cum furca fossa*." The building thus had a ditch, or trench, of defence, apparently in the form of a fork. The abbey had another charter from Bruce, confirmatory of their liberties—Robertson's *Index*. Again, in the reign of David II., a charter was granted to the "Abbacie of Glenluce, confirmatory of their haill lands," and another, confirmatory of "ane 5 merk



GLENLUCE ABBEY.

Vol. I. See Page 539.



land of the Earldom of Wigton, and of ane 5 merk land of Carmole." On the 23rd January, 1496-7, the abbot of Glenluce received a charter constituting the village of Ballinlach a burgh of barony, in the lordship of Glenluce.

The abbey church was the parish church, and belonged to the abbots and canons, who were the proprietors of the district. There were, besides, two chapels in the parish, also belonging to the abbey. One of them was called Our Lady's Chapel, and the other Christ's Chapel, or Kirk Christ. The latter was ruinous in 1684, and stood on the sea-shore, near Sinnynes. South of it is, or was, the Chapel Well.

The first abbot found mentioned was William, in 1214. The next was Gilbert (who succeeded Walter as bishop of Candida Casa) in 1235. In the *Melrose Chronicle*, Robert, abbot, is stated to have been deposed in 1236. The list is defective. Subsequent to 1488, Walter was sent from France by John, Duke of Albany. We next find commendators: the first named was Cuthbert Baillie, who held the position during the latter part of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries. He was also Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, and died in 1514. Whether Thomas Hay (see Park) succeeded him, is uncertain, but he was commendator in 1561. He again was succeeded by William, second son of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, who was appointed commendator 22nd February, 1581, and is also styled of Glenquicken and Garrochar, parish of Kirkmabreck. The last was Laurence Gordon, son of Alexander, bishop of Galloway and archbishop of Athens, who, as stated, was son of John Gordon, Master of Huntly, and Jane, natural daughter of James IV. He is distinguished as the first prelate in Scotland who embraced Protestantism.

The actual amount of property owned by the abbacy nowhere appears, but it must have been considerable. At the Reformation it was leased by the Earl of Cassillis, who was bailie of the abbey, for 1000 merks, or £666 13s. 4d. Scots, yearly, much below the real value of the revenue. In 1587, the whole, of course, became annexed to the Crown. In 1602, James VI. erected Glenluce into a temporal barony, which he conferred on Laurence Gordon, the commendator, a son of Alexander Gordon, bishop of Galloway. He died in 1610, when the property went

to his brother, John Gordon, Dean of Salisbury. In the chart to John, the whole monastery of Glenluce, with all and sundry houses, dovecots, gardens, and orchards, are conveyed; but no lands are mentioned, these having previously been settled on Thomas Hay. The Dean of Salisbury gave the abbey, with his only child Louise, in marriage to Sir Richard Gordon of Gordonstoun, from whom, for an equivalent, it was purchased by the King in 1613, and annexed to the bishopric of Galloway, reserving 1000 merks yearly to the minister of Glenluce. This property, in 1641, was given by Charles I. to the University of Glasgow. A glebe and manse were provided for, out of the precincts of the abbey: 200 merks yearly were also secured to the schoolmaster at the kirk of Glenluce. In 1647, the parish was divided into two, and called the parishes of Old and New Luce, the one being the northern, and the other, next the sea, the southern division. To meet this, another church had to be built, about four miles from the abbey, and called the "Moor Kirk of Luce." In 1661, the property of Glenluce, with the patronage of the two churches (Old and New Luce) were re-united and restored to the bishopric, and so remained until the Revolution in 1689, when the separation became permanent, and the patronage of the two parishes was vested in the Crown.

In 1607, when James IV. and his Queen were on their pilgrimage to Whithorn priory, the King gave a present of four shillings to the gardener at Glenluce.

The abbey must have been an extensive and fine building. The ruins cover an acre of ground, and the garden and orchard extended to twelve Scottish acres. For nearly a century after other religious buildings in Scotland had from neglect become ruinous, this abbey remained in almost an entire state. So late as 1646, it is mentioned in the records of the Presbytery of Stranraer, as having sustained little injury. In 1684, when Symson wrote, he mentions, "the steeple and parts of the wall of the church, together with the chapter-house, the walls of the cloyster, the gate-house, with the walls of the large precincts, are for the most part still standing." The chapter-house now is the only portion left in fair preservation. The windows of late years have been renewed, but they do not meet with general approbation.

In 1684, Sir John Dalrymple, younger of Stair, was heritable bailie of the regality of Glenluce, and the office was then filled by Sir Charles Hay of Park.

When the Act abolishing jurisdiction was passed in 1744, John Kennedy, Lord Cassillis, claimed compensation as bailie of the Bishop of Galloway's lands on the Cree, and bailie of the regality of Glenluce, the sum of £3000, and for other offices in Ayrshire, £10,000, in all £13,000, which was reduced to £1,800.

We have already mentioned the village of Ballinlach, now the small town of Glenluce, which by charter dated 23rd January, 1496, was constituted into a burgh of barony. It is ten miles from Stranraer, the turnpike from which runs through it, with the Portpatrick railway close to, on the north side.

At Kilfillan, the supposition is that a chapel at some time or other was there dedicated to Saint Fillan. There is, however, no trace of such a place of worship, and it seems to us rather close to Kirkchrist. As known to readers of history, Fillan was the patron saint of King Robert I. (Bruce). We have given an account under the parish of Sorbie. There is a tradition that there was also a chapel at Balcary, but nothing can now be found, nor of the burial ground in which it is said burials took place.

On the roadside (turnpike) there is an old well called Saint Catherine's, which, like the abbey, requires more looking after. We have given a short account of the saints with this name under Kirkmaiden parish.

At Cassendoech, there is a sculptured stone which was found in an old dyke about 1858. For eight years previously, it was used as a step-stone to a pigstye. A portion of the sculpture forms a kind of St. Andrew's Cross. The description in full as given by the Rev. G. Wilson, is too long to mention here. The place where it was found is close to the site of Kirkchrist Chapel in the Jerusalem fey of Kilfillan.

There is a mote at Droughdool, Genoch. It is somewhat similar to the one at Innermessan, Lochryan parish, but there are no traces of a fosse, and therefore could only have been a mote, and not a moat, unless from being on a sandy soil, and so near to the sea, the ditch became filled up.

On the north side of, and at a short distance from the mouth of Piltanton burn, stands a fort which bears the local name of

Corrach Linn, but which Pont in his map renders as Kereluing, no doubt a corruption of caer, from the Gaelic cuthair, a fort, etc., and luing, a ship, a barge. Perfect shelter from any sea storm must have been secured there for the ancient small craft.

The cairns in this parish are numerous. At Cascreugh Fell, there is one, and four more at some distance to the south-west. One is called White Cairn. At Gillespie there is another White Cairn, and at High Gillespie one called the Black Cairn. At Culquhasen there are two not far from the farm-house. At Culroy there are several. One is close to Stair Haven. At Craig Fell there is another.

We heard of a Roman camp being on Gillespie farm, but we were unable to get there, and cannot find it on the Ordnance Map.

The parish is of considerable elevation. Craig Fell is 538 feet; Challoch Hill 484 feet; Dunragit Moor, 473 feet; Barhaskine, spelled Barchaisken by Pont, 430 feet; Craignarget, 414 feet; Barlockhart and Barnsallie Fells, each 411 feet in height.

The Knock of Luce we mention separately, as it rises abruptly from a level country in a conical form, and is an object to the eye far across the wild moorland, being 513 feet in height. In the Admiralty Chart it is introduced as a landmark to direct vessels in the Bay of Luce. In the chart, however, it is given as 546 feet, being a difference of 33 feet. As explained to us by the late Captain George, R.A., Map Curator, R.G.S., who was on survey service when afloat, the difference arose from the instruments for the Admiralty Surveys not being equal to the Ordnance for such observations, therefore 513 feet is to be accepted as correct. The Knock is thus not only a landmark throughout the Machars, but also one for the shipping in Glenluce Bay. Pont describes it as Knockglass (the green hill), with a cross on the top, which probably referred to a cairn.

There are several lochs, some of which are small. Barhapple, it has been found, possesses a crannog, and south of which is Dernaglar, about twice as large. Another loch is at Knock Moss, and a fourth is Loch Gill.

Craigenvoch or Whitefield Loch is interesting from the discovery that the isle at the east end, called Dorman's, is a crannog, built on piles, transverse oak beams. The islet is round, and a

little over thirty feet in diameter. Several causeways were traced. We give this principally from a paper on the subject by the Rev. G. Wilson, Glenluce.

Near to the west of the Knock of Luce are Lochs Robin, rendered Ribben by Pont, connected by a burn with Craigenveoch; also Newry. East of the Knock is Peat Loch, and near to it White Loch. At Barlockhart there is a small one, with an islet, which is artificial. The last to be mentioned is at Darvaird.

In Luce Bay are the Scár Rocks. The Great Scar is seventy feet high, and a bare rock. The Little Scar is composed of a small cluster of rocks, two-thirds of a mile from the Great Scar, three of the heads or tops being always uncovered. The word scar is Norse, and represents these rocks correctly.

As the Admiralty Sailing Directions inform us, the tides in the bay run four knots at Springs, and two at Neaps.

The greatest length of Old Luce parish is over ten miles, and the breadth from two to seven miles.

In 1861, the population was 2,800; in 1871, 2,440; in 1881, it was 2,447; in 1891, it had increased to 2,517; in 1901, it fell to 2,157.

The Water of Luce has its source in Ayrshire. Various streams with Pol affixed, formerly ran into this river. In many instances the names are so corrupted as not to be traceable from the old maps. Another stream, now called Piltanton (by Pont, Pool Tanton), another corruption of the Gaelic pol or puill, rises in Portpatrick parish, and passing through Genoch, falls into the Bay of Luce. In the latter part it is deep, with a treacherous bottom for some distance from its mouth.

During last century the town of Glenluce, and the shore of the bay (Abravanus Sinus), were favourite places with "smugglers," for throughout Galloway smuggling was carried on to a great extent. One instance connected with Glenluce we may give from Mackenzie's *Galloway*. In April, 1771, at mid-day, a large body of men marched through the parish, with upwards of one hundred and fifty horses all loaded with tea, except twelve which carried spirits, the whole having been obtained from three vessels in the bay near Glenluce. They were attacked by the troops, consisting of a serjeant's detachment of sixteen men, with

some excise officers, but of course, such a force had no chance. They were defeated, got their firelocks broken, and not a few received severe wounds, though no lives were lost. When the smugglers left Glenluce, they were upwards of two hundred strong, but about fifty afterwards separated, going another road. The main body arrived the same evening at Dalmellington.

DUNRAGIT.

The ancient owners of this property are not to be traced, but there can be no doubt that the Anglo-Roman Church obtained possession, when is unknown, and that it formed part of the lands belonging to Glenluce Abbey. The late Sir A. Agnew in his *Hereditary Sheriffs* (1864) stated that from a decree of the Lords Auditors in 1491, it appeared that Dunragit, along with others, belonged to his family. There is no basis for it. From the Church it appears to have been obtained by Cuthbert Baillie, and possessed by him about this time. He was Comendator of Glenluce, and Lord High Treasurer of Scotland from 1512 to 1514, when he died.

We have to mention that he was the descendant and representative of the second son of Sir William Baillie of Penston who married the grand-daughter and heiress of the patriot Sir William Wallace, and his wife, Marian Braidfute of Lamington. Their eldest grandson succeeded to Lamington, but in 1587 the male line failed, and since then the property has passed with five heiresses to other families. The Dunragit family from the second son continued, however, in the male line to the eighteenth century, as we will hereafter show.

As is common, from the loss of the registers, we have no traces as to who Cuthbert Baillie married, but he left a son—

William Baillie of Dunragit.

He had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Blar-Schynnach 25th February, 1534. Whom he married is also unknown, but he left lawful issue—

Alexander, who succeeded.

Catherine, who married Patrick Dunbar of Creloch. The contract of marriage is dated in 1539.

Alexander Baillie of Dunragit succeeded his father. All we have gathered about his wife is that her name was Margaret. There is a letter of reversion by Alexander Baillie of Dunragget, with consent of Margaret Baillie, his spouse, in favour of Hugh Kennedy of Barquhanny, of the four merkland of Arriehassan, dispoined by Hugh Kennedy to Alexander Baillie, to be redeemed for seven score pounds, dated May, 1563 (Barnbarroch Papers). Alexander had issue—

Andrew, who succeeded.

William, married Christian Dalziel.

Thomas.

On the 22nd May, 1562, there was a sasine in favour of Thomas Baillie in Little Dunragget. He was also married, but nothing further is known than that he had a daughter, Jean, who, by contract dated 11th August, 1570, married William Kennedy of Kilterpick (Gilliespick now Gillespie). She is styled Jean, lawful daughter of Thomas Baillie of Little Dunragget. We next find in May, 1571, William Baillie in Gannoch, and Christian Dalziel, his spouse, had sasine upon a precept by Hugh Kennedy of Barwhanne, superior, of the yearly rent furth of the four merkland of Drummuckloch, parish of Inch (Barnbarroch Papers).

Andrew Baillie of Dunragit succeeded his father, and was in possession in 1567. Whether he was married or not, we have not traced, but he left no issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

William Baillie, then of Blairshinnoch, parish of Kirkinner.

Andrew appears to have died in 1593, as his brother is styled of Blairshinnoch up to that year.

William had issue, at least one son,

Alexander, who succeeded to Dunragit, Blairshinnoch, etc.

He married, in 1591, Euphemia, daughter of Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, by Catherine Kennedy, daughter of Gilbert, third Earl of Cassillis. There is a discharge, dated 22nd October, 1593, by William Baillie of Blairshinnoch to Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, for 800 merks due, as part payment of 1000 merks of tocher, which Sir Patrick bound himself to pay with Euphan Vans, his daughter, in the contract of marriage betwixt her and Alexander Baillie, son of William Baillie. Alexander had issue—

John, who succeeded.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Patrick Agnew of Loch-naw, by Margaret, daughter of the Honourable Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean. We know not when he died, but on the 12th December, 1637, we find his son,

William, of Dunragit and Blairshinnoch, etc.

He married a daughter of Hew M'Douall of Knockglass (a son of M'Douall of Garthland) by Marie, daughter of Sir Patrick Agnew of Loch-naw. He and his wife were cousins. John Baillie, his father, and Hew M'Douall, his father-in-law, married sisters. William Baillie had issue, so far as known—

Alexander, who succeeded.

Thomas, who had sasine of Little Dunragit on the 13th January, 1665.

John, who, in February, 1666, is also styled of Little Dunragit. (This farm appears to have been the portion of younger sons.)

Andrew, a lawyer.

Janet (?) married John M'Kerlie, representative of the M'Kerlies of Crugleton, and had issue John, father of Robert M'Kerlie (see Crugleton).

A grandson of William Baillie, named Andrew (supposed to have been the son of Andrew) appears to have entered the church, and to have gone to Barbadoes, West Indies. He is believed to have died there unmarried. A letter from Mr. Daniel Hooper, Barbadoes, dated 26th August, 1711, to Sir Andrew Agnew of Loch-naw, and his reply of the 19th November following, brought this to light. We gave them in the first edition.

Alexander, who succeeded his father, would appear to have been twice married; but this supposition rests merely on the fact that in January, 1647, Alexander Baillie, *younger*, and his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Dunragit, etc. If so, he had no issue by his first marriage, or none that survived, for it is certain that he married Nicolas, daughter of Sir Thomas Dunbar of Mochrum, and his son and heir was a child when he died. In Mây, 1676, Nicolas Dunbar, lawful daughter to umquhile Thomas Dunbar of Mochrum, had sasine of the lands of Meikill Dunragit, etc. He

himself had sasine of the same property in May, 1671, preliminary, we presume, to his marriage with Nicolas Dunbar, for his (Alexander's) father was not then dead, as far as we can trace.

We have mentioned that Little Dunragit seems to have been a younger son's portion, and this is supported by the following :—
 “1673, March 17th. Sasine on Disposition by Mr. Thomas Baillie of Little Dunragit in favour of Andrew Baillie, notary-public, his brother-german, of the four merkland of Little Dunragit, and two merkland of Craigenveoch, in the parish of Glenluce, and shire of Wigton. Dated 11th November, 1672. Andrew Agnew, younger, of Shochane, is witness. Sasine on 13th March, 1673.” (Wigton Register.)

William Baillie of Dunragit, like many others at the time, got into difficulties. The persecution was then fierce in Galloway, and, although we have no documentary evidence of the fact, we believe this was the cause of his pecuniary troubles. In November, 1677, James (William?) Maxwell of Loch had sasine of the lands of Dunragit, with the pertinents. William Maxwell was a lawyer of whom we learn a good deal in connection with the properties. William Baillie appears to have died in 1581, as Alexander, his son, was served heir on the 12th June of that year, in the lands of Dunragit, also Blairshinnech and Culbae in the parish of Kirkinner. As we have already stated, he had married Nicolas, daughter of Sir Thomas Dunbar of Mochrum. He had issue—

Thomas.

We have not the date, but when Thomas was a minor his father was accidentally drowned. It was handed down to us from a most reliable source that James, first Viscount Stair, assumed to take much interest in the young heir, and obtained the charters, etc., to look over, but they were never again seen. It is not unlikely that Lord Stair, or his son, were guardians, for Thomas Baillie's grandmother, Lady Dunbar of Mochrum, was sister to the Viscountess Stair. In whichever way it happened, poor Thomas Baillie, on coming of age, found every acre of his estate in the possession of others. He went to Edinburgh more than once to claim his lands, but without success; and how could he succeed, when the four sons

of Viscount Stair were the leading lawyers of the day, and some of them sitting on the bench? Still persevering, he once more started for Edinburgh, in company with his cousin, John M'Kerlie. On this occasion both were on law business; but their journey was brought to an abrupt termination. In crossing the rapid and deep river Cree—with no bridge at that time—the boat they were in was, by some unfortunate mischance, upset. They got to land, but their papers went to the bottom, and were never recovered. Thomas Baillie was said to have been a high spirited young man, and his misfortune weighed so deeply upon him that this last accident completely crushed his proud spirit, and he died at the roadside inn, where they had taken shelter.

Such was the end of the last Baillie of Dunragit.

We may here remark that great difficulty has been experienced in collecting information, for such has been the annihilation of all records of this family—and many others are in the same predicament—that even the spot where the Baillies lie interred in Glenluce Abbey is now unknown. It would, no doubt, be in the chancel.

John M'Kerlie (our grandfather) and Thomas Baillie were close companions, as well as cousins, and he knew all about matters. To his eldest son he told what we mention, and a year or two ago we had it proved by a search (at our request) having been made by the men of business employed as law agents by Lord Stair, Sir John Dalrymple-Hay, and John Charles Cuninghame, the present owner. The result was that no documents were found to remain, and the estate is merely held by prescription, that is, obtained in a way which fully corroborates the statement that the charters were destroyed so as to obtain the property. The estate was a good one in size, and the rental from the number of farms must have been considerable, but a complete list, with the old names, we have been unable to get. Many new names appear.

Of the manner in which properties were obtained at the period we write of, by the foreclosure of wadsets, we have shown by the document given under Ardwell, parish of Stoneykirk. Lands were, by such means, acquired at nominal prices. Evidence is not wanting to show how young Chalmers of Gadgirth, in Ayrshire, was ruined after the same fashion in 1695, when his

curators—Hugh Earl of Loudoun, James Viscount Stair, and David Cuninghame of Milncraig—allotted most of the extensive barony of Gadgirth amongst themselves during his minority.

The first Dalrymple who appears in connection with Dunragit, in the public records, was James Dalrymple and Agnes Cathcart, but only as regards Little Dunragit, a four merkland (*i.e.*, about 400 acres). This is learned from the Particular Register, Wigton, viz.: “1682, November 4. Sasine on charter granted by James, Bishop of Whithorn (17th century) in favour of James Dalrymple, chamberlain of Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, and Agnes Cathcart, his spouse, in life rent, and to James Dalrymple, their son, in fee, his heirs and assignees whomsoever heritably, of all and whole the four merkland of Little Dunragit, with houses, etc., in the regality and parish of Glenluce, and shire of Wigton, which lands, with their pertinents, pertained before to Andrew Baillie of Little Dunragit in feu ferme heritably, and which he by his Letters of Disposition of date 2nd November, 1679, disposed in favour of the said James Dalrymple and Agnes Cathcart, and James Dalrymple, their son, and his foresaids heritably and irredeemably; at Stranraer, 20th September, 1682. sasine given on 4th October, 1682.” Little Dunragit, as we have stated, was only a farm of moderate size, and seems to have been a younger son's portion, but being allowed to sell is not understood. The fourth son of William Baillie of Dunragit, named Andrew, is found to have been a lawyer, and the disturbed state of the country may have enabled irregularities in regard to the sale of lands to be carried out. It had, however, in this case nothing to do with the real estate termed Meikle Dunragit, which we deal with separately. Afterwards Little Dunragit was re-connected, absorbed, and the name lost in the general designation of Dunragit.

We enter into the foregoing particulars, as the sale of Little Dunragit was put forward to us as relating to the whole estate, a very great mistake, as we have shown.

On the 12th January, 1691, William Gordon of Culvennan had sasine of the lands of Meikle Dunragit; and on the 1st February, 1717, Margaret Adair had sasine of the lands of Little Dunragit and Craigenbeoch. These must have related to wadsets.

We next find John, second son of James Dalrymple of Stair. He married Jean, grand-daughter of Patrick Agnew of Sheuchan and daughter of John Blair of Dunskey, and had issue,

James, who, on the 13th September, 1731, had sasine of the lands of Meikle Dunragit: and again, on the 21st November 1732 of Keirsmanoch and Barsolus: yet on the 22nd August 1733, we find him styled younger of Dunragit, doctor of medicine, as having had sasine of the lands of Culmoir, parish of Stonevick—also of Mikle Dunragit and Broadmeadows. His father must have been living in 1733. He married Grace daughter of Patrick McDowell of Freugh, probably about the 15th January, 1740: for at that time there were two separate sasines in favour of Doctor James Dalrymple and Grace McDowall of the lands of Dunragit, etc. They had issue—

John, who succeeded.

Grace, married to Alexander Gordon of Culvennan and Greenlaw.

At this period there were various sasines, which, without information, it is not possible to understand. Probably connected with securities. On the 3rd January, 1760, John Dalrymple of Stair had sasine of the lands of Meikle Dunragit: and Thomas Adair on the 4th June, 1771. On the 24th August 1771, William Sloan, officer of Excise at Lesmahagow, had sasine: and then William Wainwright, shipwright, had sasine at the same time. These were followed by John Earl of Stair: and again he had sasine on the 2nd March, 1775.

In those we have given, as may have been observed, they are styled of Stair, while also of Dunragit. This, we think, is only figurative, to show that they were of the Stair family, although the degree of connection is not given, and we have failed to obtain it. That it was close is to be believed.

John Dalrymple of Dunragit had sasine of the lands of Nethelclenry and of Dunragit, 14th July, 1775, and again on the 14th February, 1783. The latter may have been on succeeding his father. He married Susanna, only daughter of Sir Thomas Hay, third baronet of Park, and heir of her brother, Sir Thomas fourth baronet, upon inheriting whose property, in 1794, John Dalrymple assumed the additional surname of Hay. Th

Scottish baronetcy passed to the male heir of line. John Dalrymple-Hay, however, was created a baronet of the United Kingdom in 1798. He had issue—

James, who succeeded.

Also, six daughters, of whom survived :

Jean, married, in 1813, to Vans Hathorn, who had purchased part of Garthland, parish of Stoneykirk.

Elizabeth, married, in 1808, Lieutenant Leveson Douglas Stewart, R.N., second son of Admiral the Honourable Keith Stewart of Glasserton, parish of Glasserton, and had issue as given under Glasserton.

James Dalrymple-Hay succeeded his father in 1812. He married, first, in 1819, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-General Sir John Heron-Maxwell, Bart., of Springkell, and had issue—

John Charles, who succeeded.

He married, secondly, in 1823, Ann, daughter of George Hathorn, and had issue—

George James, Col. B. S. C., married Emily, daughter of Colonel Frederick Maitland, and has issue.

Houston Stewart, married Mary, daughter of W. R. King, and died Magistrate at Port Mackay, in Queensland, in 1873, leaving issue.

Thomas Hugh Vans, Captain 17th Regiment, and latterly 4th West India Regiment. Died on West Coast of Africa.

Sarah Georgina, married to James Stewart.

Susan, married to Hastings M'Douall.

Grace Maria, married the Rev. W. S. M'Douall.

Mary Heron Maxwell, married Colonel C. F. Fordyce, C.B.

Anne Wilhelmina, married, 1878, the Rev. Edwin Price, M.A.

Sir James Dalrymple-Hay died in 1861, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Charles, born in 1821. He entered the navy, and is now an Admiral on the retired list. Served as one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty from 1866 to 1868. Is of the Most Honourable Privy Council. Sat in Parliament as member for Stamford, and latterly for the Wigton Burghs,

1880-85. He is a D.C.L., and a member of various scientific societies.

He married, in 1847, Eliza, third daughter of William John eighth Lord Napier, and has issue—

James Francis, born 1848, Major, Royal Scots Fusilier
Married, in 1873, Ellen Douglas, eldest daughter of
Robert Hathorn-Johnston-Stewart of Physgill and
Glasserton, and has issue.

William Archibald, born 1851. Clerk in H.M. Treasury.

Charles John, born 1865. Clerk in Privy Council Office.

Evelyn Eliza.

Clara Georgina.

Mary Elizabeth.

Mabel Lucy. Died at Logan, 24th January, 1900.

Ellinor Alice.

Violet Susan. Married, in 1899, Edward Howard Marsden
M.D., London.

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *or*, on a saltire, *azure*; nine lozenges of the field, all within a bordure, *gules*. 2nd and 3rd *argent*, in chief, a yoke in fess, *proper*, three escutcheons, *gules*.

Crests—A rock, *proper*, over it the motto *Firm*. A falcon *proper*, charged on the breast with an escutcheon, *gules*.

Mottoes—For Dalrymple, *Firm*; for Hay, *Serva Jugum*.

Supporters—Two men in country habits, holding in the hands, dexter, a ploughshare, *proper*; sinister, an ox-yoke, *proper*.

It is believed that Dunragit house was originally built by Cuthbert Baillie, first of Dunragit, but whether where the present residence stands, or to the eastward, at Old Hall and Orchard, is not quite clear. The situation is on rising ground, and not far from the highway between Glenluce and Stranraer. It is surrounded with timber.

Dunragit, with Park, was sold in December, 1875, to the trustees of the late Alexander Cunninghame of Craigends and Walkinshaw, Renfrewshire, a successful ironmaster who amassed a large fortune. The purchase was made for his son, John Charles Cunninghame, then a minor, for £241,050, exclusive of the fishings in the "Cross Water" and main "Water of Luce."

The late Alexander Cunninghame was of the firm of Merry & Cunninghame, ironmasters, and his son, was nephew to the late James Merry, who succeeded as sole proprietor of the iron and coal works. He was M.P. for the Falkirk Burghs, and for years well known on the turf as the owner of several celebrated horses. His father married a daughter of Mr. Creelman, brick manufacturer, Portobello, near Edinburgh.

Dunragit is held of the Crown by prescription, as coming in place of the Bishop of Galloway. Nether Clenry is an exception, and held of a subject superior.

Pont, in his Survey, spells the name Dunragat, which seems to us to be a corruption of Dun-Rathad in the Gaelic, and means the hill by the road or highway. It certainly applies to the position. In Balcarrie we have the Gaelic words baile, a village, and carraig, a rock. Pont spells it Barkery, which, if correct, would be the rocky hill. Another farm was called Ballincorrie, spelled by Pont as Bheilachiargen, and now given as Ballochjargon, which we presume to be a corruption; and in Ballincorrie, we have it from the Gaelic bailgeann (bailg-fhionn) and carraig, meaning the speckled or spotted rock. We have seen it ascribed to bealach deorgan, the red pass or road. Challoch, as we have mentioned elsewhere, is from shalloch, plentiful, etc. Another farm, Drochduill, is Gaelic as spelled, but sense can scarcely be made of it. It is now given as Drough-dhuil, which is equally dark to us. The farm Arrihemmin or Arhemein is spelled Aryhaman by Pont. It is probably a corruption from the Gaelic airidh-bheinn, referring to high land-pasture. Auchenmanister is in Gaelic achadh-manaisteir, the monastery field or land. Balmesh would seem to be from the Gaelic baile-meas, thus pointing to a place where fruit, or acorns, were to be had. Boreland will be found fully and separately dealt with in the "General History" of this work. Camrie is from the Gaelic cam for crooked, etc., and the rie doubtless from the Cymric ri or rye, used with reference to the roadway, which appears as an elbow round the high land, and certainly is crooked. Drumflower we can only suppose to be a corruption of Drum-fluich, the wet or oozy ridge. Another author gives it as Drum-lour, and from the Gaelic druim lobhar (lure), the leper's, or sick or infirm man's ridge. A curious derivation. Glenwhan is

another corruption, and probably should read *Gleann-vangr*, compound of Gaelic and Norse, meaning the green glen. The Norse suffix is a green home, field, etc. It is not necessary to make any reference to the other names, as they are perfectly intelligible. To give the names of the farms now owned in alphabetical order, the derivations of which we have attempted to solve: they are: *Arriehemming*, *Auchenmaniste*, *Back o' Wall* and *Morrison's Croft*, *Ballochjargon*, *Balmesh* at *Gab-nout*, *Bridgemill*, *Balcary*, *Balcary Bents*, *Balcary Loch*, *Croft*, *High* and *Low Boreland*, *Camrie*, *Challoch*—*East* at *West*, *Craig*, *Craigenholly*, *Drumflower*, *Droughdhuil*, *Glenwha*, *Kilfillan*, *Mains of Park*, *Waterside*. Confusion is created by new names, as *Fine View*, *Ghaist Ha'* and *Honeypig*, *Old Hall*, *Moor*, *Glen*, and *Orchard*. Rather silly, some of them. Old names are also omitted.

PARK.

The lands comprising this estate were obtained by, and held by, the Church from the establishment of the Abbey, in 1190 until the Reformation, when *Thomas Hay*, Commendator of the Abbey, obtained the land around, since known as *Park*. His descendants in the male line represent that he was the second son of — *Hay of Dalgetty*, *Aberdeenshire*: while by the *Dalrymple Hays* of the female line, he is said to have been descended from *Thomas Hay of Lochloy*, *Nairnshire*, younger son of *Gilbert*, eleventh Earl of *Errol*. We consider that those of the male line should know best from whom they are descended.

We may, however, here state that their origin seems rather to be questioned by the fact that two of the name, viz *Robert* and *Malherbe (de la) Haye*, appear in a supplementary list of those who accompanied *William, Duke of Normandy* to *England* in *A.D. 1066*. This is not the original, but as we state, a supplementary one. We give it, with the original, in "The General History." If correct, it upsets what is referred to in the supporters of their armorial bearings.

Whatever their origin as a family, and *Thomas Hay's* descendant as one of them, he was appointed *Abbot of Glenluce Abbey* in

of his appointment, taken by the Bishop of Pisa, he is styled "Sir Thomas Hay," which he could be as one of the Pope's Knights of the Order of St. John. This Order was instituted about A.D. 1048, to defend the Church and Monastery built at Jerusalem, and dedicated to John the Baptist. Driven from Palestine, they settled in the island of Cyprus, but lost it; and then, in 1309, established themselves on the island of Rhodes, and were called the Knights of Rhodes. In 1530 they obtained the island of Malta, and were then known as the Knights of Malta. There were three grades. The first were knights who bore arms; the second, chaplains, regular ecclesiastics, who combined the military, to some extent, with their religious capacity; the third were called *servitars* (*servanti d'armi*), whose duty it was to take care of the sick and accompany pilgrims.

The ecclesiastical knights were not allowed to marry. In the families of the M'Cullochs of Myretoun and M'Guffocks of Rusco instances will be found where the issue were legitimised by royal authority. There is nothing of this in the case of Thomas Hay, and we are satisfied that he never was one, and the title of "Sir" given to him was merely equivalent to the present "Reverend" given to clergymen, who were also designated as *Magister* or *Master*. In the Church of Rome the usual *Dominus* is in use to this day in letters from Rome. About King James VI.'s time, *Magister* or *Master*, contracted to *Mr.*, was used. In the reign of Charles II. the use of *Reverend* first appears.

The Papal Bull went further than merely the appointment of the Abbot. The remaining abbacy lands were conveyed to Thomas Hay on the proviso that no addition should be made to the monks of Luce, and that, when all the existing residents were dead, he should inherit the lands. This was ratified by Queen Mary, and confirmed at the Reformation. Thomas Hay thus appears to have been aware of the great change about to take place, and made provision for himself and his heirs. He became an early convert to Protestantism, thereby assuring the permanency of the gift. It is said that he married a daughter of Kennedy of Bargany. Whoever became his wife, he had issue, and was succeeded by his son,

Thomas, styled of Park, who married in 1572, Janet, daughter of Uchtred M'Dowall of Garthland. With her, it is said, he got

the lands of Balcarry. He built the house of Park, and placed the following inscription over the doorway: "Blessit be the name of the Lord. This verk was begun the —th day of March, 1590, be Thomas Hay of Park, and Jonet Makdoval, his spouse." "Thomæ Hay de Park et Jonetæ Makdougall suæ spousæ," had a Crown Charter of the lands of Kilphillane, Park, etc., 25th December, 1600. What issue they had is not given, excepting—

Thomas, who succeeded, and was served heir to his father in 1628. On the 12th September of that year, he had sasine of the lands of Kilphillane, Balcarrie, or Ballincorrie, Challoch, Park, Drochduill, Cannarie, Culstone, Blackmark, Balmurran, or Balmurrie, Balmashe, Ballinglaich, Balmakfadzeane, Blairdirrie, and Barlae. Blairdirrie appears to have been acquired from M'Kie of Stranord, for Alexander, heir of his father, Alexander M'Kie of Stranord, was infest in the lands of Blairdirrie. Whom he married does not appear, but he is said to have been succeeded by his son,

Thomas, in 1628. This we consider to be erroneous, and should be a generation less in the person of Thomas, who succeeded in 1634. He is said to have married Margaret Kennedy, a daughter, by one account, of Bargany, but this is another mistake, as the last Thomas Kennedy of Bargany had no issue, and his two sisters died young. The Kennedies had multiplied in Galloway about this time, and without distinct information, it is not possible to trace to which family his wife belonged. In the sasine dated 5th December, 1661, she is merely styled Margaret Kennedy, spouse to Thomas Hay of Park. We know not in what year he died, but she survived him. She is mentioned in a publication (rare) entitled, *A Letter Concerning the Sufferings of the Episcopal Clergy in the Presbytery of Stranraer*, published in 1691, in which, in 1686, she is called "relict of Thomas Hay of Park." She was not an Episcopalian. Thomas Hay and his spouse had issue—

Thomas, who succeeded.

James, of whom afterwards.

Jane, married, in 1656, Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw.

On the 12th March, 1651, Thomas Hay had sasine of the lands of Park, etc. On the 14th June, 1655, Alexander M'Bryd

had sasine of the lands of Bellmuckfadzeane and Bowgrie. A on the 19th November, 1658, Archibald Hamilton and Je Hamilton, his spouse, had sasine of Killzillane (Kilphillan). These two sasines must have been upon bonds. On the 28 March, 1659, Thomas Hay of Park had sasine of the lands Barquharrane. We learn from none of these when he died.

Thomas (sixth Thomas) of Park succeeded his father. He had a diploma as Knight-Baronet of Nova Scotia, 25th August, 1660 and on the 1st April thereafter, he had sasine of the lands of Park, etc., as Sir Thomas Hay. He married Marion Hamilton, probably a daughter of Archibald Hamilton, already mentioned. Dame Marion Hamilton, Lady Park, had sasine, in liferent, of an annuity of £1,200 Scots, furth of the lands of Druckdull, 4 March, 1664.

On the 8th March, 1665, John Mure had sasine of the lands of Kilmafadzean and Dougrie.

In May, 1665, James Hay, second lawful son to Thomas Hay of Park, had sasine of the lands of Borland and Balmure. He was a Doctor of Medicine in Dumfries, and married Dorothy Crichton of Crawfordton. They had issue, of whom afterwards.

As to the issue of Sir Thomas Hay, it is stated in the family account that Charles, who succeeded, was the son of Sir Thomas. It has been, however, stated that, by a deed dated at Lochna 4th December, 1703, signed by the Sheriff's daughter and son-in-law, Sir Charles Hay of Park could not have been the son of Sir Thomas. This latter statement is erroneous—a mistake in the generation.

Charles, son of Sir Thomas Hay, was born in 1662, and succeeded in 1663. On the 23rd March, 1686, he had sasine of the lands of Blairdirrie and Barlae. Also of the lands of Kilfillan, Schalloch, and others; and again, on the 8th October, 1700, of the lands of Kilfillan. It is to be observed that, on the 22nd September, 1686, John, Lord Cassillis, had a retour of the same lands (excepting Blairdirrie and Barlae), which Thomas Hay succeeded to in 1628. This, however, could only have been as superior. Sir Charles married Grizel, daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw. They had issue—

Thomas, married, in 1708, Mary, daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, and had issue Thomas, and oth

sons, whose names are not given. Ensign Alexander Hay, of Sinclair's Regiment, who had a charter of the lands of Kilfillan, etc., 12th February, 1740, was no doubt one of them. He had sasine on the 17th March following. He predeceased his father.

Charles, died unmarried.

Elizabeth, unmarried.

Lilias, married John Graham, junior, of Mossknow.

Sir Charles died in 1733, and was succeeded by his grandson,

Thomas. He had a charter of resignation of the lands of Kilphinan, etc., 22nd June, 1738. He married, in 1747, Jean, daughter of J. Blair of Dunskey. Previously, at the battle of Prestonpans, in 1745, he lost an arm. On the 15th July, 1749, Mrs. Jean Blair, as his wife, had sasine of the lands of Park Hay; and again, on the 22nd July, 1776, she had sasine, in liferent, of the lands of Park, Drochdale, Challoch, etc. They had issue—

Thomas, who succeeded.

Susanna, who married John Dalrymple of Dunragit.

Sir Thomas died in 1779, and was succeeded by his son,

Thomas, as fourth baronet. On the 15th March, 1779, he had sasine of the lands of Schalloch; also of Park and Kilphillane. He died unmarried in 1794.

The baronetcy then devolved upon the male heir of line, James Hay of Crawfordton, the descendant of James Hay, second son of Thomas Hay of Park, by Margaret Kennedy, his spouse. If this is correct, the baronetcy succession must be retrospective—that is, failing direct, then to heirs male general, for it was granted in 1663, and the said James Hay was the brother of Thomas, sixth of Park, and first baronet.

Thomas, fourth baronet, having died unmarried, the lands passed to his sister, Susannah, who had married John Dalrymple of Dunragit, as already mentioned, and the baronetcy to James Hay of Crawfordton, whose descendants still hold it, as they do of Park.

On a precept from Chancery, dated 20th October, 1794, and the 19th November following, Mrs. Susan Hay *alias* Dalrymple, had sasine of the lands of Park and others, as the only daughter and heir of her father, Sir Thomas Hay of Park.

James Dalrymple-Hay of Park, only son of the marriage betwixt John Dalrymple-Hay of Park and Dame Susan Dalrymple-Hay, his wife, had sasine of the lands of Kilphillan, Balcary, etc., 20th April, 1809.

The estate of Park descended, in succession, to Admiral Sir John Dalrymple-Hay, Baronet, who sold the estates of Dunragit and Park, as will be found mentioned under Dunragit. Considering the quiet and easy holding of the Hays of Park, it seems strange that so little of their history can be ascertained. Of most of the younger children there is no mention. When such is the case with a family who only settled in Galloway at the end of the sixteenth century, the difficulty of tracing those of more ancient standing may be understood.

The house of Park was erected in 1590, as we have already stated. About seventy years ago, everything portable was removed to Dunragit. It was erroneously stated by the late Sir A. Agnew that it was indebted to Glenluce Abbey for the materials. This kind of information has been too general. No inquiry is made, but rash statements are ever ready. The absurdity in this case will be understood when we mention that the Abbey was almost entire in 1646 That was fifty-six years after Park House was built.

Symson (1684) mentions the house of Park as a very pleasant dwelling, standing on a level height in the midst of a little wood on the west side of the Water of Luce. The Portpatrick railway now passes close to it. It is now occupied by one of the tenants. Symson also refers to a good house being on Balcarrie.

GENOCH.

So far as we can trace, this property belonged to the Church in the sixteenth century, but how long previously we know not. The first notice is an instrument, dated the 15th July, 1556, whereby John, Commendator of Saulseat, gives sasine to Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch, son and heir of unquhile John Vaus of Barnbarroch, of all and hail the three merkland of Genoch, of old extent, belonging to the said Commendator, as part of the patrimony of Saulseat Monastery.

It would appear that the Baillies of Dunragit had something to do with Genoch, as we find an obligation by Alexander Baillie in Meikle Dunragit, to Patrick Vaus to warrant him against payment of two hundred merks to Donald M'Blain in Gallanich, for which Donald had a wadset on Dunragit's lands of Genoch. As Alexander Baillie married Euphan, daughter of Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, this engagement can be accounted for. It would also appear that the Adairs of Kinhilt had subsequently obtained the lands; for, in a contract of excambion (wanting a sheet, and thereon the date), Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch disposes to Ninian Adair the three merklands of Genoch, to be holden of the Commendator of Salside. Many other lands were so disposed of, all of which are noticed in their proper places. As Sir Patrick, at the same time, sold a wadset which he had of the lands of Creichan, Kildonan, and Milne of Drumore, it is evident that the transactions arose in advances of money.

The next notice occurs in June, 1618, when Genoch appears to have passed from the Vauses of Barnbarroch to the Kennedies. At the above date, John, son to Gilbert Kennedy of Genoch, and Janet Ferguson, his spouse, had sasine of the three-and-a-half merkland of Nether Torris. In February, 1622, Gilbert Kennedy had also sasine of the five merkland of Tydderbrovis, and 20s. land of Genoch.

The Cathcarts then purchased the property. It is said about 1618, but it must have been subsequent to 1622. James Cathcart, the purchaser, was the second son of John Cathcart of Carleton (Cairillton), Ayrshire. He married Margaret Cathcart, and had issue—

John, who succeeded.

Robert, married Elizabeth Kennedy.

Margaret, married Hew Kennedy of Benane, and had issue.

John succeeded his father about 1636. In 1662, he was fined £2,000 for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church. He married, in 1632, Rosina, daughter of Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw. On the 5th December, 1663, there was an instrument of sasine in favour of John Cathcart, in the lands of Gainoch, Balnas, and others, and Rosina Agnew, his spouse, in liferent. He had issue—

William, who succeeded.

Robert, of whom hereafter.

We do not learn when John Cathcart died. His son, William, married, in 1671, Janet, eldest daughter of Quintin Kennedy of Drummellane, and had an only child—

Agnes.

On the 24th January, 1672, William, and his spouse, Janet Kennedy, had sasine of the lands of Balnab and Nether Torris; and on the 8th December, 1682, sasine of the lands of Genoch and others. It would appear that he succeeded his father.

On the 13th April, 1699, Agnes, as the heir of her father, William Cathcart, was infeft in the lands of Genoch, Huddertorris, Over Torris, Balnab, and Whytcruik. She married the Reverend William Wilson, minister of Inch; and in 1698, with consent of her husband, disposed the estate of Genoch to her uncle—

Robert Cathcart, who had a charter of resignation of the lands, 14th December, 1700, and sasine on the 30th following. He married Margaret M'Cubbin, the only surviving child and heiress of Fergus M'Cubbin of Knockdolian. On the 14th July, 1705, as his spouse, she also had sasine. They had issue—

John, who succeeded.

Fergus, said to have gone to America.

Jane, who died unmarried.

On the death of his father, John Cathcart, on the 26th August, 1738, had sasine of the lands of Genoch, Tors, Over Tors, Balnab, and Whitecruik. He married, in 1709, Agnes, eldest daughter of Alexander Cochrane of Craigmuir, and had an only son—

Robert, born in 1721.

John Cathcart had also succeeded to Knockdolian, Carrick, Ayrshire, which his father had obtained in right of his wife. To both estates, Genoch and Knockdolian, Robert succeeded on the death of his father in 1779. Previously, on the 7th September, 1762, he had sasine of the lands of Genoch. In 1763, he married Marion, only daughter of John Buchan of Letham, Haddingtonshire. On the 6th March, 1767, he again had sasine of the lands

of Genoch, Hythe Torris, Over Torris, etc. We are not informed of the cause of all these measures, prior to his father's death in 1779. He had issue—

John, his heir.

Robert, of Drum, who died in 1812, leaving a son, Robert, who died unmarried in 1834; also seven daughters.

Elizabeth.

Robert Cathcart died in 1784, and was succeeded by his son John as owner of Genoch and Knockdolian. He was an advocate. In 1795, he married Ann, eldest daughter of Gordon of Rockville (an Aberdeenshire family), and had issue—

Robert, his heir.

George, died young, in 1811.

Alexander, who succeeded to Knockdolian.

Ann, married, in 1839, Samuel Berger, Junior, of Homerton, Middlesex.

Marion, died young, at Genoch, in 1824.

John Cathcart died at Genoch on the 5th October, 1835, and was succeeded by his son—

Robert, who was born in 1797.

He was in the East India Company's service, and died unmarried, at Agra, in July, 1840. He was the last styled of Genoch, his brother Alexander, who succeeded, having sold that estate, retaining Knockdolian. He was born in 1800. He married Margaret, fourth daughter of James Murdoch, but had no issue.

Genoch was purchased in 1841 or 1842 by the late Colonel James M'Douall of Logan. There are five farms, viz., Whitehill, Whitecrook, High Tors, Mid Tors, and Low Tors. Genoch House is a good residence, surrounded with wood. It is about midway between Stranraer and Glenluce.

The name Genoch is from the Gaelic word *gaineach*, meaning sand, etc., from its proximity to sand mounds on the shore of Luce Bay. Also the farms named Tors have been so called from the sand mounds on the coast. Torris is Scottish for towers, and in Gaelic *torrs*, both applying to a hill, etc. Whitecrook, spelled Whytruk by Pont, is the suffix probably from the Gaelic *croc* or *croic*, for a hillock, etc.

LITTLE GENOCH.

In regard to Genoch proper, there has been some confusion, from a descendant of Robert Adair of Kildonan, second son of Neil Adair of Kinhilt (styled of Portree), who was alive in 1426, having obtained possession of Little Genoch, and being generally styled of Genoch. Genoch and Little Genoch are contiguous, and divided by the Piltanton burn. The Adairs' land was small in extent, probably the 20s. land owned with others, by Gilbert Kennedy of Genoch, in 1622. It is evident that the Cathcarts possessed the property subsequently to that year.

The first recorded notice we find of the Adairs in connection with it occurs in May, 1669, when Andro Adair of Little Gainoch had sasine of the lands of Auchmalg. He was fined 15,000 merks by the brother of Graham of Claverhouse in 1684, for having had a child baptised by a Presbyterian minister. Unable to pay so much, it was reduced to 500 merks.

He appears to have been succeeded by John Adair, whether his son or not we cannot say. He was fined £600 by the Episcopal Council.

On the 18th February, 1691, Mary Agnew, spouse of John Adair of Little Genoch, had sasine of the lands of Auchinmalzie. He again was succeeded by Thomas Adair, who, on 23rd April, 1717, had sasine of Auchmelg; and by sasine, 20th April, 1721, Thomas Adair, heir to the deceased John Adair, had sasine of the lands of Little Genoch. Again, on the 21st November, 1732, the same Thomas Adair had also sasine of the lands of Barmulto and Smith's merkland. Then, on the 9th December, 1735, there was a reversion, by Thomas Adair of Little Genoch to John Earl of Stair, of the lands of Balmulto and Markgowan. On the 18th January, 1740, Thomas Adair of Little Genoch had sasine of the lands of Little Genoch. Following this, on the 24th March, 1753, Thomas Adair of Little Genoch had sasine, in liferent, and Andrew, his eldest son, of the lands of Auchinmaly and Carghie.

The next we find is Andrew Adair of Genoch, and Thomas, his son, seized in liferent and fee, of the lands of Little Genoch and others, 31st October, 1771. Following this, Thomas Adair, Clerk to the Signet, had sasine of the lands of Little Genoch,

17th November, 1784. He married Jane, daughter of the Rev. Andrew Ross of Balsarroch, parish of Kirkcolm, and Mary, their daughter, married the Rev. James Maitland, minister of Sorbie. See Fairguth, Colvend parish.

Again, on the 22nd August, 1789, Andrew Adair had sasine of the 40s. land of Little Genoch. Andrew was the eldest son of Thomas Adair. On the 29th May, 1806, Andrew, eldest son of Thomas Adair of Little Genoch, Clerk to the Signet, had sasine of the five merkland of Carghie, parish of Kirkmaiden.

It will be seen from the following entry in the Lyon Office, that the Adairs assumed the title of Genoch, which was incorrect: "Andrew Adair of Genoch, Esquire, descended from the Adairs of Kinhilt, bears *argent*, a lion rampant, *azure*, armed and langued, *gules*, between three dexter hands appearance erected and couped of the third. *Crest*—A man's head affrontee, couped, distilling drops of blood, and fixed on the point of a sword, erected in pale, all proper, the last hilted and pomelled, *or*. *Motto*—Above the crest, *Arte et Morte*; and below the shield, *Fortitudine*." Matriculated 25th June, 1772.

Little Genoch is now the property of the Earl of Stair.

CASCREW OR CARSCREUGH.

This property belonged of old to the monastery of Glenluce. The monks retained the superiority. In 1552, Patrick Vaus was the owner of Cascrew, then spelled Cascruiſ. We learn from a contract dated in May, 1562, betwixt Hugh Kennedy of Barquhanny (brother to the Earl of Cassillis) and Patrick, brother of Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch, whereby Hew Kennedy disposed all title to the lands of Cascreuch to Patrick Vaus, together with a nineteen years' tack of the parsonage, etc., for which he paid 1300 merks (Barnbarroch Papers). Next there was a charter, 20th October, 1566, granted by Thomas (Hay) abbot of Glenluce, and the convent, in favour of Patrick Vaus of Cascrew, of an annual rent of five dozen salmon yearly, to be taken by him furth of the reddest and best salmon out of the fisheries and draught nets of the fishery of the water of Glenluce, betwixt the Feast of the finding of the Holy Cross, or Belytne, and of Peter

in Chains, called *Lammas*, or at the least for each of the said salmon the sum of 6s. 8d. ; and this in consideration of £300 Scots.

We next find a charter, dated 12th January, 1567, granted by Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, in favour of Patrick Vaus of Caskreoch, and Elizabeth Kennedy, his spouse, and their issue male, of the five merkland, of old extent, of Killinpeter (?). Then, on the 15th June, 1569, there was an instrument of sasine in favour of Patrick Vaus and Elizabeth Kennedy, his spouse, of the five merk lands of Cascreuch, 40s. land of Diriwardes ; and to Patrick Vaus, of the four merkland of Glenhowl, two merkland of Creoches, two merkland of Under Darskylbene, 20s. land of Barlockhart, two merk land of Synones, and 40s. land of Barschangane. This was under a charter by Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, and confirmed by another from Thomas, the abbot of the monastery of Glenluce, and of the convent of the same, and sealed with the common seal of the said monastery on the 14th April, 1572. The particulars of the charter will be found under Barnbarroch, parish of Kirkinner. Several male heirs are named, failing male issue by Sir Patrick Vaus.

The next notice is dated 23rd October, 1595, when there was a precept of sasine granted by John, Earl of Cassillis, for infesting Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch and Lady Katherine Kennedy, his spouse, in Caskrew, Nether Synones, Glenhowl, Dirievaird, Barshangan, Derskullon, and Dernan, with tower, fortalice, etc.

After this it appears to have passed to a family named Ross, who first appeared about this time in Galloway, of whom we shall take notice under Balneil.

When John Ross obtained possession we have not discovered ; but he died in 1642. It would appear that he purchased the lands from the Vauses of Barnbarroch, who, at his death, held mortgages over the estate. James Ross of Balneil, however, assumed his brother's liabilities, and got possession. After this, James Dalrymple, Lord Stair, who had married Margaret, eldest daughter of James Ross, took up his residence at Cascrew. James Ross, her father, seems to have died in the year 1665. On the 17th December, 1665, James Dalrymple and his spouse had sasine of the lands of Cascreuch. On the 22nd September, 1688, John, Earl of Cassillis, had service as heir of all the lands already men-

tioned, in 1595, no doubt retaining the superiority. After 1665, James Dalrymple and Margaret Ross, his wife, resided at Balneil. About the year 1680, Sir James Dalrymple erected a new house at Cascrew, and, leaving Balneil, made it his residence. On the 1st December, 1698, John, son of James, Lord Stair, had retour of the same lands as John, Earl of Cassillis, in 1668. The site of the house was on a moor, now cultivated to some extent. Symson's opinion of the residence is that it might have been more pleasant if it had been a more pleasant place. It is now a ruin. The frontage is thirty-eight yards, and twelve and sixteen yards in breadth.

On the 13th July, 1682, John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair, had sasine of the lands of Cascreuch and others. With the Stair family the property still remains.

The farms, large and small, are Anabaglish, Barnsallie, Blackhill, Cascreuch, Synnyness, Challochmunn, Culroy, Culquhasen, High and Laigh Dargoals, Darskalpin and Dernain, Dirvaird and Glenjorrie, Glenjorrie, Mark of Luce, North and South Milton, High and Laigh Synnyness, Whitecairn, Glenhowl, Auchenmalg, Barhaskine, Knock of Luce, Machermore, Whitefield, Barlockhart, Corsehead and Bankfield. Some of the names we give do not now appear, apparently dropped and the land added to other farms. Anabaglish, Mark of Luce, Dergoals, etc., were lately sold. (*See Barlockhart and Cascreuch.*)

In regard to derivations, we have seen in print that Anabaglish is from eanach-boglussgach, the floating bog or morass, but we do not follow it in that form. The prefix Ana is Norse, and means water, and in Gaelic there is baghlach for dangerous. This may convey that it was boggy land, and therefore unsafe to traverse. Barnsallie would appear to be from the Gaelic barscileach, the hill at the willow copse. Carscreuch may be from cars, the Gaelic for a level tract of land, and cruach a hill. The land rises in height on the east side, and the rest is low moorland. Challoch will be found under Dunragit, and the suffix munn is a conjunction used in various ways. Culroy and Dar- or Dergoals have been dealt with in our account of the parish. Darskalpin is, we are inclined to think, a corruption of the Norse words, Dyfri skal-porn, the hollow, deep of water (referring to the moss) at the thorn or thorns. In the Ordnance Map the spelling is

Dirskelpin. We consider it to be the same land found mentioned in the sixteenth century as attached to Barlockhart, when it is spelled Direskilven, also Dyrskilby. If correct in this opinion, it will be seen that, with so many alterations in spelling, it is mere guess work to make anything of them. In the same position are names Dernain and Dirvaird, which can be found in a sense, but not to convey an intelligent meaning, unless they are of the same class as Dinvin, under Dunskey, Parish of Portpatrick, and Dernain read Dùnain, a little hill or fort, and Dirvaird from Dun-aird, the fort on the hill. This latter meaning is to an extent confirmed by Pont, who spells it Dunvaird. We have it given from the Gaelic dobhur (dour) or doire (dirry), and bhaird (vaird), the bard's water or wood, which seems to us as rather elastic. Glenjorrie is probably a compound, Gaelic and Norse, and should read Glean-jörfi, the glen or valley with the gravelly soil. Mark of Luce is in the first word Norse, for a boundary, etc. Glenhowl seems to be a compound from the Gaelic gleann, and the Norse holl, contracted from hoáll, the glen at the hill. It has the same meaning as gowl, a hollow between hills. At Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh, close to Duddingston Loch, there is "the windy gowl," which, with a south-west gale, is most difficult to get through. Auchenmalg seems to be Gaelic, from achadh a field, and mailge (Irish idiom) a funeral pile, referring no doubt to a cairn, although we do not find one now at the place. Culquhasen may be from the Gaelic cul and cas-cheum, the back-lying steep or difficult way. Barhasking may in the suffix be from the Norse hösuan or höss-örn, with the Gaelic prefix bar, for a hill, etc., meaning in this case the grey (granite) hill, or the hill where the gray wolf, or the gray eagle, were to be found.

SINEINESS OR SYNNYNESS.

The history of this land is nearly identical with that of Cascreuch, and formed part of the property which the monastery of Glenluce had obtained. We have no early information to give. The first notice we find is a feu-charter from Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, to Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch, of two of the four merklands of Nether Simones, dated the 16th June, 1562; also

a disposition and tack of Synones, etc., by the said Earl to Alexander Vaus, and his spouse, Janet Kennedy, cousin to Lord Cassillis. Next, on the 3rd July following, the said Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch, and Janet Kennedy, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of two of the four merklands of Nether Synones, and three merklands of Barollangeen. From the Vauses it again passed to the Kennedys. In 1567, Archibald Kennedy was the owner. He built a residence on a height about a mile distant from Luce Bay. He was succeeded by Thomas Kennedy, who was in possession in 1598. In March, 1634, Hew Kennedy succeeded, and had sasine of the lands of Hyder Synones; and on the 13th December, had also sasine of the lands of Drumfad, Caldones, and Carbarra, etc. On the 22nd September, 1668, John, Lord Cassillis, had retour of the lands above mentioned.

Afterwards, it passed to the Dalrymples. In January, 1669, Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, had sasine of the lands of Meikle Synons and Knock. And on the 1st December, 1690, John, son of James, Lord Stair, had retour of all the foregoing lands, and sooner or later, many more in that quarter.

In 1684, Symson describes Schinnerness (Sineiness) as a good stone house, standing near the sea upon a promontory, and belonging (then) to the representatives of Kennedy of Schinnerness.

Pont in his Survey spelt it Sunnoness, in which we have a Norse derivation, and the ness or headland of sunno. This may have been a corruption of sweyno or sunnr, from sudr, the southern point, only it does not happen to be in that position. Anyhow, it is from the Norse, in some sense or other.

Very little of the building remains. When to be seen, the walls appeared to have been about three feet in thickness. The coast here is bold. Some years ago a sculptured grey wacke stone slab over two feet long by fifteen inches broad, was found built into a dyke near the Mull of Sineiness. It has a cross, sculptured in grooved lines. It is now in the collection of the Antiquarian Society, Edinburgh.

There was a loch on this land in a hollow between Low Sunnoness and the Mull of Sunnoness, which by a deep cut was drained about the close of last century. The Rev. G. Wilson, who brought the subject under notice, believes it to have had a crannog.

BARLOCKHART.

This small property also belonged to the Church. The Kennedys next possessed it. The first notice we find is a sasine, date 17th July, 1561, on a charter granted by Gilbert Earl of Cassili in favour of Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, of the two-and-a-half merk land of Barlochart; also of the four merkland of Glenbo (Glenhowl), and two merkland of Direskilven. This charter was confirmed by Thomas, the abbot of the monastery of Glenluce, thereby proving that the lands had belonged to the Church the superiority only being retained. The property then reverted to the Kennedies. In July, 1633, Janet Kennedy had sasine of the lands of Barlochhart, and following, in March, 1634, He Kennedy had sasine of Mekilbarlokart.

It would also appear to have been owned by Hay of Park for a short time, as we find Margaret, Elizabeth, and Catherine daughters of Thomas Hay of Park, respectively married to Quintin M'Dowall, Andrew M'Dowall of Kilaster, and Gilbert Graham of Craig, served as *haeres portionaria* to their father. On the 18th May, 1643. There was also a reversion, dated 17th December, 1647, by Patrick M'Kie of Cayrne, and Elizabeth Gordon, his spouse, to Anthonie M'Dowall, and Margaret Hay of the lands of Barlochhart. As will be observed, M'Dowall first called Quintin, and next as Anthony. It thus passed to the M'Dowalls.

On the 16th November, 1655, there was a sasine in favour of M'Dowall of Creoch, and on the 24th June, 1670, John M'Dowall had sasine of the merkland of Barlochhart. Following him, on the 3rd March, 1685, James M'Dowall had sasine of Barlochhart and others. Then, on the 23rd October, 1718, Katherine (Hay) M'Dowall had sasine of Little Barlochhart, etc.

The next notice we find is dated 1st April, 1721, when Thomas Kennedy, chirurgeon in Wigton, had sasine of the lands of Little Barlochhart and Merkland, as well as Crows (Creoch) and Castendock (Cassendeoch). He was succeeded by Robert Kennedy of Creoch, who had sasine of the merkland of Barlochhart on the 1st October, 1751. From him it passed to David Leggat, chirurgeon in Glenluce, who had sasine of the lands of Barlochhart, Culandroch, and Merkland, on the 31st December

following. Then, on the 25th December, 1755, his spouse, Sarah M'Ilwraith, had sasine of Barlockhart. William Leggat, no doubt their son, had sasine of Little Barlockhart on the 27th September, 1773, and afterwards of Barlockhart and Cassinskeoch on the 20th November, 1792. The land afterwards became owned by the Messrs. Kennedy, bankers, Ayr, who were nephews, and succeeded their uncle, William Leggat. They sold the land to the late Sir John M'Taggart, Bart., of Ardwall, parish of Stoneykirk, and he left it, with Grennan, to his nephew, John Ellis, who assumed M'Taggart as his surname.

It is now owned by Sir Mark John Hathorn-M'Taggart-Stewart, Baronet, of Southwick, parish of Colvend, M.P. for Kirkeudbrightshire, who has also purchased the farms of Annaglish, Mark of Luce, Knockishe and Dergoals, etc. See Cascreuch.

Pont in his Map spells the name Barlochart. It is probably derived from the Gaelic bar-luchairt, meaning the fort on the hill. Another writer gives it as bair-luachair, rushy hill, or barr-lucairt, hill of the big house. Where the big house stood is unknown. Also to find rushes or rashes on a hill is unusual. Low, wet, swampy ground is their locality.

The loch on this land is small. At the S.E. end in deep water a crannog islet was discovered. The size was 60 by 50 feet, on oaken piles, with a causeway of large flagstones to the shore, which, with other characteristics, has not been elsewhere found in Galloway.

GRENNAN, ETC.

We do not learn much about Grennan until about the close of the sixteenth century, when, on the 5th October, 1590, we find John Kennedy of Grenane. There is little doubt that the Church had possession previously. It next passed to the Hannays, but at what date has not been traced. Hugh Hannay, an off-shoot of the Hannays of Sorbie (as stated), was in possession in 1612. A Hugh Hannay is again mentioned in 1613, but whether the same, or his son, we cannot ascertain. The next in succession found by us, was Thomas.

He married Janet Baillie, as mentioned, but who she was does not appear. As far as known they had issue—

John.

On the 4th January, 1659, Thomas and John Hannay had sasine of the lands of Grennan. In 1662, John Hannay was the owner, but whether the same, or his son, we do not know.

The Earl of Cassillis appears to have been the superior. At the service of John, Lord Cassillis, 22nd September, 1668, the lands of Greinand, etc., were among those to which he was served heir.

On the 22nd June, 1684, John Hannay had sasine of the lands of Grenan in Glenluce. Next, on the 16th July, 1702, John Hanay and Jean Wallace, his spouse, had sasine of the half of Grennane. The only issue mentioned is—

Alexander,

who, on the 9th June, 1737, and Mrs. Grizel Ross, his spouse (of the Cairnbrock family, parish of Kirkcolm), had sasine of the lands of Grennan. It is mentioned that Alexander was the last in the male line of those who owned Grennan, which went with co-heiresses. One of these, whose name is not given, is stated to have married a namesake, thus showing that no relationship could be traced. His name, we think, was John, as we find that on the 12th November, 1779, John Hannay, elder of Grennan, had sasine. The issue of the marriage referred to was—

Alexander,

who is known as Alexander Hannay, M.D., Glasgow. He succeeded, and married the daughter of James Hannay of Blairinnie, parish of Crossmichael, who, as his widow, sold the land to John M'Taggart of Ardwell, parish of Stoneykirk.

There were several offshoots from the Hannays of Grennan. Amongst them were Robert Hannay, East India Merchant, and Maxwell Hannay, and others. From another branch, viz., John Hannay, Knock and Garrane, were John Hannay of Malabar; Charles Hannay, banker, Dumfries; Elliot Hannay, War Office, London; and James Hannay of Blairinnie.

As we have already stated, Grennan (with Markbroom) was purchased by John M'Taggart, who afterwards had a baronetcy

conferred on him. He left the lands (together with Barlockhart), to his nephew John Ellis, who assumed M'Taggart as a surname.

It is now owned by Sir Mark John Hathorn-M'Taggart-Stewart, Baronet, of Southwick, parish of Colvend, M.P. for Kirkcudbrightshire.

Grennan is spelled Grenen by Pont, and shown by him as situated south of Gleyschambrack, as a green place with trees around. The name here, as in other parts of Galloway, is from the Norse word Grœnn, meaning green of verdure, which, as we have shown, Pont corroborates by the colourings on his Map. An Irish derivation is given elsewhere, as being from grian, the sun, and the usual meaning, the residence of a chief, etc. This does not seem to us to apply.

GILLESPIE AND CRAIGNORYT.

These two farms are not traceable very far back. They appear to have been owned by the M'Cubbins, but when obtained, and from whom, we do not learn. So far as we can trace, the last of the family was Margaret, who married Robert Cathcart of Genoch. She had sasine in March, 1635. In July, 1636, William Kennedy had sasine of the lands of Gillespick. Following which, on the 10th September, 1640, Hugh, son of Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillan, was served heir. On the 9th November, 1643, John Ferguson had sasine of Craignaryit and others. This, we think, was a wadset. Alexander Kennedy is believed to have been in possession about 1662, and was fined £480 Scots for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church.

On the 22nd September, 1668, John, Lord Cassillis, had service of Gillespeck, etc. From him the lands would appear to have passed to the M'Dowalls of Garthland.

John M'Dowall was the first, but when he obtained possession, we do not trace. He married Janet, a daughter of James Ross of Balneil, and sister to the Viscountess Stair. No issue is found mentioned. In October, 1668, Janet Ross, his relict, had sasine of Mallinarie. On the 31st January, 1706, Captain James M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Gillespie. He was third son of William M'Dowall of Garthland. On

the 16th September, 1709, Mr. William Alexander, Doctor of Medicine, had sasine of the lands of Gillespie and Craignarget, etc. This must have been a wadset. On the 19th June, 1713, Captain James M'Dowall again had sasine of Gillespie, and on the 9th February, 1721, of the lands of Gillespie and Craignoryt. He obtained the rank of Colonel. He married the sister of William Johnston of Netherlaw. He had no issue, and left Gillespie, etc., to Richard Johnston, his wife's brother, who, in compliance with the will, assumed the name of M'Dowall.

On the 16th April and 17th December, 1729, Richard M'Dougall (M'Dowall) Johnston of Gillespie had sasine of the lands of Gillespie and Craignarget. Then there appear to have been wadsets; the first on the 5th July, 1750, and again on the 18th November, 1760, when John Blair of Dunskey had sasine of the three merkland of Gillespie, and also of Craignoryt. Following, on the 28th September, 1763, Andrew Adair, younger, of (Little) Genoch had sasine of the same lands. After this, the M'Dowall-Johnstons again appear. On the 17th September, 1777, William M'Dowall-Johnston of Ballywilwill, County Down, son and heir to the deceased Richard M'Dowall-Johnston, had sasine of the lands of Gillespie and Craignoryt. He married Rebecca, daughter of the Rev. G. Vaughan, and had issue—

George Henry, born in 1775.

Mary Jane, married William Young of Clonarrall, and had issue, William, of whom hereafter.

George Henry succeeded his father. On the 5th May, 1785, he had sasine of Gillespie, Craignoryt, etc. On the death of his father, he also owned Ballywilwill, County Down. He was in the Episcopal Church as incumbent of Donegore, also treasurer of Down Cathedral. He married, in 1811, Anna Maria, younger daughter of the second Earl of Annesley. She died without issue in 1835, and he in 1864. The lands then went to William, the son of his sister, Mary Anne. She died in 1839, and her husband in 1872.

William Young, son of Mary Anne, who succeeded, was in Holy Orders in the Episcopal Church of Ireland. He was twice married; first to Catherine, daughter of Neal Connell O'Donnell, Bart., County Mayo, and had issue—

George Henry, Lieutenant, 39th Regiment ; served in Crimea. Died unmarried.

William, Captain, also served in Crimea, who succeeded.

When last-named succeeded, he assumed the M'Dowall surname. He married Mary, daughter of John Moore, and had issue—

William Richard, born in 1873.

The latter succeeded his father, and was infest in Gillespie, etc., in 1882.

The spelling of M'Dowall, for some unknown reason, is now M'Dowel. The full name borne is Young-M'Dowel.

CROWS OR CREOCHS.

That Creathies, Creochs, and now Crows, were different ways of writing the original name, is to be accepted ; and we find that in June, 1627, John M'Dowall had sasine of the merkland of Creochs and others. Subsequently Patrick M'Dowall is found in possession. It was one of the many farms obtained by the Kennedies during their sojourn in Galloway. On the 22nd September, 1660, John Earl of Cassillis was served heir to many farms in the parish, amongst which was Creathis, etc. We are inclined to believe, however, that the Kennedy ownership only related to the superiority.

This, in a measure, is corroborated, as we again find the M'Dowalls in connection with the land, when, on the 18th August, 1709, Jean Barclay, spouse to James M'Dowall of Crows, had sasine, together with her daughter, Catherine M'Dowall. The latter appears to have married Hugh Kennedy, as on the 23rd October, 1718, we learn that Katherine M'Dowall, relict of Hew Kennedy in Ballantrae, had sasine in life-rent of the lands of Crows, etc. The last notice we have is dated 1st April, 1721, when Thomas Kennedy, chirurgion in Wigton, had sasine of the lands of Crows, Castendoch (Cassendeoch), etc.

Pont spells the name as Kreochs, and it is probably from the Gaelic crioch, a boundary.

The land became owned by John Carrick-Moore of Corsewall, parish of Kirkcolm, who has been succeeded by his daughter, Mary Carrick-Moore.

ARHEMEIN, ETC.

We have very little to say about this land, and merely mention to show the confusion that prevailed. It also includes the name of Hathorn, a family who have been prosperous in Galloway, and first found in the sixteenth century, as we will give under Meikle Airies, parish of Kirkinner. The first sasine recorded is dated 20th August, 1628, when Anna, heiress of her father, Hugh Hathorn, was infest in the lands of Ariechemane or Arehemain, Craig, Poltadroy, and Over and Nether Areulanes (Ariolands). How obtained, and from whom, we have not the means of tracing, nor how the said lands were not retained. We are inclined to believe that they were not owned, but only held by wadset.

In 1635, Thomas Kennedy was in possession of Arikemene. On the 6th August, 1663, William Lin of Larg had sasine of Craig and Ariechemene, and following, on the 18th of the same month and year, Hugh was served heir of his father, Hugh Kennedy, of the said lands on the 20th August, 1628. Then on the 24th December, 1663, Alexander Crawford had sasine of Craig and Ariechemane. Next, the property passed to the Hamiltons, as on July, 1687, John, Lord Bargany had sasine of Craig, etc. From here again, the lands passed to the M'Dowalls, and on the 20th September, 1703, Alexander M'Dougall (M'Dowall) of Garthland had sasine; followed by his brother, Captain James M'Dowall of Gillespie, who had sasine on the 31st January, 1706. The next found was Sir Alexander Maxwell of Monreith, who had sasine of the 19th June, 1710, together with a disposition of the 11th December following; as also of "Nether Clenerie, and haill barony of Garthland in warrandice." Then follows a reversion, dated 19th June, 1713, by Captain James M'Dowall of Gillespie, to Alexander M'Dowall of Garthland, of the lands of Arihaven and Craig, etc.

On the 2nd January, 1731, Sir William Maxwell of Monreith had sasine, as heir of his deceased father, of the lands of Arihemane and Craig. Thus from 1628 to 1731 we have a jumble of owners, as they appear to be, while most of the transactions would refer to wadsets.

The farms we have given now form part of the Dunragit estate, but when acquired we have not learned.

CRAIGENVEOCH, ETC.

This land belonged to the Dunragit estate when owned by the Baillies, and afterwards obtained possession of by the Dalrymples. It was a two merkland. About 1871, Craigenveoch and Wood of Dirvaird, were sold by Admiral Sir John Dalrymple-Hay, Bart., then of Dunragit, etc., to James Faed, R.A., Edinburgh. It was again re-sold in January, 1876, to Sir John D. Hay, for £10,000. The extent is 905 acres, and the gross annual value then £248. The price asked was to prevent a sale, and never expected to be given, as Mr. Faed had no desire to part with the property. However, he had to do so.

Craigenveoch may be a corruption of the Gaelic *Craig-en-uauach*, the Craig in the lamb producing pasture land. Another opinion is as being a corruption of *Creagan bhfraich*, the crag of the raven; or *Creagan fitheach*, raven-crags.

BLAIRDEERRY AND BARLAE.

What we know of these farms will be found in our account of Park.

They were sold in 1870 by Sir John Dalrymple-Hay to Mark Hathorn-Stewart, M.P., the history of whose family will be found under Southwick, parish of Colvend. He also purchased Barlockhart and Grennan in this parish, of which we have given separate accounts. In 1892 he was created a baronet, and has since assumed the name of M'Taggart, coupled with the others borne. Hathorn is the original name.

In regard to the names, Pont spells the first as Blairdyrry, which conveys a compound of Gaelic and Cymric, the prefix being from *blár*, a plain, a field, and the suffix from *dyry*, for brambles and briars, thus intimating that such was the character of the land. Another opinion gives the suffix from the Gaelic *doire*, which with the prefix, gives the oak-field, etc.

Barlae is another compound word, being from *bar*, the Gaelic for a hill, etc., and *loes*, the angle, etc., for pasture. Another author has given it from the Gaelic *barrlieth*, the grey hill top, which he afterwards turned to *barr laogh* (*leuh*), calves' hill. Rather different.

MACHERMORE.

We notice this small property, principally to distinguish it from others of the same name in the parish of Minnigaff. The first mention of it found appears to have been a wadset. In October, 1674, Fergus, son of Patrick M'Kie of Cairn (parish of Inch), was served heir to his father in the four merkland of Machrimore. He again had sasine of the same lands, with the teinds, in May, 1675. Lord Cassillis was served heir 22nd September, 1668. This no doubt referred to the superiority.

The next notice is in November, 1673, when Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, Lord President, had sasine of the four merkland. In 1697, John Dalrymple, writer in Edinburgh, and Margaret Dalrymple, his spouse, had sasine of Machrimore and Knock. On the 1st December, 1671, George Milne, tailyeour in Edinburgh, had sasine of the ten merkland of Knock, and two, called John and Ninian Clerk, of the crofts, teinds, etc. : and in July, 1674, William Maxwell of Loch, had sasine of the same.

In 1732, John Dalrymple, writer in Edinburgh, was of Machrimore, and on the 21st November, he had sasine of the lands of Drumdook, Kilmoning, and Portslogan. On the 28th October, 1657, he had again sasine of Machrimore and Knock, commonly called Knock Leissen. Following this, on the 22nd April, 1748, Elizabeth, Jean, Marion, and Grisell, cousins-german and heirs of the deceased John Dalrymple of Machrimore, had sasine of the lands of Machrimore and Knock.

The lands now belong to the Lochinch estate.

Machrimore is from machar-mor, the big plain, or moorland. Knock is from cnoc, a hill. Both names are Gaelic.

BALCAIL.

We have but little information to give in regard to this small property. It belonged to John Ross in 1704, who we have small doubt was of the same family as those of Balneil, parish of New Luce. He was succeeded by Alexander Ross, writer, in Balcail, who, on the 22nd August, 1733, had sasine of the lands of Kirkmagill and Drumarrow, parish of Stonevick. His eldest daughter, Mary, was married to Captain John Dalrymple of High Mark. Then on the 29th April, 1775, John Ross of

Balkail had sasine of the lands of Creons; also of the mansion-house, office, houses, and gardens of Balkail. He appears to have married Jean Buchan, of whom nothing has been traced. They had issue—

Alexander Adolphus.

Hew.

On the 19th January, 1797, he had sasine of the lands of Creons *alias* Creochs, as heir of his father, on precept of *Clare Constat*, and on the 19th October following, of the lands of Balkail and others. On the 27th December, 1798, Mrs. Jean Buchan had sasine, as relict of John Ross of Balkail. After this the property was sold.

Hew, the younger son, obtained a commission in the Royal Artillery, and served long with the Royal Horse Artillery. He became a very distinguished officer, and rose to the highest rank as a Field Marshal. He had also conferred on him the Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath. As Sir Hew Ross he was well known.

The new owner of Balkail was John Adair of the Little Genoch family, and the last of the name holding land in Gallo-way. He was in the East India Company's Maritime Service, and commanded the *Rose* Indiaman. Whom he married we do not know. In 1862, he sold Balkail to the Earl of Stair, and with his son emigrated to Australia. There they both died in 1864.

Balkail is prettily situated close to the town of Glenluce, and is surrounded with well grown timber.

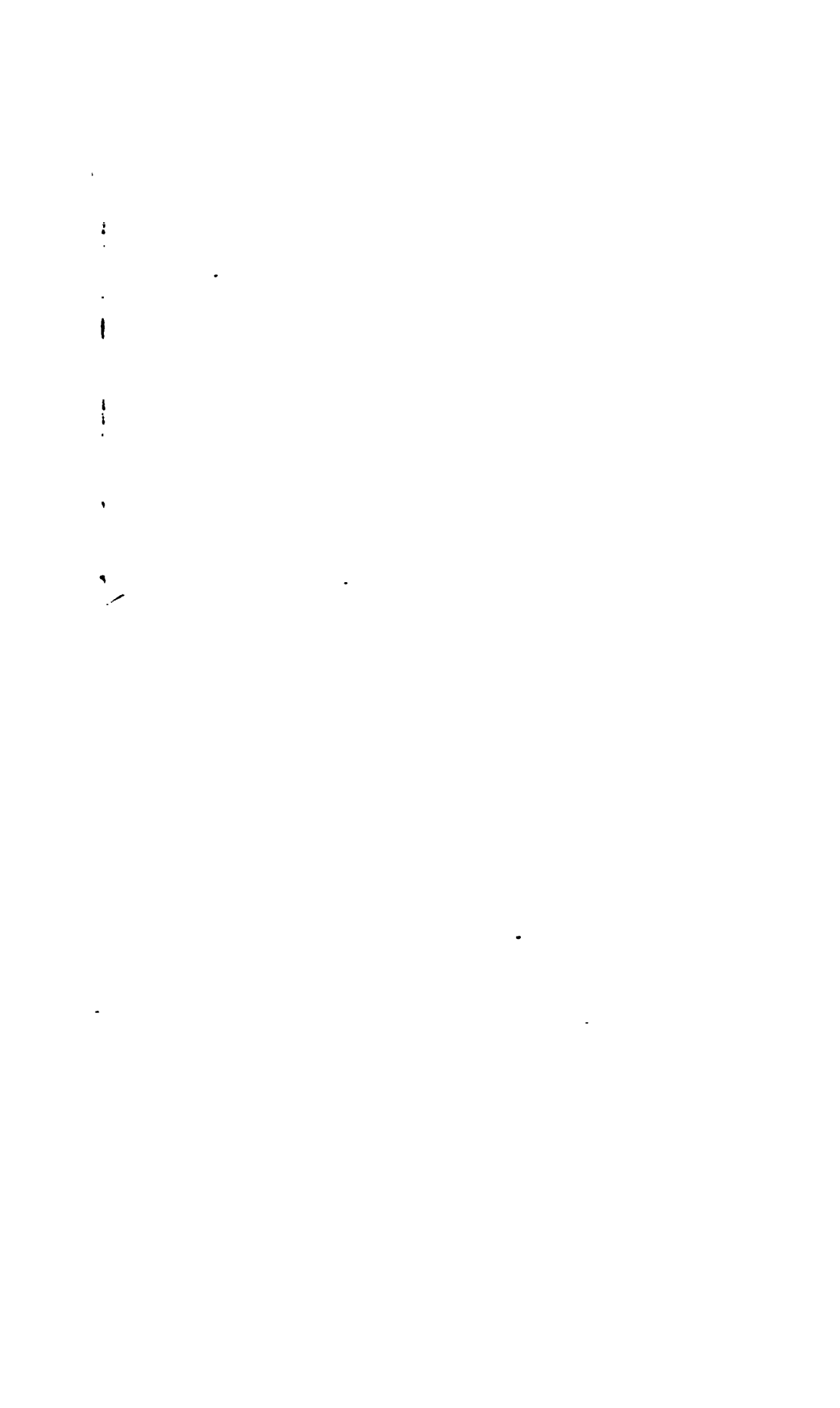
The name may be a compound of the Gaelic and Cymric, viz., *baile*, a town or village, with the Cymric word *cail*, a sheepfold; or the suffix from *coille* the Gaelic, or in Irish, *coill*, a wood. Pont spells it *Balkel*. Another writer gives it from *baile caol* (*keel*), narrow townland, which does not apply. The place is well wooded.

LOW CLENDRIE.

'This land is in two parishes, viz., Inch and Old Luce. As the farm-house, etc., is in Inch, we give what we have gathered under that parish, coupled with Over or High Clendrie, which belongs to the Earl of Stair. Low Clendrie belongs to the Dunragit estate, now owned by John Charles Cunninghame of Craighends.

Vertical text on the left side of the page, possibly a page number or header.

PARISH OF NEW LUCE.



PARISH OF NEW LUCE.

THE parishes of Old and New Luce were formerly united in one extensive parish, called Glenluce, until 1647. The monastery and parish church stood on the eastern bank of the river Luce. The abbots and monks were the proprietors of the extensive district over which they exercised ecclesiastical dominion. They were aided, besides, in their jurisdiction by their civil and political rights as a burgh of regality.

As we have already mentioned under Old Luce, there were anciently two chapels which belonged to the abbey. One of them, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was popularly styled Our Lady's Chapel. The other, known as the Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ, was abbreviated to Kirk-Christ. This, when Symson wrote in 1684, he stated was ruinous. It stood near the coast, between Balcarrie and Schinnerness, now called Synnyness, and the adjacent inlet at the bay called Kirk-Christ.

Under Old Luce we have given the particulars of the whole parish of Glenluce, by which name it was known until 1647. New Luce became popularly called the Moor Kirk of Luce, and extended northwards to the boundaries of Carrick. A church had to be built, and was erected near the influx of Cross Water into the river Luce, about four miles from the Abbey of Glenluce. About 1803 a manse was provided, and about 1821 a new church. This parish is remarkable for the number of cairns, many of which have been raised by pilgrims from the north and west on their journey to Saint Ninian's relics at Whithorn. It was customary for pilgrims to add stones to such piles as they passed on their way. Others, again, may stand over the remains of the dead, or mark a spot noted in past times for some deed, good or bad. Such piles will be found at Mid Gleniron, where there are several (also graves south-west of the farm-house). Nearly north of High Gleniron there is a single one. On the east side of Quarter Fell, one bears the name of Court Cairn. Another is south-east of it at Gled Knowes. At the west side, and near the foot of Balmurrie Fell, is Carn, or Cairn-na-Gath,

which is Gaelic, and that is all that we can say. It has been rendered as "Cairn of the Winds." What this can mean we leave to others to find out. Another rendering, equally questionable, is "Cairn of the Wild Cats." It evidently has a special history, but we have not obtained it, if it is to be obtained. Like most of the cairns, as well as buildings, in Galloway, it has not escaped partial destruction, but the interior is untouched. How long this will continue is another matter. South-east of Balmurrie farm-house there is another pile. South-east of Upper Galdenoch farm-house there is one at Cruise Back Fell, and near to the farm-house, one called MacNeilie, with another west of Little Park. East of Dougaries farm-house there is one, and another north of Drumpail farm-house. Cairn Kennagh is large, but although not entire, the interior has not been desecrated. It is on Barnshangan farm, with another north-west of the farm-house. North-east of Craigbernoch farm-house there are several cairns, and one further north. North of, and near to Kilfeather farm-house, a cairn stands. South of Craigfolly, at Balneil, there is one, and to the north-east there is another, with White Cairn east of the hill. North-west of Markdow farm-house there is another, also called White Cairn. At Milltim there is a pile. Also at Mardonochee hill, and north of High Airieolland are cairns. South of Kilhern are the remains of one. At Drumlochart there is the site of another. These are the cairns that were in the parish some thirty years ago, but whether they are now to be found we cannot state. The strangers now in Galloway are many with no reverence for the past. We are aware that some raised over the dead were years ago removed to furnish materials for dykes and other purposes. In other parishes we have missed not a few, the dykers having applied them to what they may have considered more useful purposes. In addition to what we have given, there was, and we hope still is, a pile of stones in a circular enclosure, at an elevation of 600 feet. The highest land in the parish is Murdonochee hill, rendered as Bardonachy by Pont, which is 900 feet high; towards the border, and further north in Ayrshire, the range rises to 1435 feet, Beneraird, we think, being the highest. At Milltim the height is 885 feet. South-west of Murdonochee is Studie Knowe, 862 feet high; Quarter Fell, 834 feet; Balmurrie Fell, 807 feet; Artfield Fell,

800 feet ; Stab hill, at the north-west corner of the parish, 725 feet ; and Slickconerie range, 696 feet. Gleniron Fell is 631 feet ; and Bught Fell, near Kilhern Moss, 607 feet in height.

In the parish are places called Kilfeather, Kilmacfadzen, etc., which would convey that chapels were there in early times, but as none are to be traced, Kil is probably a corruption of coille, a wood.

There is a standing-stone east of Drumnillie. At Luggangarn the standing-stones have for long been an object of interest, but of thirteen known to have been standing at the close of the eighteenth century, only seven remain. The site is about one hundred yards east from the farm-house, which was benefited by the use of some of the stones as lintels, also as gate posts. The new farm-house has three of the stones. At Pultadie and Kilgalloch farm-houses (the latter in Kirkcowan parish) there are two at each as gate-posts. One was honoured by being built into the front of a new shed at Pultadie, on which a sculptured cross, formed of deep grooved lines, was to be seen. They are all similarly sculptured, and evidently very ancient. All the stones are of greywacke.

The lochs are few in number. Garvilland and Kilhern are both small sheets of water. Strand Loch is of the same class. It is south-east of Drumpail bridge, the burn running into it.

South of Kilhern Loch are the Caves of Kilhern, so called, but more like cists than caves.

North-west of Laggangarn is the Blood Moss, no doubt with a history, which has been lost.

New Luce village is five miles north of Glenluce, and consists of two rows of houses on the high road to Ayrshire. The parish extends north and south over eight miles, and in breadth to five miles.

Two burns, Pulhatchie and Polduny, retain the Gaelic prefix, poll or puill.

In 1871 the population was 661 ; in 1881 it was 706 ; in 1891, 588 ; and in 1901, 557.

BALNEIL, ETC.

Balneil is associated with the first appearance of the Dalrymples in Galloway, and is interesting from the rapid rise of the family.

We learn nothing of the early owners prior to the acquisition by the Church, followed by the Kennedies in the sixteenth century. The first on record found is under date 17th July, 1561 (the year after the Reformation), when Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch had sasine of the four merkland of Glentrool (Glenhowl, now Glenwilly), on a charter granted by Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis. There was also a contract betwixt Patrick Vaus and Katherine Lennox, relict of George Lennox in Glenhowl, dated 24th October, 1565. The lands of Barschang and Glencarrie belonged at this time to the Vauses of Barnbarroch. On the 19th April, 1588, there was suspension of a charge given to Gilbert Baillie in Barshanan, at the instance of Sir George Gordon of Lochinvar. Following this we come to a contract dated 5th October, 1590, in which Archibald, son and heir of Martin Kennedy in Barnkirk, sold to John Kennedy all right and title to the four merkland of Balneil. On the 14th December, 1602, John Kennedy was in possession.

In June, 1629, Hew Kennedy had sasine of Over and Nether Ardolandis. After this there appear to have been wadsets. In September, 1638, James Hay had sasine of the lands of Airlogis and others. In May, 1650, Fergus Lin of Larg had Arrieoulland, etc., and his son William, as heir, was infest on the 11th March, 1656. On the 18th August, 1663, Hew was served heir to his father, Hew Kennedy, in Arriollands, etc. Next, in July, 1629, James Kennedy had sasine of the lands of Glenhowl. Following this, on the 26th October, 1652, Margaret and Agnes, daughters of John Gordon of Auchland, etc., parish of Wigton, were served heirs of their father in all his property, including Glenjorie (Gleniron), and Glenchalmer (Glenshamber).

About this time the Rosses appear. In August, 1622, Gilbert Ross and his spouse (who she was is not given) had sasine of the lands of Chippermore, parish of Mochrum, and the three and a half merkland of Corsvall (Corswall?). We have no means of ascertaining their descent. In 1625, Gilbert Ross, provost of Maybole, is mentioned in several deeds. The Rosses in Ayrshire consisted of several families; and in the parish of Galston more than one of the name had land. Two brothers seem to have settled in the parish of Luce, while others with the surname settled about the same time in Kirkcolm parish. Those

in Luce parish were John and James Ross. John was of Cascrew, and James of Balneil. We have no doubt, therefore, that an inhibition, by Sir John Vaus of Longcastle, and Patrick, his eldest son, younger of Barnbarroch, against John and James Ross, lawful sons of Gilbert Ross of Millander, dated in 1633, relates to the provost of Maybole and the proprietors of Cascrew and Balneil. At this time, it does not appear that they owned the above-mentioned properties. This is explained by the sheriff (Agnew) having lent 5,000 marks to John Ross, who did bind and oblige himself to sell and irredeemably dispoise to the sheriff the lands of Cascrugh, Barnsalzie, and Nether Sinieness, whereof the sheriff was in peaceable possession.

The first notice of the Rosses owning Balneil was in December, 1647, when James Ross had sasine of the lands of Knoklibæ; and in January following, of the lands of Dergolles. He married Jane M'Gill, of the family of Cranstoun-Riddell, a sister of the wife of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, and had issue—

Margaret, married Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, and had issue.

Christian, married Sir Thomas Dunbar, of Mochrum, and had issue.

Elizabeth, married Robert Farquhar of Gilmillscroft, parish of Sorn, Ayrshire.

Janet, married John Macdowall, of the Garthland family, but the particulars are wanting. No issue found.

Heretofore we have only met with the two first-named in the different accounts given. The marriage of Elizabeth took place on the 22nd September, 1651, and her tocher was 8,000 merks. The witnesses of the marriage were James Dalrymple of Stair, John M'Dowall (brother of Sir James of Garthland), and Alexander Baillie (of Dunragit). James Ross of Balneil seems to have died in 1655.

On the 7th April, 1655, James Dalrymple had sasine of Balneil and other lands. He thus became an owner of land in Gallo-way, and so successful was he in making further acquisitions, which were followed up by his descendants, that with the exception of five farms, given separately, the whole parish is owned, and the extent may be learned from the following list of names:—

Marklow, Muircleugh, Glenwhilly, Dinnimore, Pultaden, Knockiboe, Kilfeather, Barlure, High Airioland, Low Airioland, Barnchangan, Balmurrie, Drangour, Balneil, Cruise, Galdenoch, Gleniron, Garvilland, Drumpail, etc. Glenshamber, Waterfoot, Kilhern, Quarter and Cloze, Laggangarn joined with Pultaden, Glenkilhern joined with Darnimore (formerly Diunimore), Lurgbriroch, and Cairnside. Such are the possessions in New Luce parish, which accumulated since 1655, when Balneil was obtained by Sir James Dalrymple, the first of the family in Galloway. His descendant, the present Earl of Stair, is in possession. The names, however, are not all used, which gives trouble to trace. The family particulars are given under Lochinch, parish of Inch.

Sir James Dalrymple resided at Balneil until about the year 1680, when he removed to a new residence built at Cascrew.

The house at Balneil stood about five hundred yards to the east of the present farm-house, on rising ground. As every vestige of it has disappeared, we give the few particulars to be gathered. It should have been preserved, the success of the family being remarkable.

We have to add a few remarks in regard to the names of the farms.

In Balneil we have the residence of Neil, probably some descendant of him of Carrick, the ancestor of the Neilsons, which name in the suffix has, however, a Scandinavian termination. Indeed, the whole name may be considered as such. Pont, in his Survey Map, gives it as at present. Marklow he properly renders as Markdow, a Norse and Gaelic compound, the first meaning a march, etc., and the latter from the Gaelic du, black—that is, the black or dark march or boundary. Dinnimore he spells Dyrnamow. There is confusion here. If the first is correct, we have in Gaelic and Irish the words duin and mor, a hill, a fortification, and great or large, which would apply to a large fort on high land. Dyrnamow, however, may be a corruption of the Gaelic doire mor, and refer to a wood of extra size. Pultaden he renders Poltaduy. We think it probable that it is from the Gaelic poll or puill-ta-du, the dark water stream. Kilfeather he gives as Kildhelir. The prefix kil might either be an abbreviation of coille, the Gaelic for a wood, or cill for a cell or chapel; but as the remains or site of such cannot be traced in any form, our con-

clusion is that the first gives the derivation. The suffix, *feather*, in itself has no meaning here, and our opinion is that it is a corruption of the Norse word *hœdir*, which means the summit. It should thus appear as *coille-hœdir*, the wood on the high land or summit. A writer on such subjects, who is fond of adhering to the Gaelic, gives it as "*cille Pheadhur*," St. Peter's chapel, without, however, finding such a building in the past, or its remains. We have omitted to mention *Glenwhilly*, which seems to us to be another form of *Glenhowl*, *Cascrew*, Old Luce parish. The author we have already referred to gives it from the Gaelic *glean-chuille*, aspirated genitive of *coille*, meaning "glen of the wood." If to mean anything, we think it should be "the wood in the glen."

Arrioland, High and Low, are isolated from the rest of the lands in this parish, from being on the other (west) side of the river Luce. The name is also found spelled *Airyland*. Pont renders it *Aryoullan*. The first spellings, however, are *Areulanes* and *Ardolandis*, which lead us to think that the derivation is from *Ardlands*, the high lands, or *Ardoullan* (*Ardlaun* or *-lain*), the Gaelic for an enclosure, or house on the hill. The author we have mentioned gives it from the Gaelic *airidh-olluin*, shieling of the wool, the meaning of which is not conveyed. Whether when the sheep were clipped, or the wool stored, is left for conjecture.

Drangour is rendered *Drongaur* by Pont, which is a corruption of the Norse word *drangr*, a lonely upstanding rock or stone. The author to whom attention is so often directed, gives it as *Drangower* from the Gaelic *draigheanangobhar*, blackthorns of the goats. What this means we do not understand. *Gleniron* is rendered *Glenkirton*. It is probably from the Gaelic *gleann-irioun*, the field or land in the glen. It has been given as *gleann* or *elecain-iarin*, glen or meadow of the iron, or the meadow of the sloes. The last is comprehensible. *Garvilland* is rendered *Garuellan*. In Gaelic and Cymric, *gar* means at, by, near, etc., and the termination may have the same meaning as "*oullan*," an enclosure, etc., under *Ariolands*, which see. It has been coupled with the Isle at the mouth of the Fleet, *Grithar* parish, but we are dealing with an inland farm in this parish. *Glenshamber* is rendered *Gleyschambrach*. In this name we probably have a corruption of *gleann-scamera*, the glen abounding

in clover. Balmurrie is given by Pont as Balmoory, which seems to be a corruption of baile, the Gaelic for a village, or Norse bæli or bol, a farm, or dwelling, and the Gaelic mur mulr, a hill, thus giving "the house on the hill." It has been ascribed as from boile-muireadhaeh, Murray's house. This latter name was, however, unknown in Galloway until the sixteenth century (see Broughton, parish of Whithorn). Knockibæ Knockbe is a compound Gaelic and Norse word. In the first cnoc for a hill or knoll, and bæ from the Norse bærr, a Scandinavian settlement. Another opinion is that bæ is from bheith the Gaelic for birch tree, and the name is cnoc-an-bey, the birch hill. This is erroneous. Barlure we find also as Barlune, in the prefix from the Gaelic bar, a hill, and probably in the suffix from cundr, the Norse for a groove, and usually used for places connected with grove worship in early times. The curious derivation as being from the Gaelic barr-lobhar, the hill of the leper and has been given by the author, we have several times referred to. Galloway must have abounded with lepers if we believe the frequent reference to such as the derivations of place names in the district, but we have found nothing to bear this out.

MILTONISE.

The first notice we have is of Gass, which being coupled with Miltonise, we therefore give. It appears in the list of lands which the Kennedies got possession of, and of which John, Earl of Cassillis, was the owner on the 22nd September, 1668.

The next owners were the M'Mickings, who, according to the family account, were originally of that ilk, and the property secured by John M'Micking, who died in France in 1507. Also, the Gilbert, second in descent from him, is stated to have regained a portion of the old estate by marrying Isabel Hamilton of Killantringan, parish of Colmonell, and that the said Gilbert's share became of Miltonise.

In Paterson's *Ayrshire*, it is mentioned that Kilsanctinia (Killantringan) was owned by the Kennedies, and, in 1604 Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillan was restored as heir of his father in the three merkland of Kilaniniane; that the property remained with the Ardmillan family till it passed by marriage

to the M'Mickings, with whom it continued for four generations, ending with an heiress, Marion M'Micking. She first married George Buchan, who died; and secondly, in 1814, George Torrance, a lieutenant of infantry, on half pay. She died without issue, and the lands were sold.

What we have gathered is that Gilbert M'Micking was the proprietor of Killantringan in 1684, and so styled, as appears from sasine, 10th March, 1726, when Gilbert M'Meiken of Killantringan, now in Miltonise, and Thomas M'Meiken, his second son, had sasine of the lands of Miltonis. During the persecution, he was often sorely pushed to escape apprehension, as he was an upholder of the Presbyterian Church. His wife was less fortunate, and was sent a prisoner to Edinburgh, and said to have been one of those who endured so much misery when penned like sheep, in the open air in the churchyard of the Greyfriars Kirk, at the back of the College of Justice (so called), sloping to the Cowgate. The pains of premature labour coming on, she was removed to, and confined in a neighbouring cellar. She was ultimately let out on bail.

Gilbert (her husband) survived the persecution, and died in 1731, aged eighty-four. The name of his wife is not given, but from what we have already stated, she would appear to have been Isabel Hamilton, heiress of Killantringan, whose second son, Thomas, became the laird of Miltonise. The date of his father's death, however, scarcely agrees with the registered succession of his son, who had sasine on the 9th October, 1740. The next found was Gilbert M'Meiken, who had sasine of the two merklands of Miltonis, etc., on the 5th August, 1795. He married Jane, daughter of John Douglas of Barnsallie, and had issue, Thomas, born in 1786. He succeeded his father in 1800, and married, in 1811, Jane, youngest daughter of John Morin of Lagan. She died in 1875, aged ninety-one years of age, and had issue—

Thomas, born in 1812, succeeded his father. He was a merchant in Glasgow. Married, in 1847, Agnes, only daughter of James Andrew, and had issue—

Thomas, deceased 1876.

Agnes and Jane.

Isabella and Catherine.

Gilbert, born in 1823. A merchant in Glasgow, of whom hereafter.

Robert, born in 1826, a merchant, Australia.

Catherine, married John Wilson of Hill Park.

Jane M., married the Rev. John Harper, and died in 1860, leaving issue.

Mary.

In 1876, Gilbert purchased Miltonise from his elder brother Thomas, at his request, his only son Thomas having died. He followed his son in 1884.

Gilbert, born in 1823, was a merchant in Glasgow. He married, in 1850, Helen, eldest surviving daughter of Alexander Macfarlane, Thornhill, Stirlingshire (died in 1888), and had issue—

Thomas George Torrance, born 1853, married, 1890, Margaret, daughter of G. Bullock, Perthshire.

Gilbert, born , Captain Royal Artillery.

Harry, born 1867, Lieutenant Royal Scots.

Helen Mary, married, in 1879, James M., third son of W. S. Walker of Bowland; again married.

Jane Maitland, married, in 1877, W. H. Bolton, eldest son of J. C. Bolton, M.P. of Carbrook, Stirlingshire.

Catherine, married, in 1883, Lieut.-Colonel E. Tufnel, Royal Irish Fusiliers. Died in 1889.

Annie Margaret, married, in 1880, R. A. Montagu, Lieut. R.N., eldest son of the Right Honourable Lord Robert Montagu, and has issue.

Alice, married James Startin, R.A.

Ethel, married, in 1887, W. E. Barratt of Kersal, Manchester.

Gilbert M^cMeiking died in 1890, and was succeeded by his son Gilbert, Captain Royal Artillery. He married, in 1893, Gertrude Rosabel Catherine, youngest daughter of Nathaniel Gore.

Arms—*az.* four fleurs-de-lis in cross, the tops to the exterior of the shield, *Or.*

Crest—A demi-savage bearing in his dexter hand an arrow, at his back a quiver, full, *ppr.*

Mottoes—"Res non verba," and "We hae dunc."

GASS.

This farm formed part of the Miltonise property, and was sold to David Frederick. He died in 1899.

The name is from the Gaelic *gas* or *gaise*, a copse (young wood).

DALNAGAP.

The first found in regard to this, and other farms, is dated 8th November, 1638, when Elizabeth Adair had sasine in life-rent. Following this, on the 22nd September, 1668, John, Lord Cassillis, had service of Dalnagap, etc. Next, on the 22nd August, 1723, Robert Lin had sasine of Dalnagap. On the 2nd January, 1736, there was a reversion when Robert Lin was owner. On the 12th August, 1768, Sir Thomas Hay of Park had sasine of Dalingepp, and again on 12th November, 1781. We next find, on the 19th November, 1794, Mrs. Susan Hay, or Dalrymple, of Park, only daughter of the deceased Sir Thomas Hay of Park, Baronet, and wife of John Dalrymple of Park and Dunragget, had sasine of the lands of Dalnagape. In succession were Sir James Dalrymple-Hay of Dunragit and Park, and his son Admiral Sir John Dalrymple-Hay, who gave it to his eldest son James.

The farm was sold some time ago to William White Millar, S.S.C., Edinburgh.

Pont spells the name as Dalnagaip. It seems to us to be Norse, and in that language *dalr-na-gap*, meaning a gap or empty space in the glen.

KILMADZEAN.

We have found nothing prior to the 8th November, 1638, when Elizabeth Adair had sasine of Kilmafaddon, Knock, and others, in life-rent. Following this, on the 22nd September, 1668, John, Lord Cassillis, had service of the lands of Kilmackfadzean. Next came a transfer, on the 10th September, 1640, when Hugh, son of Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillan, was served heir to the same lands. After this, in May, 1675, Sir James Dalrymple had sasine of Kilmackfadzean. In succession were Sir James Dalrymple-Hay of Dunragit and Park, and his son Admiral Sir John Dalrymple-Hay, who sold the same.

The present owner is Sir Mark John Hathorn-M^cTaggart-Stewart, Bart., M.P., an account of whose family will be found under Southwick, parish of Colvend.

The name has been found spelled in different forms, as we have shown, and we may add Balmakfadzeane and Kilmakphadzean, as given by Pont. The first seems to us the more correct, as no remains or site of any religious building has at any time been found on the farm. If Kil were correct, it might be a corruption of coille, the Gaelic for a wood. If bal, we have either of baile, the Gaelic, or bali or bol, the Norse, for a farm or dwelling; and this seems more to the point, as Makphadzean is a surname known since the thirteenth century, when one so called was a follower of the patriot, Sir William Wallace, until he turned traitor, and was slain by the patriot. The name is to be found in Scotland to the present day, and in this district.

AIRFIELD OR ARTFIELD.

The first notice which we have of this small property occurs in a contract between Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, and Patrick Vaus of Carscreuch, who, for five hundred merks, obliges himself to infest the said Patrick Vaus in the eight merkland of Artfield of auld extent, in the barony of Glenluce, dated 2nd March, 1562-3, to be redeemable on the payment of four hundred merks. We next find that in July, 1633, Thomas Boyd had sasine; and following this, on the 22nd September, 1668, John, Lord Cassillis, was served heir. Our next information is that on the 14th May, 1792, David Sproat of Portmary had sasine of the lands of Airtfield, on a Crown Charter, dated 19th April, 1792. It is now owned by Kenneth M^cDouall of Logan, Kirkmaiden Parish.

Airt or Artfield is probably a corruption of the Gaelic ard or aird, upland, etc.

PARISH OF KIRKCOWAN.

Galloway. We think the subject is exhausted, and Saint Couan proved to be a myth. It is not improbable that the name of the parish is a corruption of Saint Conan, bishop of the Isle of Man, etc., who died in 648.

When James IV. enlarged and re-founded the chapel-royal of Stirling, the church of Kirkcowan was granted to it. It and Kirkinner belonged to Sir George Clapperton, the sub-dean, and Sir James Paterson, the sacristan of the chapel-royal. These two churches were leased for the yearly payment of 680 merks, out of which the dean and sacristan paid 100 merks annually to preacher, who officiated in both.

Among the papers brought to light by the Historical MS. Commission, we find the following at St. Mary's Isle:—"Charter by James, Sacristan of the Chapel Royal of Stirling, and rector of the whole half of the rectory and vicarage of the parish churches of Kirkinner and Kirkcowan, in the diocese of Galloway, to Roger Gordon, son of William Gordon of Craichlaw, on the narrative of an augmentation of his rental by the better cultivation of the ground, and with the view of inducing farmers to plant trees, and erect buildings for the policy of the country, and grants to the said Roger the half of the two merklands of the kirklands of Kirkcowan and Kirkinner of old extent, with the manse buildings, and garden, to wit, my half situated near the said parish church of Kirkinner upon the glebe thereof, it being provided that the same shall be '*prompta et perata ad recipiendum me et meos servitores quoties et quando mihi visum fuerit ibidem, vel in lye clachane, sumptibus et expensis meis permanere, ac etiam cum officio ballivatus predictarum terrarum cum curiis exitibus,*' etc. Signed at Kirkyinner, 3rd November. 1547, by James Paterson, Sacristan, and Alexander, Bishop of Whit-horn."

In 1591, the king granted the patronage of the two churches, with others, to Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch.

There is the site of a chapel at a bend of the 'Tarf' on the east side, opposite to Kenmore. There is also an old burial ground at Killgallioch farm-house, where a chapel must have stood.

In this parish the cairns are also numerous. At Killgallioch there are the Hoodie's and Jean's cairns. North-east of the old kirkyard there is Craig-dhu Cairn. At High Airies, White

Cairn. East of Culvennan farm-house there are two cairns. South-west of Shenanton, and near to Bladenoch Bridge, there are several, and some between the Boreland farm-house and Spittel of Bladenoch.

In regard to the cairns mentioned, we must make the same statement as under New Luce, that they were there, but some may have since disappeared.

There is a standing-stone between the loch and the farm-house at Laigh Clugston. The moat at the Boreland is covered with stunted hawthorn trees; the weight, with the spreading of the roots, will injure, and probably in the end cause its disappearance. None used to be on it. There is another moat at Ballochadee.

West of Boreland farm-house there is a fort.

This is rather a hilly parish to the north of the Portpatrick road. Not far from the boundary line with Ayrshire, Craigharie rises to 1050 feet; and near to it, Benbeake Hill, 1000 feet; Eldrig Fell, 742 feet, on the top of which, we believe, there is a cairn; Airrieglassan Fell is 708 feet; Culvennan Fell, 702 feet; Dirvanan Fell, 639 feet; Barskeoch Fell, 579 feet; Urrall Fell, 604 feet; Mindork Fell, 306 feet; and Boreland Fell, 295 feet.

The lochs are Heron and Ronald. The first named, of good size, is south of Balminnoch farm-house, and has two islets. The other, which is about three times larger in size, has one isle. They are close together. The isles in Loch Heron were discovered some years ago to be artificial, that is, crannogs, built on piles. The usual remains, ashes, fragments of bones, etc., were found. The transverse beams of oak were traced, with piles of hazel and silver birch. The district is wild and unfrequented. Pont, on his map, shows on the south side of Loch Ronald, a castle with trees, in regard to which we have not found any history. There is a small loch north-east of Loch Heron, called Black Loch. Lochs Heron, Ronald, and the last named are connected by small burns. There are other two called the black lochs of Kilquhochadale, and two small ones at High Derry. Lochs Derry and Eldrig, with a small islet; another north-west of Dirnow farm-house; one north-west of Urral farm-house; Clagston Loch, and a small one at Craichlaw, with isle. Half of Loch Maberry, given by Pont as Mackbary, is also in

this parish, with an island, on which are the ruins of the castle of that name.

The river Bladnoch rises in the north part of the parish, and, after a course of about three or four miles, falls into Loch Maberry (or, as also found, Macbeary), re-issuing from it. This loch is over a mile in length, with a breadth of half a mile. The derivation of Bladnoch is not easily solved. We are inclined to think that it is a compound of Cymric and Gaelic. In the first there is blawdd, swift, etc., and bleidde, a quick irruption; while, with the Gaelic cnoc, a hill gives some sense, as it has its source in a wild hilly country.

The river Tarf also rises in the northern part of the parish, and has a course of about sixteen miles before its junction with the Bladnoch.

Near Craigmoddie Fell (spelled Kraigmaddy by Pont), is the grave of Alexander Lin, a Covenanter, who was shot in 1685, by order of Lieutenant-General Drummond. A stone over his remains was renewed in 1827. An account of the Linns or Lynns of Larg, parish of Inch, will be found there.

As the name of Killgallioch as a farm seems to have been absorbed, and on the farm an old kirkyard or burial-ground marks it with the ecclesiastical, we may state that as an example of the difficulty which attends etymology, Sir Herbert Maxwell first gave it as a corruption of the Gaelic "Cille-na-Cailleach," the Holy Virgin, or the nun's chapel. This was followed by a fresh attempt in Cill-gallach, the church at the standing-stones, and as the remarkable stones at Laggangarn, of which we have made mention (see New Luce), are in close proximity, we agree with him.

The old parish church is at the south-west end of the village, and a ruin. The manse, which is a good-sized residence, is near to it. At the other end of the village stands the new church. From north to south the parish is fourteen miles in length, and the greatest breadth is over six miles.

By the census of 1871, the population was 1,352. In 1881, it was 1,307; in 1891, it was 1,263; and in 1901, 1,153. The Cymric word Dyrys was found in a more or less corrupted form in many places in this parish. Several still appear, but we do not find Dyrnarracht beside the source of the Bladnoch, or Dyr-loisken, etc., as given by Pont.

CRAICHLAW.

Who the ancient proprietors were, is not known. The first found are the Hamiltons of English origin. Under St. Mary's, parish of Kirkcudbright, we give some account of their origin.

Walter, eldest son of Sir Gilbert de Hamilton, obtained the lands. Sir Gilbert is said to have married Isabella Randolph, sister of Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, and had two sons, Walter and John. He came to Scotland from England in the reign of Alexander II. The Hamiltons are supposed to be of the stock of the De Bellamets, Earls of Leicester.

The above-mentioned Walter Hamilton, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296; but afterwards attaching himself to Robert Bruce, he had extensive grants of land bestowed on him, of which were Cadzow in Lanarkshire, Kinneil in Linlithgowshire, etc., and, what we have more particularly to do with, the lands of Kirkander and Kirkcowan, in the County of Wigton. He is usually designated *Walterus filius Gilberti*. That the estate of Craichlaw then formed at least the principal portion of Kirkcowan lands, there cannot be a doubt. When the Hamiltons gave, or had to give up their lands in Wigtonshire, has not been ascertained. They flourished elsewhere, as the foreigners then did.

The next owners were the Mures, but very little regarding them has been handed down. About this time, as far as we can gather, Craichlaw and Culvennan were united. We learn from the Barnbarroch Papers that, in the fifteenth century, John Mure was in possession, and that he married Margaret Keith. They had issue, Adam, who succeeded. There was an obligation upon Adam Mure of Craichlaw, narrating a sale of the merkland of old extent of the Park of Longcastle, etc., to Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, dated at Penningham, 27th August, 1497. With Adam Mure, the ownership appears to have ceased. In connection with his mother, Margaret Keith or Mure, there was an instrument of sasine, dated 14th September, 1503, bearing that an honourable woman, Margaret Keith, Lady of Craichlaw and Borland, in her widowhood, declared in the church of Kirkinner, sitting on her knees before the pulpit, that she had disposed, in favour of John Dunbar of Mochrum, the five merkland of Borland, parish of Longcastle, Kirkinner: notwithstanding of

which, the said Margaret, induced by certain persons careless of her good character, had alleged, before the Lord Justice and the Lords of Council, that she had never alienated the said lands to the said John Dunbar, nor knew anything about the sealing of the writs thereof; but swore that she was altogether seduced in this respect, which assertion she simply revoked and annulled, etc., and acknowledged the alienation made by her long ago, etc. (Barnbarroch Papers).

Duncan M'Kie succeeded the Mures, as appears by a charter granted by him to Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, of the three merkland of Auchingiloch, parish of Longcastle, dated at Kirkinner, 10th June, 1500. In this charter he is styled of Craichlaw. He was succeeded by Malcolm M'Kie, who, together with his wife, Christian (Margaret?) Dunbar, his spouse, was in possession on the 13th August, 1552. We suppose that he was the son of Duncan M'Kie. Again, by precept of sasine, dated 7th December, 1554, from Malcolm M'Kie of Craichlaw, and Margaret Dunbar, his spouse, disposed in favour of John Dunbar of Mochrum, of the one merk and 40s. land of Merkbane, parish of Kirkcowan.

Craichlaw again changed ownership. We find that William, second son of John Gordon of Lochinvar, by his second marriage, had a charter dated 17th September, 1500, of part of Craichlaw. As we have shown, Malcolm M'Kie was styled of Craichlaw in December, 1554, and therefore owned, to that date at least, Craichlaw proper. Yet, on the 12th November, 1516, the forementioned William Gordon had a charter of the barony of Craichlaw. We can do nothing more than relate the foregoing, which is very contradictory. The said William Gordon married Janet Baillie, believed to have been a daughter of Cuthbert Baillie of Dunragit, Old Glenluce Parish. He had also part of Auchingilbert (Auchintibbert).

By the family account, it is stated that Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, who died in 1517, left Craichlaw to his second son, William, who died in 1545, and was succeeded by his son William, who died in 1570. He left a son,

John, who had sasine on the 19th May, 1580.

John succeeded, and married Jean, daughter of Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, and had issue—

William.

Alexander, styled, in 1591, of Barskeoch.

Janet. By contract of marriage, 26th March, 1591, she married John, son and heir of John Brown of Carsluith, parish of Anwoth.

By an entry, dated 1609, Alexander is called brother of William Gordon of Craichlaw. On the 18th July, 1615, and 26th June, 1624, William Gordon had sasine of the lands of Craichlaw.

In June, 1622, William, son of John Gordon of Craichlaw, had sasine of the lands of Carfad. Then there was a reversion dated 1st March, 1624, by William Gordon of Craichlaw, of the lands of Lybrock, in favour of Patrick Vance thereof. We think it must have been his daughter, Elizabeth, who was married to Patrick Agnew of Sheuchan.

In January, 1628, Gilbert Gordon had sasine of the two merkland of Kirkcowan. Who he was does not appear.

On the 25th August, 1631, we find John Gordon of Craichlaw. We may state that there was a renunciation of the lands of Corrachtie (Kirkmaiden) in favour of John Gordon by William Gordon of Craichlaw, on the 11th November, 1634, although it was only in September, 1638, that the latter had sasine of Craichlaw. On the 25th December, 1642, William Gordon of Craichlaw had sasine of the lands of Culgarie, Culmalie, and Keribroune,* parish of Kirkinner, and next day he had sasine of the barony of Craichlaw. On the 18th April, 1650, he had sasine of the lands of Kirkland, etc. Then there was a renunciation, dated 7th June, 1650, by Goldune of Balmeg, of the lands of Kirkland, etc., to Craichlaw, and John M'Kie. The next is the 18th March, 1653, when William Gordon of Craichlaw had sasine of the lands of Sheumanton. He married Jean, second daughter of James Chalmers of Gadgirth, Ayrshire.

It will be seen that we are nearly quite in the dark in regard to marriages and issue; but by service 25th July, 1654, we find Jean and Janet, daughter of William Gordon of Barndrine, infest in the merkland, and the land of Culs koy, "of auld extent." These lands pertained to the contiguous estate of Culvennan, which is

* We may state that we gathered the foregoing about the Mures, M'Kies, and Gordons from the Barnbarroch Papers.

stated to have been purchased, in 1636, by William Gordon of Craichlaw, who died the same year. We suppose William, son of John Gordon, died in or about the year 1654, and that William Gordon of Craichlaw, mentioned on the 24th October, 1670, as having sasine of the kirkland of Kirkcowan, was his son. According to Symson, in 1684, he was residing at Craichlaw. The next we find is James Gordon, younger, of Craichlaw, who, being a Presbyterian, was outlawed on the 2nd April, 1679; and on the 18th February, 1680, he was summoned to appear before the Justiciary Court, ordered to be executed when taken, and his property confiscated. However, David Gordon, who must have been his brother, had sasine of the barony of Craichlaw on the 8th March, 1687, and, on the same date, the Lady Craichlaw had sasine, in life-rent, and David, her son, in fee, of the lands of Kirkchrist and Kilmore, parish of Peninghame. David, however, disappears for a short time; for, on the 28th April of the same year, we find that William Gordon, styled of Craichlaw, had sasine of the lands of Glesnick and others, in the parish of Peninghame. It is not improbable that he was their father. The family was now in trouble. On the 15th September, 1691, William Smith, Alderman of Londonderry, had sasine of the lands of Craichlaw.

After the accession of King William, it would appear that James Gordon had returned to the country (at least we presume he was the same), as one bearing his name had sasine of the lands and barony of Craichlaw, etc., on the 8th October, 1695. Following him, David Gordon of Barvanny, and his spouse, had sasine of the barony of Craichlaw on the 19th March, 1701. In 1711, there appears to have been a wadset, as John Cruickshanks is styled proprietor. The last of the Gordons we find in connection with Craichlaw was James Gordon of Craichlaw, who had sasine of the barony and other lands, on the 19th January, 1733.

William Wallace followed the Gordons. Who he was we have not yet learned, but on the 15th January, 1739, he is styled of Craichlaw, and had sasine of the barony. He must have sold part, or given the lands in wadset, as, on the 17th March, 1740, Robert Paterson, W.S., had sasine of Fell, Gargary, and Barskeoch.

We now come to the present proprietors. We have already

mentioned that Walter de Hamilton, eldest son of Gilbert, the first of the Hamiltons in Scotland, was owner for a time. Their early history in England is obscure, and the surname seems to have been assumed from one of several places in that country, found spelled as Hameldun, etc. The first of note was in the Church, and of use to King Edward I. He afterwards attached himself to Robert Bruce, and obtained Cadzow in Lanarkshire, etc. They flourished and spread. One of the branches was of Torrance. In one account Andro, third son of Robert Hamilton, fourth laird, who lived about 1420, is mentioned as having had a charter of the lands of Ardoch from the abbot of Kilwinning. Another statement is that the said Andro was the second son of James, fourth laird; also, that his great-grandson, Gavin, succeeded in 1637, and married Janet Hamilton of Dalserf, and had two sons, John, d.s.p., and William, styled of Ladyland, who died in 1690. In another form it is given that William Hamilton of Ardoch (fifth in descent from Andro Hamilton) obtained Ladyland, parish of Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, and was the first so styled. Also, that he left by his wife, Janet Brisbane, two sons: John, who succeeded, and William, styled of Gilbertfield.

Anyhow, John Hamilton sold Ladyland about 1710. He went to the North of Ireland, and purchased lands which he named Ladyland, and still so called. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Shaw, Bart., of Greenock, and had a large family. The eldest son, William, of Ladyland, in Ireland, sold the property and purchased Craichlaw, of which he had a charter, 26th July, 1744. In that year William Hamilton of Ladyland had sasine of the lands of Craichlaw and others. He married, in 1739, Isabell, stated to be the daughter of M'Dowall of Logan, but he had no issue, and died prior to 1747. On the 20th September, 1747, Mrs. Isabella Hamilton, *alias* M'Dowall, had sasine of the lands and barony of Craichlaw. He was succeeded by his brother, Charles, who was Collector of Customs at Irvine, and was also provost of that burgh for twelve years. He was born at Ladyland, in Scotland, in 1704. On the 17th June, 1765, Alexander M'Kie, merchant in Glasgow, had sasine of the lands of Barmore and others. This would be a wadset.

Charles Hamilton married Sarah, daughter of Dr. Robert M'Dowall of Culgroats, and had issue—

John, who died unmarried, after 1760.

William, who succeeded.

Ann, married Major John Peebles, Irvine, and had issue,
Sarah.

Charles Hamilton of Craichlaw also owned Garvoch, in Lanarkshire. He died at Irvine in 1783, and was succeeded by his son, William, who was a doctor of medicine in Kilmarnock, and one of the early patrons of the poet Burns. He resided in Kilmarnock. On the 7th October, 1784, Dr. William Hamilton of Craichlaw, physician at Kilmarnock, had sasine of the lands and estate of Craichlaw. On the 31st March, 1785, Mrs. Helen M'Kie of Barmore, wife of Alexander Houston, late of the island of Grenada (West Indies), merchant, was infeft in the lands of Barmore and others. Next, on the 18th August, 1788, Dr. William Hamilton of Craichlaw had sasine of Barmore, etc. He married Agnes, daughter of Edward Cairns of Girstonwood, parish of Renwick. He died in 1798, and his spouse in 1844. They had issue, two sons and ten daughters, all of whom died unmarried, except—

William Charles, who succeeded; born in 1794.

Catherine, married, in 1815, Major William Cochrane of Ladyland.

Harriet, married the Rev. Thomas Johnstone, minister of Dalry.

Isabella, a posthumous child.

William Charles, who succeeded, was educated in Edinburgh, and when at the High School the master, who had roused his ire, had a pistol discharged at him, but William fortunately missed his aim. The master was Pillans, afterwards Professor of Latin (or Humanity, so called) in Edinburgh University, and whose name has been immortalised by Byron in "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" as "paltry Pillans."

Young Hamilton obtained a commission in the 10th Hussars, subsequently served at Waterloo, and retired as captain. He married, in 1825, Anne, daughter of the Rev. Dr. A. Stewart, minister of Kirkcowan. They had issue—

William Charles Stewart, who succeeded.

Christian G. A., married Colonel Leith Hay, C.B., 93rd
Sutherland Highlanders, of Leith Hall and Rannes.
Anne Liliias.

William Charles Stewart succeeded his father. He married, in 1863, Margaret Anne Mary, only daughter of the late Thomas Jones of Hinton Charter House, Somerset. He was at the University, Edinburgh, and passed as Advocate in 1852. He died, 6th June, 1876, and left issue—

William Malcolm Fleming, who succeeded.
Maude Fleming.
Blanche Margaret Fleming.

William Malcolm Fleming-Hamilton is the present owner. He is a captain in the Highland Light Infantry.

The additional surname of Fleming was assumed as heirs of William Malcolm Fleming of Barochan, parish of Houston, Renfrewshire, who died in or about 1850. His father married the eldest daughter of William Ferguson of Doonholm, and she inherited it. Afterwards sold to John Hunter, a younger brother of the last owner of Abbothill, parish of Ayr, who again sold Abbothill, and purchased Barjarg. The said John Hunter married the second daughter of William Ferguson of Doonholm. Their issue were thus cousins—

William Malcolm Fleming, succeeded his father.
Also three daughters, who died unmarried.

When his father died we do not know, but William went to India, and became a judge. On retirement, he took up his abode at Barochan, with his sisters. He was unmarried.

The Flemings are of Flemish origin, and became prosperous in Scotland, as all the foreigners did. One was created Earl of Wigton, but was driven out of the district by the natives, and he sold the earldom to Sir Archibald Douglas, who also was of Flemish origin. In Reformation times, one was a conspicuous Churchman at Whithorn priory, and came to grief. In the reign of Alexander III., "Willielmo Flandreuse de Barochan" was a witness to a charter. Peter Fleming of Barochan, and six of his sons, fell at Flodden. He left a seventh son, who succeeded him. The estate was not entailed, and continued to be possessed by

them until the death of the last male, William Malcolm Fleming. He by will bequeathed the estate to the Hamiltons of Craichlaw, who, as stated, were in no way connected. The Hamiltons sold the property to J. C. Cunninghame of Craigends, who again sold it to Sir Charles Bine Renshaw, Bart. The house, we believe, was very old, and called a castle. Mr. Cunninghame also purchased Dunragit, parish of Old Luce, where some particulars are given.

The Hamilton arms are—*Gules*, a mullet between three cinque foils, all within a bordure wavy, *argent*.

Crest—On waves of the sea, a dolphin in chase of a flying fish, all *proper*.

Motto—*Honestum pro Patria*.

Craichlaw house is a good mansion. The old portion is a square tower, which has been repaired, with considerable additions. It is surrounded with wood of different ages; and within the grounds there is a small loch. It is to the west of Newton-Stewart, off the Portpatrick road, and not far from the village of Kirkeowan. Symson, in 1684, mentions that the house of Craichlaw was the only good one in the parish. In the structure there was a large stone shaped as a shield containing five shields with arms. The centre one has a lion rampant, with two unicorns as supporters. The shield above it has two boars' heads at the top, and another at the base, with a fesse, chequy, in the centre between them. The shield at the base of the stone is rather worn, and only shows two stars at the top, and one to the left below, the rest being obliterated. It represents clearly, however, the arms of the Baillies, who carried nine stars in their shield, three in three lines. At the top corners of the stone, there are two other shields, dexter and sinister, the first being the arms of the Gordons, three boars' heads; and the other shield, with the arms of the Baillies, with the nine stars complete.

Such is a rough description of the stone. The assumption of the lion rampant, and unicorns as supporters, which latter pertain to royalty, we cannot unravel. The Gordons had no royal blood to entitle them to the unicorns. We find the same arms and supporters, however, over the doorway at Rusco Castle, parish of Anwoth, which estate the Gordons obtained by marriage, and owned for a time, being succeeded by the Blair-M'Guffocks. The mother of William Gordon, who obtained a

charter of part of Craichlaw, was Elizabeth Lindsay (see Kenmure, parish of Kells), but we do not learn who she was. There may have been some outside claim through her, for it was her eldest son, Robert, who obtained Rusco, and her second son, William, who got Craichlaw, at both of which places the supporters, etc., appear. The rest of the shields with arms can be understood. The fesse chequy was no doubt carried as the arms of his mother, Elizabeth Lindsay. We will give more particulars under Rusco in regard to the Lyndsay family, and from what cause the royal supporters could have been assumed. The shield for the Baillies was through William Gordon's marriage with Janet Baillie, believed to have been the daughter of Cuthbert Baillie of Dunragit, parish of Old Luce.

The stone is much obliterated from exposure, but being now built into one of the inner walls of the house, further decay may be arrested.

The estate comprised the farms of Barnbarrow, Dirnoo, Gargary and Kildarroch, Drumwherrie, Barmore, the Moil, Barskeoch, Kiltersan, Barhapple, Barnerine, Craichlaw and Drumonunny, Old Land, Knockravie, Barlennan, Barhoish, the Kirklands, and the Rin of the Kirklands. Also, Balgreen, and Ring and Wallhouse. As with other properties, the changing and absorption of names exist at Craichlaw.

Craichlaw has been corrupted to Craighlaw. We would call the first the correct form, and the prefix from Cruaich, the Gaelic for a hill. The suffix may be from the Lowland word law, for a mount or mound. Pont, in his map, spells Drumonunny as Dyrrymannany. The first syllables in each are opposed to the same meaning, drum, as mentioned elsewhere, being from druim, the Gaelic for a ridge, etc., and dyrr from the Cymric for intricate, applied to underwood, brambles, etc. The last syllable may possibly be a corruption of monadh, a hill. A follower of Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, who, without knowing Galloway, ascribed everything to Gaelic, has transposed dyrr into dar, the Gaelic for a wood or forest; but as Galloway in early times was densely wooded, this would apply to the whole district. Barnbarrow may be a corruption of the Gaelic bar-aros, the house on the hill. In Dirnoo, we have the Cymric prefix dir, implying extremely, with the Gaelic suffix noch, unsheltered. In Gar-

garry, we may have a corruption of the Gaelic *gar-garran*, meaning the copse or underwood close to. *Kildarroch* is from *coill-daroch*, the oak wood. *Barmore* in Gaelic is *barmor*, the big hill. *Moil* is a corruption of the Cymric *moel*, a conical hill; the Gaelic *mual* or *muail*, the top of a hill; or the Norse *muli*, a jutting crag. *Barskeoch* is a corruption of the Gaelic *barr-sgitheach*, the point abounding with thorns. *Barnerine* spelled *Barneirny* by *Pont*, may be a corruption of the Gaelic *bar-ruoin*, the hill on the upland plain, or *bar-airneag*, the hill with sloes. *Knockravie* may in the suffix be also a corruption of ravine, with *cnoc*, a hill, as the prefix. *Barlennan* may be from the Gaelic *bar*, and the Norse word *la'na*, a hollow place or vale. *Barhoise* may be from the Gaelic *bar-òisge*, the sheep or ewe hill; or, with *bar* as the prefix, from the Norse *hoss*, grey, referring to the colour of the rock. We have read it as being derived from the Gaelic *barr os*, hill of the fawns, or *barr shuar*, upper or north hill. *Barhapple* has been ascribed by a versatile author, to be from *bar-chapnill*, hill-top of the horses. In Gaelic, the word *capull* for a mare is to be found; and in the Norse, *kepull* for a nag, also a mare, but it seems a rather curious derivation. However, it may have been frequented by horses when they ranged in a wild state in the district.

CULVENNAN.

Our information respecting this property is rather limited. The early history may be the same as *Craichlaw*, which we are inclined to believe. The first notice that we find is that *John*, son of *Hugh Kennedy* of *Barquhanny*, parish of *Kirkinner*, had a precept of *sasine* on the 10th March, 1580, of the merkland of *Culvennan*, merkland of *Muntibut*, and the merkland of *Merkbasie*, etc. The half-merkland of *Drumnavenane* is also given. The latter forms part of the *Craichlaw* lands. We have been unable to separate the lands as clearly as we could have wished. The two properties seem to have been one in early times.

The *Gordons* had possession in the sixteenth century. In 1595, we find *Robert Gordon* served heir to his father, *Robert Gordon*, in the lands of *Markbayne* and *Culvennane*, *Baranreine*, *Barleinane*, *Culstray*, *Kenmoir*, *Barquahaple*, and *Burbundis*.

Subsequently, the larger portion passed to the M'Clellans of Bombie. In 1624, Robert M'Clellan was served heir to his father, Thomas M'Clellan of Bombie, in the lands of Barnerine, Barlennan, Culskey, Little Kenmure, Barquhaple, and Barbundis, equal to six *mercatis terrarum*. The Culvennan land is not mentioned. Who had it does not appear. That it had also passed from the Gordons is apparent from the fact that William Gordon of Craichlaw, who died in 1636, is specially mentioned as having purchased the lands of Culvennan. He was succeeded by his son Alexander. His name appears in a contract dated 20th January, 1649, betwixt John Vaus of Barnbarroch and Alexander Gordon of Culvennon, the former disposing to the latter the lands of Dirrie, Drumnascat, Clontobyes, Skeath, and Carsluchan, parish of Mochrum. This must have been a wadset, as the Dunbars of Mochrum were the owners.

Alexander Gordon died in 1679. About 1662 he was fined £600 for being a Presbyterian. His son William succeeded him. He was a zealous Presbyterian, and suffered accordingly. On the 2nd April, 1679, he was outlawed; and on the 18th February, 1680, was called before the Justiciary Court, when he was ordered to be executed on being taken, and his property confiscated for his Majesty's use. However, we still find him of Culvennan in 1684, on the 16th January of which year he had sasine of the lands of Croosherrie-Stewart. He died in 1703, and was succeeded by his son William. On 15th January, 1705, William Gordon of Culvennan had sasine of the lands and barony of Culvennan, etc. He died in 1718, when his sister, Jean Gordon, spouse to John M'Culloch of Barholm, parish of Kirkmabreck, became the heir. She had sasine of the lands and barony of Culvennan on the 24th December of that year. Craichlaw, it is understood, was then sold.

On the 2nd October, 1749, Jean Gordon, relict of John M'Culloch of Barholm, and Isabella, their child, had sasine of the lands and barony of Culvennan. In 1740 Isabella M'Culloch was married to her relative, William Gordon of Greenlaw, eldest son of Sir Alexander Gordon of Earlston, by his second marriage with Marion Gordon, daughter of Alexander, fifth Viscount Kenmure. On the 17th April, 1767, William Gordon of Greenlaw had sasine in life-rent, and Alex-

ander, their eldest son, in fee, of the lands and barony of Culvennan. Alexander, their eldest son, succeeded. He was knighted in 1800. He married, in 1769, Grace, only daughter of Doctor John Dalrymple of Dunragit, physician, and had issue—

James, who succeeded.

David, married Agnes, daughter of William Hyslop of Lochend, and had issue, William, Alexander, James and three daughters.

On the 22nd December, 1792, James Gordon had sasine of *an merkland* of Culvennan, Muntibut, Markbane. Sir Alexander died in 1830, succeeded by his son James, who married Janet eldest daughter of Johnstone Hannay of Balaery, parish of Rerwick. He had no issue.

He, again, was succeeded by his nephew, William Gordon already mentioned, who married his cousin, Agnes Marion daughter of James Hyslop of Lochend, parish of Kirkgunzeon and had issue—

David Alexander, who succeeded.

John Hyslop, married Margaret, second daughter of William Napier.

James.

Margaret, deceased.

Agnes Marion, married Benjamin Hardwick.

David Alexander succeeded in 1858.

Arms—*Azure*, a bezant between three boars' heads, erased, on langued, *gules*.

Crest—A dexter naked arm, issuing out of a cloud, and grasping a flaming sword, *proper*.

Motto—"Dread God."

The lands were sold to David Stroyan, Bank Agent, Newton Stewart; and again in 1873 to W. C. S. Hamilton, of Craichlaw for £8,800.

Culvennan may be derived from Cul-uanch, the backlyin lamb-producing land, referring to the pasture. Pont in his maps spells Drumnavenane as Dyrrymdunany, Baranreine as Banairny, and Kenmoir as Keandmoir. These spellings are so contradictory in meaning that we have not space to enter o

each rendering, and more particularly as much may be learned by readers from the names of other lands given, similar in some degree. The only one we will deal with is Kenmoir, in Gaelic Ceann- or Cin-Mòr, but the suffix gives no sense here—probably it should be mùr or mùir, a hill, etc. ; or just as possible, if not more so, it should be Keand-moir, as rendered by Pont, in the prefix having the ancient Galloway surname Keand (generally known as MacKeand), which, with moir, a corruption of mùr or mùir, gives us Keand's residence on the hill.

CLUGSTON.

The first proprietor to be traced was John Clugston of that ilk, under date 22nd January, 1484, but nothing about his family, can be gathered. We, however, find the name elsewhere at a later period. In 1606 there was Alexander Clugston in Dirvirds. On the 3rd April, 1656, William Clugston had sasine of the lands of Locheringock, and Janet M'Quhae half of the lands. On the 6th July, 1658, there was a Bailie Clugston of Wigton, and on date 10th August, 1679, when William Clugstoune had sasine of the lands of Lochcraigdock. The last is William Clougston, provost of Wigton, who died 2nd January, 1734, and his son William, surgeon in Stranraer, who died 25th August, 1757. That the foregoing were the descendants of the Clugstons of that ilk, or from branches of the family, there can be no doubt.

The next found by us in possession was Patrick, third son of Sir John Dunbar of Westfield, and Margaret Dunbar, heiress of Mochrum, who acquired the barony of Clugston by charter dated 1508. We do not learn whom Patrick Dunbar married. He left an only daughter as heiress. Her name was Margaret, and she became the second wife of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies who had succeeded his father in 1513. The Stewarts of Garlies retained possession for several generations. When they lost this barony we have not followed out: but we believe it was about the beginning of the nineteenth century. From the beginning of the eighteenth century we find sasines of some of the farms connected with it. On the 21st June, 1700, Patrick Hannay had sasine of the lands of Gass; and, on the same date,

Janet Wallace, who may have been his spouse, but it is not stated. We are inclined to think that these sasines were only in connection with wadsets. A respected family, called Hanna, were for generations tenants of Gass, and their descendants may still be there. On the 30th September, 1786, Thomas Busby of Ardwell had sasine of a portion of the barony of Clugston, called Boreland, Nether Mindork, etc.; and, of the same date, Hugh Muir, merchant in Liverpool, had sasine of the same lands.

The barony was purchased about the beginning of the nineteenth century by A. Murray, manufacturer, Manchester, who sold it in after years to Colonel Stopford-Blair of Penninghame. He died in 1868, when his son succeeded, and he leaving no issue, it passed to his sister, Mrs. E. Heron Maxwell. The farms are Clugston, Barquhill, Boreland, West and East Crosherie, Drumbeg, Kiladam, High and Low Mindork, Gass, and Craighorn, etc. (See Penninghame for further information.)

We mentioned in the account of the parish what in our youthful days was a very entire moat, or artificial hillock, at Boreland farm. We are sorry to say that some one planted thorn trees on it, which are stunted, but whose roots have done injury, and in the end will probably cause its disappearance. It is close to the roadside from Kirkcowan to Wigton, at the foot of the road leading to the farm-house. The river Bladenoch is on the other side almost at its base. It is also near to the village or hamlet called the Spittal of Bladenoch.

As usual with Pont, he spells Boreland as Boirland, and describes it here as "of Kingsto." The "Kingsto" can only be a contraction for Kingstoun. Clugston seems to be a corruption of the Norse word klungr, the letter r being radical. It means bramble, and in Iceland, where there are no brambles, it refers to rough ground, as crags and rocks. In klung-tun we have the rugged farm or land, which Clugston certainly was when, years ago, we used to traverse it. Crosherie seems to be a corruption of crois-shlighe, the Gaelic for a bye-path or cross road.

MINDORK.

This small property belonged for some time to a branch of the M'Dowalls; but from whom they got it does not appear.

The first notice is that Uchtred M'Dowall was owner in 1484, also in 1494, and probably the same who is again named in 1513. We next find Thomas M'Dowall in 1556, who was succeeded in 1560 by Uchtred, who, we suppose, was his son. He is again mentioned in 1574. He appears to have married Lady Catherine Herries. On the 19th May, 1580, there was a charter granted by Uchtred M'Dowall of Mondork, with consent of Lady Catherine Herries, his spouse, of the 20s. land of Mid-Mundork, in favour of John Gordon of Craichlaw, and on the 31st October, 1580, we find that William, son of John Gordon of Craichlaw, was infeft in the eight merkland of Mundork. A part of it was, therefore, obtained by the Gordons of Craichlaw.

The next we find was Uchtred M'Dowall of Mundork, no doubt a son of Uchtred and Lady Catherine Herries. In September, 1638, Uchtred M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Mondork and others; and, on the same date, Alexander Earl of Galloway had sasine of Over and Nether Mondork. This Uchtred was the last of the M'Dowalls of Mindork.

There were, until recently, remains of the Tower of Mindork to be seen. It was situated on the south-west side of the old Glenluce road from the Spittall of Bladenoch, on the farm of Lower Mindork. From the site, it appears to have been small in size. The form was square and contracted, and it was the tradition of the country that two rows of outhouses formed the approach to the entrance. A solitary ash tree formerly marked the spot, and may still do so.

In 1830, the late Captain Robert M'Kerlie obtained an account of the last possessor of the tower from James Hannah, the venerable tenant of the farm, then in his eightieth year. He stated that the last laird became indebted to the Crown in certain duties (more probably fines) which he was unable to pay. The Stewarts, with or without authority, harassed him, with the ultimate view, of obtaining the property. For safety, the laird went into hiding at the Spittall of Bladenoch, trusting to a friend, who, however, betrayed him. The laird was seized and barbarously used, even to having his beard set on fire and entirely consumed. He was then taken to Wigton, and locked up in the jail, where he died. The body, not being interred, was allowed to waste away, whereby a quantity of salt in an adjoining apart-

ment was rendered useless. Such was Mr. Hannah's account of the fate of the last laird of Mindork. This account may have been added to, but some harsh treatment doubtless was exercised.

Pont spells the name Mondorik. If correct in the prefix, it is no doubt an abbreviation of monadh, the Gaelic for a hill, and and dorch, a corruption from dorch or dorch, gloomy, etc. If min is the correct prefix, the meaning here will refer to the moss-land, as level. Both are correct, as there is low and high land. The Fell is 306 feet high, and the site of the old residence is on a hillock 230 feet in height. At the moss to the east of the site of the dwelling is a spot called Clugston's grave.

We have read another derivation, which is, min-torc, the boar's field; but the land was neither in fields or farms when the name was given.

Mindork is now owned by the owner of the Penninghame estate.

LOCHRONALD, ETC.

We cannot trace much in regard to the early proprietors of these lands. The first notice we find is dated 16th September, 1585, when William, son of Alexander M'Clellan of Gelston, was infest in the lands of Lochranald. Then, on the 3rd January, 1600, and 21st June, 1623, John, Lord Cassillis, had service of the lands of Drumuckloch. On the 26th October, 1625, Alexander, son of Peter M'Dowall of Machermore, was served heir to Balmanocho, with Lochronnell, Arelich, Brounis, Mark, Louristoun, Barincla, and Airies. Then in August, 1628, Edward M'Dougall and his spouse had sasine of Balmanocho. In December, 1635, Margaret Kennedy had sasine of the lands of Lochronnell. On the 10th February, 1641, John M'Guffock, and Cristiane Dunbar, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Airlick.

On the 6th February, 1644, James M'Dowall of Garthland had sasine of the lands of Lochronald, followed by Elizabeth Wallace, on the 20th February, 1654, who had sasine of the same lands. This was on the 6th August, 1662, a renunciation of the lands of Arielok in favour of William M'Guffock, younger.

On the 1st November, 1665, Andrew Houston had sasine of the lands of Lochronald.

On the 22nd September, 1668, John, Lord Cassillis, had service of the lands of Drummuckloch. On the 26th July, 1681, William, son of Uchtred M'Dowall of Freugh, was served heir to the Mains of Lochronald, Balmenoch, Drumalloch, the Merks, Arelig, and Airies. Then on the 26th August, 1692, we have Patrick M'Douall, heir of Uchtred M'Dowall of Freugh, *avi*, as above. In April, 1693, George Fullertoun of Dreghorn had sasine. On the 8th April, 1718, Colonel William Dalrymple of Glenmuir had sasine of the lands and barony of Clandinold (Loch-ronald); and on the same day, Lord Stair had sasine of the same. Then on the 21st August, 1729, Patrick M'Dowall of Freugh had sasine of the lands of Bareigh, Carsbuie, and Drumacter. Following this, on the 22nd August, 1733, there were various sasines, viz.—John Campbell in Killumphry, of the lands of Balmanoch and Drumaloch; George Dalrymple, son to Colonel William Dalrymple of Glenmuire, of the lands called the Mains of Lochronald. Under the same date, 22nd August, 1733, there were also several reversions. The first was by John Campbell in Killumphry to John M'Dowall of Freugh, of the lands of Balmerinoch, Drumaloch, and Merks. Also Robert Adair of Maryport to John M'Dowall of Freugh of the lands of Airielig and Airese. Then another, on the 9th December, 1738, by George Dalrymple, son to Colonel William Dalrymple of Glenmure, to John M'Dowall of Freugh, of the lands of Lochronald. Again, on the 15th January, 1740, Captain John Dalrymple, second lawful son of the Honourable William Dalrymple of Glenmure, had sasine of the lands of Drummuckloch, etc.; and on the 8th April, 1741, Colonel William Dalrymple of Glenmuire had sasine of the lands of Lochronald. On the 6th August, 1757, Allan Whitefoord of Ballochmyle had sasine of the lands of Drumockloch, Desnoll, Mark, and Beoch. Then in October, 1764, Charles, son of the deceased Sir Robert Dalrymple of Castleton, in life-rent, and William, Earl of Dumfries and Stair, in fee, of the lands of Lochronald.

The last we will give is dated 31st October, 1771, when Margaret, Countess of Dumfries, had sasine of the barony of Lochronald, etc.

The present owner of the barony is the Marquis of Bute, as the

descendant of Patrick M'Dowall of Freugh, fifth Earl of Fife. For the particulars, see Freugh parish of Stonehaven.

The farms now owned are Mark of Lochromald, Full Eirig, High and Low Airds, High and Low Darry, and garrick, High Eirig, Balmintoch, and Drummalloch.

So far as can be gathered, the derivations of the names were found elsewhere.

URRAL, ETC.

These lands belonged for sometime to the M'Dowall Freugh. By whom they were previously held we have not. The M'Dowalls' occupation only began in the seventeenth century. The first we find of them is in 1627, and again in 1696. The lands they then held were Urral, Ardenmore, Killybrenn, Carserrigan, with Spennation, Barnethin, Carserie, Barfu, Crosbie. Some of these lands had belonged to the M. In 1580, Crosbie M'Kie belonged to Vals of Barnethin.

As mentioned under Freugh, Graham of Claverhouse, at some time his eye on Freugh, which he at last obtained, in the lands in this parish. On the 5th March, 1683, Graham of Claverhouse had sasine of the lands of Arden, brenn, and Carserrigan. He, however, had a sasine on the 16th May, 1686, Patrick M'Dowall of Freugh, and of the barony of Urral, etc.

From the M'Dowalls it passed to James Ross, merchant Strathern, who had sasine of the lands of Ardenmore, Killybrenn, and Carserrigan, and again sasine on the 10th March, 1737, John M'Dowall of Freugh, on the 17th March, 1737, and on the 12th March, 1740, Charles Innes of Strathern, and Mrs. Paterson, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Arden. Charles Innes appears to have been a son-in-law, as on the 7th July, 1852, Mrs. Elizabeth Agnew, spouse of Charles Innes, Urral, had sasine of the lands of Urral. She was the daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew, 17th of Lochnagar, who married in 1752. He was succeeded by John Innes, but the degree of relationship does not appear. On the 12th March, 1757, John Innes of Tillyfour had sasine of the lands of Ardenmore, Urral, Killybrenn, and Carserrigan.

The next owner was Patrick Lawrie, who made a disposition and renunciation, 18th March, 1788, in favour of his son Patrick Lawrie. Whom Patrick Lawrie first of Urrall married, is not known to us. He was of Urrall, and also Bardrochwood, parish of Minnigaff. He left issue—

Patrick, who succeeded.

The latter married Walter (so given to us) M'Caa, daughter of William M'Caa of Barnshalloch, parish of Balmaclellan. He died 14th May, 1814, aged 68, and his wife on the 21st October, 1833, leaving issue—

Lydia Mereweather, married Robert Cumming. She died in July, 1841, at Evans, New York, aged 41, and had issue.

Georgina, married John Kerr. She died September, 1842, aged 41, and left issue.

William, died at Willow Grove, Lake Erie, January, 1848, aged 50.

Mary, married James M'Dowall. She died in June, 1852, aged 49, and left issue—

John, of China.

David M'Caa, died at Lyttleton, New Zealand, February, 1854, aged 48.

Patrick, died at Stamford, Connecticut, December, 1858, aged 53.

Anthony, merchant, Liverpool, died October, 1868, aged 70. He married Margaret, daughter of James Kerr, merchant at Grenada, West Indies, and had issue—

Patrick of Urrall, New Zealand. Died 22nd April, 1880.

Robert.

David.

Anthony, Priest in Holy Orders, Church of England.

Lydia, married James Erskine, Merchant, Liverpool, and had issue.

Eliza, married, 16th December, 1886, David Guthrie, Banker, Stranraer.

Joanna.

Walter, born in 1802, served for twenty years in Galloway Militia, and afterwards in the constitutional armies of Portugal and Spain. He was dangerously wounded at Oporto, when Don Miguel's army, under General Solignac, attacked that city. For his services he was decorated with the official or second Class of the Order of the Tower and Sword. He was again severely wounded before Hunani in 1836, where he received the Order of San Fernando from General Espartero while Regent of Spain. He held the rank of captain. After peace was restored, and the British legion disbanded, on his return the Union Bank in London had been started, largely by the influence of Edward Boyd of Merton Hall, parish of Peninghame, and his son Benjamin, who resided in London. To them he was offered, and accepted the Secretaryship, which he held for a good many years. He died in Edinburgh on the 8th November, 1884.

The lands now form part of the Peninghame estate, owned by the Heron-Maxwell-Blair family, which see. We have to add that Barfad is stated to have been owned by the M'Keands, the last possessor being Peter M'Keand, who succeeded his grandfather. His descendant is now of Airlies, parish of Kirkinneton.

Pont, in his Survey (1608-20), spells Kilquhockadale as Killochokadels; Carseriggran as Casrigran; Ardenmorde as Ardenmoirt; and Sheunanton as Schinentoun. There is also Carsb in which we have the prefix from the Gaelic cars, for a level tract of country; and the suffix from the Norse bui, a dweller, an inhabitant from Scandinavia. Kilquhockadale, or as spelled Pont, is evidently a corruption. It may be from the Gaelic coille, a wood, or from being rendered kail by Pont, perhaps from the Cymric cail, a fold, a sheepfold; and caschandail, descriptive of a wood and rivulet in a dale. Ardenmorde would appear to be from the Gaelic, ard-en-mòr, the big hill, or ard-na-mart, the oxen's hill, referring to pasture. Carseriggran is from the Gaelic cars, a level tract of country; and the Lowland Scottish warriggin, a small ridge or rising in ground. The nearest approach which we can find to Sheunanton (or Schinentoun, as given by Pont) is the Cymric woad sinach, a mere, or landmark, a ri-

with ton in the same language, for lay land, a green, or the Norse tun, from which is the Scottish toun or town, denoting a farmstead as well as a city. It is probable, however, although no trace of occupation is found in this parish, that the name was taken from one of the Shennans, a family also found as A'Shennan or Aschennane. The A' is the abbreviation for the Cymric ap, a son. Those of the name will be found in the parishes of Anwoth and Kirkmabreck, in connection with land owned there, and were of Kirkbride in the latter parish. Barneight is possibly from the Gaelic bar-nochd, the bare or unsheltered hill. Another opinion gives it as barr-n'ech, the hill of the horses. Each or eich is the Gaelic for a horse; but it is unusual for horses to be so much coupled with hills as they have been in Galloway of late. Barfad, in Gaelic bar-fad, is the long, or as also used, distant hill; or bar-fad, moat hill. Crosherse is also possibly Gaelic, and a corruption of crois-shlige, a bye-way, a cross road. Pont spells it Kroshari.

The last we will attempt to clear up is Urrall, also found as Urle and Arial. It possibly may be a corruption of the Gaelic words urle, urladh, and urlar, a place lying low among hills.

DRUMBUIE, ETC.

The lands of Drumbuie, etc., belonged to the Kennedies about the end of the sixteenth century; to whom previously, we have been unable to ascertain. On the 10th March, 1580, John Kennedy, son of Hugh Kennedy of Barquhanny, parish of Kirkinner, had a precept of sasine of the two and a half merkland of Drumbuie, one merkland of Ardache, half merkland of Killaniche, etc. The M'Kies are next found in possession, the first notice of whom is on the 28th March, 1633, when Thomas was served heir to his father, Patrick M'Kie, in the lands of Drumbuie, Ardachie, and Shanknoche (so spelled). He was succeeded by Alexander M'Kie, who had sasine of the lands of Drumboye, etc., in May, 1641. On the 2nd April, 1679, M'Ghie (M'Kie) of Drumbuy was outlawed for being a Presbyterian. They still appear, however, to have retained the lands, as we find on the 2nd September, 1713, that James M'Kie of Drumbuie had sasine of the lands of Drumbuie. He was succeeded by Patrick M'Kie who, we suppose, was

his son. On the 23rd July, 1746, Patrick M'Kie of Drumbuie had sasine of the lands of Drumbuie. He married Mora Charteris on the 6th November, 1752, and Moravia (Murr Charteris, spouse to Patrick M'Kie of Drumbuie, had sasine the life-rent of the lands of Drumbie and Ardachie. They appear to have had issue, Jean, who succeeded as heiress. On the 24th February, 1767, Mrs. Jean M'Kie, now of Drumbuie had sasine of the two and a half merkland of Drumbuie, the merkland of Ardochie, etc. She again had sasine on the 1st August, 1776; but previously, on the 2nd March, 1775, William Fullertoun of Rosemount had given a reversion of the lands of Drumbuie to Patrick, Earl of Dumfries, who had sasine on the 16th September following. These were evidently wadsets over the lands, and ended the ownership by the M'Kies. On the 9th June, 1777, there was a renunciation by Murray Charteris, widow of Patrick M'Kie of Drumbuie, to the Earl of Dumfries, of £750, affecting the lands of Drumbuie. Also of the said Murray Charteris and Jean M'Kie, her daughter, of the sum of £350, affecting the same lands.

The next information found is that on the 2nd October, 1777, John Agnew, banker in London, had sasine of the lands of Drumbuie, Ardachie, and others, on Crown Charter, under feued position by Vans Hathorn, Writer to the Signet. Also, on the 31st December, 1800, George Hathorn, merchant in London, had sasine of the lands of Ardachie, Shanknock, Ballineal, Drumbrannan, etc. These appear to have been on Crown Charters granted by the Earl of Dumfries, and dispositions by the Earl. From these the lands passed to James M'Kie of Bargalie (parish of Minnigaff), who had sasine on the 26th September, 1805, of Ardachie, Drumbuie, Drummanoch, etc.

In 1815, William M'Millan was the proprietor. It was purchased by Baron Graham, now deceased, and afterwards held by his trustees.

The farms are Drumbuie, Ardachie, Shennoch, and Drumbrannan. As to derivations, the first we believe to be from druim-bui, the prefix Gaelic, and the suffix Norse, meaning inhabitants on the high land. Ardachie we should give as Ardachie, high field, from ard-achadh, Gaelic. We have seen it rendered from ard-achaidh, hill of the cultivated field; whatever may

meant, we leave others to find out. Shennoch seems to be allied to what we mentioned under Urrall, in regard to Shennanton. Drumabrennan seems to be another form of Drumbredde (druim-Breatain), the Welshman's hill. The Cymric is thus not obliterated in this part of the country.

TANNILAGGIE.

This farm was owned by Abraham Henryson in the seventeenth century. It was then detached, and appears to have remained so. On the 2nd January, 1644, William was served as heir to his father, Abraham Henryson. The next notice we have of it, is 27th September, 1781, when Robert Gordon had sasine of the lands of Nether Tannylagies; and under the same date, James Belmew had sasine. On the 29th September, 1784, William M'Millan, writer in Newton-Stewart, had sasine. On the 20th January, 1785, Alexander Gordon of Culvennan; 28th March, 1787, James Milligan; 24th December, 1792, David Gordon; and 20th September, 1797, John Ross had sasine. It became possessed by William Milligan. In 1871, was sold to James Milligan, Edinburgh.

It has since been owned by Marmaduke Fox of Polbae.

Pont, in his Survey, spells the name Tynalaggach. It may be a corruption of tuineach, a dwelling, or tùineadh, a residence; and if Pont is correct in giving laggach instead of laggie, we have "the residence in the hollow," which, to some considerable extent, is borne out by the nature of the place, there being a large flow belonging to, and bearing the name of, the farm, with knolls and hills around.

It may, however, have reference to, and be a corruption of, tãn or tãin, and refer to the flow, with na forni, and laggach, as given by Pont; for in the parish of Girthon there was a farm called Tannyfad, which we do not now find, it having been absorbed. Pont, we think, by mistake calls it Torfad. The land is in the glen at the water-side near to Castramount. We have in it also the long land, probably flow or meadow pasture, which in some degree supports the idea that tanni is from tãn or tãin. The laggie is also found in Craigenleggie, in the parish of

New Luce adjoining, the situation of which farm is in a degree similar to Tannilaggie.

In Kirkmaiden parish, Tod in his MS. mentions a place called Tangher, which he derives from tan-gear, meaning narrow tory, being rocks in Carngaan.

DRUMMURRIE.

This is another detached farm. On the 8th March, 1770, William Mitchell of Fentalloch had sasine. On the 15th Aug. 1780, Thomas Douglas in Barskeoch, and James Mitchell Knockravie, had sasine. On the 4th April, 1808, Helen Douglas, spouse to Thomas M'Miking, in Garvize (Corvisal?); lastly, on the 9th April, 1810, Robert Hathorn-Stewart Physgill had sasine of the lands of Drummarrie, and others. He was succeeded as owner by his son, Robert Hathorn-Johnst Stewart, who sold the lands to the present owner of Craich and it now forms part of that property.

Pont, in his Survey, spells the name Drummachory; but in the present spelling we have probably the correct rendering, a corruption in the last syllable, as it should, we think, be from the Gaelic drùm-mùr, which would mean the house, rampart, or fort on the hill.

POLBAE.

Another detached farm of about 1500 acres, which was owned by William M'Millan of Airlies, parish of Kirkinner, and chased from him by William Deans, who again, in 1880, sold the lands for about £15,000 to Marmaduke Fox, Yorkshire.

We have read that the derivation is from the Gaelic pol-bà (bey) the pool of the birch trees. It is more likely to have been derived from poll-bær, Norse, referring to a settlement by a marsh or bog, which must have been there, the Norsemen's occupation of Galloway as rulers, being now admitted.

