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John Arthur Smith

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STRATHENDRICK

AND ITS INHABITANTS FROM EARLY TIMES

An Account of the Parishes of Fintry, Galtree, Gillearn,
Drynmen, Buchanan, and Kilmarnock

BY
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AUTHOR OF "THE PARISH OF STRATHBLANE"



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I TAKE this opportunity of thanking all those who have helped in preparing this volume for the press. It is a grief to me that I have not been able to assist in the completion of this, the last work of my father, but at this distance from Scotland, it was out of the question to make an attempt requiring not only intimate acquaintance with the district, but also access to family records, charters, and other relics of the past. On behalf of my brothers and sisters as well as myself I thank all who have taken part in the preparation of 'Strathendrick.'

H. GUTHRIE SMITH.

HAWKES BAY, NEW ZEALAND,
December 1895.

NOTE.

THE late Mr. Guthrie Smith had been engaged on this volume since the completion of *The Parish of Strathblane* in December 1886. At the time of his death, in October 1894, he had accumulated an immense mass of material, and had also put into their final form a considerable number of chapters. The Ecclesiastical History of each of the parishes except Kilmarnock was quite complete, and that of Kilmarnock was in progress. The histories of some Strathendrick families, such as the Grahams of Fintry, the Galbraiths of Culcreuch, and the Napiers, had also been perfected. On many of the other sections he had bestowed great labour: and it was decided after much consideration that this volume should be published. It is printed very nearly as Mr. Guthrie Smith left it. Had he lived much more would have been added, especially about the lands and their owners; but the editors have not thought it right to add or alter, except in the few instances specially mentioned.

The chapter on the Topography of Strathendrick has been written by Colonel Stirling of Gargunnoch, who has had access to Mr. Guthrie Smith's notes. The section on the Buchanan Genealogies has been prepared by Mr. A. W. Gray Buchanan, from geneological trees and memoranda carefully written out by Mr. Guthrie Smith. The Lyon King of Arms, Mr. Buchanan-Hamilton of Leny, Mr. David Murray, LL.D., Mr. J. Dalrymple Duncan, F.S.A., Mr. Robert Renwick, Mr. T. L. Galbraith of Blackhouse, and many others, have assisted in various ways: while the Register-house, the Kirk Sessions, and the Strathendrick Heritors have most generously granted permission to examine their records.

In *The Parish of Strathblane* the inscription on each stone in Strathblane Churchyard was printed. It was intended to follow a similar plan in the

History of Strathendrick, and Mr. Guthrie Smith had superintended the transcription of the tombstones in the different churchyards. As, however, many of the family histories are not in a sufficiently advanced state to admit of being printed, it has been thought desirable to omit the Tombstone Records. This decision was arrived at with great regret.

The Views of Strathendrick were chosen by Mr. Guthrie Smith, and have been engraved from photographs kindly lent by Mr. Robert Kidston, Stirling, who was with Mr. Guthrie Smith when he selected these views.

The proofs have been read by Mr. James Parker Smith, M.P., Mr. A. W. Gray Buchanan, and Mr. James J. MacLehose.

The Memoir of Mr. Guthrie Smith is written by the late Mr. Colin Dunlop Donald. When the publication of this work was decided upon, it was in reliance on the help which Mr. Donald was, of all men, the best qualified to give. His death following so soon upon that of his friend has delayed the appearance of this volume.

GLASGOW, *March* 1896.

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MEMOIR OF THE AUTHOR

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FOR more than four hundred years a family of Smith, first as kindly tenants, and afterwards as lairds, were settled in the parish of Strathblane at Craigend, a small estate perched on the top of the ridge that separates the valleys of the Blane and the Allander, close to the Castle of Mugdock. The tradition in the family is that when surnames came into use they took their name from their occupation of the smiths and armourers of the Barony of Mugdock, and this is to some extent confirmed by the fact that the remains of charcoal furnaces and scoriae of iron have been found at Craigend. The lands of Craigend were feued out by James, second Marquis of Montrose, in 1657, and acquired by Robert Smith, the first laird. They had also the sinister name of Gallowknowe, and the hill to the north of Craigend Castle is believed to have been the hanging place of the Barony. Just under the site of the gallows is a small tarn in which female culprits were drowned.

In this quiet corner of Stirlingshire the Smiths lived for generations the easy bovine life of small country lairds. The most stirring event recorded in the family is that John, son of one of them, enlisted, and was wounded at Laffeldt in 1747. On his return home he opened a bookseller's shop in Glasgow, and set up the first circulating library in the city. The firm he founded still flourishes as John Smith & Son, but there are no Smiths in it now.

The first of the family who gave a lift to its fortunes was Archibald, son of James, the third laird. Archibald Smith, when a young man, was in Virginia, and was driven out of it by the American War penni-

less. He afterwards embarked in the West India trade and prospered. Among other concerns he was a partner in the great old firm of Leitch & Smith. In 1799 he was Dean of Guild, and in 1800 he bought Jordanhill from Andrew Houston, whose firm of Alexander Houston & Co. had a few years before made the greatest failure a private firm ever made in Glasgow. His portrait, by Raeburn, was in the Glasgow Exhibition of 1894, a quiet benign face with much sagacity and just a hint of dourness, altogether a fine specimen of the great master. By his wife, Isobel Ewing, who died in 1855, an undoubted centenarian, he had James of Jordanhill; Isabella, who married John M'Call of Ibrox; William of Carbeth Guthrie; and Archibald, West India Merchant in Glasgow.

William Smith, who was born in 1787, married, in 1810, Jane Cuninghame, daughter of Alexander Cuninghame, and by her had two sons, Archibald, Advocate, Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire; and Cuninghame, Merchant in Glasgow, one of the kindest and gentlest of men. He married, secondly, in 1829, Sarah, daughter of Henry Wallis of Maryborough, County Cork. By her he had (1) Henry Wallis, D.D., Minister of Kirknewton and East Calder. Dr. Smith married Elizabeth Dunlop, youngest daughter of James Macnair of Aucheneck, and died in 1885, leaving issue; (2) John Guthrie; (3) William, of the Royal Artillery, Major-General, retired, married Emma Crozier, and has issue; (4) James George, Merchant, sometime of Bombay, now of Liverpool, married Christina Laura, daughter of Walter Buchanan of Shandon, sometime M.P. for Glasgow, and has issue; (1) Jane Cuninghame, wife of John Macredie, died in 1862; (2) Helen Catherine, unmarried. William Smith was a West India Merchant in Glasgow, and a prominent and popular citizen. He followed his father's example, and was Dean of Guild in 1821. Indeed he improved on it, for he was Provost in 1822. In the year 1834, on the death of his first cousin, John Guthrie,¹ he succeeded

¹ John Guthrie was the son of Robert Guthrie and Elizabeth Smith, daughter of James Smith of Craigend, and sister of Archibald Smith of Jordanhill. Mr. Guthrie spent his early life in the West Indies, and when he returned home he became a partner in the firm of Leitch & Smith. Early in this century he bought Carbeth, and about 1810 built the greater part of the existing house. He was Dean of Guild in 1814, and died, unmarried, in 1834.

to the estate of Carbeth,¹ in the parish of Strathblane, and altered the name to Carbeth Guthrie, where he resided till 1861, when he sold the estate. He died in 1871.

Carbeth Guthrie is situated eleven miles from Glasgow, in perhaps the most delightful district in the vicinity of the city. It lies in the valley of the Allander, on the threshold of a semi-highland district, far removed from all coal pits and factories. The Drymen Road, which passes close to the house, was one of the great drove roads from the highlands by which the sheep and cattle were brought down from the hills to Glasgow, through miles of moorland still fresh and lonely. To the north Dungoyne and the stern wall of the Strathblane hills look down upon the house. To the west there is a magnificent view of the hills around Loch Lomond. John Guthrie Smith was born in Saint Vincent Street, Glasgow, in February, 1834, but his boyhood was passed at Carbeth Guthrie, and there he had implanted in him that love of a country life and country pursuits that was one of his most marked characteristics and chief joys in after years. He was educated in Edinburgh, and in the year 1852 entered the office of his father's cousin, William Euing, Insurance Broker in Glasgow.² In those days the only way of getting from Carbeth Guthrie to Glasgow was by road, and a hilly road it is. By this road, either in a dogcart or by the Drymen coach, the "Northern Champion," under the guidance of the redoubtable Wattie Buchanan, Mr. Smith went every day to business in Glasgow. Wattie Buchanan was a great character in his way. It was an even chance whether he were drunk or sober, and if sober when he started he had plenty

¹ In *Place Names of Scotland*, by the Rev. Mr. Johnston, Carbeth is said to mean, perhaps, the fort among the birches, or perhaps Macbeth's fort. The inquirer can take his choice.

² Underwriting has been followed in Glasgow from at least the middle of last century, and some Association of Underwriters existed in 1778. The first recorded meeting of the Glasgow Underwriters' Association took place on 1st April, 1818. William Euing was born in 1788, and died in 1874. In the year 1819 he founded the underwriting business now carried on under the firm of William Euing & Co. Besides being an excellent underwriter he was a highly cultivated man, a good musician, fond of art, and a most determined book buyer. He had a large collection of works on music which he left to the Andersonian University. The rest of his books, including a magnificent collection of English Bibles, he left to the University of Glasgow.

of opportunity of remedying the defect at the many little public-houses that were dotted along the otherwise lonely road.

In the year 1860 Mr. Smith became a partner in the firm of William Euing & Co., and he continued to be a partner of that firm till his death. His career as a man of business was marked by the same good sense, thoroughness and straightforwardness that he showed in everything he undertook. These qualities, essential to success in any business, are doubly so in underwriting, and they helped to bring his firm to the position it now holds. His career, indeed, showed throughout how wonderfully character can facilitate business public or private. He had plenty of ability, but abler men without his candour and fairness could not have done so much or done it so well, yet his secret was so open that it is surprising our "smart men" do not sometimes try it for a change. It was simply that all who dealt with him trusted him, for they knew that his word was as good as his bond, and that he would rather wrong himself than another.

In 1861 he married Anne Penelope Campbell, daughter of James Robert Dennistoun and Barbara Macredie. Mrs. Smith died in 1883, and for her he sorrowed with a sorrow which ended only with his life. The following children of the marriage survive: (1) William Herbert; (2) Harry Wallis; (3) James Robert Dennistoun; (4) Archibald Guthrie: (1) Lucy Alexandra Dennistoun; (2) Jean Margaret, married James H. Wyllie Clarke, residing at Carbeth Guthrie; (3) Annie Lindsay; (4) Elma Katharine.

After a short period of residence at Helensburgh he settled at Woodside, Hamilton, where he resided for ten years. At Hamilton he took an active part in politics and local affairs, and was so much liked and respected that when he left he was given a public dinner to testify the regard in which he was held by the inhabitants. When Mr. Smith left Hamilton he removed to Mugdock, of which in 1874 he took a long lease from the late Duke of Montrose. The Barony of Mugdock has been held by the Grahams of Montrose for over six hundred years, and Mugdock Castle was the Manor place of the Barony. It stands high on the ridge that separates the valleys of the Blane and the Allander. In old days the castle was of considerable extent, and being

almost surrounded by the loch (of which a great part has now been drained), was a place of strength. In the troubles of the seventeenth century, however, it was twice harried, and the greater part destroyed. Of Mugdock, John Guthrie Smith might have said—

“Ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes
Angulus ridet.”

The spot was endeared to him by many associations. It was close to Carbeth Guthrie, the home of his boyhood; and to Craighend, the home of his ancestors, besides being the stronghold of the Grahams, their feudal chiefs. When he went there the house, which had been built up of the ruins of the castle, was in a wretched state. Nothing could be made of this old house so it was cleared away and the present castle, one of the most picturesque houses in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, built in 1875. It stands high on a terrace above Mugdock Loch, and is built in the Scottish style of the sixteenth century, which harmonizes well with the fragments of the old Castle which remain. Chief of these is a massive square tower connected with the house by a bridge. Its principal room, which has a groined roof with massy stone ribs, deep embrasured windows, and a mighty fire place, was used as the Smoking Room, and many were the pleasant nights spent there. The portcullis gateway, part of the wall of enceinte, a ruined square tower and some outlying buildings, with a few domestic offices of uncertain date also remain. Besides the house and grounds Mr. Smith had over a hundred acres of grazing and the Mugdock Wood, which is a very large “Hagg” or Oak Copse, inhabited by roe deer, full of rabbits, and excellent cover for pheasants and woodcock.

At first he farmed the land himself, but soon found that it took up too much time and gave it up. One of his delights was planting, and the bare hillocks round the Castle soon bristled with thriving plantations, which have completely changed the aspect of the place. He was devoted to his garden, that purest of all human pleasures, and no mean botanist¹—so with his woods, his garden, and his place, he

¹ He took special interest in herbaceous and Alpine plants, of which he formed a first-rate collection, doing all the work of planting and arranging with his own hands, helped by his sons and daughters.

had endless sources of interest. If one wished an example of the good of training a boy to take an interest in country occupations and sports, no better instance could have been got than Mr. Smith. Every outdoor pursuit attracted and amused him. He was a keen shot, and a very keen curler. Curling, indeed, he enjoyed for its geniality and its fusion of classes as well as for the game.

Occupied as Mr. Smith was by business, and fond as he was of the country, yet he was ever ready to bear his share and more than his share of public work. He was the most unselfish of men, and this unselfishness, joined to his strong sense of duty, made him in the widest and best sense of the term public spirited. Indeed there was something almost Roman in his conception of the duty he owed to the state and his fellow citizens. For him, Glasgow was not as it is for many, simply a disagreeable place where money can be made, but with which the less one has to do otherwise the better. He loved and was proud of our city. In its charitable institutions he took a lively and active interest, especially in those for the benefit of natives of Glasgow and Stirlingshire. He was a past president of the Stirlingshire and Sons of the Rock Society, and the last piece of public business he did was to get annuities for two poor widows from Tennant's Mortification.

For years he was a prominent member of the Merchants' House and when he was elected Dean of Guild, he served gladly.¹ The office of Dean of Guild is an anomaly and anachronism, and Mr. Smith as a man of humour, delighted in it on both grounds. But it is also the Blue Riband of Glasgow citizenship, for, unsought, it is given by the best and worthiest of our citizens to him they deem most worthy. With his usual frank simplicity, Mr. Smith made no secret of how highly

¹ The office of Dean of Guild of Glasgow is one of the first importance. He has absolute control over the erection of all new buildings, and over all alterations of existing buildings in the city. He has to be satisfied both as to sanitation and to safety before any building can be proceeded with. From his decision, except on law, there is no appeal. That such an official, with such powers, in a city of more than half a million of inhabitants, should be appointed by the irresponsible handful of prominent men who constitute the members of the Merchants' House, and that such a system should work with perfect smoothness, and to the public satisfaction, is a fact that speaks volumes for the standard of civic integrity and ability in Glasgow.

he valued the honour, and used to say laughingly that it was the only office that had charms for him as it did not involve popular election.¹ He made an excellent Dean of Guild. It is not easy for a layman to be a good judge, but Mr. Smith had good sense, firmness, and courtesy, which go a long way towards judicial success.

In his parish of Strathblane he was the moving spirit of all corporate life. In the early and more troublous years of the School Board he was its chairman, he was chairman of the Conservative Association, of the Mutual Improvement Association, of the Curling Club, of the Bowling Club, of the Golf Club. It is a proof of the elasticity of his spirit that he became a keen golfer when well past middle age. The golf course at Mugdock is entirely on his land, and his cheery welcome doubled the pleasure of playing on that breezy upland. In everything that concerned the welfare of the parish he gave help, counsel, work, with an unsparing hand. He held, and with his whole soul acted on the belief, that it was the duty of all to do what in them lay to bind all classes of the community together by the ties of kindness and fair dealing. He embraced eagerly the chances which these public duties gave him of carrying his belief into practice, and verily he had his reward in the sense of duty done and good performed, to say nothing of the affection of all with whom he came in contact.

The phrase "Church and State" is now somewhat moth-eaten, but it would be difficult to find one which better represented Mr. Smith's political and ecclesiastical sympathies. He was a Tory, and a most rooted Tory, yet he was always ready to accept a change, provided he were convinced that it was an improvement. He took an active part in politics in Stirlingshire, and worked hard for his side. To the Church of Scotland he was a loyal and devoted adherent, and struck many a swashing blow in her defence. But so fair and so reasonable was he that he never made a political enemy, and was ever on the best of terms with his dissenting neighbours.

¹ Mr. Smith was proud of this office, having been held by his family for three consecutive generations. His grandfather, Archibald Smith of Jordanhill, was Dean of Guild in 1799; his father, William Smith of Carbeth Guthrie, in 1821; and he himself in 1891. The only instance of the kind on record.

He was a striking instance of the truth of the paradox that only busy men have time to do anything. Amid all his distractions and occupations he found time not only for reading, but for writing. His special line was history, especially the history of Scotland; but history, as he understood it, embraced the whole development—religious, social, commercial, and political—of the country. His knowledge of Glasgow was almost unique. He knew the events of its history, and the men who have made it, as if he had been an actor in the events, and had lived with the men. Great as was his knowledge, it was equalled by his generosity in sharing it with others. Indeed, had he not lavished so much time and trouble on the Glasgow Exhibition of 1894 his work on Strathendrick would have been farther advanced. He contributed, either by himself or in collaboration, fifty-two articles—more than one-half of the book—to *The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, and his articles are a mine of information to all workers in Glasgow history. It was in this book that he redd up the Bogles, an exasperating race who had but two or three Christian names among them, and generally married their first cousins. He contributed also to the *Memoirs and Portraits of One Hundred Glasgow Men*.

His *magnum opus* was *The Parish of Strathblane*, published in 1886, a model of what a parish history should be. The phrase "parish history" gives but a faint idea of the book. It is rather a history of the West of Scotland told with a wealth of interesting illustration, yet without ever losing grip of the main subject, the history of the parish. For years before his death he had been working at a history of Strathendrick, for which he had accumulated masses of material. Part was nearly completed, and this part is now given to the public. Much remains, but too fragmentary to be put into shape by any one but himself. It is sad to think that so much honest work should not bear fruit, but we must be thankful that all the labour of love has not been wasted. Still, the history and archaeology of this part of Scotland have sustained a great loss, for Mr. Smith was an antiquarian of the best type. He had firmly grasped the great principle that the real use of archaeology is to connect the past with the present, and so to interpret the present by the past. He spared no trouble in getting at his facts, and his

accuracy was phenomenal; but at the same time he made the dry bones live by suffusing the facts with imagination.

He was just sixty years old when he died, and apparently had many useful and happy years before him. His health had been impaired by several attacks of influenza when he was Dean of Guild, but seemed to have recovered entirely. Indeed, during the last few weeks of his life he appeared to be in better health and spirits than he had been for years. His end was tragic in its suddenness. He had been that day—the 19th of October, 1894—a long expedition with his brother, General Smith, and his sister, Miss Smith, strong and well, and in the best of spirits. In the evening, after dinner, while sitting in the drawing-room at Mugdock, he fell back in his chair, and died in a moment.

There was no other man in Glasgow who occupied exactly Mr. Smith's position, for he was at one and the same time a man of business, a good and public-spirited citizen, a country gentleman, and a man of letters. In all of these capacities he quitted himself like a man, and with everyone he had a kindly courtesy that sprang from the heart, and a dignity that was based on simplicity. But the best of him was kept for his own family and his relatives. For them he had a love at once deep and wise, which ran over in a thousand acts of generosity and unselfish kindness. All who knew John Guthrie Smith, however slightly, grieved when he was taken away; but to those who knew him well and loved him, his death has left the world drearier and emptier.

C. D. D.*

GLASGOW, *February*, 1895.

* *Mr. Colin Dunlop Donald, died at Glasgow, after a short illness, on 14th March, 1895.*

ERRATA.

- Page 1, line 15. *For* Earl Malcolm *read* Earl Donald.
,, 12, ,, 27. *For* 1869 *read* 1689.
,, 76, ,, 22. *Read*—same, and Alexander Buchquhennane tacksman
and occupier thereof, as to Walter Buchquhennane
and Katharine Kinros, his spouse,
,, 76, ,, 31. *Delete* now deceased.
,, 139, ,, 31. *For* 1821 *read* 1721.
,, 156, ,, 13. *Delete* -77.
,, 286, ,, 27. *For* Dominus *read* Domini.
,, 296, ,, 4. *For* Katherine Hamilton *read* Elizabeth Hamilton.
,, 327, ,, 11. *For* five merk land *read* four merk land.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY
OF STRATHENDRICK



SEAL OF REV. JOHN STODDERT,
MINISTER OF FINTRY, STRATHBLANE, AND CAMPSIE.
1608.

CHAPTER I.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF FINTRY.

THERE is nothing to show with certainty to whom Fintry owes Christianity, but it is most probable that St. Modan, a saint of the eighth century, whose sacred relics rest beneath the church of Rosneath, first taught its truths to the natives of Strathendrick. In the martyrology of Aberdeen we are told that the church of Fynthre is dedicated to St. Modan the abbot,¹ and there is a passage in one of the lessons in the Breviary of Aberdeen which rather favours this idea, when recording his missionary work it says "that the whole Scotie race which dwelt on the west side of the River of Forth or Scottish Sea and at Falkirk became imbued with his doctrine."² St. Modan, too, was a companion of St. Ronan, and dedications to these saints are often found together. The church of Kilmarnock in Strathendrick was dedicated to St. Ronan.

Fintry was a regular parish at an early date, for in a deed defining the boundaries of the parish of Campsie, *circa* 1207-1216, "Parochia de Fyntre" is mentioned.³ Sir Donald, rector of the church of Fyntrie, was a witness to a deed of Earl Malcolm of the Lennox,⁴ and on the 30th June 1362 he witnessed another deed recorded in the Register of the Diocese of Glasgow;⁵ and Sir Thomas Parchar, rector of Fyntryf, was witness to a charter dated at Killearn, 10th August 1423, by which Duncan, Earl of Lennox, granted certain lands to Sir William of Grahame.⁶ Up to 1453 it was independent, with its rector or

¹ "Pridie N. Februarii; in Scotia Sancti Modani Abbatis apud Fynthre, cujus honore Ecclesia ipsa dedicatur."—*Kalendars of Scottish Saints*. Bishop Forbes. P. 128. St. Modan of Rosneath is to be found in the Kalendars on 4th February. There is, however, some confusion between St. Modan the bishop and St. Modan the abbot.

² See also an interesting monograph. *St. Modan of Rosneath: a Fragment of Scottish Hagiology*, by Robert Herbert Story, D.D., p. 42, etc.

³ *Reg. Epis. Glas.*, p. 88.

⁴ *Char. de Levenax*, p. 54.

⁵ *Reg. Epis. Glas.*, p. 267.

⁶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1424-1513, p. 34.

parson drawing the full tithes or teinds, and also enjoying the fruits of considerable Kirk lands. In that year, however, the Duchess-Countess of Lennox founded the Collegiate Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Dunbarton, and among its endowments she included the tithes of Fintry, Strathblane, and Bonhill, and certain lands among which were the Ibert lands of Fintry.¹ After being thus robbed of a large part of its proper endowments, the care of the parish was entrusted to a vicar pensioner, who, in addition to a small sum of money, had the use of the glebe and garden, and lived in the manse. None of the vicars of Fintry seem to have distinguished themselves in any way, and their very names are unknown, with the exception, so far as we know, of "Stephen Culross, vicar of Fyntra," who was witness to a deed dated at Dunblane, 23rd September 1539.² In addition to the vicar pensioner's glebe there was other Church property in Fintry, the Preaching Friars of Stirling having land called Dalgonochquhan. The following transaction shows that the poor monks got but scant justice when their religion had become unpopular, their lands apparently being forcibly taken from them without compensation: "4th March 1558-9. Action at the instance of the Prior and Convent of the Preaching Friars of the Burgh of Stirling against James Galbraith of Kilcreuch, for his violent and masterful ejection and outputting of the said Prior and Convent and Sir Gilbert Provand, their tenant, furth of the lands of Dalgonochquhan, lying within the sheriffdom of Stirling in March 1555, and spoliation of them there through the same being a part of their patrimony and property. The Lords of Council assoilzie the said James Galbraith, simpliciter, from this action;"³ and no doubt at the Reformation he quietly added Dalgonochquhan to his other lands. Sir Gilbert Provand mentioned in this action was very possibly the vicar of Fintry, who was eking out his paltry stipend by farming the convent property. The Ibert lands of Fintry, the third Church property in the parish, and part of the endowments, as already shown, of the Collegiate Church of Dunbarton, seem to have returned at the Reformation to the Lennox, from whom they passed to the Montrose, family, and were by them sold to John Napier of Culcreuch.⁴

The Protestant religion was established in Scotland by the Estates of the Kingdom in 1560, but ordained clergy of the reformed faith were for some time but few in number, and Fintry, Strathblane, and Campsie were jointly under the charge of Mr. John Stoddert, assisted by a reader or exhorter at

¹ See *Parish of Strathblane*, p. 173, by J. Guthrie Smith, for a full account of the Collegiate Church of Dunbarton.

² *The Stirlings of Keir and their Family Papers*. W. Fraser. Pp. 363-4.

³ *Register of Acts and Decrets*, Vol. XIX., fol. 175.

⁴ *Parish of Strathblane*, p. 326.

each place. These readers or exhorters read prayers, for the service at first was partly liturgical, and expounded more or less, but did not administer the sacraments.

GEORGE WATSON, EXHORTER OR READER. 1560-1574.

JOHN STODDERT, MINISTER.

George Watson, the exhorter, was placed in the parish in 1560, but he had difficulties in discharging his duties through the opposition of James Galbraith of Culcreuch, and on the 18th March 1567-8 he complained to the Privy Council "that he is electit and ordourlie admittit to the service of ane Exhorter in the said Kirk, and ordanit to haif ane sobir and small stipend, with the Gleib, Manse, and yaird belongand to the vicarage of the said Kirk, quhilk the Vicaris thair of hes had and broukit in all tymes bigane past memor of man," but that "James Galbrayth of Kilcreuch," since his appointment in 1560, would not admit him to the manse and glebe, and took possession himself of the fruits and profits thereof, and that in consequence he could not attend to the services of the Church or his other duties. The Lords of Council ordained Galbrayth to admit George Watson to the manse and glebe, and the other emoluments thereof.¹ Mr. Watson left the parish in 1574.

GEORGE AULD, READER, 1574-1585, AND IN 1625.²

JOHN STODDERT, MINISTER, 1560.

George Auld, who succeeded Mr. Watson as reader, Mr. Stoddert still being minister, had for long the charge of the parish, but this is all we know of him. Nor can we say with certainty when Mr. Stoddert died or left the parish. It is recorded that he was an "auld man" in 1596, and we know that in 1608 he settled some money upon the poor of Glasgow. He seems to have been a man of good position and family, and the deed founding his charity in Glasgow is a well-drawn document sealed with his own seal.

DAVID ADAMSON, MINISTER OF FINTRY.

1634-1659.

David Adamson, who came to Fintry in 1634, was a son of John Adamson, notar in Stirling. He took his degree in the University of Glasgow in 1619. The Session Records, which were well kept at this time, show that his early ministry was vigorous, and they show, too, to some extent, the manners and morals of the parish.

¹ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. I., p. 615.

² *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part III., p. 353.

26 April 1640.—“The minister, in Sessioun, did requyre a ruling elder for keping the Presbyteries. The most pairt of the elders refusit to accept therof, pairtlie becaus they wer auld men, and pairtlie becaus they wer ignorant of Kirk bussines, as also in respeck of their age they might not travell. Ther being not a gentilman dwelland in the parische but the laird of Kilcruch, who is employed in the affares of the countrie.”

An examination as to knowledge and morals took place before the celebration of the Lord's Supper, and tickets were given to those found worthy.

10 May 1640.—“Notice was taken of those who came not to the examination befor the Communiene, and of those who came to the Communiene, as also of those who intruded themselves with fals tickets, and it was fund that William Lapslie nather came to the Communiene nor examinatioun, as also that Thomas Lidle came not to the Communiene, but gave his ticket to his wyff, quherwpon scho did intrude herself to the Communioun, and John Adamis wyf gat a ticket yet cam not to the Communioun. . . . James Brown cam nather to the examinacione, preparacione sermon, nor Communioun. . . . John Fillanes wyff in Kilcruch cam not to the examinatioun, and yet did intrude herself to the table with her dochteris ticket. Thomas Provand in Southend did come to the table not being examined with a fals ticket of his brother . . . all quihilk persons wer ordaynet to be sumondit to the nixt day.”

They accordingly appeared before the Session the following week, and “wer appoyntit to mak their repentance in the publick place the nixt Sabboth.”

24 May 1640.—“Ordanes all these parentes who hes put their bairnes to the schooll, and hes taiken them away, to be summondit to the nixt Sabboth, as lyk wyse who hes not put their children as yett to the schooll, and give sufficient reasones anent taking and withholding them fra the schooll, wther wyse to be compellit to put them to the schooll according to the Act of Sessioune.”

“The fast day being either Sabboth or ouk day” was strictly observed.

11 October 1640.—“John Donaldsone, in Waukmylne, was delated for theiking on the fasting day, and therfor ordaynit to be summondit to the nixt Sabboth.”

18 October 1640.—“Compeerit the said John Donaldsone, and did cleir himself of the said theiking in being in the Kirk all that day, and it was lang John Stevinsone that did theik by his knowledge.”

24 January 1641.—“The minister related in Sessioun how upon the Lordis day preceeding, in the evening thereof, about aucht houris at nicht, he, visiting the hoistlaris, came to James Provandis house, and did find sundrie companies ùrinking in all the partis of the house, amangis utheris John Brown . . . quhom he admonishit to go home to their awin houssis. As also he declared how about tua houris and mor thereafter, quhilk was about ten houris at even, he

went agane to the said James Provandis house, quher he found the forsaid persones still ther, as also others quhilk he was informit had but come latelie from Andro Milleris, ane uther oistlar house, quhom he did rebuik for prophana-tioun of the Lordis day, by drinking theron so lait, and that contrar the former admonitioune he gave them at that tyme. Lykwyse he declared how Jonett, wyff to the said James Provand, in her wonted maner, did upbraid him for his coming to hir house, and not suffering honest men to drink with hir that scho may tharby win hir living, and this scho continowit, rayling and flytting upon him, following him to the doore. Farder, the minister declaired how, about tua houris in the morning, he rying upon another occasioun, and seeing light still in the said hoistlar hous, went avisting of new, quher he found the former Johnne Browne, Robert Maclyrne, and John Kay, sutter, all drinking at the fyre syd—upon the quhilk relatione all the forsaid persones wer appoyntit to be sumondit to the nixt Sabboth day." Admonitions before the congregation followed on subsequent Sabbaths.

25 May 1642.—"Because of the prophanatione of the Lordis day by drinking in tyme of sermon or uther wayis peopill not coming in to the Kirk, but remaying without doores ather in the Kirkyard or in the clauchane, and that especially in tyme of after noones sermon, it is thocht fit and expedient that tua elderis visit by course everie Sabboth, and tak notice of the saids abuses, and delate the delinquents in this kynd to the Sessioun that order may be tane therwith, and that ane seate be sett upp for the forsaidis tua elderis at the eist syd of the queir door for ther mor commodious out going and in coming."

10 November 1642.—"Jonet Miller"—convicted of banning and cursing—"to pay a penaltie of four merkis, and the next Sabboth to stand in the jogges fra the ringing of the second to the ringing of the third bell, and therefter to stand in the publick place of repentance in tyme of sermon, and 2d, to confess hir fault, and crave God's pardoun."

4 Jan. 1643.—"Marion Ewing confest hir being at Christis Wel, in Menteith, and that she brought home some water in a stoup for the cattell and did cast it wpon them, and that shee left behind hir a plack."

Other persons accused of being at the Well for superstitious purposes denied being there, and at subsequent meetings witnesses were examined, finally on 30th July 1643. "Anent thes personis quho went to Christis Wel, the Session being wearied in following of them partlie through the stiffe denial of some of them, partlie through the dissobedience and none compeerance wther some, especeallie of Mary Brown, they appointis that they be al publictlic admonished, with certification that gif any heirefter sal repair to the said Wel on any Sunday of Maij they sal pay the first falt 20s., and the second 40s., and in repentance conforme."

14 June 1649.—“Compeared David Ewing, Margaret Kessen, and Robert Chirrie, being somonded for going to Strathfellens Well about a fyfteen dayes since, being 30 mylles off. David Ewing confessed that he went ther upon Tuesday befor the day of thanksgiving last and cam hom upon the Fryday thereafter, and that he brought hom som of the water of the said Well and did washe his child all over therwith quhilk was the reason he went ther, and being asked quhat he left behind him he sayd he onlie gave a poore bodie some meall.

“Margaret Kessen, wyff to John Ewing, confessed lykwyse her going to the said Well, and that it was for her husband’s sores, and that she brought hom som of the water and did washe his sores therwith, and being posed quhat shee left behind her answered shee gave tuo pennyes to a poore bodie; and being posed why the said David Ewing, her brother in law, might not have brought hom water to her husband as weell as to his owin child, sayd: They tell that that water will doe no good if ane bring hom water for tuo.

“Jonet Chirrie confessed shee went ther also at the sam tym, and that shee went ther for her health, and that shee onlie drank of that water and gave a poore bodie tuo pennyes. Jonet Chirrie, efter removeall being agane called, and upon uther interrogators posed, confessed shee cuist a loof-full of the water upon her head and rubed her head a little ther with, and sayd that everie one that went ther for themselves cuist a little water upon ther heads. . . . And the said David Ewing being posed if he was not tyred with so great a journey, in sic foull weather, he said that no bodie tyred that went ther.”

26 June 1649.—“Anent the persons repairing to Straephillen Well . . . they ar ordained to stand at the Kirk Dor, and from thence to the piller, and that for the space of thre Lordis dayes, bareheadit, barefottit, and without cloak or plaedis about them.”

8 August 1650.—“Anent lyars and the sine of lyeing in respect that this sine of lying abounds so much in the parochie quhilk (besyds the great offence it does to God) causes many great inconveniences amongst nighbors, and the reason becaus ther hes beine no punishment formerlie for the said fault, quherupon the minister heavilie compleaned and earnestlie desyred the Sessione to think upon som remedie therfor that the samyne may be inacted and executed against the offenders in tym coming, quho (having for a space considered therupon) acts and ordaines that quhosoever salbe found lyeing the sam being provine sall immediatlie efter the ringing of the thrird bell be brought in to the Kirk be the officer to the mids of the Kirk floore and there stand without orlair, bannet, staff, or playd, or the lyk during the space of directorie and sermon till they be called be the minister be they man or woman, without any thing about thame. And if they fall oftener in the said fault the Session

is to advyse upon farder punishment against such as they see the said sine abound and as they find occatioune."

During all the time Mr. Adamson had been in the parish, the Session and he had been unceasing in their efforts not only to improve the morals of the people, but also to have the children educated. They had met with but indifferent success, the drastic punishments for breaches of the seventh and other commandments had done little towards the improvement of the people, and the parents of the children, in general, made no efforts to send them to school, excuses being constantly forthcoming such as sickness, distance, bad roads, and above all the difficulty and danger of children crossing the Endrick and the other streams of the parish. The Session were at their wits' end for a remedy and passed the following Act:

5 February 1654.—"Act concerning ignorantis—The Session taking to consideration of quhat was mentioned the last session, the great ignorance of the most part of the parishe notwithstanding al the paines taken upon them, which comes to pass through the great neglect of the educatioun of young ones, notwithstanding ther hes beine schoolis in several partis of the parishe, and parentis exhorted and pressed be several actis of Session thir many yeiris bygane to bring up ther children at the school, quherby they might have learned not onlie to read and write, bot also, through the blessing of God, might have attained to the knowledge of the groundis of Christianitie contained either in the former Catechis or in this latelie injoynd; through which neglect it is seene that many thus bred in ignorance through the backwardnes of godles and cruel parentis continued in ignorance stil growing up to men and women, to have families and so to have children of ther owne quhom they usuallie bring up as themselfis, a generation without the knowledge of God, and thus quheras be ther mariage they suld bring up children to God, they bring up children at the best bot to and for the world. For some apparant help heirof, til some uther remeid be found, whether by presbitrie or assemble, general or provincial, the Session for the present thinkis fitting that quhatever person or persons sal heirefter come to give up ther names for mariage, ther knowledge in points of Christianitie, specially in the Catechis, salbe taken tryal of, and gif they salbe found ignorant efter judicial tryal, ther booking or at least proclamation to be delayed for thrie months til they take paines for further knowledge, and longer gif in that space they profite not; yet this act sal not hinder any to have the benefite sooner quhen they sal give proof of ther paines and proficiencie."

7 May 1654.—"John Paul, son to umquhil Gilbert Paul in Tammeraroch, and William M'Clay, son to umquhil William M'Clay in Waltoun, desiring proclamation of mariage with tuo several young women, quhilk tuo young men

being fund grosly ignorant in the partis of Christianitie, to the knowledge of the whole elders, which may hinder ther mariage for a tyme according to the act of Session the 5 of Februar last, yet the Session taking to consideratioun ther present estait and condition, quhilk is this—that both of them want ther parentis of late and now has nane to guide themselves or ther rowmes, and so findis a necessitie of the present mariage gif they keip land as they intend; and therefore, lest the former appointment of Session suld be wholly broken, they think it fitting that ther mariage (upon the foirsaid necessitie) goe on, and that they oblidge themselves to take paines and learne the groundis of religion contained in the Catechis within thrie moneths eftir ther mariage under quhat censure salbe thought fitting to lay upon them.”

No doubt, for twenty years, Mr. Adamson and his Session had been doing their best for the parish according to their light, and had been particularly severe on the drinking habits which prevailed; it must, therefore, have been a shock to the Session and people when it began to be whispered about 1654 that the minister had taken to drinking. The Presbytery took the matter up, and the charge at this time was found not proven. The Session warmly supported their minister, and denied that there were any grounds at all for the accusations, and for some years matters went on in the parish much as before, the minister and the Session striving to put down Sabbath profanation, and excessive drinking at the “Ostlaries,” of which there were a great many in the parish, and abuses at “pennie brydails” through “promixuous dauncing,” “lasciviousnes and deboishrie.” At the visitation of the parish by the Presbytery on the 16th August 1659, the old charges, however, against the minister were renewed, and this time by the elders, as well as others. One of the charges against him was that he took money “or a bribe for suffering ane Corp to be buried in the Kirkyard of Fintrie who was not a parishioner,” and another was of drunkenness at the time of Communion. William Napier of Culcreuch said in evidence that on one occasion he was “in his judgement drunk, qlk he discovered be the drumlynes of his eyes, shaking of his body and hand that held the cup,” and Mr. Thomas Napier testified that on a certain day he saw him riding at some distance off “roleing and noding upon his horse, and not sitting fast, and when his boy, Neil Talzeor, cam up to him he asked if it was Mr. David, and if he was sleeping, his boy answered—he was full.” The end of the matter was that on the 26th October 1659, Mr. Adamson was found guilty of drunkenness and profanation of the Sabbath and was deposed, “Qlk sentence being read in the hearing of the said Mr. David he acquiesced thairto, and with many teares expressed sense of his falzeings, to the satisfactioun and convictioun of the meteing.”¹

¹ Records of the Presbytery of Dunbarton.

In 1660 King Charles II. was restored to his throne, and on the 27th May 1661 an Act was passed for the "Restitution and Re-establishment of the Ancient Government of the Church by Archbishops and Bishops," and thus the Presbyterian form of Church Government gave place to Episcopacy.

After the deposition of Mr. Adamson, Fintry seems to have been quite neglected for some years, no Kirk Sessions were held nor records kept, and it is only from the proceedings of the Presbytery of Dunbarton that any light is thrown upon the state of the parish. At a meeting of the Presbytery, 15th September 1663, it was reported that neither the heritors nor the people had asked for any supply of ordinances, but at a meeting held in October following the report from the parish was that the people were going to have a meeting "for addressing themselves to the Presbytery for supply."

In the autumn of 1664, Mr. Adamson presented a petition to the Archbishop and Synod of Glasgow "anent the opening of his mouth and exercise of his ministrie," and this request was referred to the Presbytery, who met and appointed him to preach before them. He did so, and the brethren were satisfied, and recommended him to the Archbishop, who, along with the committee of the Synod, then recommended the Presbytery to reinstate Mr. David in Fintry. This, however, the Presbytery declined to do, holding that he had been deposed on proper grounds, and Fintry remained vacant, getting, however, occasional supply from the Presbytery. This state of matters continued till the 9th May 1666, when Mr. John Sempill was settled in the parish.

MR. JOHN SEMPILL.

1666-1689.

The first entry in the Session Records after his settlement was on the 29th May 1667, when the minister was present at a meeting, as well as James Ewing, John Liddell, John Din, William Din, James Risk, John Ure, Andrew Paull, and John Din, elders. There were regular meetings and well-kept minutes thereafter, the entries still throwing some light on the ways of the Fintry people. Thus:

13 October 1667.—"Issobell Donaldson in Clachan being interrogat quhat pretendit excuses sho had to delay her mariage so long, confessed sho was not willing to goe no further on." The Session thereupon fined her for her "inconstancie."

10 November 1667.—"James Cunynghame in Easter Tamdaroch being interrogat if he would tack upon him the function of eldership accepted therof, and promissed fidelitie therin as God would enable him." The re-introduction of Episcopacy made little or no change in the forms of worship in the Church,

except that some of the Bishops tried to introduce the more frequent reading of lessons from the Scriptures, and the use of the Lord's Prayer, the Doxology, and the Creed; and Sessions, consisting of the minister and elders, Presbyteries and Synods, were continued as before, Archbishops and Bishops, in place of General Assemblies, being over them all.

22 Decr. 1667.—“Compeared Christian Cowan, spous to Alexander Donaldson in Craigtoune gave in a bill of slander on John Ewing, ther compleaning the tenor quher of followes: Unto the right reverend the minister and Session compleanes I, the said Christian Cowane in Craigtoune wpon John Ewing ther, that he hes slandered me of my good name,” and then follow certain charges he had made against her. The Session took the matter to proof, and next session John Ewing gave in a counter complaint against Christian Cowane for some slanders upon him. The matter ended as usual by rebukes before the congregation.

22 Decr. 1667.—“David Smith being summoned compeired and being interrogat anent ane scandell verifyed wpon him for going to Edinburgh to ane David Howat, who is called ane sooth sayer, for some hydys stollin.” David's defence was “that he would not have gone to him if he had not herd tell that he was approven in Edinburgh and that no minister ther could say anything to him when he was sumoned to ther sessions. Lykwayes many others, both in this parroch, Killearne and Campsie went to him and he told them of that which they wanted and they wer never challenged—whairfor the Sessione reffers the samen to the Presbitrie for advyce.” The Presbytery after hearing the case appointed him “to confess his fault befor the congregation in that he went to one in Edinburgh who hath a familliar spirit.”

17 May 1668.—“John Fillan in Broom being sumoned and being interrogat if he took ane Kow to the Bull on the Lord's day made confession of the samen, and appointed the nixt Lord's day to evidence his repentance befor the whole congregation.”

24 May 1668.—“Compeared Jonet Miller, now residenter in the parroch of Monayaiburge and demandit ane testimoniall of her lyf and conversation in this parroch during her abod, quhilk was granted bearing that sho had fallen in the sin of fornicatioune quhilk sho acknowledged to be the fyft tyme and that she had satisfied both in penaltie and all wther injuncciones and was absolved upon the 26 of January last.”

4 August 1668.—At a visitation of the Presbytery of Dunbarton to Fintry this day, it was found as follows: “Anent the publict guids belonging to the said Church the Presbytery finds by report of the minister and elders that they have two cups for Communion, table and table cloath, bazon and a cloath for baptizm and a hand bel, also that there is a box without

keys. The Presbytery ordaines the minister and Session to have two keyes to it."

The elders at this date were—James Ewing, John Din, Gilbert Wre, John Wre, Andrew Paul, John Liddel, James Cunninghame, James Risk, John Din in Balmanoch, John Din in Waltoune, William Din.¹

16 August 1668.—"Delated that Elizabeth Adame, spouse to William Tannoeh, . . . did curse and impricat James Ewing in Craightoune the last Lord's day for crying a vengeance to light wpon him for being instrwmentall that her sone was made a militia souldier."

23 August 1668.—"Jonet Miller, spouse to John Benny, tailyour in Easter Gartcarron [who "did curse and impricat Gilbert Wre, crying for vengeance to light upon him and his"] confessed all, and that it was in the heat of her passion, for all was saying that those souldiers was going over the sea but now she was sorrowfull for her sin. The Session appoynts her to give evidence of her repentance the next Lord's day."

On the same day Elizabeth Adame confessed her sin of cursing and was also appointed to give evidence of her repentance.

25 October 1668.—"Margaret Grahame being sumoned compeared and being interrogat anent her cursing of Andrew Paull confessed the same and said she would avow it and would do it again upon her baire knees every day. She is sumoned apud acta to the next Session."

29 January 1669.—"Margret Grahame confessed her impricating of Andrew Paull and confessed sorrow for the samen and inacted herself that she sould not doe the lyke in tymes coming. The Session enjoynes her to stand the next day in the publict place and ther confesse her fault and from thence to repaire to the Kirk floore and be reconcilled with Andrew Paull, in signe quher off she is to tak him by the hand."

18 July 1669.—"Jonet Adame, Androw Mitchell's wife, being interrogat for fearful cursing and imprecationes in saying—Thunder and fyre slaughts from heaven burne them and hous and hold and all they have, that wer the occasione of her father's peits cuting. She denyed. The Session refers Jonet Din [also accused of cursing] and Jonet Adame to the Lord Marquis of Montrose's bailye for tryell of the heynousness of ther faults."

8 August 1669.—"This day the holy Communion of the Lord's Supper was intimat to be wpon thi nixt Sabbath, and that wpon Thursday and Saturday ther would be sermones of preparatioune, and the people admonished frequently to come wpon Thursday and receive ther tickets, and likewise wpon Saturday, who could not wone wpon Thursday, and wpon Munday to the sermon of thanksgiving."

¹ Presbytery of Dunbarton Records.

It appears from an entry in the Records of the Presbytery of Dunbarton that the Archbishop of Glasgow and the Synod, while not interfering with the old form of worship in the main, were trying to insist on a certain uniformity of service. 3 April 1679.—“The Moderator, in obedience to the Second Act of the last Synod, did interrogate the several brethren present whether or not they did sing the Doxologie, say the Lord’s Prayer, and require the Belief of Parents at the baptizing of their children, finds that only Dunbartane, Row, Inchcalleoch, Balfroon, and Fintrie are uniforme in those duties, and therefor sumonds . . . the rest to the next ensuing Synod for censure.”

The Synod and Presbytery required at intervals lists of “disorderly persons” —Covenanters—from the various parishes in their bounds. On 4th December 1683 the ministers of Drymen, Kilmarnock, Killearn, and Fintry gave in lists. The names, however, are not recorded.

At Fintry, as in most country churchyards, there were frequent disputes about the right to burying-places and the ownership of stones, and the Session had often difficulty in settling these cases, but the following is rather an unusual complaint, and the manner of meeting it was prompt and effectual :

27 July 1684.—“A complaint was given in by severall in the paroch upon those in the clachan in knocking of ther webs upon ther grave stones, and spreading and watering ther clothes in the Churchyard. The Session, considering that the dust for which Christ died should be more regarded, do apoynt ther officer, James Cunyngham, to throw any webs or other clothes that he should find thus in the Kirkyaird over the Kirkyaird dick in the pudle; and, if they used it again, to keep them in his custodie until a magistrat wold censor them, and this to be intimat the nixt Lord’s day.”

There are no other entries of special interest during the remainder of Mr. Semple’s ministry. The last is dated 24th March 1869, and the following is written after it :

“The above wreatin Register is subscribed by Mr. John Sempill, minister of the Gospell at Fintrie.—Mr. John Sempell.”

This was one of his last acts in the parish, for King William and Queen Mary were now on the throne, and Episcopacy was abolished. Mr. Semple had never been a Presbyterian, having been educated for the Episcopal ministry, and did not conform to the new order of things. He declined to read in the church certain Government proclamations, and also refused to pray for their Majesties, William and Mary. It was also reported that he had said, “let the Whigs pray for them for he would not, for he never got good by them”; and also, “that he would not pray for them till she got her father’s blessing; and God keep him from having such a daughter.”¹

¹ Scott’s *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part III., p. 354.

On the 10th October 1689 he was deprived by the Privy Council, and ceased to be the minister or curate, as the Presbyterians called the Episcopal clergy of Fintry.

There had been more of the covenanting spirit in Fintry and the neighbourhood than in any other part of Strathendrick. The well-known James Ure of Shargartan in Kippen was the leader of the Covenanters, and had great influence in the district; and the Rev. Mr. Archibald Riddell, the Presbyterian minister of Kippen, who had refused to conform, held conventicles both there and in Fintry parish. Ure was present at the battle of Bothwell Bridge, along with several Kippen and Strathendrick people, but none of them seem to have been taken prisoners or punished, though Ure himself was tried in 1682 and sentenced to be executed. He escaped to Ireland, and succeeded in keeping himself safe till the Revolution, and lived to be an old man, being alive at the rising of 1715. Donald Connal in Bucklyvie was also a prominent Covenanter. We learn from James Russel's narrative of the murder of Archbishop Sharp and the escape of the murderers—himself being one of them—that when they arrived in Strathendrick they were joined by Connal,¹ who rode with them, along with one Robert Rainie, apparently to aid their escape. He and his wife, Margaret Philip, were afterwards taken prisoners at a field preaching, and were, like many other unfortunates, shipped at Leith for “the plantations.” Her friends managed to bribe the captain of the vessel, and she was landed at Leith, and he was so fortunate as to escape at London.

The most memorable conventicle in Strathendrick was that held in the “Covenanters’ Hole” on Fintry Craigs, on the 18th May 1679, fifteen days after the murder of Archbishop Sharp on Magus Muir, for there were present at it not only Ure, Connal, and other local Covenanters, but such men as Robert Garnock, one of John Howie’s “Scots Worthies,” and James Russel, Hackston of Rathillet, John Balfour of Burley, and others of the Archbishop’s murderers, who were flying from Fife to find shelter among the “honest folk” of the West. These men had arrived in their flight on the Saturday evening at a house on the borders of Kippen parish, and having heard that a great conventicle was to be held on Fintry Craigs by the Rev. Mr. Archibald Riddell on the next day, resolved to attend it. They and a number of the congregation were armed, and when sermon had just begun, a large party of horse and foot arrived from Stirling, and attempted to disperse the meeting. There was a good deal of firing, but no great harm done to either side, and the soldiers retired, having captured only one herd lad who, for very shame, they shortly afterwards let go free. The commander of these troops could not have known that Balfour and the other murderers of the Archbishop were present, for they did not return, and

¹ Russel calls him M^cConnal.

another field preaching was held on the Tuesday following, at which Mr. Riddell was again the minister; after that service Balfour and his friends crossed the hills, and took refuge in "an honest man's" house near Campsie.

After Mr. John Semple's deprivation the parish was vacant for nearly two years, but as there is an unfortunate hiatus in both the Presbytery of Dunbarton and the Session Records, little is known of ecclesiastical matters in Fintry during the vacancy.

REV. HUGH ALLAN.

1691-1694.

On the 21st May 1691, Mr. Hugh Allan was called to the parish, and was ordained on the 21st September following. He was a young man, and after being three years in the parish he married Marion Fullerton; but the next year he died, and Fintry was again vacant.¹

REV. JOHN KINNEAR.

1696-1704.

The vacancy lasted for nearly two years when the parish presented a call to Mr. John Kinnear, a Glasgow student.² He was ordained 1st January 1696, and on 23rd March 1704, he died.³ There is still a blank in the Session Records of Fintry, and in the Presbytery Records there is nothing of interest.

REV. ROBERT M'FARLANE.

1705-1707.

After Mr. Kinnear's death the parish gave a call to Mr. Walter Menzies, a young man who had just been licensed by the Presbytery of Dunbarton. The Marquis of Montrose, however, did not favour his settlement, and the Presbytery did not wish to offend either his lordship or the parish. They sent, therefore, one of their number to Fintry in November 1704, to find out "in a prudent, cautious way" if the people still adhered to their call to Mr. Menzies, and to report to the Marquis. The people still wanted to have him, and the Marquis was equally determined to have Mr. Robert M'Farlane, Minister of Arrochar, and after a good deal of negotiation he prevailed, and Mr. M'Farlane was settled in Fintry on the 14th June 1705.⁴ Like his two predecessors he was quite a young man, and also, like them, he was not long in the parish, having been translated to Buchanan on the 24th July 1707.

¹ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part III., p. 354.

³ Presb. Records.

² *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part III., p. 354.

⁴ Presb. Records.

JOHN SMITH.

1708-1751.

Soon after Mr. M'Farlane's translation the parish called Mr. John Smith who had been licensed by the Presbytery of Hamilton in 1702.¹ He was ordained at Fintry, 5th January 1709. On the 5th September 1710 the Presbytery of Dunbarton minuted the following:—"It is recommended to the Several Brethren to bring in what accounts they can of the sufferings in the late times as well attested as they can." None of the other Strathendrick parishes seem to have made any report; but on the 4th December 1711, the following appears in the Presbytery Records: "This day Mr. Smith gave in a paper to Mr. Anderson in Dunbarton anent the sufferings of the parish of Fintry"; and again, on the 5th February 1712, "Mr. Smith gave in a further account of the sufferings in the parish of Fintry." It is unfortunate that the contents of these papers do not appear in the Presbytery Records.

There is nothing of interest to relate of ecclesiastical matters in Fintry during Mr. Smith's long ministry of over forty-two years. He married Anna Napier, by whom he had several children, some of whom, we learn from his tombstone, predeceased him. He died on the 27th July 1751.

REV. ARCHIBALD SMITH.

1752-1765.

On the 23rd January 1752, John Galbraith, of Balgair, acting for David Graeme, of Orchill, appeared before the Presbytery and produced a presentation from the Duke of Montrose in favour of Mr. Archibald Smith. "Compeared also Mr. William Kay, Hugh Risk, and Alexander Din, three of the elders of the said parish, and presented a petition signed by Mr. Napier, of Culcreuch, the only heritor besides the patron, and by all the members of the Kirk Session, Bearing their satisfaction with the presentee, and expressing their thankfulness to the Noble Patron for presenting one so agreeable to their inclinations as the son of their late pastor," and asking that steps be taken for his settlement. He was ordained on the 9th June of the same year, and served the cure with much acceptance till 1765, when he received a call from the consistory of the Scots congregation at Rotterdam to be their minister. After the usual formalities he was loosed from his charge of Fintry on the 11th October 1765, and the parish was again vacant. After being at Rotterdam for a few years Mr. Smith received a presentation to Strathblane, where he was much appreciated.

¹ *Faet. Ecc. Scot.*, Part III., p. 354.

REV. WILLIAM BROWN.

1766-1771.

The next minister of Fintry was Mr. William Brown who was presented by the Duke of Montrose, and was ordained on 4th September 1766. He was but a short time in the parish, for he died on the 18th October 1771.

REV. ARCHIBALD BRUCE.

1772-1786.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Dunbarton on the 31st March, 1772, a presentation by the Duke of Montrose to the parish of Fintry in favour of the Rev. William Grant, of the parish of Arrochar, was laid on the table along with Mr. Grant's acceptance of it; and also a letter from Colonel Napier of Culcreuch enclosing a petition from himself, as the heritor, and the elders of Fintry, giving it as their opinion "that we could be happily provided with a Gospel minister if Mr. Grant was settled as our minister." This, however, did not take place, for about the same time he received a presentation to Luss which he preferred, as he could use the Gaelic language there. The Presbytery referred the matter to the General Assembly who decided in favour of Luss. The vacancy in Fintry continued till 19th November 1772, when the Rev. Mr. Archibald Bruce was ordained minister of the parish. This gentleman had been previously presented to Aberfoyle, but he was objected to as he could not preach in Gaelic. The General Assembly, to whom the dispute was carried, found by a majority that he was "unqualified" to be minister of Aberfoyle; he accordingly accepted the presentation to Fintry. During the time he was minister of the parish Mr. Bruce did his duty faithfully; in 1786, however, he received a call to the parish of Shotts, and on the 6th of June he was loosed from his charge.

REV. GAVIN GIBB.

1787-1791.

The next minister of Fintry was Mr. Gavin Gibb, who was presented to the parish on the recommendation of Professor Richardson of Glasgow.

The following extracts are from letters by Mr. John Smith, writer in Buchanan, to the Duke of Montrose. Mr. Smith was the Duke's local agent, and very careful of his employer's interests both in Church and State. Writing on the 23rd October 1786, he says:

"I have likewise delivered to Mr. Professor Richardson the presentation to Fintry in favour of Mr. Gavin Gibb, but he is not to propale it till the

Presbytery meet in December. If Lord Graham should think it proper previously to write to Mr. Speirs of Culcreuch, who is the only one he needs give himself any trouble about, and even he may be dispensed with, if his Lordship thinks proper, for I have it from good authority that he has lately made 2 votes to serve Sir T. Dundass." This was, no doubt, a cause of offence, for these votes—and votes were valuable in those days—were to be used against the Duke's candidate for the representation of the county. Mr. Smith highly disapproved of any interference with his Grace's patronage. He had previously written thus to the Duke on 12th June 1786:

"Mr. Campbell of Kippen, according to appointment, preached at Aberfoyle on Sunday the 4th Instant and declared the Kirk vacant, so that the six months runs from that day. There was a prodigious conventioun there. The sermon was without Doors, as 20 such churches would not contain them. Next day the wrongheads in the parish got a petition to Lord Graham drawn up by a canting, whining rascal (whom I have learned was Robertson, minister of Callander, who rides on the top of the popular mare). But before it was signed one of the Elders, who was wiser than the rest, refused to be any further concerned in the matter unless I approved of the petition and promised to transmit it, and he came here last week and gave me a reading of it. It was perhaps one of the most nonsensical, impertinent performances I ever read, introduced with many Bombast, fulsom encomiums of his Lordship—particularly his goodness of heart, Love of his Tenants and as well of their spiritual as temporal concerns, etc., etc., and praying that his Lordship would treat them as *rational creatures* by giving them a Leet of 6 or 8, that they might make choice of a good *Gospel Minister* out of the whole. After expressing my surprise that *Rational Creatures*, as they called themselves, could be guilty of such impertinence and absurdity, I read over the petition in his hearing, Paragraph by Paragraph, and showed him the light I saw it in, viz., that it was in effect desiring His Lordship to transfer to them his right of patronage for this Vice, which was a most unreasonable demand, and what no tenants of candour would ask their master. At first he seemed much staggered, and before parting was thoroughly sensible of their error, and I have it from good authority that on his return home the petition was commit to the flames in presence of some who were keenest for the application. I hope 'tis now all over, but if any of them should be so foolish as to transmit another petition it will be best, in my humble opinion, to treat it with silent contempt."

Soon after this letter was written, the Marquis of Graham, who was acting for the Duke, his father, gave the presentation to Aberfoyle to Graham of Gartmore for his tutor, Mr. Patrick Graham. This was an excellent appointment, Dr. Graham of Aberfoyle being not only a good parish minister but a useful

member of the Church Courts, and an accomplished scholar and writer. It is satisfactory to relate that the appointments of Mr. Gibb to Fintry and Mr. Graham to Aberfoyle gave immediate satisfaction. On the 30th April 1787 Mr. Smith wrote thus to the Duke :

“I have the pleasure to inform you that the settlements of Fintry and Aberfoyle are now over without a dissenting voice. The whole inhabitants of both parishes took their ministers by the hand as soon as they were ordained, and behaved decently in every respect. Culcreuch and Gartmore gave very elegant Entertainments.”

Mr. Gibb remained at Fintry but four years, having been translated to Strathblane on the 22nd September 1791. While he was minister of Strathblane he had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred on him by the University of Glasgow, and on the 12th January 1809 he was translated to St. Andrew's Church, Glasgow.

REV. JOHN MITCHELL.
1792-1805.

On the 27th March 1792 a presentation to the parish in favour of the Rev. John Mitchell was laid before the Presbytery on behalf of the Duke of Montrose. Mr. Mitchell had been licensed by the Presbytery of Linlithgow about four years before this time, and the appointment was, no doubt, pleasing to the parish, for the call was signed by Mr. Peter Spiers of Culcreuch, the sole heritor except the patron, by all of the Session, and by twenty-three heads of families. He was ordained on the 20th September 1792. This, however, proved an unfortunate appointment.

On the 27th March 1804 the elders of the parish preferred a complaint to the Presbytery of Dunbarton, accusing their minister of neglecting his duties, of drunkenness, immorality, and an irregular marriage. On the 5th January 1805 Mr. Mitchell offered to demit his charge, and on the 5th of the following month the Presbytery accepted this offer, and the parish was again vacant.

REV. JOHN GRAHAM.
1805-1822.

On the 7th May 1805 the Duke of Montrose issued a presentation in favour of the Rev. John Graham. The call was signed with cordiality by the Session and the parish generally, and the ordination took place on the 12th September of the same year. Mr. Graham, who was a nephew of the Rev. James Graham of Killearn, was a licentiate of the Presbytery of Perth, and Fintry was his first charge. He proved an excellent minister, and soon acquired much influence in

the parish. Through his means an improved system of the management of the poor was adopted. The Session and Baptismal Records were put in good order, and an index made to the latter, a more seemly and economical mode of conducting funerals was brought into use, and when there were collections for public objects—such as the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow, the Bible Society, and for the wounded after the battle of Waterloo—they were taken with promptitude, and responded to with liberality. On the 30th May 1822 Mr. Graham was translated to Killearn. The following extract from the Session Records of Fintry is a pleasing testimony to this worthy man's work in the parish :

20 May 1822.—“Mr. Graham, now leaving this parish to take the pastoral charge of the parish of Killearn, has also delivered to Mr. Campbell, the Session Clerk, a bond of £300 on the Trustees for the Roads of the Western district of Stirlingshire, and a bill on Culcreuch Company for £20. . . . Besides, Mr. Graham has delivered up all Session Records, books, tokens, linen, sacrament cups, and flagon; and the Session enjoin Mr. Campbell, their clerk, to be very careful of these articles during the vacancy.

“The meeting also take this opportunity of recording to posterity their high esteem of the Rev. Mr. Graham, and while they are sorry at parting with such an affectionate and useful pastor, are extremely satisfied with his care and peculiar management of the Poor's Funds.”

Mr. Graham's subsequent life in Killearn will be recorded in that parish.

REV. JAMES COLTART.

1822-1840.

On the 10th July 1822 the Rev. James Coltart was presented to the parish by the Duke of Montrose, and was ordained on the 26th September following. There is little to record of matters ecclesiastical during Mr. Coltart's incumbency, and that of his successors. The present church was built the year after his ordination, and the erection of the new manse was begun just before his death. He was minister of Fintry for eighteen years, and died in the pulpit of Campsie church when preaching there on the 11th June 1840.¹

REV. WILLIAM GRIERSON SMITH.

1840-1861.

The Rev. William Grierson Smith succeeded Mr. Coltart on a presentation by the Duke of Montrose, and was ordained 1st October 1840. He had been

¹ His grave is the twelfth in the tenth row of Fintry churchyard, beginning at the south-

licensed by the Presbytery of Dunblane in 1831. During his incumbency the Secession of 1843 took place, but there were few in the parish who left the Church, and no Free Church was erected. The parish church continued, as it still is, the only place of worship in the parish. The present manse was finished shortly after Mr. Smith's settlement; its predecessor, which was built in 1732, being converted into the necessary offices. On the 14th March 1861 Mr. Smith was translated to the parish of Ashkirk.

REV. WILLIAM LOGIE.
1861-1864.

The next minister of Fintry was the Rev. William Logie. He was admitted 12th September 1861. Mr. Logie had been formerly assistant and successor

west corner. On a raised slab is the following inscription :

IN MEMORY
OF THE REV^D. JAMES COLTART
LATE MINISTER OF FINTRY
WHOM WHILST ENGAGED IN HIS MASTER'S
WORK PREACHING THE GOSPEL
JUNE 11TH 1840
IN THE PULPIT OF CAMPSIE
AND IN APPARENT BODILY VIGOR
THE ALMIGHTY SAW FIT, SUDDENLY
TO REMOVE
IN THE 60TH YEAR OF HIS AGE
AND
THE 18TH YEAR OF HIS MINISTRY
A FAITHFUL AND BELOVED PASTOR
A TRUE AND AFFECTIONATE FRIEND
A MEEK AND PIOUS CHRISTIAN
AN UPRIGHT AND ESTEEMED MAN
HIS LIFE WAS USEFUL AND HAPPY
AND HE DIED APPARENTLY
WITHOUT SUFFERING
OF HIM IT MAY BE EMPHATICALLY
RECORDED
HE NEVER MADE AN ENEMY
OR LOST A FRIEND

*CUI PUDOR ET JUSTITIAE SOROR
INCORRUPTA FIDES NUDAQUE VERITAS
QUANDO ULLUM INVENIET PAREM*

at Buchanan, and thereafter minister of Firth and Stennis in Orkney. He did not remain long in the parish, having been translated to Dirleton in the Presbytery of Haddington, on the 7th June 1864. In 1863 Mr. Logie had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred on him by the University of Glasgow.

REV. MATTHEW MEIKLE.
1864.

The Rev. Matthew Meikle, the present minister of Fintry, was licensed by the Presbytery of Ayr in 1859, and was ordained at Fintry 22nd September 1864.

CHAPTER II.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF BALFRON.

BALFRON at a very early date, and before the introduction of Christianity, was a place where religious rites were celebrated, for Ibert, not far from the church, means in Gaelic *sacrifice*. In after times the Templars had lands which, on the suppression of the Order, came into the hands of the Knights Hospitallers. These are the lands now called Spittal, or more properly, the Hospital Lands of Camoquhill. Mollenaclerich, *The Clergy Mill*, a place near Ibert, also tells of an ecclesiastical establishment, but whether this mill belonged to the Templars or Hospitallers, or to the rector, during the time Balfron had one, or to the monks of the Abbey of Inchaffray when the parish teinds belonged to them, there are now no means of determining.

The Parish of Balfron was apparently a free rectory till 1305, when we are told that Thomas Drummond, third son of Sir Malcolm Drummond of Drummond, gave its patronage and tithes or teinds to the Abbey of Inchaffray, a gift which was ratified by Pope Clement the Fifth.¹ Be this as it may, for there is no record of the date or giver of the gift in the Register of the Abbey, there is no doubt that it was one of the churches belonging to the Abbey of the Island of Masses;² and after it became such the abbot probably provided a vicar for its spiritual oversight, who had no doubt a trifling stipend as the custom was, and a glebe. An old name in the parish, "The Vicar's Bogend," does not convey the idea that the poor churchman had a fruitful soil to cultivate. The names or doings of the rectors and vicars of Balfron, so far as we can trace, have been nowhere recorded. The Abbey of Inchaffray, or, in Latin, *Insula Missarum*, *The Island of Masses*, belonged to the Order of Augustinian Canons

¹ *The Genealogy of the House of Drummond*, p. 38.

² "The Kirk of Balfrone quhillk is ane of the proper kirkis or the said abbacie."—*Liber Insule Missarum*, p. 136.

Regular, and was dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin and St. John the Evangelist. It was founded before 1200 by one of the great Celtic Earls of Stratherne, and was situated in the parish of Madderty, in Perthshire, on a small rising ground, surrounded by the waters of the Pow. None of its abbots attained to any eminence, with the exception of the Abbot Maurice, who immortalized himself at the Battle of Bannockburn, for he attended the Scottish host there with the Arm of St. Fillan—a sacred relic—and “said messe on ane hie mote and ministerit the Eucharist to the king and his nobillis.”¹

At the dawn of the Reformation the Abbacy was held *in commendam* by Alexander Gordon, Bishop of Galloway, who, in 1556, resigned it in favour of James Drummond of Inverpeffray, second son of David Lord Drummond. After the Reformation Inchaffray was erected into a temporal lordship in his favour, and in 1609 he was created Lord Madertie. This noble family is now represented by Lord Kinnoul, who, however, possesses but little more than the ruins of the old abbey, though in virtue thereof he was patron of the parishes which of old belonged to the abbey, Balfroon being one of them. When patronage was abolished in 1874 Balfroon ceased to have even this slender connection with Inchaffray and the House of Drummond. After the Reformation the Church of Scotland was for long deprived of even a share of its endowments, and in 1607 the teinds of Balfroon were let by the young commendator of Inchaffray to Sir James Cunningham of Glengarnock, as the following writ, preserved in the register of Inchaffray, shows :

“Be It Kend till all men be thir present lettres, Me James, Commendatar of Incheffray ffsamekill as S^r James Cuninghame of Glengarnock knicht and his predecessores Lairdis of Glengarnok, has bene kyndlie tenentis and takismen in tyme bygane past memorie of man . . . of all . . . the personage and vicarage teyndis of the Kirk of Balfrone, quhilk is ane of the proper Kirkis of the said abbacie . . . to haif sett . . . witht the adüyce and consent of Dene Alexander Murray, ane of the conventis of the said abbacie now onlie on lyfe to the said S^r James Cunynghame of Glengarnok, knycht . . . the teind, scheavis, fructis, rentis, proüentis, emolimentis, baith of the said personage and vicarage of the said Kirk of Balfrone . . . for tüenty ane yeiris . . . Payand thairfoir yeirlie . . . the sowme of fourtie markis gude and usuall money of Northt Britane togidder witht fourtene stane of cheis . . . At Inuerpeffrie, 12 Januar A.D. 1607.”

The two following entries from the Taxt Roll of the Lordschip of Inchaffray, 1630, complete the very meagre account we have been able to give of the connection of the parish of Balfroon with the Abbey of Inchaffray :

“58. . . . Lennox of Blaorinschegall, for the taxt of his teyndis of

¹Boece's *History of Scotland*, translated by Bellenden, Vol. II., p. 391.

the Paroche of Balfrone, estimat in regard of his absence to be werth of rent yeirlie, vj chalderis, xv bollis victuall extending in money at lxxx li the chalder to vj^exxxv li taxt to xvij.li vijs. iij d.”

“67. James Earle of Glencarne, his xl.s. land of the forrest of Balthrone estimat to be werth of rent yeirlie aught bollis victuall extending in money at lxxx li the chalder to xl li. taxt to xxjs. xd.”

The stipend of the minister of Balfron, and it is but a small one, now absorbs all the teinds of the parish.

REV. ALEXANDER CALLENDAR.

The first Protestant minister of Balfron of whom there is any record was Alexander Callendar, and all we learn of him is that he lived at Killearn, “having Bawffrowne also under his charge.” He had two readers under him, James Hunter and John Snell, one or other of whom no doubt attended to Balfron. Mr. Callendar was translated to Largs before 1574.¹

REV. JOHN PORTERFIELD.

The next minister of Balfron was Mr. John Porterfield. He had the oversight also of Kilmarnock, Inchcalleoch, Drymen, and Killearn, with a reader at each place, the name of the reader at Balfron being William Russell.² Mr. Porterfield’s abode seems to have been either at Kilmarnock or in Ayrshire. He is styled “Serviter to Alexander, Earl of Glencairn,” and no doubt this circumstance procured for him both this parish and also Kilmarnock. He was distinctly a pluralist, for besides the five Kirks he had in Strathendrick, he also possessed the vicarage of Ardrossan, and he used all the influence he had with “diverse great men” to secure for himself in addition the vicarage of Stevenston. In this, however, he did not succeed. He was in 1571-1572 made Bishop or Archbishop of Glasgow; but he was not consecrated, and his appointment was merely a temporary one, and apparently made to give an appearance of legality to some questionable alienations of Church property in Glasgow. This was the state of matters in 1574, but by 1580 both Mr. Porterfield and Mr. Russell the reader were removed, the former to Ayr; and though the parish was probably under the charge of one of the neighbouring ministers, we are nowhere told so, and at the General Assembly held at Dundee, 24th April 1593, it was reported that “Balfrone was unprovydit” with a minister.³ In the General Assembly held at Linlithgow in 1608 there was a complaint that many churches

¹ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part III., p. 355.

² Reg. of Ministers and Readers in 1574. *Miscellany of the Wodrow Society*, p. 383,

³ *Book of the Universal Kirk of Scotland*, p. 383.

were still vacant, and so far as we can find there was no regular minister of Balfron till 1619, when Mr. John Galbraith was settled in the parish.

REV. JOHN GALBRAITH.

1619-1629.

He remained just ten years in it, for in 1629 he was translated to Bothkennar.

REV. JOHN NORWELL.

1629-1656.

Mr. John Norwell, who was the minister at Bothkennar, was brought to Balfron.¹ We cannot explain for what reason this change of parishes was made. There was considerable difficulty at Balfron about the position and extent of the glebe. The Archbishop of Glasgow therefore, in 1632, sent Commissioners to settle the question, and the result of their visit is recorded in the following "Act anent the Gleib of Balphron."²

"At the Kirk of Balfron, January 19 1632. The qlk day compeared personally Mr. James Gillespie, Minister at Killarne, and Mr. Robert Mure, minister at Drimen, Commissioners from the Ry^e Reverend Father James, Archbishop of Glasgow, and the Moderator and brethren of the Presbyterie of Dumbartane, accompanied with Patrick Naper in Ballocharne and James Galbraith in Edinbellie, elders of the said Kirk of Balphron, and other personis conveyed for the tyme pased to the s^d Kirk to the Grund and Landes caled Ibirth and Mollenaclerich, possessed and occupied these many yeirs bygon be Mr. Johne Galbraith, somtyme Minister at the said Kirk Nomine Gleba. And thair be wertue of our Commissionere designed to Mr. Johne Norvell, present Minister at the s^d Kirk, and to his successores, Ministers serrüing the Cure thairat, the wholl lands fors^d in a Gleib to the s^d Kirk as most ewest³ and neirist Kirk lands within the s^d paroch lying to the s^d Kirk, with foggage and pastorage conform to the Act of Parliament. And also the hous and biginges on the fors^d lands presently possessed be the s^d Minister in Manse to him and to his successores. To remain as Manse and Gleib to the said Kirk in all tym coming perpetuall, and patt him in actuall and real possessioun of the samin by delyvering to him yerd and ston as use is. In witness q^r of we have subscriybed these pnts with our handes day and yeir fors^d.

"Sic Subscribitur,

"MR. JAMES GILLESPIE, Minister at Killearn.

"MR. ROBERT MURE, Minister at Drimen.

"PATRICK NAPER, elder and witness."⁴

¹ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.* p. 344.

² Records of the Presbytery of Dunbarton.

³ Contiguous.

⁴ Presbytery Records.

In the beginning of 1650 Mr. Norwell was suspended from the ministry for certain irregularities. He still, however, continued to live in the manse, and enjoy part of the stipend. This was very bad for the parish, for there was a long vacancy, during which a certain William Osburne—who is described in the Presbytery Records as a “Sectary”—got a footing in Balfron.

REV. WILLIAM STIRLING.

1656–1663.

At last Mr. William Stirling, a son of the Rev. John Stirling of Baldernock, was appointed to the parish. On the very day that he was admitted, 11th June 1656, William Osburne “did intrude himself on the congregation, and made a tumult with odious speeches.” He otherwise further misconducted himself, and on the 22nd September 1657 he was publicly excommunicated. The Church at Balfron next year was reported to be “very ruinous and like to fall down.” Several of the ministers of the Presbytery, therefore, along with Thomas Napur of Ballikinrain and William Blair of Fennick, elders, were appointed to visit it, and on their report it was repaired.

In 1658 the parishioners of Baldernock gave a call to Mr. William Stirling to succeed his father, who had died that year; but the Presbytery at their meeting on the 9th November refused to transport him, on the ground that he was “ane strong ward against the workeing of William Osburne and other sectaries repairing to these bounds.” When Episcopacy was established in 1660 Mr Stirling conformed to the new order of things, and continued minister of the parish till 1663, when he was translated to Drymen.

REV. ALEXANDER CAMERON.

1664–1665.

The people of Balfron, who had often suffered from long vacancies in the parish, immediately petitioned the Presbytery “that they might have a car of their spedy plantation”; whereupon, “for the comfort and encouragement of the parishioners of Balphron,” the Presbytery recommended “My lord Chansler Cheif Heritour in Balphron, to deal with the patron of Balphron for a presentation to Mr. Alexander Cameron, on of our approven expectants to the ministry of the said parish, and disyred by the s^d parish.”

“My Lord Chansler” was William, ninth Earl of Glencairn, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, and owner of Ballendalloch, and his method with the patron was so effectual that at a meeting of the Presbytery held on the 28th April 1664 Mr. Alexander Cameron appeared “clothed wth a presentation to the Parish of Balphron, and a recommendation from the Archbishop to be put

to his tryals in relation to the s^d Kirk." This was agreed to, and on the 12th July 1664, Mr. Cameron, having been ordained in Glasgow, was "received to the exercise of his ministry at Balphron." He remained, however, less than a year, for on 25th April 1665 he was translated to Rosneath, and Balfron was again vacant.

REV. JAMES BUCHANAN.

1666-1690.

On the 8th May 1666, Mr. James Buchanan, who had been educated in Glasgow, and who was quite a young man, was settled in the parish. Notwithstanding the arrangement of 1632 as to the glebe of Balfron there had been difficulties about it several times since. The following extract from the Presbytery Records, 9th May 1666, shows how they were settled:

"The Moderator, Mr. James Craig, and Mr. George Stirling shewed the Presb. that they having spoken to My Lord Glencairn anent the Glebe of Balfron, and this morning that his G. offered ten acres of land to be designed out of Ibert for Gleib and pastorage with the former manse, houses, and yairds to the minister of Balphron and his successores in all tym coming." The Presbytery were satisfied with the offer, and appointed three of their number "to see the land designed marched and mithed out of the ewest and nearest lands lying contigue to the Manse." Another entry in the Records shows that Lord Glencairn was present himself, along with Robert Hamilton of Barns, Thomas Napier of Ballocharne, and others. The question of the glebe being settled, the Presbytery next applied themselves to improve the stipend.

28 January 1668.—"The Presbyterie taking to their consideratione the meannes of the provisioune for the Church of Balphrone appoints the present incumbent to pursue for an augmentation, and the Moderator to write a letter to the Archbishop for that effect."

At the next Presbytery Mr. Buchanan reported that "he hath begune to use diligence for the provisioune of the Church."

After the Revolution of 1688, and the restoration of the Presbyterian form of Church Government, Mr. Buchanan was deposed from the ministry on a charge of contumacy, 13th August 1690.¹ He had previously been "rabbed" out of his manse, and restored to it by orders of the General Commanding in Chief in Scotland, but his opponents were determined to expel him from Balfron, and, as but little evidence of guilt was required by a Church Court at this time, they were easily successful.

¹ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part III., p. 345.

REV. DAVID FLECKFIELD.

1691-1729.

The first Presbyterian minister of Balfron after the Revolution was Mr. David Fleckfield. He was ordained 23rd September 1691.

“The which day the Presbytrie of Dumbartane being frequently convened at this Paroch Church of Balfron, they did (after sermon preached by Mr. Thomas Forrester, minister of the Gospell at Killerne, from 1st Tim. 4. 16, Take heed unto thyself and to thy doctrine, continue in them, for in so doeing thow shall both save thy self and them that hear thee: To that effect) by fasting, prayer, and imposition of hands, solemnly ordain and sett apart Master David Fleckfield for the worke of the ministrie in the foresaid Paroch.”¹

Mr. Fleckfield found the parish rather disorganized on his arrival—“The Kirk goods” consisted of only “an old Bible, an half hour glass, and a mort-cloth.” There were neither flagon nor Communion cups nor linen, so that either the Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper had been seldom or never celebrated, as was too often the case in Episcopal times, or Mr. Buchanan had taken the vessels away when he left Balfron. There were in the parish two persons who had not given obedience to church censures, there was a want of elders, and the ecclesiastical buildings were not in good repair. Mr. Fleckfield took steps at once to restore order. He had regular meetings of Session, and kept a proper Minute Book “shewing the day, month, and year of God when each Session was holden, who sate, and what acts were done in each Session.” He “exhorted the elders to be careful in noticeing irregular walkers within their respective bounds, and themselves to be good exemples to others in their life and conversatione.”

The following extracts from the Session Records of the Parish, and from the Records of the Presbytery of Dunbarton, throw a good deal of light on the state of the parish during Mr. Fleckfield’s incumbency.

21 February 1692.—“The quhilk day delated that Jean More, in the Little Cambuchall, did carrie offensively in the face of the congregation, by strugling in the Kirk about a seat before sermon, appointed to be summoned to the next dyett.”

25 February 1692.—“The quhilk day Jean More, being called, compeired, and being examined anent her unchristian and offensive behaviour on the Lord’s day in the face of the congregacione before sermon, she acknowledged her sin in so doeing, and, being rebuked before the Session, was absolved.”

12 November 1693.—“The Session enquired if William Ferly, elder, did attend the Presbytery, and also upon the Synod, quhich mett at Glasgow

¹ Session Records of Balfron.

October last. He answered that he did but seldome attend on the Presbytery in regard he was very valetudinarie and was much troubled with an aiking pain in his thigh; nevertheless that he did attend the Synod quhich was held at Glasgow upon the first Tuesday of October last bypast."

4 May 1694.—"The Session, taking to their serious consideration the great need of an additional number of elders, and haveing for a considerable tyme conferred about this matter, and also the minister and severall other members of the Session haveing called upon the name of God for direction thairin, they did at length pital and condescend upon Thomas Zoull in Edenbellie, and James Provine in the Windiehill, as elders; and John Bahak, in the Nether Glin, as a deacon, and desyres the minister to speak to them to that effect betuixt this and the next session, and likewise to desyre them to be present thereat." They accepted office, and "after a tryall of thair knowledge in the principles of religion," "were solemnly admitted and received in the face of the congregation after serious prayer for the spirit of their calling unto them, into their respective offices of elders and deacon."

22 November 1694.—"The Session, finding that the old use and wont in this paroch anent persons guiltie of fornicatione for the first tyme was to pay ten merks Scots of penaltie, the man four pounds and the woman four merks, they doe therefore appoint the samine to be payed by the delinquents of that nature in all tyme comeing, and the same to be employed in pious uses."

1 March 1697.—"Delated Alexander Harvie in Williamstone, of the Easter Glins, for conversing with one commonly called Redhood a charmer, and that in order to the cure by way of charme of some of his beasts; appointed to be summoned to the Session."

10 April 1697.—"Compeired Alexander Harvie, and confessed that he had conversed with that person commonly called Redhood the charmer, and that at his desyre he had applyed some things to his horse and said some words quhen he did it, he is affrayed it was no allowable mean that he made use of for the recoverie of his horse, acknowledges his sin and is enjoyned to make profession of his repentance before the congregation on the east end of the paroch, quhair the scandall is flagrant."

4 June 1697.—"The Paroch was divided into its different districts, and the elders had everie one of them their proportiones and bounds alloted to them, viz., to William Ferlie, the Burnbrae, Caldstream, Little Cambuchill, and the Ibert; to James Provand, the Wester Spittel, Keirhill, Badendalloch Place, and the Maines, with Thomas Brown's and the Knowhead; to Thomas Adam, the Miltoune and the Bent, the Vicar's Bogend, and the Clachan and Pat Edmonds; to William More, the Park, Dumbrack and the Schian, Hillhead,

Mollanaclerich and Easter Spittell; to William Gilfillan, the three Kilfassetts and Edinbellie; to Thomas Youll, Wester and Easter Ballacharn, with the concurrence of George Galbraith; to George Galbraith, the Wester Balgair and the Hill and the Eastertoune of Ballacharne, with the concurrence of Th. Youll; to Alexander Ure, Harviestone, Haltoune, and the Courthill; to William Buchanan, the two Glens, with the concurrence of John Bastock; to John Dalgleish, Provanstone, and to be assistant to William Buchanan and John Bastock. The Easter Glens, with Balaserk and the Courthill, to James Galbraith and Andrew Harvie, with the concurrence of John Dalgleish."

19 June 1697.—"The which day the minister and elders having met, did take to their consideration that the minister hath severall tymes visited the families within the Paroch, as also catechised the same, they are therefore of opinion that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper should be administered some tyme this summer, and recommends it to the minister and elders respective to be at all sateable pains and diligence in preparing themselves and the people for it, and likewise appoints that it be intimated to the congregation a Sabbath or two immediately preceding the celebratione thereof."

8 August 1697.—"The which day the communion was celebrated in this Paroch according to the laudable custome of the Church, there being preparatione sermons on the Saturday before and thanksgiving sermons on the Munday thereafter."

30 August 1697.—"The which day intimatione was made, conforme to the Presbyteries appointment, publickly out of the pulpite, warning the people to beware of Charms and Spells or personis that use the same, and particularly to take heed that they doe not employ Donald Ferguson alias Redhood, in the Paroch of Strathblane, and that as they would tender the good of their oïne souls and shun the Censures of the Church and Civill lawes of the Kingdome made against Charmers and such as doe employ them."

14 August 1698.—"The which day the elders, hearing that their were some in the Paroch that were not so tender in sanctifieng the Sabbath as they ought to be, and yet haveing no certain information thereanent, judge it fitt to recommend it to the Minister that he make publick intimatione from the pulpite in the face of the congregatiōe, that they would make consciēse of observing the Sabbath particularly by abstaining from all unnecessarie worke thereupon, such as makeing of cheese, sheering of kail, inbringing of water, or boylling of beastis meat upon the Sabbath day, all quhich may be either done before or after the Sabbath and are not works of necessity."

31 October 1698.—"It is recommended to the elderis in the east end of the Paroch, with others, to provyde and setle a scholemester in a fitt and commodious place for the convenient education of the children in that end of

the Paroch; and John Duncan, Scholemaster at the Church, is appointed to goe east for that effect."

21 April 1700.—"Delated John Buchanan for employing Donald Ferguson, commonly called Redhood the Charmer, for help to his children in their distress, appointed the said John Buchanan to be summoned to the Session."

23 April 1700.—"John Buchanan of Garnstarie, being summoned, called, and compeired, acknowledged his sin in conversing with the foresaid Donald Ferguson, and was rebuked for it, and appointed to confess his sin publickly in the face of the congregation."

28 April 1700.—"This day John Buchanan of Garnstarie appeared in publick in the face of the congregation, confessed his sin in consulting Donald Ferguson, the Charmer, for the relieff of his children, quhairby he cast off much of the fear of God and yielded to Satan; he professed his sorrow and grieff for his sin, was rebuked for it and absolved."

16 July 1704.—"This day delated William Adam, for profaneing the Lord's day by his open and publick going out of the Church in the time of divine service in order to the covering of his pice stakk with a winnowing cloath, thair being then a litle shoure of rain, or some such things fitt for that use, and this he did in the open view of the congregation, which was offensive to the Lord's people and a sinfull abuse of the Sabbath. Appoints him to be summoned to the next sederunt of the Session."

He duly appeared before the Session, and the Sunday following was rebuked in church for his profanation of the Sabbath, "and exhorted to a more tender and more watchfull conversatione."

At a visitation of the church of Balfron made by the Presbytery of Dunbarton, 27th June 1705, the laird of Balgless complained that Patrick Wilson, in Little Cammoquhill, had encroached upon his seat. He was ordered to remove it a little further off. Walter M'Clew, portioner in Meikle Cammoquhill, gave in a complaint that John Blair, portioner there, was encroaching. It was remitted to the Laird of Herbertshire, Carbeth, Mr. James Buchanan of Cremannan, and the Minister of Balfron and Killearn, to arrange the matter.¹

At another visitation of the Presbytery, held on the 6th October 1709, it was reported that two Communion cups had been bought with money left by James Galbraith of Balgair; and that the manse was in need of repairs.

26 March 1710.—Sederunt: Minister, William More, Thomas Zoull, Thomas M'Clintock, James Galbraith, and John Baik (Bauchop), elders. "The Session appointes the elders bewest the wood of Cultrüchan to meet at the Minister's house upon Thursday next, being the 30 of this instant, for prayer; and the elders eastwards from the said wood, to meet at Provingstoune, the first day

¹ Presbytery Records.

of April, for prayer.—Item the said day they appoint a collection to be gathered from house to house through the paroch as a voluntarie contributioun for John Ure, sometyme parishioner with us, at present parishioner in Killerne and tenant to the Barone M'Goune, and that for his relief out of prison in Stirling, being prest as a recruit souldier for Flanders, occasioned by a civill debt due be him, and this the rather because of the great burden of his numerous and small family.”

The entries in the Session Records which we have quoted, and many others which we do not copy, and which relate principally to breaches of the Commandments—particularly the fourth and the seventh—show that the Minister and Session of Balfron were active and interested in their work; and thus life went on in this remote parish till the 31st May 1729, when Mr. Fleckfield died. He was married thrice, and two of his daughters at least were married in the neighbourhood, one to Robert Gourlay of Kepadarroch,¹ and another, Anna, to John Craig of Ballewan, in Strathblane.²

Mr. Wodrow, in his *Analecta*,³ thus sums up his life: “He was a weak, though, I hope, a good man, and has done good among that people.”

REV. GEORGE SINCLAIR.

1731-1759.

Mr. George Sinclair—Mr. Fleckfield's successor—was not appointed and ordained minister of Balfron without a great deal of difficulty, and his settlement was no doubt very disastrous for many years to the Church of Scotland and the parish.

On the 5th August 1729 at a meeting of the Presbytery of Dunbarton a letter was read from Mr. William Cunnenghame of Ballindalloch, Mr. George Galbraith of Balgair, and Mr. John Napier of Culcreuch asking the Presbytery, with a view to a settlement of the parish, to give them a hearing of Mr. George Sinclair, probationer. Mr. John Edmond, Mr. Wm. Yuille, elders, and others were desirous to hear Mr. George M'Vey and Mr. David Brown preach. The Presbytery arranged that Mr. Sinclair was to get the first hearing—and he duly preached at Balfron and so did Mr. Brown.

On the 25th November 1729 the Presbytery being met, a letter was read from the Laird of Glins asking for a hearing of the Rev. Mr. William Buchanan. So far all was well and the Presbytery would no doubt have allowed Mr. Buchanan to be heard also, and if the parish could not have been brought to be unanimous would have settled the matter by inducting the minister who had most support provided he was otherwise suitable, but unfortunately at this point Bailie Mushat appeared and produced a letter from Ballindalloch directed to

¹ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, p. 345.

² *Parish of Strathblane*, p. 67.

³ Vol. iv., p. 62.

him, desiring him to give in to the Presbytery a presentation from the Right Hon. the Earl of Kinnoul in favour of Mr. George Sinclair, together with a letter from Mr. Sinclair accepting the presentation. This presentation, no doubt, was a very disagreeable surprise not only to the Presbytery but to the majority of the heritors and to the parish generally, for though patronage had been forced upon the Church of Scotland by the British Parliament in 1712, still up to this time, so unpopular was it, that it had seldom been acted on by the patrons, who usually took no part in a settlement other than perhaps in some instances recommending a minister, although not insisting on him. The heritors, elders, and people were thus virtually the electors, and if the call was regular, and there were no objections to the chosen minister's life and doctrine, he was settled by the Presbytery. About this time, however, the patrons were beginning to assert themselves, and the consequences, as in this case, were often most unfortunate. Mr. Alexander Buchanan of Cremannan, who was present at the Presbytery, took exception to the presentation on some technical grounds, but neither at this time nor afterwards was Lord Kinnoul's legal right to the patronage seriously disputed. Mr. Buchanan further informed the Presbytery that he concurred with Glins and other heritors in desiring to call Mr. William Buchanan. Mr. John Edmond, however, and other elders were in favour of Mr. David Brown. The Presbytery delayed the matter, and subsequently sent a committee of their number to Balfron "to find out the inclination of the parish."

On the 6th January 1730 the committee reported to the Presbytery that they met at Balfron 22nd December 1729, and that Culcreuch and other heritors, as well as some elders and heads of families, had protested against the meeting. Gleneagles, and the lairds of Glins, Cremannan, and Mains, as well as John Wright of Easter Glins, John Buchanan of Provenstoun, John Baik of Spittall, Patrick Nielson of Little Cammohill, and James Nielson of Cammohill, all heritors, were in favour of Mr. Buchanan; that Culcreuch, Ballindalloch, and Balgair adhered to the paper formerly given in by them. That the elders being called, John Lockhart and other three declared for Mr. Buchanan; and John Edmond and other five declared for a further hearing of Mr. David Brown. That the heads of families being called upwards of thirty of them declared for Mr. Buchanan; all the rest, being upwards of eighty, declared for a further hearing of Mr. David Brown. A letter was also read from Lord Poltoun, William Drummond, Alexander Hay, and John Murray, Doers for the Earl of Kinnoul in relation to His Lordship's right of presentation to the parish of Balfron. The Presbytery, after hearing this report, appointed Mr. David Brown and Mr. Buchanan to preach again at Balfron.

On the 3rd February 1730 the Balfron case was again before the Presbytery,

when Bailie Mushat, on behalf of the patron, craved that the Presbytery should appoint one of their number to moderate in a call to Mr. George Sinclair to be minister of Balfron. The Presbytery, however, judged it not expedient at this time to do so, whereupon Bailie Mushat protested, and appealed to the ensuing Synod of Glasgow and Ayr. He got however no support there, and after many more meetings of the Presbytery, who were very unwilling to receive Mr. Sinclair, John Semple of Dalmoak, who was acting for the patron and Mr. Sinclair, appealed to the General Assembly, and the friends of Mr. Buchanan carried his case there also. Mr. John Edmond and the five elders, supporters of Mr. Brown, did not appear before the venerable court.

2nd June 1730.—At a Presbytery meeting of this date it was reported that the General Assembly had practically left it to the Presbytery to decide between Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Brown being struck off the leet because there was no compearance before the Assembly in his favour. More meetings took place, all parties being represented, and ultimately the Presbytery un-animously agreed to obtemper the sentence of the General Assembly, and finding that the call to Mr. Buchanan was subscribed by ten heritors, four elders, and thirty-five heads of families, whereas that to Mr. Sinclair was signed by fewer heritors, no elders, and only thirteen heads of families, they sustained the call to the former, and fixed a day for his trials. Thereupon Dalmoak once more appealed to the General Assembly. The Commission of the General Assembly, before whom this appeal came, rightly or wrongly, felt themselves bound to decide in favour of Mr. Sinclair.

At a meeting of the Presbytery on 1st September 1730 it was reported that the Commission of the General Assembly had decided that Mr. Sinclair's call should be sustained, whereupon Mr. Cunninghame of Ballindalloch, who was present, craved the Presbytery to enter him for trials; Cremannan, on the contrary, asked them to continue Mr. Buchanan's trials; and John Edmond, who led the popular party, insisted again that the call to Mr. Brown should be sustained as it was signed by the majority of the elders and the people. The Presbytery, who all through this painful business had been anxious to meet the wishes of the great majority of the parish and exclude Mr. Sinclair, now took the bold step of unanimously refusing to obtemper the sentence of the Commission of the General Assembly in regard that the greater majority of the heritors, the whole eldership, and the whole heads of families of Balfron, except thirteen, were against the settlement of Mr. Sinclair. They further resolved to remonstrate with the ensuing Commission of the General Assembly, and to request the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr to support them in craving a reconsideration of the case. After some debate the Synod agreed to this request.¹

¹Wodrow's *Analecta*, Vol. IV., p. 179.

But all efforts were unavailing, and at a meeting of the Presbytery 18th March, 1731 the following was entered in the records:—

“This day there was a letter produced and read, directed to the Presbytery, from the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, informing the Presbytery that they had appointed a Committee of Ministers and Ruling Elders to expedite Mr. Sinclair’s settlement at Balfron, and to ordain him minister there before the meeting of the General Assembly in conjunction with such of the members of the Presbytery as shall join them, and in case they refuse the said Committee have orders to proceed in that matter without them.” “*The Presbytery having read and considered the said letter Resolved not to meddle therein.*”¹ And none of them did so with the exception of Mr. John M’Alpine, minister of Arrochar.

A contemporary writer gives the following account of Mr. Sinclair’s settlement at Balfron on the 25th May 1731, by what was called a “riding committee” of the General Assembly.² “The day the edict was served was kept close from the people, that no objections might be made. Mr. M’Calpin, Minister at Arrochar, came to the parish under cloud of night, the Saturday before, and did not advertise the parish he was come. Ther wer no bells rang till the people wer gone to other churches, and so the Minister had not present but the thirteen, or a few more, who were for Mr. Sinclair. On the 23rd, when the ordination was, ther opened a very unusuall scene. When the Committy, Principal Campbell, Mr. Paton, Mr. James Wilson (Mr. Sidserf soured on the ordination, though he joynd in the tryalls), but Mr. M’Calpin continued with the Committy, and not another from the Presbytery of Dumbarton; and Mr. David M’Colm, Minister at Duddistoun, was accidentally there, and joynd; when these met at the Kirk of Balfron, on the 23rd or 25th, at ten of the clock, the heretors and elders came with them when the return was called for, and gave in their objections by way of complaint or lybell against Mr. Sinclair. The heretors and two elders, for Mr. Buchanan, with some laüers, and advice from Mr. Grant at Edinburgh, their advocat, gave in their complaint in three branches against Mr. Sinclair; of which see Letters this moneth. That Mr. Sinclair had dealt actively with the elders for his oün settlement, and used pretty severe threatnings against them, if they stood out. The next was, that he hired a horse on the Sabbath day, or desired that one might be provided for him, on the failor of one the night before. There was litle in this. The

¹ We have gone fully into this case as Dr. M’Kelvie, in his *Annals of the United Presbyterian Church*, page 633, makes it appear that the Presbytery of Dumbarton were in favour of forcing the settlement of Mr. Sinclair upon the parish. The worthy Doctor has been misinformed as to the facts of the case.

² Wodrow’s *Analecta*, Vol. IV., pp. 224, 225, 226.

last was, that in the park of Bandaloch, Mr. Sinclair was seen kissing a woman of an ill-fame, and after that went in with her to a thicket of trees; and what passed there was not seen. They offered witnesses for every point, and had them present. The Committy made some objections, as if the witnesses were ultraneous, because they came to bear testimony not called; but that was soon removed, they being in readiness if called. The libellers desired the Committy should give their judgment on the relevancy of the articles given in, to prevent unnecessary swearing. There was a long debate arose on that. At length, upon Mr. Paton's desire or proposall, they concluded to delay the judging relevancy till they called and deposed the witnesses, as in Civil Courts is sometimes done. When this was intimat, the hereters, for Mr. Buchanan, reconing themselves lesed (injured), appealed from them to the Assembly, and left them. After this the Committy went on and called some of the witnesses, and interrogat them as they saw good in the absence of partys, and found the complaint groundles, and designed to postpone the settlement till after the Assembly. After this, which took up till two or three in the afternoon, the elders came in, and gave in a paper containing reasons why Mr. Sinclair should not be settled: a modest, discreet paper; but it was not noth to be heard, and they resolved to go on; whereon J. Edmond, in name of the Session, protested against the settlement and appealed to the General Assembly. This took up till after six at night. The people continued in the church and church-yard, and not many from Balfrone except for curiosity, but from neighbouring parishes, from nine of the clock to six at night. There was likewise an Independant Company, not with their arms with them, but they were at hand, they say, to keep the peace; but there was no disorder that way. After six, the sermon began, by Mr. James Wilson; and they went on, almost after sunset, to ordain him. Multitudes of the people left them when they began sermon. However, they ended their work after it was dark, to the great discontent of that country. Very few of the parish stayed. This is the shortest view I could give, from my information, of this very melancholy and extraordinary affair."

There is little to add to the contemporary account of this unfortunate event. There is reason to believe, however, that the complaints against Mr. Sinclair's morals were groundless, for though he was coldly received by those who remained, and a large part of the parishioners, including all the elders except Mr. George Galbraith, left the church, no further charge affecting his moral character was ever made. Mr. John Edmond and the elders protested against his settlement and left the church for these reasons as recorded, viz.: "That they could not submit to Mr. Sinclair's ministry in regard that his settlement is contrary to the known rules and practice of this Church and the principles of the Christian Religion, and that they have not freedom in their consciences to

receive the Sacraments dispensed by him. . . .” They and the others who left the church further published in the following year a little book, now very scarce, entitled “*A True and Ingenuous Representation and Declaration of the State of the Parish of Balfron, and of the unaccountable steps taken for settling Mr. George Sinclair Minister there. Published by those of the Parish who cannot adhere nor submit to him.*” It is a curious little tract, and one sentence, on page 24, is sufficient to show the feelings of its authors: “From all that is said, and as the matter now stands, this parish wherein we live, is laid under a most lamentable case which is clear without contradiction, a man thrust in upon this congregation in such a manner, as if the inhabitants had been *Pagans or Heathens*, whom they can find no edification by, contrary to their inclinations, contrary to the word of God, contrary to Presbyterian principles, contrary to the Constitution of this Church, contrary to the National Covenant and Solemn League and Covenant, where we bind ourselves against all that is contrary to Sound Doctrine and the Power of Godliness. If this Settlement in Balfron be not contrary to the Power of Godliness, we know not what is contrary to it.” The neighbouring parishes also resented Mr. Sinclair’s settlement. Wodrow¹ relates how in July of the same year “Mr. Sinclair in Balfrone was invited to the Sacrament by Mr. Edmiston in Cardross, and preached on the Fast Day. When he came up the most part of the people went away, and left the place. He was to have assisted the whole time; but next day the Elders came in a body to Mr. Edmiston, and told him, that if Mr. Sinclair was employed on that occasion they would by no means Serve at the Tables. Upon which he thought it advisable voluntarily to withdraw and go home.”

The Presbytery of Dunbarton made many efforts to restore peace to the parish, and induce the elders to reassume office, and the people who had left to return to the church, but they had little or no success; and finally they reconstituted the Session by appointing as colleagues to George Galbraith of Balgair the solitary elder who remained, William Cunninghame of Bandalloch, John Galbraith in Middle Kilfasset, Andrew Ure in Balgair, and John Gilfillan in Ballaferk.

The elders and people who left the church were the founders of the Holm Church of Balfron, of which we shall give some account when we have finished our history of the Parish Church.

On the 4th July 1732 it was reported to the Presbytery that the church and manse were both ruinous. The lairds of Balglass, Culcreuch, and others craved an act of the Presbytery for rebuilding the church and transporting it to a place more convenient for the parish. Cunninghame of Bandalloch and other heritors also craved for a new church, but in the same place as it then

¹ *Analecta*, Vol. IV., p. 273.

stood. A visitation of the Presbytery accordingly soon afterwards took place, when Bontine of Balglass reported that he had, in presence of some of the heritors, measured the Parish of Balfron, and that he had found "the local centre of the parish to be half a mile east from the Burn of Ballacharn, and that the central part of the parish with respect to inhabitants was the Burn of Ballacharn itself, there being 88 families on the east side of the said burn, and 88 families on the west side thereof, which Bandalloch absolutely refused." The Presbytery thought the church and manse should be built in the centre of the parish, and recommend the heritors to come to an amicable agreement.

On the 6th Feb. 1733 Mr. Sinclair reported that Balglass had "dropped his insisting for the transportation of the Kirk and Manse," and shortly afterwards it was arranged that the heritors were to rebuild the church at a cost of £940 Scots, and the manse at a cost of £1000 Scots, both on their old sites; and after some time these arrangements were carried out. During the remainder of Mr. Sinclair's incumbency there were no ecclesiastical events which need be recorded. He died 7th October 1759.

REV. HUGH GOURLAY.

1760-1787.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Dunbarton on the 6th May 1760 the heritors and elders of Balfron asked a hearing of Mr. Hugh Gourlay. He had been licensed about a fortnight before by the Presbytery of Stirling, and was no doubt connected with the district. The Presbytery agreed to this request, and as they were to meet at Buchanan on other business on the 27th May he was invited to preach before them there. He did so, and was appointed to preach at Balfron. This he did to the satisfaction of the heritors and elders. The call was moderated on the 24th July, and on the 25th August 1760 he was ordained. Everything thus went smoothly, and Mr. Gourlay's pleasant settlement is an agreeable contrast to the stormy ordination of his predecessor. The patron, Lord Kinnoul, does not seem to have exercised his right of presentation at this vacancy.

There is nothing of interest in the ecclesiastical history of Balfron to chronicle during Mr Gourlay's incumbency. He died 11th January 1787.

REV. JAMES JEFFREY.

1787-1824.

On the 19th April 1787 a presentation by the Earl of Kinnoul, in favour of the Rev. James Jeffrey, to the parish of Balfron, was handed to the Presby-

tery, and a call having been moderated, and no objection made, the new minister was ordained on the 13th September of the same year.

Mr. Jeffrey had obtained his degree of Master of Arts from the University of St. Andrews in 1770, and had been licensed by the Presbytery of Cupar 2nd February 1779.

Soon after Mr. Jeffrey's settlement a great change took place in the parish. Hitherto the clachan of Balfron had been a quiet rural spot, with a few houses only near the church, and with a population smaller than the village of Balgair. In 1789, however, Mr. Dunmore of Ballindalloch, and in right of his wife of Ballikinrain, introduced the weaving of cotton into the parish; a new village was built consisting in a few years of 105 new houses, with 430 rooms in which there were fire places, and the population of the parish rose from some 800 persons to 1381 in 1792, and in the following year, when printing and bleaching were started, to 1581 souls, of whom the village contained 1181.

Up to this time dissent in the parish had been confined to the Holm Kirk Anti-burghers, but now both the Relief Church and the Burghers established congregations in the new village, for the artizans imported were largely dissenters and Roman Catholics, and Mr. Jeffrey soon found himself with clerical neighbours who were as bitterly opposed to each other as they were to him. We shall give some account of these new churches further on.

Mr. Jeffrey was on good terms with the heritors, and in 1789 the manse and offices were built new from the foundation, and in 1793 a new church was also built which Mr. Jeffrey modestly describes as "neat and even elegant."¹ A new school was also built, with a comfortable house for the master. Although there were many changes in the parish during Mr. Jeffrey's incumbency, there is nothing further connected with the ecclesiastical affairs of the Parish Church which need be recorded. He died 10th February 1824, and was buried in Balfron Churchyard.²

¹ Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account*, Vol. xvii., p. 535.

² His grave is the twelfth in row No. 10, beginning at the south-west corner. There is a headstone and slab. On the former is recorded that he was minister of the parish for 37 years, and died 10th July 1824, aged 75; that Margaret Baikie, his relict, died 25th May 1852; that three children died infants; and that Isabella, his daughter, died 14th February 1879, aged 74 years. The slab is partly destroyed. It records his death and that of his three infant children.

[The date of Mr. Jeffrey's death, engraved both on the headstone and on the slab, is 10th July, 1824; but July is an error. Mr. Jeffrey died on 10th February, 1824.]

THE REV. ALEXANDER NIVEN, M.A., D.D.

1825-1872.

On the 19th July 1824, the Presbytery of Dunbarton being assembled, a presentation by the Earl of Kinnoul in favour of the Rev. Alexander Niven, M.A., to the parish of Balfron was laid on the table, and he was ordained on the 17th March 1825.

Mr. Niven was a son of the Rev. Alexander Niven, D.D., minister of Dunkeld. He had taken his degree at the University of St. Andrews in 1817, and had been licensed by the Presbytery of Dunkeld in 1821. In 1871 he received the Degree of Doctor of Divinity from an American University.

During Dr. Niven's long incumbency of Balfron, for whose best interests he was ever anxious, some important improvements took place in the ecclesiastical condition of the parish. In 1826 he began a week-day class for the religious instruction of young men and women, and immediately afterwards a Sabbath school was established, the first in the district, which was productive of good results to teachers and taught. His classes were continued with occasional intermission during his whole incumbency. A new church was erected in 1832, and though Mr. Niven evidently thought that it was not worthy of the place—for he thus describes it: "It is commodious enough, and is in all respects built according to the intention of the resolution 'that no ornamental work be permitted, and that every possible expense, consistent with the security of the sitters, should be avoided'"—still it was a decided improvement on the old one; and when the foundation-stone was laid, with Masonic honours, by Mr. William Jaffray of Orchardlands, and the glass bottle containing the coins of the realm and newspapers and other documents was deposited below it, the ceremony was witnessed with interest and satisfaction by the minister himself, a number of the principal heritors, and the greater part of the population of the old and new villages.

A good deal of money was expended on the manse by the heritors in 1826, 1832, 1838, and 1845, but the repairs and alterations were never thorough, and the consequence was that in 1859 a great deal required to be again done. There was some unfortunate litigation before this was effected, and after all the manse was not a good one. Dr. Niven died on the 14th February 1872, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and having nearly completed the forty-seventh of his ministry. He married Eliza, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Brown, D.D. of St. John's Church, Glasgow, and by her he had Alexander T. Niven, C.A., Edinburgh; the Rev. Thomas B. W. Niven, minister of Pollokshields; the Rev. Frederick Charles Niven, minister of the North Parish Church, Paisley, who died in 1883; and one daughter, Eliza Susanna, who died in 1856. Mrs.

Niven died in 1879, and both are buried in Balfron Churchyard. The few words of inscription on the tombstone, erected by his parishioners, suitably chronicle the memory of a faithful ministry :

ERECTED
IN AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE OF
THE REVEREND ALEXANDER NIVEN, D.D.,
MINISTER OF BALFRON,
BY
Inhabitants and Natives of this Parish, in which for 47 years he
faithfully ministered.
Born at Dunkeld, 8th January 1798 ; Ordained Minister of Balfron 17th March 1825 ;
Died 14th February 1872.
The memory of the just is blessed.—Prov. x. 7.

REV. JAMES BALLINGAL, D.D.
1872—1878.

Dr. Niven's successor was the Rev. James Ballingal, B.D. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Kirkcaldy on the 4th November 1869, and was ordained to Balfron on the 16th May 1872. During Mr. Ballingal's short incumbency there were no ecclesiastical events which need be recorded. He was translated on 9th January 1878 to the parish of Rhynd, Presbytery of Perth.

REV. ALEXANDER SLESSOR.
1878.

The present minister of Balfron is the Rev. Alexander Slessor. He was elected to the parish on the 8th April, and ordained on the 14th May 1878. The church through Mr. Slessor's efforts was in 1882 altered and very much improved in many ways.

DISSENTING CHURCHES IN THE PARISH OF BALFRON.

I. THE HOLM KIRK OF BALFRON—ANTI-BURGHERS.

The violent settlement of the Rev. George Sinclair on the 25th May 1731, against the wish and without the presence of the Presbytery of Dunbarton, has been already described. Its immediate effect was that many of the parishioners either attended no church at all, or went irregularly to other Parish churches. On the 5th December 1733, however, "The Associate Presbytery" was formed by the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, the Rev. William Wilson, the Rev. Alexander Moncrieff, and the Rev. James Fisher,—the Rev. Ralph Erskine and the Rev.

Thomas Mair joining it shortly afterwards, and thereafter a congregation in sympathy with it was gradually formed at Balfroon.

It is unnecessary to explain in detail the origin of the Associate Presbytery, but it may be said in a word that it was mainly brought about by the course the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland took in the matter of Mr. Ebenezer Erskine's famous sermon at Perth, in which he protested against the way the church was acting in cases of violent settlements of ministers. In fact, patronage was the real reason for the first secession from the Church of Scotland. The congregation at Balfroon, which was presently joined by the like-minded in Port, Kippen, Killearn, Kilmarnock, Drymen, Gartmore, Fintry, and even in Kilpatrick and Strathblane, was for long without either a settled minister or a church. Their place of meeting was for many years at the Honey Holm, on the edge of the burn that there flows into the Endrick, and a little above the old farm house. There, when they succeeded in getting a minister to conduct service, preach, and baptize—and it was but seldom they did so, for the Associate Presbytery was for some time but a small body—the congregation sat on the gently sloping bank, and listened to the preacher and witnessed the baptisms in the burn below, on one occasion the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine christening so many as thirty children at once. On the 28th September 1737, the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine and the Rev. Ralph Erskine met the congregation of the Honey Holm and formally took them under the inspection of the Associate Presbytery; but it was not till 1742 that they had a minister of their own, the congregation, or at least the Balfroon part of it, when there was no preaching in the Holm Kirk—for so the original church was called which was built at Edenbelly about 1739—travelling to Stirling to attend the ministry of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine.

In 1742 the Rev. John Cleland was settled as the first minister of this interesting congregation, and the following extracts from their Session Book give the succeeding history for many years of these good simple folk :

“This Session Book Belongs to the Associat Session of Balfroon, Jun the 9 day 1742.”

“At Honey Holm, in the parish of Balfroon, Jun the 8 day 1742. The which day the Associat Presbetry at the saids place met and ordained Mr. John Cleland to be Minister of the Associat Congregation in and about Balfroon, the said person was ordained by Mr. Thomas Mair, Minister of the Gospell at Orwell, together with Mr. James Fisser, Minister of the Associat Congregation at Glasgow, and Mr. David Smyton, Minister of the Associat Congregation at Kilmars.”

“At Meeting house of Balfroon, Aug^t the 4 day, the Session meet *ut supra*, and being constitute with prayer. The which day, John M^tLintock, in the

parish of Killern, gave in his accession to the Session upon the footing of the Acct and Testimonye emmitted by the Associat Presbetry which they, having Rade and considered, Received him under their Inspection as a Member of this Associat Congregation. The Session closed with prayer.”

The above is the form in which all members of the congregation of Balfron were received.

“At Buchlive, August the 15 1742.—The which day the Session meet *ut supra*. . . . The Session, being informed that Intimation of Public Ropes have been made at our solemn meetings on the Lord’s Day sometimes formerly, and judging that this is ane open profanation of the Lord’s Day: Resolve that a Publick Warning shall be given to all under their inspection to be ware of such a practise for the future at the same time a Publick Testimonye shall be emmitted from the Pulpite against all those who shall be found guilty of this or the Like practise in time comming, with sertyfication to all under their Inspection that they shall come under Publick Sencure in cass of Disobedience to this Warning.”

“At meeting house of Balfron, Feb. 10 1743.— . . . According to a former Regulation, find there is need of ane addishonall Eldership in this United Congregation, recommend it to the severall Socyitys within their bounds where Elders are awanting to look out from amongst them men fitt for that office, and give their nomination to the Session next Session day, which will be publickly intimate to them in Deü time.”

There were societies at this time in Port, Kippen, Gartmore, Drymen, Fintry, Killearn, Kilmarnock, and members of the Associate Congregation in Kilpatrick and Strathblane. Cases of fornication, drunkenness, swearing, and Sabbath profanation were often before the Session, and the culprits, if found guilty, were rebuked before the congregation. In April 1746 the great controversy in the Associate Synod about the sinfulness of taking the burgess oath was decided, the majority voting that it was sinful and that those who had taken it should appear before their respective congregations and profess their sorrow for their sin, and signify satisfaction with the present judgment of the Synod. The Balfron congregation, represented by Mr. Cleland the minister and Patrick Edmond, elder, voted Anti-burgher.

“At New Kirk of Balfron, Jun 7 1749.— . . . At the same time it was reported to the Session that Agness Zuill, a member of this Congregation, and a Covenanter, had appostatized by returning to the Established Kirk. She, the said Agness, being upon the spoat, was called in and Interrogate if or not the above report was fact. She answered in the Affirmative, and declared her sorrow for her Appostacy and breach of Covenant. She being removed, the Session upon deliberation upon this Matter, find that the said Agness Zuill is

Gultie of publick breech of our Solemn Covenant and Appostacy from the Lord's Cause, for which they appoint the said Agness Zuill to be Publickly Rebuked next Lord's day for her appostacy and breach of Covenant. She being called in, this was Intimate to her."

"At New Kirk of Balfron, July 6 1749, which day the Session meet and constitute with prayer by the Moderator. Were present John Edmond, William Graham, John M'Indoe, and others. This day John Parland compeiring before the Session voluntarily and accnoulaged that he had taken the Messon oath, which he now saw to be sinful, and accnoulage the samin accordingly. The samin day our Solemn Covenants were renewed a second time in obedinance and according to the acct of the Associat Presbetry. The Session closed with prayer."

There are several entries in the Session Book regarding cases of "apostacy," on having children baptized by "a minister of the present Establishment," and on going to Parish churches. The delinquents were usually dealt with by being rebuked before the congregation "in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, the alon King and Head of his Church, and exhorted to watchfulness and stability in the Lord's way for the future."

"At New Kirk of Balfron, October 31 1751. . . . At the same time John Adam in Buchlive and Walter Parland in Cardross gave in to the Session a petition bearing that the Minister should reside and preach with them upon the north side of the Muire as long as he had don upon the south side of the Muire."

There was a great deal of debate about this matter at subsequent Sessions, the people and societies of both the north and south side of the Muir being "heard *huic onde vive voce* at the bar," but finally the question was referred to the Associate Presbytery of Glasgow, who decided that Mr. Cleland should remove to Bucklyvie, and this he did, and a church was built for him there in 1752. The congregation acquiesced, and proceeded to make an amicable arrangement as to the division of the funds between Balfron and Bucklyvie. It was also agreed that the members of the congregation might attend either of the churches they chose, and that "the cups, flaggons, and naprie belonging to the Session shall remain at Balfron, and the Session of Buchlivie shall have the use of them when required and imeadatly to return them to the Session house of Balfron where they are appointed still to Ly." On the 17th June 1752 Mr. William Brown was unanimously elected minister of the congregation at Balfron, but he did not accept the charge, and on March 1753 Mr. James Mitchell, probationer, was unanimously chosen minister, and on the 21st August of the same year he was ordained.

REV. JAMES MITCHELL'S MINISTRY.

“At Ballochairn, Feb. 7 1755—Which day and place the Session being met and constituted with prayer by the Mod^r, Sederunt the Elders, the Session proceeded to disburse to objects of charity their last quarter collection and this is recorded in its proper place. Then entered upon the consideration of a day for fasting upon the account of the prevailing sins of the times such as Atheism, Profainety, deadness and darkness, the low case of Zion, of a Covenanted work of reformation and the great danger that the Protestant interest is in from enemies both abroad and at home, and that this fast be observed upon Wednesday the 12 of this instant.”

At a Session 26 June 1756, Moses Lockhart in Glins confessed he had taken the constable's oath, “and being dealt with as to the unlawfulness of it in regard that some of the instructions are of a doubtful meaning and quite unlimited, he acknowledged the sinfulness of it and was rebuked before the Session in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ the alone King and Head of his Church.”

Ballochairn, 4 April 1757. The Session being met . . . “Elizabeth Mc'lay came in and acknowledged her instability in deserting the testimony, joyning in word and sacrament with one Mr. Innis in Glasgow, acknowledged that after joyning him she found a sad deadness and darkness grow upon her soul, and begged the Session would take her case into consideration. The Session considering her case agreed that she be presently Rebuked, which was done accordingly, and that Intimation be Made to the Congregation.”

8 August 1760 . . . there appeared before the Session “William Fairly, servant in Greystone, Helen Neilson, Margaret and Mary Brown, all in the parish of Balfrone, and were dealt with for their offensive behaviour of promiscuous dancing.” They were rebuked.

Ballochairn, 25 Feb. 1765.—At a meeting of Session Matthew Scott, in the parish of Killearn, was rebuked for being “untender of the Lord's Day,” and “doing something about his lint while laying in the dam watering on the Sabbath day.”

29 June 1769.—“Compeared John Gilfillan, Chapman in Nether Glins, and acknowledged that he had taken the Chapman Oath in which there are some things trifling and do not call for the solemnity of an oath; he acknowledged his sin in so doing and the Session agreed that he be admonished in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ the alone King and Head of his Church.”

Ballochairn, 23 July 1772.—At the Session “the people in Kilmaronock belonging to this United Congregation compeared petitioning for a disjunction from this congregation.” The petition was referred to the Associate Presbytery of Stirling.

The reason the Kilmarnock people wished to leave the Holm Kirk was that owing to the disputed settlement of Mr. Adie in the Parish church there, many of the parishioners had withdrawn from the church, and had built a church of their own, and formed a congregation in connection with the Relief Presbytery of Glasgow.

Ballochairn, 19 March 1781.—John M'Gilchrist of Killearn complained that "Rebecca Graham had slandered him and others for liars because they had said that they saw some one of her family bearing a water stoup betwixt their well and their House upon a Sabbath day; he craved that the Session should appoint a time to meet and examine such witnesses as he should name and then it would be seen whether the report was true or not." After some further proceedings the Session agreed to meet in Patrick Edmond's house in the parish of Killearn upon the 2nd day of April to examine witnesses, and that Rebecca also be desired to attend.

"Ballikinrain, in Patrick Edmond's house, 2nd April 1781 . . . The Session being still reluctant to examine witnesses in the above affair dealt long and closely with Rebecca Grame to submit to the exhortation to be on her guard against carrying in water on Sabbath days for ordinary use (not forbidding the inbringing of a drink of fresh water if any of the family needed it), but as she denied that ever such a thing was done in her family, straineously refused to any exhortation as to the future, the Session finding they could not prevail proceeded to examine the witnesses (Rebecca going off though she was desired to stay). They were called in one by one and being purged of malice, partial counsel, &c., and exhorted to be ingenuous were examined separately but not deponed. They all agreed that on a Sabbath forenoon in March 1780 they saw a young lass whom they took to be Mary Neilson, one of Rebecca's daughters, coming betwixt their well and house, with a water stoup in her hand and going in a bearing pouster. Their declarations are kept in retentis. The Session considering the evidence given was clear that what had been said of that matter was fully witnessed to as far as a precognition could do, and cleared John M'Gilchrist of the reproach."¹

The Rev. Mr. Mitchell died on the 16th November 1786, aged 61, and in the thirty-fourth year of his ministry.

The succeeding ministers of the Holm Kirk Anti-burghers were the Rev. William Puller, a good and learned man, ordained 29th November 1787, and died very suddenly of apoplexy while on his way home from church on 18th December 1811 in company of John Bauchop, one of his elders.

¹This interesting Book of Records stops in September 1787 so far as Minutes of Session are concerned. It contains a very valuable register of baptisms connected with the congregation, beginning in 1742 and ending 2nd February 1812.

The Rev. James Thomson, D.D., inducted 10th September 1812, had the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Glasgow 1851. His jubilee was celebrated 1st May 1860, the day of the ordination of his colleague the Rev. Robert Muir. He died, much respected by all who knew him, 13th November 1864, in the eighty-seventh year of his age and fifty-seventh of his ministry. The Rev. Robert Muir had been translated to Hawick in July of the same year.

The Rev. Charles Cooper, the sixth minister of the Holm Kirk, ordained 23rd January 1866, retired, on receiving an appointment at Madras, 3rd November 1868.

The Rev James Paton, the last minister of the Holm Kirk as a separate and independent congregation, ordained 21st December 1869, demitted his charge in 1879 on receiving and accepting a call to Australia.

In 1880 the Holm Kirk Anti-burgher Congregation joined to the United Presbyterian Congregation which now worships in the village of Balfron, the Rev. James Lindsay, A.M., being their minister.

In 1861 the Holm congregation had removed from their original church at Edenbelly to a new one erected, not far from their first place of meeting at Honeyholm, on a fine site near the banks of the Endrick, a manse being attached to it. In this church, once a month, service is held, and the Communion celebrated once a year. In summer special evening services are also occasionally conducted here; but to all intents and purposes the interesting old Holm Congregation, the mother of dissent in Strathendrick, is merged and has disappeared in the United Presbyterian Church in Balfron.

II. THE RELIEF CHURCH IN BALFRON.

“The Presbytery for the Relief of Christians oppressed in their Christian Privileges” had its origin in very similar circumstances to those which caused the formation of the “Associate Presbytery.” The latter took its rise from the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine’s protest against the violent settlements of ministers. The deposition of the Rev. Thomas Gillespie of Carnock for refusing to carry out the orders of the General Assembly in the matter of settling the Rev. Mr. Richardson in Inverkeithing against the wishes of the people was the cause of the former. Patronage led to both secessions. The Relief Presbytery were a little less strict in their terms of communion than their Associate brethren.

The Relief Church in Balfron took its origin in 1793, when Mr. Jeffrey was minister of the Parish Church. There was at that time a large importation of artisans into the village to work at the new mills there, and as those of them who belonged to the Relief Church would neither join the Parish Churchmen or the Holm Anti-burghers, it followed that they must have a

church of their own. After some years of rather irregular supply of ordinances a church was built in 1797, and the Rev. James Logan, the first minister of it, was ordained 8th March 1798. He was translated to St. Ninians 29th November 1803. The Communion tokens of the congregation bear his initials. The Rev. Decision Laing was the next minister. He was inducted 19th July 1804, and died in 1830. The Rev. Hugh Brown was the third minister. He was ordained 23rd August 1832, and suspended from office and communion 5th December 1854. The Rev. James Robertson was the fourth minister of this congregation. He was ordained 30th December 1856, and translated to Edinburgh 27th March 1866. During his ministry the debt on the church was paid off and a new manse built at a cost of £1000. The fifth minister was the Rev. Thomas Dunlop, who was ordained 23rd July 1867, and translated to Bristo Street, Edinburgh, as colleague to Dr. Peddie, 2nd May 1871. The sixth and present minister is the Rev. James Lindsay, who was ordained 17th October 1871.

III. THE ASSOCIATE OR BURGHER CHURCH IN BALFRON.

This congregation originated in the same way and about the same time as the Relief Congregation, and as the members of the Relief Church when they came to Balfron would neither join the Church of Scotland nor the Anti-burghers, so the Burghers when they arrived declined to have anything to do with the three churches already in existence in the parish, but proceeded to form a congregation and build a fourth church under the inspection of the Associate Burgher Presbytery of Stirling.

The Rev. John Cooper, their first and only minister, was ordained 4th June 1799, and their church was built in 1800. On the 12th August 1821 Mr. Cooper died and no successor was appointed, the reason being that the congregation had almost disappeared, the removal of the print works to Campsie, and the consequent decrease in the population being the cause. The few members of this Burgher Church who were left still declined to join the Holm Kirk Anti-burghers and met in a small building they had erected, where they were supplied with preachers for some time by the Original Secession (Old Light). This building was afterwards used as a school in connection with the Ballindalloch Cotton Works, and is now part of "Elcho House."

The present United Presbyterian Church of Balfron is thus composed of three congregations—the good old Holm Kirk Anti-burghers, the Relief Congregation, and the Burgher Congregation. Their minister is the Rev. James Lindsay, M.A., and they worship in a church built in 1881 at a cost of £2300, of which £1000 was a donation by the late Mr. Michael Robertson, banker, Balfron.

THE FREE CHURCH.

There is a Free Church in Balfron in use principally for evening services and under the charge of the Free Church minister of Killearn. It is the same building which was built in 1800 by the Burgher congregation.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

For many years the Roman Catholics held their services in an old weaver's shop at the head of the village. About 1867 a neat little chapel was built in Dunmore Street very much at the instance of Mrs. Cooper of Ballindalloch,

CHAPTER III.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF KILLEARN.

THE earliest notice we find of the Church of Killearn is when Maldoven, Earl of Lennox, who lived *circa* 1226-1270, bestowed certain lands called Kynherine on Stephen of Blantyre, together with the patronage of the church which stood on them.¹ Malcolm, the next Earl of Lennox, granted a charter of these same lands and pertinents to Patrick de Grame, and doubtless the patronage of the Church of Killearn was then also transferred.² The parish was originally a free rectory, but the only rector we know of when it was such, was Sir Richard Seton, who was witness to a Charter by Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, *circa* 1294.³ Up to about 1430 Killearn enjoyed the advantage of having a properly paid rector resident in the parish and serving the cure in person, but in that year John Cameron, Bishop of Glasgow, erected six new prebends in the cathedral there, and the teinds and kirk lands of Killearn were the sources of the endowment of one of them. The canon thus created officiated in his turn in the cathedral, and was bound to pay out of his income three pounds per annum for its support and ten merks to a vicar choral. The perpetual vicar pensioner who was appointed to the charge of Killearn on its rector's departure received a stipend of 15 merks with a manse and a small glebe. All these arrangements were made with the consent of Patrick, Lord Graham, to whom and to his heirs was reserved the patronage of the new prebend.⁴

The first holder of the prebend of Killearn whom we can trace was William Stewart, who was also rector of Glassford. He was possessed of a good deal of property, and, on the 15th June 1487, founded a chaplainry, in the Church of the Preaching Friars of Glasgow, to the praise, glory, and honour of the

¹ *Cart. de Levenax*, p. 36.

² *Ibid.*, p. 38.

³ Dominus Ricardus Setone, Rector Ecclesie de Kynherine, *Cart. de Levenax*, p. 41.

⁴ *Reg. Epis. Glas.*, pp. 340, 345, 347.



OLD CHURCH, KILLEARN.

Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and all the saints, and for the good of his own soul, and that of his father and mother, of John Stewart, Earl of Lennox, and of others.¹ On the 30th May 1494, Canon Stewart founded another chaplainry, this time in the Chapel of St. Ninian, which he had rebuilt at the Leper's Hospital, near the Glasgow bridge. He endowed it with houses and rents in Glasgow, and willed and ordained that on the day of his death each year, for ever, the chaplain and twenty-four poor scholars should sing in the chapel the seven penitential Psalms and "De Profundis" for his soul and the souls of all the faithful dead, which being done, each of the scholars was to be given one penny, and the lepers non-resident twelve pence. He further willed that the lepers every night, for ever, at a certain time should pray for their benefactors, especially himself, and for the souls of all the faithful dead, and that the said chaplain, the master of the Grammar School, should commend him to the scholars every night before they dispersed and make them pray for him and for all the faithful dead.² It is difficult to determine from these foundations whether this rector of Killearn was really a good man—charitable and pious, or a bad one, very anxious to secure priestly prayers when he was dead, to atone for his crimes when he was alive.

The next canon of Glasgow and rector of Killearn that we hear of was Patrick Graham, brother of William Graham, Earl of Montrose.³ He was a canon in 1498,⁴ and we find him witness to Charters dated 27th May 1503,⁵ and 8th June 1506.⁶ He lived in Glasgow, and in 1508 we find him changing his lodgings.

"Instrument on the tack granted by the vicars of the Choir of Glasgow assembled in the vestry of the Church, to Patrick Graham, rector of Killerne, of a chamber belonging to the said vicars, situated in the tenement belonging to Mr. John Stewart, sub-dean of Glasgow, then inhabited by Margaret Daracht, for three years, after Whitsunday 1508, for payment yearly of 24s. at the usual terms; for which payment Sir William Smith became cautioner to the said vicars. Done in the vestry of the Church of Glasgow 15th April 1508."⁷ The next year we find that he, along with the other prebendaries, canons of Glasgow, "assembled in the Whitsunday General Chapter, having held solemn consideration and protracted consultation respecting a pecuniary subsidy or gratuitous contribution to be assigned to James, Archbishop of Glasgow, for redemption and expeding of his bulls, and relief of his debts, as was desired by his missive letters, at length, unanimously resolved and determined that no

¹ *Munimenta Fratrum Predicatorum de Glasgu*, p. 198.

² *Reg. Epis. Glas.*, p. 488.

³ *Mun. Univ. Glas.*, Vol. 11., p. 130.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 102, 114.

⁵ *Reg. Epis. Glas.*, p. 506.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 518, and *Mun. Univ. Glas.*, Vol. 1., p. 42.

⁷ *Diocesan Registers of Glasgow*, Vol. 1., p. 410.

subsidy or pecuniary gratuity ought to be granted to his grace, nor anything similar or anything else in name thereof, by the said chapter, because it was contrary to its privileges and liberties, and to the peculiar oaths of the canons which they were bound by their oath to defend and maintain.”¹ One can easily imagine the supreme satisfaction the reverend gentlemen felt when they discovered such an excellent excuse for keeping their money in their own pockets.

In 1513 Canon Patrick Graham was chosen rector of the University of Glasgow. In the Minutes of the meeting at which he was elected he is styled “Nobilis et illustris ac alti sanguinis vir Magister Patricius Graham frater germanus Comitum de Montros, canonicus Glasguensis.”²

Another rector of Killearn was James Sutherland, who is mentioned in a notarial instrument dated 7th January 1531-1532, and he was an arbitrator in 1535-1536.³

There is nothing to tell of the doings of the vicars of Killearn who lived there and attended to the spiritual wants of the people in the absence of the rector. They were probably, like most of the inferior secular clergy, poor and ignorant, though there was one exception at least in this parish, for we find recorded a certain David Cunynghame, vicar of Killern, who must have been a well educated man, for, on the 3rd November 1480, he was appointed one of the examiners of students in Glasgow College who were candidates for the degree of B.A.⁴

Another parochial semi-ecclesiastical functionary whom we have not before found in Strathendrick was the parish clerk. This person was chosen by popular election at a meeting held in church—women as well as men having votes. His duty consisted in taking charge of the vessels of religion, and assisting in some parts of the service, such as carrying the bowl containing the

¹ *Diocesan Reg. of Glas.*, Vol. I., p. 439.

² *Mun. Univ. Glas.*, Vol. II., p. 127.

³ 7th January 1531-1532.—“Gilbert Graham of Knockdolyane bending on his right knee resigned to William Earl of Montros, lord Graham, his lands of Walactoun and Ardochmore, extending to a five pound land of old extent, for infestment to be given to Walter Colquhoun of Kylmerdonyng in presence of *James Suthirland, rector of Killerne*, and others.”—*Records of the Burgh of Stirling*, Vol. I., p. 267.

Letters purchased at the instance of John Buchquhannan of Gartaverton against John Drummond and Duncan Drummond, brothers to Andrew Drummond. anent the demembring of the said Andrew of his right hand and mutilation of his left foot committed by Robert Buchquhannan, Alias Gadbarn and Alexander Malcome, the said Andrew and the said John, who is pledge and surety for the said Robert, compromitted in the said matter to William Earl of Montrose, John Drummond of Innerpeffre, and *Mr. James Sutherland, parson of Cullerne*, as Judges Arbitrators, and they have given a final decret in the said matter, ordaining the said Andrew to have a certain sum of money. . . . *Acts and Decrets*, Vol. VII., fol. 149.
—14th March 1535-1536.

⁴ *Mun. Univ. Glas.*, Vol. II., p. 232.

holy water and performing other offices competent to a layman. He had certain fees and, apparently, a share of the oblations. It was an office held by men of position in a parish. Thus in 1495 John of Culquhone was parish clerk of Kilpatrick, in 1535 Humphrey Colquhoun was parish clerk of Luss. In 1508 we find the Mures of Rowallan and the Cunninghams of Cunninghamhead disputing about the parish clerkship of Stewarton, and the Maxwells of Breedland held the office in Neilston. In Killearn the parish clerkship was filled for three generations by the Buchanans of Spittal in Drymen parish, who are now represented by John Buchanan Hamilton of Spittal, Leny, and Bardowie. Walter Buchanan, the founder of Spittal, who was infest 14th December 1519, was the first of the family elected to the office. He resigned it, however, before his death, whereupon the parishioners of Killearn—both men and women, vicar, and all classes, *generosi, husbandi et tenentis*—met in the Parish Church on 29th August 1531, and elected Edward Buchanan, his son and heir, as his successor. A charter of confirmation by Gavin, Archbishop of Glasgow, dated 1st September 1531, followed. It contained a precept directed to the Dean of Christianity of Lennox, the curate of Killearn, and others, directing them to invest him with the actual, real, and corporeal possession of the clerkship. This ceremony was performed by delivering to him in the face of the congregation the “Amphora aque benedictæ et aspurorum”—“the stik and stop (stoup) and Holy Water.” In 1551 Robert Buchanan, son and heir of this Edward, was elected to succeed his father in this office, which, of course, disappeared at the Reformation.¹

The first Protestant minister of Killearn was John Callendar, who had two readers under him—James Hunter and John Snell. He was settled in 1572, one, at least, of the readers having come some years earlier. Mr. Callendar, as we have already said, had also charge of Balfroon. He left Killearn before 1574.²

The next incumbent was John Porterfield, who did not, however, live in the parish. He had the oversight also of Kilmaronock, Inchcalleoch, Drymen, and Balfroon, with a reader at each place—the reader at Killearn being one of the heritors of the parish and the head of the oldest family in it—John Napier of Ballikinrain.³ Mr. Porterfield was settled in Ayr in 1580.

The next “Rector” or “Parson” of Killearn—for so he is styled in different deeds—was William Graham, a younger son of William, second Earl of Montrose. He is called “Parson of Killerne” in a bond of caution signed by him “at Killerne,” 8th April 1592, before “Johnne Grahame my sone,” and others.⁴

¹ Writs at Leny.

² *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part III., p. 355.

³ Register of Ministers and Readers in 1574, *Wodrow Miscellany*, p. 283.

⁴ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. IV., p. 742.

Besides being parson, he was also laird of Killearn, having had a charter in 1560 from his father of the lands of Killearn, Ibert, and Drumbeg.¹ He is mentioned again as "Parson of Killerne," along with his son John, on the 11th August 1593, and 3rd August 1594.² It is doubtful, however, whether he was an ecclesiastical personage at all. He was possibly merely a lay rector in enjoyment of the teinds. He was dead before 23rd February 1597, for on that day his son, John Graham of Killearn, entered into the following somewhat simoniacal arrangement with Mr. James Gillespie, minister of Kilmarnock: "Contract betwixt John Graham, son to umq^l. William Graham, Rector of Killern, and Master James Gillespie, Minister at Kilmarnock, mentioning that whereas the Leaving of the Kirk of Killern being vacant through the decease of the said umq^l. William Graham, last parson thereof, in the hands of John, Earl of Montrose, Patron, and the said John Graham having obtained from the said Patron the presentation of the parsonage and vicarage of the said paroch Kirk, whereby he might present any qualified person thereto. Therefor, and for the causes underwritten, the said John obliges him to present the said Mr. James to the said parsonage and vicarage, and to concur with and assist him in obtaining full provision and admission thereto. For the which causes the said Mr. James obliges him to give a Tack of Eight Chalders, eight Bolls Victuall, being a part of the said Teinds to the said John during the said Mr. James his lifetime. . . ."³

In 1599, arrangements being completed, Mr. Gillespie was translated from Kilmarnock to Killearn. Mr. Gillespie was long minister of Killearn, but from the want of Session Records, which were either not kept or have been lost, we can give no account of ecclesiastical affairs in the parish during his incumbency.

He died about 1640, for Mr. Harrie Sempill was minister of Killearn that year.⁴ He was an active conscientious man both in parish and presbytery matters, and also in church politics, in which he took the side of the Protestors. He died in 1657, aged 50 years.⁵ On the 21st April 1657, Mr. William Stirling, minister of Balfron, reported to the Presbytery that he had preached Killearn vacant. During this vacancy James Graham of Killearn was re-admitted a member of Session and a ruling elder,⁶ a position he had lost for being out with his relative, James, Marquis of Montrose, in his famous campaign of 1644-1645.⁷ Mr. Graham's help was wanted in the parish to aid in the settlement of a minister. The following extracts from the Presbytery Records show how matters stood:

¹ *Douglas Peerage*, Vol. 11., p. 239.

² *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. v., pp. 599, 623.

³ Writs at Buchanan Castle.

⁴ Presbytery Records.

⁵ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part 111., p. 355.

⁶ Presbytery Records.

⁷ *Parish of Strathblane*, p. 200.

2 March 1658.—At this Presbytery it was found that the parish was divided, one part wishing to give Mr. James Craig a call, and the other desiring Mr. William Galbraith.

23 March 1658.—It was reported that there was “no unanimitie” at Killearn. The Presbytery accordingly appointed a fast to be kept at Killearn on 13th April next for prayer for union.

14 April 1658.—The supporters of Mr. Craig would make no concession, while Mr. Galbraith’s friends were willing to leave the election to the Presbytery. The Presbytery thereupon chose Mr. James Craig, and the Galbraith party at once declared themselves satisfied.

1 July 1658.—Mr. James Craig was admitted minister of Killearn.

An entry in the Presbytery Records shows that at this time the elders of Killearn were : James Graham of Killearn, Thomas Napier of Ballikinrain, Walter Buchanan of Gillistoune, John Leckie of Ledlewan, Robert Adam, John Geills, William M’Ilhos, and James Fairley.

Mr. Craig had been settled for two years only in Killearn when Episcopacy was re-established, and, like his neighbours, he at once conformed to the new order of things. There were several Covenanters in his parish, but we do not hear of any persecution other than is shown in the following notices taken from the Records of the Presbytery of Dunbarton :

23 August 1664.—About this time there were two ministers in the parish of Killearn who declined to attend the services in the parish church. Mr. James Craig was appointed to speak to them and try to induce them to attend the ordinances in his church. This day he reported that they had not done so.

14 March 1665.—Mr. Forrester, having been several times summoned to take the Oath of Allegiance and the Test, had never appeared. He was therefore reported to the Archbishop.

4 December 1683.—Lists of “Disorderly Persons” within their parishes were given in this day for transmission to the Archbishop by the ministers of Drymen, Kilmarnock, and Fintry, and by Mr. James Craig, minister at Killearn.

In 1664 and 1665 we find Mr. Craig, who was a member of the Chapter of Glasgow, Killearn being a prebend of the cathedral, signing such deeds as the following :

“Tack by the Subdeane, with consent of the Archbishop and Chapter, of the Teynds of the Subdeanrie to the Colledge” and a “Procuratory of Resignation, by the said Master John Ross, with the advyce and consent of the Archbishop, Dean, and Chapter.” His signature was “M. Ja. Craig, Killearne.”¹ On the 6th August 1668 there was a visitation of the parish by the Presbytery, and the only “Kirk goods” found belonging to it were “a communion table,

¹ *Munimenta Univ. Glas.*, Vol. I., pp. 395-396.

a bazon for baptizm, a box for poor's money, with tuo keyes, kept in the hands of two elders."

At this time there were neither flagon nor Communion cups in the parish, and there is reason to believe that the Synod's order "relating to the administration of the Holy Eucharist" was too much neglected in Killearn, as it was in Strathendrick generally, in Episcopal times.

Mr. Craig's wife was Elizabeth Govane, and in 1679 he bought from Archibald, Lord Napier, the lands of Dalnair and others in the parish of Drymen—William Govane of Drumquhassle being a party to the transaction.¹

At the Revolution, Mr. Craig was accused before the Privy Council, on the 16th October 1689, of various offences—such as not reading the Proclamation of the Estates, not praying for the King and Queen (William and Mary), and generally of speaking evil of them. He was, however, acquitted, and on the following day he was granted the following probation: "Hugh Mackay, Major Generall and Commander in Cheife of their Majties' Forces in the Kingdom of Scotland—These are ordering all officers under our Comand that upon sight heerof, they discharge all soldiers under their command upon their highest perill thet they doe not trouble nor molest Mr. James Craig, Minister at Killearn, his person, house, Famillie, Servants, nor the goods nor gear belonging to him, and that he be no wayes hindered in the frie exercise of his Ministrie, and that they assist the said Minister against any Rable that may happen to trouble or molest him. Given att Edinburgh the Seventeenth October 1689."²

This "protection," however, was not sufficient, for very soon after it was given Mr. Craig was "rabbed" out of his manse and parish. He had, however, influence at headquarters, and obtained an order on the colonel of the regiment quartered in his neighbourhood to reinstate him in Killearn, and his co-presbyters, who were in the same position as himself, in their respective parishes.

"Hugh Meckay, Major Generall and Commander in Chief of their Mat^{ys} Forces in the Kingdome of Scotland—These are ordering and requiring all officers under our Command, and in speciall manner those officers of the Lord Blantire, his regiment, who are now to Command in the garisons of Drumikellie and Cardross, that upon sight hereof they Immediatly repossess to the peaceable enjoyment of their manses and free exercise of their ministry according to law, Master John Anderson, Minister at Kilmarnock; Master James Buchanan, Minister at Balphron; Master James Craig, Minister at Killearne; and Master James Gillespie, Minister at Drimmen, unto whom we formerly granted protections in the moneth of Octobre last—Conforme to the which protection They are to

¹ Writs belonging to Mr. Brown of Dalnair, Drymen.

² Writs belonging to Mr. MacAdam of Blairroer, Drymen.



THE BUCHANAN MONUMENT, KILLLEARN

be assisted by you in all points, as you will be answerable upon your highest perill. Given at Edinburgh the fiveteenth day of Novembre 1689.—H. MACKAY.”¹

We do not know whether Mr. Craig was actually repossessed in his manse and parish; but if he was, he was not long minister of Killearn, for on the 13th August 1690 he was deposed from the ministry for profanation of the Lord's Day, promiscuous invitation to the Lord's Table, virulence against Presbyterian sufferers, neglecting family worship, etc.² Very possibly these charges were quite groundless, for his deposition was no doubt pre-determined by the dominant party in the church. In fact, there is little doubt that Mr. Duncan MacFarlan (the first) of Drymen was right when he said that the Presbytery of Dunbarton “were cruelly and unjustly treated after the Revolution. One of them was deposed because a salmon chanced to jump into his boat when he was going to preach at a neighbouring church.”³

Mr. Craig was thus deposed, but he lived on at his place of Dalnair in Drymen, and managed his property, and when he died he was buried in Killearn Churchyard. He had many friends in the district who thought he was very badly used, and the Marquis of Montrose gave him a tangible proof of his sympathy, for when a half-year's stipend fell in to the Marquis from the vacancy in the parish, to be disposed of for “pious uses,” he bestowed it on the “outed” minister of Killearn, as the following document shows:⁴

“Gift and Donatioun be The Marques of Montros to Mr. James Craig—

“Be it Kend till all men be thir present letters, Us James Marques of Montross, lord of Kincarden and undoubted Patrone of the Parish and Church of Killearne, with the speciall advice and consent of James Grahame of Orcle, Tutor in Law to the said Noble Marquis—Forsomuch as the said Church of Killearne hath bein vacand for last half year of Crope and year of God, J^m. VI^c. nintie tño yeers, wherby the helf of the personadge teinds and vicearadge and other Emoluments belonging to the said Church Doeth belong to us to be disposed of upon pious and charitable uses conforme to the Act of Parliament. And soe considering that Mr. James Craig, Late Minister att the said Church of Killearne, sustained a very great Loss far surmounting the value of the said half year's teind, by a furiose Rable who brock and took away the most part of his housseld goods and gear, and that after he was absolved by the Lords of his Majesties Privie Council from any accusatione his accusers could lay till his charge. And farder, Considering the great expenses he hath been at in repairing of the Manse, Bulding and erecting of Officehouses thereto belonging, and yeard Dykes, for which he never got reparatione, and

¹ Writs belonging to Mr. MacAdam of Blairroer, Drymen.

² *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part III., p. 355.

³ *The MSS. of John Ramsay of Ochtertyre*, Vol. II., p. 552.

⁴ In the possession of Mr. MacAdam of Blairroer.

that he exercised the office of the holie Ministrie upward of Threttie years in that place holyely and unbleamably. Witt ye Us, therefor, the said James Marques of Montross, with the speciall advice forsaid, To have given, granted and Disponed; Lykeas We be thir presents Gives, Grants, &c., Dispones to the said Mr. James Craig, his Aires and Assignayes whatsomever, the said half year's Teind, Personadge, and Vicaradge, and other Emoluments thereunto, belonging for the fors^d. Croke, and year J^m. VI^c. ninetie tño yeers, with full power to him and his forsaides to uplift and intromett with the samine Discharge. To make, grant, subscribe and Deliver, and to persew for the samine as accords of Law, and generallie all and Sundrie other things to doe which is competent in the like cases to be done. And for the more Securatie We are content and consent thir presents be insert and registrate in the books of Councill and Sessione, or any other Register Competent therein to remaine for preservacione, And for that effect constitutes (blank in the original) our procurators. In Witness whereof we have subscribed thir presents (wryten be William Craig, Wryter in Edin^r) with our hand at Edin^r, the fifth day of Janry, J^m. VI^c. nintie three years, Befor thir Wittnesses, Robert Herdman, Merchant, Burges of Edin^r, and Andrew Symer, Wryter there, and the said William Craig, Wryter, hereof.

“ANDREW SYMER, Witness.

“ROB. HERDMAN, Witness.

JA: GRAHAME.”

“W. CRAIG, Witness.

REV. THOMAS FORRESTER.

1690-1692.

Mr. Thomas Forrester had been brought up to Episcopacy, and licensed by the Bishop of Edinburgh in 1663. He soon afterwards, however, became a Presbyterian, and was imprisoned for preaching at conventicles. He seems to have lived at Killearn, and he was probably the Mr. Forrester who held the conventicle at Duntreath Castle in 1677 which was the means of bringing a fine and imprisonment on Archibald Edmonstone, at that date laird of Duntreath.¹ Immediately after he was settled in the parish he received a call to Glasgow,²

¹ *Parish of Strathblane*, p. 207.

² Irvin, June 10th 1690.—“Given in and read a reference from Presbytery of Dunbritton bearing, That the presbytery of Dunbritton, considering the call of Glasgow to Mr. Thomas Forrester, Minister of the Gospel at Killairn, for his being transported thence to Glasgow, with the reasons thereof, and the people of Killairn and the said Mr. Thomas Forrester, their answer to these reasons; because of the paucity of their number, and the importance of the matter, unanimously refers the whole affair to the next ensuing Synod, to sitt at Irvin the tenth day of June next; and warns all parties *apud acta* to be present at the said Synod. After quhich the Commissioners of Glasgow compeared; and Mr. Thomas Forrester and parochoners

and afterwards to other parishes, but he remained in Killearn until 9th April 1692, when he was translated to St. Andrews. A few years afterwards he was made Principal of the New, or St. Mary's, College, there.

REV. GEORGE PARK.

1694-1731.

Mr. George Park, who had been licensed by the Presbytery of Glasgow, 12th July 1693, received a call to the parish of Killearn on the 11th December of the same year. On the 9th May 1694, "The which day the Presbytery of Dunbarton being frequently convened at the Paroch Church of Killearn, they did (after sermon preached by Mr. Robert Wallace, Minister of the Gospel at Baldernock, from Math. 9. 38, to that great effect), by fasting, prayer, and imposition of hands, solemnly ordain and set apart Master George Park for the work of the ministry in the foresaid parish."

Mr. Park entered on his ministry with enthusiasm, and one of his first acts was the purchase of a book, on the title page of which he wrote :

A
RECORD OF THE ACTS OF THE
KIRK SESSION OF KILLEARNE
SINCE THE ORDENAT
ION OF MR. GEORGE
PARK, MINISTER OF
THE SAID PAROCH
QUHICH WAS UPON
9TH DAY OF
MAY
1694.

Shewing the day, moneth, and year
of God when each Session was
holden and who sate ; and what
acts were done in everie Session.

of Killairn were called, but neither they, nor any for them, compeared. At length a boy produced a letter from Mr. Thomas Forrester, dated June 9 instant, excuseing both his own and the people of Killairn's absence, because of several things in there present case, and especially daylie troubles from the Highlanders ; who were continually making inroads upon them, so that people could not with any safety remove from their families. The Synod considering this his answer and excuse, delayed any further thoughts thereof till the last Session of the Synod." No one, however, appeared, so the matter was delayed till next Synod. This was held at Glasgow 7th Oct. 1690, when after the usual "reasons for transportation," "answers to the reasons" and "replies," it was put to the vote and carried that Mr. Forrester was to remain at Killearn. —*Synod Book of Glasgow and Ayr, Miscellany of the Maitland Club, Vol. iv., Part I.*

4 June 1694 was the first meeting of session, and the elders present were George Buchanan of Ballochruin, Patrick Edmonds, John Risk, William Galbraith, Andrew Duncan, John Graham, younger, and Umphray Stivenson. There were other two elders who, however, were not present, John Lennox and Thomas Adam.

Two elders were appointed to collect for the poor, "and that till Hallowday next." "The said day the session taking into their consideration that persons who designe to marrie should compear before them and declare their willingness. And in regard they do meet but seldom, they therefore appoint the parties to come to the minister and to bring along with them the elder of the quarter where they live, and there before them declare their willingness to marrie one another. The session appointis John Moir, Schoollmaster in the place, to receive and keep the consignations to proclaime parties that are to be married, as also to keep a true list of the persons quho are married, and of the children quho are baptized, that so the sameine may be recorded in a register, for doeing of which he is to get the halfe of the benefete, and the other halfe is to be employed for pious uses."

22 June 1694—"The which day the Session finding that the old use and wont in this paroch anent persons guiltie of fornicatioune for the first tyme was to pay ten markis Scotis of penaltie, viz., the man four poundis, and the woman four merkis. They doe therefore appoynt the samyne to be paid by delinquentis of that nature in all tyme comeing, and the same to be imployed for pious uses."

It is enough to say here that there were in Killearn, as in the other parishes in the Strath, too many cases of breaches of the seventh commandment, both in the upper and lower classes. Besides the fines, public penance in the church was required, and in aggravated cases the penitent had to make several appearances. Thus, in 1712, a woman stood in the public place of repentance before the congregation fifteen times by order of the Presbytery as a penance for adultery.

There was in Killearn, as in the other parishes, a difficulty in paying the schoolmaster, thus—

8 October 1694.—"Compeired John Moir, Schollmester in Killern, and declared his resolutione to leave the place because of the little incouragement that he had therein, and told that he could doe better elsequhere. To quhich the Session replied that they could doe little for his further incouragement without the concurrence of the heritouris; But as for that halfe of the benefite of the baptisms and marriages which the Session resservd in their own hand by reason that the foresaid John Moir could not praesent they doe for his incouragement before the heritouris here present (Killearn, Carbeth, and Bal-

funning) quite the same wnto him in tyme comeing, provydeing that he shall supply ws with a sufficient praecentor."

4 June 1695.—“ . . . The which day the Session, taking into their serious consideratioune the great need (through the death of some and the age of otheris) of an additionall number of elderis, and considering that albeit deacons are, in the word of God, appoynted as officeris in God's house, yet there are none bearing office in this Session, Wherefore they think it fit to make choise of some qualified persons within the congregatioune, and to admitt them wnto the foresaidis offices of elderis and deacons, and having for a considerable tyme conferred about this matter, as also the minister and severall other memberis of the Session having called upon the name of God for light and direction, they did at lenth pitch and condescend wpon John Edmond in little Drumquharn, James Edmond in Ballikinrain, and Alexander Adam in Milne of Glenboige, to be elderis, and James Duncan in Killern, James Lenox in Branshogle, John Williamson, portioner of Leidlewane, John M'Lachlan in Letter, James Dougall in Miln of Ballikinrain, and Andrew Whyte in Nether Balglass, and William Edmond in little Drumquharne, to be deacons, and desyres the minister to speek to them for that effect betwixt and the next Session, and lykwayes to desyre them to be present thairat.” Of the persons so chosen, John and James Edmond, James Duncan, James Lenox, and John M'Lachlan accepted office, but all the others declined, being “somequhat shie and averse, excusing themselves from their unfitnes for so weightie a charge.”

There was still a want of Presbyterian ministers in the North, where Episcopacy died hard. The following note in the Session Records bears on the subject: “Nota.—The Minister, by appointment of the Synod, went to Aberdeen to supply the vacant churches ther for a year, quho took his journey on the 23rd of September, and stayed untill the 16 day of Januarij thereafter. So during that space the Kirk was several dayes vacand.”

2 May 1697.—“This day intimatioune was made of a fast appointed by a Committee of the Synod of Glasgow and Air met at Paisley, the caussis of which were (besyde the ordinary caussis) Satan's prevailing over manie soulis to break their allegiance to God, and to engage in his service by renuncing their baptism and making a compact and covenant with him. Secundo, The disturbance of a gentlemanis familie in the shire of Renfrew, especiallie his daughter, by Satan and these his imps. Tertio (some of these personis being taken for witchcraft and now in custodie), that the Lord would break in upon their consciences in order to a confession of their horrid sin and guilt, for the glory of God and the overthrow of Satanis Kingdome. Quarto, That the Lord would direct and assist the honorabill judges quho are to sit and try these wretched creatures, the matter being so very mysterious and intricat.”

4 June 1697.—“The which day the minister and elderis being now conveyen they did take to their consideration that the minister hath severall tymes visited the families within the parish, as also catechised the same, they are therefore of the opinion that the sacrament of the Lord’s Supper should be administered some-tyme this summer, and recommends it to the minister and the elderis respective to be at all suteable pains and dilligence in preparing themselves and the people for it, and lykwise appointis that it be intimated to the congregatioune a Sabbath or tuo immediatlie preceding the celebratioune thereof.”

25 July 1697.—“The which day the communion was celebrated in the parish according to the laudable custome of the Church, there being preparatioune sermonis on the Saturday before, and thanksgiving sermonis on the Monday thereafter.”

15 August 1697.—“The which day being the Sabbath there was read publictlye ane Act of the Commission of the Generall Assembly authorized by the Lordis of the Privie Council, enjoyning a generall collection and voluntarie contributioune through the Kingdome for building a church at Konigsberge in Prussia, and this to be done either at the church door or by the elderis through their several districtis.”

3 October 1697.—“The which day intimatione was also made publictlye out of the pulpit conform to the Presbyteries’ appointment warning the people to beware of charmis and spellis or personis that use the same, and particularlie to take heed that they do not employ one Donald Fergusson, alias Redhood, in the parish of Strathblane, and that as they would tender the good of their oün soullis and shunn the censures of the Church and civill laües of the kingdom made against charmeris and such as do employ them.”

12 November 1703.—“The Session enactis that when personis come to give up their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage that they be taken ingaged that they shall not have a pennie brydell to contraveen the Act of the Synod in October 1695, and that it be intimat to them that in case they shall break their said ingadgment they shall forfeit their consegnationis to the use of the poor besyde quhat other Church Censur shall be inflicted upon them in case of any abuse committed at the foresaid pennie brydellis.”

The following account of a presbyterial visitation gives a good idea of the ecclesiastical state of the parish :—

28 June 1705, at the Kirk of Killearn.—“This day the Presbyterie mett after sermon by the minister of this paroch att a visitation of the said paroch and that according to a former appoyntment of the said Presbyterie.” Besides a number of the ministers of the Presbytery of Dunbarton there were also “present with the presbyterie at this tyme the laird of Killern, younger, the laird of Balglass, Carbeth, Ballikinrain, Craigivairn representing the laird of

Duntreath, Ballachruin, Boquhan, Gilliestoun, Carstoun, Croy-Lecky, Walter Buchanan of Balfuning for Croy Cunningham, Andrew Buchanan, portioner, &c., heretoris of the paroch." After Mr. Park had delivered a sermon, he was asked by the Presbytery—"Primo, If he had duellie intimat this visitation; he answered he had . . . Secundo, If he had a Competent number of elders and deacons; he answered he had, and that they were encouraging to him. Tertio, If he had Church utensillis; he answered he had none but a Communion Table and a bason for baptism. It is recommended to the Session that they provyd themselves in a Communion Table Cloath. Quarto, If there was a schooll settled in the paroch with a legall salarie. He told that there was a Latine schooll at the Church and an English schooll in the East end of the paroch in the winter and spring tyme. But that the salarie did not come up that lenth which is provyded by law, yet it was such as he was satisfied with it. The heretoris, elderis, and heads of families were called in, and being interrogat if they had anything to object against the lyfe or doctrine of their minister, answered that they had nothing to say against either, but were well satisfied with both. The Presbyterie speaking to the heretoris anent their getting Communion Cups it was told by Carbeth that the Marquess of Montrose had given the Communion Cups to the paroch of Strathblane, and, as he supposed, they were equallie given to this paroch with that of Strathblane, the Marquess being patron here; for documenting the Truth of which it is recommended to the ministeris of Killern and Strathblane respective, to search their Session registeris.¹ Master Park being interrogat befor the heretoris anent the glebe and manse, answered as to the first that he had about four acres of arable land according to the law, but that his grassing was not sufficient nor such as it had been in his predecessoris tymis by reason of the Laird of Killernis late

¹ It may be explained here that these Communion cups, which are still in use at Strathblane, were not given by any Marquis of Montrose, but by Isobel, Marchioness of Montrose, widow of James "the good," second Marquis. Her husband died in February 1669, and in August of the same year she made the presentation, as the following extract from the Session Records of Strathblane shows:—

"Mair by Ordina^{ce} of the Session the 8 of August 1669, to George Maiklum, servant to my lady Marquesse of Montrosse, 58/6 for the delyvering of two Communione silver cups quhill my Lady Marquesse gifted for the vse of the Paroch and Session."

It is clear from the above that Killearn had neither part nor lot in the matter. The Rev. Thomas Burns, in his magnificent and valuable volume, *Old Scottish Communion Plate*, gives an engraving of one of these beautiful old cups and dates it 1699. No doubt he is wrong in this date as the above extract shows. The probability is that the cups were repaired in 1699 by Robert Brook, goldsmith in Glasgow, and that he then impressed upon them his initial and the date letter for 1699-1700. There is no mention in the Session Records of Strathblane of the gift of any other silver Communion cups to the parish. If there had been any such gift there is no doubt it would have been recorded,

inclosures that he had mede. The Presbyterie finding something of the truth of this doe recommend it to the Lairdis of Balglass and Carbeth to meet with Killern elder and the minister betüixt and the next season that they may accommodate Master Park in his grass either by giving him off a peece by it selfe or something equivalent thereto. Next, as to the manse, Master Park represented that it was in verie bad case, scarcely habitable, and needed much reparation. But for the ease of the parish in this matter he had addressit the right honorabill the Marquess of Montrose for a part of the vacant stipend of this parish, Anno 1693, for the reparation of his manse, which the Marquess willinglie agreed to, and for that end the Laird of Dougalstoun, in his Lordship's name, had sent out Francis Stivenson, wright in Glasgow, to sight the manse and to be assistant to the Presbyterie by his counsell and advyce in order to the reparation of it, he being a person well skilled in such things. Quhairupon the Presbyterie desyred the Lairdis of Killern, younger, Balglass, Carbeth, Craigivairn, and Ballikinrain, together with Masteris John Anderson and David Fleckfield, ministeris in the Presbyterie, to go to the manse with the foresaid Francis Stivenson, wright, William Lauder, mason, and John Buchanan in Gilliestoun, a man well skilled in thatching of heather, and take ocular inspection thereof, and see what reparationis it will need in order to the making of it sufficient that it may be declared a free manse. The inspection was accordingly made, and it was reported that a sum of 'lb352 ss18 do8' was required to make the manse 'sufficient.' It was agreed that 'Master Park and Killern, younger,' should wait upon the Marquis of Montrose at Glasgow and get his consent to the specified repairs being executed. 'The Laird of Balglass represented to the Presbytery that he had not room in the Church according to his valuatione, and therefor craves a division. The Laird of Craigivairn, in name of Duntreth, representis and craves *ut supra*.' The Presbytery, as usual in such cases, put this matter off *sine die*, for then, as now, the division of a Church was attended with much difficulty, and often led to serious disputes. After some inquiries about the Session Records and directions thereanent the visitation was over and 'the Presbytery closed with prayer.'"

5 November 1710.—"This day was intimate a thanksgiving day for the victorie obtained by our armies in Spain, to be observed upon Tuesday next, being the 7th instant."

7 November 1710.—"The foresaid day of thanksgiving was observed, and the minister preached from 1 Cor. 15. 25, 'For he must reign, till he hath put all enemies under his feet.'"

20 April 1712.—"The minister made publict intimation of a day of solemn fasting and humiliation appoynted by this Synod to be observed on Thursday next, being the 24th inst., upon the account of the sad incroachments

which are made upon the liberties and priviledges of this Church by a late Act of the British Parliament restoring Patronages and allowing boundless toleration and other incroachments."

24 April 1712.—"The fast was observed, and the minister preached from 1 Samuel 4. 21, She called his name Ichabod, etc." This was one of the first of the long series of protests which the Church of Scotland made against Patronage, and which only ceased when it was abolished in 1874.

16 January 1715.—"This day a solemn day of thanksgiving was intimated upon the occasion of his Majestie King George, his accession to the Throne, appointed by the Commission of the Generall Assembly and confirmed by the Civill sanction, to be observed on Thursday next, being the 20th instant."

20 January 1715.—"The foresaid Thanksgiving was observed, and the minister preached from Acts 13. 22: He raised up unto them David to be their King."

21 August 1715.—"This day, a fast appoynted by the Commission for fear of the Pretender's landing, was intimate to be observed on Tuesday next, the 23rd instant."

23 August 1715.—"The foresaid fast was observed, and the minister preached from Zeph. 2. 3rd: Gather yourselves together, &c. In October, November, and December of 1715, and in January 1716, there were meetings for prayer 'in relation to the present troubles,' and 'for success to his Majesties Arms for suppressing the rebellion.' In April and June there were days appointed for thanksgiving services. On the latter occasion Mr. Park took for his text Psalm 72. 18: Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things."

24 March 1717.—"This day there was intimate a fast on account of the Swedes intended invasion to assist the Pretender, which fast was to be observed on Thursday next, being the 28th instant."

28 March 1717.—"The foresaid fast was observed, and the minister preached from Psalms 106. 43, 44, 45: Many tymes did He delyver them, etc."

2 May 1727.—"The Session, considering that it is expedient and necessary that there be Communion Cups provided for the use of the parish, and being unanimously agreed that the same be got as soon as possible, they desired the minister to cause make them."

An entry in the accounts shows that the minister carried out their instructions:

"For two Silver Cups for the communion, - - £129 12." (Scots.)

During Mr. Park's incumbency the collections and disbursements by the Session were faithfully recorded; the money collected was used principally for parochial purposes, but many entries such as the following occur:

1694	July 22.	Given to a stranger called Alexander Gordon, having a recommendation from the Generall Assemble, - - - - -	lib	1	10	0
1695	April 21.	Gathered for building an harbour at Kinkell,	-	1	10	0
	„ Sept. 22.	To relieve some slaves that were in Barbary,	-	2	9	4
	„ - - -	Given to build an harbour at Cullein,	-	-	1	10
1696	- - -	There was given to a man quho was cuttit of the gravell, - - - - -	-	1	9	0
1667	- - -	For a chest (coffin) to a poor stranger that dyed,	1	0	0	
1699	- - -	For a bridge to the burn of Branshogle,	-	-	1	4
1700	- - -	To Robert Innes, a man that had been taken by the Turks, - - - - -	-	0	10	0
	„ - - -	To help Lanark Bridge, - - - - -	-	0	10	0
1703	- - -	There was collected for Leith, - - - - -	-	1	17	10
	„ - - -	To pay for a coffin to a poor little one who was a stranger, - - - - -	-	0	6	8
	„ - - -	To an English gentlewoman, - - - - -	-	1	0	0
	„ - - -	To Robert Lennox, a poor gentleman, - - - - -	-	0	8	0

On the 9th September 1731 Mr. George Park, the minister of Killearn, died. "He was a ready and popular preacher, and much followed for several years. Though he had a good income he lived sparingly, and left a round sum of money. He married a daughter of Principal Forrester, his predecessor, and had sons."¹

REV. JAMES BAINE.

1732-1756.

The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Park was not filled up for some time, and when the Duke of Montrose made a presentation in March 1732 it was to a very young minister, Mr. James Baine, a son of Mr. Baine, minister of Bonhill, and who had been licensed by the Presbytery of Dunbarton only in the previous October. Mr. Baine's presentation pleased the parish greatly, and it is recorded in the Session Records that the call to him "was subscribed by many of the heretors, all the elders, and the most part, if not all, of the heads of families in the parish." He was ordained 26th October 1732. As was customary during a vacancy in well regulated parishes, "the utencills belonging to the parish" were handed over by the representatives of the deceased minister to the Session, and by them put into safe keeping.

26 April 1732.—"Forasmuch as John Park, son to the deceased Mr. George Park, minister at Killern, the elders of the parish, together with the lairds of

¹ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Vol. III., p. 356.

Killern and Carbeth, met here this day to receive from said John Park the utencills belonging to this parish, and did receive from him the utencills following, viz., a peuther bason for baptism; item a little peuther flaggon for carrying the water, item two silver cups for the Communion with a timber box containing them, item a Communion table cloth and two servits of linnen, item a large peuther flaggon, item a parcell of Communion tickets, item an old mortcloth and another mortcloth half worn, and a wallet containing them, item a box for containing the poors money, item a Session book commencing in May 1694, and ending in 1717, item a register of marriages and baptisms beginning in May 1694 and ending in 1732, item a stamp for making tickets, item Auchentroig's bond to the Session for eleven hundred merks, item a Sasine following thereon, with Galbraith's account and discharge for infesting, Auchentroig's letter to Mr. Park relative thereto, item a Bond granted to the Session by John M'Lay, late in Drumtian, for fifty merks, item a Bill drawn by Mr. Park in name of the Session for the behoof of the poor of the parish upon John Paterson in Balwhan. The Session Book above mentioned, with the Register of marriages and baptisms, and the Session book, the Communion tickets and stamp were put in the box, which box, with the baptism bason and litle flaggon, and the two mortcloths with the wallet, were delivered to John Moor to keep; Auchentroig's bond with the Sasine, John M'Lay's bond, John Paterson's bill, were delivered to Ballochrun to keep. The Communion Cups, with a box containing them and large flaggon, were delivered to Carbeth to keep. The table cloth and two servits were given to Carston to keep."

On the 29th March 1733 it was reported to the Presbytery of Dunbarton that the Kirk of Killearn was ruinous and defective, and therefore a visitation was appointed. It took place on the 18th April 1733, and at it the church was condemned. All the heritors, with the exception of Milndoven (Bontine of Balglass), were very harmonious, and agreed to rebuild, and rebuilt it was accordingly, the following year. At the same meeting it was also agreed to rebuild the officehouses belonging to the manse in the current year, and the manse itself next year. So far as the manse was concerned this arrangement was not carried out, for it was not till the year 1736 that it was rebuilt.

The following are extracts from the Session Records during Mr. Baine's incumbency :

15 April 1733.—"This day there was an intimation made by order of a brief from the King appointing a collection to be gathered in all the congregations in Great Britain for building an harbour at Aberbrothock." The collection at Killearn amounted to six pounds Scots.

15 July 1733.—"There was an Act of the Presbyterie read appointing a collection to be gathered for the Town of Paisley, a great part whereof was

burnt with fire lately, and accordingly intimation was made to gather a collection for that end on the third and fourth days of August from house to house."

26 July 1734.—"There was fourteen pounds and twelve shillings Scots of very bad half pennies and turners sold to Michael Towart, merchant, at eight shillings Scots the pound weight, of which money there was eight pound weight wanting an ounce, which at the price agreed upon extend to three pound Scots of good money, which was put in the box."

21 September 1735.—"By an appointment of the Synod of Glasgow and Air the minister made intimation to the congregation of a collection to be collected next Sabbath for the building of a bridge over Lochunnoch, in the parish of Lochunnoch, and presbyterie of Paisley."

11 November 1739.—"Reported that upon Sabbath morning last John M'Lay in Glenbog had yoked his horse and was going toward the muir thus untill he was noticed by some of his neighbours who challenged him, wherefore the session order their officer to summon him to compeir before them next Sabbath. Reported also that John Mitchell, carrier at Killern, in April last, went off upon the Sabbath day toward Edinburgh with his horses to bring home provision for the Lady Bandalloch's burial. The Session think proper also to enquire thereanent, and appoints him to be summoned to compeir before them next Lord's day."

28 November 1739.—"John M'Lay being asked as to his breach of the Lord's day by yoking his horse thereon, he answered that he did, but that it happened through a mistake and mere inadvertancy, for which he professed his hearty regret. The Session rebuked him for unwatchfulness, and exhorted him to be more watchful *pro futuro*, and appointed the minister to intimate this his fact, together with the profession of his sorrow and regret for it publickly to the congregation next Lord's Day. John Mitchell being interrogate as to the fact of his going off towards Edinburgh with his horses upon the Sabbath day, he owned the fact. The Session delay the consideration of the affair till the Session be more full." The punishment in this case is not recorded.

1 June 1740.—"The Session considering that the case of the poor is very clamant at this time, they therefore resolve to uplift the annual rent of the poor's money in the hands of the Smithfield Factory and apply it to the present necessities of the poor here."

8 January 1741.—"This day met here the Minister and Kirk Session in conjunction with the lairds of Aucheneven, Killern, Carstoun, Croy, etc., and having taken up an exact list of all the poor within the parish who were sufficiently attested by the heretors or elders in their respective bounds, they agreed unanimously that they should be maintained within the said parish, and

no others allowed to travel up and down the same begging, but our own poor only, and for that end appointed them to get badges signed by Killern and the Minister, to prevent being imposed upon by stranger poor and vagrants with whom we have no concern. And further, they appoint this concert to be publickly intimate next Lord's Day immediately after Divine worship, peremptorily requiring the hail poor within this parish to keep within the same under the penalty of forfeiting their badge and losing their right to our charity or to any further supply from us. And with respect to stranger poor and vagrants, the constables are required to do their duty as the law directs, and as they will be answerable."

19 February 1741.—"The Session, considering the great hardships the poor labour under at present thro' the dearth of victual, and that the number of our poor are much increased, they thought proper to borrow some money to help on the present exigence."

The Session accordingly borrowed £40 Scots, and sold bad money (of which a great deal was put into the plate or ladle on Sunday and other collection days), "twenty pound weight at five pence per lib = £5 Scots."

1 November 1741.—"This day the Act of the Synod of Glasgow and Air was read from the pulpit appointing a day of thanksgiving to be observed throughout their bounds for many causes therein specified, and especially for God's favour for visiting our land again with plenty."

6 March 1743.—"Lachlan Sinclair being called, compeared, and being interogate if he did muck Killern stable on the Sabbath day, he answered he did several Lord's days, and thought himself obliged to do it, being ordered by Killern himself so to do, and averred that George Brown, servitor to Killern, is as guilty as he is in mucking the stable on the Sabbath, which he says can be proven against him by the rest of the servants." The Session delays sentence in the affair of Lauchlan's till they search out this accusation laid by him against said George Brown.

13 March 1743.—"George Brown acknowledged that every Sabbath he did clean his master's riding horses, and threw out their dung, and that he was obliged to do so by his master's allowance. He being removed, and the Session taking the whole anent him and Lauchlan Sinclair into their consideration, did resolve to call them both in and rebuke them for their sin, and peremptorily discharge them from using such practices for the future, with certification if they do that they will be proceeded against by higher censure; and in the meantime appoints the minister to speak to Killern not henceforth to impose any unnecessary servile task upon his servants on the Lord's day."

The Session Records and the accounts of the parish were well kept during the time Mr. Baine was minister of Killearn. While the primary object of the

collections was for the support of the poor of the parish, the accounts included also payments to the schoolmasters, beadle, and Presbytery bursar, and the cost of small repairs on the church and schools. There was also occasionally help given to strangers, thus :

To stranger poor at the Communion, - - - - -	£3	8	0
To John Howat, a poor object in Drymen parish, - - - - -	1	10	0
To Robert M'Eun, a young man who applied to the Session for their charitable help in supporting his charges in going to Moffat Wells for cure to a sore swelling and pain in his leg, 6	0	0	
To Janet Stewart, brother daughter to Ardvorlich, being a person in mean circumstances, with 2 children, - - - - -	1	4	0
To George Key, a young man troubled with a tympany, to help his charges in going to Moffat Wells for cure, - - - - -	3	0	0
To two strangers attested by the Synod and Justices of Peace, -	0	12	0

In 1756 Mr. Baine left Killearn, having been translated to the High Church of Paisley which had been built that year. After being there about ten years he resigned his charge and joined the Relief congregation at Edinburgh, being the first minister of College Street Church there.¹ He died in 1790 in his 82nd year.

REV. JAMES MORRISON.
1757-1767.

Mr. Baine left the parish in March 1756, and in September of the same year the Duke of Montrose presented Mr. James Morrison, a young clergyman who had been lately licensed by the Presbytery of Wigtown. He was ordained and admitted to the parish on 12th May 1757. After being ten years minister of Killearn he was translated to Strathblane, where he remained for two years only, having been settled in the Laigh Church of Paisley 29th June 1769. In 1776 Mr. Morrison married Mary Harvie, widow of the Rev. James Craig of Leddriegreen. Through this marriage he became a Strathblane laird, Mr. Craig's widow being in virtue of his settlement proprietrix of Leddriegreen.² Mr. Morrison was a man of talent and of considerable force of character, and took a keen part in the anti-patronage struggles of the day. He died 25th March 1781.

¹ *Annals and Statistics of the U.P. Church* (MacKelvie), p. 193.

² *Parish of Strathblane*, p. 221 and note.

REV. JAMES GRAHAM.

1768-1821.

Mr. Morrison left Killearn in October 1767, and in April of the succeeding year the Duke of Montrose issued a presentation in favour of the Rev. James Graham, and he was ordained on the 9th June following. Mr. Graham was the third son of Mr. James Graham, tenant of Cromlix, in the parish of Dunblane. He was born in 1736, educated at Dunblane Parish School and at the University of Glasgow, and licensed by the Presbytery of Dunblane 12th April 1763. He was afterwards tutor in the family of Mr. Hopkirk of Dalbeth.

During his long incumbency of Killearn Mr. Graham proved a most excellent parish minister. He attended carefully both to the spiritual and temporal concerns of the people committed to his charge, and even to this day his memory is held in respect in the parish. He took a great interest in agricultural affairs, and both by example and precept helped much to introduce into Strathendrick a better style of farming than had been in use before his time. He is said to have been the first man in West Stirlingshire who used a wheeled cart. It was through his influence, too, that the fine obelisk in honour of the learned George Buchanan—which is now such an ornament to the village and strath—was erected.

He continued in good health and in full discharge of his duties to the very end of his life. Indeed, so vigorous was he when preaching his last sermon on the Sunday that preceded his death that the people remarked that “their old minister was renewing his youth.” He died unmarried 15th October 1821, in the 86th year of his age and the 54th year of his ministry, respected alike by rich and poor, and mourned by all. He was buried in the same grave in Killearn Churchyard as his predecessor, the Rev. James Craig.

REV. JOHN GRAHAM, D.D.

1822-1865.

On the 29th January 1822 the Rev. John Graham, minister of Fintry, was presented to Killearn by the Duke of Montrose, and on the 30th May he was admitted to the parish. He was nephew to the late minister, being second son of Thomas Graham, his brother.¹ In our account of Fintry we have shown what good work Mr. Graham had done there during seventeen years of his incumbency, and how much his services had been appreciated. He was equally successful in his ministry at Killearn, where he was the trusted friend and adviser of all his parishioners and neighbours, a good clergyman, and an excellent man of business. During his incumbency, in 1825, a new manse was built a few yards

¹ See *Parish of Strathblane*, p. 161, for an account of Thomas Graham and his descendants.

to the north of the old one, and in 1826 a new church also was erected at some distance from the original site. There was no change made on the churchyard. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Glasgow, and in 1850 he was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

In 1819 he acquired the estate of Balfunning; he was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Stirling. By his wife, Elizabeth Bannerman, only surviving child of Jean Finlay of the Moss, and David Bannerman of Letham Hill, he had three children who survived: Captain Thomas Graham, formerly of Balfunning, Jane—Mrs. Campbell—and Mary, who now resides at Corriedale in Strathblane. Dr. Graham was born 1st May 1778, and died at Killearn 12th January 1865, in the 87th year of his age and the 60th of his ministry. The Rev. James Graham, his predecessor, had been settled in Killearn in 1768. The uncle and nephew had thus held the living for the long space of 97 years.

REV. JAMES WATERS KING, M.A.

1865-1870.

Dr. Graham's successor was the Rev. James Waters King, M.A., a native of Fintry. On the 21st August 1862 he had been ordained minister of the Elders' Church, Havannah Street, Glasgow, where he did excellent work, and on 1st June 1865 he was, on the presentation of the Duke of Montrose, settled at Killearn. Mr. King's ministry in the parish was but short, for on the 22nd December 1870 he was translated to New Kilpatrick. He is still minister there, and during his incumbency of that now important parish the church has been more than once enlarged to accommodate a congregation that grows with the growing population of the place.

REV. COLIN M'NAUGHTON.

1871-1883.

The next minister of Killearn was the Rev. Colin M'Naughton, who had been licensed by the Presbytery of Kintyre 25th September 1867. He was presented to Killearn by the Duke of Montrose, and ordained 16th March 1871. His ministry at Killearn ended on the 27th March 1883, when he was translated to the parish of Tain in Ross-shire.

REV. JAMES DICK.

1883.

Mr. M'Naughton's successor, and the present minister of Killearn, is the Rev. James Dick. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh 16th May 1878, elected minister of Killearn 8th October, and ordained 6th December 1883.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF DRYMEN.

THE first mention we find of Drymen is in a charter by Alwin Earl of Lennox, granting certain lands to the Abbey of Paisley. Among the witnesses to this deed appears the name of a very early incumbent of Drymen—Gilchrist, who was also the earl's chaplain (Gilchristus de Drummyn). The date of this charter is probably about the end of the twelfth century.¹ Another early rector of Drymen was Gilbert, who appears in a charter by which Maldoven Earl of Lennox granted certain lands to William Galbraith. This deed was signed at Fyntrie (Fintry), 2nd of March 1238, and "Gilbertus persona de Drummene" is among the witnesses. In another charter by the same earl, granting the lands of Kealbride in Glenfruin to Donald son of Macynel, "Gilbertus persona de Drumyn" again appears.²

The parish was originally a free rectory, but like the other Strathendrick parishes of which we are treating—with the exception of Inchcalloch, which retained the rectorial tithes such as they were—it was robbed of its proper revenues, and the cure was served by an underpaid vicar. In the case of Drymen the tithes were used for the support of the bishops and, latterly, archbishops of Glasgow. It thus became what was called a Mensal Church. In the rental of the Archbishoprick of Glasgow, given up in 1561 under the Act for assuming the thirds of the benefices, "The Kirk of Drymyne" appears as "sett to John Schaw in the yeir for the sowme of eight score pundis."³

The parish is said by several authorities to have been dedicated to St. Columba,⁴ but on looking for proof nothing satisfactory can be found. It is more probable that the patron saint was St. Kessog, or MacKessog, whose

¹ *Cart. de Levenax*, p. 12; *Reg. Mon. de Passalet*, p. 157.

² *Cart. de Levenax*, pp. 31 and 91.

³ *Origines Par. Scot.*, Vol. 1., p. 38.

⁴ Among others *Origines Par. Scot.* and *Kalendar of Scottish Saints*.

“Chapel croft” was on the lands of Finnick-Tennent, or St. Vildrin, whose holy well in Finnick-Drummond was long held in honour. Vildrin, however, is not to be found in any list of saints.

There are several sites of churches in the parish. Probably that of the parson of Drymen was at or near Drumakill—the ridge or hill of the church—to the south-east of the village of Drymen, not far from the present church, and where a branch of the Buchanans afterwards built their castle, now gone, but the memory of which still lingers in the name of the adjoining *Castle Park*. There is a Spittal land at or near this spot, called in old deeds “Spittal na Kirk.”¹

Another church site was Knockanheglish—the church hill—on the lands of Finnick, where the remains of buildings can still be traced. This was probably the church of St. Kessog. In the north of the parish at Chapellarach—*i.e.* the foundations of a chapel—stood of old a church, dedicated to Our Lady, or the Virgin Mary, and surrounded by a churchyard. The foundation stone can still be seen, and in the early part of this century there were grave-stones close to it. Not far from it is the croft which belonged to the priest who ministered at its altar. This croft is still known as Dalmarty—Mary’s field. This chapel belonged to the Priory of Inchmahome. In the east end of the parish at Mye there must have been another church, for the “Chappel yaird and green thereof” are mentioned in an old deed.² Besides Ibert, which in heathen times was a place of sacrifice, there are many church lands in Drymen; for the Knights Templars and afterwards the Knights of the Hospital of St. John, held the lands known as the Spittals of Finnick-Malice and Finnick-Tennent,³ the Temple lands of Ibert and Spittal na Kirk, the Spittals of Blarnavaid,⁴ a Spittal at Gartinstarrie,⁵ the Spittal of Cashlie,⁶ Spittal of Ballaird,⁷ the Temple Ballat and Spittal Ballat, the Spittal near Blairnabord, and the Spittal close to Auchentroig, all no doubt gifts, by the Earls of Lennox, to these military orders of priesthood.

Besides these various sites of churches, and church lands, the old sepulchral cairn, still marked by heaps of large stones, on the muir a short distance from the Carnock water, and about two miles above Aucheneck, was doubtless in its day the scene of religious rites.⁸

¹ Stirlingshire Sasines, registered 24th December 1656, and 28th June 1669.

² Stirlingshire Sasines, registered 27th September 1689.

³ Stirlingshire Sasines, registered 28th June 1669. ⁴ *Ibid.*, registered 14th November 1673.

⁵ *Ibid.*, registered 13th July 1657. ⁶ *Ibid.* ⁷ *Ibid.*, registered 20th November 1665.

⁸ “There is, on the farm of Fennick-Tenant, in the parish of Drymen, a sepulchral cairn about 20 paces long and 10 broad. A row of *Kist-vacans*, or stone coffins, seems to form the body of the tumulus, and is covered with a very large heap of great stones, obviously



BRIDGE OVER KELTY, CHAPELBAROCH

There is little to tell of matters ecclesiastical in Drymen during Roman Catholic times. We have already given the names of two of the earliest rectors—Gilchrist and Gilbert—and we now pass over without remark all the rectors and vicars who lived and died at Drymen during about three centuries, for little or nothing is known of them. Before, however, we arrive at Protestant times we must pause to show how ministers were “presented” and “inducted”—so to speak—in Strathendrick in those remote days. On the 8th September 1511 Sir George Mason, vicar pensioner of the Parish Church of “Drumman,” in the palace of the Archbishop of Glasgow, resigned into his hands his vicarage of Drumman,¹ whereupon the Archbishop assigned the same, which was at his disposition and collation, to Sir John Heriot, and at the same time and place he invested him in the vicarage, and committed the cure thereof to him by placing a ring on his finger. This was the “presentation.” The “induction” took place on the 24th of the same month in the Parish Church of Drymen. On that day “Cuthbert Simson, an executor of letters of provision and collation by James, Archbishop of Glasgow, at the request of Sir John Heriot, vicar pensioner of the Parish Church of Drummane, gave investiture to the latter, and inducted him into the said vicarage by leading him through the south gate of the Church of Drummane to the high altar, and delivering to him the keys of the Church, the baptismal font, the bell rope, the high altar and ornaments thereof, chalice, and book, all which were handled by the said Sir John in token of real possession obtained.” Among the witnesses to this ceremony was Sir Thomas M’Ilpatrick, who was the curate of the Church of Drymen, and William Lennox and John White, two laymen.²

In 1527 Mr. Robert Graham, who had been vicar of the Parish Church of St. Patrick of Strogerth, and afterwards of Kilmaronock, was inducted into the vicarage of Drymen,³ and two years afterwards we find him investing Robert Erskine in the possession of the Priory of Inchmahome.

rounded by attrition, and therefore brought from some river. The nearest is the burn of Carnock, distant more than half a mile.”—*Nimmo’s Stirlingshire*, p. 634. “On the farm of E. Cameron, a large cairn was broken up about twenty years ago [1821] in which a number of stone coffins were discovered, and human bones found therein; but there is no tradition as to the origin of the cairn, or the occupants of these Kist-vaens.”—*New Statistical Account of Scotland*, Vol. VIII., p. 106. These accounts of this old burying place, though slightly differing, refer to the same cairn.

¹Sir George Mason, late vicar of Drymen, was, on the 17th June 1511, on a presentation by George Stirling of Craigbarnet, inducted into the perpetual chaplaincy at the altar of the Virgin Mary, in the Parish Church of Campsy, and in the Chapel of Cragbernard (*Diocesan Reg. of Glas.*, Vol. 1., p. 511).

²*Diocesan Register of Glasgow* (Bain & Rogers), Vol. 1., pp. 517-518, and Vol. II., p. 427.

³*Cart. de Cambuskenneth*, pp. 212, 213, 214, and 376.

15 March 1529.—“Robert, rector of Gilberoy, and perpetual Commendator of the Priory of the Isle of St. Colmoc (Inchmahome) of Dunblane diocese, holding in his hands certain Apostolic letters or bulls, past to the presence of Mr. Robert Graham, vicar of Drummond, and required him to put the said letters to due execution, who, receiving them with the reverence that became them, past to the high altar of the Church of the said Priory and gave institution and investiture of the said Priory and Monastery thereof, with fruits, rents, prouents, and emoluments, lands, baronies, and by delivery of a silver chalice, gilt missal book and sacred ornaments of the said high altar, as use is, to the said Robert Erskin, rector of Gilberoy, and invested him in possession thereof.”¹

The successor of Robert Graham, and the last Roman Catholic incumbent of Drymen, was Thomas Archibald. He succeeded to the cure as vicar pensioner just on the eve of the Reformation, and he had some trouble in getting his glebe out of the hands of the Buchanans of Drumakill, some of whom lived at Ibert, and were the tacksmen or tenants of it, and who, like many others, were attempting to seize any church lands within their grasp during the confusion that followed the downfall of the Romish Church. On the 6th March 1562-3, an action was raised at the instance of Thomas Archibald, vicar pensioner of the Parish Kirk of Drymmane, the glebe and Kirk land of which being part of the patrimony thereof, and James, Archbishop of Glasgow, patron of the same, as to Alexander Buchquhennane, tacksman and occupier thereof, and Katherine Kinros, his spouse, calling upon Mr. James Grahame, son natural to the deceased Mr. Robert Grahame, for warrandice to them of all and sundry the said Kirk land with the pertinents.²

This action was followed by a cross action by Walter Buchanan of Drumakill, nephew to Alexander Buchanan, the tacksman of Ibert, against Mr. Thomas Archibald, claiming the right to the glebe and Kirk lands of Drymen.³ The matter was settled by the vicar pensioner in 1567 conveying the lands of Ibert, no doubt for a consideration, to Mr. Thomas Buchanan, the eldest son of Alexander Buchanan, formerly tacksman of these lands, now deceased.⁴

The Buchanans thus became possessed, in a very questionable way, of these lands, which had been devoted, in far away times, and long before the introduction of Christianity, to religious purposes.

At the Reformation, in Drymen as elsewhere, there was a great want of regular ministers, and at first the parish was supplied with a reader only.

¹ *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Stirling*, Vol. I., p. 265.

² *Acts and Decrees*, Vol. xxvi., fol. 48.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. xxix., fol. 141.

⁴ *Buchanan of Auchmar*, p. 71.

ALEXANDER CUNYNGHAM, READER.

1569.

Vicar Thomas Archibald had settled the sale of Ibert to the Buchanans in 1567 and probably had then left the parish; at all events, "at Beltyn," 1569, Alexander Cunyngham was reader at Drymen.¹ He had not long charge of the parish, for he had left it by 1574.

REV. JOHN PORTERFIELD, MINISTER, 1574-1580.

NEILL MENTEITH, READER, 1574-1590.

In that year it is recorded that John Porterfield, who had the oversight of Kilmaronock, Inchcalleoch, Balfron, and Killearn, was minister also of Drymen. The real oversight of the parish, however, was undertaken by the reader, Neill Menteith, whose salary was £16 Scots and the Kirk lands.²

These Kirk lands, however, he did not succeed in holding, for, though he took possession of them, or part of them, in virtue apparently of the Act of Parliament of 1567, which secured the whole of the thirds of benefices for the support of the parochial clergy, he was defeated in an action brought against him by Mr. Thomas Buchanan,³ who had bought them, as just shown, from the Roman Catholic vicar, and, presumably, the poor reader had only his £16 Scots—equal to £1 6s. 8d. sterling—per annum to live upon.

The Rev. Mr. Porterfield left Strathendrick in 1580, being translated to Ayr; but Mr. Menteith, the reader, continued in charge till 1590.⁴

REV. ARCHIBALD SPITTAL.

1590-1601.

The ecclesiastical history of Drymen and the succession of ministers is not very clear at this point, but it would appear that the next minister of Drymen was Mr. Archibald Spittal, whose first charge had been Kilmacolm. From thence he was translated to Kilmaronock in 1588, and after being two years there he was settled in Drymen. He died in May 1601.⁵ We learn from his will that

¹ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Vol. III., p. 351.

² Register of Ministers and Readers, *Miscellany of Wodrow Society*, p. 383.

³ 11th Feb. 1574-1575.—Action at the instance of Mr. Thomas Buchanan, heritable feuar of the Kirk lands of the vicarage of Drymen, against Neill Menteith, reader, at the said Kirk, touching the production of the Letters charging the said Mr. Thomas to remove from four acres of the glebe and Kirk lands designed and marked to him, as, is alleged, according to Act of Parliament. The case was decided in favour of Thomas Buchanan.—*Acts and Decrees*, Vol. LV., ff. 75-68.

⁴ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Vol. III., p. 351.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. III., p. 351.

his wife was Janet Murray, who survived him, and that he left two sons—William and Archibald, and a daughter Janet. During the eleven years Mr. Spittal was in the parish we know nothing of his work among the people, nor how far he succeeded in the spiritualities of his office; but he had employed his time well so far as the temporalities of the living were concerned, for he had built a manse and done other work in the Kirk lands, part of which he had in some way recovered for the living.¹

REV. EDWARD BRYCE, A.M.

1602-1613.

On the 22nd May 1602 Mr. Edward Bryce, A.M., was presented to the parish, and he was admitted on the 30th September of the same year. He was a native of Airth, and had been minister of Bothkennar since the autumn of 1595. There is nothing of interest to relate of this minister's life in Drymen, and on the 29th December 1613 he was deposed for adultery. He then left Scotland and went to Ireland, and became minister of Broadisland. A few years before this time Sir James Edmonstone of Duntreath, the principal heritor of Strathblane, had purchased the estate of Broadisland, in the County of Antrim, for his eldest son William, who, by this time, was settled there,² and it was no doubt by his influence that the late minister of Drymen was placed in his parish. Mr. Bryce's career in Ireland was more satisfactory than in Drymen, for, though he again got into collision with the ecclesiastical authorities, and was deposed for not subscribing the Canons of the church, he is said to have been "highly instrumental in introducing into that country not only the knowledge of the Gospel, but also the blessings of civilization."³ He died in 1636.

REV. ROBERT MUIR, A.M.

1614-1648.

Mr. Muir was an Edinburgh student, and he graduated there in 1605; two years later he was presented to the second charge of the parish of Stirling, and from thence he was translated to Drymen in 1614.

Mr. Muir took no prominent part in church affairs during the changeful times in which he served the cure at Drymen, and little or nothing is known of him. In 1641 an effort was made to improve the church, to obtain the services of a reader, and to secure an augmentation for Mr. Muir. The parishioners accordingly petitioned "The Lord Commissionar his grace, the

¹ We infer the above from his testamentary settlement and from an ordinance of the Presbytery making his successor liable for part of his outlay on these improvements.

² *Parish of Strathblane*, p. 119.

³ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Vol. 111., p. 352.

Moderator and remanent Members of the General Assembly," to recommend the Court of Parliament to undertake these matters, and on the 6th August 1641 the Assembly referred the supplication to the Parliament. The petition was to this effect:

"Petition by the Parishioners and Minister of Drymen in Lennox to the Verie Noble lordis and Remanent honourabill Commissioneris of this present Parliament," wherein it is shewn (1) "that the Quiere is so ruinous that without present reparatione we cannot commodiouslie heare the word of God thair-into, and lykwayes it is to be feared that the ruff and timber thair of consume to our great grieff unles tymous remeid be used," and craving that a part of the tythes remaining in their hands unpaid for two or three years should be applied for repairing the same; (2) that a Reader for the instruction of youth should be appointed, and (3) craving the said Lords and Commissioners to authorize the payment of one hundred merks annually, formerly granted to the minister as an augmentation of stipend, but withheld since 1638. Subscribed by Mr. Robert Muire, minister, William Blair of Finnoch, John Buchannane of Ros, and other parishioners at Drymen 19th July 1641.¹

It does not appear that anything followed immediately on this petition, but the Presbytery Records show that the church was partially repaired in 1644, and more fully in 1649.

The repairs in the latter year were very much arranged by the Magistrates of Glasgow, who were in rather a curious way interested in the parish of Drymen. On the 7th November 1641 King Charles I., after Episcopacy was abolished in Scotland—apparently for ever—granted to the Provost, Bailies, and Community of Glasgow, for the support of a minister to serve the cure in place of the Archbishop, for the repair of the High Kirk, and for the assistance of schools and hospitals, the whole teinds of certain churches, of which Drymen was one. This grant was confirmed by an Act of Parliament and subsequent charters.² The community of Glasgow, however, enjoyed this grant for twenty years only, for when Episcopacy was re-established by Act of Parliament in 1662 the teinds of Drymen went back to the Archbishop. The grant of the teinds carried with it their responsibilities, and when early in 1648 it was found necessary to make a substantial repair to the church the Town Council of Glasgow appointed "John Grahame and Niniane Gillhagie to ryde to the Kirk of Drymen to attend the mettting appoynted ther on Teysday nixt with the heretoris of that parochie." A subsequent entry shows that the repairs of the church had been left in the hands of John Grahame, who was a bailie of Glasgow. There had been a good deal of bargaining with the Drymen heritors as to the payment of the teinds to

¹ Teind Papers, General Register House.

² *Charters and Documents relating to City of Glasgow*, Part II., pp. 415, 419, 424, 480, 487.

the city "dew bothe for byganes and to come," but finally it was agreed "that swa soone as surety sall be geevin for bygane the town sall sett to and cause repair the queir with all diligence." Everything was settled by 24th May 1649, and on the 11th August of the same year Bailie Grahame reported that he had agreed with Robert Reid "anent the reparatioun of Drymmen Kirk and furneising all materialls thairto" for 800 merks.¹

In Drymen, as in the other Strathendrick parishes, the forbidden practice of burying within the church, died hard. On the 27th September 1642 "Compeared" before the Presbytery "Johne Buchannan of Ross and confessed his fault of burying his dead W'in the Kirk of Drimen." He promised never again to do so himself, or to assist others, but, in spite of his promises, on the 18th July 1643 he was again before the Presbytery for the same offence. There were in Drymen, too, the usual quarrels about seats in church, and the Presbytery had in Mr. Muir's time to settle disputes about the position of several of the heritors' "dasks."

Mr. Muir died in 1648, aged about 63, and in the 41st year of his ministry,² and before seeing the repairs on the church for which he had so long striven.

REV. ALLAN FERGUSON.

1648-1663.

Mr. Allan Ferguson was translated from Strathblane to Drymen on the 28th November 1648. He was a Glasgow student, and had come to Strathblane in 1632 as "Helper" to old Mr. Stirling. He was in every way a distinguished minister, and took a leading part while in Strathblane in the important civil and religious movements of his time.³ His call to Drymen was very hearty, for the parishioners—to quote their own words—were "in great need in these tymes both of daily Information of Publict Matters and exercise of discipline against offenders who does and will yet take mor libertie to themselves to be offensive both to God and man if they be from under doctrine, discipline, and chairage." His settlement in Drymen was thus very pleasant, for he found awaiting him there a willing people and arrangements nearly completed for having his church repaired, not by unwilling and grudging heritors, but by the Corporation of Glasgow. In church politics Mr. Ferguson was a "Resolutioner"—the moderate party in the church; and Principal Baillie, writing in 1656, calls him "a right honest and able man, more than most of his neighbours."

In 1658 a movement was made to have Drymen separated into two parishes,

¹ *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Glasgow*, Vol. II., pp. 130, 166, 171.

² *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Vol. III., p. 352.

³ *Parish of Strathblane*, pp. 199-203.

and it is minuted in the Presbytery Records of 9th November 1658 that the parish had been perambulated by some of the members of the Presbytery, and that they recommended that the Barony of Drymen and Duchrae, Auchentroyge, Balwill, Gartchell, Cashly and the Myes should be made a separate parish as they are so far from the present church, and the "Bad, Murish, and Mossie ways" are inconvenient for the people, who are thereby "all disaccomodat in the publict use of the means of salvation."

This division of the parish was not, however, made. Mr. Ferguson, who had been in bad health for some time, died in Glasgow in April 1663.

REV. WILLIAM STIRLING.

1663-1665.

Mr. William Stirling, who succeeded Mr. Ferguson, had been minister of Balfron.¹ Under date 10th November 1663, the following is minuted in the Presbytery Records.—It was reported that "Mr. Thomas Mitchell preached at Drimen as was appointed, and that same day the Archbishop of Glasgow his edict in favoures of Mr. Wm. Stirling, min^r at Balphron his transportation to Drimen (q^rof the s^d. Archbishop is patron) was served and returned to us this day deuly execut be Mr. Ja. Buchanan, Schol^m there. The parishioners of Drimen being caled, non compeared to object anything against his transportation to them, bot be the contrair diverse considerable heritores and paritioners did earnestly supplicet that he spedely my^h be received to the ministry at Drymen." Mr. Stirling was accordingly settled at Drymen 15th December 1663. He remained in the parish for about a year and a half only, for he was translated to Glasgow in 1665.²

REV. JAMES GILLESPIE.

1666-1690.

After Mr. Stirling left the parish there was a movement in it to have Mr. John Sempill appointed to the vacancy. He had been bred for the Episcopal Church, and was at this time schoolmaster at Drymen.³ The Archbishop how-

¹ See page 26.

² "27th June 1665, Sed^r. Mr. John Stewart, Moderator (by the appoyntment of the Archbishop till the next ensuing Synod in regard Mr. Wm. Stirling is transported from Drimmen to Glasgow)."—*Records of the Presbytery of Dunbarton*.

³ 18th July 1665.—"Compeared Rob^t Blair, one of the heritores of the parish of Drimen," and requested that Mr. John Sempill, "on of our expectants," and presently schoolmaster at Drymen, "be allowed to preach to them at his conveniency."—*Records of the Presbytery of Dunbarton*.

ever made his own choice, and Mr. James Gillespie was admitted to the parish on the 31st January 1666.

In 1668 the Presbytery of Dunbarton was engaged in investigating the equipment of the different churches within its bounds and the efficiency of the schools.

On the 9th November 1668 the Minutes of the Presbytery bear: Drymen, "Anent the publick guidis" it was found that the Session possessed "a bazon for baptizm and box for the poor's money with two keyes in the custodie of two elders and ane black velvot mortcloath dedicat at first by umq^l. Ion Drummond at the Milne of Drummond, and now renewed by the Session conform to ane pre-contract mad betwext Ion Drummond and the s^d. Sessione as ther Sessione book more amplie reports."

There were no Communion vessels of any kind, and this is another proof of the widespread neglect of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in Episcopal times.

It was also found that there was no school; the Presbytery accordingly directed that the church should be divided by a partition wall, "and that the bounds enclosed betwext the s^d. partition wall and the western gavell be inad use of for ane scool." The elders at this time were Edward Buchanan of Spittel, William Cunninghame of Trinbeg, John Buchanan of Balphuning, John Buchanan of Ballat, Edward Cunninghame of Finnick, Duncan Buchanan of Gartinstarrie, Walter Buchanan, portioner of Cashlie, Alexander Leckie of My, William Govean in Drymen, Patrick Bryce, Yr., John Buchanan in Blarour, John M'Farland in Dr——.

The question of the position of the heritors' seats was a constant source of trouble in all the churches in the Strath.

"Drymen, 6 Nov. 1683.—The said day the Moderator showed to the brethren that the reason of his calling them there was a Commission sent to him from my Lord Archbishop his Grace for the visitation of the Kirk of Drymmen, which visitation the Presbytery finds duly intimate, and therefore ordains the said Commission to be read, by which they find themselves empowered to accomodate the heretors in seats according to their respective interests, and in particular that the Right honourable my Lord Marquisse of Montrose being a person of the highest quality in the said parish may have his choise of the first place in the Church. The Brethren considering the said communication, and feeling that my L^d. Marquisse of Montrose might dessent from their opinion of the chief place, do therefore ordain Mr. Donaldson, parson of Dunbarton, to communicate the business to my L^d. Montrose, and to know his Lo^d. mind and choise of the first place, and thereafter to report to the Presbytery."

The other heritors who appeared the same day and claimed seats were Drumwhastle (Wm. Govan), John Buchanan of Easter Cashlie, John Buchanan in

the Milne of Cashlie, Duncan Buchanan of Middle Cashlie, John Logan of Cameron and Cashlie, Andrew Buchanan of Ballochneck.

Drymen, 1 January 1684.—It was reported that the Marquis of Montrose desired that nothing should be done about a seat for him till he came west. W^m. Govan of Drumwhistle again asked for a seat; W^m. Cunninghame of Drumbeg, a Commissioner for the Laird of Gleneglish (Gleneagles) and the factor for Sir William Grame of Gartmuir, also claimed seats.

At the Revolution Mr. Gillespie was “rabbled” out of his church and parish, as was the fashion of the day, and in spite of the protection he held from the authorities. He was, however, reinstated in his parish by Lord Blantyre’s regiment, part of which was quartered at Drumakill, but it was for a short time only, for on the 15th August 1690 he was deposed for breach of the Sabbath, drunkenness, and other crimes.¹ These charges may have been true, but, as we have said before, the “Curates” often got but scant justice from the Covenanting Party in the first blush of its triumph.²

REV. JOHN ANDERSON.

1692–1740.

The Rev. John Anderson, who succeeded Mr. Gillespie in 1692, was a son of the Rev. William Anderson, who had been successively minister of Inchcalleoch and Luss. He was translated from Kilmarnock and settled in Drymen 12th May 1692.

After Mr. Anderson came to Drymen the Session Records were for some years well kept, and show considerable activity on the part of the minister and elders.

On 4th June 1693 a number of the parishioners were summoned for resetting “Redhood.” This “Redhood” was Donald Ferguson of Strathblane, who has been already mentioned as a charmer of cattle, and, generally, a dabbler in sorcery. Many of the Drymen people were found to have had dealings with him, and were in consequence punished in the usual way. Like the other parishes, too, in Strathendrick, Drymen was sorely troubled with “flyting women.” They were usually absolved after a course of the “pillar” or public place of repentance, or being fastened in the jogs at the church door. For their use and that of Sabbath breakers, slanderers, swearers, and other culprits, on the 3rd September 1693 there was paid by the Kirk Session “to James M’Nicoll, smith, fourtie shillings Scots for making and setting up tuo pair of Jogs on the Kirk wall.”

To procure money for the poor and for church purposes, persons found

¹ This is on the authority of Dr. Hew Scott, *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Vol. III., p. 352.

² There do not seem to have been many Covenanters in Drymen; Blair of Finnick and Leckie of Mye were, it is said, at the battle of Bothwell Bridge.

guilty of breaches of the seventh commandment were, besides being exposed on the "pillar" in church, and there publickly exhorted, subject to fines; and for the same reason, on the 7th August 1698 it was ordained that "quhoever sends for the minister to marry or baptise out of the church shall pay for each marriage 20s. and for each baptism 10s. *toties quoties*." Besides these modes of raising money there were collections as usual in the church, and money was also from time to time raised in the parish for building bridges, etc., etc., and "in favors of the slaves of Barbary quho are taken," and for other charitable objects.

About 1705 it appears, from the Presbytery Records, that "Highland Libraries," or books in Gaelic, had been sent down from London for the use of Highland parishes. The Presbytery placed one at Luss, and another at Drymen to go afterwards to Buchanan. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was now occasionally celebrated in Drymen, but on the 26th June 1705 it was found at a visitation by the Presbytery that the church had neither Communion cups, a table, nor tablecloths. At another visitation, 27th October 1708, it was reported that the western gable of the church had fallen down, and that "the roof of the church needed to be helped and pointed."

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Dunbarton on the 3rd October 1710 a proposal was read from the Synod of Argyle, "That seven parishes, vizt., the parish of Roseneath, Row, Cardross, Luss, Tarbat, Buchanan, and Drymen might be erected into a Presbytery by themselves, and annexed to the Synod of Argyle, and that the Presbyterye seat should be at Luss." This proposal was "delayed," but was never seriously entertained.

On 28th November 1710 the Session enacted "that the people at and about Cashlie, and also the people at and about Finniches, should be allowed to employ an man upon their own proper charges to keep an English school for teaching their children, and that none should be allowed to teach within the parish unlesse they be examined by the minister or schoolmaster of the paroch, and approuen by the Session." Mr. Magnus Walker was at this time the parish schoolmaster, and taught at the Kirk of Drymen.

20 December 1711.—"This day given to Gilbert Wilson and James Mitchell for mending the Kirk four merks Scots."

At a meeting of the Presbytery, 2nd December 1712, Mr. Anderson of Drymen gave as a reason for not having had Communion at Drymen this year "that he wanted a fund for Communion elements." This excuse was not sustained, and he was recommended to have it early next year. This neglect of the Communion, and the careless way the Session Records were kept—many years there being no entries at all—prove, we fear, that the minister of Drymen was now careless and inefficient.

In 1716 the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, and the Duke of Montrose, offered to establish two schools where they were most wanted in the Highland part of the Presbytery. The Presbytery chose Corarclat in the parish of Buchanan, and Clashmore in the parish of Drymen, as suitable places, and schools were accordingly placed there. In 1723 the school at Clashmore was removed to Duchray, and in 1729 its position was again changed to Gartenstarry in the east end of the parish. About 1725 there was a school at Duchlage.

In 1717 the old idea of dividing the parish was revived, and at a meeting of the Presbytery on 4th September "Mr. John Anderson, the minister of Drymen, gave in to the Presbytery a representation of the necessity of a new erection within the parish of Drymen, and informed the Presbytery that ten chalders of teind was uplifted by the University of Glasgow out of the bounds of the parish, and requesting the Presbytery to bring the matter before a Commission in existence at present to visit the said University. The Presbytery agreed to take steps to bring the matter before the Commission." Nothing, however, came of this proposal, for at next Presbytery it was reported that the Commission had said that the subject was not within their jurisdiction.

8 December 1721.—Magnus Walker, who was parish schoolmaster, precentor, and Session Clerk, having resigned, David Buchanan, schoolmaster at Callendar, was appointed to these offices in his room.

25 March 1722.—The elders in Drumond reported that the people there "do most ignominiously miscall one another, and it being made out that one Christian M'Lean was raiser of these nicknames, she is appointed to be summoned."

6 May 1722.—"Compeared Christian M'Lean in Drumond, and it being intimate to her that she was reported to have been the first raiser of these nicknames by the declaration of the severall persons, being interrogate denied the same, and the Session being conscious of her being guilty gave her till this day eight dayes to advise with herself before they take her oath."

3 June 1722.—"It is declared that Christian M'Lean has fled the parish and cannot be found."

30 November 1731.—The Session appointed James Buchanan and four others "to sell to a merchant the ill halfpennies in the box to the best advantage. . . . Counted and sorted all the ill money in the box, which amounts to tüenty tüo pund Scots money."

2 December 1731.—"It is condescended that a generall contribution be gathered through the whole parish, and that the elders in their bounds advertise the people a fortnight before it be gathered, quhich is to furnish Communion Cups that are wanting in this parish. . . . The Session recommends to the minister to write to the several heretors that are living out of the parish

anent the Collection of the Cups, and to some within the parish for their better obeying the same."

On the 19th May 1732 it was reported that £125 12s. had been collected, in sums varying from £12 to 1s. from 222 persons, for the Communion Cups.

8 July 1732.—"The Communion was celebrat in this place in English and Irish, and on Munday after sermon the elders appoint a meeting for paying the Communion Cups, and counting and distributing the collection."

27 July 1732.—"The collection over the water was given in by John Steen (Steven) and Walter Buchanan, elders, and some more that came not to hand till now."

From his Grace, James, Duke of Montrose, - - - -	£25	4	0
From Mr. Nicoll Graham of Gartmore, - - - -	12	12	0
[26 other subscriptions varying from £6 to 6s.] - - -	37	10	0
	<hr/>		
	Scots,	£75	6 0

The whole collection for the Communion Cups thus amounted to £16 15s. sterling. The Cups cost £11 8s. sterling, and after five "Communion forms," "a Communion Table Cloath," and "Servite to the Communion plate" were paid for, the balance was put in the box.

The old minister, by 1735, was in failing health and wished to retire. On 12th October he reported to the Session that he had spoken to all the heritors of the parish, and they had agreed to Mr. Moor being his assistant. The Session thereupon agreed that each member should "speak to the heads of families in their quarters that they may know if the people be satisfied Mr. Moor should be brought in, and to give their report next Sabbath."

19 October 1735.—"All the elders gave in their report that they had travelled through their quarters, and all the people have a strong desire for bringing in of Mr. Moor to be Mr. Anderson's assistant and successor."

Mr. Moor, however, declined to come, and nothing further was done till 1738, when Mr. George Buchanan, a probationer who had been licensed by the Presbytery of Biggar the year before, was brought to the parish by Mr. Anderson to help him in his work.

20 February 1738.—"The Session agree that every elder of the parish go through their quarter and enquire at the people how they are pleased with Mr. George Buchanan."

30 April 1738.—"The Session considering that the heretors, minister, elders, and heads of families of the parish of Drymen signed a petition desiring that Mr. George Buchanan, Preacher of the Gospel, should be ordained assistant and successor to the Reverend Mr. John Anderson, their present minister, did

appoint three elders to present the petition to the reverend presbytery of Dunbarton on Tuesday next."

The Duke of Montrose having been waited upon by a deputation of the Presbytery "to know his grace's instructions in this affair," "expressed his concurrence in this affair in the amplest manner."

Everything being thus harmoniously arranged, on the 11th July 1739 Mr. Buchanan was ordained by the Presbytery, and settled in the parish as assistant and successor. Old Mr. Anderson, who was the father of the Church of Scotland, did not long survive his release from parish work, having died at Glasgow on the 19th June 1740, in the eighty-fifth year of his age and the fifty-eighth of his ministry.

REV. GEORGE BUCHANAN.

1739-1742.

Mr. Buchanan was no sooner settled in the parish than he took steps to have the manse rebuilt. Accordingly a joint meeting took place between a committee of the Presbytery of Dunbarton and the heritors of Drymen on the 29th January 1740. The following are the Minutes, as recorded in the Session Records:

"There met the following members of the Presbytery of Dunbarton—M^{rs}. James Bain, George Sinclair, and William Brown, in conjunction with Mr. George Buchanan, minister of the gospel at Drymen. The heritors of the said parish being called, compeared the Laird of Gorthie in name of his grace the Duke of Montrose, William Stewart of Finnich, John Gow of Drumquhasle, James Gow of Blairour, And they being interrogate what they had done in relation to the rebuilding of the manse, it was represented to the ministers then present, in name of the heritors, by the laird of Gorthie, that once and again all the most considerable heritors had met in order to stint themselves, effering to their valuations, but that so full a meeting as could be wished for could never be got in regard several of the smaller heritors never attended these meetings, and as those who met had no legal authority to stint the absent heritors, therefore he moved the presbytery would take the affair wholly in their own hands, and to have all speedy and legal steps toward the rebuilding of the manse." Nothing, however, was done, for very soon after the meeting, painful rumours as to the moral character of the minister began to circulate in the parish and neighbourhood, and at a meeting of the Presbytery of Dunbarton 5th November 1740 Mr. Buchanan was accused of immorality with a "free woman," one Margaret Simpson. He was ordered to take steps to clear his character, but he not only did not succeed in doing so, but he was obliged, at subsequent Presbyteries, to acknowledge other lapses. On the 1st April 1741, therefore, the Presbytery

suspended him from the ministry, and on the 1st September of the same year they deposed him. This sentence was sustained by the General Assembly in May 1742.

REV. DUNCAN MACFARLAN.

1743-1791.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Dunbarton, 2nd November 1742, appeared John Smith, writer in Buchanan, and handed in a presentation from His Majesty King George II. to the parish of Drymen in favour of the Rev. Duncan MacFarlan. The presentee was thirty-four years of age, and had been licensed by the Presbytery in 1732. There were no objections made to his settlement, and he was ordained 12th May 1743. Like his predecessor, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. MacFarlan at once tried to have the manse rebuilt; and to this end, on the 3rd January 1744, he represented to the Presbytery that "his Manse was ruinous and his Glebe discontiguous." The Presbytery, knowing the dilatory habits of the heritors of Drymen, or the majority of them, resolved that they would lose no time; they accordingly had a meeting with the heritors on the 19th of the same month, and it was then and there agreed that the manse was to be rebuilt.

This seemed hopeful, but nothing followed, and after a delay of four years the minister got impatient, and again carried his grievance to the Presbytery.

14 April 1748.—At a meeting held this day at Drymen, Mr. MacFarlan reported that although a meeting had been held at Drymen on 19th January 1744, at which the heritors had agreed to repair the manse, nothing had been done. He also reported that the Church needed repairs, and that the School and Churchyard dyke are quite ruinous. The following heritors were present: Mungo Graeme of Gorthie, for the Duke of Montrose; Archibald Buchanan, elder of Drumakill; William Cunningham of Bandalloch, for the laird of Gartmore and himself; William Govane, elder of Drumquhassle; George Stirling, younger, of Ballwill, for the laird of Duchray and himself and feuars for Kepdowrie; John Buchanan of Carbeth; David M'Lew of Creitilvain, for John M'Lachlan of Greenhall and himself; James Buchanan of Gartinstarry; John Buchanan of Craigievairn; William Govane, younger, of Drumquhassle; and Robert Blair of Wester Gateside. The result of the meeting was that they agreed to pay among them one thousand pounds Scots to build a manse as there had been no habitable one since Mr. MacFarlan's admission in May 1743. They also agreed to pay him sixty pounds Scots per annum, beginning from his entry into the parish, "and ay and quhill he be provided with a sufficient habitable manse and office houses."

Things moved slowly in Drymen, for at a meeting of Presbytery held on the

5th March 1751 it was reported that Mr. MacFarlan was still without a manse ; for now that it was nearly finished, after many delays, it was denied to him until it was declared a free manse by the Presbytery. It was shown that "Mr. MacFarlan is reduced to the hardest situation that can be. For nearly three years after his admission as Minister of Drymen he lived in a little country smoaky house at a mile's distance from the Church. Since that time, for nearly five years, he has lived near a quarter of a mile's distance from his garden, barn, stable, and byre (which he built at his own charges), in a house which he hath had by the favour of one of the Heretors, by far the most considerable both for rank and interest, and who all alongst showed the greatest inclination to get the Minister accomodated with a manse, but was crossed in every step by other Heretors, and now even that house (inconvenient as it was, being at such a distance from the offices) is sett to a Tenant, who had taken possession of the same, whereby the Minister must in a few weeks seek for other quarters, and be reduced to the hard necessity either of disposing of his cattle, dismissing his servants, and betaking himself to Boarding again, or by filling up his barn and stable in some sort take lodging in it." Mr. MacFarlan also complained that "the Heretors had taken every method by litigation and otherwise to evade the performance of their duty, and, if things went on as they were doing, it might be seven years more before he got a Manse." He concluded by asking that a committee of the Presbytery be appointed to meet at Drymen to see what could be done. The Presbytery agreed to this, and on the 30th April 1751 they held a meeting at Drymen. The following heritors were present: David Graeme of Orchill, for His Grace the Duke of Montrose ; Archibald Buchanan of Drumakill ; William Govane, younger of Drumquhassle ; John Buchanan of Carbeth ; James Stewart of Finnich ; and John Gow, portioner of Drumquhassle. On being asked by the Presbytery, the heritors allowed that all that Mr. MacFarlan had said was "very true," and they handed over the key of the unfinished manse to the Moderator, who gave it to Mr. MacFarlan, and he accepted it only because he had no other place for himself and his servants, and under reservation that his acceptance was not to be held to imply that he had passed from his legal right to have a fully completed manse. This being done the Presbytery instructed him to enforce payment of the sixty pounds Scots due to him since his entry to the parish, and they agreed to support the minister in getting his rights. They also ordered the kirkyard dyke and the schoolhouse, which were both ruinous, to be rebuilt.

At a meeting of the Presbytery, 10th March 1752, Mr. MacFarlan reported that the manse was still unfinished. The Presbytery accordingly resolved to meet at Drymen on the 26th current. They duly met, and the heritors who appeared were David Graeme of Orchil, for the Duke of Montrose ; William

Govane, younger of Drumquhassle; John MacGoune of Gartoquhorran; and James MacGoune of Gaidrow. Upon being asked by the Presbytery why they had not completed the manse as they promised, they replied that they were willing and ready to do their part, but they could not undertake for the rest, particularly in giving the security for the payment of the last moiety of the manse, which the undertaker insisted upon before he would proceed to complete his contract. The Presbytery having sent tradesmen to inspect the manse, and to report what the completion of the work would cost, on their return agreed to their report, and arranged that Mr. MacFarlan was to collect the amount himself from the heritors and complete the work. Thus was finished a transaction which was in no way creditable to the majority of the heritors of Drymen.

Neither the Presbytery nor the Session Records tell of anything of importance in ecclesiastical matters in Drymen till 17th September 1765, when Mr. MacFarlan petitioned the Presbytery to take steps to obtain for him from the heritors a grass glebe for one horse and two cows, which he had never had since he came to Drymen. After many delays and meetings with the heritors, of whom nothing could be made, the Presbytery ordained that, as there were no Kirk lands convenient to the manse or other grass available, that the heritors should pay 20 pounds, Scots money, yearly to the minister in lieu thereof, and they apportioned this money among the heritors, who at this date were :

The Duke of Montrose, for the Barony of Drymen, Ibert, Drumdash, and Finnich Drymen.

Nicol Graham of Gartmore, for the lands of Kepculloch, Gartenstarry, Garchels, Offerance, West and Mid Myes, Part of East Mye and Cashlies.

Archibald Buchanan of Drumakill, for the haill lands of Drymen and Drumakill.

William Govane of Drumquhassle, for the lands of Gartness and Upper Blairours.

John Gow, for West Drumquhassle and Drumbeg.

John Graham, for Middle Drumquhassle.

James M'Goune, for Gaidrow.

Captain William Craig, for Dalnair.

Alexander Buchanan, for Gartacharn.

Dugall Buchanan, for Craigievairn.

Robert, George, and Andrew Monachs, for East Ballat.

Archibald Buchanan and John Mackay, for West, Middle, and Temple Ballats.

Archibald Buchanan, for Mid Balfunning.

William Meiclehose, for East Balfunning.

Alexander Gardner, for West Balfunning.

James Stewart, for Finnich Malise.

John Buchanan, for East Finnich tennant.

Thomas and Moses Steven, for part of West Finnich tennant and for East and Mid Cameron.

James M^cIlquham, for part of West Finnich tennant and Aucheneck.

John MacGoune, for Gartoquhorran and Connachra.

Peter Buchanan, for Little Spittal.

Thomas Graeme, for Duchray.

Robert Maclachlan, for Auchentroig.

Dame Jean Stirling, for Balwill.

John Din, and Andrew and ——— Macallasters, for Kepadwries.

James Buchanan, for Ballachneck.

Archibald Buchanan, for Duclaish.

Robert MacLew, for Creitelvan.

Andrew Mackay, for Badivour.

Mr. John Smith, in the name of the heritors, protested against this decision, but nevertheless it was not disputed, and to this day the minister of Drymen receives in lieu of a grass glebe these twenty pounds Scots = £1 13s. 4d. sterling.

About 1767 Mr. MacFarlan, who was contemplating matrimony and found his income insufficient, raised an action of augmentation, modification, and locality against the heritors of Drymen. In the summons he stated that "though the parish of Drymen be very considerable in many respects, being no less than nine miles in length and six miles in breadth, containing above two thousand examinable persons, where all manner of vivers are dear, the same lying in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, from which it is only 12 miles distant, and on a very public road leading from Stirling to Dunbarton and Argyleshire, and from Glasgow to the West part of Stirlingshire and part of Perthshire, and in the town of Drymen are eight fairs in the year besides a weekly market, and there are in the parish two places of worship besides the church, the one four miles and the other three miles distant from the manse, and the fewel was very dear, being eight miles distant from coals and two miles from peats, yet the pursuer is but meanly provided for his service of the cure at the said Kirk, and no ways suitable for so great a charge, his present stipend being only seven chalders meal and one hundred and thirty-seven pounds three shillings and four pennies Scots of money."

The application was successful, and the Court on the 17th February 1768 modified and ordained the stipend and provision of the Kirk and parish of Drymen to be in time coming seven chalders of meal, £200 Scots of money for stipend, and £60 money foresaid for furnishing the Communion elements.¹

¹ *Tiind Records*, Vol. XLII.—The present stipend is 319 bolls 2 pecks of meal, and £7 3s. 9d. of vicarage.

From an entry in the Presbytery Records, 21st April 1768, it appears that there was a Charity School at Dalmarie, of which Alexander Macfarlane was master. It was here and at Gartenstarrie that the minister occasionally preached.

The old church at Drymen had gradually been getting more and more ruinous, and in May 1771 the Presbytery, after inspecting it, ordered it to be rebuilt, and appointed certain of the heritors to prepare a plan. This they did not do. On the 3rd September 1771, therefore, Mr. MacFarlan reported to the Presbytery that they had done nothing, and, as the church was now absolutely unsafe, that he would be obliged henceforth to preach in the fields. This threat had the desired effect, and by the end of the month the heritors produced a plan and estimate.

The plan was similar to that of a new church then building at the Port of Monteith, and the estimate amounted to the sum of £365 3s. 4d. sterling.

The Presbytery agreed to accept the church, and appointed the "Duke's Commissioners, or any of them, James Stewart of Finnich, Nicol Graham of Gartmore, John Buchanan of Ledrismore as factor for Captain Buchanan of Craigeivairn, James MacGoune of Gaddrew, and John MacGoune of Gartachorran, to contract with an undertaker to build the church," and built it was accordingly.¹

The parish was now well equipped. There was a manse, and a lady of the manse too, for Mr. MacFarlan was married in 1768. There was a small arable glebe, and an equivalent for a grass glebe in support of one horse and two cows. The school had been rebuilt, and the churchyard put in good order. There was an augmented stipend, and lastly, there was a new church; and this happy situation had been secured to the parish mainly, if not altogether, by the perseverance and determination of the minister.

Mr. MacFarlan was both in body and mind a strong man. In Drymen, where there were no rural police, and a great many fairs and markets, which were often very disorderly, he acted as guardian of the peace, and armed with a stout stick, or rung, he was a terror to evil doers, and a praise and protection to peaceable people. From the good use he made of his stick, he acquired the nickname of "Duncan Rungs."² Mr. MacFarlan lived to be an old

¹ The following memorandum (from Miss Buchanan of Carbeth's papers) bears on the subject. It is in the handwriting of Mr. Alexander M'Culloch, writer in Buchanan, Chamberlain or Factor at Buchanan—"The whole Expence of the Kirk and Schoolhouse of Drymen is £384 2s. 3d.; valuation of the whole parish, £5066 19s. 9d. Scots. Valuation of Carbeth's lands, E^r Finnich-Tenant, is £74 16s. 8d. Scots." Carbeth's share of the assessment was £5 19s. 10d., and it was paid for him by "William M'Lerry, writer in Killearn."

² The Drymen fairs were the constant scenes of fights between the Gartmore and the Drymen people. There were a great many crofters and cottars at Gartmore and neighbour-

man, dying on the 30th June 1791, in the eighty-fourth year of age, and the forty-ninth of his ministry. His wife survived until 1823, when she died, aged eighty-nine years.

THE REV. MR. DUNCAN MACFARLAN,
BORN JUNE 9TH 1708,
ORDAINED MINISTER OF DRYMEN MAY 12TH 1743.
DIED JUNE 30TH 1791.

MRS. ANNE ALLAN,
HIS WIFE,
DIED 10TH FEBRY. 1823, AGED 89.

They are buried in Drymen churchyard, and on their tombstone¹ is this inscription.

REV. DUNCAN MACFARLAN, D.D.
1792-1823.

Mr. MacFarlan was the son of the old minister, and was born in the manse of Drymen 27th September 1771. After being educated at Glasgow College, to which he was sent when about twelve years old, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Dunbarton, and he was not twenty when, on the 22nd September 1791, he was presented to the parish of Drymen. The moderation of the call took place on the 17th November of the same year, and was very cordial. It was subscribed as follows:

For the Duke of Montrose, by George Menzies, His Chamberlain.

For Robert Dunmore of Balwill, by George Menzies.

William M'Lauchlan of Auchentroig, for self and Alexander Graham of Duchray.

John Smith, for himself and the heirs portioners of Finnick.

Archibald Graham of Middle Drumquhassle, by James Graham at Mugdock.

Robert M'Gowan of Gartachorran, by Mr. Whyte.

Five Elders.

Twenty-nine Heads of Families.

hood, and these at harvest time hired themselves as reapers to the farmers of Drymen and adjoining parishes, and one of the most common causes of a fight at a Drymen fair was some real or fancied indignity that had been cast on a harvester—usually a lass. There were no active hostilities during harvest, the aggrieved lass contenting herself with saying, "Wait and ye'll see what we'll dae at the Drymen fair"; but when the day came the Gartmore folk, who were very "clannish," were sure to provoke a fight.

¹Row VII., Lair No. 24.

Letters of concurrence were received from

Miss Jean Buchanan of Drumakill.

Isaac Buchanan, portioner of Aucheneck.

Robert Govan of Drumquhassle.

Frederick B. D. Bartlet of Drumakill.

The Rev. Mr. MacFarlan was ordained 23rd February 1792. In 1806 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Glasgow, and in 1810 the same University elected him Dean of Faculties. In 1815 he was appointed one of His Majesty's chaplains for Scotland, and in 1819 he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly. Though the minister of Drymen was thus much occupied with educational and ecclesiastical matters outwith his parish, he never neglected his parochial duties, and when, in April 1823, he was appointed Principal of the University of Glasgow, and minister of the High Church—both in succession to the Rev. Dr. Taylor—the parish of Drymen parted with him with much regret. During the time Dr. MacFarlan was in Drymen the Trustees of the Dunbarton and Stirling Road resolved to make some alterations in the line of it and carry it through the glebe. This change involved the making of a corner, extending to about an acre and a half, which lay adjacent to the Duke of Montrose's new gate, and was cut off from the rest of the glebe. The Duke having expressed a wish to take this piece of land into his inclosure, Dr. MacFarlan so arranged matters, with the help of the Rev. Mr. Graham of Killearn, that the Road Trustees paid for the land they took £55 2s. 6d., and the Duke of Montrose gave in excambion for the one and a half acre he took, three acres on the other side of the road contiguous to the remaining part of the glebe, and of the money received from the Road Trustees £25 was paid to the Duke for another acre of land lying in the same field and necessary to complete the inclosure. £30 was thus left of the money received from the Road Trustees, and the Presbytery directed that this sum was to be secured till an opportunity offered of laying it out in the purchase of land.

In matters educational Dr. MacFarlan took a warm interest, and in 1800 there were in Drymen the parish school and three others. The manse, which his father had wrung from the heritors with such difficulty, was but a small house, and in 1802, some fifty years after it was occupied, the heritors—by this time more liberal—at the request of the minister unanimously agreed to add to it.

Dr. MacFarlan's resignation of the parish of Drymen was accepted 2nd December 1823. For nearly thirty-five years thereafter he managed the affairs of the University with the greatest tact and success, and his services to the Church of Scotland during those critical years, including his second

moderatorship in 1843, were of the utmost value. Few ministers in the Church of Scotland have been held in higher esteem. He died in 1857.

THE REV. ALEXANDER LOCHORE, D.D.

1824-1877.

Dr. Lochore was a native of Glasgow and educated there. He was an excellent student, and after being licensed in 1819 he was for some years tutor in the family of Mr. James Dennistoun of Colgrain. On the presentation of the Crown he was ordained to the parish of Drymen on the 22nd April 1824, and he proved a worthy successor of the Principal. Like his predecessors he felt keenly the disadvantage to his parish of the church being placed in the very corner of it, for in winter and stormy weather it was practically impossible for very many of the population to attend service.¹ He had, however, the satisfaction of helping to remedy this unfortunate state of things, for in 1835 a church was built at Bucklyvie to accommodate those parishioners of Kippen and Drymen who lived at a distance from their respective churches, and a district of Drymen parish, containing 400 inhabitants, was assigned to it, and, when the parish of Gartmore was erected, again part of Drymen was handed over to it. Mr. Lochore understood his people and was appreciated by them, and his jubilee, which was celebrated 22nd April 1874, was an occasion of genuine rejoicing in the parish. The Presbytery of Dunbarton presented him with a congratulatory address, and the University of Glasgow soon after conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1825 he married Elizabeth Price, and by her had issue. He died 17th August 1877. On a slab in the wall of the porch the following is inscribed:

IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE OF
THE REV. ALEXANDER LOCHORE, D.D.,
MINISTER OF THIS PARISH FOR 53 YEARS.

He was a pastor faithful and beloved, and during the long period of his ministry,
laboured most devotedly for the welfare of his people.

Died 17th August 1877, in the 84th year of his age.

¹ On one very stormy and wet Sunday the worthy minister on entering the church found an audience so small, and so thoroughly "drookit," that he invited them all down to the manse, and, having administered a comforting dram to each of them, conducted service in his kitchen. The next Sunday was, if possible, more wild and stormy, but, strange to say, the church was crowded.

THE REV. JOHN ROY, M.A.

1878.

On the 19th March 1878 the Rev. John Roy was elected minister of the parish of Drymen. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Auchterarder 12th November 1872. His first charge was at Baldernock, where he was ordained assistant and successor 18th February 1875. From thence he was translated to Drymen. The parish has again been fortunate in securing the services of an excellent minister and preacher.

In 1879, mainly through his influence, the church was improved and reseated, and in 1892 he sanctioned the removal of the shattered remains of the old *bell tree*, on which had hung for many generations the bell which summoned the parishioners to church. The old tree¹ was a magnificent ash, and stood at the churchyard gate. About 1840 symptoms of decay were observed, and it was thought unsafe to trust to it, and the bell was removed to a small belfry built for its reception.

DISSENTERS IN DRYMEN.

The Holm congregation of Balfron in connection with the Associate Presbytery, the origin of which has already been described, was no doubt the moving cause of dissent in the surrounding district, and the unfortunate lapse of the Rev. George Buchanan of Drymen in 1740 induced more of the parishioners to join the seceders. In October 1739 the Drymen, Kilmarnock, and Bonhill dissenters were formed into an "Association," and there were occasional services for them at Kilmarnock, but when the Rev. Mr. Cleland was settled in 1742 as the first minister of the Holm Kirk of Balfron, this "Association" became part of his congregation, and he preached occasionally to them at Drymen.

In 1819 a church was built at Drymen² at an expense of £370. Balfron

¹In the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, p. 102, Dr. Lochore says of this tree—"At the churchyard gate there is a noble ash, once the bell tree, which has weathered at least 200 years"; and in a note he adds—"This tree is mentioned in the Agricultural Report of Stirlingshire, published in 1812, and it may be interesting to compare its measurement at that date and the present. Its girth is there stated at 15 feet at one foot from the ground, and 13 feet 8 inches at the middle of the trunk. It now measures 16 feet 7 inches in circumference at one foot from the ground, and 16 feet 1 inch at the middle of the stem, about five feet from the ground." Dr. Lochore wrote in 1841. The bell tree was blown down in a gale of wind in 1892.

²The pulpit and interior fittings were brought from an old disused chapel of a Cameronian congregation which stood at the south side of Duncryne, in the parish of Kilmarnock, not a trace of which, however, is now to be found.



DRYMEN BRIDGE.

and Drymen thereupon peacefully separated, and the first minister of the Drymen Anti-burgher Church was the Rev. John Blair. He was ordained 16th July 1822, but in 1848 he resigned, and having been admitted a minister of the Church of Scotland, he was appointed to the charge of Fisherton in Ayrshire.

After some trouble, and two refusals of calls, the Rev. Peter Mercer of Mains-riddell, in Kirkcudbrightshire, accepted a third, and was settled in Drymen in 1850. In 1854, however, he resigned and went to Australia.

There was again considerable delay in filling up the vacancy, and two unsuccessful calls were given; but eventually the Rev. Andrew Wilson, M.A., accepted the charge, and was ordained 6th October 1857. He has ever since ministered to his people with much acceptance.

CHAPTER V.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF BUCHANAN.

THIS parish, originally called Inchcalleach, included all of the present parish of Buchanan, except the forty pound lands of Buchanan which were disjoined from Luss and added to Inchcalleach in 1621. The parish began to be called Buchanan about the end of the seventeenth century. Inchcalleach is an island in Loch Lomond, situated near Balmaha, and means the Island of the Old Woman;¹ the Old Woman being St. Kentigerna or Quentigerna. This sainted lady was a daughter of Kellach Cualann, King of Leinster, wife of an Irish Prince, Feradach, and mother of St. Faelan or Fillan—whose well at Strathfillan, long after the Reformation, used to be visited by Strathendrick invalids for the cure of their diseases.² Desiring to pass her declining years in solitude and contemplation, Kentigerna retired to the island in Loch Lomond, and there, about 734, she died. The Church of Inchcalleach was no doubt built on the site of her lowly chapel³ and was dedicated to her. Her festival was on the 7th January.

[¹“Cailleach,” as given in M'Alpine's *Gaelic Dictionary*, has for its first meaning, a “Nun,” and then, “an old woman.” Inchcailleach may mean “The Nun's Island.” The island was also known by the traditional name of Kildarie.

S. Kentigerna was the sister of S. Congan of Turriff, and she had two sons other than S. Fillan, viz., S. Fursey and S. Uitan, the former of whom was Abbot in Caithness (his date, 16th January 650). The church at Strathfillan was dedicated to her. Cf. Rankin's *Handbook of Church of Scotland*, pp. 39, 40, 86.

Balmaha may most probably retain the memory of S. Mochai or Macai; Lat. *Maccaeus*, also known as S. Mahew, a companion of S. Patrick, to whom the Church of Kilmahew, in Cardross, was dedicated. Mahew lived at Kingarth, in Bute, and Buchanan formed part of the District superintended by Kingarth. He was a poet, a physician, and noted in his day for his mathematical learning. On the hillside, above the Milton of Buchanan, there is a well, which still goes by the name of S. Maha's well, to which people resorted, to within the memory of some still living, to seek for cure. (S. Mahew's day was the 11th April.)

²See page 6.

³The entry in the Martyrology of Aberdeen relating to her is as follows: “Vij Idus

The earliest notice we find of the Kirk of Inchcalleach is during the reign of King David II. (1329-70), and is contained in a charter confirming an infestment given by Malcolm Fleming, Earl of Wigton, to Sir John Dennistoun of Dennistoun, of the Island of Inchcalleach in Loch Lomond, with the patronage of the Kirk thereof.¹ On the 18th October 1405, there was an indenture signed at Balloch between Duncan, Earl of Lennox, and Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood and Sir William Cunninghame of Kilmawrs, with consent of their spouses, daughters of Sir Robert Danielstoun, by which there was "Sett and to ferme latyn to the forsaid Erle for al the terme of the saide Erley's lyffe," certain lands "with the Patronage of the saide Kyrke of Inchealloch," the rent, "giff it be askyt," to be paid at the Kirk of Inchcallach.²

Inchcalleach was a free rectory and continued in full possession of its tithes or teinds, such as they were, no cathedral, monastery, or collegiate church ever having had a gift of them. None of the rectors rose to eminence, and we have found the names of four only recorded—"Sir Robert Lang, Rector of Innyschalloch," was witness to a deed signed 23rd April 1411,³ and the same "Parson of Inchechelzach" was a witness to the deed by which Duncan, Earl of Lennox, granted to his son, Donald, the ancestor of Lennox of Woodhead (now Lennox Castle), the lands of Ballcorrach, etc., in Campsie, dated at Strathblane, 22nd July 1421.⁴ "Magister Jacobus Cunninghame, Rector de Inchcalleoch," was witness to a deed signed at Glasgow, 11th May 1544.⁵ A few years later "Walter Cuninghame" held the rectory,⁶ and the last Roman Catholic incumbent of "Inchecolycocht" was "Sir James Walker."⁷ This rector had some trouble and litigation on his entry to the parish before he got possession of his teinds, Robert Buchanan, George Buchanan, Edward Buchanan of Spittal, and others alleging that they had a tack of them from his predecessor. The Lords however gave decree in his

Januarij. In Scocia apud Inchcalzerch Sancte Kentigerna Matrone que non libidinis ardore sed monte incorrupta sola propaginis integra voluntate Felanum mire sanctitatis virum Scotorum populo doctorem peperit salutarem."

Her name appears on the 7th January in the Kalendar of Aberdeen; in Adam King's Kalendar (S. Kentigerne vidoue in Scotland); in Menologium Scoticum (Glascoae Quintigernae viduae), and in Kalendar of David Camerarius (Sancta Kentigerna Vidua), *Kalendars of Scottish Saints*, Bishop Forbes.

¹ *Index of Charters*, Robertson, pp. 30, 35.

² *Memoirs of the Maxwells of Pollok*, Vol. I., p. 145.

³ *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, Vol. 11., p. 285.

⁴ *Lennox Case*, p. 13.

⁵ *Memoirs of the Maxwells of Pollok*, Vol. I., p. 286.

⁶ *Register of Acts and Decrees*, Vol. XVIII., fol. 60.

⁷ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. I., pp. 397-8.

favour.¹ The last we hear of Inchcalleach before the Reformation is an action, on 12th January 1561-2, at the instance of Humphrey Cunynghame, burges of Dunbarton and tacksman of the teind sheaves of Inchealzeocht, against all and sundry the parishioners of the Parish Kirk of Inchealzeocht, for payment of their respective teinds. The decree was in favour of the pursuer.²

The lands of Buchanan which were annexed to Inchcalleach in 1621 had their chapel also in Roman Catholic times. It was founded by one of the lairds of Buchanan, and was dedicated to Our Lady, or the Virgin Mary. On the 14th October 1474, Patrick Buchanan of that Ilk gave sasine to Allan Makclery, chaplain of the Chapel of St. Mary of Buchanan, of an annual rent for twenty years of twelve merks from his lands of Ladrish and others.³ A curious lawsuit, just on the eve of the Reformation, gives the names of two other chaplains, and shows the terms on which they served the Cure.

28 July 1562.—“Action at the instance of John Adam, alias Sir John Adam, against George Buchquhannane of that Ilk, oy and heir of the deceased George Buchquhannane of that Ilk, Walter Buchquhannane of Drumakill, Robert Buchquhannane of Lany, John Grahame of Baldorane, and William Livingstoun of Kilsyth, his Curators,” making mention that on 22nd October 1546, the said deceased George Buchquhannane of that Ilk and John Buchquhannane his son and apparent heir, “ressavit and tuike in service the said Schir Johne as oratour and servand to mak Service in the Kirk of Buchquhannane for all the dayis of his lifytyme, thairfor oblissand thame, thair airis, executouris, and assigneis to content and pay to the said Schir Jhone the sown of viii merkis yeirlie . . . togidder with the houssis, yerdis, etc. . . . as umquhile Schir George Rob, his predecessour, brukit of befor and efter the form of his infetment, and als his daylie victuale and bourding to himself, his boy, and his hors meit, wynter and symmer, to the said Schir Jhone being reddy to serve the said umquhile George and his airis . . . Nevirtheles the said umquhile George in his lyfytyme payit nocht, bot restit awand to the said Schir Jhone the said yeirlie fie of viii merkis money forsaid be the space of sevin yeiris nixt precedand his deceis, quhilk wes the xv day of Februar, the yeir of God jmv^olx yeiris, albeit the said Jhone maid dew service conform to the said contract.” The Lords of Council decerned and ordained the defenders to refund, content, and pay to the said John Adam the forsaid yearly fee of viii. merks.⁴

The Church of St. Kentigerna of Inchcalleach stands on the north-east side of the Island of Inchcalleach, about a quarter of a mile from the shore

¹ *Register of Acts and Decrets*, Vol. xiii., fol. 68; and Vol. xviii., fol. 60.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. xxii., fol. 448.

³ *MS. Protocol Book, Burgh of Stirling*, p. 117.

⁴ *Register of Acts and Decrets*, Vol. xxiv., fol. 488.

of the loch at the landing-place opposite Balmaha. The ruins show that it was a small and narrow building standing east and west. Near the spot where the high altar stood, a fine old dressed stone six feet four inches long, is lying in the grass. From its shape it is probably the lid of a stone coffin. All the graves with tombstones are to the west of the church, and, counting the enclosed burying place of the Mitchells in Arrachymore as one, there are twenty-three memorials of the dead still in existence. There used to be more. Some were removed to the New Buchanan churchyard. Many are now overgrown by the turf and are invisible, and doubtless many a good man and woman were laid to rest with nothing above them save the green sod.

The names of M'Gregors and Macfarlanes predominate, but not to a very large extent. Among the few interesting stones is one called "The Templars' Grave." No one knows why. There is no lettering on this old stone, but cut into it is a sword with *ips* on the hilt. It lies north and south immediately to the west of the Mitchell's enclosure, and was probably removed from its original position when Arrachymore formed his family burying place in 1778. In the Mitchell enclosure many of this well-known race are buried. To the south of it is a curious old stone. It has a cross incised upon it, with a sword lying on the cross. Towards the bottom of the stone there is still visible:

1695

C

WMA

Close to the west end of the church is a fine large stone on six pillars. It bears the motto

IN GIW AND SPAIRE NOT

above the M'Gregor coat of arms; under these is this inscription:

HERE LIES GREGOR M'GREGOR
OF THAT ILK WHO ENDED TH
IS LIFE ON THE 9 DAY OF FEB
RWARIE 1623 AND OF HIS
AGE 32.

A little further off is another interesting old stone on pillars with this motto:

THIS ILL DEFEND

above a Macfarlane coat of arms, under which is cut:

THIS . IS . APPOINTED . FOR
THE . BURRYING . PLACE . OF
DUNCAN . M'FARLANE . AND
KATHARINE . M'GRIGOR . IN
INCHFADE . AND . THEIR . CHIL
DREN . 1783.



The church of St. Kentigerna remained in use for some years after 1621,—the date of the addition of the Buchanan lands to Inchcalleach parish,—but gradually the walls began to give way and it was allowed to become a ruin, and thereafter, until the present church of Buchanan was built in 1764, the services of the church for the united parish were conducted in the little old chapel of St. Mary of Buchanan, though, as we shall presently show, this arrangement was not made without a good deal of difficulty.

The ruins of Our Lady Chapel, or the Chapel of St. Mary of Buchanan, are rapidly disappearing, being hid from view by shrubs and undergrowth. It was surrounded by a churchyard, and stands among very fine old trees notably a magnificent plane, a little to the north-west of the Old House of Buchanan, not far from the present stable-yard. It lay east and west, and its site is still marked out by stones, and standing in the middle is what remains of a large stone font. There are several tombstones lying in and near the old church, but upon none of them is any inscription left—time and decay having done their work but too effectually. A large tree was blown down some years ago and many bones were turned up by its roots, doubtless the remains of old Buchanans and other ancient inhabitants of the district. This old church of the Buchanans was abandoned and most of it taken down and removed in 1764, when the present church of Buchanan was built.

After the Reformation the parish of Inchcalleach was at first under the charge of David Cunynghame, who is mentioned in 1567 and again in 1585. In 1574 Mr. John Porterfield, who, as we have already shown, had oversight also of Balfron, Killearn, Drymen and Kilmarnock, was minister of Inchcalleach, though not resident there, and Duncan Errol or Arrol was reader. Mr. Porterfield left Strathendrick in 1580 and became minister of Ayr, and up to 1604, so far as can be traced, the parish was sometimes under the charge of Mr. David Cunynghame and sometimes of Mr. Duncan Errol or Arrol. Mr. John Adam, who was reader in Buchanan in 1567, was the late priest of St. Mary's of Buchanan. Like others of the Roman Catholic clergy he had become a Protestant, and was entrusted with the oversight of his old church and district. It is nowhere, however, shown how long he continued in charge of Buchanan. In 1604 Mr. James Cunynghame was admitted to the parish, but in 1606 he left it, being translated to Dunlop.

REV. ARCHIBALD CAMERON.

1617-1662.

The next minister of Inchcalleach was Mr. Archibald Cameron, who was a younger son of Mr. John Cameron, minister of Dunoon, and brother of Dr. John

Cameron, Principal of the University of Glasgow. He took his degree in 1607.¹ Little or nothing is known of his early ministry, but with a church rapidly falling into ruins, and on an island, and with no proper manse, one can hardly imagine that Buchanan in those days was a desirable parish.

An action brought by Mr. Cameron against the laird of Buchanan before the Privy Council, on the 14th November 1638, gives an interesting account of his difficulties in carrying on his ministry, and is distinctly discreditable to the laird and his advisers. "Our Sovereign Lords Letters," raised at the instance of the minister, make mention "That quhairas the Kirk of Inchcalleoch being ruinous without a roofe, and the syde walls all broken down so as thir manie yeirs ther was no preeching therin, and the matter being tane to hart be the Synodall Assemblie of Glasgow upon the Sevent of Februar 1627, it was concluded that the compleaner sould exercise his ministrie to his parishioners be ministration of the sacraments and other ministeriall dewties in the chappell of Buchanan till the Kirk of Inchcalleoch wer repaired, and this ordinance was ratified at the Synodall Assemblie at Glasgow 1629 with consent of George Buchanan, fear of that Ilke, and last, be ane Act of Counsall 1630, the same ordinance was ratified with consent of the said George as the saids Acts bears.

Conforme quhairunto the compleaner hes used his ministeriall function therunto these manie yeirs bygane till now latlie that Walter Buchanan of Drummakill, George Buchanan in Achinmar, Patrike Buchanan his sone, Alexander Buchanan of Blairvokkie, George Buchanan in Gartinkaber, Alexander Buchanan in Gleanie, and Duncan Moir M'Farlane of Brachearne of the speciall causing and direction of the said lard of Buchanan, younger, have colluded together to debare the compleaner from vsing his ministrie at the said chappell, and for this effect vpon the thrid day of Junij last, being Sunday, when the Kirk officer wes coming to serve the compleaner over to the chappell and left the key in the dore, Johne Dow Finlason Buchanan, domestik servant to Drummakill, at the direction of the persons forsaid toooke the key out of the dore, after he had locked the same, so as the compleaner could have no entrie to preache nather that day nor the Sunday therafter, and when as vpon the thrid Sunday, being the 17 of Junij, he came to the said chappell and required entrie to preache, and produced the Acts of Synod and Counsall forsaid for his warrants and stayed till twalff houres, yitt he could have no entrie to preache as instruments tane heirvpon beare, quhilk being remonstrat be the compleaner to the Presbyterie of Dumbartane, they directed Mr. Luk Stirline, minister at Killmarronoke, to go the first of July nixt to the said chappell and ther to preache and to require the doores to be made patent to the compleaner, quhilk he did, bott

¹ Up to this point this account of the early *Protestant* ministers of Inchcalleach is founded upon Scott's *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part III., p. 348.

could have no entrie. Quhair of report being made to the Presbyterie they directed Mr. Robert Mure, minister at Drummen, to go to the said chappell the second tyme vpon Sunday next to the effect forsaid, quhilk he also did, but could find no entrie as instruments tane heirvpon also bears, wherthrow ther hes beene no divine service ministred to the compleanar's parishionaris the sex weiks bygane to thair heavie greife and prejudice, and it is not vnknowne to the Lords of Privie Counsall what heavie trouble and charges the compleaner hes susteined these manie yeirs bygane in payment of his stipend dew to him from the Lairds of Buchanan, elder and younger, and the matter being submitted the said young laird was decerned to pay to the compleaner the sowme of twa hundreth pundis for his expensis and charges, bot hes never gottin anie thing thair of nor of his stipend these twa yeirs, howbeit he hes vsed letters of treason and all other execution aganis thame for the same. By quhilk meanes the compleaner is driven to extreme miserie and necessitie, and his parishioners defrauded of the comfort of his ministrie to thair great grieffe, offence of God, and contempt of auctoritie. . . . The said George Buchanan appearand of that ilke, in name of the remanent defenders forsaid, being oftymes callit and not compearand Thairfor the saids Lords decerns and ordains the said George Buchanan to make the doores of the said chappell patent and readie at all occasions to the said persewar for the exercise of his function and ministrie, and ordains Letters to be direct aganis him for this effect vnder the paine of three thowsand merks, with certification to the said George yf he faillie in the premissis and make ane new trouble to the said perswerer, be debarring him fra a peaceable entrie and discharge of his ministrie at the said Kirk, that he sall be decerned to have incurrd and to incurre the said paine of 3^m merks, and letters sall be direct aganis him for payment thair of vpon a simple charge of sax dayes, and whereas the said George hes contemptuouslie dissobeyed the said charge and letters execute aganis him for payment of the said modified sowme of twa hundreth pund for his former charges and expensis, The saids Lords decernis him in a fyne of ane hundreth pund quhilk, with the forsaid sowme of twa hundreth pund, will extend to the sowme of three hundreth pund, for payment whair of the saids lords ordains letters to be direct, charging him to make payment to the said persewar of the first modified sowme of twa hundreth pund, as also of the said sowme of ane hundreth pund now modified vnto him for his charges and expensis, extending in the hail to the sowme of three hundreth pund, within sax dayes nixt after the said charge, vnder the paine of doubling the said sowme of three hundreth pund, with certification to him yf he faillie that he sall be decerned to have incurrd and to incurre the said double of the sowme of three hundreth pund, and letters sall be direct aganis him for payment of the

said double, quhilk will extend to sax hundreth pund, vpon a simple charge of horning of sax dayes."

Notwithstanding these orders and threats of the Lords of the Privy Council, Mr. Cameron did not get possession of his church for some years, and not till the Presbytery had put forth all their powers, including summoning George Buchanan of Auchmar before them as "an upbraider of the minister in his ministeriall office," and thus matters went on till the autumn of 1641, when the Presbytery sent another deputation of their number to the parish. On the 26th October 1641 they reported the result of their visitation, but the Presbytery Records merely show that "the minister and elders of Inchcalleoch regrats to the visitors that the Kirk door is not made patent. After being reported by the said visitors to the Presbytery, Mr. Allan Fergusson and Mr. Harie Sempill is appointed to speak to the laird of Buchanan thairanent, as also concerning a manse for the minister." In the end, so far as the Church of St. Mary of Buchanan was concerned, the key was given up to the minister, but no manse was built for him.

In a parish where Gaelic was at that time spoken by a large part of the population, it is curious to find, from the following extract from the Presbytery Records, that the minister was apparently ignorant of that language.

27 Feb. 1644.—"The Min^r of Inchcalleoch is ordained to warn a proportion of his Highlanders to meet at the Kirk of Buchanan on Fryday, the nynth of March nixt, to be catechised in their aüne language be Mr. Ar^d M'Lauchlan, minister of Luss, who is hereby to do accordingly."

The result was what might have been expected.

19 March 1644.—"Mr. Ar^d M'Lauchlan reported his diligence in catechising the Highlanders of Inchcalleoch, and reports their gross Ignorance, together with the desyr of the means in their aüne language."

The Presbytery felt the justice of this request, and there are several entries in their Records bearing on the subject, but nothing was done, through the opposition of the Laird of Buchanan, and during the whole of Mr. Cameron's long incumbency none of the Presbytery's proposals could be carried out. On the 22nd May 1660, two years before the old minister's death, there was a visitation of the parish by the Presbytery, at which the Laird of Buchanan had promised to be present, but did not come. It was resolved, "anent the Session's regrait of thair want of ane convenient materiall house of publict worship and of Instrukcion of the Highlanders in thair aine language, and of no publict school for the training up of the yonge," that nothing can be done at this time, in respect of the absence of the Laird of Buchanan; and though some further efforts were made, no church was built.

There is nothing more to tell of matters ecclesiastical in the parish during

Mr. Cameron's incumbency. The first set of Session Records was lost during the Commonwealth, as the following note on the title page of the earliest extant shows—"The former Compt buik being caried away and destroyed be one of the English in garisoune. This Compt buik bocht and brocht hame the 9 July 1654." This new "Compt buik of Collectioun and distributioun of Puiris money" and "Penalties received" and "Penalties debursed," contains nothing of interest for some years.

Mr. Cameron died, an old man, in January 1662, being survived by his second wife, Christian M'Aulay.

REV. WILLIAM ANDERSON.

1663-1685.

Mr. William Anderson was the next minister of Inchcalleoch or Buchanan, and he was settled there in the summer of 1663, having been transported from Balquhider. From some proceedings which took place in the Presbytery of Dunbarton before his admission, it would appear that Mr. Cameron had built a manse, and that the heritors took it over from his widow.

12 May 1663.—The valuation of the Manse of Inchcalleoch took place to-day in presence of some of the brethren, the laird of Buchanan, "Blarwocky elder and younger" heritors, and diverse other persons, and "Christein M'Alay, spouse to umq^l Mr. Ar^d Cameron." The valuator valued it "both in ston work, timber, and expense of building th^of" at "six hundreth marks," and the brethren "recommend to the s^d heretores, and al interested, to mak thankfull and tymeous payment th^of to the relict that the Intrans may be the mor spedily settled in the s^d Manse."

This manse seems to have been built on the site of what is now called "The Old Manse."

By this time Episcopacy had been re-established by King Charles II., but, as in other parts of Strathendrick, there was little or no difference made by Mr. Anderson in parish arrangements and church services. The Session Records were well kept during his incumbency, and the accounts, showing the receipts and disbursements, throw some light on the customs and methods of the times. The money collected on Sundays and Fast Days by the elders was for the regular poor, and strangers and church purposes. The penalties received, principally for breaches of the Seventh and Fourth Commandments, were disbursed much in the same way, though specially in payment of the schoolmaster. Thus, the following appears in the account of money collected on Sundays:

12 August 1667.—"Borrowed, to give the Schoolemaister in part of payment of his fiall, no penalties being in the box, 3 0 0."

The following are some of the penalties :

1665	Sept. 3.	From John Monoch (and 5 others) profaners of the Lord's day by fishing, payed ilk ane of them 20s. - - - - - inde	6	0	0
		Item—Murdoch M'Entalager, profaner of the Lord's day, of penaltie, - - - - -	1	13	4
1668	April 4.	From Murdoch Hunter—slanderer, - - - - -	1	6	8
1669	April 11.	Callum and Katherine M'Farlanes, for superstitious charming with seive and sheiris, - - - - -	6	13	4

The disbursements are carefully noted, and the following are fair specimens of the payments from the church funds :

1662	Oct. 19.	Given to William Banks, distrest and lame, with his wife and children, - - - - -	0	12	0
1663	Jan. 25.	„ to John Hendersone, ane distrest sojour, - - - - -	0	12	0
	„ 30.	„ to Alexander M'Kechnay, ane poore schollar, - - - - -	0	12	0
	„ -	„ to a poor lame beggar, - - - - -	0	9	0
	„ Feb. 8.	„ to William Drummond, ane lame sojour, - - - - -	0	3	4
	„ May 17.	„ to Johne Fergusone, merchant in Glasgow, quho lost all his goods be sea, - - - - -	1	14	0
1664	May 11.	„ to Mary Grahame, supplicant from Worcester, quho had her husband and all her meanes burnt, - - - - -	0	6	10
	„ May 25.	„ to Issobell M'Adame, leper, - - - - -	1	5	0
	„ Oct. 16.	„ to Mr. William Stirling, for biging of 2 bridges in the North, conforme to Act of Counsell, - - - - -	1	6	0
1665	Jan. 27.	„ to John Banks, in Portpatrick, quho had all his meanes lost be sea, and his houses burnt on land, - - - - -	3	0	0
	„ Feb. 19.	„ to a distrest man that was robbed on sea, - - - - -	0	12	0
	„ May 7.	„ to ane poor man, being ane criple with ane trie legg, - - - - -	0	5	4
1666	Jan. 21.	„ to Johne M'Enugatar, sone to Robert M'Enugatar, quho was cutt of the stone gravell in summer last, and as yet under doctouris hands, in respect of his father's poverty, - - - - -	3	2	0
	„ May 13.	„ to the Minister for the Contributioune for the harbory of Kelburne, - - - - -	1	0	0

1666	Sept. 23.	Given to the Minister, to give to ane distrest Minister banished from Bohemia, - -	1	4	0
1667	May 19.	„ to Parole Sibolat, ane Convertit Jew, -	2	6	0
	„ Dec. 22.	„ to Archibald Touche, ane old distrest gentilman, - - - - -	0	12	0
1668	Jan. 12.	„ to help to buy a dead kist to John Camp- bell, - - - - -	0	14	10
	„ Apl. 19.	„ to two Contributiounes, for the building of the Kirk of Jedburgh, and building of the Bridge of Ancrom, conform to Ordina- ance of the Synod, - - - - -	0	16	8
1669	Jan. 24.	„ to ane poor child, quho was cute of the stone, recommendit to us by the Presbitrie,	1	2	8
	„ June 13.	„ to Walter Miller, for the bigging of the schoolhous, - - - - -	3	6	8
1672	- -	„ to Jonet Gaie, to buy linen to a poor ladie,	0	19	0
	„ - -	„ to buy linen to the dummi, - - - - -	0	10	2
1673	Jan. 26.	„ for releiff of the Christians from the Turkes,	5	6	8
1674	- -	„ to ane poor boy in Kilpatrike, cutte of the gravell, - - - - -	1	4	0
1676	June 25.	„ to Campbell, distrest, recomendit be the Bishop of Argyll, - - - - -	0	14	4
	„ Dec. 17.	„ to ane poor distrest gentilwoman called Margaret Frizell, - - - - -	0	6	0
1677	Oct. 5.	„ to pay a wining sheet to Helen Makeich, -	1	0	0
1678	Dec. 19.	„ for puting a bridge one at the mill of Buchanan in March last, - - - - -	5	6	8
1679	Sept. 7	„ to James Inneis, recommendit be the Arch- bischope, - - - - -	0	10	0
1680	- -	„ to the Graecian Priest, - - - - -	1	2	8
1684	- -	„ to a boy for his voyage to Glasgow, -	0	12	0
	„ - -	„ to Robert Martine, his whole family being on the bed of siknesse, - - - - -	1	0	0

In 1685 Mr. Anderson was transported to Luss, and in 1690, after Presbytery was re-established, he was deposed for drunkenness, swearing, Sabbath-breaking, connivance at sacrilege, and negligence in his calling. The poor "Curates" had often but scant justice from the dominant party at the Revolution. Let us charitably hope, therefore, that Mr. Anderson's failings were exaggerated.

REV. DUNCAN COMRIE.
1685-(1707).

The next minister, or "Curate," of Buchanan was Mr. Duncan Comrie, who was transported from Campbeltown. He had studied at St. Leonard's College, and had his degree from the University of St. Andrews, 26th July 1673. He was, of course, in Episcopalian orders, and was duly admitted to the charge in September 1685.

The Presbytery Records show that on the 2nd December 1688 there was a visitation at the manse of Inchcalleach. Certain ministers were present, together with James Graham of Orchill, tutor-in-law to James, Marquis of Montrose; John Buchanan of Arnpryor, factor to the noble Marquis, and for his own interest; John Buchanan of Auchmar; Thomas Buchanan of Upper Gartincaber; Thomas Graham, Fiar of Duchra, and divers others. It was unanimously resolved, after hearing the report of the sworn tradesmen, that the manse "was verrie insufficient, and having no convenient accommodation for a minister." Large repairs were ordered, the heritors consenting, and also with their consent an assessment was put on the parish for a salary for the school master.

Shortly after this time came the Revolution, and Mr. Comrie was deprived by the Privy Council and the parish became vacant. And now a long struggle began between the Presbytery of Dunbarton and the Marquis of Montrose and the other heritors. The presbytery wished to fill up the vacancy, and the Marquis and the heritors, who did not like the new order of things, did all they could to thwart the presbytery and keep Mr. Comrie in the parish. The following extracts from the Records of the Presbytery of Dunbarton show what ensued.

27 Oct. 1701.—"Anent the paroch of Buchanan it was reported to the Presbyterie by the Brethren that had been supplying there, that notwithstanding Mr. Duncan Comrie was deprived by the Councell and the Kirk was declared vacant, yet that they could have no access to the Kirk, but that they were obliged to preach in the open fields, the Keys of the Kirk being denyed them, besides, that they were credibly informed that the Heretors of the paroch, or others having influence there, had severely threatened the tenants if any of them should hear any minister sent from the Presbyterie to preach there, by which means the people were scarred from the ordinances. The Presbyterie, taking this to their consideration, appointed a letter to be written to the Right Hona^{ble}, the Marquis of Montrose to acquaint him ther^{wt}, and to desire that he would be pleased to write to his doers in that part to give the Presbyterie peeceable possession of the Kirk, and to take the restraint off the Tenants.

Mr. John Anderson, Dumbartane, is appointed to carry this letter to the Marquis, and to use all prudent methods with him for making it take effect."

4 Nov. 1701.—"Mr. Johne Andersone reported that he had waited upon the Marquis of Montrose at Kinross, and that he had delivered the Presbyterie's letter to him, and in answer to it he produced a letter from the Marquis, directed to the Presbyterie, bearing that he had written to the Laird of Kilmaronock (1) to give the Presbyterie satisfaction anent the things complained of, whereupon the Presbyterie instantly dispatched two of their number to speak with Kilmaronock thereanent, who, having returned, reported that they had met with Kilmaronock's lady, who acknowledged that Kilmaronock had received a letter from the Marquis touching the paroch of Buchanan, but that being gone to Edinburgh he had left no orders with her about it." Nothing further was done in the matter this day.

2 Dec. 1701.—"Anent the paroch of Buchanan the consideration thereof was referred to this day, the Presbyterie find that notwithstanding Montrose's letter, formerly mentioned, yet there was no access to the Church, appoints Mr. John Andersone, Drymen, to repair to Edinburgh to the Laird of Kilmaronock and require of him the Keys of the Kirk of Buchanan according to Montrose's letter, and if he receive not satisfaction from Kilmaronock that from thence he goe to Kinross and again complain to the Marquis, and in case he receive not satisfaction from him either, he is appointed to come home by Stirling, and upon My Lord Advocate's order (which the Presbyterie had received) to require Mr. Charles Bennet, Sheriff-Depute of Stirling, to cause make patent door and to report to next Presbyterie."

6 January 1702.—"Anent the affair of the Paroch of Buchanan, Mr. Anderson, Drymen, reported that he had waited upon Kilmaronock at Edinburgh, but that not having got any satisfaction from him he had gone from thence to Kinross to the Marquis, who had promised to him that the Keys of that Kirk should be delivered to the Presbyterie over against Candlemas next."

3 Feb. 1702.—"This day the Keys of the Kirk of Buchanan were delivered to the Presbytery."

But although the keys were thus given up, it was by no means intended that the parish should be "planted." The plan now adopted to keep it vacant was to give "a call" to a minister who would certainly not accept it, and on his refusal allow some time to elapse and then call another equally unlikely to leave his charge. Accordingly, on the very day the keys were given up, we find the following entry in the Presbytery Records:

"The same day Mr. Robert Buchanan of Arnpryor and William Buchanan of Airdoch presented a call to the Presbyterie to the parish of Buchanan in favour of Mr. Donald M'Kay, minister of Enverrarae. The Presbyterie decided

that the call was irregular and absurd, calling a minister to Buchanan out of a Burgh Royal and the seat of the family of Argyle."

On the 20th August 1702, certain of the heritors appeared before the Presbytery with a call to Mr. David Brown, one of the ministers of Glasgow. This being equally absurd was rejected by the Presbytery, and so was a call on the 2nd February 1703 to Mr. Michael Potter, minister of Dunblane, and another in August of the same year.

At a meeting of the Presbytery on the 2nd November 1703, the state of the parish of Buchanan was taken into consideration, and as there were many scandals in it and much disorder, it was resolved to have a meeting of the Presbytery there and endeavour to get the people to choose a proper minister. They met there accordingly on the 7th December 1703, but with no result, "Arnprior being there and overawing the people."

All these many years Mr. Comrie, though doing no ministerial work, was in possession of the manse and stipend, though he had been "deprived" by the Privy Council, and there he seemed likely to remain, for up to this point all the Presbytery's efforts to remove him had failed.

In the spring of 1704, however, the Brethren resolved to adopt another course, and, as the deprivation by the Privy Council had been evaded, they proceeded to try to get rid of Mr. Comrie by a process of libel. Accordingly, on the 20th March 1704, "Mr. Duncan Comrie, late incumbent in Inchcalleoch," was libelled on the following charges: Of being drunk on Hallowmas 1702, in John M'Gregor's house at the Kirk of Buchanan; of being drunk at Aberfoyle, in June 1702, and on many other occasions; also, that he swore and committed fornication at various times and places. He was summoned to appear to answer these charges on the 4th July next, and Mr. David Fleckfield was appointed "to wait upon my Lord Marquis of Montrose to desire his lordship that he would interpose his authority for obliging such of the witnesses to compare as were under his lordship's jurisdiction."

At the next Presbytery Mr. Fleckfield reported that the Marquis of Montrose had said "that as he would not party Mr. Comrie against the Presbytery so neither the Presbytery against Mr. Comrie, until it was made evident he were an ill man, aftergets he would not protect him." The case against Mr. Comrie was then proceeded with and many witnesses called, few of them, however, appeared, and those who did, professed to know nothing. At subsequent Presbyteries the trial was continued, but owing to the absence of witnesses and want of evidence from those who did attend, no result followed; the Presbytery therefore resolved to report the behaviour of the parish of Buchanan towards the Presbytery of Dunbarton to the Synod, and ask its advice.

The Synod accordingly took the matter in hand and wrote to the Marquis,

“entreating his lordship to see to the planting of Buchanan,” but his lordship, ever skilful in fence, replied, “that at present he would not move in the planting of Buchanan till once the Presbytery of Dunbarton had ended with Mr. Comrie, late incumbent there, because his meddling with Mr. Comrie would be looked upon as condemning a man before he was convict.”

The Presbytery were thus again baffled, and Mr. Comrie remained in possession till 1707. He died in Edinburgh 21st March 1722.

REV. ROBERT M'FARLANE.

1707-1758.

In 1707, with the consent of the Marquis and the heritors, the Rev. Mr. Robert M'Farlane was transported from Fintry and settled in Buchanan.

The parish seems to have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. M'Farlane, and after he was settled in Buchanan the Session Records were kept more carefully than before, and show that the minister and Session had great power and did not hesitate to use it for the good of the parishioners. The elders at this time were William Buchanan of Auchmar, John M'Adame, John Smith, Thomas Buchanan, and George Buchanan. There are many entries relating to breaches of the Fourth and Seventh Commandments, and the punishment meted out to the offenders, standing a certain number of Sundays in the public place of repentance in church and receiving a rebuke being the common one. Drinking also was prevalent and—especially if it took place on Sunday—was punished with severity.

In October 1714, in conjunction with the “Dutches of Montrose, quha is now in the place,” Mr. Graham of Killearn, who was factor, and the heritors, the Session appointed Mr. Robert Ramsay, schoolmaster. Next year there is the following entry in the Session Records: “The Session considering how much the Publick School was decayed, especially by reason of Jean Kilpatrick keeping a private school very near the place quhair the Publick School is, did recommend it to the minister to go to the said Jean and discharge teaching a school ther, with certification if she did not desist, they with the schoolmaster will apply to the judge ordinar; and in regard there is no schoolhouse for the school in the summer season the minister is desyred to bespeak Killearn about it.”

24 April 1715.—“Anent the school, reported that Killearn had given orders to the officer to signify to Jean Kilpatrick that she behooved to quite her school, except these quho were learning to sew and work stockings, with certification if she did not he would fall upon a more strick punishment to her.”

In 1716 the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge and the Duke of Montrose had made inquiries at the Presbytery what schools were wanted in the Highland part of the Presbytery, and the answer so far as Buchanan was

concerned was this—"With respect to the east side of Lochlomount it is proposed there be a school fixed in the paroch of Buchanan near the north end of it at Corerclat. This paroch of Buchanan is 18 miles long, the place proposed for the school is 15 miles from the church, 10 miles from the highest church, a country populous and well inhabited, and a place much Infested with the Rebels: the Mackgreigours generally living about that country. This paroch has a school at the Kirk and fourty pounds of salary, and there are about thirteen or fourteen hundred examinable persons in the paroch." In 1719 the society accordingly founded a charity school at Corerclat: the master was to have a salary of 100 merks yearly, and books were to be sent gratis to the scholars.

Before 1721 there was a new schoolmaster at Buchanan, and his salary was raised.

21 May 1721.—"The Session allowes John Marshall, their schoolmaister, to get the Kirk dues for baptisms and marriages from this date."

Entries on the 17th September and 22nd October 1721 show that there were occasional meetings for divine service at a house or chapel at Rowardennan, but that it was in bad repair and that the bridges on the road to it were likewise ruinous. Matters were arranged by Killearn on the part of the Duke—for the Marquis had by this time been promoted to a dukedom—granting the necessary timber, and by the Session making a collection through the parish for the money required.

18 Nov. 1722.—"The Session appoints the house belonging to Jo. Cook, being now waste, to be taken for a schoolhouse, and the heretors are to be applied for payment of its rent till May day next." It seems too that there was a new schoolmaster for "The Session this day have unanimously chosen Mr. James Bowie, Schoolmaster, to be their Session Clerk and Precentor."

The following shows the arrangements made in view of the annual celebration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 9 July 1723—"This day after prayer—sederunt, Minister, Auchmar; John Smith; Thomas Buchanan; John Buchanan, Easter Mains; John Buchanan, Garbaan; John Monoch—the Session appoints Auchmar to carry the Communion bread and Tho. Buchanan to relieive him, Geo. Buchanan to take care of the cups and John Smith to relieive him, and Jo. Buchanan to gather tokens and Jo. Monoch to relieive him, and John Buchanan in Easter Mains to carry the stoup and Pat. M'Aulay to relieive him; and in regaird some will be needed to assist at collecting for the poor because of the two separate congregations without, the Session recommend to John Buchanan of Croy, John Kilpatrick in Borlar, to assiste at the collections, and John Buchanan of Gartkeber and Walter Grahame in Wester Mains to help keeping the Kirk doors. The Session having considered the severall pleas

quher the highland and lowland tentis are to stand, do judge that ther be 4 pleats at the lowland tent, and three at the highland tent, and two at the Kirk, and they appoint as follows: At the south Kirk door, Jo. Smith; Thomas Buchanan at the Quire door; for the highland tent, Jo. M'Gregor, Andrew M'Farlan, Pat. M'Aulay; for the lowland tent, John Buchanan in Garbaan at the tree below Barman's house, Jo. Monach laigh at the corner of the ditch below Mr. Carnichal's land, Jo. Buchanan in Easter Mains at the gait that comes from the boat, and Jo. Kilpatrick at the way that comes from Drumpark."

An entry in the Records of the Presbytery, dated 7th December 1725, shows that the Committee on the King's Bounty of £1000 for employing preachers and catechists in the Highlands and Islands had appointed "Mr. John Ferguson, preacher of the Gospel, to preach and catechise in the Arroquhar parish and in the heads of Drymen and Buchanan parishes." At a subsequent meeting of Presbytery Mr. Ferguson declined to accept, and the Presbytery appointed two of their number to get another preacher.

An entry in the Parish Records, dated 8th May 1726, shows the despotic power of the Session. Archibald M'Millan and Agnes Keir were summoned before the Session but did not appear, thereupon "The Session appoint the minister to make application to Dugal Cameron, bayly deput in Buchanan, to cause apprehend both and oblidge them to satisfie for their scandalous behaviour (an irregular marriage) and obey the Session's order, conform to the rules of the Church." On the 22nd May 1726 they appeared before the Session, and they were ordered "to pay the ordinarie Kirk dues for marriage and to compear Sabbath nixt before the congregation at Buchanan, and there to be rebucked for their scandalous marriage and adhere to the marriage vowes they pretend alreadie to have made."

From an entry in the Presbytery Records about this time it appears that there was a Charity School at Sallachie as well as at Correrlet. The same schoolmaster no doubt, as afterwards, taught in alternate years, or longer intervals, at each of the places.

In 1726 Mr. M'Farlane, the minister, was suspended for a month from his ministerial functions on his own confession that on one occasion *he might have been the worse of drink*. The circumstances of the case were these: After three days' visiting and examining, and no sleep for two nights, he went "over waked and over toyed" to the Communion at Row where, having preached for three hours, he fell asleep in a change house, though the quantity of drink was what could do nobody harm. No doubt Wodrow is right when he says that "the sentence seemed to be pretty hard."¹

In 1727 John Blair, parishioner in Buchanan, was appointed catechist "in

¹Wodrow, *Analecta*, Vol. III., p. 336.

the heads of Buchanan and Drymen parishes." This appointment and the two following entries in the Presbytery Records, in 1729, show that the Highland part of the parish was not now neglected.

"A letter produced from Nicol Spence, in name of the Committee on the King's Bounty, announcing that the Committee had appointed Mr. M'Alpin to be missionair at Innersnait in the parish of Buchanan, where there is a garrison of His Majesty's soldiers, beginning in November next, and that he preach there every third or fourth Sabbath."

"George Moir, schoolmaster at Sallachie . . . to catechise upon the Sabbath afternoons, and upon the Monday and Saturday each week, and to attend his school punctually the other four days. But it is recommended to him to pitch upon some of the scholars for keeping the school together and encouraging the same when he is catechising."

In the lowland part of the parish there were no ecclesiastical occurrences of any moment till 23rd March 1740. On that day "The Session considering that the late bellman, John Buchanan, is departed this life, and that the Session want to establish another in that office, they did therefore, after communing upon the subject, unanimously establish George M'Aulla their officer, who accordingly gave his oath *de fidei*."

The following records a quarrel on a Sunday and the punishment that followed: "15th August 1749, Archibald M'Lauchlan acknowledged that on Sabbath was eight days, early in the morning, he desired his servant lass to rise and flit his horse; which she having done returned and told the declarant that his neighbour's sons were feeding their cattle on his haind grass and medow, upon quhich he desired his wife to rise and sively to turn them off, because he had no mind to go himself least his corruption should rise, especially being the Sabboth day. Accordingly his wife went to them, desiring they would remove the cattle off the grass; but instead of their doing so, they said they would keep them there, and gave her a great many bad names. Whereupon the declarant rose and went out to them and desired them also to remove the cattle without any noise, and to have a speciall regard towards the Sabboth day, but instead thereof they beat him and threw him down and might have taken his life, their father coming to their assistance with a big rung in his hand, if John M'Farlane in Arochybeg had not come to his assistance. [After examination of parties and witnesses the Session, on 22nd August, find Archibald M'Laughlane and Alexander M'Farlane] both guilty of profanation of the Sabboth day, and that the said Alexander being found to be the first aggressor ought to stand before the congregation and there to be rebuked publicly Sabboth nixt, but as to Archibald M'Laughlane they find his breach of the Sabboth not so highly aggravated, and therefore pass him with a Sessional rebuke."

During the remainder of Mr. M'Farlane's long ministry in Buchanan there is nothing to chronicle. In 1750 his health began to give way, and on the 22nd October 1758 he died, after having been minister of Buchanan for fifty-one years. His life had not been misspent, for he left the parish distinctly better than he found it. Before his time there had been neither schools nor church service in the Highland part of it—save when a Popish priest occasionally officiated at Glendow, where some of the people were Roman Catholics. When he died there were services more or less frequent at Inversnaid Fort, and also some catechizing at Sallachie, and there was a school at Sallachie, and a school and schoolmaster's house, near Inversnaid, "with a kail yard and 2 cows' grassing," where schooling was to be had for a couple of years at a time, for there was still only one schoolmaster for Sallachie and Inversnaid, and he taught at each place alternately.

REV. DAVID M'GIBBON.

1759-1805.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Dunbarton, on the 7th August 1759, a presentation in favour of the Rev. David M'Gibbon to the parish of Buchanan was received from the Duke of Montrose, and at the same time the Heritors and Elders craved the Presbytery to moderate a call in his favour. They did so, and on the 30th of the same month the call was duly signed and steps were taken to transport Mr. M'Gibbon from Glendevon, where he was minister, The reasons given by the Presbytery of Dunbarton to the Presbytery of Auchterarder for Mr. M'Gibbon's transportation are interesting, and the references to the Duke show that the Brethren were not altogether above "respect of persons."

"I. The parish of Glendevon is but of small extent and, as we understand, has no occasion for a minister to preach amongst them in the Irish language, whereas the parish of Buchanan is of great extent, very populous, and has a daily call for one that understands the Highland language to be their pastor . . .

"II. The parish of Buchanan being the residence of one of the first Peers of the Nation, who upon all occasions countenances Religion and its Ministers. It must also tend to the greater good of the Church to gratifie His Grace The Duke of Montrose, who has thought proper to call the said Mr. M'Gibbon to be his minister.

"III. The whole parish of Buchanan being of one mind with His Grace in this election, by granting the said transportation, unity and peace will be maintained in this populous and extensive parish, whereas, on the other hand, as ministers with the Irish language are not everywhere to be found, Divisions and discontent may arise, and thereby the comfort of this corner, hitherto so peaceable and quiet in matters of Religion and Church Settlements, be marred."

Mr. M'Gibbon was settled at Buchanan, 25th October 1759, and in spring

of next year there was a movement made to have a new manse built on a new site, and a new glebe assigned to it, nearer than the old one. The Presbytery and the Duke, however, did not come to terms, and the old manse was rebuilt on its old site, and was in use for many years. The Duke of Montrose, who was virtually the sole heritor of Buchanan, took much pains in the general re-arrangement of ecclesiastical matters that took place in Buchanan during Mr. M'Gibbon's incumbency. He first decided to build a new church, and about 1763 the old Church of St. Mary of Buchanan, in which the parish had worshipped for so many generations, was abandoned,¹ and most of the stones of which it was built were removed to help to build the new church, the site only being marked out with stones.

The following extracts from the Duke's correspondence with Mr. John Smith, his "doer" at Buchanan, throw some light on parochial events, and show the kindly and sensible way in which the Duke managed the affairs of the parish.

"The Duke has agreed that Mr. M'Gibbon, minister of Buchanan, should have a sufficient Tent to preach in at Sacraments, which will also be of use for his holding forth in before the church is finished, which the Duke expects, and Mr. M'Gowan has promised, to be on the 1st July 1764, and recommends to Mr. Smith conversing with Thomas Johnston how it may be made with Spars and Iron Hoops and Hindges, if necessary secured from the rain by the Roof, which may be made much lighter, equall warm and commodious, and easily transported. Mr. Smith will also adjust where it should be stowed, as things too often in Scotland are spoilt for want of a proper regulation where they should be kept."

"The Duke thinks it will be more agreeable to the parish if, after the New Kirkyard is trenched, the grave stones now in the old were removed there. Therefore refers it to Mr. Smith when he has a favourable opportunity to bring it about in a gentle manner. But unless the whole are removed, all may remain for the present. For particulars the Duke refers to what past in conversation with Mr. Smith, and if it should be cheerfully gone into the Duke agrees that his horses and carts carry them there."

[¹The bell on the present church bears the following inscription:

"MONTIS ROSARUM DUX DONO DEDIT
DIE SEXTO MAII JACOBUS, 1725."

Previous to the erection of the church on its present site this bell probably hung on the bell-tree, close to the Milton of Buchanan, on which the iron supports are still to be seen.

The two silver Communion Cups now in use are engraved, "The gift of Robt. Monoch, Wright in Glasgow, and Agnes Wingate, his spouse, To the Parish of Buchanan, 1736."

On the silver platter is engraved, "The gift of Lucy Manners, Dutchess of Montrose, To the Church of Buchanan, 1765."]

Most of the tombstones were removed, though a few were left and may still be found among the undergrowth; but there is no stone with any inscription on it now in the old churchyard of St. Mary's Church. In the new churchyard there are thirteen stones with dates on them previous to 1764, and there are a few very old stones—some with the inscriptions worn away and others bearing initials only, and these too may have been brought from the old churchyard. Among those transferred was the tombstone of Mr. M'Gibbon's predecessor. It bears this inscription :

THE REVD. MR. ROBERT MACFAR
LANE WAS ADMITTED MINISTER
OF THIS PARISH ON THE 9 DAY OF
JULEY 1708, DYED ON THE 22ND DAY
OF OCT. 1758, AND WAS INTERRED
UNDER THIS STONE.

The following is another extract from the correspondence :

“The Duke has had Edmonstone Bogle, upholsterer in Glasgow's partner with him, and has bespoke a purple pulpit cloth and cushion, also a cloth for the precentor's desk all fringed. With a carpet for the breast of his loft and 10 spar mahogany chairs with carpet seats and read and white check covers—all to be ready by the 20th June, that they may be fitted and put up before the Church is opened on the 1st July. Mr. Smith will therefore see that M'Gowan's carpenters have everything ready by the 5^d 20th June, that everything in and about the Church and Churchyard may be completed to the smallest particle and the paint all dry, with the Churchyard neat and finished before the day the Church is to be opened.”

“As the old Queer of Buchanan is marked out with stones, and that the family of Spittle are desirous of being buried there, the Duke cheerfully agrees that the old Lady Spittle, Lady Leny, Mrs. Mary Buchanan, her aunt, and Mr. Peter Buchanan of Spittle be interred there, as also the Laird of Achmar and his Lady if they desire it.”

About this time, too, the Charity schoolmaster above the Pass of Balmaha having applied to the Duke for a house and a yard free of rent, a cow's grass and an acre of good arable land, the request was granted because the school was of public utility and of benefit to the tenants, and because the schoolmaster, whose name was Walter Graham, was properly qualified, and the Duke wished him to have no cause of complaint. The parish schoolmaster, who lived at Balmaha, also applied for a house near the new schoolhouse. This, too, the Duke thought reasonable, and gave orders that one should be found for him.

While the schoolmasters were thus being comfortably and conveniently housed

and made contented, the minister, who had never approved of the church being built so far from the manse, continued to be dissatisfied, and finally, he let the manse and glebe and took the farm of Gartincaber and lived there till 1794. The Duke, however, did not approve of his doing so, as he held that the manse was the proper place for the minister to live in; besides, the minister's tenant was neglecting it, and it was getting into disrepair. Accordingly, when he bought Gartincaber, he would not allow Mr. M'Gibbon to occupy it any longer, and at Whitsunday 1794 the minister returned to the old manse above Balmaha. During the summer and autumn of 1794 he performed public worship as usual in the Parish Church; but towards the end of the year he ceased to do so, and, shutting up the church, he officiated instead in an old ruinous kiln at Balmaha, assigning the distance of the church from the manse as a sufficient reason. This conduct, however, caused great dissatisfaction in the parish, and a petition was presented by the parishioners of Buchanan to the Presbytery of Dunbarton complaining of it and praying that they would ordain the minister to perform public worship in the parish church as usual, or appoint some of their number to officiate in his room. The parish, in fact, had got into a very uncomfortable state and matters seemed ripe for a serious quarrel. Happily, however, this was averted, for in 1796 the Duke consented to build a new manse nearer the church, and to exchange the old glebe for a new one near the new manse. He did so, he said, "in order that the situation of the minister of the parish of Buchanan might be rendered more comfortable and that peace and harmony might be maintained in the parish." A manse was accordingly soon afterwards built in its present position, and after a great deal of trouble a new glebe was assigned to it. This trouble arose through Mr. M'Gibbon being dissatisfied with those parts of the lands of Auchingyle which were offered in exchange for the old glebe, and also, because he claimed compensation for certain servitudes of grazing which he affirmed that the old glebe possessed over some of the Duke's lands, and which he alleged would be lost to the new. The Presbytery, on being appealed to, decided that the excambion, so far as the land was concerned, was a fair one, and that the new glebe was satisfactory; but they held that the servitudes of grazing existed, and they granted the minister the compensation he claimed. This was disputed by the Duke, and in 1801 a judgment was given in the Court of Session against the finding of the Presbytery.

Yet another matter ecclesiastical was settled during Mr. M'Gibbon's incumbency, and that also not without difficulty and litigation.

Up to 1788 the stipend of Buchanan had been £47 10s. (sterling) in money and 24 bolls of meal. In that year a process of augmentation was raised by the minister, which was not decided till 1790, a question having arisen whether the lands of Caldenoch, an old holding of the M'Auslanes, were in the parish

of Buchanan or in Luss. On the 6th March 1790 the Court pronounced that "the lands of Caldenoch are in the Parish of Luss and not in the Parish of Buchanan, and therefore ordains the same to be struck out of the Rental of Buchanan." This being settled, the Court modified the stipend from the year 1788 at 24 bolls of meal and £62 8s. 2d. sterling in money, including therein £2 10s. for Communion elements. The existing modification of locality was in 1812.

A great part of Mr. M'Gibbon's career in Buchanan had thus been somewhat troubled and disturbed, but by 1801 all controversial points had been settled, and the new ecclesiastical arrangements of the parish were completed. All therefore, that remains to be told is to be found upon his tombstone.

DAVID MACGIBBON,

SON OF MR. DAVID MACGIBBON AND HENRIETTA FERGUSSON,

Was born on the 18th day of October 1774, and departed this life on the 20th day of December 1789, and lies interred beneath this stone.

HERE LIES

THE REV'D. MR. DAVID MACGIBBON,

Who was during 46 years Minister of this Parish, and died Sept. 9th, 1805, aged 82.
Beloved and lamented by his Parishioners.

Also here is interred the remains of the said

HENRIETTA FERGUSSON,

Who died 7th Decr. 1819, aged 86 years.

The tombstone lies side by side with that of his predecessor, and on it is incised this inscription.

REV. WILLIAM FREELAND.

1805-1847.

On the 3rd December 1805 the Duke of Montrose presented the Rev. William Freeland to the parish, and on the 17th April 1806—the people being quite willing—he was ordained. The Secession of 1843 took place during Mr. Freeland's incumbency, but the parish did not sympathize with it, and the congregation of Buchanan was practically unbroken. On the 27th March 1846 the Rev. William Logie was ordained assistant and successor, but he remained only a short time in the parish, for, on the 22nd April 1847, he was translated to Ferth and Stennis in Orkney. Mr. Freeland died on the 5th November of the same year, in the forty-second year of his ministry, and the following year he was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. William Mackintosh.

Before, however, we finish our ecclesiastical account of Buchanan, we must retrace our steps a little, and try to show the state of the Highland part of the parish during the incumbencies of Mr. M'Gibbon and Mr. Freeland. The Rev.



BEN LOMOND FROM DUBH LOCHAN.

Mr. M'Farlane died in 1758, and, as we have already shown, some progress had been made during his long incumbency in providing ordinances for the people and some means of education. Both, however, were deficient in quantity and quality. In Mr. M'Gibbon's time matters educational continued much as Mr. M'Farlane had left them. There was still the school at Sallachy, and sometimes there was in addition a regular teacher at Inversnaid and sometimes not. These arrangements seem to have come to an end about the time Mr. M'Gibbon died, and the school was confined to Sallachy only. The schoolhouse at Inversnaid was an old building on the face of the hill opposite the present schoolhouse. It is now in ruins. Education in the Inversnaid district was at this time at a low ebb, and the children who were not sent to the Lowlands for education, were taught by itinerant teachers, who stopped for a night or two at a time at each house where there were children, and gave them a slight smattering of the elementary branches. This state of affairs continued till about 1830, when Mr. John Clark was appointed teacher. He had a mere pittance of a salary beyond £10 a year, which was given to him by Miss Boniface, an Edinburgh lady who took an interest in the district. The school was held in the kitchen of a house which Mr. Clark had built for himself near the ruins of the old schoolhouse. He retired in 1852, and for some time the education of the district was conducted by boys hired by the inhabitants for the winter months, the school being held in one or other of the cottages.

The provision for divine worship in the Inversnaid district was much the same during Mr. M'Gibbon's and Mr. Freeland's incumbencies as it had been in that of Mr. M'Farlane. There were occasionally open-air services at "The Garrison"—the fort built near Inversnaid about 1713 to overawe the M'Gregors—conducted by the minister of Buchanan, and sometimes by the ministers of the adjoining parishes. They were attended not only by the people of the district, but also by many from Glenfallas, Glendow, Comer, and even from the east end of Loch Katrine. These "preachings at the Garrison" were great occasions. In the early part of the present century the old inn at Inversnaid was tenanted by a family of Laidlaws, and one of them regularly attended the services at the Garrison with a keg of whisky, of which the congregation partook, sometimes perhaps a little too freely. The minister of Callander had a similar out-door service at a place on the north side of Loch Katrine called Lorechan, several times a year, and Inversnaid people went there also, and there too attended an old man, called M'Donald, also provided with a small keg of whisky.

Though, no doubt, the people were often tired after the long distances they had travelled to the services, and required some refreshment, this sale of whisky was certainly unseemly, and, as it was sometimes followed by unfortunate results, long before Dr. Mackintosh came to the parish the ministers of

Buchanan and Callander had found means to put a stop to it. Communion services were never held in "the heads of Buchanan," and those of the inhabitants who did not attend them at Buchanan Parish Church went usually to Aberfoyle or Arrochar. Such was the state of the Highland part of Buchanan as to divine service and education at Mr. Freeland's death.

REV. WILLIAM MACKINTOSH, D.D.

1848-1892.

The Rev. William Mackintosh, who in 1876 received the degree of D.D. from the University of St. Andrews, was ordained minister of Buchanan on the 1st June 1848. During his long and distinguished career in the parish the church and manse were maintained in good order, and the glebe was much improved, for, besides being an excellent preacher, Dr. Mackintosh was a thoroughly practical farmer. He also interested himself much in the spiritual and educational wants of his large parish. About thirty years ago, in conjunction with the minister of Arrochar, he established a missionary station at Inversnaid, the services being held during the summer months on alternate Sundays, in the school-houses of Inversnaid and Glenfalloch. In winter he had a service at Inversnaid usually once a month, and he dispensed the Communion there in the month of October. About 1859 he brought the unsatisfactory state of education in the Highland part of his parish before the Duke of Montrose, who thereupon built a school and a house for a teacher near Inversnaid, and the tenants of the shootings there—Mr., afterwards Sir Archibald Orr Ewing, Mr. James Campbell of Tullichewan, and the late Mr. Walter Paterson of Glasgow—gave £10 a year, and the Church of Scotland a similar sum, for the support of a schoolmistress. Dr. Mackintosh had thus the satisfaction of having at last secured a proper school for this remote district. This school was taken over by the School Board in 1872, and is still carried on with success under a female teacher.

In 1892 Dr. Mackintosh retired from his parish, to the great regret of all his parishioners and his many friends in the neighbourhood, and he and Mrs. Mackintosh will long be sadly missed in Buchanan. Dr. Mackintosh died on 10th August 1894.

THE REV. WILLIAM HOULDSWORTH MACLEOD.

1892.

On the 5th May 1892 the Rev. William Houldsworth Macleod, B.D., son of the late Sir George H. B. Macleod, was elected assistant and successor to Dr. Mackintosh, and was ordained on the 28th June following.

PLACE NAMES IN BUCHANAN, AND FAMILIES IN 1759.

Extracted from the Session Records of Buchanan.

Ballaconachies,	6 families.	Borland,	5 families.
Coldrach,	2 do.	Ledrish,	4 do.
Gartlick,	2 do.	Borland,	6 do.
Ballindra,	1 family.	Kittlewood,	3 do.
Brae of Gartnahinch,	1 do.	Stuckintagart,	1 family.
Wester Creidbraikan,	3 families.	Mains,	7 families.
Easter Creidbraikan,	2 do.	Boghouse,	1 family.
Gartnahinch,	4 do.	Auchmar, Lands of,	7 families.
Creidchal,	1 family.	Temraigh (included in above).	
Garban,	1 do.	Gartfern, Easter,	2 do.
Garban (a Cottery),	1 do.	Gartfern, Wester,	1 family.
Drumtal,	1 do.	Reinaver,	1 do.
Milntown,	4 families.	Auchingyle,	8 families.
Garncaber, Lands of,	11 do.	Bulmodra (?),	1 family.
Burnside,	4 do.	Half-Merk,	1 do.
Dunge,	1 family.	Inchcailloch,	1 do.
Hillhead,	3 families.	Bualomocha,	3 families.
House of Buchanan,	5 do.		

“There are besouth the Pass of Bualomocha, in the parish of Buchanan of Person 503.”

Arochie More,	2 families.	Arduil,	2 families.
Arochieluig,	3 do.	Ledachreu,	4 do.
Saganenigh,	1 family.	Salachi,	2 do.
Arochiebeg,	1 do.	Ross,	1 family.
Gortland,	1 do.	Miln of Ross,	4 families.
Miln of Arochie,	3 families.	Blairvokie,	1 family.
Blair,	2 do.	Terantheanduin,	6 families.
Cassil,	3 do.	Lurg,	4 do.
Hill-House,	1 family.	Callimore,	3 do.
Creidreoch,	1 do.	Carrick,	3 do.
Strathcassil,	3 families.	Row [Rowardennan],	4 do.

“There are 262 between the Pass and Rowardennan.”

Ardess,	2 families.	Cailness,	2 families.
Ruskanach,	4 do.	Stuckenfeirruaigh,	1 family.
Cnockeild,	5 do.	Aislen,	3 families.
Easter Ruchoss,	5 do.	Lagbuie,	4 do.
Wester Ruchoss,	4 do.		

“132 in the Craigs.”

Miln of Inversnaid,	1 family.	Invernauld,	1 family.
Pollychro,	2 families.	Corriehichan,	4 families.
Cladach,	1 family.	Wester Corarklet,	4 do.
Inversnaid,	2 families.	Easter Corarklet,	4 do.
Boannah,	2 do.	Stronachlachar,	5 do.
Leidareubh,	2 do.	Dow of Glengyle,	2 do.

“129 in Glenarklet.”

Glendow,		Ballimore,	2 families.
Comar,	2 families.	Stromacnair,	2 do.
Stuckabhuch,	2 do.	Brachairin, Wester,	2 do.
Cloichbhrach, Wester,	2 do.	Brachairin, Easter,	1 family.
Cloichbhrach, Easter,	2 do.	Coryghrenan,	1 do.

“91 in Glendow.”

Craigs,	132
Glendow,	91
Glenarklet,	121
Dow of Glengyle,	8

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CHAPTER VI.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF KILMARONOCK.

THE earliest teacher of Christianity in this parish was probably St. Kessog or Mackessog, and following him was St. Ronan, both of whom had dedications on the mainland. A chapel on the island of Inchmurren was dedicated to St. Merinus or Meadhnan, vulgarly St. Mirren.

The holy St. Kessog was, if not a native of the Lennox, one of the earliest Christian missionaries in it. He is said to have lived on the island of Inch-tavanach, in Loch Lomond, from whence he made expeditions to convert the neighbouring pagans. He suffered martyrdom in 560 at a spot near the Church of Luss in which he was buried, and where in long after years his stone effigy was found. At the place of his death there was raised a large cairn, which remained till about one hundred years ago. It was called "Cara Machiasog." St. Kessog was held in high honour in the Lennox; the Church of Luss was dedicated to him, and he had a chapel at Finnich in the parish of Drymen; he seems too, to have had a chapel in Strathblane near a place where there is a well which still bears his name, and he was the patron saint of Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, who styles him in a grant to Sir John of Luss, about the year 1316, "A most holy man the blessed Kessog our patron."¹

The Chapel of St. Kessog in Kilmaronock stood in the Aber lands at a place still called "St. Kessogs," just where there now flourishes a very fine yew tree of great size and age. The chaplain of St. Kessogs, or Mackessogs, Chapel was in existence at the Reformation, though the neighbouring earl had taken possession of his endowments, for in a deed of rentalling by Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, to Patrick M'Kean, as a kindlie tenant of part of the Aber lands, signed at Kilmaronock, 19th October 1563, the following occurs: "W^t ane

¹ *Acta Sanctorum; Brev. Aberd.; Cart. de Levenax; The Chiefs of Colquhoun; The Parish of Strathblane.*

aiker of land pertenant to the Chappell of Sanct Makessok, whereof the maill perteins now instantlie to Sir John Cowper, as Chaplaine and possessor of the said Chapellarie during his lifytyme."

On 12th January 1580 there is a similar deed by James, Earl of Glencairn, referring to the same lands. By this time the old Roman Catholic chaplain, who had been thus allowed a liferent of his acre, was no doubt dead, and the chapel in ruins, but the Earl still kept the rent of the small chapel glebe; for we find in this deed that Bartholamew Mackayne had the same lands as his ancestor, but that the Earl reserved the rent of the chapel acre for "Andro Smyt our portar." It is probable that the stones of the old chapel were used to build houses, for when, on the 6th June 1797, John M'Kean of Aber sold "the lands of San Mackessan" to John Gardner, the sale included "houses and pertinents," and when, in 1801, Hector Macdonald Buchanan of the Ross bought the Lime Hill of Aber and Ring thereof with share of commonty and common pasturage, "the privilege of feal and divot for . . . the Houses of Saint M'Kesson" was reserved. The chapel of the good man has now disappeared and so have the houses built of its ruins, but the yew tree which grew beside it still flourishes in green old age, and marks the spot where the Gospel was first preached in Kilmaronock and the "Sancta campana Sancti Kessogii"—the holy bell of St. Kessog—called the simple cottagers to prayer.

Although St. Kessog was the first missionary to Kilmaronock he was not destined to have the dedication of the parish or give it his name, this honour was reserved for a later saint—St. Ronan—who died two hundred years after him. In describing the parish of Fintry we have shown that St. Modan of Rosneath and St. Ronan were companions in their missionary travels, and that dedications to them are usually found in the same district. St. Modan is the patron of Rosneath and is buried there, and Fintry was probably dedicated to him. It is not surprising therefore to find his friend St. Ronan at Kilmaronock in the same strath. The name Kilmaronock has been held by the authors of the history of it in both the Old and New Statistical Accounts of Scotland, and by other writers also, to mean the Church of St. Marnan or St. Marnock, but there is nothing to identify this saint with the district. Mr. W. F. Skene, in his *Celtic Scotland*,¹ says: "This (Kilmaronock) is an example of a peculiar form in which the names of many of the saints appear in Irish. As a mark of affection, the syllable *mo*, meaning 'my,' was prefixed, and the syllable *og*, meaning 'little,' added to the name; and when the name ended with the diminutive form *an* it was altered to *og*. Thus, Ronan becomes *Moronog*, or my little Ronan."

St. Ronan's original church in Kilmaronock was probably situated at a place

¹ *Celtic Scotland*, Vol. II., p. 282 note.

now called Shaneccles, "Old Church," where till comparatively recent times some remains of buildings could be seen and where stone coffins and urns and other remains of burial have been found. It is possible, therefore, that the saint placed his chapel on the site of some old pagan cemetery or burying place there, as was often done by early Christian missionaries, utilizing the sacred character of the place, but for Christian service instead of the degrading rites of Paganism. The neighbourhood was for long used as a graveyard, but it was gradually turned into arable ground, and the last tombstone was removed in the year 1855, two others having been used for building purposes shortly before. The last memorial of the dead in the old place was a slab of red sandstone, without inscription, six feet by two feet in length and about eight inches in thickness, supported on two strong stone pillars eighteen inches high.¹

It is not known when the Church of St. Ronan was built on its present site, that now occupied by the Parish Church, a little to the east of St. Maronock's or St. Ronan's Well,² but it was at a remote date, and in 1794 it was said to have "much the appearance of antiquity."

The parish of Kilmarnock, as first erected and endowed by one of the old Earls of Lennox, was a free rectory, and included, besides the present lands, those of Balloch, Milton, Blairquhosh, and Lederishbeg, which were annexed to Bonhill in 1650.

On 16th January 1324-25 King Robert the Bruce, for the good of his own soul and for those of his predecessors and successors, the Kings of Scotland, granted to God and the blessed Virgin Mary, and the holy men the Abbots and Canons of the Monastery of Cambuskenneth, the patronage of the Church of Kilmarnock. The Abbey of Cambuskenneth was situated on the Forth, near Stirling, and was founded by King David I. of Scotland for the use of monks of the order of St. Augustine. Besides property in the immediate neighbourhood, secured by its foundation charter, it received grants of lands and churches from succeeding monarchs and others, and it was during the time of Fergus, the tenth Abbot, that the patronage of Kilmarnock was added to its revenues. On the 22nd November 1325 John Lindsay, Bishop of Glasgow, both on account of his loyalty to his King and also for the hospitality he had received, confirmed this grant of the patronage of the Church of Kilmarnock to the Abbacy, and added also the lands, teinds, and pertinents which belonged to the rectory, reserving only the liferent of the rector of the day and the patronage or right of presenting

¹When Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Kilmarnock* was published in 1794 the remains of two Roman Catholic chapels still existed in the parish,—no doubt St. Kessogs and Shaneccles, or the Old Church.

²St Ronan's Well is now no more. The fine spring flows still, but the water is conducted away for the use of a neighbouring farm-house.

the perpetual vicar who was in future to serve the cure of Kilmaronock. These transactions were confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of Glasgow in 1327.

Sir John of Lindsay was the rector of Kilmaronock at this time, and next year, no doubt for some weighty consideration, he resigned his charge, and on the Wednesday before the feast of St. Barnabas the apostle, the Bishop of Glasgow addressed letters of collation to the Dean of Christianity of the Lennox for instituting the Abbot and convent in his place. The Dean of Christianity of the Lennox, who thus put the Abbot in possession of Kilmaronock, was a churchman named Sir Maurice, who was himself, either at this time or soon afterwards, made perpetual vicar of Kilmaronock.¹ Pope John and Pope Clement, in 1334 and 1342 respectively, confirmed all these transactions.

We know little of the history of the vicars of Kilmaronock. Sir Maurice, the first of them, had a long lawsuit with the authorities of Cambuskenneth regarding the payment of the procurations of the Church, and this was only settled by the official of the Court of Glasgow on the 31st January 1351. For the next hundred years we do not know even their names. Robert Forrester, "vicar of the Parish Church of Kilmorannok," is witness to a notarial instrument at Stirling 25th February 1471-72,² and he is mentioned in a MS. protocol book of the same burgh, 4th January 1472-73. Sir Andrew Quhitehead, or Whitehead, another vicar, succeeded to the Rectory of Auldcathy in 1507, and Sir John Napier was by the Dean of Christianity of the Lennox instituted in his place. He died before 13th May 1522, for on that day Sir Richard Stirling was put in possession of the cure. The ceremony of institution was performed by Sir Alexander Lilburn, curate of Kilmaronock, who in the usual way delivered to the new vicar the key of the church, a chalice and paten, as well as the missal of the high altar, in token of his real and corporal possession of the vicarage. Among those present in Kilmaronock Church on the occasion were David Alloway, William Robeson, and Alexander Gardner. Sir Richard Stirling held the vicarage a very short time, and was succeeded by Mr. (Magister) Walter Mailvile, who, early in 1527, resigned the cure on his appointment to the office of parish clerk of St. Patrick's Church of Strogeith. In June of the same year Mr. Robert Graham became vicar, and a month afterwards—on the 15th July—he too resigned his charge, having been translated to the vicarage of "Drymmane," and Sir Maurice Clerk was duly installed by Sir David Thomas, the curate of Kilmaronock, on the 28th of the same month. Among the spectators were Patrick

¹ In a charter by Donald, Earl of Lennox, of the lands of Balcarrach and others to Finlay of Campsie, among the witnesses is "Mauritio perpetuo vicario de Kilmorannok tunc temporis decano Christianitatis de Levenax"; and in another by the same Earl, "domino Mauritio perpetuo vicario de Kilmaronok" (*Cart. de Levenax*, pp. 53, 62).

² *Records of the Burgh of Stirling*, Vol. 11., 370.

Denzelstone of Culgrane, Johnne Napare of Kilmaheew, Walter Galbraith of Portnellane, Walter Boquhannane, Johnne M^cKawla, William Cunynghame, Patrick Calbraith, Sir Johnne Clerk, and others.

REV. JOHN PORTERFIELD.

1567-1580.

The first Protestant minister of Kilmaronock was Mr. John Porterfield, who came in 1567 from Dunbarton. He had afterwards, while still holding Kilmaronock, charge of Balfron, Killearn, Buchanan, and Drymen, and he was for a short time—in 1571-72—titular Bishop or Archbishop of Glasgow.¹ He left Kilmaronock in 1580, on being presented to Ayr.²

GEORGE MAKILLEISHE, READER.

1574.

Mr. Porterfield, with his five parishes in Strathendrick besides the vicarage of Ardrossan, could give each of them but little of his attention. No doubt, therefore, Mr. Makgilleishe, the reader, had the real oversight of Kilmaronock. His stipend was "the haill vicarage." He had charge of the parish in 1574,³ but when he came and when he went is nowhere recorded.

REV. ROBERT DARROCH.

1580-1583.

After Mr. Porterfield was translated to Ayr in 1580, there was a rapid succession of ministers in Kilmaronock. Mr. Robert Darroch, who succeeded him, left the parish in 1583 to become a regent in the University of Glasgow.

REV. PATRICK WALKINSCHAW.

1585-1588.

He was succeeded by Mr. Patrick Walkinschaw, who had taken his degree at the University of Glasgow in 1579, and shortly thereafter had been placed at Steven-

¹ See "Parish of Balfron," p. 24.

² "He was a member at least of eleven Assemblies preceding Whitsunday 1597, and was one of those nominated by the Secret Council 6th March 1589, for the preservation of true religion within the baillie of Kyle. He continued in 1601, but was dead before 10th April 1604, having been an aged man, of good personal inclinations, but so easy in his disposition that he frequently went too great lengths in dangerous practices, 'even going to bow-butts and archery on the Sabbath afternoons,' thus endeavouring to reclaim offenders by gentle policy. These he abandoned, however, . . . adopting a more circumspect and edifying behaviour." —*Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part III., p. 84.

³ *Register of Ministers and Readers*, 1574.

ston, in Ayrshire. He remained in Kilmarnock about three years, being translated to Monkland before 1588. He died there in 1624.¹

REV. ARCHIBALD SPITTALL, A.M.

1588-1591.

Mr. Spittall was only three years minister of Kilmarnock, and during the last year of his ministry he had also charge of the Parish of Drymen.² He came to Kilmarnock from Kilmalcolm and left it for Drymen.³

REV. JAMES GILLESPIE, A.M.

1597.

There is an interval of six years between the removal of Mr. Spittall to Drymen and the translation of Mr. Gillespie from Strathblane to Kilmarnock.⁴ Mr. Gillespie remained a very short time minister of Kilmarnock for he was translated to Killearn before 1599.⁵

REV. GAVIN DONALDSON, A.M.

1599.

Nor did Mr. Donaldson remain long. Translated from Dollar to Kilmarnock in 1599 he returned there before 1601.⁶

REV. LUKE STIRLING, A.M.

1601-1655.

Mr. Stirling was translated from Dalziel, and admitted to the parish of Kilmarnock in 1601.⁷

On the 12th October 1603 the Presbytery of Glasgow was informed "That William Cuninghame, brother-germain to James, Erle of Glencarne, did stryke Mr. Louke Stirling, min. at Kilmarnock, with ane staffe in the close of the place of Kilmarnock, and that the said Erle was heavelie offendit thereat." William Cuninghame professed repentance, and promised obedience to the injunctions of the Presbytery, whereupon "The Moderator, brethrene, and commissionaris present for the time discernis and ordeinis the said William Cuninghame to make his public repentance on the pillare within the Kirks of

¹ At this point Mr. Guthrie Smith's manuscript of the Ecclesiastical History of Strathendrick ends; the remainder of this chapter is taken from notes prepared by him.

² *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part III., p. 357.

³ See p. 77.

⁴ *The Parish of Strathblane*, p. 198.

⁵ See p. 54.

⁶ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part III., p. 357.

⁷ *Ibid.*

Kilmarnock, Dumbartane, Kilpatrick, Drimen, and Kilmackcome in seckloyth, to be provydit by himself, bairfuttit, bairleggit, and bairheidit, ane Sondag in everie ane of the said kirks, with all humilitie. . . . And to ask God and his kirk, and the said Mr. Leuke forgiveness thairfoir. And in the last of the said five Sondagis to be reconciliat with the said Mr. Louke, be asking of forgiveness, and the said Mr. Louke frielie forgive him. And also ordains the said Mr. William to pay ane pecuneall soume for his penaltie befoir he enter to his repentance, to be modifeit to him, be the presbytirie of Dumbartane, to be bestowit upon the reparation of the Kirk of Kilmarnock.”¹

The following extracts from the Session Records kept during Mr. Stirling’s ministry relate to the “troubles” caused in this part of the country by the Civil War, in which the Marquis of Montrose on the one hand, and the Marquis of Argyle on the other, took so prominent a part. There is reference also to the “Engagement,” or secret treaty made at Carisbrook between Charles I. and the Scottish Commissioners. By it Charles was bound to confirm the Solemn League and Covenant while the Scotch engaged to restore him to the throne by force of arms. The “Engagement” was approved of by the moderate Presbyterians but opposed by the more zealous, at whose head stood Argyle.

12 July 1646—“This day wer warned to the examinacione (before communion) these that wer warned the last day becaus for the most pairt they wer affield with the Fair of Glasgow.

“This day was given to John Cunigham, in Catter, a poor man, sax s. Also ane old Haighland gentilman, robbit be the enymie, required help of the kirk, who in hand, recavit four s., and was continewit farder to a new day.”

3 November 1646—“Alswa it is ordained that seing the poor anes of Argyll ar among us in great plantie that sume releiff be fund out for thame boythe (in) almous and ludging that they die nocht tha . . . for hounger and falt of nicht ludging.

“Lykwayis, it is knawin to us all how . . . ar the cryis and pitiefull ar the complayntis quhilk by supplicatiouns is hardlie meinit to the lordis of parliament and counsell baithe for the murder, bludsched, spuilie of guddis and money distressis of burning, as ye may persaiff bothe be the supplicatiouns we red unto yow as also be the miseries of those quha wanderris in famyne and nakednes, thairfoir ye must prepar a contributioun for thame, utherwayis we wilbe forcit to come to your houssis to try your gud will towardis thame. Remember, brether, thair case to-day is ouris to-morrow. Thairfoir pitie thame and support thame to your power, and be suir of a mailling fra God in the day of your trouble and calamitie.”

28 October 1647—“This day, publick intimatione was maid of a fast to be

¹ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part. III. pp. 357-8.

keipit this day aucht dayes appoynted be the generall assemblie for the sins of the land, and to invocat the Lord for turning the Kinges heart. The causes therof wer publicklie read."

24 April 1648—"The kirkis declaratione was red against the onlawfull ingadging of this kingdome in ane new warr with the kingdome of Ingland, and all the congregacione requyred that they wold not joyne in the sam, being destructive to the covenant quhilk we have so solemnlie sworne and subscrivit, and to the worke of reformatione quherunto we have spent so muche blood and meanes."

29 June 1648—"Publick intimatione was maid that this day sould be keipit holie to the Lord as a Sabboth, and that non sould comply with the present course against the kirks mynd whill religion wer secured."

July 1648—"Intimation was maid (against compli)ance with the present course as was doin the last day that non sould ather go out or yit contribut to the present ingadgment."

31 December 1648—"Intimatione was maid of a fast to be keipit the nixt Sabbothe, and that Mr. Johne Stewart, minister at Bonyll, is ordaind to preach and to reid the public papers, to wit, the kirkis declaracione and the act anent those who went on upon the unlawfull ingadgment. And also that Mr. Harie Sempill is to com and preache heir upon Thursday and upon the Sabboth following for subscriyving the League and Covenant, and tryall and censuring of those who went out upon the unlawfull ingadgment to England."

21 January 1649—"This day, these that could subscriyve themselves within this parische wer requyrit to subscriyve the League and Covenant quhilk they did unanimouslie; also those that wer absent the last day of the sweiring thereof as these of Balloch and Gallingad and Merkins being warnit to be present com and publicklie did swear the samyn. And all those who could not subscriyve themselves did desyr and agrie that the minister sould insert ther names and subscriyve for them sieing they had swore the same."

The following has reference to the young King Charles II.

28 February 1649—"Intimatione was maid of a fast to be keipit upon Thursday, the fyft day of Marche, . . . a lettir com in this day, the principall cause thereof is that the Lord will be pleasit to give a good successe to the addressis of the kirk and stait that is to be maid to the yong King, and that the Lord wold mollifie his heart and rid him from the societie of wicked malignantis who ar about him. Therfor all the peopill ar ordaind to be present the said day, and to humbill themselves in synceritie befor the Lord, and to abstain from servill work the said day."

Besides the "pecunecall soume" paid by Mr. William Cunningham "to be bestowit for the reparation of the kirk" in 1603, are the following references to church repairs:

13 August 1648—"This motion was maid of mending both kirke and kirkyaird, and it was designed that Donold M'Caichnie sould buy two bolles of lyme for the kirke."

22 April 1649—"It was requyrit that the kirk and kirkyaird should be rectified and corrected, and that Donald M'Caichnie sould try for a sclatter to the kirk."

On the 14th May 1650 Mr. Stirling's wife and son petitioned for "settling a helper," as the minister was infirm.¹ The steps which led to this, and the arrangements made, are given in the Session Records.

Visitatione, 21 June 1649—"Be Mr. Harie Sempill, moderator, Mr. Robert Watsoune, Mr. Allan Fergissoune, Mr. Matthew Ramsay, Mr. Johne Stewart, with the minister who did lectur and preach.

"Publict goodis of the kirk—Findis ane box with three keyes in three severall handis, with actis of the generall assemblie, two leagues and covenants subscribed, with ane directorie, ordained to be furthcoming for the sessions use.

"Findis the materiall hous for worship standes in neid of repair, and ordaines diligence heiranent.

"No glebe but a scarce aker land.

"Findes the stipend not answerabill to the actes of parliaments; ordaines diligence heiranent.

"Findes no schooll; desyres this to be helpit.

"Ordaines the commissioners charges, viz., 5li. 10s., and for James Murray to be brught to Buchanan to presbetrie thair on Thursday nixt.

"Anent the eldership of the paroch; its fund ther hes not bain any new nominatione of elders thes three or four yeires bygon. The minister and elders present declaires they ar readie now to go about the electioun of new, and desyres the visitores may be assisting to them, whereupon the present elders being in censur ar continued in place, only Johne M'Alpine at the kirk is laid by, and there is aded to the number John Buchanane of Casley, and James Buchanan, his son in law, John Lindsay in Balloch, Bartie Gardner in Ros, — Gardner in Aber, Walter Andersoun, James Narn in Caldervane, with deacones (nine names). The names of thes are appointed to be read publictly on Sunday nixt, in face of congregatioun, that if so be any upon solid grundis can object against thair admissioun they be hard on Monday nixt at the kirk quhair the present elders in office ar to conveine; and if ther be no objectione maid against any of them they ar to be admitit on Sunday com eight dayes; and the elders ar to report heiranent on Thursday nixt to the presbetrie to meet at Buchanane.

"The aged minister, Mr. Luk Stirling, being removed on censure, and the elders, one be one, inqyred anent his abilitie in doing good amongst them, they declaire they ar not his ordenarie heirars, neather will they be tyed thairto,

¹ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part 111., p. 358.

in regard the minister, through great age and sundrie increasing infirmities, is not abill neather to studie nor yet to subsist for half an hour at most in congregatiōne when he comes furth amongst them; and sundrie tymis it fallis out that, through infirmitie or inconsideracie, he readis som prayer from book. Quherupon they desyr he may be advysed to ly bay that the wirship of God be not rendered tadius and wearisome both to him and them. The visitors finding be the report maid be the elders and be thair not frequent meting at thair paroch kirk eather to ressave doctrine or use discipline that it wer good the rest of the congregatiōne present wer hard heiranent if they anything to say to this purpose; and being caled compeared (follows 35 names), these the duk of Lennox his men. Followes thes of Clemegis his landis (14 names—all males in both cases). All thes being inquiryed, ane by ane, anent thair minister, they doe earnestly intreat he may be ly bay, shewing ther can be no edifiatiōne be his ministerie amongst them now in his great age and infirmitie both of bodie and mynd; and desyres they may be supplied be the presbetrie both in doctrine and discipline as they may be in thair best conveniencie overtak them with som supplie, and that they may (be) reckoned as a vaikand church; and they renue also thair offer of joyning with the minister, Mr. Luk, his proportiōne promised be him to ane helper, and to pay thair equall proportiōnes of fyv hundreth merkis, quherof the minister geves two hundredth and fyftie merkis and the parish als much amongst them."

3 July 1650—"Sederunt: Mr. Alan Ferguson, minister at Drimmen, by appointment of the presbyterie, togidder with the elders and deacons following, with diverse others of the honest men of the parishe, viz., Walter Buchanan of Drimenkill (and 21 others). The whilk day, it is condiscended and agreed, all with ane consent, that ane stent be casten through the whole parishe of the sowme of ane thousand merkis, whereof two hundreth merkis is to be gathered for paying that sowme of money that was borrowed out of the boxe May 20, 1650; and the rest of the 200 merkis to be imployed presentlie for the use of the kirk; and for the 800 merkis restand of the 1000 merkis, for the use of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, being their minister; and that for the 300 merkis which the parochine did agrie unto with the presbytrie yeirly to the intrant during the lyfetym of the aged minister, Mr. Louk Stirling, this eight hundreth merkis they now presentlie does willinglie condescend unto, to be given as said is as ane whole sowme for all the yeiris of the said Mr. Louk, if the said Mr. Thomas be pleased to accept therof; and the parochine sall be exonered of the payment of the thrie hundreth merkis yeirly."

Mr. Stirling died Father of the Church, 21st July 1655, in his ninety-eighth year, and in the sixty-second of his ministry.¹

¹ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part III., p. 358.

REV. THOMAS MITCHELL, A.M.

1650-1681.

Mr. Thomas Mitchell, who came to Kilmarnock as Mr. Stirling's helper, remained there for over thirty years. He had graduated in the University of Edinburgh in 1640. The Presbytery Records of Dunbarton, 4th November 1668, state that there was as yet no school settled in the parish, and enjoin the Session to use all convenient diligence to provide one. Mr. Mitchell was deprived of his charge by the Test Act in 1681.¹

REV. JOHN ANDERSONE, A.M.

1682-1690.

The Presbytery Records, 10th October 1682, have the following: "Mr. John Anderson admitted Minister of Kilmarnock"; and in November 1684 is an entry in reference to the repair of the church and the increase of the glebe: "At the Presbytery held this day at Kilmarnock an order from the Archbishop of Glasgow was produced, directing the Presbytery to meet at Kilmarnock, and see what repairs are required to the Manse, and 'also to design and cause meth as much arable ground near adjacent to the said kirk as will make a sufficient Gleib and Pastorage conform to law.' Accordingly men of skill inspected the manse, and the repairs were ordered, and the Earl of Dundonald consented to five acres of his land lying nearest to the church being joined to the one acre which was the present glebe, and the same to be the glebe and pasturage of this church in all time coming."² Mr. Anderson was one of the ministers liable to annoyance at the Revolution, on whose behalf General Mackay issued an order of special protection.³ On August 13, 1690, his demission was accepted by the Presbytery of Dunbarton, and Kilmarnock became vacant.⁴

REV. ROBERT ANDERSON.

1695-1702.

Mr. Anderson, a student of Glasgow University, was licensed in Glasgow in 1694 and ordained in Kilmarnock, 24th April 1695. He died there on 5th March 1702.⁵

¹ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part III., p. 358.

² Notwithstanding this order, the Presbytery Records, on 21st June 1705, record that at a visitation at Kilmarnock it was found that the glebe was still one acre only.

³ See p. 56.

⁴ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part III., p. 358.

⁵ *Ibid.*

REV. THOMAS LECKIE.

1703-1723.

Mr. Leckie was also a Glasgow student. Kilmaronock was his only charge. He was ordained on the 6th of May 1703. Session Records from the year 1710 onwards are very fully kept, and besides the usual entries regarding slander, profanation of the Sabbath, election of elders, etc., there are references to the Rebellion of 1715 and careful records of the state of the church property, which are given here in the order in which they occur.

8 February 1712.—“There were produced two mortcloaths, one very old and in a bad condition, which hath not been used these sixteen years bygone; another, tho not so old, yet altogether out of case, so that they judged it necessary that a new one be bought for the use of the paroch, and having enquired their factor, James Buchanan, what money he had by him belonging to the session. (The information being given and) the session having summed up their money now given in and lying in the box, doe find that it amounts to the summe of one hundred and twenty-five pound and ten shilling Scots, and appoint that it be employed in buying a good velvet mortcloath for the use of the paroch, and therefore they doe unanimously choose James Buchanan, their factor, to goe to Glasgow the nixt week, and to meet with the minister who is to be there at that tyme, and with him to buy a good and sufficient velvet mortcloath for the use of the paroch.”

25 June 1712.—“Reported by Ja. Buchanan, factor to the Session, that according to the session’s order in February last, he did goe to Glasgow and there did meet with the minister, who conjunctly did buy a good and sufficient velvet mortcloath for the use of the paroch, amounting the summe of one hundred and thirty-four pound eight shilling and eight pennies Scots money, for the which summe he produces the severall merchants accounts. The session having called for the said mortcloath it was presently produced and inspected by them, with the which they are all well content and satisfied, the said mortcloath being of the finest velvet and of a fashionable make.

“The session doe unanimously enact and appoint that the price of their new mortcloath be three shillings sterling to each within the paroch that shall have the use thereof, and that it be four shillings sterling to each without the paroch, and sixpence to him that waits on the same. As also they appoint that the second mortcloath after this be only eighteen pence to each that may have the same. As also it is ordered that they all ly in the minister’s house because of their officer’s sicknesse.”

It is to be feared the “officer’s sicknesse” ended fatally, as there is recorded the election of a new church officer, with curious details respecting his emoluments.

27 February 1715.—“Reported by Jo. Galloway that he had bespoke Alexr. Bilsland in Meikle Garjoun (?) anent his undertaking to be kirk officer to this paroch, and that he seemed to be willing to undertake the said office. The same is reported by severall others, and he being desired to attend the session this day was called and did appear, and being enquired if he was willing to undertake to be the kirk officer of this paroch answered that he was willing, and being required to give his oath *de fidei administratione*, he did solemnly promise to be faithfull in this his work, to obey the Session, and keep close the Session’s businesse, and for his encouragement they appoint that he have four shillings Scots out of evry marriage, and be allowed to collect for himself at evry marriage; as also that he have two merks evry year for a pair of shoes; as also that he have four shillings sterling at each comunion within the paroch, out of quich he is to provide a horse for bringing home the comunion elements and attend the same himselfe; as also that he have six shilling Scots from each that have the best mortcloath without the paroch, for quich he is to attend the same himself and cary it home and dry it if need be, and this beside the ordinary dues payable for the mortcloath. As also the Session doe hereby declare that he enjoys this, his office, only during their pleasure, and so long as they shall think fit, for quich he is to goe all errands belonging to the Session; and for his present encouragement they did give him two merks to buy shoes, the quich was got from Will Telfer as a remainder of ane old account.”

The following privilege here claimed by the Nairns was not settled during Mr. Leckie’s life-time.

15 July 1715—“In regard that the name of Nairn in this paroch pretend to exemption from payment for any mortcloath that may be got by them quhen they have occasion to bury their dead, the Session taking this into consideration can find no good reason for their being exeemed more than others, and therefore they appoint that Ja. Buchanan bespeak any of this name quhom he may have occasion to see either to produce some wryten document for this their right, or else to expect no exemption as to this in tyme to come.”

3 August 1715—“The session being informed that there is a Rebellion like to arise in this nation, doe think fitt that what money belongs to the poor lying in the box, and not yet distributed, be lodged in some private persons hand; and having inspected the box they find that there is the summe of throtie ane pound Scots of mortcloath money and poors money, the quich they doe lodge in the hand of Ja. Buchanan quho promises to restore the same upon demand for the use of the poor.”

These two extracts from the Presbytery Records of Dunbarton have reference also to the Rebellion of 1715.

‘At a Presbytery held at Dunbarton 1st Nov. 1715, the brethren were so much

occupied with the 'rebels' that they did no business but spent the time together in conference upon the present juncture of affairs and in prayer to God.'

7 Feb. 1716—"The Presbytery at their last meeting, seeing no appearance of the armies marching against the rebels for a long time through the violence of the storm, had delayed to appoint a fast till this meeting, but the storm having still continued, and His Grace the Duke of Argyll, General of His Majesties Forces, having thought fit, notwithstanding the storm, to march the Army before the Enemy should gather strength, the Brethren being advertised thereof, did by circular letters concert the keeping of a Fast last week, and it was this day reported had kept the said Fast excepting those on the Water of Endrick who got not timeous advertisement.'

To return to the Session Records.

29 December 1715—"There is nothing as yet done anent Ja. Garner and Isob. M'Auley because of the troubles of the tyme, the Countrey being in a perpetuall stirr because of the Rebellion in the north."

19 April 1716—"This day was kept as a day of Thanksgiving throughout the bounds of this synod, and that for the Lord's breaking of the late Rebellion in this nation, and that under the conduct of the Duke of Argyle who was Generall of his Majesties forces."

30 November 1716—"The session did inspect their mortcloaths, and finding that the second is wholly out of case, they appoint the minister to call for some good taylor and cause dresse the same with the 3d. mortcloath for quich now they have no use."

23 May 1717—"Reported by the minister that he had sent for a taylor and caused dresse the 2nd mortcloath according to appointment, and that the taylor had taken the oldest mortcloath and drest the same with it, and that the expense of the dressing was only six shilling Scots, quich was payd for silk, the work being done in the minister's house, for quich he charged nothing. The session having now inspected the mortcloath are content with what is done, and henceforth they appoint that the price of the old mortcloath be only one shilling sterling."

6 July 1719—"This day the Session had a petition given in to them by Tho. Nairn in Liggat and John and Robert Nairns in the paroch of Bonill, the tenor quherof follows: And the Revd. Mr. Tho. Leckie, Minister of the Gospell att Killmaronock, and the members of the Kirk Session of the said Paroch, the petition of Thomas Nairn in Liggat of Killmaronock, Jo. Nairn in Bonill, and Robert Nairn his brother, for themselvs and the rest of the name of Nairn, humbly sheweth,—That where the deceast Bartholomew Nairn in Liggat, about the year 1660, mortifyd to the parish of Killmaronock a mort-cloath, reserving to his successors and others of the name of Nairn the free

use of the mortcloath of the said parish in all tyme coming, without paying any dues therefore, and likewise appointing one of his name to be alwayes one of the managers and oversiers of the money arising from the said mortcloath, as a paper in the hands of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, late minister of Killmaronock, and by him put in the Session box, plainly declared, quhich paper hath been seen by severalls that have declared the nature of the said mortification under their hands, and can be furder cleared by persons yet alive, we and the rest of our name posest the benefitt of the mortification since the first granting till few years by past.

“May it therefore please you to take into your consideration the foresaid mortification, and appoint your session records to be looked for the originall paper made in behalf of the name of Nairn anent their having the free use of the said mortcloath, and albeit the said paper be not found, to passe ane act in your Session in the terms of the said mortification as is above exprest, in regard the notoureity of the mater of fact is sufficiently known and if not remedied will turn into oblivion, which we hope you in your justice will prevent that others may be encouraged to the like pious deeds.”

20 November 1720—“Reported by the Minister that on Thursday last he had received ane expresse from the magistrats of Dumbartane to be communicated to the neighbouring parishes bearing that the plague having raged a considerable tyme in Provence in France to the cutting of of many thousands in Marseils, its feard there is somewhat of the same broke up in the Isle of Man, and therefore that all care be taken that no boats be allowed to land, or to land any goods on the shoar that come down Lochlomond, the quhich he had intimated to the congregation this day.”

13 July 1721—“Reported that the kirk bell is loose in the stock and will be ready to fall out if it be not taken down, the session appoint that the minister see to its taking down and putting it into a new stock, and that Ja. Buchanan provide materials and try for a man that will stock her and put her up again, and that as soon as posseable.”

25 October 1821.—“Reported by the Minister and Ja. Buchanan that according to appointment the kirk bell was taken down and furnisht with a new stock and all other necessarys; as also that the bellhouse was pointed with lime and the kirk sclated cast our with lime; and that the bell was again put up; and that the gentlemen and heretors of the parish had desired of the session that they would lay out the expense untill there were some new oncast on the parish, at quhich tyme they should re-emburse them, to quhich they doe all agree, the minister having given some dollars of forfitted consignation money lying in his hand for the payment of lime and sclaters.”

Mr. Leckie died on the 1st of September 1723. He had been twice married—

first, to Mary Park, and had a son, William of Broich; and secondly, to Jean Buchanan, who died in 1725. She had three children—a son, Robert, and two daughters, Janet and Ann, one of whom married Mr. James Graham, Surgeon.¹

REV. THOMAS ANDREWS, A.M.

1724-1731.

Mr. Andrews was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and was licensed by the Edinburgh University in October 1721. He was called to Kilmarnock in December of 1723, and ordained on the 6th of May 1724.²

On the day of his ordination the dispute between the Nairns and the Kirk Session, regarding their right to exemption from mortcloth charges, was amicably settled. Then follow extracts giving an account of ordination expenses, of a collection in the parish made to build a bridge over the Carrochan Burn, of repairs to the church-dyke, and a careful list of the church goods at the time Mr. Andrews resigned his charge.

6 May 1724.—“This day Robert Nairn gave in a representation and petition bearing that one Bartholemew Nairn had bequeathed to the parish of Kilmarnock three hundred marks for the buying of a mortcloath to the said parish, but with this provision, that the name of Nairn, their wives and children, have the use of the said mortcloath gratis; and that the Session of Kilmarnock had some years ago for reasons best known to themselves, by an act, refused giving of the said mortcloath gratis to the name of Nairn; and therefore praying the presbitry may consider the premisses and restore them to their former just rights. The presbitry having read and considered the said petition, and the eldership of Kilmarnock being heard thereupon, and likewise Mr. John Anderson having given an account of the destination of the said mortcloath as consistent with his knowledge, the original papers having been destroyed in the late hership of Kilmarnock, it was proposed and agreed with by the eldership of Kilmarnock and name of Nairn petitioners, that the said mortcloth should be given gratis to all persons of the name of Nairn, their wives and children living and burying in the parish of Kilmarnock. The Presbytery approved of the proposal and hereby rescinds any acts of the Session of Kilmarnock to the contrary.”

4 April 1724.—Factors' accounts from 13th February 1723 to this date given in. The following items occur:

¹ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part III., pp. 358-9.

² *Ibid.*, p. 359.

“Imprimis, at the Bent (?) for Presbytery dinner, - - -	£26	0	0
Item for Presbytery Bursar to Mart. 1724, - - -	4	0	0
Item to Mr. Love for his fee as Presbitory Clerk and his dues at ordination, - - - - - - - - -	5	0	0
Item for drawing the call, - - - - - - - - -	0	12	0
Item to a poor family, - - - - - - - - -	0	6	0
Item for a sand glass, - - - - - - - - -	0	10	0
Item to a cripple, - - - - - - - - -	0	8	0

11 March 1730.—“The minister this day intimat to the session that the presbytry had appointed a collection to be made through their bounds for building a bridge on the Carrochan Burn, and that in this parish it was to be from house to house. The session appoint intimation to be made hereof nixt Lord’s day, and have assignd to Minister and elders each their proportion of families to gather their collection from the week after the fair of Dumbarton.”

31 March 1730.—“This day the ssession mett and gave in what each of them had collected for building the Carochan Bridge, which amounted to £67 1. 6 Scots, of which there is a guinie promised by the laird of Drumkil, younger, which deduced from the above sume makes £54 9. 6, as in the sessions hand, which sume is committed to minister to be kept by him till the work of the bridge is begun.”

27 October 1730.—“Reported by the treasurer that the Heretors of this parish had lately met and pass’d an acct among themselves that all not being heritors within this parish who are concern’d in graffs or incline to have lairs secured to them in this Church Yeard should pay into the Kirk Session a shilling for each graff or lair possess’d or cleam’d by them to be employ’d by direction of the Heritors for repairing the Church Yeard dike; and that the session should keep a Register of what is done this way by itself, conteaning the names of those who shall have purchased their graffs according to this acct; and that those who neglect to meet with the session for this purpose and have lairs shall lose the priviledge and their lairs be disposed others, and their graff stons if they have any be thrown out of the church yeard. The session, in compliance with this acct, did appoint James Buchanan, out of the first of the money got for the graffs to buy a register and keep it agreeable to the appointment of the heretors.”

29 July 1731.—“This day Mr. Andrews delivered to the session according to apppointment, last meeting, what were in his custody belonging to them, viz., Imprimis, a large chist for holding any thing belonging to the session.

Item, a little chist for the poors money, &c.

Item, the key of the large chist, and that key of the little chist he had the keeping of.

- Item, a hand bell.
- „ the communion table cloth.
- „ a pint flaggon for the wine.
- „ a choppen stoup for baptism water.
- „ a large plate for the communion bread.
- „ a little plate for baptism.

And of registers and other books belonging to the session:—

Imprimis, one in folio containing session minutes.

Item, another in quarto for minutes since 1710 years to the present date.

Item, one in quarto for baptisms and collections and disbursments.

Item, one in octavo filled up for mariages and mortcloth.

Item, another of the same.

Of acts of assembly:—

Im., in octavo from assembly 38 to 39.

It., in folio bound from 90 to 1708.

It., in sheets from 1709 to 1719.

Of other books:—

Im., the Confession of Faith, in octavo, with the members of the sessions subscriptions to the formula.

Item, an act of the Synod against Immorality.

The above particulars were put into the chist and the key given to Alexander Bilsland, officer.

Reported that James Buchanan hath a quarto Register of Baptisms and Mariages which he promised to put into the chist with the rest.”

On the 25th May 1731 Mr. Andrews was translated to the parish of Monkton and Prestwick.¹

REV. WILLIAM BROWN, A.M.

1733-1761.

Mr. Brown, who had taken his degree at Glasgow University in March 1719, and had been licensed by the Presbytery of Paisley in 1729, was first preacher at Gorbals in 1730. In September 1732 he was presented to the parish of Kilmaronock by Thomas, Earl of Dundonald, and was ordained on the 29th of March 1733.²

From an entry in his Session Records it is clear that lint was at this time cultivated in Strathendrick.

31 July 1737—“It was reported to the session that Bartholemew Anderson and Kathrine M'Caithney, his wife, was guilty of an open violation of the Sabbath day by such labour as was only lawfull on other days, as pulling of lint, and so forth.”

¹ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part III., p. 359.

² *Ibid.*

In 1742 there was danger of a law suit between the heritors and the session on the subject of the poors money. The following declaration was, however, accepted by the heritors, and proceedings already begun were withdrawn. The extract of 1745 refers to the Prince Charlie Rebellion.

31 October 1742—"The declaration is as follows: We, the Minister and elders of the kirk session of Kilmarnock, acknowledge that our books anent the poors money have not been exactly kept, and that both sums got in and given out have been neglected to be stated therein, and that the sums given out by us as stated in our books do not answer to the sums got in by us as therein stated, and that their mistakes were mostly occasioned by the unexactness of their clerks and the minister's infirmity which prevented his being a cheque upon them. We also acknowledge that part of the poors funds were applyed for paying a proportion of the maintenance of the presbytery bursars and of the feas and salaries of the Presbytery clerk and officers, and for supplying poor of other parishes who come demanding charity with testificates or recommendations, and some of it otherways; which applications are granted by the overseers of the poor of the parish. But the session being now augmented by the addition of new elders we are resolved, by advice of overseers of the poor, to put the management of the poors funds upon a more exact footing, and to observe the same in time coming. And the overseers being convinced that notwithstanding of the unexactness of our books that all the poors money we got in was really given out by the session and that we were led into any misapplications which happened by former practise, and that both the overseers and the kirk session are most willing that all debates and differences betwixt them be removed and peace and harmony restored upon the sessions making the following declaration to the overseers and recording the same in the sessions books. The session therefore declair that they shall not in time coming apply any of the poors funds to any use but to the relief of the poor of the parish without the consent of the present overseers or their successors in office; and that always on the Lord's day before the session is to make a distribution to the poor out of their funds the minister shall make intimation from the pulpit of the time and place when and where such distribution is to be made, that such of the overseers as may incline may be present therat and give their advice therein; and that such of the poor who are able may be present that their conditions may the better appear. Declaring that this shall not hinder the session from relieving any single object within the parish whose circumstances may require the same in the intervals betwixt the quarterly distributions, nor from giving allowance to stranger poor who may happen to be seized with sickness in their passing through the parish for their support untill they are able to travell, without making any such intimations from the pulpit. And we also declare that we shall take the advice of the overseers for the time in naming treasurers for uplifting the poors money and in the

whole management thereof; and shall make our books open and patent to the overseers from time to time when they shall desire the same. And it is hereby declared that the treasurers are to accompt to the overseers for the time and the Session every six months."

8 September 1745.—"This day the minister and elders met and the minister proposed to the session that through the threatening circumstances of the times they should set apart a day for solemn fasting and prayer; to which the Session agreed and appointed Wensday nixt should be that day, and that same should be intimat this afternoon."

Mr. Brown died at Kilmaronock on the 14th Jany. 1761, aged fifty-nine years, in the twenty-eighth year of his ministry. He bequeathed £200 to the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.¹

REV. COLIN CAMPBELL.

1761-1769.

The Session Records of Kilmaronock have the following under date 10 December 1761:

"This day the reverend Mr. Colin Campbell, minister at Eaglesham, was admitted Minister of the Gospel here by the Presbitry of Dumbarton. Mr. Morrison, minister at Killearn, preached the admission sermon from 6 chapter Matthew 33 v. But seek ye first the Kingdom of God."

While Mr. Campbell was minister of Kilmaronock, the site of a parish school was determined upon, and a sum fixed for the schoolmaster's salary.

"Presbytery Records of Dunbarton, 5th Feb. 1765.—The Committee of Presbytery appointed to fix a site for the school of Kilmaronock reported that the most central part of the parish for a parish school was at a spot near the Hill of Dumcrine between the hill and the church. (Kilmaronock and Arrochar were the only parishes in the presbytery that had not legal salaries for schoolmasters.)

"Kilmaronock, 24th March 1767.—Reported to the Presbytery that the heretors had agreed that the school-master should have a salary of 100 merks 'provided he did, or could teach the langwages.'"

Mr. Campbell was translated to Renfrew on the 17th January 1769.²

REV. JAMES ADDIE.

1771-1787.

Mr. Addie was presented by Mr. Campbell of Stonefield in 1769, but there was opposition to his call, and objection taken to one of his discourses during

¹ *Fast. Ecc. Soc.*, Part III., p. 359.

² *Ibid.*

his trials, and Mr. Addie was not ordained until 24th July 1771. His settlement at Kilmarnock was the occasion of the building of a chapel of Relief, many of his opponents leaving the parish church and becoming dissenters.¹ The following extracts regarding Mr. Addie's settlement are from the Presbytery Records of Dunbarton.²

'Kilmarnock. Mr. Neill Campbell, writer in Dunbarton, had signed the call for Lord Stonefield. Mr. Rowat and George Haldane of Gleneagles, John Buchanan of Carbeth also concurred by letter.

'Compeared also Walter Duncanson, writer in Dunbarton, and produced a mandate signed by a great number of persons authorising him to object to Mr. Addie, and to propose every necessary defence agreeable to the rules of the Church. This was signed by 6 elders and 77 other persons. Compeared also Mr. John M'Aulay, writer in Dumbarton, and craved to be allowed to give in answers to these objections on the part of the patron and concurers.

'At this meeting of presbytery the following letter was read, addressed to Mr. Macfarlane. 'Reverend Sir, the parish of Kilmarnock (in which we are heretors) is now in such a flame about the settlement of a minister that we did not chuse to be present upon the 8th current at the moderation of a call to Mr. Addie the Presentee, but in Justice to him we think it incumbent on us to declare that we have heard the said Mr. Addie once and again preach to our entire satisfaction and have no objection against him, and are, Rev. Sir, Your most humble servants, signed, John M'Gowan, William Leckie, James M'Gowan, George Buchanan, Christie Buchanan, dated about 10th February 1770.' The matter was then referred to the synod for their advice.

'Kilmarnock, 1 May 1770.—This was a meeting appointed by the synod to endeavour to remove the objection to Mr. Addie, 'and to bring on a comfortable and harmonious settlement.' Thomas Buchanan, writer in Glasgow, appeared for the patron and concurring heretors; Lord Stonefield, heretor and concurer with the presentation also appeared, and the objectors who appeared were John Galbraith, John M'Kinlay, Donald M'Lauchlan, John Buchanan, William M'Aulay, elders; John Cunninghame of Camsmoon, James M'Kean senior of Dam, Patrick M'Kinlay son to Wm. M'Kinlay of Blairwhannan, William Haldan of Little Badshalloch, John Galloway of Gargoun, Thomas Buchanan of Shanacles, Andrew and James Gardners of Blarwhomrie, Laudovic Gardner, portioner of Aber.

'The presbytery then inquired if there were any more acceders to the call, and letters were produced from the following who concurred. James M'Alpine

¹ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part III., p. 357.

² These extracts from the Records are taken from Mr. Guthrie Smith's Memoranda of the Presbytery Records.

of Blairlusk, Capt. Buchanan of Drummkill, Mr. Colquhoun of Garscadden, Mr. Alex. M'Millan, John M'Gowan in Easter Catter, Andrew Gardner of Blarwhimry.

'The following were the objections to Mr. Addie.

'*John M'Kinlay*, elder, said he thought he could not be edified by his way of preaching, to which all the elders present gave their assent. Several Heretors also adhered and said they thought this objection might serve for all, to which many of the heads of families present adhered.'

'*James M'Kean*, Heretor, said that he was not satisfied as to the patron's right of presenting, to which all present adhered. And *John Galbraith*, elder, said, that by Mr. Addie's settlement, which appears to them to be intended, they are deprived of their Christian right and privilege of choosing their own minister. This objection all agreed to, as they think said objection is supported by the Word of God and the Confession of Faith, and further, said that they would rather chuse to have their parish vacant *sine die* than have Mr. Addie for their minister, and said that they thought these objections were sufficient if well weighed, and did not chose to add any more at present.'

'After reasoning on these objections the presbytery came to a vote, when it was proposed "Proceed to give Judgement or Referr," and it was carried by the Moderator's (Mr. James Grahame of Killearn) casting vote—*Proceed*. Then they proceeded to give Judgement, and the vote was stated Sustain or not, it carried sustain by the Moderator's casting vote, and therefore the presbytery Did and hereby Do sustain the said call and presentation.'

'Mr. Buchanan for the patron and concurrur for Mr. Addie declared his acquiescence; and John Galbraith, portioner of Aber and elder of the parish of Kilmaronock, protested against the said sentence in his own name and all who adhered to him, and appealed to the next General Assembly.

'Kilmaronock, 3 July 1770.—At a presbytery held on this date, Mr. Addie delivered his exercise from James i. 27, and his popular sermon from Psalm xxxvii. 4, when several members declared their entire satisfaction with both discourses, other members declared they were of another opinion and mentioned several objections both against the general strain of the discourses and that several very important things were omitted in them. Rev. Mr. Archibald Smith of Strathblane and Rev. Mr. Freebairn of Dunbarton were the ministers who objected, and apparently two others of the clergy and eight elders. On a vote these twelve voted not to sustain the first discourse, and eight ministers voted sustain. The presbytery therefore, by a majority of four, refused to sustain the first discourse. The second discourse was sustained without a vote.

'Thereafter Mr. Neil Campbell produced an extract of the sentence and judgment of the General Assembly, dated 31st May 1770, affirming the judgment of the presbytery of Dunbarton sustaining the call to Mr. Addie, and

appoints the presbytery to take the proper steps to Mr. Addie's settlement as minister of the parish of Kilmarnock with all convenient speed according to the rules of the church. The presbytery, however, in view of the vote just taken, by which the sermon was not sustained, refused to proceed with the settlement, whereupon the agent for the patron and Mr. Addie himself appealed to the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The synod ordered the edict to be served and Mr. Addie's settlement proceeded, whereupon, on the presbytery refusing to do so, an appeal was taken to the General Assembly.

'Kilmarnock, 8 June 1771.—The General Assembly having ordered the settlement of Mr. Addie, Mr. Freebairn, Mr. M'Gibbon, and Mr. M'Farlane, and John Buchanan Elder were appointed to meet at Kilmarnock on Thursday come 8 days in order to converse with the parish of Kilmarnock and endeavour to reconcile them to the presentee.

'Kilmarnock, 16 July 1771.—Reported that this committee had failed to remove the objections of the parish, and after a great deal of debate and many papers and protests from the people, the presbytery resolved to go on with the settlement of Mr. Addie, on which many protests and appeals were taken.

'Kilmarnock, 24 July 1771.—Mr. James Addie was this day ordained and admitted minister of Kilmarnock, and admitted a member of presbytery.

'Kilmarnock, 3 September 1771.—On the motion of Mr. Freebairn, notwithstanding the ordination of Mr. Addie on 24th July, his name was expunged from the roll of the presbytery, on the ground that he should not have been ordained and admitted a member of the presbytery till all the appeals and protests against him had been duly settled. Mr. M'Farlane and others protested and appealed to the synod.

'Kilmarnock, 7 Decr. 1773.—Mr. Addie had no elders, and craved the Presbytery to allow him to elect. He suggested James Buchanan of Catter; William M'Gowan of Mains; John M'Gowan, tenant in Catter; Wm. Haldane of Badshalloch; and Daniel M'Kenzie, schoolmaster at Kilmarnock.

[The old elders would not sit in Session with Mr. Addie, but were willing to remain elders of the Church of Scotland, and would assist in distributing the poors money and such like.]

'Kilmarnock, 9 May 1774.—Mr. Addie's list of elders (with the exception of Mr. Haldane of Badshalloch) were, as authorised by the Presbytery, ordained elders of Kilmarnock. The old beadle had also resigned, and a new beadle was appointed.'

It was owing to Mr. Addie's endeavours that Kilmarnock was at last provided with a "legal" school and schoolmaster.

'Presbytery Records. Kilmarnock, 1 Sept. 1772.—Petition from Mr. Addie of Kilmarnock stating that the church and church-yard dyke are ruinous, that

the parish is destitute of a legal school, nor the schoolmaster provided with a house and salary. A visitation was appointed.

28 Sept. 1772.—‘Nothing was done about repairs, but the heretors were “peremptorily” appointed to choose a schoolmaster. This was done on 26th April 1773, and the Heretors also agreed that there should be a School at the west end of the parish, as well as the one at the church. They also agreed to repair the church and church-yard dyke.’

Mr. Addie died on the 9th April 1787. He married Margaret Campbell; had a son, Charles Morgan, minister of Pittenweem, and three daughters. One of his daughters, Margaret, married Mr. James Dymock, a master in Glasgow High School, and another, Catharine, the Rev. Dr. Gilchrist of Greenock.¹

REV. ANDREW WHYTE.
1788–1834.

Mr. Whyte was presented by the Honourable Archibald Campbell of Stonefield, one of the Lords of Session, 15th August 1787, and was ordained on the 6th March 1788.²

On 3rd March 1811 the *Presbytery Records* state ‘that the Rev. Andrew Whyte reported that the Church of Kilmarnock is in a very bad and ruinous condition.

‘The Presbytery, Heretors, and Tradesmen accordingly met at Kilmarnock 27th Dec. 1811, and, the old church being found not worth repairing, it was resolved to build a new church.’

After many delays the Church was built in 1814.

Mr. Whyte died on 23rd March 1834, in the eighty-first year of his age, and the forty-seventh of his ministry.

He contributed an account of the parish to Sinclair’s *Statistical Account*, and with the Rev. Dr. Duncan Macfarlan wrote a *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Dumbarton*, published at Glasgow in 1811.³

REV. WILLIAM BERRY SHAW PATERSON.
1836–1881.

Mr. Paterson was a licentiate of the Presbytery of Kirkcaldy, was presented to Kilmarnock by James, Duke of Montrose, in October 1835, and was ordained on 28th January 1836.⁴

Mr. Paterson died at Edinburgh on the 22nd May, 1881.

¹ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part III., p. 359.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

REV. WILLIAM BOYD.

1881.

On the 11th February 1879, the Rev. William Boyd, minister of the Bridgegate, Glasgow, was elected assistant and successor to Mr. Paterson and is the present minister of the parish.

SOME FAMILIES AND LANDS
IN STRATHENDRICK

CHAPTER VII.

THE GRAHAMS OF FINTRY.

NOT far from the present house of Craigton, the ruins of an old castle can be traced. From the spot where it stood, Sir John the Graham's Castle was in full view to the east, and the Castle of Balglas could be seen to the westward. It was here, probably, that Earl Maldoven of the Lennox was living when he signed a charter "apud Fyntrie," 2nd March 1238, in favour of William Galbraith of the lands of Buthemockis and others,¹ and it is also on record that the same Earl dated another charter at Fyntrie, granting the lands of Bannerad to the three sons of Gilmychel,² and this is all that is known of what must have been in its day an extensive fortified place.

The Grahams, afterwards the noble family of Montrose, already held the lands of Dundaff and Strathcarron in the neighbourhood,³ and in 1460, some two hundred years later, Fintry having been acquired in the meantime, we find the head of the family, Patrick Lord Graham, on the one hand, and Robert Graham of Fintry, the cadet, on the other, entering into an arrangement whereby the former should not question the right of the latter to the lands of Fintry and the two Crenzets, and the lands of Bucklyvie in Menteith, while the laird of Fintry was not to disturb His Lordship in the possession of the lands of Old Montrose and others in Forfarshire.⁴ Matters being thus arranged, Robert Graham resigned his Fintry lands, which were then called "Cragtoun and Balmanoch," into the King's hands, and on the 31st August 1464 had a Charter of Confirmation of them from His Majesty with a clause inserted that they were in all time coming to be called "Fyntre."⁵ Whether the old Lennox Castle of "Fyntrie" was still standing at Cragtoun or not when this charter was granted

¹ *Cart. de Levenax*, p. 30.

² *Ibid.*, p. 25.

³ Writs at Buchanan Castle.

⁴ Indenture at Buchanan Castle, dated Stirling, 13th January 1460.

⁵ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1424-1513, No. 808.

there is no means of knowing, but that the Grahams of Fintry had a house or castle here, though as shown afterwards they must have seldom used it, is clearly proved by a charter dated 13th January 1548-49, by which Queen Mary confirmed to Sir David Graham of Fintry "the lands and barony of Fyntre with the *Tower, Manor Place, Mill, &c.*, in the County of Stirling."¹

The Grahams of Fintry, though certainly more identified with Forfarshire than Stirlingshire, are clearly a Strathendrick race. We propose, therefore, to give a short sketch of them.



SEAL OF
ROBERT GRAHAM OF FINTRY.

First Laird. The founder of the family was Robert Graham, the eldest son of Sir William Graham of Kincardine by his second wife the Princess Mary Stewart, daughter of King Robert III.² Sir William by his first wife was the ancestor of the Dukes of Montrose.

Sir William Graham's connection with the Royal Family had probably been a means of procuring for him estates in many parts of Scotland, and in 1420 Robert, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, had granted to him and the Princess and their son Robert, the lands of "Aldmonros Kynnabre and Charlton, in the County of Forfar." In 1430, Sir William Graham being by this time dead, King James I. confirmed his uncle's charter,³ and Robert Graham thus became a Forfarshire laird. Before 1460, however, these Forfarshire lands had gone back to the head of the family and, probably by exchange, certain lands in Fintry were in the possession of Robert Graham who, in the indenture already alluded to, made in 1460, is styled "of Fintry." Four years later, as shown in the outset, the King confirmed to "Robertus le Graham *de Fyntre*" the Fintry lands of Cragtoun and Balmanoch, which were to be named in all time coming "Fyntre."⁴ The Grahams have faithfully kept to this designation, and when

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1546-1580, No. 269.

² This lady had been married twice before her wedding to Sir William, viz., in 1397 to George, Earl of Angus, and in 1405 to Sir James Kennedy; after Sir James' death she married, with but little delay, Sir William Grahame of Kincardine, and in 1425, a year after his death, she found a fourth husband in Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath, by whom she had one son, the direct ancestor of the present baronet of Duntreath. She is buried within the church of Strathblane (*Parish of Strathblane*, p. 309).

³ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1424-1513, No. 167.

⁴ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1424-1573, No. 808. "Indenture maid at the Kyrk of Fyntre, 6 of September 1478, between Robert the Grahame of Fyntre and Edward Levingston of Balcastel, as to the marches of 'the haulche of Fermonth belonging to the former and the lands of the latter'" (Duntreath Writs).

they sold in 1656 the Fintry property in Strathendrick to the second Marquis of Montrose, they transferred the name to their property in the parish of Strathdichty, or Mains, in Forfarshire, and when their Forfarshire Fintry was sold in the beginning of this century, they stipulated that it was to return to its old name, and that they were still to be the "Grahams of Fintry." To make his property in Strathendrick more secure Robert Graham of Fintry, on 1st May 1475, did homage to John, Earl of Lennox, for his lands of Fyntre, and on the same day the Earl gave his oath to maintain the said Robert in them.¹ Long before this time this laird of Fintry had married Joneta Lovell,² daughter of Sir Richard Lovell of Ballumbie, and was living in Forfarshire in his wife's country near Dundee. He had three sons, David,³ Robert, who succeeded him, and John to whom on 9th March 1480, he made over the lands of Balargus.⁴ This John Graham of Balargus married Matilda Scrimgeour, and was the ancestor of the famous John Graham of Claverhouse, "The Bonnie Dundee."

Robert Graham had acquired Balargus from George, 4th Earl of Angus, giving him in exchange for it the lands of Ewisdale,⁵ but besides Balargus he had a great deal of other property in the county. He had acquired in feu farm from Archibald, Earl of Angus, the Dominical lands of the Mains of Strathdichti comitis, where his great-great-grandson, about 1562, built the Castle of Mains of Fintry, and a number of other lands in the Regality of Kerymure. Robert Graham, first of Fintry, had a second wife whose Christian name was Matilda, and two daughters—Elizabeth, who married John Erskine of Dun, and Margaret, who was the wife of Andrew Haliburton of Pitcur—but it is probable that all his family were by his first wife; certainly his eldest son Robert was, for when the latter was making a grant to the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Parish Church of Strathdichti comitis,⁶ it was bestowed for the good of his own soul and that of the

¹ *MS. Protocol Book of the Burgh of Stirling.*

² *Reg. Mag. Sig., 1424-1513, No. 1339.*

³ David Graham is mentioned in the indenture of 13th January 1460, as son and heir of Robert Graham of Fintry, and he is again called son and heir apparent of Robert Graham when he is witness to a charter dated 17th February 1465 (*Reg. Mag. Sig., 1424-1513, No. 2395*). He must, however, have been dead before 8th August 1476, for Robert, his brother, is then called heir apparent of Robert Graham (*Reg. Mag. Sig., 1424-1513, No. 1559*). This David Graham has sometimes been supposed to have been the son of Robert Graham, *second* of Fintry, but this is quite impossible, as the second Robert Graham of Fintry was not married till 1476 at least, as his contract of marriage, now in possession of the present Graham of Fintry, proves. *Douglas' Peerage*, p. 433, confirms this date, and there is further proof in the same work in a note, p. 434.

⁴ *Reg. Mag. Sig., 1424-1513, No. 1558.*

⁵ Robert Graham was in possession of Ewisdale before 1st Feb. 1453 (*Reg. Mag. Sig., 1424-1513, No. 1038*).

⁶ The parish of Mains was joined to that of Strathmartine in 1800, and the old Church of Strathdichti Comitis or Mains, which stood on the opposite bank of the Dichty from the Castle,

Lady Elizabeth Douglas his wife, and, as well as others, of "Robert Grahame" and "Joneta Lovell." If he had been the son of Matilda, whose surname is unknown, he would assuredly have named her and not his stepmother.

Robert Graham of Fintry was Provost of Dundee in 1465¹ and afterwards, and this connection with the burgh was kept up by his descendants, his son and successor being also provost, and many of the family burgesses of the good town.²

Second Laird. Robert Graham, first of Fintry, was dead before 7th January 1492-93, and his son Robert Graham in possession, for on that day the latter made a grant of certain lands, as already noticed, to an Altar within his Parish Church.³ This laird of Fintry married Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Angus. The contract of marriage is dated 7th August 1476-77, and is between Robert Graham of Fintry and Archibald, Earl of Angus, on behalf of Robert Graham, his son and heir, and Lady Elizabeth Douglas, sister of the Earl. The contract provides that, in the event of the said Elizabeth being incapacitated from fulfilling the contract, any one of her sisters who may be deemed most expedient was to take her place.⁴ This laird of Fintry does not appear much in the history of the times, nor do we know more of his family than that he had a son and successor named David.⁵

Third Laird. David Graham, third of Fintry, duly succeeded his father. He had a sasine of Fyntre Striveling in 1495 and Bochlify Grahame, and Fyntre in 1500.⁶ He is said to have married a daughter of William, first Earl of Montrose,⁷ and he had a son and successor named William.

Fourth Laird. William Graham, fourth of Fintry, duly succeeded his father in the fine estates the family now held in Stirlingshire and Forfarshire. Two charters from King James V., dated 13th July 1541, show their extent.⁸ The has been destroyed. The graveyard is still there, and the mausoleum, in which Miss Stirling Graham of Duntroon, authoress of *Mystifications*, was buried, is supposed to occupy the site of the old burying-place of the Grahams.

¹ "Robertus Graim de Fyntre Prepositus de Dunde" is so styled in a charter by King James IV., 20 Mch. 1497-8, confirming a feu charter, dated 17 Feb. 1465-6 by the said Robert and the Burgesses of Dundee of some property in *le Horswynd*, adjoining *le Murragate* and *le Myldam* (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1424-1513, No. 2395).

² *Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee*, A. H. Millar, F.S.A. Scot.

³ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1424-1513, No. 2130.

⁴ This contract is at The Mains, Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, in the custody of the present Mrs. Graham of Fintry, to whose courtesy in supplying valuable information the author is much indebted.

⁵ Dav. Graim, filius et heres apparens dicti Roberti Graim de Fyntre (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1424-1512, No. 2395).

⁶ *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, Vol. x., p. 771, and Vol. xi., p. 465.

⁷ Family Pedigree.

⁸ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1513-1546, Nos. 2402, 2403.

first is to William Graham of Fyntre in liferent and to his son and heir apparent David Graham in fee. It comprehends the lands of Cragtoun Easter, named Fintre, and the mill of the same, the lands of Balmannoch, Wester Cragtoun, Carcarrownis Easter and Wester, Weltoun, Crynnokkis Easter and Wester, and Shalloch—in the Earldom of Lennox and County of Stirling; the lands of lie Manis of Strathdichty Comitis with mill and a pendicle called Bagro, Westmure and Provenflat, the lands of Outfield of Keremure, the lands of Kirktoun and Infield of the same and their mills, three acres of the lands and Mount where the Court of the Regality of Keremure is held, also the lands of Inchebrachty, Inchemylne, Glennewik, Daldavo, Pitcaride, the lands of the forest of Glenprossin, the lands of Dalinche, the lands of Balloch, with the common lands in the muirs of Lyfty Over and Nether—in the Lordship, Regality, and Barony of Kerymure and County of Forfar, and which the King, for the good services of the said William, and for money paid, anew incorporated into the free Barony of Strathdichty Comitis. The other charter grants to him and his son the lands of Bochlivy Grahame, with the mill, etc., in the Lordship of Menteith and County of Perth, and which the King, also for good service and for money paid, erected into the Barony of Bochlivy Grahame. William Graham married, first, Katherine Beaton or Bethune, sister of Cardinal Beaton,¹ and by her had three sons—David, Walter, and James.² He married, secondly, Katherine Murray,³ and was dead before 26th January, 1548-49.

Fifth Laird. Sir David Graham, fifth of Fintry,⁴ was a good deal mixed up with the quarrels and feuds of the times in which he lived. On the 14th April

¹ Family papers in possession of Mrs. Graham of Fintry.

² “1577, Jun 29. David Grahame of Fyntrie, Knycht, Waltere Grahame, and James Grahame, his brethcr, delatit for the taking of Johnne Pegot and intercommuning with Robert Betoune, Rebell, and utheris crymes. They were acquitted” (Pitcairn’s *Criminal Trials*).

³ “Katherine Murray, relict of William Grahame of Fintry, and John Dempster of Oichterles, her spouse, had an action against Sir David Grahame of Fintre, Knight, concerning a claim by the said Katherine against the said Sir David of 35 merks yearly, to be uplifted out of the town and lands of Kerymure, Miln and Milnlands. Decreet obtained against the said Sir David, 26th January 1548-9” (*Acta Dom. Concil.*, Vol. xxv., fol. 72).

⁴ *Extracts from the Diary of the Fifth Laird of Fintry.*—Memorandum that the yeir of God ane thousand fyve hundreth threscore and ane yciris, I landit at Deip, the xiii day of the moneth of Marche. Their followis the count of my expensis quhill I was presentet unto my Lord of Glasgo—

Imprimis ane crowne to the marinaris of the schip quharin we saillit.

Item for ane disjune to the skipper, 20 fs.

Item for bering of my kist fra the schipp to the howss, 2 fs.

Item for my ordinair twa dayis in Deip in Jhon Maillis howss, 40

Then follow other expenses at Dieppe and on his journey *via* Rowan (Rouen), Manze (Mantes), to Pairiss (Paris). His companions were Maister Jhone Grahame and Maister John Lyndesay.

At Paris he joined “my Lord of Glasgo,” and then “followis the compt of the debursing of

1569 he was one of a number of Lords and Lairds who gave a bond of loyalty to King James VI. and the Earl of Murray, Regent to His Highness.¹ On 5th May 1576, he was a surety of a "Band" given by James, Lord Ogilvy, his father-in-law, that, if he was relieved from custody in the palace of Linlithgow, he would, when required, enter his person in ward within the city of Glasgow within the space of 48 hours;² and in 1577 he was tried, along with his brothers Walter and James, for 'taking of Johnne Pegot and intercommuning with Robert Beaton, and utheris crymes,' charges, however, of which he was acquitted.³ The Knight of Fintry, despite of his troubles, found time to build the Mains Castle, or Mains of Fintry, as it is sometimes called. This fine old place stands on a little burn which flows into the Dichty, in the old parish of Strathdichty Comitis. It is now partly in ruins, but what remains shows that it was originally a well-built structure in the sixteenth century style and of considerable extent.

my syllwer efter that I cummit unto My Lorde." "Gluvis cost 8," and he mentions a number of articles of dress and adornment that he bought.

"Memorandum that all this count preceeding is send haim to Scotland with Alex^r. Ramsay, burgess of Dondie, quho passit fra this toune of Pariss the seconde day of Apryll anno 157—"

He still lived on in Paris, apparently having some office in the household of My Lord of Glasgow, *i.e.* the Archbishop.

"Item the 29 day, to wit the day of the Queinis Intress in Pariss, for my denner and my super and disjene xxiii fs., because my Lord was ryddan in ordour with the rest of the Ambassadouris, and that day we gatt na thing in his Lo. (Lordship's) hous."

"Item, the second day of Apryll, for the disjene at my cusing Thomas Grahames departure from Pariss, 14 fs."

He had, however, rooms of his own for which he paid a rent.

"1571. The haill compte of the sylloer debursit for my cleithing at my Lordis commande the 3 day of Apryll befor William Hendersone and Mairtine." And then follows a list and prices of clothes, etc. He seems to have got a good outfit.

Careful account of expenses fill up the book to the end of page 21.

There are a few pages of blank paper and then the following in a different handwriting, *i.e.* that of the Sixth Laird—

"The laird my father of guid memory departit to better Lyf the fyft day of februarie, being ane Saiterday, betwix nyn and ten houris afternuin, the yeer of God 1585, ane thousand fyve hundreth fourscoir and fyv yeirs after our rakning. In the threscoir yeer of his aige quhilk he had accomplissit at the Assumptioun of Our Lady, quhilk is the xv day of Agust giü God haid spairit his lyf quhill that day, . . . I pray God grant to the Lady our mother and to us all patience to bear the maiter. . . ." and so on.

Then follow some business notes, among them—

"Item delywerit to Cuthbert Cunninghame, Prowest of Dumbartain, in the moneth of Agust, 1587, and at swm tymes of befor the compleit solme of fywe hundritt merkis for ane nyntein yeir tak of the teindis of the Kirk of Fyntrie inclwdng personnage and uicairage."

¹ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. I., p. 654.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. II., pp. 527, 528.

³ Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*.

On the western gateway is a stone bearing the date 1562, and it is said that the initials D. G. and D. M. O.—David Graham and Dame Margaret Ogilvy—could formerly be traced on another. The principal feature is a very lofty square tower, still in good preservation.¹ It used to be the custom, especially on the Borders, for the Government to seize upon the leaders of disturbances and keep them as pledges for the good behaviour of the district. They were taken to distant places and given into the custody of “nobillmen, baronis, and utheris having gude houssis, seing the Kingis Majesteis awin houssis ar not weill abill to detene sic a multitude as necessarlie for his gude occasioun mon be kept.”² The Castle of Mains was “a gude housse”; accordingly, on 28th October 1578, “Willie Armstrong, son to Nichol Armstrong of Jarrisholmhill,” a sturdy borderer, was sent there to the custody of Sir David, who soon apparently got tired of his prisoner and let him go home. For this he was summoned before the Privy Council, either to pay a fine for his negligence or make a proper excuse. Sir David’s excuse is not given, but by 7th May 1579 “Willie” was again a prisoner and “lying in keeping with the Laird of Fyntrie.” He was not, however, detained long, but allowed to go home on a “band” of security being given.³

Sir David Graham’s wife was Margaret, daughter of James, fourth Lord Ogilvy,⁴ and by her he had his successor David, William, and James,⁵ and a daughter Alison, wife of John Creichton, younger of Innernytie.⁶

Sixth Laird. Sir David Graham, the sixth laird, while “apparent of Fintry” had, in 1575, a licence to go abroad, on his finding sureties that he would do nothing prejudicial to the realm during his absence and not return without express licence.⁷ He had, apparently, not conformed to the new religion, like many of his relatives and friends in the north, and was probably, therefore, regarded with suspicion. After he had succeeded to Fintry there were again doubts of his loyalty. This time, as subsequent events proved, with good reason; and, on 11th August 1592, he was required to find caution in £5000—John, Earl of Montrose, being his surety—that he would within three days enter in ward within the Castle of Stirling, and that “Ayther he sall giff the confessioun of his faith, subscribe the articles of religioun or depairt furth of this realme” within forty days hereafter and shall not return without His Majesty’s special licence;⁸ but neither one nor the other was to be the fate of

¹ Interesting accounts and sketches of Mains Castle will be found at page 393, *Historical Castles and Mansions of Scotland* (A. H. Millar, F.S.A. Scot.) and in *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland* (MacGibbon and Ross), Vol. II., p. 389.

² *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. II., p. 477.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. II., pp. 142, 64.

⁴ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1546-1580, No. 13.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 1580-1593, No. 909.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 1580-1593, No. 209.

⁷ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. II., p. 498.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Vol. v., p. 5.

the Laird of Fintry, for he soon found himself in very serious trouble through the unexpected discovery of a most dangerous Popish plot. About 1592, or earlier, the Earls of Huntly, Errol, and Angus, with Fintry and many others, had arranged a plan whereby, with the help of the King of Spain, they were to restore Scotland to Roman Catholicism, and afterwards, along with a Spanish army, invade England and raise a revolution in the interests of Spain. George Kerr, a brother of the Abbot of Newbottle, was to proceed to Spain for the purpose of arranging a treaty with His Majesty, carrying with him a number of blank sheets of paper signed by the conspirators, which were afterwards to be filled up when the terms of the treaty were arranged by the King of Spain for himself, and William Crichton, a Scots Jesuit in Spain, for the plotters in Scotland. These blank sheets of paper, when the plot was discovered, gave it the name by which it is known in history—"The Spanish Blanks." The plot was frustrated by the apprehension of Kerr, whose movements and some hints he had let drop excited suspicion, at the Island of Cumbrae, on the Clyde, on board of a ship bound for Spain. The papers were found upon him, and, on his being put to the torture, he confessed all and gave up the names of the conspirators. King James, for reasons best known to himself, was slow to punish the more powerful offenders, and they were allowed to escape; but, as it was necessary to satisfy the Protestant feelings of the country, Sir David Graham of Fintry was apprehended and executed in Edinburgh, 16th January 1592-93.¹ Sir David Graham's wife was Barbara, daughter of Sir James Scott of Balwearie,² a lineal descendant of the celebrated philosopher, scholar, and wizard, Sir Michael Scott, and by her he had two sons—David, who succeeded, and James.³

Seventh Laird. Sir David Graham, seventh of Fintry, was not of age when his father was executed, and during his minority his uncle, William Graham,

¹ At page 317, Vol. I., Part II., of Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, there is reprinted a rare tract entitled "A Discoverie of the Unnatural and Traitorous Conspiracie of Scottish Papistes against God, his kirk, their native Country, the Kingis Maiestie's persone and estate. Set down as it was confessed and subscribed bee Mr. George Ker yit remaining in Prison, and David Grahame of Fintrie justly executed for his treason in Edinburgh the 15 Februarie 1592." An entry in Burrell's Diary runs thus—"1592, Feb. 17.—David Grahame, beheidit at the Croce for opin Treasone, callit Lord of Fentries." "Gift to James, Lord Lindsay, of the Byres of the escheat of David Grahame of Fintray, who was convicted of treason and 'iustifeit to the deid.'" (*Privy Seal Register*, 24 Feb. 1592-1593, Lib. LXV., f. 39).

² This lady very soon after her husband's execution married Thomas Fotheringham, younger of Powrie, and her so doing seems to have given offence to the Grahams and their friends, for in the *Records of the Privy Council of Scotland* (Vol. v., pp. 636, 637, 638) there are several bonds of caution taken from them "not to harm Barbara Scott, relict of David Grahame of Fintrie, or Thomas Fotheringham, younger of Powrie, now her spouse."

³ "Captain James Grahame, son of the late Sir David Grahame of Fintrie" (12th July 1610, *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. IX., p. 6.)

was his guardian.¹ In after life he was a devoted loyalist and a supporter of his great kinsman, the Marquis of Montrose. In the beginning of 1645 both he and his eldest son John, who had been with Montrose in the campaign of the year before, were detained in Edinburgh on some charge connected with it. On the 29th January 1645 they gave in a petition to Parliament "Desyreing thair proces to be put to some speedie poynt, and they dismissed home, In respect of the disorder of thair effaires be thair absence and of the seiknes they are lyable to contract be thair attendance." Sir David was allowed to go north, but his son was kept in custody.² On the 27th July 1655 there is recorded an Instrument of Sasine by Sir David Grahame of Fintry to John Dyn in Wester Crinzat for infesting him in the common lands of Crinzat to be held of him, and failing him of "John Grahame, younger of Fintrie," his son.³ This was one of his last acts connected with his Strathendrick estates, for in the following year, with consent of his eldest son and heir, he sold his Fintry lands to James, second Marquis of Montrose.⁴ It is probable that this sale was occasioned by the debt which had fallen on the estate through the loyalty of father and son to the royal cause and their adherence to the Great Marquis. They had not only gone beyond their means in assisting the Royal Army, but an Act of Parliament in 1645, "in favouris of John Grahame, younger of Fintrie," shows that they were also fined, for he was released from prison in Edinburgh only on paying 6000 merks Scots, and his father being cautioner for his good behaviour.⁵

Sir David Graham of Fintry was present at the magnificent state funeral of the Marquis of Montrose's remains, which were collected and buried in St. Giles', Edinburgh, in 1660, after the restoration of King Charles II. A curious account of this funeral, preserved among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum⁶ relates in quaint language the parts taken by the principal mourners in the ceremonial, and their characters. It says of Sir David, "The purse carried by David Grahame, Baron of Fentry. This noble gentleman's predecessor was the son of the Lord Grahame, then head of the House of Montrose, who, upon a second marriage of King James the first's sister, begot the first Baron of Fentry, which in a male line hath continued to this Baron; and as their births were high, so their qualifications have, in every respect, been great; for in all ages

¹ 22 March 1600.—At this date there was a feud between the Lindsays and the Ogilvies "to the apparand brek of His Majestie's Peece and schaiking lowse of the haill estate of the cuntry of Angus." Among others charged by the Privy Council not to meddle in the feud was "William Grahame, Tutor of Fintrey" (*Reg. P. C. of Scotland*, Vol. VI., pp. 95 and 642).

² *Scots Acts Par.*, Vol. VI., Pt. I., p. 300 (a).

³ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. X., f. 23.

⁴ Disposition dated 19th Aug. and 11 Sept. 1656 at Buchanan Castle.

⁵ *Scots Acts Par.*, Vol. V., Pt. I., p. 3376.

⁶ Vol. VII., p. 283.

since their rise, nothing unbecoming loyal subjects or persons of honour could be laid to their charge, and he who possesseth it now can claim as large a share as any of his ancestors."

Sir David Graham, who was knighted by King Charles I., was enrolled among the burgesses of Dundee 30th March 1620.¹ He married Mary, daughter of Sir James Haliburton of Pitcur, by whom he had John and James, who were successively possessors of the Forfarshire estates, and a daughter, Margaret, who married William Mackintosh of that ilk. He died before 11th September 1675, for on that day his son John was served heir.²

Eighth Laird. John Graham, eighth of Fintry—for the designation of *Fintry* the family still retained, transferring the name to their Forfarshire property, and calling their castle there the Mains of Fintry—was, as we have already shown, a steady loyalist, and suffered severely therefor. He was also, as a family chronicler tells us, "a man of profuse and lavish disposition, and spent a great part of his patrimony during the Civil Wars, thereby impoverishing the estates." He continued the hereditary connection of the family with Dundee,³ and married a lady of a distinguished Forfarshire family, Jane Scrimgeour, daughter of James, second Viscount Dudhope, and sister of John, third Viscount Dudhope, who was created Earl of Dundee in 1661. By her he had several children,⁴ but none of them surviving him, he was, on his death, succeeded by his brother James.

Ninth Laird. James Graham of Fintry was, like his father and brother, a Royalist, and his estates were further involved in consequence. He was present

¹ *Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee.*

² *Inquis. Gen.*

³ 1632, July 27, "which day John Graham, apparent of Fintre, and Magister James Graham, his uncle, have been made burgesses and Brethren of the Guild of Dundee, by reason of the privilege of their Fathers" (*Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee*).

⁴ The following entries, taken from the Register of Marriages and Baptisms of Dundee, as given in Mr. A. H. Millar's interesting *Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee*, clear up some disputed genealogical points:

"1647, June 30.—The Right Hon^{ble}. John Graham, Fear of Fintrie, in the Paroch of Maynes, and Mistress Jean Scrymger, in this Paroch, Proclaimed (for marriage) the 13th day of Junij 1647."

"1651, Jany. 28.—The Right Hon. John Graham of Fentrie, a woman child named Jean."

"1660, March 1.—Rob^t, son of Hon^{ble}. John Graham, Y^r. of Fentrie, and Mrs. Jean Scrimiser, bap^d. Robert. Godfathers, Robert, Lord Carnegie; Rob^t Scrimseor, brother to John, Lord Oⁿ. of Duddop. Witnesses, David Fotheringham of Pourie, Sir Alex^r. Wedderburne of Blackness, Maister Alex. Wedderburne of Kingennie, Jas. Graham of Bucklivie. This child born on 23 Feby. 1660, forenoon."

"1662, May 22.—Alex^r, son of John Graeme of Fentrie, and ladie Jean Scrimgeour, bap^d. Witnesses, Robert Scrymseour, broy^t. to the Earl of Dundie, Provost of Dee. and Oy^{rs}."

"1664, May 4.—Grahame, son of John Grahame, Laird of Fintrie, and Jean S., bap^t. Witnesses, Robert Scrimseor, brother of the E^t of Dundie, Sir A. Wedderburne of Blackness and Oy^{rs}."

at the funeral of the great Marquis, and the chronicler of the event in the Harleian MSS., already mentioned, says of him: "The arms of the Defunct, in mourning, (carried) by James Graham of Bucklevy, son to the Baron of Fentrey, a gentleman which nothing could ever startle from His Majesty's service, and that he was a favourite of the deceased, and accompanied his son in the late Highland War, is sufficient to speak of his praises." In 1679 he was Colonel of the Angus regiment, and King Charles II. offered him a baronetcy, which he declined. He married Anne, daughter of Colonel Hay of Killour, of the Errol family, by whom he had David his heir, Colonel William Graham, and three daughters, Isabella, Jean, and Margaret, who all married.¹

Tenth Laird. David Graham, tenth of Fintry, succeeded his father. He was Member of Parliament for Forfarshire for many years, and in 1707 voted against the Union. His wife was Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Moray of Abercairnie, and by her he had three sons and ten daughters. Two of the sons died unmarried, and all of the daughters married.

Eleventh Laird. Robert Graham, eleventh of Fintry, the only surviving son of the tenth laird, married in 1735 Margaret, daughter of Sir William Murray of Ochtertyre, and had besides Robert, his heir, a large family.

Twelfth Laird. Robert Graham, twelfth of Fintry, was the last of the family who held land in Scotland. This laird was a friend and patron of Robert Burns, and several letters and poems were addressed to him by the poet. He was, unfortunately, of an improvident nature, and gradually alienated the fine estates of the family, and finally the Forfarshire Fintry, the last of them, was sold. With the Grahams the name disappeared from Forfarshire, it being one of the stipulations of the sale, as already mentioned, that the Erskines, who bought the property, were not to style themselves "of Fintry," but "of Lenlathan," an old name of the property. Robert Graham married Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Mylne of Mylnefield, and had four sons and eleven daughters. The eldest son, Robert, was in the service of the Honourable East India Company, and was assassinated in India in 1799. After the sale of his estates, Robert Graham lived at Balgowan, the seat of his friend and kinsman Sir Thomas Graham, afterwards Lord Lynedoch, and there he died in 1815, and was succeeded by his second son, John.

Thirteenth Laird. John Graham, thirteenth of Fintry, so designated, though "Fintry," unfortunately, was now a mere name, was born at Dundee, 24th April 1778, and in 1794 entered the army. During his too short life this gallant officer was constantly on active service—at first in the Perthshire Volunteers, or 90th Regiment, that raised by his gallant kinsman Thomas Graham of Balgowan, afterwards Lord Lynedoch—with the exception of two years, when, by permission of the Duke of York, he joined the Austrian Army, and was engaged in the

¹ See Burke's *Landed Gentry* for fuller details of the Fintry family after this date.

actions on the Adige at Verona, and at Villafranca, and during the time he was aide-de-camp to Lord Chatham in Holland. In 1805 the 90th was again ordered on foreign service, and early in 1806, under Sir David Baird and in command of the Light Infantry Battalion, he was present at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope. Immediately after the final capitulation of the Cape, Major Graham was ordered to raise and discipline a corps of Hottentots, to the command of which, with full civil and military authority, he was appointed, and after an arduous campaign lasting over three years he succeeded in defeating the Kaffirs, who had overrun and were destroying the Colony, and clearing the country between the Sunday and Fish Rivers. On the 14th August 1812 it was recorded in official despatches that "the head-quarter encampment in Zuurveldt shall be designated and acknowledged by the name of Graham's Town in testimony of His Excellency the Governor Sir John Francis Cradock's respect for the services of Colonel Graham, through whose able exertions the Kaffirs were expelled from the territory." In 1812 he returned to Europe, and in October 1813, when Lord Lynedoch, then Sir Thomas Graham, was appointed to the command of the British troops in Holland, Colonel Graham accompanied him as military secretary and first aide-de-camp, and was with him during the campaign in that country. In January 1815 he returned to the Cape, and held the commandantship of Simon's Town till his death on 17th March 1821. This truly "Gallant Graham" and worthy son of Strathendrick died at the comparatively early age of forty-two. On 24th July 1812 he married Johanna Catherine, daughter of Rudolf Cloete of Westerford, Cape of Good Hope, and had one son, Robert, and three daughters.

Fourteenth Laird. Robert Graham, fourteenth "of Fintry," was born at Cape Town in 1816. He was educated in Scotland, and returning to the Cape was employed during his whole life in high Civil offices there. He was a member of the Executive Council of the Colony, and in the Kaffir War in 1851-52 he raised and commanded a troop of horse which bore his name, and did good service, for which he received the Kaffir War medal. Mr Graham married on 27th May 1846 Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Charles George Gray, formerly of the Rifle Brigade, by whom he had, besides John his successor, fifteen other children. He died at The Mains—named after the old castle of the family in Scotland—Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, 28th September 1887.

Fifteenth Laird. John Graham, fifteenth "of Fintry," succeeded his father in the representation of the family. He was born at Cape Town 21st February 1847, and like his father holds high Civil office there. He married in 1873 Anne, daughter of Mr James Murison, and has a large family.

This worthy Strathendrick race, whose pedigree and history we have sketched in the foregoing pages, is thus flourishing and increasing, and long may it continue to do so, in its adopted country.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE GALBRAITHS OF CULCREUCH.

THE origin of Galbraith of Culcreuch, an old Lennox race, is obscure, but it is probably the principal family of the name, and branches of it early settled in Baldernock and Kilpatrick, and other parts of the Lennox, and had strong castles at Craigmaddie and Gartconnel there.

Maldovan, Earl of Lennox, who flourished 1225-1270, granted to Gillemichel, Gillemartyne, and Gillecondad, the three sons of Gilmychel,¹ who was probably a Galbraith, the lands of Bannarad, the modern Bannachra, along with certain islands in Loch Lomond, one of them being Inchmoan, close to which is Inch Galbraith, which was the site of one of the strongest castles of the family. Bannachra thus acquired, and Culcreuch which followed and eventually became their principal residence, continued in the family till the beginning of the seventeenth century; but owing to the sale of Culcreuch, now nearly three hundred years ago,² and the loss of charters or other family writs, it is impossible to make a connected pedigree of the earlier Galbraiths.³

I. ANDREW GALBRAITH of Culcreuch is mentioned in a Notarial Instrument dated 9th December 1472.⁴ This "Andrea Galbrath de Culcroich" was

¹ *Cart. de Levanax*, p. 25.

² After the sale of Culcreuch the Galbraiths by no means left the district. In 1695 James Galbraith was served heir of James Galbraith *in* or *tenant* of Culcreuch. He was also served heir to his aunt, Margaret Galbraith, relict of Captain Jameson in Leith. Galbraith of Balgair is still extant, and the name continues a Strathendrick one.

³ Transumpt of a charter by Malcolm, Earl of Levenax, to Sir William of Galbrath, knight, and his heirs, of the lands of Kyrkmychell and of Drummade, in the Earldom of Levenax upon Levyn. To be held for payment of a pair of scarlet hose at the first entry of William and his heirs at the Manor of Belach, in name of blench-farm. Dated at Bullull, 16th January 1278-79 (*Keir Charters, Hist. MS. Com.*, Vol. x., Pt. 1., p. 62).

Walter Galbrath had in 1471 the fodder of two horses and the wages of his groom paid out of the rent of Newtown of Doune (*Ex. Rolls of Scot.*, Vol. VIII., fol. 71, etc.).

⁴ *MS. Protocol Book of the Burgh of Stirling*, 1469-1484.

also among the witnesses to the service of John, Lord Dernle, as heir of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, held at Dumbarton 23rd July 1473.¹ It is not known for certain, but probably the Thomas Galbraith whom we find next in possession was his son.

II. THOMAS GALBRAITH of Culcreuchis. The first and last we hear of Thomas Galbraith is that he was present at the battle of Talla Moss, near Touch in Stirlingshire, fought in October 1489. This battle proved the end of a rising headed by the Earl of Lennox, Lord Lyle, and others, against the ruling faction, who had possession of the young king. They were defeated, and "of the hous of Lennox ar mony slane; Barouns not few, in quhom was the Lard of Kilcruich, farther mony wor tane and hangte."² The principal offenders were pardoned. Sir James Balfour in his *Annals of Scotland*,³ in a short notice of this battle, says: "Many . . . wer presently hanged; amongest wich was the Laird of Kelcreuche, chieffe of the Galbraithes;" and an entry in the *Register of the Great Seal*, a few days after the battle,⁴ tells of his forfeiture: "The King (James IV.) granted to Adam Hepburn, brother-german to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, the lands of Culcreuchis, Culyownane, Tundarroch, and Calyegat, County of Stirling; Mulig and Bannachar, County of Dunbarton; and Over Johnstone, County of Renfrew, which belonged to the King by the decease of Thomas Galbraith, late of Culcreuch, who was executed for his crimes, 16th Oct. 1489." All his estates, however, were restored to his successor, James Galbraith. Thomas Galbraith of Culcreuch was survived by his wife, Agnes Cunningham, who was alive in 1493.⁵

III. JAMES GALBRAITH of Culcreuch is one of the witnesses in a Notarial Instrument, "Done within the Tolbooth of Dunbarton," where the said Sheriff (Mathew, Earl of Lennox) held his court on 9th June 1509,⁶ and before this we find him, on the 19th November 1493,⁷ under the style of "Jacobus Galbraith de Culcrüych," one of the jury at the special service of John Colquhoun of Luss.

The next laird of Culcreuch we find is an Andrew Galbraith, probably a son of this James, and there is a Robert Galbraith, who is styled in 1548 "brother-german of the late Andrew Galbraith of Gylcruuch," who was probably another son, and the ancestor of the Galbraiths of Balgair. This Robert Galbraith, 15th March 1548, gave sasine to Jonet Seytoun, virgin, of an annual rent of 10 merks Scots from the lands of Blairquhois, in the Earldom of Lennox, near the Red Castle (Rubreum Castrum), in the shire of Dumbarton, which he

¹ *The Lennox*, Vol. II., p. 96.

² Leslie's *Hist. of Scot.*, Part III., *Scottish Text Society*, Vol. 11., p. 108. ³ Vol. 1., p. 215.

⁴ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

⁵ *Act. Dom. Concil.*, quoted in *Northern Notes and Queries*, Vol. III., p. 104.

⁶ Writs of the Baronies of Gleneagles and Haldane, p. Earl of Camperdown.

⁷ Luss Writs, *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, Vol. 11., p. 306.

obtained by conquest from the late James Haldane of Glennegas.¹ On 30th July 1568, Archibald Napier of Merchiston and others raised an action against "Jonet Seytoun, dochter to Dame Jonet Chesholme, Lady Merchanstoun and Innerleyth, and now the spouse of Robert Galbrayth, and Robert Galbraith himself, 'pretendit heretable possessouris of the Myln of Lanark' (Lanrick), for refusing to resign the said mill, which had been sold by the said Archibald under reservation."² There was also, as we shall show presently, a Humphry Galbraith, who was "Tutor of Culcreuch" in 1534. He was probably another son of this James Galbraith of Culcreuch.

IV. ANDREW GALBRAITH of Culcreuch seems to have been the next possessor of the estates. On the 8th December 1526 he obtained a gift of the ward of the lands of Culcreuch pertaining to him heritably, with non-entry and relief until the entry of the rightful heir to the superiority thereof, which belonged to the late Earl of Lennox.³ He was present with the Earl of Lennox at the battle of Linlithgow in September 1526, when Lennox attempted to rescue the young King James V. from the Douglasses. The earl was slain and his army routed. On the 2nd May 1527 there was a "respett" granted "to Andro Galbrayth of Culcreuch and xlvj. utheris for thair tresonable cuning aganis the King in array of Batell beside Linlithgw."⁴ He was dead before February 1534, as on that date Humphry Galbraith, "Tutor of Culcreuch," was fined for being absent from an Assize.⁵ He had several sons—James, his successor, John,⁶ and Andrew,⁷ and a natural son, Walter, who is styled "Walter Galbraith of Tomdarroch, brother of the laird of Kilcreuch," 24th March 1546-47.⁸ This Walter had a remission for all his crimes, 27th September 1539,⁹ and had letters of legitimation, 28th July 1558.¹⁰



SEAL OF WALTER GALBRAITH.

V. JAMES GALBRAITH of Culcreuch was a minor when his father died, and on the 26th April 1543 the Lords of Council appointed James Cunnyng-
hame of Polmais curator during his minority.¹¹ The young laird succeeded to the lands of "Kilcreuch, Thomdarroch, Callengait, Bannachrayis, Millegis,

¹ *MS. Protocol Book of the Burgh of Stirling.*

² *Register of Acts and Decrets*, Vol. XVIII., fol. 188.

³ *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, Vol. VI., p. 41.

⁴ *Reg. Sec. Sig.*

⁵ *Pitcairn's Crim. Trials*, Vol. I., p. 166.

⁶ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. IV., p. 257.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Vol. III., p. 559.

⁸ *Act. Dom. Concil.*, Vol. XXIV., p. 150.

⁹ *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, Vol. XIII., p. 31.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Vol. XXIX., p. 43.

¹¹ *Reg. of Acts and Decrets*, Vol. I., fol. 277.

St. Kilbrides.”¹ He was married before 20th February 1547-48 to Katherine Barclay, for on that date he and his spouse had a charter of the lands of Over Johnstone, in the County of Renfrew.² Whether this laird of Culcreuch had any children by Katherine Barclay is unknown, but he married secondly Margaret Crawford, and had by her his successor, Robert. He had also two daughters, if not more—Margaret, married to Adam, third son of Thomas, fifth Lord Boyd,³ and another daughter, married to Adam Montgomery of Macbeth Hill, Stewarton, Ayrshire.⁴ Margaret Crawford married secondly Aulay M'Aulay of Ardencaple, by whom she had no children.⁵ On the 29th March 1547 James Galbraith of Culcreuch was on the Inquest at the Retour of John Haldane, son of the deceased James Haldane of Glenegas, at Perth.⁶ On the 7th June 1549 he was present at the infestment of Sir David Graham of Fintre and Bochlüg.⁷ In 1578 he was among the “friendis of the hous of Erskin,” who bound themselves to help John, Earl of Mar, when he was keeper of the Castle of Stirling and guardian of the person of King James VI. He was sheriff-depute of Dumbartonshire in the time of Robert Stewart, Earl of Lennox.⁸ On the 28th January 1584-85 he was summoned, along with others, to give information as to the best means of repressing the outrages of robbers in the Lennox,⁹ and on the 1st August 1588 Ludovik, Duke of Lennox, and he were appointed by the King in Privy Council to be Commissioners for the shire of Dumbarton for having the county in readiness to resist the Spanish Armada.¹⁰ He was dead before April 1593. In his old age this laird of Culcreuch seems to have been, on the whole, a law-abiding subject. In middle age, however, besides certain ecclesiastical disputes, accompanied with more or less violence, and mentioned in another part of this book,¹¹ his conduct was often questionable. Thus we find him, along with Walter, his brother; James Galbraith in Balquharne (Ballochaime); James Galbraith, his servant; Humphrey, son of John Galbraith in Balgair; Humphrey Galbraith in the Glenne; Humphrey Galbraith in the Bellye (Edenbellie), and thirty-seven others, finding caution—Edward Buchanan of Spittal, George Buchanan of that ilk, James Galbraith of Balqu-

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1513-1546, p. 738.

² *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 6 Marie.

³ Douglas' *Peerage*, Vol. 11., p. 35.

⁴ *Ayrshire Families*, Vol. 111., p. 241.

⁵ “Robert Galbraith of Culcreuch and Margaret Seatoun, spouses, infest Margaret Crawford, relict of James Galbraith of Culcreuch, and spouse of Aulay M'Aulay of Ardencaple, in life-rent of West Milligs and Gallinad, 1612” (*Dumbarton Records*). In a transaction, to be afterwards noticed, it is shown that Robert Galbraith's mother married Aulay M'Aulay of Ardencaple (*Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. v., p. 75).

⁶ Writs of the Baronies of Gleneagles and Haldane, p. Earl of Camperdown.

⁷ *MS. Protocol Book of the Burgh of Stirling*.

⁸ 1579, *Act. Par. Scot.*, Vol. 111., p. 154 (a).

⁹ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. 111., p. 718.

¹⁰ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. 1v., pp. 306-7.

¹¹ Page 2.



C H U R C H

harne (Ballochairne), and the laird of Culcreuch himself, being sureties—"to unswey the law at the next aire at Dumbarton," *i.e.* that they would stand their trial at the next assize at Dumbarton for oppression done to John Lyle in Wester Kilfasset, by coming to his house in July 1554, breaking up his doors under silence of night, and invading him for his slaughter.¹ His brothers, however, and many of his other relatives were often engaged in breaches of the law. Thus the following affair took place near Fintry on the 2nd March 1582-83:—Walter Kessen, "as Sheref in that pairt," who had with him Alexander Broun and Thomas Dik as witnesses, "past to the personal presence of Andro Galbrayth, broder to James Galbrayth of Culcreuch, mynding to have execut certane letters raisit at the instance of Walter M'Ala of Ardencapill aganis him." To prevent this writ being served, "the said Andro Galbrayth, accompanyit with Andro Galbraith, sone to Robert Galbraith in Turndarroch, . . . James M'Calat at the Burnfitt of Gonaquhan, Johnne Millar in Gonaquhan, Johnne Provand, hynd to the said Andro Galbraith, Fergus Myllar in Gonaquhan, and many other accomplices, bodin in feir of weir, came uponne" the unfortunate officer and his companions, and "not only cruellie and unmercifully invalidit thame for thair bodelie harmis and slauchteris, hurt and woundit thame in divers pairtis of thair bodeis to the greit effusioun of thair blude, and left thame all thrie liand on the ground for deid, . . . but also reft and spulyeit frome thame thair saidis letters . . . deforce, and thairby the said Sheref in that pairt in the executioun of his office." For this offence the Lords of Council ordered them "to be denounced rebels, and put to the horn."²

John Galbraith, "broder-german to the Laird of Kilcreuch and his complices," was accused before the Privy Council on the 30th November 1584, by Paull Doig of Dunrobin and Robert Forester of Boquhane, his sub-tenant, that on several occasions he had come to the complainers' lands and "boistit and minassit the said Robert's tennantis and servandis" when at their farm work, would not allow them to shear the corn, and "straik, hurt, and chaisit thame off the ground," and when the Sheriff depute of Stirlingshire was putting Robert Forester in possession of his lands, presented a pistol at him, and would have shot him had he not been prevented. Like his brother the year before, he was denounced and put to the horn.³

Three years later we find this John Galbraith again engaged in an act of violence, and summoned before the Privy Council to answer for it. The complaint is made by Francis Galbraith, "the King's panniter, donator to the escheat of the late James Galbraith, panniter," and is as follows:—Upon the 20th November 1587, "Johnne Galbraith, brother of James Galbraith of

¹ Pitcairn's *Crim. Trials*, Vol. 1., Part 1., p. 386.

² *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. III., p. 559.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 710.

Kilcreuch," and others came to two "Chalmeris" in the burgh of Stirling, belonging to the said James, in which were his whole goods, and violently broke open the doors of the same "with the hail lokfast lumes being thairintill, and reft and intromitted with all the gear, jewells, silver, and gold formerly pertaining to the late James, and now to the donator foresaid." That they came again on the 10th January last, and "away tuke furth of the same the hail plennissing being thairintill, sic as iron chimnais, fedder beddis, kistis, cofferies, and utheris guidis." The complaint also mentions that the said Francis Galbraith "is subject to the continuall and personall attendance upoun his Hienes service, and thairby unable to awaitt and sate redres befor the Lordis of Sessioun; he is movit," therefore, "to lament his cais to his Majestie for remeid."¹

The Council again denounced John Galbraith as a rebel. Whether or not he made "remeid," as ordered, does not appear, but he certainly had not reformed, for on 2nd March 1593-94 we find him, along with quite a crowd of other Galbraiths, "at the horn" for the "fellon and cruall" slaughter of Robert Lindsay, "who dwelt for the time with Isabel Galbraith, relict of John Lindsay of Ballule," and for other crimes. One is not surprised that the authorities about this time got tired of this troublesome race, and passed an Act of Parliament in 1594 for the suppression of Broken Men of the name of Galbraith.²

VI. ROBERT GALBRAITH of Culcreuch, who succeeded his father in or before 1593, led a very turbulent life, and, apparently, wrecked the family and lost the estates. The first notice we find of him is his giving a bond, on 25th April 1593, "not to harm Allane M'Caule of Ardincaple."³ This precautionary measure was followed up by a complaint, on the 3rd May 1593, to the Privy Council by Alexander Colquhoun of Luss and Allan (or Awlay) MacAulay of Ardincaple; and as this complaint, and what preceded and followed it, throws some light on the state of affairs in Strathendrick at this date, it seems desirable to include it in our narrative. The substance of the complaint was that Robert Galbraith of Culcreuch, by the advice of George Buchanan of that ilk, had obtained a commission of justiciary for the pursuit and punishment of the Clan M'Gregor, and by it he had the power to convene the lieges to assist him, but that Galbraith had obtained this commission, not from any wish to put down the M'Gregors, but in reality to use it as a means of taking his revenge and that of the Buchanans on the Colquhouns and MacAulays; the method adopted being, under colour of searching for the M'Gregors, to "assege" and burn the houses of the Colquhouns and MacAulays, and also to insist on their taking the field with them, and then falling on them to the peril of their lives. In these

¹ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. IV., p. 257.

² *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, Vol. LXVI., p. 74.

³ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. V., p. 373.

circumstances Colquhoun and MacAulay petitioned the Council to exempt them and their friends from being liable to be called to serve under Galbraith, by virtue of the commission. The King, with advice of his Council, in respect of the "evill will and inimitie standing betuix the foirsaidis pairties," granted the petition.

This "inimitie," which must have made living in Strathendrick and the neighbourhood anything but pleasant and secure, arose, so far as the Galbraiths and Colquhouns were concerned, through a brother, by this time dead, of Alexander Colquhoun of Luss having slaughtered Donald M'Neill M'Farlane, a household servant of the laird of Culcreuch, "quhilk feid" was "unreconsiliat," and the Galbraiths were awaiting occasion to revenge the same. The quarrel with the Galbraiths is thus described in the petition: "The grite grudge and haitrent standing lykwayes betuixt the said Laird of Ardincaple and the said Robert (Galbraith), quha haveing bereft his awne moder, quhome the said Laird of Ardincaple hes now maryt, of hir haill leving, he hes be ordour of law recoverit the same furth of his handis; for the quhilk caus the said Robert seikis to have his advantage of him, has gevin up kyndnes, and denunceit his evill will to him, with solempne vowis of revenge, as he may find the occasioun."¹

The Buchanans and MacAulays had been at feud in consequence of a violent quarrel which took place at Dumbarton Fair on 1st August 1590, and though the following extract from the *Register of the Privy Seal* shows that it had been formally settled, still doubtless the bad feeling continued. "Respite to John Buchanan in Ybert, John Buchanan in Ballagane, Thomas, Walter, and Adam, his sons," and many others of the name, for art and part of the slaughter of Walter M'Aulay of Durling, and others, committed two years ago "throw the deedlie feid fallen out betuixt the surname of Buchanan and M'Aulay, quhilk is now amicable tane away be ane decreit arbitral pronunceit in the said mater, roth August 1592."² This quarrel is thus described in a complaint laid before the Privy Council by Allan MacAulay of Durlyne and the kin and friends of the late Walter MacAulay, son of the said Allan, Duncan MacAulay, also his son, John Dow M'Gregor in Ardinconnell; James Colquhoun, son of Robert Colquhoun, in Porte, and others, against Thomas Buchanan in Blairlosk, Sheriff-depute of Dunbarton; James and John, his sons; John Buchanan, burges of Dunbarton, another of the Sheriffs-depute; John Buchanan in Ballagan; Thomas, Walter, and Adam, his sons; Thomas Buchanan in Balloch; George, his son; Walter Buchanan, his brother; Duncan Buchanan of Bratharin; John Buchanan of Auchineden; Walter Buchanan, burges of Dunbarton; Archibald Allasoun M'Arthour; Duncan Errole, minister at Lus; William Buchanan in Baltrenith; Mungo Buchanan in Tullichewne; James Buchanan in Fynneich; Duncan

¹ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. v., p. 74.

² *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, Vol. LXIV., p. 87.

Buchanan, son of the late Patrick Buchanan in Auchinmar; — Buchanan, son of the laird of Lany; and Walter, son of William Buchanan in Bollatt, who “upoun Lambmes Day, the first day of August Instant,” in the town of Dunbarton, “after the proclamation of the Fair be the Schiriff-deputis, and commandment of all personis to Keip gude reule and quietnes thairin,” nevertheless “umbesett the saidis complenaris, in the hie way and street of the said burgh of Dunbartane, quhair they were in quiet and sobir mener doing thair lesum effearis and busynes within the said fair, and thair maist cruellie and unmercifullie invadit and persewit the same complenaris for thair bodilie harme and slauchteris, straik, hurte, and woundit the said Duncane M’Caula in his heid throw the harne pan thairof; the said Johnne Dow M’Gregour behind his schoulder blaid, quhair throw his lichtis and interallis nicht be sene; the said James Colhoun in his womb; the said — M’Caula in his schoulder; the said Johnne Millar, Youngair, in his richt hand, and hes mutilit him thairof; and the said — M’Gibbun in his heid, to the effusioun of their bludis in grite quantitie, and left them by and for deid, and siclike maist shamefullie, cruellie, and unmercifullie slew the said umquhile Walter M’Caula.”¹ There was thus certainly good ground for “inimitie” between the Buchanans and the Macaulays, as well as the Galbraiths, Colquhouns, and Macaulays; and the King and Council showed good sense in stopping the lairds of Buchanan and Culcreuch in their treacherous proceedings. The Council, however, did not stop here, for, evidently having little faith in any of them, on the 8th May and 20th May, a few days after they had heard the “complaint,” the lairds of Buchanan, Macfarlane, Colquhoun, Macaulay, and Galbraith were all compelled to find caution that they and those for whom they were responsible should be answerable to justice, and satisfy parties skaithed conform to the General Band and Acts of Parliament, and in particular that they should not reset or intercommune with persons of the surnames of Buchanan, M’Gregor, or M’Farlane, who are fugitives from the laws or at the horn for criminal causes.²

One would hardly have thought that Robert Galbraith of Culcreuch was a proper person to have the responsibility of preserving peace and order in Dunbartonshire, but we find that such was the case from a complaint to the Privy Council 18th March 1596-7, by Ludovik, Duke of Lennox, Sheriff Principal of the shire of Dunbartane, and Robert Galbraith of Culcreuch, *his depute*, against John Buchanan of Carstoun, in Killearn, another Strathendrick man. Buchanan had by some means obtained a commission of justiciary against regraters and fore-stallers of markets, and for keeping order anent the fairs within the said shire, and was exercising the said commission, “albeit it be of veritie that the executioun of the said commissioun can nawayes be propir nor competent in the persone of

¹ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. iv., p. 535.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. v., p. 733-4.

the said Johnne nor na uther privat persoun, bot onlie to the said schireff and his deputis." John Buchanan, the defender, did not appear.

"In 1598 the King, his Nobility, Council, and Estates, considering the proude rebelloun, defectioun, and disobedience of the inhabitants of Kintyre and utheris pairtes of the Illis and Hielandis of this realme," resolved that an expedition, under the King in person, should proceed thither to compel obedience, and certain landholders and others were summoned to meet his majesty at Dunbarton upon the 20th August to take part in the enterprize.¹

The laird of Culcreuch, who was among those summoned, disobeyed, and a short entry in the *Register of the Privy Seal* shows the consequences, 14th Feb. 1598-99:

"Gift to Andrew Galbraith of Thornedarroch of the escheat of Robert Galbraith of Kilcreuch, at the horn, for his absence from the late Raid to the North."²

He was apparently now suffering from the money difficulties which ended in the loss of the estates, for there is another entry in the same Register dated 31st January 1600 to this effect:

"Gift to Robert Leckie of Kipdarroch of the escheat of Robert Galbraith of Culcreuch, for debt."³

After this date, indeed, he was in constant trouble. For some reason, now unknown, he had a quarrel with the Fleshers of both Edinburgh and Leith, and on the 5th July 1602 had to find caution in £1000 not to harm John Dickson and nineteen other fleshers, burgesses of Edinburgh; and William Allaster and five other fleshers at Leith.⁴

On the 27th January 1603, on the complaint of John Buchanan, writer to the signet, of a violent assault, he was "warded" in Edinburgh Castle "till relieved." The complaint bore that Robert Galbraith of Culcreuch had conceived malice against him (John Buchanan, W.S.) because of the honest discharge of his duty to certain of his clients with whom Galbraith had plea, and upon the 14th inst., while both were at supper in the house of Mr. Johnne Dalzell, "the said complenair being sittand at table in a familiar and sociall maner, and decentlie behaveing himself in all respectis," Galbraith, without warning, "cruellie straik and woundit" him in his head, to the great effusion of his blood and peril of his life, and would have slain him but for his own "bitter defence" and the help of those at table.⁵

On the 4th February of the same year he was obliged to find caution in 2000 merks, with Robert Stirling of Letter as surety, not to harm John Stewart of Roseland.⁶

¹ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. v., p. 466.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. LXXI., p. 131.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. VI., p. 530, 531.

² *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, Vol. LXX., p. 170.

⁴ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. VI., p. 736.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol. VI., p. 774.

The following entry in the *Records of the Privy Council* shows the way the laird of Culcreuch ejected his tenants:

12 Feb. 1612.—At a meeting of the Privy Council, this date, Cuthbert Cunynghame in Gonnochane, and Katherine Kincaid, his spouse, laid a complaint against Robert Galbraith of Culcreuch, Harie Galbraith his son, and sundry other persons for hamesucken, in so much as they, on 23rd October last, came “to the complainer’s house in Gonnochene, put violent hands on them, and perforce ejected them and their five young bairns furth of the said house, after which they demolished the house and destroyed the whole timbers thereof, and the pleningh within the same valued at £600.”

The Lords assoilzied the defenders, the pursuers having failed in proof.¹

Robert Galbraith was the last of this turbulent race who possessed Culcreuch, and he was certainly dead before 5th February 1642, for on that day there is a general service of James Galbraith, “haeres Roberti Galbrayth, aliquando de Kilcreuch patris.”

Robert Galbraith’s wife was Margaret Seton, and they had at least two sons—James, who is styled “younger of Culcreuch,” 22nd June 1608,² and Henry, or Harie. He had also a natural son, Walter.³

In 1630 Robert Galbraith—who had already been obliged to dispose of his other lands—severed his connection with Strathendrick by selling Culcreuch to Mr. Alexander Seton of Gargunnoch, one of the Lords of Session. It is believed that after this sale he went to Ireland, and some years afterwards died there.

Sir Alexander Seton of Culcreuch and Gargunnoch, who thus purchased Culcreuch, was a son of James Seton of Touch, from whom he received the Barony of Gargunnoch. He had been made a judge in 1626, and in 1633 he was knighted by King Charles I., but before this date he had parted with Culcreuch, for in May 1632 he sold it to Mr. Robert Napier, second son of John Napier of Merchiston, by his second wife Agnes Chisholm.

¹ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. IX., p. 335.

² “Robert Galbraith of Culcreuch, and James Galbraith, younger thereof, were infest in Temple lands of Millig, purchased from George Cunninghame of Hag, 22nd June 1608” (Dennistoun MS. quoting from *Dunbarton Records*).

³ 1606. Robert Galbraith of Culcreuch, Sheriff of Dunbarton, owed to Helen Galbraith, widow of Robert Galbraith, elder, burgess of Dunbarton, “for twa zeirrs susteinment and buirding furnished and sustained be her to Walter Galbraith, his soune naturel, with twa paire of shoon and ane stand of gray claith whilk she bought and bestowed upon him at his saide father’s airnest desire and command, three score sax pundis money” (*Com. Rec. Glas.* 1606, quoted from Dennistoun MSS.).

CHAPTER IX.

THE NAPIERS OF MERCHISTON AND EDINBELLIE NAPER, AND OF CULCREUCH.

BEFORE giving in detail an account of Robert Napier, who thus became possessed of Culcreuch, it seems necessary to show how the Napiers of Merchiston came to Strathendrick and became the barons of Edinbellie Naper.

I. ALEXANDER NAPIER, ancestor of Merchiston, was no doubt related to the family of Kilmahew, for, in a Ballikinrain writ to be afterwards quoted, he styles John Napier of Kilmahew "My dearest Kinsman." We do not propose, however, to attempt to show what the relationship was.¹ Alexander Napier was a Bailie of Edinburgh in 1427, and Provost in 1437.² We know also that he lent money to the king on the security of Merchiston,³ and that that estate afterwards became his property.

II. SIR ALEXANDER NAPIER, second of Merchiston, was, like his father, engaged in trade, and, like him too, was Provost of Edinburgh.⁴ He was much and honourably occupied with public affairs. By his wife, Elizabeth Lawder, he had, with others, John, his successor. He died before 1473.

III. JOHN NAPIER of Merchiston, like his father and grandfather, was Provost of Edinburgh.⁵ He was a member of the royal household, and was otherwise engaged in the affairs of the day. He is believed to have been killed,

¹ Mr. R. Assheton Napier's valuable monograph on the Napiers of Kilmahew and Merchiston throws a great deal of light on this difficult subject.

² *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh*, Vol. I., pp. 252, 254. On page I of this volume of *Records* Alexander Napier appears as Provost in 1403. The date, however, in the MS. from which this entry is taken, Mr. Renwick informs us, is wrong.

³ *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. IV., p. 667.

⁴ *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh*, Vol. I., p. 258, etc.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 265.

like his royal master, at the battle of Sauchieburn, in 1488. His wife was Elizabeth Menteith, daughter of Sir Murdoch Menteith of Rusky, and granddaughter of Margaret of the Lennox, daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, wife of Sir Robert Menteith of Rusky. By her he had Archibald of Merchiston, his successor, and others.

IV. ARCHIBALD NAPIER of Merchiston married, first, Catherine Douglas, and had by her Alexander Napier of Merchiston, of whom afterwards, and others.

He married, secondly, Elizabeth Creichtoun, and had by her two sons.

And he married, thirdly, Margaret, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy (who married, after his death, John Dickson, *Ross Herald*), and by her he had: Alexander Napier of Inglistoun and life-renter of Tipperlin, part of Merchiston,¹ and Mungo Napier.

In 1490 Elizabeth Menteith, Archibald Napier's mother, after great difficulties and many delays, obtained possession of her fourth of the earldom of Lennox as co-heiress of her grandmother, Margaret of the Lennox, daughter of Earl Duncan of Lennox;² and in addition, in consideration of giving up the superiorities and other rights and privileges belonging to her share of the earldom to John, Lord Darnley, first of the Stewart Earls of Lennox, was given the two towns of Blairnavadis and some rights in Loch Lomond. In 1507 she resigned all her possessions in favour of her son, Archibald Napier of Merchiston; and on the 21st May 1509 he obtained a charter under the Great Seal, incorporating them into a free barony, to be called the Barony of Edinballe Naper. The lands so incorporated were, so far as in the Lennox—Gartness, Dalnair, Blairour, Gartacharne, the two Ballats, Douchlas, Badivow, Edinbelly, Ballacharne, and Thomdaroch, with a quarter of the fishing in Loch Lomond, and the fishing in the waters of Endrick and Altquhore, and the mill of Gartness. In addition, he held of the Earl of Lennox the two towns of Blairnavaid, the Island of Inchmore, with some fishings. It was thus the Napiers of Merchiston obtained their lands in Strathendrick.

Succeeding this Archibald Napier, fourth laird of Merchiston, and first of the Barony of Edinbelle Naper, were Sir Alexander Napier, the fifth laird, who was killed at the battle of Flodden in 1513; Alexander, the sixth laird, who was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547; and Sir Archibald Napier, the seventh

¹ Alexander Napier's wife was Isabel Litill. He died *s.p.* in 1576, and his brother Mungo Napier, burgess of Edinburgh, and his heir, had a lawsuit about a "buith and cellar" which had belonged to him (*Tracts Legal and Historical*, John Riddell, p. 135).

² See the *Partition of the Lennox*, Mark Napier, *Additional Remarks upon the Question of the Lennox or Rusky Representation*, etc.; and *Tracts Legal and Historical*, and other writings of John Riddell; *The Lennox*, by Sir William Fraser; and *The Lanox of Auld: an Epistolary Review of the Lennox by William Fraser*, by Mark Napier.

laird, who died at Merchiston in May 1608, and who, by his wife Janet, daughter of Sir Francis Bothwell, was the father of John Napier, eighth laird of Merchiston. It is unnecessary to enter into details of their lives and families, for these may be found in Wood's edition of Douglas' *Peerage*, and Mr. Mark Napier's *Life of John Napier of Merchiston*, and though they held lands in Strathendrick, they seldom lived there.¹ As, however, John, the eighth and greatest of the Merchiston family, is said to have been born in our strath, and certainly lived and founded a family in it, it seems fitting at this point to go a little more minutely into his history.

JOHN NAPIER, EIGHTH LAIRD OF MERCHISTON AND FIFTH POSSESSOR OF THE
BARONY OF EDINBELLIE NAPER.

JOHN NAPIER, the celebrated inventor of Logarithms, was, according to his latest biographer, Mr. Mark Napier, born at Merchiston, near Edinburgh, in the year 1550. The parish of Balfron, however, claims to be his birthplace, and points out Edinbely as the spot where the great philosopher first saw the light. In Drymen also, there is a tradition that he was born either at Drumbeg or Gartness. We do not think, however, that any part of Strathendrick has made good its claim to the honour of being the cradle of one of the very greatest of Scotsmen. He lived, no doubt, at times in the old castle of Gartness, though it is doubtful if tradition be right when it tells of his retiring there purposely to pursue in quiet and solitude his abstruse mathematical studies; and the story that he was so sensitive to the least disturbance that he would at times cause the adjoining mill wheel to be stopped, so as to have the strictest silence, seems to rest on no foundation other than the supposed habits or feelings of students. The fact was that, though a great student, he was by no means a recluse.² It



SEAL OF
JOHN NAPIER OF MERCHISTON.

¹ They preferred their Edinburgh home, and, for long, members of the Napier family retained the trading instincts of their ancestor, the first Provost. The philosopher's uncle, Andrew Napier, had "a merchant buith" in Edinburgh. The following report, however, of a lawsuit rather casts doubts on his perfect honesty. "Action, pursued at the instance of Sir Archibald Naper of Edinbellie, knight, against Andrew Naper, burgess of Edinburgh, his brother-german, for the spoliation and awaytaking in May 1570, furth of his dwelling-place and house of Merchingstoun, within the Sheriffdom of Edinburgh, of two black horses. Decreet given against the said Andrew Naper" (*Acts and Decrees*, Vol. 110, fol. 7, 23rd January 1586-87).

² He spent no dreamy life, and while he took his share in public affairs, he was quite alive to the importance of looking after his private business. Occasionally, too, he had his

is, however, no part of the plan of this book to write a life of this great man. That has been well done already, and it is only in connection with Strathendrick that we have to do with John Napier.

His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Stirling of Keir,¹ whom he married in 1571. By her he had:

Archibald, created a baronet of Nova Scotia, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever, 2nd March 1627, and created Lord Napier of Merchistoun on 4th May following. He carried on the line, and is now represented (in the female line) by the present Lord Napier and Ettrick.² Joanna,³ or Jean, to whom he granted an annuity in 1595, but of whom nothing more seems known.

Elizabeth Stirling, his spouse, died in 1579.

John Napier did not remain long unmarried, having within a very few years wedded Agnes or Annas, daughter of Sir James Chisholm of Cromlix.⁴ This marriage was not, so far at least as the father-in-law was concerned, a happy one, for Sir James belonged to the Popish faction, and in fact was a prime mover in the plot called the "Spanish Blanks," for which David Graham of Fintry, a Strathendrick man, was executed in Edinburgh,⁵ on 16th January

quarrels, not only with outsiders, but, like ordinary unphilosophical people, with his relations. Sir Archibald Naper of Edinbellie, and Francis Naper, assayer of the Cunyiehouse, are caution for 1000 merks that Johnne Naper, eldest son of the said Sir Archibald, would not harm James, Earl of Moray, and other possessors of the lands and Barony of Cessintullie.—23rd August 1591 (*Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. iv., p. 673). He was also occasionally surety for others. William Naper of Wrichtishoussis was, on 1st Sept. 1608, appointed as a neutral person to settle a dispute between "Johnne Naper of Marchiestoun and Mr. Waltir, Williame, Helene, Elizabeth, and Marione Naperis, bairns of the late Sir Archibald Naper of Edinbillie, as to the right and title to the teynd schavis of the landis of Marchinstoun and Maynis thairof for 1608" (*Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. VIII., p. 159). Sir Archibald Naper of Edinbillie, who died 15th May 1608, and who had been "General of the Cunyiehouse" from 1576 to his death, was in possession when he died of certain articles "furth of the assay box" and out of the Cunyiehouse. The next Master of the Mint, Thomas Achasoun, portioner of Inveresk, who was then an officer of the Mint, had gone to see Sir Archibald when he "wes lyand seik" at Merchiston, and, in presence of his son and heir, asked him to return these articles, and this he promised would be done. Nevertheless, John Napier, "now of Merchiston, his son and heir, Sir Alexander (Sir Alexander Naper of Lauriston, his half-brother), Mr. William (another half-brother), Elspeth, Helene, and Marioun Naperis, sons and daughters of the said Sir Archibald, refused to deliver up the said articles." A complaint was laid before the Council against all these persons, including Sir William Balfour, spouse to Helen Naper, and finally the articles were given up (*Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. VIII., p. 400).

¹ Marriage Contract, 23rd Feb., 1571.

² See Burke's and Debrett's Peerages.

³ Douglas's Peerage, Vol. II., p. 291.

⁴ *Memoirs of John Napier of Merchiston* (Mark Napier), p. 157, etc.

⁵ Page 160.

1592-3, and John Napier was strongly on the Protestant side, and was an active agent in trying to bring the conspirators to justice.

By Agnes or Annas Chisholm, John Napier had five sons and five daughters:¹
John of Easter Torrie (for whose descendants see page 183).

Robert of Drumhony and Culcreuch (of whom afterwards).

Alexander of Easter Torrie and Gillets, writer in Edinburgh (for whose descendants see page 184).

William of Ardmore (for whose descendants see page 184).

Adam, ancestor of Blackston (for whose descendants see page 186).

Agnes, married George Drummond of Balloch.

Elizabeth, married William Cunninghame of Craighends.

Helen, married Mathew Brisbane, only son of William Brisbane, parson of Erskine.

Margaret, married James Stewart of Rosyth.

Jean, married George Hamilton of Kilbrackmont.²

The great philosopher died 4th April 1617, and was buried in St. Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh.

THE NAPIERS OF CULCREUCH.

I. ROBERT NAPIER, first of Culcreuch, second³ son of John Napier of Merchiston and Agnes Chisholm, is designed of Ballacharne and Tomdarroch in 1595, of Boquhople in 1616, and about 1632 of the Iber lands of Fintrie and of Gilcreuche or Culcreuch. This estate he purchased from Mr. Alexander Seton of Gargunock, one of the Lords of Session, as shown elsewhere. He was his father's amanuensis, and possessed a good deal of his talent, and after his death he edited his works with credit to himself. He was a dabbler too, in the occult arts, and wrote a treatise on alchemy. Robert Napier was twice married. By his first wife he had two sons:

Archibald of Bowhople (for his descendants see page 187).

John *d.s.p.*⁴

¹ John Napier's will mentions by name his six sons in their order, and three of his daughters by his second marriage, viz., Agnes, Elizabeth, and Helen; the two others, Margaret and Jean, are given on the authority of Douglas' *Peerage*, Vol. II., p. 292. Joanna, given on the authority of Douglas as a daughter by his first marriage, does not appear in the will.

² The marriages of these daughters are given in Douglas' *Peerage*, Vol. II., p. 292, with proper authority for Agnes, Helen, and Margaret. Elizabeth is mentioned in Crawford's *Renfrewshire*.

³ Charter of lands of Bowhople, 14th June 1616 (*Blair Drummond Writs*, quoted in case for William Napier Milliken).

⁴ He had an annuity from the lands of Drumquhassell, but seems to have died without issue, for his younger brother William succeeded to his annuity, and he is not noticed in his father's will (*Stirling Sasines*, Vol. VIII., fol. 351, 13th and 19th June, 1650).

By his second wife, Anna Drummond, daughter of Sir William Drummond, the third laird of Riccarton, he had : William Napier of Culcreuch (of whom afterwards); Alexander Napier of Culcreuch (of whom afterwards); Marie Napier, married Alexander Seton of Wester Spittalton; ¹ Anna Napier, married Walter Leckie of Deshours; ² Jean Napier.³

Anna Drummond died before 25th September 1648,⁴ and Robert Napier of Culcreuch died there in July 1652.⁵ He had made his will but a very short time before his death. In it he appointed William, his son, his sole executor, and in it also was the following clause :

“Item for avoyding stryfe and debate among bretherin, It is my will and I ordaine that Ar^d. Napier, my sone of my first marriage, quyte in favouris of his brother W^m. Napier, all the airschipe movable in the hous which might by law befall to him as eldest of my children, except my horse. In place and recompence quhairof I apoynt his brother W^m. as executor foirsaid shall quyte and discharge to him all the heid, corne, and reid land quhich the tennents in Kinges Boquhappell held of me in Steilbo vpon the said lands, and also to quyte to Ar^d. all the debts owing be the tennes of Boquhappell preceeding the crope 1652.”⁶

We follow the line of Culcreuch, the descendants of Robert Napier’s second marriage.

II. WILLIAM NAPIER, eldest son of Robert Napier of Culcreuch, by Anna Drummond, his second wife, succeeded his father in Culcreuch,⁷ and in 1659 married Elizabeth, daughter of Ludovick Houstoun of that Ilk.⁸ They had two sons and four daughters : Robert, born 1659; ⁹ William, born 1665; Marion, born 1660; Elizabeth, born 1662; Margaret, born 1663; Anna, born 1666.

The first five children were registered in the *Fintry Register*; the youngest, Anna, was registered at Dunbarton. William Napier of Culcreuch seems to

¹ *Stirling Sasines*, Vol. XII., fol. 317.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. IX., fol. 45.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. VIII., fol. 450.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. VIII., fol. 352.

⁵ An additional Inventar of the goods, geir, debts, sowmes of money Quhilkis pertained to umquhile Robert Naper of Kileroich, within the parochin of Fintrie, the tyn of his decees, wha deceest in the moneth of July 1652 yeirs (*Commissariot of Glasgow Testaments*, Vol. XXX., 25th July 1677).

⁶ *Commissariot of Stirling Testaments*, Vol. v., fol. 69, 24th Sept. 1652.

⁷ In 1654 there was a garrison of Cromwellian troops at Culcreuch (*Mercurius Politicus*, March 25 1654).

⁸ *Stirling Sasines*, Vol. XII., fol. 94.

⁹ “November 22nd 1659.—The quhilck day Robert, Lawfully procreated betwixt William Napier of Culcreuch and Lady Bessie Houstoun his spouse, was Baptised before these witnesses, Mr. John Stirling, Master Thomas Napier of Ballochairne, and Alexander Napier, Brother-German of the said William Napier” (*Fintry Register*).

have died or sold his lands before 3rd March 1675, for on that day there is a sasine of the lands of Culcreuch to his brother Alexander.

III. ALEXANDER NAPIER of Culcreuch succeeded his brother William in the estate in 1675. He had been married before this date to Marion, daughter of Ludovick Houstoun of that Ilk, but she died childless.¹ Alexander Napier of Culcreuch married, secondly, Margaret Lennox,² and the *Fintry Register* records that he had by her: John, afterwards of Culcreuch, born 1686; William, born 1688; Robert, born 1690; Margaret, born 1687, married William Stirling of Northwoodside, Glasgow.³

Alexander Napier of Culcreuch died in 1702. He seems to have taken some charge of county affairs in the neighbourhood, and particularly of the Killearn Troop of Horse, as the following proves: "Received be me, Alex^r Napier of Cullcreuch, in name of the laird of Houstoune, as leader and major of ane militia Troupe Horse put out fra the parochie of Killearne, fra William Napeir of Balikinraine, the sowme of seavintein pundis ane shilling four pennyes Scotts money for eight years mentenance of the s^d Troupe Horse at Threethie tuo shillings money per annum out of the hundreth pundis of valued rent conforme to the Acts of Counsell and Committee of the shyre, &c. Subscribed at Cullcreuch the seaventh day of Feby. 1677."⁴

IV. JOHN NAPIER of Culcreuch succeeded his father, Alexander Napier, in 1702. His wife was Margaret Lennox, and we learn from the *Fintry Register* that they had two sons and a daughter, Agnes. They seem also to have had another daughter, Jean.⁵ Alexander, born 1719; William, afterwards of Culcreuch; Agnes, born 1717; Jean.

In 1725 there was a contract of Tailzie between Francis, Lord Napier, proprietor of the lands of Edenbellie Napier, and John Napier of Culcreuch, which was granted "for the mutual love which the said Francis, Lord Napier, and the said John Napier have for one another and for the good standing of their familys." By this deed Lord Napier, on the one part, entails the lands of Edenbellie Napier on himself and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to

¹Alexander Napier had succeeded his brother William in Culcreuch before 3rd March 1675. He had married before this date Marion Houstoun, for in an Instrument of Sasine to her, 3rd March 1675 (*Stirling Sas.*, Vol. v., fol. 175), she is styled "his spouse." She was a sister of Mrs. William Napier of Culcreuch, and of Sir Patrick Houstoun of that Ilk and George Houstoun of Johnstone.

²*Fintry Register*.

³Culcreuch entail.

⁴Ballikinrain Writs.

⁵"Culcreuch, July 8 1757.—Received from John Napier of Ballikinrain Ten Guineas as the Compliment To my sister Jeany and me for his purchase of Ballochairn, and ordains and hereby gives him the Big Plain Tree at the East Corner of the Easter Yeard to help to repair the Milne of Brochmore, and allows him to cutt the same forthwith and carry it away. Nan Napier" (Ballikinrain Writs).

the heirs of entail mentioned in the entail executed by Archibald, Lord Napier, 26th March 1674; whom failing, to John Napier of Culcreuch and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, heirs female of his body; whom failing, to the heirs male descended of the body of the deceased Archibald Napier of Boquhople; whom failing, to Gabriel Napier, writer in Edinburgh, and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to Alexander Napier of Blackston and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to the heirs whomsoever of Archibald, Lord Napier. On the other hand, John Napier of Culcreuch entails his lands of Edenbellie, Ballochairn, Easter and Wester Ballats, Thomdarroch, Duchlas, Badavow, Blairour, Gartocharn, Gartness, Dalnair, and Culcreuch, in favour of himself and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, heirs female; whom failing, to Francis, Lord Napier, and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to the heir of entail of Archibald, Lord Napier; whom failing, to Margaret Napier, sister to the said John Napier, now spouse to William Stirling of Northwoodside, and the heirs of her body; whom failing, to the heirs male of the body of the deceased Archibald Napier of Boquhople; whom failing, to Gabriel Napier, writer, Edinburgh, and the heirs of his body; whom failing, to Alexander Napier of Blackston and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to the nearest heirs male; whom failing, heirs female of the said John Napier.

V. WILLIAM NAPIER of Culcreuch was a minor when his father died in 1735.¹ He appointed, in 1738, Francis, Lord Napier, his curator and commissioner, and James Napier of Ballikinrain had the management of his estate.² His wife was Jean, elder daughter of James Milliken of Milliken, in Renfrewshire, who, on the death of her two brothers, unmarried, brought the estate and name into the Napier family. They had a son, Robert John Milliken Napier, born 1765, and a daughter, Jean M'Dowall Napier, born 1771.

VI. ROBERT JOHN NAPIER assumed the name of Milliken in terms of his grandfather's settlement. He married, in 1786, Anne, daughter of Robert Campbell of Downie, and by her he had, with three others who died young, a son:

William, born 1788, of whom afterwards.

Colonel Robert John Milliken Napier was an officer in the army, where he saw a great deal of service, and died in 1808 at a comparatively early age. It was during this laird's lifetime that the connection of this branch of the Napier family with Strathendrick was severed, for on the 12th January 1778 Culcreuch was sold to Mr. Speirs.³

VII. SIR WILLIAM MILLIKEN NAPIER succeeded his father, and in 1818 was served heir male general of Archibald, third Lord Napier of Merchiston and Knight Baronet, the great-grandson of John Napier of Merchiston, inventor of Logarithms.

¹ *Services of Heirs.*

² Ballikinrain Writs.

³ The price was £15,020.

It is unnecessary to trace the family further, as full details can be found in Burke's or other *Peerage and Baronetage*.

JOHN NAPIER OF EASTER TORRIE (*from page 179*).

JOHN NAPIER, the eldest son of John Napier and Agnes Chisholm—designed of Easter Torrie, in Stirlingshire, in a charter dated 2nd November 1598,¹ and of Shanbodie, in Clackmannanshire—married Mary Foulis and had: John, baptized 9th April 1615; Anna, baptized 26th May 1616; Mary, baptized 15th April 1617.²

These children probably died in infancy, for in 1622 John Napier settled his lands of Easter Torrie by a charter of alienation on his mother, Agnes Chisholm, in liferent and Alexander Napier, his brother; whom failing, William and Adam in succession. He married, secondly, Sara Naper,³ and had a son.⁴ He was an adherent of the great Marquis of Montrose, and was out with him in his wars.

On the 5th May 1645 the Committee of Estates issued a commission to examine "Johne Naper, brother to Lord Naper, his wife and boy,⁵ taken with them" and others . . . and to report. From another entry in the *Proceedings of the Committee of Estates*, it appears that on the 13th December 1645 he was a prisoner in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, and that his wife, Sarah Naper, was to be allowed "twa dollors for hir expensis to carrie her over to her said husband from St. Andrews to Edinburgh."⁶ This is the last we hear of John Napier and his wife. It would be interesting to know what became of the boy,⁶ provided he was a son and not a servant. Naturally, if he was left an orphan, he would be an object of interest to the second Marquis for his loyal father's sake, and possibly enough the following from the *Records of the Merchants' House of Glasgow* may refer to him:

"Primo Julii 1668.—The qlk day, in pns of Joⁿ Andersoune, provest, and Joⁿ Walkinshaw, dean of gild, Mr. Robert Napier, appothicarie, is made burges of this burghe, frielie, and y^t at the earnest request and desyre of the Marquies of Montross and the Archbishope of Glasgow."⁷

¹ Lord Napier's Writs.

² These baptisms are from the *Edinburgh Register of Baptisms*.

³ "Warrant in favors of Johne Naper" (printed in *Memorials of Montrose*, p. 257).

⁴ *Memorials of Montrose*, p. 208.

⁵ It is possible that this "boy" may have been a footman, or foot-boy, a servant and not a son.

⁶ *Memorials of Montrose*, pp. 208, 211, 257, 258.

⁷ *Merchants' House of Glasgow*, p. 130.

ALEXANDER NAPIER OF EASTER TORRIE AND GILLETS (*from page 179*).

ALEXANDER NAPIER, writer in Edinburgh, of Easter Torrie and Gillets, was the third son¹ of John Napier and Agnes Chisholm. In 1622 his brother, John Napier, settled his lands of Easter Torrie on him by a charter of alienation. He had an only daughter, Anna, who married — Scott, and in November 1668 their son, William Scott, was infested in the lands of Easter Gillets as heir to his deceased grandfather, Alexander Napier of Gillets.²

WILLIAM NAPIER OF ARDMORE IN MENTEITH (*from page 179*).

WILLIAM NAPIER was the fourth son of John Napier of Merchiston and his second wife, Agnes or Annas Chisholm,³ and was but a child when his father died (4th April 1617). But little is known of him further than that he married Margaret Cunningham,⁴ and in 1661 made over Ardmore to his son Archibald; thereafter he is designed William Napier, portioner of Drumquhassell. His family consisted of:

- (a) Archibald,⁴ afterwards of Ardmore.
- (b) Francis, Provost of Stirling.
- (c) Anna,⁴ married David Liddell of Craigannet.
- (d) William, Provost of Glasgow (?).*
- (e) Thomas of Ballochairn (?).*
- (f) Robert.

(a) Archibald, the eldest son of William Napier and Margaret Cunningham, married, about July 1661, Annabel Blair, granddaughter of Robert Blair of Finnick,⁵ and died September 1670. He had an only daughter, Margaret, who married — Leckie, and had a son, Archibald. Archibald Leckie of Ardmore⁶ in 1730 was served heir of his great-grandfather, William Napier of Ardmore.

¹ That he was the third son appears from his father's will.

² 1668, Nov., Lib. 20, fol. 275.—Sasine to William Scott, son to Anna Naper, daughter and heir to the deceased Alexander Naper of Easter Gelllets, of the lands of Easter Gelllets (*General Register of Sasines Minute Books*).

³ He appears in his father's will, among the younger children, as the fourth son of the second marriage.

⁴ Sasine, 1660, February 8, on Contract of Marriage between William Napier of Ardmuir, with consent of Margaret Cunningham, his spouse, and Archibald Napier, their eldest lawful son, and Anna, their lawful daughter, on the one part, and David Liddell of Craigannet on the other part (*Stirling Sasines*, Vol. XII., fol. 244).

⁵ 1661, July 8, *Stirling Sasines*, Vol. I. (2nd series), fol. 29.

⁶ Sasine, 9th February 1708.

* [Mr. Guthrie Smith does not seem to have satisfied himself as to the accuracy of this statement, and has marked it in his manuscript as a point requiring further consideration.]

(b) Francis Napier, son of William Napier and Margaret Cunningham, was Provost of Stirling. He acquired Craiggannet from his nephew, David Liddell, married Jean Blair, and died *circa* 1712.¹ He had: Gabriel, who succeeded his father;² Catherine, born 21st April 1695.

Gabriel Napier of Craiggannet was a writer in Edinburgh. He married Catherine M'Kell, and died 1756. He had: Francis Napier of Craiggannet, *d.s.p.* 1758; John Napier of Craiggannet, *d.s.p.* 1789; Helen Napier,³ married John Forrester of Stirling.

(c) Anna Napier, daughter of William Napier and Margaret Cunningham, married, in 1660, David Liddell of Craiggannet, and had a son, David, who sold Craiggannet to his uncle, Francis Napier.

(d) William Napier, son of William Napier and Margaret Cunningham, was Dean of Guild of Glasgow, 1689-90, and Lord Provost, 1693. He married Margaret Bailzie, and died in May 1701. She died 8th January 1722, aged 84 years. Provost Napier had two daughters: Dorothy, who married Gilbert Buchanan of Bankel, and Mary, who married James Stirling of Ballagan.⁴

(e) Mr. Thomas Napier of Ballacharne,⁵ son of William Napier and Margaret Cunningham, was also in possession of the lands of Bankell in the parish of Baldernock, in which he and his son Archibald were infefted 9th August 1682.⁶ He had a son:

Archibald Napier of Bankell, and afterwards of Ballacharne. He married Isobel Oliphant, and during his father's lifetime he lived at Bankell. His family was as follows: Thomas, born 1688 (Baldernock Register); Margaret, born 1690 (Baldernock Register); Elizabeth; Anna, born 1692 (Balfron Register); Amelia; Mary, born 1696 (Balfron Register); Alexander, born 1701 (Balfron Register).

His two eldest children seem to have died young, or at all events before 1st August 1715, for on that date a disposition was granted by Archibald Napier of Ballachairn, heritable proprietor of the lands of Easter and Wester Ballachairn and the mill of Brochmore, with advice and consent of Isobell Olyphant, his spouse, to Elizabeth Napier, his eldest daughter, and her heirs; whom failing, to Anna Napier, second daughter; whom failing, to Amelia Napier, third daughter, and their heirs, all and haill the above lands.⁷

¹ Along with Alexander Napier of Culcreuch, Mr. Thomas Napier of Ballachairn, and John Roy M'Gregor, he was in 1680 a curator of Archibald M'Gregor of Kilmannan in the parish of Killearn (*Stirling Sasines*, Vol. vi., fol. 146).

² Sasine, October 1712. ³ She was served heir to her brother John, 23rd October 1789.

⁴ *Parish of Strathblane*, p. 154.

⁵ 1676, April 7, Sasine by Commissioners of Francis, Duke of Lennox, to Mr. Thomas Napier of Ballacharne (*Stirling Sasines*, Vol. v., f. 268).

⁶ *Stirling Sasines*, Vol. vi., fol. 313.

⁷ Ballikinrain Writs.

The following year Elizabeth Napier, now fiar of Ballachairn, sold her lands to John Napier of Culcreuch, reserving her father's and mother's liferent of them. Ballachairn is now a part of the Ballikinrain estate, having been sold by William Napier of Culcreuch to John Napier of Ballikinrain in 1756.¹

An entry from the *Register of Marriages for Balfroun* shows that the liferenter of Ballachairn made a second marriage :

"Sept. 22 1720.—Archd. Napier of Ballochearn and Elizabeth M'Farlane, in the parish of Drymen, gave up their names for proclamation to marriage. Married October 6"; and the two following sasines recorded in the *Stirlingshire Sasine Minute Book* probably refer to his eldest surviving daughter by his first marriage :

"1735, Nov. 29.—Sasine Thomas Buchanan, Chirurgion in Glasgow, and Elizabeth Napier, his spouse, the lands of Gartachorn";

"1736, March 1.—Sasine Elizabeth Napier, spouse to Thomas Buchanan, Surgeon in Glasgow, an annual rent out of Wester Ballochairne."

(f) Robert Napier, son of William Napier and Margaret Cunningham, was Deputy Governor of the town of Tangier, and died before 22nd January 1676, having no offspring. His brother Francis was his heir.²

ADAM NAPIER, ANCESTOR OF BLACKSTON (*from page 179*).

ADAM NAPIER was the fifth and youngest son of John Napier of Merchiston and Agnes or Annas Chisholm, his wife. On the 31st January 1634 he was infeted in the lands of Trienbeg, in the parish of Drymen.³ His wife was Anna Buchanan,⁴ by whom he had :

I. ALEXANDER,⁵ christened 3rd December 1644. He married Catherine, daughter and heiress of John Maxwell of Blackston, in Renfrewshire, a cadet of Maxwell of Newark ; by her he had : John ; Alexander ; Anne or Anna, married Thomas, second son of Wm. Napier of Ballikinrain.⁶

Alexander Napier of Blackston was succeeded by his eldest son.

II. JOHN NAPIER of Blackston died in 1739, unmarried.

Alexander Napier succeeded his brother.

¹ Ballikinrain Writs.

² "Magister Franciscus Naper, *haeres* Roberti Naper, filii Gulielmi Naper de Ardmoire Vice-capitanei in Civitate de Tangeir. Fratris germani. 22d Jany. 1676" (*Services of Heirs General*, xxxii., 291 ; *Inq. Gen.*, 5866).

³ 1634, April 6.—Sasine by John Grahame of Killerne, younger, with consent of Margaret Addsoune, his spouse, to Adam Napare, brother-german to Archibald, Lord Naper, of the lauds of Trienbeg, 31st January 1634.

⁴ Crawford's *Renfrewshire*, p. 377.

⁵ In the mutual contract of Tailzie, made in 1725, between Francis Lord Napier and John Napier of Culcreuch, Alexander Napier of Blackstoun is one of the heirs of entail.

⁶ See Ballikinrain.

III. ALEXANDER NAPIER of Blackston in early life served in the army. He married Mary Anna Johnstone, by whom he had: Alexander, his successor; Catherine, married John Paterson of Craigton; Anne, married William Millar of Walkinshaw; Jean; Joanna; Henrietta.

Blackston died about 1751, and was succeeded by his son:

IV. ALEXANDER NAPIER of Blackston.¹

ARCHIBALD NAPIER OF BOWHOPPLE (*from page 179*).

I. ARCHIBALD NAPIER of Bowhopple, the elder son of the first marriage of Robert Napier of Bowhopple and Culcruech, was served heir to his father on the 20 merk land of Bowhopple, in the stewartry of Menteith, 1st June 1655.² He died before 19th August 1662, for on that day William Napier of Culcreuch was served tutor to his nephew, Archibald Napier, lawful son of the deceased Archibald Napier of Bowhopple.³ Archibald Napier, first of Bowhopple, had probably another son, who was the person alluded to in the following passage from the "Historical Selections from the MSS. of Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall."⁴ "The 2^d accident was more lamentabill because more sanguinary. Sir Ewen Cameron, of Lochyell's men, throw mistake in not understanding the word, being Irishes, at leist Hylandmen, fall upon a party of Perthshyre gentlemen, to the number of 12, commanded by John Grame, post master, and under pretence of being Argyle's men (whether the mistake was innocent or wilful to get spoill) they kill 5 of them, viz., Pearson of Kippencrosse, Paul Dog of Ballingrue, Linton of Pittendreich, *Naper of Balquhapple*,⁵ and ———. This was a very sad and unwarrantable mistake, and deserved a severe rebuke." This "accident" took place when Scotland was threatened with an invasion by the Marquis of Argyle

¹ See *Crawford's Shire of Renfrew* (Paisley, 1818), p. 377, for continuation of this family.

² *Perthshire Retours*, No. 627.

³ Case for Milliken.

⁴ *Bannatyne Club*, p. 177.

⁵ It was a *William Napier* and not *Napier of Boquhapple* who was killed (see *Journal of Erskine of Carnock*, under date 16th June 1685, published by the Scottish History Society, p. 128). "On Friday last the out guards or scouts of foot, being Clan Cameron men, having met twelve of their own horse, most of them being Menteath gentlemen, fired on them, not knowing but they were enemies, at least pretending so, and killed Doig of Ballingrue, Kippenross, William Napier, who was there for Garten, and wounded Pittendreich deadly, and wounded Ardvorlich, and killed a gentleman of the name of Drummond and others."

In the *Acts of Parliament of Scotland*, Vol. ix., p. 92, there is a commission granted in 1689 by the Estates to Archd. Naper of Boquhapple and James Stewart, younger of Ardvorlich, "to raise and convocate in arms the number of 300 men or more" to guard the fords upon the Forth above Stirling. There is also printed on same page an order to "the keepers of their Majesty's ammunition in the Castle of Stirling to deliver to Archibald Naper of Boquhapple or James Stewart, yr., of Ardvorlich, or either of them or their order, 'ane halfe barrell of powder' for the use of the companies to be raised by them, conforme to their commission from the Estates for securing the fords and passages on the river of Forth and county of Menteith."

in 1685. The troops and Highlanders were called out, and apparently the Highlanders did not know their own friends.

II. ARCHIBALD NAPIER of Bowhopple,¹ who thus succeeded his father when still a minor, married in May 1679 Annabella Linton, by whom he had: Alexander; Archibald, minister of the parish of Kilmadock; James, born March 1693.² It appears from an entry in the *Session Records* of the parish of Kincardine that Archibald Napier, who was an elder, died in December 1699.³

III. ALEXANDER NAPIER of Bowhopple was served heir to his father upon the 17th April 1704. He sold the estate of Bowhopple to Mr. Drummond of Blair-Drummond, with consent of Annabella Linton, his mother, by a disposition of the same date (17th April 1704).⁴ He left no descendants, and on the 11th July 1732 the Rev. Archibald Napier, minister of Kilmadock, his brother, was served heir general to his father, Archibald Napier (II.) of Kingsboquhopple.

IV. The Rev. ARCHIBALD NAPIER, M.A., of Kilmadock, who now represented this line, graduated at the University of Glasgow, 27th June 1707, and was ordained to the parish of Kilmadock, 13th September 1711. By his wife, who was of the family of Callandar of Craigforth, he had four sons:⁵

- (a) John Napier, physician in London.
- (b) Archibald, physician in London.
- (c) James, merchant in Edinburgh.
- (d) Thomas of Greenhill, watchmaker in Glasgow.

The Rev. Arch. Napier died 28th August 1754, aged about 67 years, and in the 43rd year of his ministry.⁶ The following are the details of his sons' families:

(a) John Napier, his eldest son, physician in London, married, but died without issue.

(b) Archibald Napier, his second son, also physician in London, married and had an only child, a daughter, who married — Arnold, a music master.

¹ Archibaldus Naper, *hæres* Archibaldi Näper de Kingsboquhopple, *patris*. 12th November 1667 (*Service of Heirs General*, xxix., 25; *Inq. Gen.*, 5102).

² The *Register of Baptisms* for the parish of Kincardine, Perthshire. This *Register* begins in 1691. There are no other children of Archibald Napier and Annabella Linton registered after this date, but there may have been sons and daughters in addition to Alexander and Archibald before the *Register* was established.

³ Quoted from Case for Milliken.

⁴ Quoted from Milliken Case.

⁵ The information which follows about the Rev. Archibald Napier's family is taken, when not otherwise stated, from the Milliken Case. If the reverend gentleman had daughters they are omitted.

⁶ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part iv., p. 725.

(c) James Napier, merchant in Edinburgh, his third son and twin brother of Thomas, married a daughter of — Cunninghame of Comrie, and had issue, two sons—(1st) Archibald, afterwards apothecary in Edinburgh, born 19th September 1748. He married Elizabeth Duncan, and had a son and daughter, who both died infants; (2nd) Robert, born 1749, died 1758. James Napier had also a daughter, Mary, who married William Dunn, watchmaker in Glasgow, and died 19th September 1798, leaving an only son, the Rev. William Dunn, minister of the Canongate, Edinburgh.

(d) Thomas Napier of Greenhill, his fourth son and twin brother of James, was a watchmaker in Glasgow.¹ He married and had two sons—(1st) Archibald Napier of Randolph Hill, who married — Constable, by whom he had an only son, Thomas, cornet of Dragoons, who died unmarried in September 1817; (2nd) Major John Napier married — Cunningham of Balgonie, and died without issue. Thomas Napier of Greenhill had also four daughters—Janet (Mrs. Innes of Greenhill), Mary, Ann, Mrs. M'Dougal.

ALEXANDER NAPIER OF GILLETTS.

I. ALEXANDER NAPIER of Gilletts, born 1590, married Mary de Lennox, daughter of Margaret de Lennox; his son was:

II. MARK NAPIER, born 1639, married his cousin, Mary, daughter and only surviving child of his uncle, John Napier of Easter-torrie, eldest son by second marriage of John Napier, discoverer of Logarithms; his son was:

III. ARCHIBALD NAPIER, born 1704; he married Mary Jane, daughter of Mungo Haldane, M.P. for Stirlingshire; his son was:

IV. ARCHIBALD NAPIER, born 1729; he married Christian de Lennox Dalrymple, claiming to be in her own right Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat in Italy. She had a daughter, Christian, who died unmarried, and a son:

V. ARCHIBALD, born 1753, succeeded to his mother's titles. He went to Tobago in 1769. He distinguished himself by defending the ship in which he went out to Tobago from the attacks of a French privateer. For this act he received an acknowledgment from the British Crown, and a grant of a large piece of land and a gold medal. On December 25th 1812 he married Ann, daughter of Sir John Stirling, Baronet of Glorat, and had by her, Archibald, born June 6th 1814; died in Tobago, November 1839, unmarried. Ann, born October 3rd 1815. Sarah Gloriana, born October 9th 1816; died in infancy at Cheltenham. Christian Jane, born January 5th, 1818; died, unmarried, December 2nd 1839, in Tobago.

VI. ANN married on July 17th 1838 Charles Edward Groom, Prince de Gaeta,

¹“Naper and Dun in Co., watchmakers, shop head of the Stockwell” (*Glasgow Directory*, 1787).

lieutenant in the Militia. She claims to be Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat. She has an only child :

VII. CHARLES, Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, born May 14th 1839; in 1865 he assumed the surname of Napier in addition to his father's name. But in accordance with the deeds and settlements of the Mantua Trust Fund, he and his mother, the Duchess, assumed the names of de Bourbon, d'Este, Paleologus, Gonzaga, in lieu of Groom and Napier, and executed a deed poll, duly registered in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, in October 1885.¹

¹From the pedigree of Her Royal and Most Serene Highness the Duchess of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, etc. For private circulation. 1885, London.

CHAPTER X.

THE NAPIERS OF BALLIKINRAIN.

THE Napiers of Ballikinrain have always been held to be cadets of the old Earls of Lennox.

The earliest charters in the charter chest at Ballikinrain¹ are the following :

(1) A notarial instrument containing transcript of charter by Donald, Earl of Levenax, to his beloved kinsman Cilestine MacAlowne, granting him his whole lands of Balemakanirrana, lying in the sheriffdom of Streveling, within the earldom of Levenax: to be held in fee and heritage by these ancient divisions and measures: from Gaircheryme on the east, descending to Aldtymaris as far as to the water of Anyrk, and by the bounds of Culwakane on the west, from the top of Eskaboye descending the Red Burn as far as to the water of Anyrk, with that piece of land on the north side of the water of Anyrk pertaining to the same lands; with woods, muirs, mills, fowlings, huntings, fishings, escheats of courts, etc.; rendering therefor one pound of wax at the feast of the nativity of the Lord in name of blench ferme if asked. Witnesses—Walter, son of Awley of Fassilan; William of Galbrathe, Fynlay of Campsy, and Kessan the clerk. The transcript is made at the command of Donald of Lefnax, Lord of Cather at Glasgow, 9th February 1408.

Donald, the granter of this charter, was Earl of Lennox between 1333 and 1364.

(2) Procuratory of resignation by Alexander Napar, burges of Edinburgh, appointing his dearest kinsmen (*consanguineos meos carissimos*) John Napar of Kilmahew, Thomas Galbrath of Malleig, Sir Thomas Parkar, rector of Fyntre, and Donald Duncanson his procurators, with his power and special mandate to resign and surrender by staff and baton, in the hands of the king as lord superior, all and whole his lands of Ballekynrain, lying in the earldom of

¹To which the author had access through the courtesy of the late Sir Archibald Orr Ewing, Bart.

Levenax, and within the sheriffdom of Strevelyn. Dated at Edinburgh 14th August 1441.

(3) Charter by Isabella, Duchess of Albany and Countess of Levenax, to her beloved kinsman, Gilbert MacAlowne, of the lands of Balakynranē, lying in the shire of Strevelyn, within the earldom of Levenax, which were formerly in the hands of Alexander Naper, burgess of Edinburgh, and were resigned by him in the hands of the granter in her open court: To be holden by the said Gilbert and his heirs, of the granter and her heirs, in fee and heritage, by these boundaries (these are the same as in the charter by Earl Donald to Cilestine MacAlowne). Dated at Inchmoryne, 8th May 1443. Witnesses—Andrew Stewart, Murdac Stewart, knights; Alan Stewart, Arthur Stewart, Walter Stewart, James Stewart, the granter's grandsons (*nepotibus*), Donald the clerk, Donald Hughson, Patrick of Corntoun, John Fenisson, her chaplains.

(4) Notarial instrument narrating that Alexander Naper compeared and openly and intelligibly acknowledged that he was firmly bound by his oath to a nobleman, Gilbert Naper, lord of Ballekenrane, in presence of the noblemen Donald Duncanson and John Naper, younger, at the head court of Balach, held there after Pasche in the year 1455, that he should never sell his land lying in the lordship of Ballekenrane, called the Temple thereof, to any one living, but only to the said Gilbert Naper; and that he had never made any condition to any man, or mortal man, unless only to the said Gilbert, concerning the sale of the said land; and upon this the said Alexander gave his bodily oath to the notary who required it. Done in the town of Dunbretane, in the house of Richard M'Gilden, about the fourth hour after noon of the 11th day of April 1456. Witnesses—John Naper, lord of Kilmaheñe; Doncan Naper, his son and heir; John Palmar; Morice Merchande, barber of the burgh of Dunbreton; Richard M'Gilden, Andrew Uddart, burgesses of the said burgh; John Naper, younger, and James Talzour. The notary is John Kerd.

(5) Notarial instrument upon the sale by Alexander Naper to Gilbert Naper of Ballakenrane of his Temple land commonly called the Temple of Ballakenrane, lying in the earldom of Levenax and shire of Strevelyn, for the sum of twenty merks, paid by the said Gilbert to the granter in his urgent necessity. Done in the town of Dunbartoun about the fourth hour after noon of the 18th day of November 1457. Witnesses—Sir James Hamylton, rector of Bullal, Morice of Fyntre chaplains, Duncan Naper, Morice Jameson, Alexander Steill, John Smolate, John Thorthorvalde, Morice Lech, and Donald Nelson. The notary is John Kerd.

(6) Dispensation granted by Andrew Bishop of Glasgow in virtue of letters from Rome in favour of Gilbert MacAllon and Agnes Nekferlan,¹ who had

¹ *Nek* or *Neyk* is the feminine of *Mac*.

married, knowing themselves to be conjoined in the double fourth degree of consanguinity.¹ Dated at Glasgow, 16th January 1462. Witnesses—Sir Thomas of Kyrkpatrik, vicar of Stephinsson, and Nycholas of France. The notary is Gilbert of Rerich.

(7) Instrument of sasine given by Alexander Campbell, sergeant of the earldom of Levenax for the time, in virtue of a breve of chancery, to an honest man, Thomas Naper, son and heir of the deceased Gilbert Naper, of the lands of Bawikynrane, etc. Done at Bawikynrane about noon on the last day of February 1480. Witnesses—Umfry Cunygam, residing in Clamannane; Umfry Lennax of Blarschogil, Bartholomew Necbog of that ilk, William Logan, Alexander Naper, Robert Naper, Alexander Smyth, John Talzour, — M'Gillane, and Alexander Ramsay. The notary is Walter Nory.

(8) There is also in the Ballikinrain charter chest a charter by Donald, Earl of Lennox, in favour of Murdach de Lefnax, his brother, of the lands of Glen-corsk within the shire of Edinburgh.

The charters we have thus recited prove :

(1) That Cilestine MacAlowne was a kinsman of Earl Donald of the Lennox, and that he had a charter from him of Ballikinrain between 1333 and 1364.

(2) That Alexander Naper, burges of Edinburgh, was a kinsman of John Naper of Kilmahew, and was in possession of Ballikinrain before 1441.

(3) That Gilbert MacAlowne was a kinsman of the countess, Isabella of the Lennox, and that he had a charter from her in 1443, on the resignation of Alexander Naper, burges of Edinburgh, of the lands of Ballikinrain.

(4) That Gilbert MacAlowne or Napier's wife was his third cousin Agnes Macfarlan.

(5) That Thomas Napier was son and heir of Gilbert Napier, and succeeded to Ballikinrain about 1480.

(6) It seems possible, too, from the fact of a charter belonging to *Murdach of the Lennox* being found in the Ballikinrain charter chest, that he was the first of the Ballikinrain family.

While Cilestine and Gilbert MacAlowne or Napier of Ballikinrain were no doubt kinsmen of the Earls of Lennox, it does not appear that Alexander Napier, burges of Edinburgh, was one, or at all events was nearly related to the earl and the MacAlownes. He belonged to the Kilmahew family, and Ballikinrain

¹ By the canon law the degrees of forbidden relationship were computed downwards, but in one line; a brother and sister were in the first degree, a cousin-german in the second, the children of the cousin-german in the third, and the grandchildren of the cousin-german in the fourth. Gilbert Napier and Agnes Macfarlan being of the same generation were said to be in the *double* fourth degree.

was probably merely wadsetted to him for a time, for no doubt he was a money-lender or banker and lent money on the security of land.¹

Upon the whole, while it is clear that Cilestine MacAlowne and Gilbert MacAlowne or Napier of Ballikinrain were cadets of the Earls of Lennox, and that the latter married his third cousin, Agnes Macfarlan—the Macfarlanes, too, being cadets of the Earls of Lennox—it must be confessed that little else is known for certain. It would have been satisfactory to have been able to explain why the family name was changed from MacAlowne to Napier, and how it happened that Alexander Napier, who was seemingly no relation of the MacAlownes, was in possession of Ballikinrain between the time it was held by Cilestine MacAlowne and its restoration to Gilbert, but we cannot do so. We are satisfied, however, that Gilbert Napier was *at least* the third laird of Ballikinrain of his time, and that he was the grandson of Cilestine MacAlowne. During Gilbert Napier's long possession of his lands little or nothing is known of his doings. He sold, about 1477, to Thomas Buchanan of Gartencabir, afterwards of Drummikill, the Temple lands which he had acquired from Alexander Napier in 1457, but with that exception the estate of which he had a charter from Isabella, Countess of Lennox, descended at his death to his son Thomas.

THOMAS NAPIER, FOURTH OF BALLIKINRAIN

succeeded his father Gilbert before 20th February 1480.² Next year he had some litigation with Mr. Robert Houstone, Canon of Glasgow, regarding the teind meal due by him to the Prebendal fermors of Killearn, which he declined to pay on the grounds that the farmers of the Prebend had announced that they would not take the value in money but would take meal only. Mr. David Gray, Commissary General of John, Bishop of Glasgow, decided against him, whereupon he appealed to William, Archbishop and Metropolitan of St. Andrews, who no doubt decided against him also, for it came out in the process that Ballikinrain had declined to pay the money and also had made no offer of the meal.³ On the 14th July, 1492, he is mentioned in an assize,⁴ and three years later along with Umfra Levanax of Blairinschogill and John Kessansone of Nynebog he was pursued by John, Lord Drummond, for burning, harrying, and

¹ He is known to have lent a sum of money to the king on the security of Merchiston.

² Instruments under the hand of Walter Nore, notary, bearing that on the 20th February, 1480, personally appeared Alexander Campbell of Ardoch, Depute of John Lindsay of Bolule "Mari feordi" of Levenax and by Mandate of the Chapel Royal, gave sasine and possession to Thomas Napier, son and heir of the deceased Gilbert Napier of the lands of Ballakynrane lying in the Earldom of Lennox and County of Stirling (Ballikinrain Writs).

³ Ballikinrain Writs.

⁴ *Act. Dom. Con.*, p. 153.

wasting the lands of Drummond Casly and Fynwick. By a decret of the Lords they were ordered to pay eight score of pounds Scots.¹ On the 8th January 1491 there is a Charter by him dated at Ballakynrane, in favour of John Naper, his dearest son and heir-apparent and Agnes of Bochanan his spouse and their children of his half lands of Easter Ballakyrane.²

Who Thomas Napier's wife was does not appear.

He must have been dead before 6th March, 1502, for on that day John Napier, his son, had a Charter of Ballikinrain from Mathew, Earl of Lennox.³

JOHN NAPIER, FIFTH OF BALLIKINRAIN, AND AGNES BUCHANAN HIS WIFE.

JOHN NAPIER, as already shown, succeeded his father not later than 6th March 1502, and he had been married to Agnes Buchanan before January 1491-2. He had at least one son, Thomas, his successor.

John Napier was dead before 6th July, 1514, for on that day Thomas Napier, as heir to the deceased John Naper of Ballachinrayn, was given sasine on the ground of the lands on a precept of Clare Constat by John, Earl of Lennox.⁴

THOMAS NAPIER, SIXTH OF BALLIKINRAIN, AND MARGARET FLEMING HIS WIFE.

THOMAS NAPIER succeeded his father in 1514, and soon became engaged to Margaret Flemyng, and in order to make due provision for her he obtained a Charter from George, Lord St. John, Preceptor of Torphichen in favour of himself and "Margaret Flemyng, his affianced spouse, in Conjunct Fee of the Temple lands of Ballankinrane, vulgarly called the Hospital of Innerreith" . . . which lands belonged heritably to Robert Buchquhannane, and were resigned by him at Edinburgh . . . dated 19th February 1517-8. Among the witnesses is James Flemyng of Barochane—Margaret Fleming, no doubt, therefore, was a member of that family.⁵ The marriage took place before 10th June 1518, for on that day Thomas Napier gave sasine with his own hands to Margaret Flemyng, *his spouse*, of the lands of Garrynclach in life rent.⁶ In 1534 he was at feud with his neighbour, the laird of Balglass, at that time Sir John Houstoun of that Ilk, and certain legal proceedings show that he was accused by Houstoun "of the down-casting and destruction of his manor place of Balglass, pertaining to him in heritage, and of away taking the timber thereof."⁷ Certain law proceedings in Edinburgh some years later, seem to point to further instances of

¹ *Act. Dom. Con.*, 29th October 1495, p. 406.

² Ballikinrain Writs.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Act. Dom. Con.*, Vol. v., fol. 165.

considerable violence of temper on the part of this laird of Ballikinrain, and a culpable carelessness in discharging obligations undertaken for him by his friends.

26th June 1543—Action at the instance of William Gene against Thomas Naper of Ballekynrane, and Charles Dennistoun, and Alexander Naper of Merchinstoun, as pledge and surety for them in the sum of 800 merks “for the cruall mutilation of the said William Gene, committit and done be the saidis Thomas and Charlis.” 26th November 1543—Action at the instance of Alexander Naper of Merchinstoun against Thomas Naper of Ballinkenren and Charles Dennistoun for £100 which he had paid on their behalf to William Gene, as amends for mutilating him.—The Lords pronounced decret against the said defenders.¹

This laird of Ballikinrain died before 18th November 1547, for on that day John Napier as heir to the deceased Thomas Napier of Ballichinrain, his father, was infetted in the £5 lands of Ballichinrain.²

JOHN NAPIER, SEVENTH OF BALLIKINRAIN, AND MARGARET KINCAID HIS WIFE.

JOHN NAPIER succeeded his father before 18th November 1547, and he was married to Margaret Kincaid before 18th November 1548, for on that day there was a charter signed at the Castle of Mugdok by “William, Earl of Montrose,” lord ly Grahame, “as superior, in favour of John Naper and Margaret Kyncaid his spouse in conjunct fee and their heir male of the 40/- lands of old extent of Ballinkinrane . . . which belonged before to the said John heritably, and were resigned by him in the granter’s hands at his Castle of Mugdok, on 2nd August 1548, in implement of marriage contract between the said John and Margaret.”³

On the 17th December 1555 John Napier was punished for “abiding from the raid of Lauder” when he was summoned to the army, and on the 27th August, 1567, he, along with other vassals and freeholders of the Earldom of Lennox, complained to the Privy Council of a certain composition they were required to pay for their lands.⁴ Neither John Napier nor his wife could write, for when they signed deeds it is expressly stated that “their hands were led by the notary” in attendance, but the laird of Ballikinrain could read and possibly even preach a little. This we know from the fact that he was in 1574 “reidare at Killerne.”⁵ Ministers in Scotland were very scarce for some years after the Reformation, and the reader was a semi-clerical person who read the service and sometimes expounded the word, but did not administer the sacraments of the church.

¹ *Register of Acts and Decreets*, Vol. I., fol. 417 and 534.

² Ballikinrain Writs.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Reg. P. C. Scot.*, Vol. I., p. 553.

⁵ *Miscellany of Wodrow Society*, Vol. I., p. 383.

This Laird of Ballikinrain had at least three sons:—

Thomas, his heir, of whom afterwards; James, who is styled brother-german of the above Thomas;¹ William, merchant in Leith.² This William, the Leith merchant, had a wife whose name was Isobell Newtoun and a daughter who was the wife of George Ochiltree.

John Napier of Ballikinrain died before 29th September 1588.³

THOMAS NAPIER, EIGHTH OF BALLIKINRAIN, AND AGNES WALKINSCHAW, HIS FIRST WIFE, AND KATHERINE GRAHAME, HIS SECOND WIFE.

THOMAS NAPIER succeeded before 29th September 1588.⁴ His first wife was Agnes Walkinschaw,⁵ and his second wife Katherine Grahame.⁶ "Thomas Naper of Balikynrane" was surety in relief for John Napier, fiar of Merchiston, 31st March 1593.⁷ There is among the Ballikinrain Writs⁸ a charter by "George Cunynghame of Hage, lord superior of the Temple lands belonging to the lord of Torphichen lying within the Sheriffdom of Dunbarton, and in that part of the Sheriffdom of Stirling which lies within the Earldom of Lennox disposed to him by James Sandilands of Calder, Lord Torphichen," narrating a precept of Clare Constat by Sandilands, dated 25th January 1600, to Thomas Napier of Ballikinrain, as heir of Thomas Napier, his grandfather, of the Temple lands of Ballikinrain, commonly called the Spittal of Inneriche, lying in the Earldom of Lennox and by annexation within the Sheriffdom of Dunbarton, which precept of Clare Constat Cunynghame ratifies and confirms to Thomas Napier and Katherine Graham his spouse, and John Napier their son.—Signed at the Church of Drymen, 3rd August 1606, before these witnesses

¹ Ballikinrain Writs, 14th May 1589.

² The following entries in the *Register of the Privy Council*, refer to this William Napier. "1592—Thomas Naper of Bannikinrane for William Naper in Leith, his brother, 200 merks to answer on 22nd October to a complaint by John Bellenden in Leith." "1593—Bond of caution for 250 merks by John Napier fiar of Merchistoun for William Naper in Leith, not to harm John Bellenden in Leith. Thomas Naper of Ballakynrane becoming surety in relief." "1593—William Naper of Wrychtishousis for William Naper in Leith and Isobell Newtoun his spouse for £100 not to harm Jonett Cockburne or Thomas Vaus, Burgess of Edinburgh, her spouse. William Naper and George Ochiltree, his son-in-law, cautioners in relief" (*Reg. P. C. of Scot.* Vol. v., pp. 564, 583, 587).

³ Ballikinrain Writs.

⁴ Precept of Clare Constat by Ludovic Duke of Lennox, with consent of Walter, Com-mendator of Blantyre, for infesting Thomas Napier as heir of the deceased John Naper of Ballykinrain, his father, in the lands of Ballykinrain, 29th September 1568 (Ballikinrain Writs).

⁵ Ballikinrain Writs.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. v., p. 583.

⁸ Ballikinrain Writs.

—David Cunynghame of Ibert, Alexander Adame, notary, Duncan Graham and Robert Alexander, notary.

Thomas Napier had by his first wife a daughter Jean, who married William Cumming in Balfunning. The marriage contract is dated 29th January 1608. Her tocher was 450 merks.¹ By his second wife he had John, of whom afterwards; Patrick,² who, in an instrument of sasine registered at Stirling 12th November 1636, is styled "in Balaquharn."

Thomas Napier of Ballikinrain died before 4th May 1608, for on that day there is a precept of Clare Constat by Walter, Lord of Blantyre, and other commissioners of Ludovic, Duke of Lennox, directed to Awlay M'Aulay of Ardincapell, as Bailie of the Regality of Lennox, for infesting John Napier as heir of the late Thomas Napier, his father, in the lands of Ballykinrain.³

JOHN NAPIER, NINTH OF BALLIKINRAIN, AND MARGARET SETON, HIS WIFE.

JOHN NAPIER of Ballikinrain succeeded his father before 4th May 1608. His wife was Margaret Seton.⁴ On 28th April 1648, "John Naper of Ballinkingraine" was served heir general of Alexander Naper, merchant, burgess of Glasgow, "filiū patruī," son of his uncle, *i.e.* cousin.⁵ This Alexander Napier's wife was Agnes Govane, and she was decerned his executrix. His will was dated 8th March 1648, and by it he left legacies to the following persons:—Hew, John, and James Blair, sons of the Rev. Hew Blair, of St. Mary's or the Tron Church, Glasgow; Robert Cunninghame, son of Robert Cunninghame of Drumbeg; Agnes "Napper," spouse to the late Robert Buntin; John Walkinshaw, merchant in Glasgow; Gabriel Cochrane, skinner, Glasgow; Thomas "Napper," fiar of Ballikinrain; Walter Logane, in Callermonte; Robert Hamilton, in Cambuslang, and Margaret "Napper," his spouse. Among those who owed money to Alexander Napier was William Napier of Ardmore and John Napier in Menteith.

John Napier of Ballikinrain took some part in the Earl of Glencairn's rising in favour of King Charles in 1653-4, and some of the Royalist troops were assembled at Ballikinrain.⁶

John Napier of Ballikinrain had Thomas, his heir, and John, mentioned as a witness to a sasine, 6th September 1632.⁷

John Napier of Ballikinrain was dead before 10th December 1662, for on that day a precept was signed by the Commissioners of Charles, Duke of Lennox

¹ Ballikinrain Writs.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Inquis. Gen.*, 3450.

⁶ On 2nd September 1653, Lord Kenmore writes to Lord Cardross to send supplies to "John Naper's house" for the troops.

⁷ Ballikinrain Writs.

and Richmond, for infesting Thomas Napier as heir of the late John Napier of Ballikinrain, his father, in the lands of Ballikinrain.¹

THOMAS NAPIER, TENTH OF BALLIKINRAIN, AND ELIZABETH STIRLING, HIS FIRST WIFE, AND ISOBEL RIGG, HIS SECOND WIFE.

THOMAS NAPIER succeeded his father in Ballikinrain before 10th December 1662. He married in 1636 Elizabeth, daughter of John Stirling of Craigharnet. The marriage contract is dated "at Strathblain," 12th May 1636.² He married, secondly, marriage contract dated 24th October 1663, Isobel Rigg. Her jointure was "5 Bolls good sufficient oatmeal with 3 bolls good sufficient beir," and the sum of 10 merks Scots money yearly.³ She survived her husband about ten years, dying in 1682. Her nearest of kin was John Graham of Killearn, and her father had been a merchant in Glasgow.

Like everyone else in Strathendrick who wished to keep his flocks and herds, Thomas Napier paid blackmail, and among the Ballikinrain papers⁴ is a regular receipt from Hew M'Gregor, signed at Killearn Kirk before witnesses, "for fiell dew . . . out of the whole lands of Balikinrayne for" his "service for keeping the countie and shyre of Stirling, and that for the yeir of God sixteen hundred and fiftie-eight yeirs."

By his first wife, Elizabeth Stirling, Ballikinrain had at least two sons—William, who succeeded, and James; and two daughters—Elizabeth, wife of John Lennox, in Lochbrae, East Kilpatrick, and Margaret, wife of John Blair, younger, portioner of Wester Camquohill. Mrs. Blair's marriage contract is dated November, 1665.⁵

James Napier, the second son, had been intended for the medical profession, and was duly bound apprentice to Mr. William Borthwick, "chirurgion apothecar" in Edinburgh, but he seems to have tired of it, and left not only the metropolis, but also his friends in Strathendrick, as the following receipt shows: "Received by me, Mr. James Napeir, full satisfaction from my brother, William Napeir of Ballikinerayne, for all my bookis and any other things I have left behind me in Scotland at this *my faerweel at Ballikinrayne*, the threeten day of May 1679 yeirs, wryten and subscribed be me, Mr. James Napier."⁶

The worthy Edinburgh doctor bore no malice, for among the Ballikinrain papers there is a discharge on easy terms, dated 5th February 1680, from him to William Napier of Ballikinrain for all claims he had against him. This deed

¹ Ballikinrain Writs.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ In Mrs. Graham Stirling's possession.

⁵ Ballikinrain Writs.

⁶ Ballikinrain Writs.

narrates how his brother, "Mr. James Napeir, was bound servant to me in my art and calling of Chirurgerie and Pharmacie," how he had "bound himself faithfully to serve me be night and be day, holyday and workday in all things Godly and honest, not to absent himself from my service at any time without my leave had and obtained thereto." He narrates further that "notwithstanding the said James Napeir hes most grossly transgressed the hail tenor of his Indentures, and hes for this long time agoe deserted my service," and thereby forfeited his indentures and made his brother William, who was his cautioner, liable in damages for the injury Borthwick had received.

Thomas Napier had two children by his second wife, Isobel Rigg—John and Susanna—and in a liferent provision and annuity by James Napier of Ballikinrain, their nephew, to Janet Blair, his spouse, in 1724, there is a burden on the estate of Ballikinrain on account of these, by that time, elderly people.

Thomas Napier of Ballikinrain deceased before 1st March 1672, for on that day there was signed at Edinburgh a precept by John Earl of Rothes and other Commissioners of Charles Duke of Lennox and Richmond, for infesting William Naper as heir to the late Thomas Naper of Ballikinrayne, his father, in the lands of Ballykinrayne.¹

WILLIAM NAPIER, ELEVENTH OF BALLIKINRAIN, AND REBECCA BUCHANAN,
HIS WIFE.

WILLIAM NAPIER succeeded his father before 1st March 1672. His wife was Rebecca Buchanan, daughter of Archibald and Isobel Buchanan of Blair-hennachra or Drumhead. Their marriage was in 1677.

William Napier was either in favour of the Covenanters or disliked fighting, for, when after the battle of Drumclog he was called to serve in the army which was at once raised to put down the rebellion, he neglected the summons, and the following excerpt shows his punishment next year :—

"I, Sir William Purves of that Ilk, Collector of the fynes and unlaues of the justice Court, grant me to have received from William Napier of Ballackinrain all and hail the soume of ane hundredth pounds Scotts money, wherein he wes unlaued and americiat by ane sentence of the Lords of Justiciarie, of the date the nynth day of March last bypast, for his remaining and abyding frae his Majestie's host. . . . Edinburgh, 1st June 1680—W. PURVES."²

This Laird of Ballikinrain had a house in Glasgow, and afterwards lived at Germiston in Lanarkshire, of which he had a lease of nineteen years from Mr. Dinwiddie, its proprietor, dated 4th February 1693.³ He had also from William

¹ Ballikinrain Writs.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

Walkinshaw of Scotstoun a tack of part of the Mains of Scotstoun.¹ On the 10th December 1695 he was living at Germiston, and paid as poll tax seven pounds nine shillings to John Allan, Collector, for himself, "Rebecka Buchanan, his spouse; John, Thomas, James, William, and Rebecka Nappers, his children; Thomas Gilfillan, his servant, and Janet Morrison, his servitrix."² Besides living in Glasgow, he seems to have made preparations for being buried there, as the following transaction shows:—William Napier, merchant in Glasgow, by a deed dated 25th August 1698, restores to William Napier of Ballikinrain a burial-place in "the Kirkyaird of Glasgow lyand in the south syd of the heigh Church, that belonged to Alexander Napier, Merchand in Glasgow, and thereafter belonged to Umq^l Thomas Napier of Balakinraine and now to William Napier of Balakinraine, his son and air, who gave it to me to mak use of; and now seing the said William Napier of Balakinraine is come neir this town to live and dwell," he gave it back to him, as he might have use for it.³

William Napier and Rebecca Buchanan, his spouse, had a very large family of sons, and one daughter—Rebecca Napier, born 8th September 1678, died 22nd March 1742; John Napier, born 29th May 1681, died December 1702; Thomas Napier, born 5th March 1684, died 16th May 1718; James Napier—afterwards of Ballikinrain—born 2nd January 1689, died 30th October 1754; Archibald Napier, born 18th April 1691, died April 1695; William Napier, merchant in Glasgow, born 1st December 1694, died 2nd April 1732; George Napier, born 6th January 1701, died 20th March, 1761; and four other sons who died young.⁴

Of these, John, the eldest son, died when at college in Glasgow. Thomas, the second son, married before 1713 Anna Napier, daughter of Alexander Napier of Blackstone. He died without issue in 1718, four years before his father. His widow married, secondly, William Craick of Duchra, Wigtonshire, and died in 1758.⁵ James, the third son, of whom afterwards. Archibald died young. William, the fifth son, was a merchant in Glasgow. George, the sixth

¹ Ballikinrain Writs.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ The above is from a memorandum in James Napier's handwriting (the next laird of Ballikinrain). His own death, 30th October 1754, and his brother George's, 20th March 1761, is inserted, of course, in another handwriting.

⁵ Anna Napier, relict of Thomas Napier, had a jointure on Ballikinrain from 1718 to 1758. The following is the last receipt she gave:—"Recved by me, Anna Napier, relict of William Craick of Duchra, from John Naper of Baikinrain two hundred merks Scots money as half a year's annuity due me out of the lauds of Ballikinrain, att the term of Candlemas last, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight years, and discharges the said John Napier and his heirs of the same and all preceding. In witnes whereof I have writen and subscribed this att Glasgow the seventh day of February one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight years.—ANNA NAPIER." The final half-year's annuity was discharged by Katherine Napier, eldest lawful daughter of the

son, was a merchant in London, and afterwards in St. Petersburg. He prospered greatly, and was the means of assisting to relieve the old family estate from debt, and adding to it by purchases from the neighbouring lairds. A picture of the Czarina of Russia was brought home by him, and now hangs at Ballikinrain.

William Napier of Ballikinrain died "23rd febr 1722, at nine of the cloak at night."¹

JAMES NAPIER, TWELFTH OF BALLIKINRAIN, AND JANET BLAIR, HIS WIFE.

JAMES NAPIER, third son of the last laird, succeeded to Ballikinrain in 1722. He had married, on the 21st July 1713, Janet Blair, daughter of Hugh Blair, merchant in Glasgow. She died 5th February 1748.² James Napier had been apprenticed 26th January 1705 to William Thomson, merchant in Glasgow, and had been admitted Burgess and Guild Brother 21st June 1714. He prospered as a merchant in Glasgow, and when he succeeded to the estate, finding it much encumbered with debt, he not only paid it off, but also laid out a good deal of money in improvements. He also added to his lands, buying before 1727 from Walter Buchanan of Boquhan part of the lands of Branshogle. He also acquired Wester Glenboig. In 1741 he was a party to the "Glengyle Contract," by which the Killearn and other lairds in the neighbourhood bound themselves to pay blackmail to James and Archibald Graham (or M'Gregor) of Glengyle in return for the protection of their cattle.

By 1747 James Napier's only sister and all of his brothers were dead, except George, the successful London and Russian merchant, who was anxious that John Napier, his nephew, the young laird of Ballikinrain, should marry. The following extracts from a letter from the Laird of Ballikinrain to his brother show that the rich uncle had offered to smooth the way, no doubt by providing money. The letter also throws much light on the state of the Ballikinrain

deceased Alexander Napier of Blackstone, and is dated 4th October 1759. She was assignee of her aunt, who is described as "Anne Napier, some time relict of Thomas Napier of Ballikinrain, thereafter relict of William Craick of Duchray, my aunt" (Ballikinrain Writs).

¹ Note in James Napier of Ballikinrain's pocket-book.

² "The solemnization of mariadge with James Napier and Janet Blair on the 21 day or July 1713. Joyned by Mr. James Clark, minister of the Gospell, in the Laige Church, Glasgow" (from a note in James Napier of Ballikinrain's pocket-book). On the 18th February 1748 Gabriel Napier writes to John Napier of Ballikinrain, younger, to London to tell him that his mother died on the 5th instant. The young laird had gone there to visit his uncle, George Napier, and he had taken up with him from Strathendrick a mare for Colonel Napier of Culcreuch (Mrs. Graham Stirling's papers). Gabriel Napier of Craigannet was a writer in Edinburgh.

family and others of the district. It is dated, Ballikinrain, December 28 1747:—

“D^r B^r, I have yours 28 last mo., wherein I observe your great affection and Regard to our Litle Old family, now among the oldest in the west end of this shire. As to my son, the truth is I have been advising him to marry, which is the only worldly affair that most concerns me, and that I should refer the termes betwixt him and me to himself. His answer with modesty was that as I had my sister-in-law to pay, he thought his marrying would straiten us both. In regard he inclined to bring in non but from a family equall to those our Predecessors had matched with, and that our new way of Living over all the Kingdom is much altered to the charge; but as now you are soe very kind in giving him so much unexpected Encouragement I find he will be advised to look out for marrying, but not without your special advise, which is but part of his duty he owes to you; and as I kept him for Education in Glasgow and Edin^r for about ten yeares I find he has had an Itching to be concerned in some other business besides that half idle way here, such as the factories at Glasgow, which as I hear does pretty well, but not untill he has your serious advise. As to Ballacharn, Culcreuch with desings to sell it did much over rent it in setting. . . . Gabriel Napier met with me last week about it . . . but I told him plain I could not advise you to above 22 yeers purchas . . . so could not come near each other. Our high way of living has brought too many lands to sale, viz., Killern is in the Prints for sale; Cremanan is in the hands of C^{rs} for sale; Achentroig is to be sold; L^d Napier says he will sell his lands here . . . Kilmahew is Dead and his Estate . . . will sell. I know not what Mr. Bonten will doe w^t Balglass and Mildovan, but his parents has left 20,000 merks of Debt on them—more than they are worth—and I fear Culcreuch goes to som body if the young man does not alter his way, for he has not don well since his majority. . . . nothing keeps Ballagan from sale but his mother’s life, now above 80 years, besides several others to the southward. Therefore be not rash, for you’ll have my best advise if my health continue, which is now som better, and Lands now does not sell at such high prices as they did for some time after the Stockjobbing. . . .”

Of these estates, James Napier’s son and successor, John Napier, probably helped by his uncle, bought Ballochairn and Balglass.

In 1748 James Napier entailed his lands of Ballikinrain and others on John Napier, his son, and his heirs and the other heirs of Tailzie, viz., George Napier, merchant in London, his brother, and his heirs; Rebecca Napier, lawful daughter to the deceased William Napier, merchant in Glasgow, and her heirs; Gabriel Napier of Craigganet and John Napier, his heir male, and the heirs male of his body, whom all failing to my heirs and assignees whatsoever.

James Napier of Ballikinrain and Janet Blair, his wife, had one son, John, afterwards of Ballikinrain, and two daughters, Susanna and Agnes. He died in 1754. His wife had died in 1748.

JOHN NAPIER, THIRTEENTH OF BALLIKINRAIN, AND JANET BUCHANAN HIS WIFE.

JOHN NAPIER of Ballikinrain succeeded his father in 1754. His wife was Janet Buchanan, daughter of Moses Buchanan of Glinns. In early life he had chosen law as his profession, and he was accordingly, on 7th December 1733, bound apprentice to Robert Spreull, writer in Glasgow, "in his Art and Science of Writting and Procuring"; but he does not seem to have persevered, for in 1747 he was living at Ballikinrain, as his father says, "in a half idle way." After his marriage and his father's death he lived at Ballikinrain in the usual manner of a country gentleman.

In 1756 John Napier bought Ballochairn from William Napier of Culcreuch.

In 1761 John Napier purchased the lands of Balglass from Major Cunninghame.

John Napier and Janet Buchanan had only one daughter, Janet, who married Robert Dunmore, afterwards of Ballindalloch, etc.

John Napier of Ballikinrain died in October 1784.

JANET NAPIER, FOURTEENTH OF BALLIKINRAIN, AND ROBERT DUNMORE,
AFTERWARDS OF BALLINDALLOCH, HER HUSBAND.

JANET NAPIER of Ballikinrain succeeded her father in 1784. She had married, in 1776, Robert Dunmore, merchant in Glasgow. He was the only surviving son of Thomas Dunmore of Kelvinside, merchant in Glasgow, and Helen Wilson his wife. He was born 23rd November 1744. Robert Dunmore was a very rich man and besides possessing Kelvinside and Gilmorehill, which were made over to him by his father, he owned Bankeir, Newlands, Blairskaith, Balwill, Ballindalloch, and other lands. Mr. Dunmore was a very public-spirited, excellent man, and Strathendrick is much indebted to him for many improvements. Through his means public roads were made and bridges built, manufactures on a large scale set on foot, and an extensive system of planting introduced. In December 1792 the British Government, alarmed by the threatening attitude of the Revolutionary Government of France, called out the militia throughout the country and summoned Parliament. These proceedings were unfortunately the cause of a most severe commercial crisis in the spring of 1793, during which many of the banks and greatest mercantile houses in Scotland failed. Mr. Dunmore was involved in this widespread disaster, and the extensive estates which he held in his own right were sold. He died in

1799. Janet Napier of Ballikinrain, his widow, died 1st May 1801 and was buried in Killearn churchyard on the 4th of the same month.

Janet Napier of Ballikinrain and her husband, Robert Dunmore, had a large family.

(1) Thomas Dunmore, born 19th March 1777. He rose to the rank of Commissary General in the army and saw much active service. In 1807 he served in Lord Cathcart's expedition to Copenhagen. In 1809 he was present at the battle of Corunna, and thereafter at many of the engagements during the Peninsular Campaign. He would have succeeded to his father's estates and fortune had they not been unfortunately lost, Ballikinrain going by his grandfather's settlement to a younger son. After his father's death, however, he bought Kilfassit. This estate he left to his nephew, Captain Robert Dunmore Napier of Ballikinrain. The Commissary General married in 1821 Sarah, daughter of Dr. Thomas Steel of Steelfield, Jamaica, and widow of Robert Stirling, son of William Stirling of Keir. She died in 1823, leaving an only daughter, Janet, who died unmarried in 1852. Thomas Dunmore died in 1856.

(2) Janet Dunmore, born 1778, married in 1813 John Dunlop of Keppoch, and had issue.

(3) John Dunmore Napier—of whom afterwards—born 1779.

(4) Helen Wilson Dunmore, born 1781, died unmarried.

(5) William Robert Dunmore, born 1782. He was an officer in the Hon. East India Company's Navy, and died abroad in 1810. His son, Colonel William Robert Dunmore, married Agnes Callander, daughter of Colonel George Callander of Craigforth, and had an only child, Agnes Elizabeth, who married Colonel Alexander Fergusson and had issue. Colonel Dunmore married, secondly, the widow of Professor Connel of St. Andrews.

(6) George Dunmore, born 1786, was for a short time in the Royal Navy and thereafter in the 22nd Madras Native Infantry. He died unmarried in India in 1818.

(7) Robert Dunmore Napier, of whom afterwards.

(8) Margaret Dunmore died unmarried at Montpellier, in France, 3rd December 1826.

JOHN DUNMORE NAPIER, FIFTEENTH OF BALLIKINRAIN (UNMARRIED).

JOHN DUNMORE succeeded his mother in 1801 in terms of his grandfather's settlement, under which Ballikinrain was settled on the second son of Janet Napier and Robert Dunmore. He also assumed her surname. John Dunmore Napier was an officer in the army, and served in Holland in the 85th Regiment. He died unmarried at his house, Eaton Terrace, London, 3rd February 1821, and was succeeded by his youngest brother Robert.

ROBERT DUNMORE NAPIER, SIXTEENTH OF BALLIKINRAIN, AND CAROLINE
FRANCES CALLANDER HIS WIFE.

ROBERT DUNMORE succeeded to Ballikinrain on the death of his brother in 1821, and thereupon assumed the name of Napier. Robert Dunmore Napier had served as lieutenant and interpreter in the 8th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry. After he settled in Stirlingshire he was a deputy-lieutenant. He was an honorary burgess of Linlithgow.

He married in 1832 Caroline Frances Callander, daughter of Colonel George Callander of Craigforth and Ardkinglas, and had (1) Robert Dunmore Napier, of whom afterwards; (2) Elizabeth Agnes Dunmore Napier who married, 2nd December 1856, Major Charles Campbell Graham Stirling of Craigharnet.¹ She has an only child, Caroline Frances, born 1857, married, in 1883, George H. Miller, B.A. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have a son, Harry James Graham Stirling, born 1886; and a daughter, Elizabeth Georgina Caroline, born 1883. (3) Georgina Janet Dunmore Napier, who married in 1861 Richard James Hotchkis, lieutenant 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry. She died in 1872, leaving issue—four sons and one daughter.

Robert Dunmore Napier of Ballikinrain died 9th July 1846.

ROBERT DUNMORE NAPIER, SEVENTEENTH OF BALLIKINRAIN (UNMARRIED).

ROBERT DUNMORE NAPIER succeeded his father in 1846 while yet a minor. He attained the rank of captain in the 11th Hussars, but died unmarried in India in 1861.

THE MISSES NAPIER, EIGHTEENTH OF BALLIKINRAIN.

ELIZABETH AGNES DUNMORE NAPIER (Mrs. Graham Stirling of Craigharnet) and GEORGINA JANET DUNMORE NAPIER (Mrs. Hotchkis), jointly of Ballikinrain, succeeded their brother as heiresses portioners on his death in 1861. In the year 1862 the Ballikinrain estate, Kilfassit excepted, was sold by them to Mr., afterwards Sir Archibald, Orr Ewing for £55,000. In 1888 Kilfassit, too, was sold to Sir Archibald Orr Ewing.

¹ *Parish of Strathblane*, p. 140.

CHAPTER XI.

FINNICK.¹

FYNVOYCH—FYNWYK—FYNNEICH—FENEK—FENYK—FENWICK—FYNNICK—
FYNWIKE—FINWIK—FYNNICHT—FYNNETH.

THIS is a very old estate, and was originally among the possessions of the Earls of Lennox, who at an early date had given off parts of it to the Knights Templars, and these afterwards became the property of the Knights Hospitallers.

Taking these Church lands of Finnick first, we find them in Finnick-Malice and Finnick-Tennant.

Those in Finnick-Malice are called the Temple lands, or Spittal of Finnick-Malice; they form part of the estate of John Buchanan Hamilton of Spittal and Leny, and in modern times have come to be known as "Little Spittal." In 1805 parts of Little Spittal were leased for 999 years to Robert Muirhead, merchant in Glasgow, and the little residential estate he then formed he called Endrickbank. In 1817 Mr. Muirhead sold Endrickbank to Duncan Campbell of Ardneave, Islay, and of George Street, Edinburgh. In 1830 his trustees sold it to William Brodie, a respected citizen of Glasgow, where his family is well known. After Mr. Brodie's death, his trustees in 1860 sold it to George Ross Wilsons and Anne Cooper, his wife, and on his death Charles H. Wilsons, his son, succeeded to it.² This place is now part of the estate formed by the late Charles H. Haldane Wilsons, and to which he gave the name of Dalnair—a name taken from the largest portion of it.

The other Temple or Spittal lands in the old estate of Finnick "are all and

¹ This account includes all the *Finnick* lands in the estates known as Dalnair, Finnick-Malice, Aucheneck, and Killearn, and in Mr. Buchanan Hamilton's estate of Spittal.

² Endrickbank is composed of "those parts of the Temple lands of Finnick-Malice, *alias* Little Spittal, comprehending the lands of Eastpark, Gartnaulpark, Dallagabhaugh, the Big Wood, and the Arn Badan, extending to 33 acres or thereby" (Dalnair Writs).

whole the Spittal lands of Finnick-Tennant, commonly called Croftingay, Chappelcroft of St. Mackessog, and Arnegibbon." These, combined with Finnick-Tennant, now form part of Mr. Wilson's estate of Aucheneck.

The other parts of Old Finnick were Finnick-Tennant, Finnick-Drummond or Cunninghame, and Finnick-Malice or Blair.

I. FINNICK-TENNANT.—Before 15th January 1495-6, Finnick-Tennant—Fynneich-Tennand—had been possessed by Walter Makclery of Garden. On that day Duncan Forrester of Skipinch had a charter of these lands on his resignation.¹ When Mathew, Earl of Lennox, was arranging the final partition of the Lennox with the Haldanes and the Napiers about 1498, he gave certain lands to Sir James Haldane of Gleneagles in exchange for his fourth part of the superiorities of the Lennox,² and among these lands was Fenek-in-tenand; and when the Barony of Haldane was erected, 20th January, 1508-9, Fenyk-in-tenand was included in it.³ Finnick-Tennant was afterwards divided into Wester and Easter Finnick-Tennant. Part of Wester Finnick-Tennant was feued off the Barony of Haldane to Thomas Steven, who on 24th May 1627 was also put in possession of the Spittals of Finnick-Tennant by a charter from John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle. This Thomas Steven made over to his son, Walter Steven, before 11th November 1640, his part of Wester Finnick-Tennant and the Temple or Spittal lands of Chapelcroft, and lands called MacNeill's Croft, and the land "fra the burn to the futt of Caldoan boge." This was to enable him to implement the marriage contract between him and Janet Cunninghame, daughter of Robert Cunninghame of Trienbeg or Drumbeg. Walter Steven had, in addition to his heir and successor, John, a daughter Margaret, who in due time married John Buchanan, afterwards eighth of Carbeth. In 1673 this John Buchanan and Margaret Steven, his wife, were infefted, following on their marriage contract of 12th April 1666, in the Spittal lands of Finnick-Tennant, which are thus described: "All and whole the Spittal lands of Finnick-Tennant, commonly called Croftingay, Chappelcroft of St. Mackessog,⁴ and Arnegibbon, with houses, diggings, yards, woods, fishings," etc., etc., lying in "terris de Finnick-Tennant," Earldom of Lennox, held formerly of Umq! John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle, now of Lord Napier."⁵ This part of Wester Finnick-Tennant—with the excep-

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1424-1513, No. 2297.

² *Ibid.*, No. 2436.

³ *Ibid.*, No. 3288.

⁴ Just on the borders of Finnick-Tennant is Knockanheglish, *i.e.* Church hill, where are still to be seen ruins, no doubt of St. Mackessog's Chapel. On the edge of the Carnock water, a little to the south, is the "Holy Well," and the "Chappel Croft of St. M'Kessog" lay probably still further south where the land is better—for the holy man knew very well what was good.

⁵ "Received be me, Archibald Lord Napier, from John Buchanan, yunger, of Carbeth, Ten Merkes Scottes money, and that for the Few Dutie due and payable out of these Spittalls

tion of those Spittal lands which remained in the hands of the Buchanans—continued in the possession of the Stevens till 1772, when Thomas Steven—son of John and grandson of Walter, the father of Margaret Buchanan—sold it to James M'Ilquham, who was already in possession, as we shall presently show, of the other half of Wester Finnick-Tennant.

This other half of Wester Finnick-Tennant was feued off the Barony of Haldane to a family of M'Ilquhams, one of whom—laird James—bought Aucheneck, as shown elsewhere, in 1735. In 1780 James M'Ilquham, his son, and who had acquired in 1772 the other part of Wester Finnick-Tennant, and who was also in possession of Aucheneck, became involved in difficulties and lost his lands. The whole of Wester Finnick-Tennant is now part of Aucheneck estate.¹

The history of Easter Finnick-Tennant is more simple. On 1st January 1624 Thomas Buchanan in Boirland and Elizabeth Seton, his spouse, were infetted in the 4 merk land of Easter Finnick-Tennant on a charter by Sir James Haldane of Gleneagles. In 1673, as already shown, John Buchanan, younger, of Carbeth, and Margaret Steven, his wife, were infetted in the Spittal lands of Finnick-Tennant—the tocher she received from her father, Walter Steven, portioner of Wester Finnick-Tennant—and the lands of Easter Finnick-Tennant were either then or soon afterwards in the hands of the Buchanans of Carbeth, and so continued till 1832, when John Buchanan Kincaid of Carbeth sold them to James Macnair; and thus Wester and Easter Finnick-Tennant then reunited after a separation of nearly two centuries, and the Spittal lands of Finnick-Tennant, now form part of the estate of Aucheneck.²

called the Spittall landes of Finnick-Tennant, and that for the cropt and year of God jm vi^e three scoir threttain yeares, off the which cropt and yeares few dutic above spef^t I discharge the said John Buchanane and all others whom it may concerne. In witness qrof I have sub^d the same at Drymen, the eightcin day of September, jm vi^e three scoir threttain yeares, Before thir witnesses, Mr. Thomas Napeir in Ballachairne and Mr. Francis Napeir, writter heirof,

“NAPIER.

“TO. NAPIER, witnes.

“FRANCIS NAPEIR, witnes.”

—Miss Buchanan (of Carbeth) Writs.

¹See Aucheneck, page 215.

²This account of the Finnick-Tennants is made up principally from the *Stirlingshire Register of Sasines* and the Aucheneck Writs. In the latter, however, the Spittal lands of Finnick-Tennant nowhere appear, and in a very perplexing way they do appear in Mr. Andrew Mitchell's titles of his estate of Easter Catter and Shandon. The author is quite satisfied, however, that these Spittals are embedded in the other lands of Finnick-Tennant, and he hopes that the reader, if he has followed the rather wearisome account of these lands, may be of the same opinion. How they have dropped out of the Finnick titles and got lost he cannot conjecture. The Drymen part of Mr. Mitchell's lands which are called in his titles “All and whole the

II. FINNICK-DRUMMOND OR CUNNINGHAME.—This part of Finnick was granted by a charter from Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, to Kessan—*Kessano Juveni filio Kessani Juvenis*. It is thus described: “That quarter of the land of Fynvoych called Blarvotych and also Drumfynvoych next to the lands of Croyne” (Croy). It was held for twenty pounds of cheese to be paid annually at Catter on All Saints’ Day.¹ The next proprietor of these lands on record is John Drummond of Cargill. His ancestor was probably Malcolm of Drummond, who appears in the Chartulary of Lennox in the 13th century, and to whose descendants this part of Finnick had passed from Kessan or his family. It thus acquired the name of Finnick-Drummond. Sir John Drummond of Cargill, who was the first Lord Drummond and ancestor of the Earls of Perth, had a daughter Isabella, and in 1474, “before John was made Lord, ane indenter betwixt him and Coline Earle of Argyle” was made, “wherein John oblidges himselfe, that his eldest sone Malcolm, Master of Drummond, shall marry Lady Issobella Campbell, the Earle’s daughter, both then under age; and in case of failzie, by death or other chance, the next sone and next daughter to be substitute for making up the marriage, for which end John provydes for maintinance to his sone, the ten merk lands of Fenwick and twenty merk lands of Cashlie with the Miln, lyand in the earledome of Lennox and shire of Sterlyne.”² This bargain was duly implemented next year, and Earl Colin was infetted in the lands, his daughter being a minor.³ Malcolm, for whom the Lady Isabella was intended, died young, but the next brother, William, took his place, and in due time married the lady.

From the Drummonds Finnick-Drummond passed to the Cunninghames of the Drumquhassil family, and in 1534 William Cunynghame was in possession. It then became Finnick-Cunninghame.⁴ This laird of Finnick was one of the

Spittall lands of Finnick-Tennant, comprehending the lands called Croftingay, Chapelcroft, and Aringibon,” are more probably another set of lost lands, viz., that part of the *Boat lands of Catter* which is in Stirlingshire. In a description of the boundaries of the lands of Drumquhassil belonging to the Govanes, in a Sasine registered 7th January 1676, the following occurs:—“Lyand and bounded as follows: vizt., the Burn of Aldwharne on the East, the Water of Enrick, the lands of Finnick-Malice, Easter Catter, and *boatt lands of Catter* upon the South, the lands of Trenbeg on the West, and the lands of Blairnavades on the North parts.” These “*boatt lands of Catter*” are in the very place where the Spittalls of Finnick-Tennant are erroneously said to be.

¹ *Cart. de Levenax*, p. 45.

² *Genealogy of the Most Noble and Ancient House of Drummond, Lord Strathallan* (Glasgow Reprint), p. 134.

³ 1475, May 8, Sasine of Colin, Earl of Argyll, in the lands of Fynwick, etc., on precept from John Drummond of Gargyll (*M.S. Protocol Book of the Burgh of Stirling*).

⁴ “The 5 merk land of auld extent of Finnick Drummond, now Finnick Cunynghame, with the mylne” (*Stirlingshire Retours*).

“accomplices” of Humphry Galbrayth, by whom William Stirling of Glorat, captain of Dunbarton Castle, was, in 1534, “Cruellie slayen coming from Stirling to Dunbarton.”¹ Andrew Cunyngham of Drumquhassil was also engaged in this affair. This William Cunynghame and his wife, Marion Fowlis,² had a son Mr. John Cunynghame,³ who married Janet Cunynghame, daughter and heiress of Alexander Cuninghame of Croy Cuninghame. They had at least two sons, William, who died leaving no family,⁴ and Edward.

Edward Cunynghame of Finnick and Croy Cuninghame, to which he was retoured as heir to his mother, 19th September 1646,⁵ married Anne Buchanan, and had by her two daughters, Margaret, who married John Sempil in Finnick, and Mary. He got into difficulties about 1668, and Croy Cuninghame was apprized by Walter Buchanan of the Moss and John Buchanan, younger of Balfunning. Edward Cuninghame was dead before 5th February 1694, and was succeeded by his daughters as heirs portioners in Finnick-Cuninghame,⁶ and by them it was, in the same year, sold to John Cuningham, junior, writer to the signet, afterwards of Ballindalloch, son of William Cuningham of Drumbeg. On the 31st May 1736, William Cuninghame of Ballindalloch was infetted in Finnick-Cuninghame as heir of his father, and in 1763 his son, George Cuninghame of Ballindalloch, sold the estate to William, Duke of Montrose. In 1834 James, Duke of Montrose, sold to Peter Blackburn of Killearn the part of Finnick-Cuninghame which is included in the Killearn estate; and in 1879 the present Duke of Montrose sold the rest of this part of Finnick, which went by the name of Finnick-Drummond Offerance, to Mr. Wilson of Aucheneck and Mr. Wilsone of Dalnair.

III. FINNICK-MALICE OR BLAIR.—This part of Finnick was early in the possession of a vassal of the Earl of Lennox, by name Malise. Hence the early name of the place. He had a son, Gilmore, who had an only daughter, Murielle. This lady was the wife of Nigellus, or Niel, MacBlare, and she brought to her husband the lands of Finnick-Malise. They are described

¹ *Parish of Strathblane*, p. 143.

² Inventory of Finnick-Cuninghame Titles, p. Duke of Montrose.

³ Gift to James Galbrayth, notary of the escheat of Dowgall M'Farlan in Over Innerlawren, while at the horn, at the instance of Mr. John Cuninghame of Fynnich, for not finding caution to compare to answer for “the thefteous steilling of ellevin ky and ane ox furth of the said Mr. John’s byre of Fynnich in November 1602.” Dated 4th February 1612 (*Reg. Sec. Sig.*, Vol. LXXX., f. 219).

⁴ Edward Cuninghame, lawful and nearest heir of William Cuninghame of Fynnich, his brother, 24th September 1642 (*Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire*).

⁵ “19th September 1646, Edwardus Cunynghame haeres Jonetac Cunynghame sponsae Magistri Joannis Cunynghame de Fynnich matris” (*Stirlingshire Retours*).

⁶ Inventory of Finnick-Cuninghame Titles, p. Duke of Montrose.

in a charter to this Niel MacBlair by Donald, Earl of Lennox, who lived c. 1333-1364, "as that half-quarter of the lands of Fynwyk next to the lands of Catter," and they were to be held blench for three suits at three of the earl's head courts,¹ and a bow-string yearly if asked only.² The Blairs, thus established at Finnick-Malise, long held these lands and gave to part of them at least their name—"Finnick-Blair." Several of them were prominent men in Strathendrick. Thus, on 1st July 1461, "John Blar of Fynwyk" was present at a court held by Friar Henry de Livingstone to determine the proper "souming" of a Temple land near Buchanan.³ On the 27th October 1473 "John Blar of Fynwyk" was a witness to a declaration made in the Court House of Stirling by Elizabeth Menteith (a Napier) that she made no claim to the lands of William Edmonstone of Duntreath.⁴ On the 21st May 1490 "John Blar of Fynwike" was on the inquest of the Retour of the special service of James Haldane as heir of the late Duncan, Earl of Lennox,⁵ and other Blairs of Finnick or Finnick-Malise appear at intervals. Thus, in 1548, there was another John Blair of Finwick-Malise.⁶ In 1603 Walter Blair of Fynnicht is mentioned in connection with the "repressing the Clan Gregour within the sheriffdom of Dumbartane and regality of Lennox";⁷ and following him was William Blair, Robert Blair, and Bryce Blair, whose wife was Margaret Moir, eldest daughter of Mr. Walter Moir, Stewart clerk of Menteith, and who was infeted in 1673 in the lands of Crofton MacCulloch, part of Finnick-Malice or Finnick-Blair.

The next family in Finnick-Malice was the Stewarts. The first of them, William Stewart, was infeted 1st July 1681, and a few years later Walter Stewart, his son, was in possession. Then followed a William Stewart whose son was James, and he had a charter of the lands of Finnick-Malice and Crofton MacCulloch, 10th September 1763.

James Stewart died at Finnick-Malice on the 8th May 1786. His wife was Catherine Bannatyne, an aunt of Mr. Dougal Bannatyne of Glasgow. He left no children, and, after due provision for his widow, his property was willed to his sisters—Elizabeth, Mary, Alice, and Ann, wife of John Smith, writer in Buchanan, one of the commissioners of the Duke of Montrose.

On the 7th March 1806 William Leckie, hosier in Glasgow, was served heir of these ladies, who were his grand-aunts, then all deceased, and he was duly infeted 1st April 1806. He was in possession of Finnick-Malice till 1826,

¹ *Cart. de Levenax*, p. 54.

³ Duntreath Writs.

⁵ Lord Camperdown's Writs.

⁷ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. VI., p. 786.

² *Reg. Sas., Stirlingshire.*

⁴ Duntreath Writs.

⁶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1546-1580, No. 227.

when he sold it and Crofton MacCulloch to John Livingston, merchant in Glasgow; the price being £12,500. The disposition was recorded 30th January 1826, and on the same day so was another of the same lands, which were sold by Mr. Livingston to Hamilton William Garden for £13,550.

Mr. Garden almost immediately got into serious difficulties, was sequestrated, and left the country, and in 1829 the commissioners on his estate sold Finnick-Malice and Crofton MacCulloch to George Buchanan, eldest son of George Buchanan, farmer in Finnick-Drummond, sometime merchant in Demerara, and then residing in Glasgow. He died in 1832, leaving his property in trust to his brothers Benjamin Buchanan, merchant in Liverpool, John Buchanan, farmer in Finnick-Drummond, and James Buchanan, merchant in Liverpool; his uncle, James Buchanan of Dowanhill; and George Rainy and Peter MacLagan, both formerly of Demerara. On the 23rd March 1838 these trustees sold Finnick-Malice and Crofton MacCulloch to John Todd, merchant and manufacturer in Glasgow, for £10,000.

Mr. Todd died in 1872, and in the year following certain parts of his lands which adjoined those of Mr. Wilson of Aucheneck and Mr. Charles H. H. Wilsone of Dalnair were sold to them, and are now incorporated in the estates of Aucheneck and Dalnair, and the portion of the estate which contains the mansion house and the dominical lands, so to speak, was sold to Mr. John Wilson, shipowner, Glasgow, the present proprietor—and retains the name of Finnick-Malice.

CHAPTER XII.

THE ESTATES OF AUCHENECK AND DALNAIR.

THE ESTATE OF AUCHENECK,

the property of Mr. John Wilson, is composed of—

- I. Aucheneck and the lands called the Old Miln lands.
- II. Finnick-Tennant, including the Spittal lands.
- III. Middle Cameron, or Cameron Logan.
- IV. Easter Cameron, or Cameron Douglas. (These Cameron lands include the portion of Muir allocated to James Macnair by deed of agreement between him and Jemima Jane Leith Buchanan.)
- V. Part of Finnick-Malice or Blair.
- VI. Part of Finnick-Drummond or Cuninghame.
- VII. Part of Croy Leckie.

I. AUCHENECK proper, which has given a name to this picturesque estate, is a comparatively small part of it. It consists of the half merk land of Aucheneck, including the "Old Miln lands," and was originally included in Cameron Logan, and afterwards in Cameron Douglas. It lies between the Finnick and the Camerons and the Old Miln lands; part of it lies between the present offices—the old farm house—and the Carnock Water. Its early history will be found in that of the Camerons, to be described presently. It was disjoined from Cameron Douglas when the Rev. John Logan, minister of New Kilpatrick, settled it on his wife, Margaret, daughter of Peter Murdoch, Provost of Glasgow. After Mr. Logan's death, his widow sold Aucheneck in 1735 to James M'Ilquham, merchant and portioner of Wester Finnick-Tennant, and conjoined with these Finnick lands, its later history, till it reached Mr. Wilson, will be found.

II. THE FINNICK LANDS.—The history of Wester Finnick-Tennant, including the

Spittal lands, will be found in the general account of the old estate of Finnick till 1780, when James M'Ilquham, of Wester Finnick-Tennant and Aucheneck got into difficulties. In that year he made over his lands in trust to John Monach of Easter Ballat, and Isaac Buchanan in Gartfairn, who sold them in 1784 to Thomas Buchanan, merchant in Glasgow, and he immediately conveyed them to John Monach and Isaac Buchanan as individuals. William Monach made up his titles to John Monach his father's half, in 1821, and conveyed it to Robert M'Goune, residing in Drymen, as trustee for his father's creditors; and on the 24th April 1828, Mr. M'Goune sold it to Mr. James Macnair of Balvie. Isaac Buchanan's half went to John Buchanan, his heir, and on the same day, and by the same deed by which the other half was sold, this part too passed into the hands of Mr. Macnair, who thus became the proprietor of Aucheneck and the whole of Wester Finnick-Tennant.

Easter Finnick-Tennant is also described in the general account of the old estate of Finnick. It will be thus found that it was sold in 1832 by John Buchanan Kincaid of Carbeth to James Macnair. This and his previous purchase gave him the whole lands of Finnick-Tennant and the Spittal lands thereof.¹

III. MIDDLE CAMERON, OR CAMERON LOGAN.—The lands of Cameron Logan and Aucheneck, then conjoined, were, about the close of the fourteenth century, in the hands of the Logans of Balvie in East Kilpatrick, a family who were cadets of the Logans of Restalrig, in Midlothian, and who had acquired their lands in the west country by the marriage of one of the Logans to one of the three co-heiresses of a branch of the Galbraiths, who possessed large estates in Dunbartonshire and Stirlingshire. The other two sisters married respectively the ancestors of Hamilton of Bardowie and Douglas of Mains. "Cammeroun Logan" was in the possession of "Walter Logane of Gartconwell," in Kilpatrick, in the beginning of the sixteenth century.² He was probably the eldest son of John Logan of Balvie, and along with him he was concerned in "the cruel slaughter" of their relatives—John Hamilton of Bardowie and John, his son, about 1526. Passing over more than a century, during which there is nothing of interest to relate in their family history, we find John Logan of Drumchappell, in Kilpatrick, being infeted on 27th March 1640, in the lands of Cameron Logan and Aucheneck, extending to a 2½ merk land.³ John had a son, Walter, whose wife was Janet Stewart. This Walter Logan was dead before 18th September 1673,⁴ and was succeeded by his son, another John Logan,

¹ These Spittal lands are not mentioned in the Aucheneck titles, but they were no doubt absorbed and lost in Buchanan of Carbeth's part of Finnick-Tennant, as explained in the general account already given of the old estate of Finnick. See pages 207-209.

² *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1424-1513, No. 2648.

³ *Reg. Sasines, Stirlingshire.* ⁴ *Ibid.*

who in 1681 separated the half merk land of Aucheneck, with the "Old Mill lands" thereof, from Cameron Logan, by selling it to his relative,¹ John Logan of Easter Cameron or Cameron Douglas. Cameron Logan, or Middle Cameron, as it is sometimes called, reduced in size by the loss of Aucheneck, passed to John Logan, son of the seller of Aucheneck. His wife was Margaret Buchanan, who was infetted in liferent in Middle Cameron, 1st August 1696. This laird was dead before 1732, for in that year "William Logan, taylor merchant in Glasgow, cousin-german and heir of the deceased John Logan of Cameron Logan," sold his lands to Duncan Buchanan, sometime merchant in London, thereafter in Paris. This Duncan was son of Thomas Buchanan, writer in Edinburgh. On Duncan Buchanan's death, his brother, Thomas Buchanan, tailor in Edinburgh, succeeded, and by him the lands were sold to Thomas Steven, who was infetted 25th June 1772, and who, as we shall show presently, was also by this time in possession of the whole of Cameron Douglas, or Easter Cameron.

IV. EASTER CAMERON, OR CAMERON DOUGLAS.—These lands were the part of the old estate of Cameron which fell to the Galbraith heiress who married Nicholas Douglas of Mains about the end of the fourteenth century. We do not propose to follow the history of the well-known family of Douglas of Mains, connected as it is with the now ennobled house of Campbell of Blythswood, as it can be found elsewhere.² Suffice it to say that before the middle of the seventeenth century their part of Cameron had passed from them. In 1666 Edward Cunningham of Finnick was in possession, and two years later John Logan, doubtless a relation of the Logans of Cameron Logan, held it.³ He was succeeded by his son, Walter Logan, whose wife was Jean Graham, daughter of the deceased James Graham of Killearn. She had been infetted by her husband, with consent of his father, in the liferent of the lands of Cameron Douglas and Aucheneck, on the 15th March 1681.⁴ Walter Logan and his spouse had at least one son, John, and several daughters. John Logan was brought up for the church, and was licensed in 1713, and ordained to the parish of New Kilpatrick in 1715. He succeeded to his father's estate, which, burdened with debt as it had been before, was now quite overwhelmed by the portions which were payable from it to his sisters. We are told⁵ that in consequence of this debt "melancholy and discouragement broke his natural spirit." He died in 1730, in the fifteenth year of his ministry. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Peter Murdoch, a Lord Provost of Glasgow, and by her, who died in 1775, he had

¹ See Easter Cameron, or Cameron Douglas.

² See *Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, article "Mains."

³ *Reg. Sasines, Stirlingshire.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.*, Part III., p. 364.

a son, Walter, who was a "foreign trader," and who joined the Merchants' House in 1790.¹ Soon after her husband's death, his widow, with consent of her father, Peter Murdoch, began to sell his lands. In 1735 she sold Aucheneck to James M'Ilquham, as we have already shown, and in 1741 she sold Easter Cameron, or Cameron Douglas, to Moses Steven and Thomas Steven, sons of the deceased John Steven, portioner of Finnick Tennant, equally betwixt them.² Moses Steven was succeeded by his son Moses, who in 1770 sold his half of these lands to his uncle, Thomas Steven, who was then in possession also of part of Finnick-Tennant, and who, as already shown, was shortly afterwards in possession of Middle Cameron, or Cameron Logan, thus uniting in himself the long separated parts of Cameron.

We shall return presently to this Thomas Steven, for we must not wholly neglect his nephew, Moses Steven, the father of the founders of the Bellahouston Bequest, which is now benefiting so greatly the University and other institutions in Glasgow.

Moses Steven, whose mother was Grizel Buchanan, daughter of George Buchanan of Blairlusk, and whose aunt was Margaret, another of Blairlusk's daughters, and mother of James Buchanan, afterwards of Dowanhill, left Strathendrick and came to Glasgow before 1770, the year he sold his part of Cameron Douglas to his uncle; and before 1783 he was in partnership with his cousin, James Buchanan, afterwards of Dowanhill, as a linen merchant, under the firm of Steven, Buchanan & Co., a firm which was afterwards united to or incorporated with the well-known firm of Dennistoun, Buchanan & Co. Moses Steven and his partner, James Buchanan, were thus prosperous, and, like most prosperous Scots, they invested part of their fortunes in land, the one purchasing Polmadie and part of Bellahouston, and the other Dowanhill. The laird of Polmadie married Janet, daughter of William Rowan of Bellahouston, and by her he had four children—Elizabeth, born in 1803, died 1892; Grace, who died 1888; Moses, died 1871; and Margaret, who was the only member of the family who married. Her husband was Mr. John Peter Grant, W.S., but their union did not long subsist for she died childless in 1837. Moses Steven of Polmadie died in 1831, and was succeeded in Polmadie and his part of Bellahouston by his only son, Moses, who already owned the rest of Bellahouston, having fallen heir to it on the death of his uncle, Thomas Rowan, in 1824. Moses Steven, second of Polmadie, added to Bellahouston, by purchase, certain adjoining lands. He died in 1871, and the whole of his landed property and his other means went to his sisters, the last of whom, Elizabeth, died in 1892. While Mr. Steven left his fortune to his sisters

¹ *List of the Matriculated Members of the Merchants' House of Glasgow.*

² Aucheneck Writs.

quite unfettered, they at once proceeded to carry out what they knew were the wishes of their brother as to its final disposal. With this in view, they executed a will within a month of his death which, while reserving the life-rent to themselves, conveyed their whole estate, heritable and moveable, with the exception of a few moderate legacies, to certain trustees who were directed to apply the same to public purposes for the benefit of the City of Glasgow. These estates and moneys now form the great Bellahouston Bequest which adds another to the many benefits conferred on the City of Glasgow by natives of Strathendrick.

Returning now to Thomas Steven, portioner of Wester Finnick-Tennant, and who was in possession of both of the Camerons by 1772, we find that before 1774 he fell into difficulties. His part of Finnick-Tennant, as already mentioned, was sold to James M'Ilquham, and his Cameron lands were sold by James Buchanan of Carstoun, his trustee, in 1774 to William MacGoun, merchant in Glasgow.

Robert MacGoun, as heir of his uncle William MacGoun, succeeded in 1808, and Ann MacGoun succeeded her brother, Robert, before 17th December 1840. On the 22nd December 1848 Miss M'Goun sold the two Camerons to James MacNair.

This purchase completed the Aucheneck estate as held by Mr. MacNair till his death in 1865. He had bought Aucheneck and Wester Finnick-Tennant in 1828, Easter Finnick-Tennant in 1832, and the Camerons, as just related, in 1848. His trustees, in 1869, sold the whole to Mr. John Wilson, whose subsequent purchases and additions to the estate will be treated of presently.

James MacNair was a very well known man in the West of Scotland and, though stone deaf, caused by a severe illness in his early childhood, he was a man of great intelligence and information and an accomplished land improver and agriculturist. In 1819 he had bought Balvie in New Kilpatrick, the ancient holding of the Logans. He afterwards purchased Aulmarroch in the same parish and finally Aucheneck in 1828; he sold Balvie to the late John Campbell Douglas of Mains, and afterwards, till his death, resided at Aucheneck.

When Mr. MacNair bought Aucheneck and Wester Finnick-Tennant, the greater part of his estate was a bleak, muirish place with a few trees only standing around the old steadings and cottages and in the glen. The old steadying of Aucheneck was there, where the present offices now stand, and so, a little to the east, was the old house of Wester Finnick, for long the home of the Stevens, and the birthplace of Moses Steven, first of Polmadie, but by this time in ruins; and down in the glen was the old disused mill of Aucheneck, the walls entire but roofless.¹

¹ The last gable fell about thirty years ago.

Mr. MacNair at once set himself to improve his estate by planting, draining, fencing, road making, and bridge building, and finally he erected a comfortable mansion. There is no place in the parish of Drymen that has been so much changed and improved as Aucheneck during the last seventy years, and to Mr. MacNair belongs the credit of, so to speak, the discovery and civilization of this beautiful estate.¹

We have already enumerated and tried to describe the lands Mr. Wilson bought from Mr. MacNair's trustees; he has, however, since he acquired Aucheneck, considerably added to it by the purchase of—

I. The south portions of Finnick-Malice. These he purchased in 1873 from the trustees of the late John Todd of Finnick-Malice. They are bounded on the west partly by Gartacharan and partly by other parts of Finnick-Malice; south by the estate of Aucheneck, east by the lands of Finnick-Drummond, or Laigh Finnick, and north by other portions of Finnick-Malice.

II. Part of the lands of Finnick-Drummond, or Cunninghame, or Laigh Finnick. These Mr. Wilson acquired from the Duke of Montrose in 1879. They are part of Finnick-Drummond lying on the south-west side of the turnpike road leading from Drymen to Glasgow, and are described as "portions of the 20 merk land of Finnick-Drummond Offerance."

III. Part of the lands of Croy Leckie. This small piece of land was sold by Mr. Blackburn's trustees to Mr. Wilson; it lies on the west side of the Drymen Road and north of Craighat Cottage between Carnock Water and the road.

Since Mr. Wilson bought Aucheneck he has built a large addition to the house, and continued in excellent taste the work of improvement which Mr. MacNair began.

Aucheneck is full of interest. There are few fairer prospects in the West of Scotland than that from the windows of the house looking towards Loch Lomond and the Highland hills, and from the top of the Caldon Hill there is an unrivalled view of the surrounding district. In the Glen, through which the Carnock flows, there is a very fine waterfall and many other points of beauty, and to the antiquarian it is interesting to find on Aucheneck traces of another of the many chapels which were dedicated in Strathendrick to the blessed

¹Mr. MacNair married Janet, daughter of Andrew Ranken, merchant in Glasgow, and had issue (1) Andrew, who married Helen Maude, and died leaving two daughters; (2) Hannah, now the wife of Charles Gairdner, LL.D.; (3) Jemima Janet, now deceased, the wife of General David Macfarlane; (4) James Alexander, died young; (5) Anne, the wife of John Macfarlane, late of the Civil Service, India; (6) John Frederick, married Veronica Pugh; and (7) Elizabeth Dunlop, who married the Rev. Henry Wallis Smith, now deceased.

Kessog, the patron saint of the old Earls of Lennox. This chapel was on Knokanheglis—the Hill of the Church. Attached to it for the maintenance of the priest who waited on its services, but at some distance from it, was a small piece of land which is called in old writs “the Chappel Croft of St. MacKessog,” and down in the glen, to the south of the chapel, is a well which is known as the “Holy Well,” perhaps of old noted for its healing gifts. In a charter by Mathew Earl of Lennox, to one of the Drummikill lairds, part of the “reddendo” was the paying the priest of the Chappel of Finnick for three masses yearly for the welfare of the soul of the Earl and his predecessors and successors.¹ Doubtless the Chapel of Finnick was the little church of St. Kessog on Knokanheglis.

THE ESTATE OF DALNAIR

the Property of Mr. Thomas Brown, is composed of—

- I. Dalnair and certain parts of Gartacharne.
- II. Part of Finnick-Blair or Malice, including Crofton M'Culloch.
- III. Parts of Finnick-Drummond or Cunninghame.
- IV. Endrickbank, part of the Temple lands of Finnick-Malice.

In our account of Finnick there will be found the history of Finnick-Blair, Finnick-Drummond, and Endrickbank from early times till parts of the two former and the whole of the latter were incorporated with Dalnair. The history of Dalnair itself is this:—The lands of Dalnair, Gartacharne, and others were part of the quarter of the Lennox which fell at the partition of the Earldom to Elizabeth Menteith of Rusky, mother of Archibald Napier of Merchiston, and of which he had a charter under the Great Seal, 22nd February 1494-1495.² In January 1679, Archibald, Lord Napier, his descendant, sold Dalnair and some other lands to Mr. James Craig, Minister of Killearn, and Elizabeth Govane his spouse, and shortly afterwards the worthy minister disposed to James Craig, his second son, all and hail the town and lands of Dalnair with the “mansion house,” and certain parts of Gartacharne, reserving his own life rent and that of his spouse.³ In 1741 James Craig, W.S., Edinburgh, made over Dalnair to his second son, William, and before 1775 Captain William Craig

¹ From a MS. list of charters by William Buchanan of Auchmar, in the possession of the Duke of Montrose.

² *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1424-1513, No. 2235.

³ See chapter on the ‘Ecclesiastical History of Killearn’ for some account of Mr. James Craig, minister of Killearn and laird of Dalnair, p. 55.

sold his lands to Nicol Graham of Gartmore. On the death of the laird of Gartmore his grand-daughters Elizabeth, Margaret and Harriet Graham, daughters of William Graham, younger of Gartmore, succeeded as heiresses portioners, and in 1789 they sold Dalnair, including parts of Gartacharne, to Alexander Miller, Advocate, Edinburgh, for £5,550. In 1791 Alexander Miller was dead and his son Andrew was served his heir. Andrew Miller died about 1812 and his brother Alexander succeeded. He was laird also of Earnock, near Hamilton. In 1830 he sold his Dalnair lands to John Buchanan of Carbeth, and he, in 1871, sold them to Charles Henry Haldane Wilson of Endrickbank.

Endrickbank and Dalnair with part of Gartacharne were thus united in the person of Mr. Wilson, who in November 1873 added to his lands part of Finnick-Malice or Blair and Crofton M'Culloch by purchase from the Trustees of the deceased John Todd, and in 1877 part of Finnick Drummond or Cunninghame by purchase from the Duke of Montrose. The whole lands thus united and certain superiorities formed the estate of Dalnair, and the old house of Endrickbank became the manor place of the whole, losing, however, its old name.

Mr. Charles H. H. Wilson died in 1882, and his eldest son George Haldane Wilson thereupon made up his titles, and in 1883 sold the Dalnair estate to Thomas Brown, merchant in Glasgow. Mr. Brown, soon after he acquired Dalnair, built on the site of old Endrickbank a large castellated mansion, and now lives there.¹

¹ This account of Dalnair is largely taken from Mr. Brown's writs and titles, to which he kindly gave the author access.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE TEMPLE LANDS OF LETTER.

THESE Temple or Spittal Lands of Letter lie just on the borders of Strathblane, bounded by Blairgarbegg and Blairgarmore on the east, Eastertown on the south, Baptistown on the west, and Lettermuir on the north. The titles in the possession of Sir Archibald Edmonstone are in fine preservation, and throw some light on the little known history of the Scottish branch of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

The first writ is a Public Instrument, recorded by William of Akinhede, priest, Master in Arts, of the Diocese of St. Andrews, by Imperial Authority Notary Public, at the request of Thomas of Buchannane, possessor of the Hospital of Letter. This deed sets forth that on the 27th July 1461 a full Temple Court was held on the ground of a Temple land, situated near Buchanan, in presence of a venerable and religious man, Brother Henry of Leÿngston, Knight and Preceptor of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, within the kingdom of Scotland. There were present the Notary Public, and the following witnesses: William Cunynghame of Glengernachie, Walter Stewart of Albany, Alexander Cunynghame of Drumcastill, John Blar of Fynwyk, Gavin of Leÿrstoun, and Master John Messor, Notary Public, and many others. The object of the Court was to determine the rights of pasturage which these Temple lands had over the adjoining "town and territory of Letter," and the following composed the inquest: Malcolm of Levenax, Gylbert Napar, Duncan M'Kynnar, Mathew Maxwale, Donald Patonson, Duncan M'Aulay, Donald of Spytale, Donald of Levenax, Donald Thomson, John Thormondson, Morice Blar, John Ewinson, Robert Buchanane, John M'Moriche, John Borowman, and Malcolm M'Cleriche. The verdict was that the Hospital of Letter ought, of right and by ancient custom, to have, in the common pasturage of the lands of the town of Letter, the grazing of "twelve souns of Bestial, with a mare, a sow, and a goose, with their followers."

This matter being settled, Sir Henry Livingston, the preceptor, granted a charter signed at "Terfichin," 3rd Feb. 1461-2, to the aforementioned Thomas of Buchanane, of all and whole the Temple lands of Lethyr, with the pertinents lying in the town and territory of Letter, to be held of the granter and his successors, preceptors of the said order for the time.

Thomas Buchanan of Gartincaber, and afterwards of Camoquhill, Balwill, Carbeth, Moss and Drummikill, and other lands, who was thus put in possession of Letter, subsequently at intervals distributed his possessions among his sons; and to Thomas, his second son, he gave not only Carbeth, but also apparently Camoquhill and these Temple lands of Letter.



SEAL OF THE CHAPTER OF TORFICHICHEN.
(1461.)



SEAL OF JAMES SANDELANDIS, LORD OF
ST. JOHN, PRECEPTOR OF TORFICHICHEN.
(1555.)

Thomas Buchanan, first of Carbeth, had two sons—Thomas, second of Carbeth, and John, in Ballat and of Camoquhill and the Temple lands. That this was the case seems proved by the next deed, now to be found in the Duntreath charter chest. This is a charter by Sir William Knollis, the famous preceptor of the Hospital, and who fell at Flodden, on the resignation of John Buchanan of Camoquhill, to Thomas Buchanan of "Garbeth" of the Temple lands of Letter. In the same charter was included the Temple lands of Boquhanbeg. Thomas of Carbeth was John of Camoquhill's brother. The witnesses to the resignation were the following "noble men": Gavin Livingstone of that Ilk, George Muirhead, Robert Buchanan, John Crawford, Thomas Kincaid, and Thomas Ewynsone. Infestment followed on 17th February 1493-4; the instruments by Walter Nore, the Notary Public, narrating how a decent (*honestus*) man, Robert Buchanan, deputy of a noble (*nobilis*) man, Walter Buchanan, bailie of a noble Lord, William Knollis, Knight-Lord of

St. John, Preceptor of "Torfechyn," by overture of a precept of the Chapel of St. John duly gave sasine. This was done at the house (*mansionem*) of the said Temple lands of Letter, and the witnesses were "Thomas Spetal, Donald Blar, John Blar Nelson, and John Blar Donaldson."

The next writ referring to these lands is a charter by James, Lord of St. John, Preceptor of Torphichen, Knight, to Thomas Buchanan (3rd) of Carbeth, in liferent, and Thomas Buchanan, his son and heir, heritably of the Temple lands of Letter and Boquhanbeg. It was signed at Edinburgh 25th June 1555. A precept of sasine followed, addressed to George Buchanan and Edward Buchanan of Spittal, and sasine was given upon the ground of the lands on 15th June 1556, the witnesses being Alexander Buchquhannane in Ibert; Alexander Muddy, junior; John Bris and Walter M'Alpin; and John Buchquhannane, Clerk of the Diocese of Glasgow, Notary Public.

On the 24th May 1605 George Conynghame of Hag, Lord Superior of the Temple lands belonging to the Lord of Torphichen, as well within burgh as without, lying within the Sheriffdom of Dumbarton and within that part of the Sheriffdom of Stirling which lies in the Earldom of Lennox, disposed to him (George Conynghame) and his heirs male by a noble and potent Lord, James Sandelandis of Calder, Lord of Torphichen, with consent of James Tennand of Lenhous and Master Robert Williamone, writer (*script*), granted a precept in favour of Thomas Buchanan (4th) of Carbeth, as lawful son of the deceased Thomas Buchanan (3rd) of Carbeth, of all and whole the Temple lands of Letter and Boquhanbeg. The precept is dated at Ballendalloche, and the witnesses are Davide Conynghame of Ibert,



SEAL OF
GEORGE CONYNGHAME OF HAG.

Wmphred Conynghame, John Buchanane in Ballat, and Alexander Adame, Notary Public. Sasine was given upon the ground of the lands. Witnesses: Thomas M'Gowne in Carbeth, John M'Gowne in Blarinschogill, Adam Blair in Camquhill, and Alexander Edemenston of Letter of Killearn. The date was 3rd June 1605 and "the Temple Bailie" was David Cunninghame of Ibert.

In 1614 the Temple lands of Letter were sold by the Buchanans, the disposition, dated 2nd December 1614, narrating that Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth, in consideration of sums of money paid by the "Richt Honorabill Sir Williame Levingstoun of Kilsythe, Knicht, ane of the Senatouris of our SoÛrene Lordis Colledge of Justice," disposed to him and his heirs male, "All and Sindrie my Tempill landis of Letter," to be held in blench farm for a payment of 12d. Scots. This deed and the corresponding charter were signed at Edinburgh the

same day, and among the witnesses are John Buchanan of that Ilk and James Galbraith in Balgair. Sasine duly followed, James Lennox of "Wodheed" being Bailie, and James Duncan, Notary. The Temple lands of Boquhanbeg were not sold by the lairds of Carbeth.

In 1627 William Livingstone of Kilsyth succeeded his grandfather in his estate, including the Temple lands of Letter, and in 1631, when the wadset by which the Livingstones held the lands of Duntreath was discharged, the Temple lands of Letter were acquired by the Edmonstones of Duntreath.

CHAPTER XIV.

PARKHALL.

THE lands of Parkhall, formerly called Mollanhead, being the wester half of the town and lands of Meikle Boquhan.

Mollanhead was sold by Walter Buchanan of Boquhan in 1727 to John Buchanan, W.S., Edinburgh, and in 1733 it was acquired from him by Thomas Park, one of the Macers of Exchequer, and son of the Rev. George Park, minister of Killearn.

Mr. Park changed the old name of the property to Parkhall, married a lady of the name of Jane M'Farlane, and was succeeded by his son, Charles Park, who is designed in a deed, dated 28th July 1797, "Lieutenant Charles Park."

On the 3rd December 1802, there is a disposition by Lieut. Charles Park of the lands of Parkhall (with the exception of some 20 acres called Drummikipp, which he had sold in 1792 to Robert Dunmore of Ballindalloch) to John Monteith, manufacturer in Glasgow, and he, on the 24th August 1804, with the consent of the said Charles Park for all rights he had in the subjects, sold Parkhall to Archibald Fletcher, advocate, Edinburgh.

Archibald Fletcher, who was a well-known member of the old Edinburgh Whig party, and father of Miles Angus Fletcher, had married in 1791 Eliza Dawson, a charming and clever young Englishwoman, whose interesting autobiography was published in 1875. She tells in it of the planting and improvements which were the pleasures of her husband's life at Parkhall, and of the inconveniences of the "small and most incommodeous dwelling" when they were living there in 1813. "We were twenty miles from post and market, and I remember in the summer of 1813 a man used to go round among the carnivorous inhabitants of the parish to ask if they would bespeak a quarter of lamb or leg of mutton before he ventured to kill the animals in question. There was a carrier once a week from Glasgow who brought our bread, our

groceries, and our letters; and often our impatience for news from the distant world made us walk miles on the Glasgow road on fine summer evenings to meet the carriers, and the contents of the bag for the village of Balfron were turned out upon the road, while by the light of the carrier's lantern we picked out our letters and hastened home to read them."¹

In 1818 Parkhall again changed hands, the new purchaser being described in the titles as "Michael Connal, Esquire, of the ship, 'Charles Grant,' in the Honorable East India Company's service." Michael Connal was a member of a family long settled in Stirlingshire, one of whom, Donald Connal, as already shown in our ecclesiastical chapters,² was a Covenanter, who, with his wife, Margaret Philip, suffered imprisonment and narrowly escaped banishment. The immediate ancestor of Michael Connal of Parkhall was John Connal, tenant of Touch in St. Ninian's parish, who, on the 4th December 1714, married Agnes Wilson. They had a son, Patrick, who was born in 1715. He settled in Stirling, married Isobel, daughter of Michael Downie and Christian Chrystie, both members of old Stirling families, and prospered exceedingly. He was one of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine's session, and in the records of that body are many notices of ignorant people being referred to Mr. Connal for instruction in religion. Patrick Connal had, with other children, Michael and Ebenezer. Michael Connal was born in 1752. He was a merchant and banker in Stirling, and was also engaged in business with his younger brother, Ebenezer, who was a merchant in South Carolina. He died in 1812, aged about 61, being Provost of Stirling at the time. By his wife, Marion, daughter of John Glas of Stirling and Marion Burn, he had a large family,³ of whom the seventh was Michael,

¹ *Autobiography of Mrs. Fletcher*, Edin., 1875, page 118.

² Page 13.

³ Seven sons and five daughters. The three eldest of the family were daughters and have left no descendants. Patrick, the eldest son, married Miss Bennet and succeeded his father as a merchant and banker in Stirling (William Connal of Solsgirth is his son); the fifth of the family was a daughter with no descendants; the sixth was a son, John, who was a brewer in the Isle of Man, and died there, leaving issue; the seventh was Michael, H.E.I.C.S., of Parkhall; the eighth child was a daughter who died young; the ninth was a son, William, afterwards a well-known citizen of Glasgow. Early in life, William Connal entered the counting-house of Findlay, Duff & Co., the most extensive commission house in Glasgow for Colonial and other produce, and of which he was a partner before he was 22. The house then changed its style to Findlay, Connal & Co. On the break-up of that firm in 1826, he founded the firm of William Connal & Co. He was one of the most eminent and respected of Glasgow merchants, and died during his tenure of office of Dean of Guild. He was twice married—first, to Frances, daughter of William Wright of Broom, and, secondly, to Margaret, sister to the late Angus Turner, Town Clerk of Glasgow. He had no family by either marriage. The tenth of Provost Michael Connal's children was Ebenezer, a merchant, who married and had issue; the eleventh was Robert, who died young and unmarried; and the twelfth and youngest of the family was Alexander, who died of cholera in 1849, leaving a son and a daughter.

who purchased Parkhall in 1818. Early in life he had gone to sea in the Honorable East India Company's service. He afterwards superintended the building of the "Herefordshire" at Bombay, and on her completion commanded her. In those days the officers of the Company's ships were allowed to trade on their own account, and Michael Connal did so and was successful, and after having made several voyages, he retired from sea, married Eliza, daughter of William Wright of Broom and sister of his brother William's wife; bought Parkhall, and settled there. In 1826, however, he was involved in the failure of the Finnieston Brewery, in which he was a sleeping partner, and Parkhall having been sold, he returned to India, where he became an indigo planter, and died in 1829. His family consisted of Michael, of whom afterwards, William Wright who died young, and Frances Stevenson, who died of a fever some years after her return from India with her mother.

Michael Connal's trustees sold Parkhall to John Bryce, wine merchant in Glasgow, and in 1858 his widow Helen Alston, Thomas Bryce Buchanan of Boquhan, his son, and his other executors, sold Parkhall to Michael Connal, merchant in Glasgow, who thus re-acquired his father's property, much to the satisfaction of the neighbourhood and particularly of good Dr. Graham, the parish minister, who suitably "improved the occasion" in his next Sunday's sermon.

Michael Connal was a partner, and latterly the head, of his uncle's firm of William Connal & Co., and was one of the most interesting citizens of Glasgow. Besides the successful conduct of his own business, he took an active part in the educational, charitable, religious, and social work of Glasgow, and in many branches of literature he was thoroughly well read. As a speaker, he had few equals; quaint, humorous, pathetic, or eloquent, he was always effective, and when in 1885 he was knighted every one in Glasgow was pleased, for really Sir Michael was every one's friend.

Sir Michael Connal had a great deal of sentiment in his character. It was sentiment that induced him to buy back Parkhall—for he was by no means what is called a "country gentleman," and it was sentiment, too, that induced him afterwards to acquire Arngomery, the estate of his father-in-law, William Leckie Ewing, for whom he had a life-long respect and admiration. He had the satisfaction of replacing his mother in Parkhall, and she died there in 1875.¹

[¹Sir Michael Connal died in 1893, and Parkhall is now the property of his widow.]

CHAPTER XV.

BALGAIR.

BALGAIR or Bolgaris, Polgair or Polgaris, was at an early date in the hands of the Cunninghams of Glengarnock. Among the Earl of Eglinton's writs¹ there is a notarial instrument narrating that John Chawmer of Gadgyrtht, Knight, procurator of William Cunygam of Glengernok, appeared before King James III. and in due form resigned into his Majesty's hands the lands of Bolgaris extending to 10*l* Scots yearly; the two Kilfassachis extending yearly to ten merks; and Ballandalloch, extending yearly to five merks, lying in the Earldom of Lennox, within the Sheriffdom of Stirling, which resignation being made, the king as superior, according to the tenor of a charter to be granted thereupon, gave the said lands to Umfrid Cunygam, grandson and heir-apparent of the said William, and to Elizabeth of Edmonstone,² Umfrid's spouse, to the survivor of them two and their children born and to be born; whom failing to the lawful heirs whomsoever of the said William Cunygam of Glengernok. These things were done at Edinburgh in the King's chamber in the Castle, 21st July, 1467. The charter following on this resignation was duly granted the same day.³ By the 27th August 1505 Elizabeth Edmonstone was dead and Sir Humphrey Cuninghame had married again, for on that day, on the resignation of the said Sir Humphrey, a new charter was granted by King James IV. to him and his spouse "Isobell Cunynghame"⁴ in conjunct fee of the lands of Polgaris, Kilfassates, and Baldaloch.

In the Glengarnock family Balgair continued, and in 1597 it was in the possession of Issobell Scott, who was the widow of William Cuninghame, eldest

¹ *Historical MS. Comm.* Vol. x., Part 1., p. 13.

² This lady was a daughter of Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath, by his wife, the Lady Mary Stewart, second daughter of King Robert III. (*Parish of Strathblane*, p. 105).

³ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1424-1513, No. 952.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. 2875.

son of John Cuninghame of Glengarnock, who predeceased his father.¹ On the 21st April 1599 John Cuninghame of Glengarnock resigned all his lands including Balgair into the King's hands, who thereupon granted a new charter of them to his grandson, James Cuninghame, son of the deceased William Cuninghame and Isobel Scott, and at the same time erected certain lands in Perthshire, and Polgairis, Kilfassattis, and Ballindalloch into the free barony of Ballindalloch, ordaining the Castle of Ballindalloch to be the principal messuage thereof, and all the other lands were created into the barony of Glengarnock.²

On the 26th June 1613, on the resignation of Sir James Cuninghame of Glengarnock, King James VI. granted a charter of the lands of Polgairis, Kilfassattis, and Ballindalloch, and the lands of Keirhill to John Buchanan of that Ilk, and this seems to have been the end of the long connection of this branch of the Cuninghames with the place. Polgairis, Ballindalloch, Kilfassitts, and other lands were bought by William,³ Earl of Glencairn, from John Buchanan in 1662, and Balgair was bought by James Galbraith, writer, Edinburgh, from John, Earl of Glencairn, in 1687.

Now that we have brought down our account of these lands to the time they were acquired by a Galbraith, we must go back a little and try to find the origin of the family or families who have held and now hold Balgair.

The Galbraiths, who in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are sometimes styled *of* Balgair and at others *in* Balgair, were no doubt cadets of the family of Culcreuch, the chief of the name, but they were merely tacksmen or long lease holders, and never actually possessors of the estate, enjoying the *dominium utile*, till James Galbraith, the Edinburgh writer, purchased Balgair. There were other tacksmen of the name who are described in a similar loose way. Thus a James Galbraith is styled in a deed dated 2nd March 1593 *of* Ballocharne, and the same man is described in another deed referring to the same matter *in* Ballocharne; an Andrew Galbraith is at one time styled *of* Thomdarroch and at another *in* Thomdarroch; and other examples could be given. It is impossible, however, with the limited means of information at our disposal to unravel all the complicated branches of this old Strathendrick race; we shall only attempt to clear up the one family of Galbraiths who still hold lands in our Strath, viz., the Galbraiths of Balgair, and their competitors for the estate, viz., the Galbraiths in the Hill of Balgair, who, we believe, are descended from the chief of the name—Galbraith of Culcreuch—if not the chiefs themselves.

Before proceeding to give an account of the interesting law suit which ended

¹ *Reg. P. C. of Scotland*, Vol. v., p. 406.

² *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1593-1608, No. 896.

³ William, Earl of Glencairn, was succeeded in February 1666, by his son, Alexander, and he in turn, in September 1666 by his brother John.

in the family of Galbraith of Cappahard being put in possession of Balgair, it is necessary to give some account of James Galbraith, writer in Edinburgh, who purchased Balgair, and his relatives, and of the Galbraiths in the Hill of Balgair, whose representative, James Galbraith, made the spirited but unsuccessful attempt to secure the estate. We shall take first the Galbraiths in the Hill of Balgair.

GALBRAITHS, HILL OF BALGAIK.

This family has always been held to be a branch of the Galbraiths of Culcreuch. It seems probable that their progenitor was Robert Galbraith, who is styled in 1548 "brother-german of the late Andrew Galbraith of Gylcruuch."¹ He was a son of James Galbraith of Culcreuch. In 1593 we find a James Galbraith in Balgair,² probably a son of Robert, and called after his grandfather; and in 1612 Robert Galbraith was in the Hilton of Balgair, no doubt the son of James, and named—in the good old orthodox fashion which is so helpful to genealogists—after his grandfather also. The tenants in Balgair had often very bad times there. Thus on 26th July 1597 Issobell Scott, widow of William Cunningham, eldest son of John Cunninghame of Glengarnock, who was life-rentrix, and her tenants, James Galbraith and John Gillespie, complained to the Privy Council that in the previous April, James Menteith, in Letter, and Alexander Menteith, his oy, came at night to the said tenants' dwelling houses, and forcibly breaking up the doors and entering "spuilyed" the whole plenishing and goods which were in the said houses together with the "abüilyementis and clething" of the said tenants and their wives. The two Menteiths did not appear to defend themselves from the charge, and were denounced rebels.³ On the 27th July 1602 James Galbraith in Balgair made the following complaint to the Privy Council. Upon the 1st November 1601 and 9th May last "sindrie disorderit brokin heeland men," to whose depredations he had been subject, reft goods from him furth of the lands of Corrie of Balglas, and conveyed the same to the dwelling-house of Johne M'Kiesoun in Borland of Drumont, where they were resetted and disposed of. The same thieves had in September 1597 "stolen out of his fold of Caislie three kye." Defenders, not appearing, were denounced as rebels.⁴ We have already shown that the Galbraiths of Culcreuch were an unruly race, and their cadets in Balgair seem to have been no better, and, curiously enough, at the very time they were complaining of their neighbours and "disorderit brokin heeland men" for what were in those days such trifling matters as stealing and lifting cattle, they were themselves in the grip of the law for serious crimes. Thus we find on record:—2 March 1593-4—A gift to Ludovic, Duke

¹ See Culcreuch.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. v., p. 406.

² *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. v., p. 406, etc.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. vi., p. 428.

of Lennox, of the escheat of Andro Galbreath in Tundarroch ; Umphra Galbreath, son to Walter Galbreath in Clayddams ; John Galbreath, son to Andro Galbreath in Gwunaquhan ; James Galbreath of Ballacharne ; John Galbreath in the Hill ; James, Robert, William, and Umphra, his brothers ; James Galbreath of Balgair ; Umphra Galbreath, son to Thomas Galbreath in Kilfassit ; William Galbreath in Frew, Thomas Gilfillan in Gorbloch, John Galbreath in Bolquhan, father's brother to Robert Galbreath of Kilcreuch, now at the horn for the "fellon and cruell" slaughter of Robert Lindsay, who dwelt for the time with Isabel Galbreath, relict of John Lindsay of Ballule, and for other crimes.¹ 14 December 1598—Remission to John Galbreath in "Middle Bagair" for the slaughter of Robert Lindsay, brother-german to Mungo Lindsay of Bonill.² 4 July 1605—Gift to Thomas Buchanan, apparent of Ibert of the escheat of James Galbreath in Bolgair, and James Galbreath in Ballacharne, at the horn for failing to underly the law for the slaughter of Robert Lindsay, brother-german to Mungo Lindsay of Ballule.³

This James Galbraith in Balgair, as we have already said, was succeeded to the lease by Robert Galbraith, who was alive in 1612,⁴ and he in his turn was followed by his son William.

William Galbraith, in the Hill of Balgair, was twice married—first to Agnes or Ann Buchanan, a daughter of Buchanan of Shanacles, and had a son John Galbraith, in Hill of Balgair, who married a daughter of MacEwan of Wester Glenboig, and had issue ; and George Galbraith, also in Hill of Balgair, married Janet Harvie, daughter of Harvie in the Courthill of Balgair, and had issue.

The name of his second wife is unknown. By her he had two sons, Hugh and Duncan.

Hugh Galbraith, who, after being in the service of the Earl of Glencairn, went to the north of Ireland, where he married and had issue. One of his sons, who was in the army, a dragoon, lived some time with the laird at Balgair House before 1715.

Duncan Galbraith settled in Edinburgh, became a Freeman Wright of the Burgh of Canongate. He married, and had two daughters, one of whom married one Martin, Dean of Guild of Dunbarton, who died childless. Kate, the other daughter, died unmarried.

William Galbraith had also, but by which wife is unknown, a daughter, Elizabeth, who married John Zuill, and a son of this marriage, William Zuill, was baptised at Balfron, 11th June 1696.

The end of William Galbraith was tragic. He had gone to Edinburgh to try to persuade his son Hugh to return to Strathendrick, but failed to do so.

¹ *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, Vol. LXVI., fol. 74.

² *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, Vol. LXX., fol. 101.

³ *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, Vol. LXXIV., fol. 350.

⁴ Family Bible of Galbraith of Blackhouse.

On his way back alone he was attacked by robbers, and wounded and robbed at Mumrills path, near Polmont. When found, he was taken to the house of a relation of the name of Galbraith, in the Carse of Falkirk, where he died of the injuries he had sustained. His tombstone is in Balfron Churchyard,¹ and bears the date 1686 and the initials W. G., and other lettering now much worn.

John Galbraith and George Galbraith, the two eldest sons of this unfortunate man, are designed in two leases, dated at Balglas, 5th April 1693,² granted in their favour by James Galbraith of Balgair, writer in Edinburgh, who had some time before, as we have already shown, purchased the estate—"John Galbraith in the Hill of Balgair, and George Galbraith, also in the Hill of Balgair, his younger brother." These leases are (1) to John, whom failing, to George, of the just and equal half of the Hill of Balgair, or Middle Balgair, and the just and equal half of the Westertown of Easter Balgair called Harviestoun; and (2) to George, whom failing, to John, his brother, of the other half, for 7 nineteen years (= 133 years) after Martinmas 1692 and Beltane 1693. When they expired at Martinmas 1825, and Beltane 1826, respectively, the family of Archibald Galbraith in Stoneyholm, then deceased, were in possession in right of John's lease, and George Galbraith of Blackhouse, great-grandson of George, in right of his lease.

JAMES GALBRAITH, WRITER IN EDINBURGH.

Taking now James Galbraith, writer in Edinburgh, who bought Balgair, it is probable that he was a cadet of Culcreuch.

As we have shown when describing Culcreuch, the last of the family who held it was Robert Galbraith, who is said to have gone to Ireland when he lost Culcreuch. He had at least two sons, James and Henry, and he may have had others. The entail of Balgair, to be quoted immediately, shows that James Galbraith, the entailer, had an uncle, Andrew, whose son was "Major Hugh in the Kingdom of Ireland," and that he had a second uncle—whose name we have not discovered—who was the father of George Galbraith, merchant in Edinburgh; and we know from another source that he had a third uncle, the Rev. John Galbraith, minister of Balfron and Bothkennar.³ This reverend

¹The position of this tombstone is row 13, stone 17.

²Registered in the Sheriff Court Books of Stirlingshire, 19th February 1720.

³"It appears from the Records which have been searched by the pursuer, that James Galbraith, the entailer, had an uncle named John, who was appointed minister of Bothkennar in March 1639. This John, again, had a son, Humphrey, who was appointed minister of Dollar in 1644, who died in October 1684, and whose will is on record at Stirling, at least a copy of it, and an inventory given up there upon it. In that will, which is dated 8th September 1684, he leaves 'ane ten merks piece of gold to his cusine James as his best token of his love to

gentleman had a son, the Rev. Humphrey Galbraith, minister of Dollar, but his family seem to have been extinct before the date of the entail, and are therefore not mentioned in it. The fourth substitute in the entail was Captain Robert Galbraith, son to the deceased John Galbraith in the kingdom of Ireland. The entail was thus obliged to go to Ireland to find kinsmen. Now, although all these facts do not prove that James Galbraith of Balgair, writer in Edinburgh, was a cadet of Culcreuch, they tend perhaps in that direction, for we have his uncle, the Rev. John, placed in a parish close to the old family estate, and we have two of the substitutes in the entail—Galbraiths—residing in Ireland where the last laird of Culcreuch went. We have in addition the constant tradition that the purchaser of Balgair was of the Culcreuch family. Be this, however, as it may, we must not delay our narrative for further discussion on the subject.

On the 6th September 1705, James Galbraith of Balgair, writer in Edinburgh, executed a deed of entail of the lands of Balgair or Polgairs, and on the 4th June 1706, it was recorded in the *Register of Entails*. The entail is in favour of James Galbraith, the entailor, and the heirs of his body; whom failing, to (1) John Galbraith, eldest lawful son of the late George Galbraith, merchant in Edinburgh, cousin-german of the entailor and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to (2) James Galbraith, second son of the said George Galbraith, and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to (3) Major Hugh Galbraith, in the Kingdom of Ireland, son to the deceased Andrew Galbraith, father's brother consanguinean to the entailor and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to (4) Captain Robert Galbraith, eldest son to the deceased John Galbraith in the Kingdom of Ireland, and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to (5) John Galbraith of Old Graden, and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to (6) Archibald Buchanan of Drumhead, and any of his sons he shall be pleased to nominate, and the heirs male of that son's body; whom failing, to (7) John Galbraith in the Hill of Balgair, and the heirs male of his body.

James Galbraith, the entailor, died without heirs of his body, pre-deceased by John Galbraith, the first substitute, who died September 1706. The estate was accordingly taken up by James Galbraith, the second substitute, who served heir of Tailie and Provision, 28th March 1707. He died in February 1728, and was succeeded by his son, Captain George Galbraith of Balgair. He died, March 1750, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, John Galbraith of Balgair, who died also without issue in July 1790. He was succeeded by his nephew, James Galbraith of Balgair, a son of Rear-Admiral James Galbraith,

him,' and he also mentions that he himself stands indebted to this James in a sum of money. Accordingly, in the inventory of the debts due by him, there is given up a bond of £266 13s. 4d. due to 'James Galbraith, wreater in Edinburgh'" (from Minute for the Pursuer in the case of James Galbraith v. Richard Galbraith, 15th June 1825).

brother of George and John Galbraith, successively of Balgair. This James Galbraith of Balgair died of yellow fever on a voyage from Martinique to London, 18th May 1794, leaving no issue, and with him the descendants of the second substitution in the entail came to an end.

A petition was then presented to the Court by the representative of the seventh substitute in the entail, craving the appointment of a judicial factor until it was discovered who was the heir entitled to succeed, and this was accordingly done. Advertisements were then inserted in the newspapers—particularly those in Ireland—for heirs, and in consequence thereof several competitors appeared, among whom was an Andrew Galbraith, who claimed the estate and took out a brieve of inquest as the heir male of Major Hugh Galbraith, the third substitute. He was opposed by William Arthur Galbraith, son of Joshua Galbraith of Dublin, who alleged that he was descended from Captain Robert Galbraith, the fourth substitute. James Galbraith of Culholm, who was admittedly the descendant of John Galbraith of Old Graden, the fifth substitute, an old man and childless, did not oppose. The male descendants of Buchanan of Drumhead, the sixth substitute, were by this time extinct, and Archibald Galbraith, farmer in Stoneyholm, the lineal male representative of John Galbraith in the Hill of Balgair, the seventh substitute, did not at this time take any steps in opposition, as the succession had not then opened to him, owing to Galbraith of Culholm being still alive.

It was soon apparent that William Arthur Galbraith's claim had no good foundation, and as there was no other opposition, on the 13th August 1806, Richard Galbraith of Cappahard, Co. Galway, Ireland, who had, before the service was completed, succeeded his brother Andrew, was served heir of entail of Balgair by the jury on the inquest, with the exception of three of them who declined to vote. Richard Galbraith was then duly infeft in the estate on the 2nd September 1806, and possessed it peaceably and without challenge for fourteen years.

In 1821, however, James Galbraith of Culholm being then dead, and also Archibald Galbraith, farmer in Stoneyholm, the right of Richard Galbraith was called in question by James Galbraith, who raised an action against him of reduction, improbation, declarator, and count and reckoning. James Galbraith was the eldest son of the deceased Archibald Galbraith, farmer in Stoneyholm, who was the eldest son of John Galbraith, tenant in Hill of Balgair, who was the eldest son of James Galbraith, also tenant there, who was the eldest son of John Galbraith, also tenant there, who was the only son of John Galbraith, tenant in Hill of Balgair, the seventh substitute.

It is unnecessary to go into the technicalities of the case, for it really turned upon one question only—Was it sufficient to prove that Richard Galbraith was

the descendant and representative of a Major Hugh Galbraith "in the Kingdom of Ireland," without proving as well that the Major Hugh Galbraith, from whom Richard was admittedly descended, was "son of the deceased Andrew Galbraith, father's brother consanguinean" of the entailor? In the proof before the inquest there was no evidence produced of any kind to prove that Major Hugh Galbraith was in any way connected with the Balgair family save that in a letter from the son of Captain Robert Galbraith, the fourth substitute, who resided near the major in Ireland, to the son of the latter, he addressed him as "Dear Cousin"; but even this slight vestige of proof was more than neutralized by the fact that when Captain Robert Galbraith, the fourth substitute, executed his will in 1708, it contained a reference to the event of his eldest son succeeding to the estate of James Galbraith of Balgair, which, it was said, could not have happened if this Major Galbraith of Cappahard, who resided in his neighbourhood, had been the third substitute, as he had five sons, all of whom must of course have succeeded before Captain Robert's family. It was said, too, that a "field cloth," said to be the major's, bore on it the Galbraith arms, but this of course did not prove he was related to Galbraith *of Balgair*. The evidence produced that Major Hugh Galbraith was a Scotsman was both amusing and singularly inconclusive.

Daniel Glenane, farmer, of Killilan, in the county of Galway, Ireland, deponed that "he was of the age of 105 years or thereabouts, as he best recollects and believes," that he remembered Major Hugh Galbraith, who, he believed, died about seventy years ago. He frequently conversed with the Major, and by his accent he appeared to the deponent to be a Scotsman, and that he had said he was. Another witness, James Joynt, a relation of the claimant, swore that he had heard from his mother that she had heard from her mother, deponent's grandmother, that the said Major Hugh Galbraith was a Scotsman, and he had also heard his Uncle Andrew say jocularly that "he supposed Major Hugh had sprung from a pipe of port." This evidence of the worthy uncle's, while it points to a jovial and generous style of living on the part of the Major, does not seem to prove that he was a Scotsman.

Darby O'Brien, of Ballenahoun, in the county of Galway, Ireland, deponed that he was aged above 100 years; that he remembered Major Hugh Galbraith, and "never heard to the contrary of his being a Scotsman." This old Galway man of 100, and Daniel Glenane, the other, who was 105, gave a great deal of other very minute but trifling evidence, which proved at least that they had singularly unimpaired memories, considering their all but unheard-of old age. But the crowning piece of evidence, which proved conclusively that the Major was a Scotsman, was given by Patrick M'Hugo, who swore he recollected "to have seen a Highland plaid morning gown, lined with green calamanco, which

deponent heard and believes had been the said Major Hugh Galbraith's, and deponent often saw it hanging up in a closet in Cappahard House; and said he believed it to have been the Major's, because he heard so from the family, and often saw James Galbraith, the present claimant's father, wear it in the morning." Another witness deponed that "he saw at Cappahard a Highland plaid morning gown, which deponent heard had been the Major's, and said it was not the fashion in ancient times for any person but Scotsmen to wear plaids, and never in his life saw anyone wear a plaid but a Scotsman."

James Galbraith's case was that the Major, Hugh Galbraith, the third substitute in the entail, was not Major Hugh Galbraith of Cappahard, but Major Hugh Galbraith of St. Johnston, in the county of Longford—quite a different man, who had died leaving no issue, and consequently all the other substitutes in the entail and their descendants being dead, he—James Galbraith—was entitled to the estate.

A further plea was that Richard Galbraith was bound to prove that his ancestor was not only "*Major Hugh Galbraith, in the kingdom of Ireland,*" but also, in the words of the entail, "*son of the deceased Andrew Galbraith, my father's brother consanguinean,*" and that, as he could not prove that, he—James Galbraith, whose descent from the seventh substitute nobody disputed—was the real heir of entail.

It must be admitted that, though James Galbraith made a very ingenious case in favour of Hugh Galbraith of St. Johnston being a Major and also a relative of the entailer, his proof was not satisfactory. The strength of his case no doubt lay in his contention that Richard Galbraith was bound to prove, what he could not and did not prove, that not only Hugh Galbraith of Cappahard was a Major in the Kingdom of Ireland, but that he was also "son of the deceased Andrew Galbraith," "father's brother consanguinean" of the entailer.

In 1820 the Lord Ordinary found "that, in the absence of all proof existing, or offered to the contrary, the circumstances proven on the side of the defender afford sufficient grounds for inferring that Major Hugh Galbraith, of whose body the defender is heir male, was the Major Galbraith in the kingdom of Ireland, who and the heir of whose body are called in the entail of Balgair," and therefore repelled the reason of reduction and assoilzied the defender. The "Highland plaid morning gown lined with green calamanco" had thus clearly stood Richard Galbraith in good stead.

The pursuer then reclaimed and produced (1) some further evidence in favour of Hugh Galbraith of *St. Johnston* being the real third substitute, and he maintained (2) that he was not bound to establish that a Major Hugh Galbraith other than the defender's ancestor was the person called in the entail; and (3) that it was sufficient to entitle him to succeed in this reduction, that

the defender had failed to prove by sufficient evidence before the inquest that his ancestor was Major Hugh Galbraith, in the Kingdom of Ireland, *son of the deceased Andrew Galbraith, father's brother consanguinean of the entailor*. The Court, however, by a majority, adhered to the Lord Ordinary's interlocutor.

"Their Lordships were generally agreed that, had this been a competition of brieves, there was not sufficient evidence of the defender's ancestor being the third substitute in the entail to have warranted the jury to serve him in opposition to the pursuer, who was undoubtedly the heir male of the seventh substitute; but the majority were of opinion that, in a reduction of a service obtained in a competition, it was incumbent on the pursuer to disprove the service, or at least to show that there did exist another Major Hugh Galbraith, of the Kingdom of Ireland, who might have been the third substitute, in the attempt to do which they considered he had failed. Lord Alloway, on the other hand, was of opinion that the circumstance of this being a reduction made no distinction, and that the absence of all evidence that Major Hugh Galbraith of Cappahard was anyway related to the family of Balgair was sufficient to warrant a reduction, independent of the other circumstances, which his Lordship thought went a great way in establishing that another person, generally known as Major Hugh Galbraith, had lived at St. Johnston, in the Kingdom of Ireland, and that he was a relation of the family."¹

James Galbraith appealed to the House of Lords, but was again unsuccessful, their Lordships holding that there was sufficient evidence before the jury to prove that Hugh Galbraith of Cappahard was the third substitute in the deed of entail, and that the appellant—James Galbraith—had failed to establish the existence of any other person to whom the designation in the entail could apply. Lord Wynford, in concluding his speech giving judgment, said—"Therefore, my Lords, although this case is certainly a very extraordinary one—though undoubtedly the judges in the Court below appear to have had great difficulties, and to have made observations which were very much calculated to send this case for further inquiry in your Lordships' House—I still think, after having sifted it in the best way I have been able to do during the three days in which it has been under your Lordships' consideration, and having devoted a good deal of my time at home to this immense mass of evidence, after the fullest examination I have been able to give of it, I do think your Lordships ought not to disturb this verdict. I have alluded to the difficulties which the Court below seemed to feel when they were called upon to consider this case, and I think that many of the observations which were made by the judges in the Court below were sufficient to put the parties upon appealing; and therefore I should not recommend your Lordships to give costs."

¹ *Shaw and Dunlop's Cases*, Vol. IV., p. 736.

The House of Lords thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the interlocutor complained of be affirmed.¹ And so ended, rather to the surprise, and certainly to the disappointment of the inhabitants of upper Strathendrick, this very singular case.

Balgair is now held by Major Richard Hugh Balgair Galbraith, the grandson of Richard Galbraith, the successful litigant, who was succeeded in 1835 by his son James, and James, in 1890, by Major R. H. B. Galbraith.

Returning now to page 233, we shall briefly notice the family of Blackhouse, the descendants of George Galbraith, the other old rentaller in the hill of Balgair.

THE GALBRAITHS OF BLACKHOUSE.²

George Galbraith, married Janet Harvie, Courthill (he died about 1735), and had issue, viz.: (1) William Galbraith, born March 1678, married November 1706 Agnes Harvie, and succeeded to Blackhouse, and had issue—he died after 1756; (2) Walter Galbraith, married first Margaret Harvie, and second Isobel Harvie, daughter of Harvie in Craigton of Fintry, and had issue; (3) Robert Galbraith of Wester Edinbelly (Dalfoil), married in 1715 Helen Key, aunt of Jean Key, who was carried off by Rob Roy the younger; (4) James; (5) Hugh, and (6) George, who died young, and four daughters.³

William Galbraith of Blackhouse, eldest son of William before mentioned, was born 1719, and died 1784; he married, first, Isobel Buchanan of Mackeanston, second, in 1767, Anna Lyle or Galbraith,⁴ widow of his cousin, William Galbraith of Wester Edinbelly. He had no issue. He had two brothers, John and George, who both died young, and six sisters.⁵

Robert Galbraith of Wester Edinbelly had one son, William Galbraith of Wester Edinbelly, born December 1717, died 1765, who married in 1748 Anna Lyle before mentioned. Robert had two daughters, who both died young.

The family of William Galbraith of Wester Edinbelly, son of Robert, were

¹ *Wilson and Shaw's Reports of Cases decided in the House of Lords*, Vol. v., pp. 84-91.

² [This paragraph has been drawn up from notes left by Mr. Guthrie Smith, by Mr. Thomas Littlejohn Galbraith of Blackhouse, to whom Mr. Guthrie Smith desired to acknowledge his obligation for information received in connection with this chapter.]

³ Elizabeth, baptized at Fintry 9th February 1696, married 1719 John Ure in Balgair, the grandfather of Walter Ure, sometime Calenderer in Glasgow; (2) Mary, married Andrew Lockhart; (3) Jean; (4) Janet, married Mr. John Dove, Schoolmaster in Drymen.

⁴ Anna Lyle was a daughter of Charles Lyle of Dunburgh and Arlhaven, Strathblane, by Bethia, second daughter of John Harvie of Blackhouse. See *Parish of Strathblane*, p. 79.

⁵ Bethia, born at Netherplace of Leckie, married Buchanan of Catter Mill, no issue; (2) Agnes, married Robert Stewart in Annat, and had issue; (3) Janet, married Bailie George Galbraith of Glasgow, and had issue; (4) Marjory, married in 1738 Robert Ferrie of Mill of Balgrochan, and had issue; (5) Margaret, died young; (6) Margaret, also died young.

George Galbraith of Wester Edinbely, afterwards of Blackhouse, born May 1749, who married November 1784 Janet Anderson, daughter of James Anderson of Coull, Auchterarder—she died 1821 and he 1830, both at Little Kerse, which he purchased in 1812; Charles Galbraith, merchant in Glasgow and in Virginia, died at sea in 1795, unmarried; Robert Galbraith, merchant in Greenock and Virginia, who died at Wright's Park in 18 , unmarried; Helen Galbraith, born December 1753, married January 1773 Robert Key of Wright's Park, and had issue; Bethia Galbraith, born May 1757, died July 1783, unmarried. Two other children died in infancy.

The family of George Galbraith of Blackhouse, son of William, were Bethia Galbraith, born February 1786, died June 1814; Margaret Galbraith, born December 1787, died 1808; Ann Galbraith, born April 1790, died September 1875—all unmarried; William Galbraith of Blackhouse (born December 1791, married September 1817 Christian Littlejohn, eldest daughter of Provost Thomas Littlejohn of Stirling and Christian Glasfurd his wife, and had issue; was appointed Town-Clerk of Stirling in 1820, and Sheriff-Clerk of Stirlingshire in 1835; he died in 1861 and his wife in 1866); Christian Galbraith, born November 1793; James Galbraith, born December 1795, died September 1832, unmarried; Helen Galbraith, born October 1797, died April 1814; Robert Galbraith, born 1804, died an infant; Robert Galbraith, born 1806, died an infant; George Galbraith, settler in New South Wales, born May 1801, died October 1837, married April 1835 Anna Wallace Murdoch, daughter of James Murdoch, merchant, Glasgow, and had issue; Janet Galbraith, born August 1803, died April 1879, unmarried; Robina Galbraith, born September 1808, married 1837 James Murdoch, Tasmania, and had issue.

The family of William Galbraith were: Christian, married John Robson, banker, Dumbarton, and has issue; Janet Anderson, died young; Jane Glasfurd; Thomas Littlejohn of Blackhouse, Town-Clerk of Stirling and Sheriff-Clerk of Stirlingshire, married Helen Colquhoun Sconce, daughter of Robert Sconce, Sheriff-Substitute of Stirlingshire, and has issue; William Robert, C.E., London, married Agnes, daughter of William Wilson of Skeoch, Bannockburn, and has issue; Anna Bethia; Alison Littlejohn, married W. H. Morris, merchant, Glasgow, and has issue; Helen Pearson, married Colonel Wilson of Bannockburn, and has issue.

The family of George Galbraith of New South Wales were: George Lyle, died 1882, married Frances M. Burton, daughter of Frederick Burton, Lincoln, and has issue; and Frances Wallace, married William Young of Lloyds, London, and has issue.

The family of James Murdoch, Tasmania, were three daughters—Robina Lyle, Frances Wallace, and Margaret—and a son Cunningham and a daughter Janet Anderson, both deceased.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE GLENBOIGS.

MIDDLE GLENBOIG *alias* GLENBOIG CUNNINGHAME.

THIS part of Old Nentbolge was early in the possession of the great Strathendrick family of Cunninghame of Drumquhassle, which in the beginning of the seventeenth century was on the wane. On the 4th December 1627 John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle sold Middle Glenboig to William Adam, and in 1658 Robert Adame was served heir to William Adame, his goodshyre (grandfather), in the five-merk land of old extent of "Midle Inboig, sumtyme Glenboig-Cuninghame, with the Milne called the Clockmilne."¹

The next proprietors of the lands were Janet, Elizabeth, and Margaret Adam, as heirs portioners of Robert Adam, but Janet having died, Elizabeth and Margaret, by an Instrument of Sasine dated 26th July 1720, became vest each in one half of the estate. The successive proprietors of Elizabeth Adam's half were John Buchanan, her son, and Andrew Buchanan, her grandson; the latter sold it to Peter Spiers in 1792, and he almost immediately disposed of it to Lieut.-Colonel John Kay.

Margaret Adam's half was, in 1723, in possession of John Adam, who, by his wife, Margaret Kay, had at least three sons: Robert, Alexander, and Andrew, and a daughter, Helen, born in 1728.² They seem to have sold their share of it to William Kay; and his son, Lieut.-Colonel John Kay, was the next proprietor, and Middle Glenboig became reunited in him.

In 1795 the Colonel disposed the property in favour of his nephew, Alexander Ure, merchant in Glasgow; and he, in 1802, disposed it to John M'Leroy, his nephew. The property at this time was divided into Overton, and

¹ *Glenboig Writs and Stirlingshire Retours*, No. 226.

² *Killlearn Register of Baptisms*.

a small cottar holding, Nether-ton Knockenshoe, and Cost. In 1841 William M'Leroy became possessor as heir to his brother, John M'Leroy, and in 1851 the lands passed to William Hamilton, his nephew and heir. William Hamilton, afterwards of Minard in Argyleshire, was a merchant in Glasgow, and partner of Walter Buchanan, late M.P. for Glasgow. He did not hold Middle Glenboig long, having sold it in 1853 to James Brodie.

Mr. Brodie, who was also proprietor of Easter Polder in Perthshire, died there in 1863, leaving his properties to Trustees for behoof of his two sons and his daughter in liferent, and their children in fee. The daughter, Mrs. Mitchell, wife of the Rev. John Mitchell, United Presbyterian minister at Kirkintilloch, has the liferent of Middle Glenboig, and her son is the fiar of the property. Mr. John James Mitchell lives and farms at Overton; Nether-ton, the other division of the estate, being farmed by Mr. James Ewing, who belongs to a family who have long been tenants there.¹

EASTER GLENBOIG.

This part of these old lands was granted by a charter of Maldoven, Earl of Lennox (who lived *circa* 1225-1270), to Luke, son of Michael of "Fyntryf." Luke was afterwards Dean of Lennox. Easter Glenboig is described in this charter as the part of Nentbolg which is next the lands of Fintry, bounded on the east side by the burn (*rivulus*) called Gyndhame, which flows down the hill into the Endrick (Annerech), and on the west side by the burn called Bolgy, which, also rising in the hills, falls into the Endrick.²

Nearly two centuries later this part of Glenboig, then called *Enboge*, was granted along with other lands, by King James I. to his brother-in-law, Sir William Edmonstone. In the complicated arrangements which subsequently took place on the partition of the Lennox, the Edmonstones' rights to their lands were always carefully guarded. Thus, in an Instrument,³ 27th October 1473, Elizabeth Monteith, one of the heirs to the Earldom, when pursuing a brief for serving herself heir to a fourth part of all the lands in the Earldom of Lennox, "alleged, confessed, and asserted" that she would not claim in any way Sir William's lands, including *Enboge*.

When the estates of the Edmonstones were wadsetted in the beginning of the seventeenth century to Sir William Livingstone of Kilsyth, certain parts of them were redeemable, and were subsequently redeemed, but the lands of Easter Glenboig *alias* Eneboig, with the mill and mill lands of the same, including the

¹ The Author is indebted to the Rev. Mr. Mitchell and Messrs. Reid & Guild, W.S., Edinburgh, for much of the foregoing information.

² *Cart. de Levenax*, p. 34.

³ Duntreath Writs.

office of "Crownar" of the Sheriffdom of Stirling, were irredeemable, and passed from the Edmonstones to the Livingstones.¹

Easter Glenboig remained in the Livingstones' possession till 18th February 1714, when William, Viscount Kilsyth, sold them in feu to James Galbraith of Balgair, but "reserving always to himself the office of Coroner under the said lands" and other lands within the shire of Stirling.

The office of Coronator, or Crownar, or Coroner, which thus went to the Livingstones with the lands of Glenboig, was in early days in Scotland an important office carrying with it fees and emoluments. The holder of it was connected with the four pleas of the Crown, but it early fell into disuse in Scotland. The office of Coroner of the Lennox, which had been held by the Lord of Drummond, was granted by Robert, Duke of Albany, to Duncan, Earl of Lennox, by a charter dated at Stirling, 6th March 1400-1. The grant conferred powers of employing deputies or substitutes.²

Easter Glenboig, with its mill and mill lands, comprising about 485 acres, was subsequently added, by purchase, to the Culcreuch estate, which is now the property of Mr. Dunn Waters.

WESTER GLENBOIG *alias* GLENBOIG MECKEWIN.

In 1614 there was a charter granted by the Duke of Lennox to William Neanbog *alias* Macewin, the eldest son and heir of William Mackewin *alias* Neanbog de Glenbog Westir.

In 1691 the proprietor was James M'Aine, called in 1698 James Macewan.

In the Valuation Roll of 1723 the following appear:

John Williamson and Jonet Ure, his spouse, their equal half of				
the five-merk lands of Wester Glenboig,	£46 14 4
John Buchanan, Maltman, and Jean Ure, his spouse, their equal				
half of the five merk-lands of Wester Glenbog,	£46 14 4

These Ures seem to have been the heiresses of the Macewans of Neanbogh.

The greater part of the lands of Wester Glenboig was afterwards acquired by Napier of Ballikinrain.

¹ Duntreath Writs.

² *Cart. de Levenax*, p. 95.

CHAPTER XVII.

BALGLAS.

THIS old estate, which included Provanstoun or Glens, was originally called in Celtic times "Invogyiff;" thereafter "Houstoun's Glen,"¹ and the house or castle upon it, "Balglas"—the grey house. It is a £12 land of old extent, £48 new extent, and the valued rent is £353 18s. 4d.

Its early history is obscure, but it was in the hands of the Stirlings of Craigharnet in the fifteenth century. The Stirlings acquired it probably in the same way as they are supposed to have got Craigharnet, viz.—by the marriage of Gilbert Stirling to the heiress of Alicia de Erthe. Alicia de Erthe was the great-grand-daughter of Bernard de Erthe (1271-1300), and Elena, daughter and co-heiress of Finlay de Camis. This Finlay was a son of Malcolm, brother of Maldoven, third Earl of Lennox.² Gilbert Stirling was dead before 1434, when his son John, then a minor, succeeded. He in his turn had a son, John, who on the 29th May 1486 had, on the resignation of his father, a charter from King James III. of the lands of Craigharnet and others *and Balglas*, in the Earldom of Lennox and County of Stirling.³

The next proprietors of Balglas we hear of were the Houstons of that Ilk, but how they acquired it does not appear. On the 8th October 1600 John Houstoun, son and heir of Sir Patrick Houstoun of that Ilk, his father, was retoured in these lands.⁴ He had married, before 14th August 1589, Margaret Stirling of the Keir family.⁵ On the 15th May 1610 Ludovic Houstoun was

¹ "In 12 libratis terrarum antiqui extentus de Invogyiff et Houstounesglen nuncupatis Balglas" (*Stirlingshire Retours*, No. 24).

² *The Stirlings of Craigharnet and Glorat*, Joseph Bain; and *The Parish of Strathblane*, p. 130 note.

³ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1424-1573, No. 1653.

⁴ *Stirlingshire Retours*, No. 24.

⁵ *History of Renfrewshire*, Crawford, p. 101.—"Johnne Houstoun, apparent of that Ilk, and Margaret Stirling, his spouse, conjunct fiar of the lands of Baglas and Houstoun's Glen" (*Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. IV., p. 407).

served heir of his father. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Patrick Maxwell of Newark,¹ by whom he had a large family, the eldest son being Patrick, who was created a baronet in 1668. Sir Patrick Houstoun had a charter under the Great Seal in 1671 of the Baronies of Houstoun and Balglas united into the Barony of Houstoun. In the case of Balglas he had, however, the superiority only, for early in the seventeenth century Balglas was the property of a family of Lennox, probably of the Woodhead or Branshogle branch. On the 25th March 1648 a sasine is recorded by John Lennox of *Balglas*, with consent of Jonet Law, his spouse,² and in 1655 John Lennox, *now* of Balglas, infeted in them Barbara Nairn, his spouse, proceeding on a contract of marriage dated at Glasgow 21st October 1651.³ In the same year Balglas was conveyed to William Lennox, who was the eldest surviving son of James Lennox of Woodhead.⁴ William Lennox had married Katherine Houstoun, and on the 18th September 1660, when his eldest son John married Jean Cunninghame, daughter of Adam Cunninghame of Boquhan, he made over Balglas to them.⁵ John Lennox of Woodhead, who was the great-great-great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Hanbury Lennox of Woodhead or Lennox, as it is now called, died before 1690, having sold Balglas to Archibald Bontein.

This Archibald Bontein, who was probably of the Dumbartonshire family of the name, had been secretary to the famous Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, Lord-Advocate of Scotland in the reign of King Charles II.,⁶ and is said to have made a fortune by extorting money from the Covenanters. He was a Commissioner of Supply for Stirlingshire in 1695. His wife was Jane Kincaid, who died 25th March 1695, in the twenty-fifth year of her age.⁷ Archibald Bontein died 19th November 1712, leaving an only surviving child, Margaret. He left 500 merks to the poor of the parish of Killearn.

Margaret Bontein of Balglas was served heir to her father in 1717. She had been married before 1709, when her eldest son Archibald was born, to Robert Bontein of Mildoven, in the parish of Cardross, Dumbartonshire. They had some twenty children. In 1714 Robert Bontein feued to Andrew and John Buchanan the lands of Provanstoun—feu-duty, 200 merks—the Buchanans to pay a peck of officer corn yearly to the officer of the Barony, and to grind and work their grindable victual at the mill of Balglas.

On the 22nd June 1731 Margaret Bontein of Balglas, with consent of her husband, made a certain provision over the estate of Balglas in favour of her

¹ *History of Renfrewshire*, Crawford, p. 101.

² *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. VIII., fol. 314.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. IX., fol. 290.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. IX., fol. 291.

⁵ Deed at Lennox Castle, *Lennox Case*, p. 18.

⁶ *Act. Par. Gul.*, 1695. *Scots Acts*, Vol. IX., p. 357.

⁷ Tombstone, Killearn Churchyard.

ten younger children (she had three more afterwards), Archibald, the eldest son, being excepted.¹ Ten or twelve years after this time Robert Bontein, who still held Mildoven, got into embarrassed circumstances,² and in 1745 had a litigation with his eldest son Archibald. The report of the case says: "Robert Bontein of Mildovan, by an agreement with Archibald, his eldest son, settled upon him £20 stg. yearly in name of aliment, afterwards falling into bad circumstances and being incarcerated for debt, he pleaded against his son, who was in a good way, the *beneficium competentiae*," to which the Lord Ordinary, on 14th January 1744, found him entitled. The Court adhered. Lord Kilkerran adds in his report, "although the son was thereby reduced to want."³

The joint family of Mildovan and Balglas was, however, now near its end. In 1746 Mildovan, the estate of the husband, was sold to the Bonteins of Ardoch⁴; and Balglas, the estate of the wife, to which her eldest son Archibald had succeeded, was sold in 1751 to Major David Cuninghame of Seabeggs in liferent, and to Captain, thereafter General Robert Cuninghame, his eldest son, in fee. In 1761 Major Cuninghame and his son sold Balglas to John Napier of Ballikinrain,⁵ and it is still a part of the Ballikinrain estate.

The Place of Balglas stands on the west side of the Balglas burn in a commanding situation, and near it are a few fine old trees. The remains which still exist show that it must have been a place of some strength and extent. A hundred years ago it was standing, and is said to have been "a large dwelling house or castle of an antiquated construction."⁶ Within the old walls a small farm house and offices have been erected, and over one of the windows looking south an old stone has been built in, on which is cut in relief some letters and figures, but all that can be deciphered is :

1602

M.S

Another stone is built into one of the chimneys, on which is cut :

R B M B

1732

The builder of the castle is unknown. Tradition says that it once afforded a refuge to Sir William Wallace when pursued by his enemies. The date on the

¹ Ballikinrain Writs.

² In 1744 he was a prisoner in the Tolbooth of Stirling, and on the 18th August of that year he made a complaint to the Town Council of Stirling that the jailer had been guilty of "severall uncevilities towards him," and that he could not see his friends as he was entitled to do. His complaints were attended to, and better regulations made (*Burgh Records of Stirling*, Vol. II., p. 269).

³ Morrison's *Dict. of Dec.*, 2895, etc.

⁴ Irving's *Dumbartonshire*, p. 429.

⁵ Ballikinrain Writs.

⁶ *Old Statistical Account of Scotland*, Vol. XVI., p. 104.

old stone, 1602, and the letters M.S, show that John Houstoun, the young laird of Houstoun, and his wife, Margaret Stirling, if they did not build the old house, altered or added to it, and probably lived in it; and the R B M B, 1732, show that Robert and Margaret Bontein did some building also, probably to house their twenty children, whom the Register of Baptisms in Killearn prove to have been born in the parish. After the Bonteins left it the old "grey house" gradually became a ruin.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BURNESCHOGILL—BLAIRSCHOIGILL—BRANGSCHOGILL— BRANSHOGLE.

THIS is a five pound land of old extent. New extent, £20; and valued rent, £283 os. 4d.

It comprehended Over and Nether Branshogills, Tondreochan, Culvacant, Over and Nether Macharis, Craigshalloch, Clyland, Teyndland, and Woodnuke, with the mill of Branshogill.

Originally part of the earldom of Lennox, it was before 1477 in the possession of Malcolm Lennox, and he, on the 20th February of that year, gave it over, by charter from King James III., to his younger son, Donald, reserving to himself the life-rent.¹ Malcolm de Levenax was probably a relation of Earl Duncan of Lennox.

In 1492 there was a Humphrey Lennox of Blairschogill,² and he along with his neighbours, John Kessanson of Nyngbog, and Thomas Napier of Ballikinrain, were in 1499 pursued by John, Lord Drummond before the Lords of the Council for the spoliation of his lands of Dromond. They were ordained to pay eight score pounds.³

The next we find in possession is John Lennox of Blairschogill, who, in 1522, referred to arbitration a dispute with — Cunningham, relict of Walter of Cunningham.⁴ This gentleman came to an untimely end, for it is recorded that he was “justifyit to the deid in the last justiceare of Dunbarton for certane crymes committed be him”—5th December 1531.⁵ In other words he was

¹ 20 Feb. 1477-8. Charter by King James III.—“Donaldo de Levenax filio juniore, Malcolmo de Levenax de Blarschogill omnes et singulas terras de Blarschogill, et Culvakkane, jacen. in Comitatu de Levenax” (*Case for Lennox of Woodhead*, p. 23).

² *Dennistoun MSS.*

³ *Act. Dom. Concil.*

⁴ *Dennistoun MSS.*

⁵ *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, Vol. IX., fol. 113.

hanged, after being tried at the Circuit Court at Dunbarton. His property was not forfeited; at all events there was made "a gift to the bairns of John Levenax of Blairschogill of the escheat goods of their father."

The succeeding laird was also a John. In 1537 there was signed a bond for 100 merks due to John Lennox of Branshogle by Graham of Fintry, Cuningham of Glengarnock, and Galbraith of Balgair. The cautioners for the due payment of the amount, equal to about £5 11s. od. sterling, were the Earl of Glencairn, Cuningham of Drumquhassle, and Buchanan of Drummikill.¹

A John Lennox of Branshogle frequently appears on record during the remainder of this century, but there is nothing to show whether he was the laird of 1537 or a succeeding one, and there is nothing of interest to chronicle till 1592, when the peace of the family and parish was much disturbed by the Campbells of Ardingibbon, or Arngibbon, with whom John Lennox of Branshogle and his tutor, James Lennox, were at feud. In this year James and John Campbell, sons of John Campbell of Ardingibbon, instigated by their father, attacked the tutor near Falkirk, and "shoit three or foure shoitis of pistollettis at him, and hurte and woundit him with ane of the same shoites in the lisk (groin)." Somewhat later the same James Campbell, and Nicol Campbell, his brother, accompanied by Archibald Campbell, brother of the laird of Glenurchay, arrived at Branshogle when the laird was holding a Court there, in company with his tutor and tenants. The Campbells violently put a stop to the Court, for they had, no doubt, a strong body of retainers with them, "and pursued him and the said tutor for their lives"; and on another occasion the same persons, accompanied by "M'Cordoquhy, Inuerraw's son,"² and "three score broken men or thereby," broke into the house of Branshogle, and carried off goods and plenishing, "and cheissit and persewit the said complenaris tennentis in sic sorte as they ar constraynit daylie and nichtlie sensyne to keip watche for feir of the saidis personis forder oppressioun, harship and trouble, they being daylie accampanyit with broken men." Lennox complained to the Privy Council, who denounced Campbell and his three sons,³ and very possibly this was the end of the matter.⁴

On the 23rd July 1609 there is a charter by Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, in favour of John Lennox, who was afterwards duly infefted in his ancestral

¹ *Auchmar* adds—"All in one bond, and subscribed by Two Nottars, in regard none of all the Principals or Cautioners could write, except Fintry and Drumikill" (p. 68).

² Ancestor of Mr. Maconochie Wellwood of Meadowbank, and of his ancestors, two Lords of Session.

³ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. v., p. 194.

⁴ This James Lennox, tutor of Branshogle, had a brother, Duncan Lennox, of Parkistoun, and in 1644 Marjory, his only daughter, was served heir to him—"Marjoria Lennox, filia unica legitima Jacobi Lennox, tutoris de Brenschogell, haeres Duncani Lennox de Parkistoune, patru in 40 solid. terrarum, A.E. de Parkistoune in Comitatu de Lennox" (*Stirlingshire Returns*).

lands.¹ His name is mentioned in various deeds on record,² but in circumstances of no general interest. He was one of the Committee of War for Stirlingshire in 1643-44, and thus a member of the Covenanting Party, but otherwise he was distinguished for nothing in particular. This John Lennox married Helen, third daughter by his first wife, Helen Stirling of Keir, of Sir James Edmonstone of Duntreath.³ By her he had at least one son, John, of whom afterwards, and one daughter, Janet, who was the wife of Andrew Galbraith. Her tocher was 800 merks, and in 1637 the interest on it was arrested in her father's hands by Mr. John Galbraith, minister of Bothkennar, to whom her husband owed money.⁴ The laird of Branshogle himself seemed also to have been in difficulties, for in 1624 his lands were wadsetted to Sir William Graham of Braco.⁵ This laird was succeeded by his son, another John.

On the 22nd February 1658 the Commissioners of Esme, Duke of Lennox, granted a precept of Clare Constat in favour of John Lennox of Branshogle as heir to his father.⁶ This laird had two sons—James, who succeeded his father, and William, who succeeded his brother James—and a daughter Margaret,⁷ who married Walter Buchanan of Boquhan, a marriage which eventually joined the estates of Branshogle and Boquhan. This laird did not hold the estate very long.

He was succeeded by James Lennox, his elder son,⁸ who, on 8th November 1672, disposed his lands in favour of William Lennox, his brother. The lands by this time were much burdened with debt, and among the Branshogle papers are innumerable bonds and wadsets, and it is difficult to say who was really the proprietor of them. In 1673 James and John Adam made up their titles to part of the estate called Millhauch and Tailabout, about four acres and one rood lying on the north side of Endrick,⁹ and there were other transactions of

¹ Branshogle Writs.

² *Stirling Sasines*, Vol. II., fol. 123-201. Morrison's *Dict.*, 15328, etc., etc.

³ *Parish of Strathblane*, p. 120 (note). *Stirling Sasines*, Vol. III., 183.

⁴ Morrison's *Dict.*, 700.

⁵ *Stirling Sasines*, Vol. III., fol. 183.

⁶ Branshogle Writs, *Stirling Sasines*, Vol. XII., fol. 70.

⁷ Disposition and assignation by William Lennox to Thomas Buchanan of Boquhan, 21st January 1704.

⁸ The name *John* had been so invariably hitherto the name of the first born son that it seems probable there may have been an elder brother of that Christian name who had died young.

⁹ It appears from an arbitration, 30th April 1801, between Gilbert Hamilton, trustee on the sequestrated estate of Robert Dunmore of Ballindalloch, late merchant in Glasgow, Kirkman Finlay, for himself, and partners of the Ballindalloch Cotton Mill Co., and Thomas Buchanan of Boquhan, writer in Glasgow, that Robert Dunmore of Ballindalloch had given right to the Ballindalloch Cotton Mill Co. to certain lands north of the Endrick, containing 4 acres 1 rood, called the lands of Tailabout, and that Thomas Buchanan of Boquhan claimed them as his property, and averred that Dunmore had never had a right to them. The arbiter decided that the lands belonged to Boquhan. After Miss Elizabeth Buchanan succeeded to the Boquhan estates she sold Tailabout to the Ballindalloch Cotton Mill Co.

the same sort. Two curious entries in the *Burgh Records of Stirling* seem to show that the laird was imprisoned, probably for debt, and that he was anything but a peaceable prisoner.

1683-4.—“Item to Andrew Maiklome and William Waird, with an guaird that was with them, for watcheing on Branshogell tūo dayes and tūo nights, when he broke his irons, 6 0 0”; and again, “Item, drink money to the men that wait on Branshoggell, and toke him when he wes out of the irons, 0 12 0.”¹ It does not appear whether this desperate fellow was James or William Lennox.

James Lennox left no descendants, nor did his brother William, whose wife was Jean Dougall. She had a life-rent of part of the lands, and survived her husband.² On the 21st January 1704 William Lennox granted a disposition and assignation of his lands to Thomas Buchanan of Boquhan, his sister Margaret's son;³ and when his son, Walter Buchanan of Boquhan eventually succeeded, as next heir, to Branshogle on the death of William, the last of the Lennox family, Branshogle and Boquhan were united. William Lennox was dead before 30th September 1712.⁴

¹ Extracts from the *Records of the Burgh of Stirling*, Vol. II., pp. 323-325.

² Branshogle Writs and *Stirling Sasine Minute Book*.

³ Branshogle Writs.

⁴ *Stirling Sasine Minute Book*.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE LEDLEWANS AND BLAIROER.

THE LEDLEWANS.

THE earliest notice of these lands is in a charter by Donald, Earl of Lennox, to Finlay, the son of Kessan the clerk, of an annual payment from the land of Ladlewn, which had belonged to Gillaspic, the son of the late Gilcolm Macsawel.¹ This Gillaspic was one of the inquest who held an investigation at the Church of Kynlerin (Killearn) in 1320 as to the feu duties of the late Sir Thomas of Cremennane.²



SEAL OF DONALD, EARL
OF LENNOX.

From the Earls of Lennox the Ledlewans passed to the Buchanans and the Grahams, and when the Barony of Mugdock was erected in favour of the latter family, the whole of the Ledlewans were included in it.

In 1394 Duncan, Earl of Lennox, on the resignation of Adam de Spydelach, granted a charter of the lands of Ladlewn to Walter of Buchanan.³ This Adam de Spydelach, or Spittal, was, according to Buchanan of Auchmar,⁴ a grandson of Sir Maurice Buchanan of that ilk, who took the name of Spittal from being the possessor of lands which had formerly belonged to the Knights Hospitallers. These lands, which were probably the three Ledlewans, or Easter Ledlewan and Quinloch (part of which is in Strathblane), were, along with Balmore in Baldernoch, disposed by Patrick Buchanan of that ilk in 1460 to Patrick, Lord Graham, in exchange for certain lands in Buchanan parish, and became part of the Barony of Mugdock.⁵ Middle Ledlewan, or Moss, another part of the original undivided Ledlewan, was in the possession of the Grahams, and in the

¹ *Cart. de Levenax*, p. 60.

² *Ibid.*, p. 81.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 59.

⁴ *Family of Buchanan*, pp. 134, 135, 136.

⁵ Montrose Writs.

Barony of Mugdock before 1484;¹ and there was also a Wester Ledlewan. In 1560 the lands of the Barony of Mugdock in Killearn parish were Kilmannan, Lecher, Auchineden, the three Ledlewans, Quinloch and the wood thereof (so much as was not in Strathblane), Killearn, and Middle Ledlewan, called the Moss.² Wester Ledlewan and also Carston must therefore have been parts of some of these lands.

EASTER LEDLEWAN AND PART OF QUINLOCH.

These lands remained in the possession of the Montrose family till the middle of the seventeenth century, when they were feued out with the exception of "the Wood of Ledlewan and Bodden of Cumlacht, as likewise the Wood Poffle." The part of Easter Ledlewan which still belongs to the Duke of Montrose—being one-fifth of it—is now included in Quinloch farm, the bulk of which is in Strathblane.

In Bleau's *Atlas*, which was constructed about 1609, what we now call "Quinloch Wood," or "Cuneoch Wood," which is in Strathblane, is called "Ledlewan Wood"; and a place near Dungoyach in Strathblane is called Comlacht. "The Wood" was the name that Quinloch, or Ledlewan Wood, went by in last century and the beginning of the present one. The farm house of Quinloch used to be in Killearn; the present one is in Strathblane. It is thus a little difficult to say how much land in Strathblane was called Ledlewan, and how much in Killearn was called Quinloch. It was after the death of John, Earl of Montrose, in 1626, that the curators of the young Earl James began to feu out the Barony of Mugdock to the tenants upon it, and the Earl, on attaining his majority, continued the same policy.³ In 1642 Quinloch, or Cumlacht, was feued out to Robert Graham, a son of Graham of Killearn,⁴ and on the 2nd March 1657 the second Marquis granted in feu farm to Henry Graham, three-fourths of Ledlewans.⁵ This Henry Graham was no doubt the same person as "Captain Henry Graham, son to the deceased John Grahame of Killerne," who granted a discharge in favour of James, second Marquis of Montrose, of a debt of 4000 merks, "for his boarding and entertaining the said Marquess and his servants for the space of two years." This was before Mugdock Castle was rebuilt after its destruction by the Buchanans.⁶

Without attempting to trace all the subsequent owners of Easter Ledlewan, it is enough to say that by 1695 John Williamson held a portion of it and

¹ "Totas et integras quadragintas solidatas terrarum nostrarum de Myddillaidewane . . . in baronia nostra de Mugdog." Charter by William, Lord Graham, in favour of Thomas Buchanane de Bultoune (Cross Buchanan Writs).

² Montrose Writs.

³ See *Parish of Strathblane*, p. 34.

⁴ Montrose Writs.

⁵ Montrose Writs.

⁶ *Parish of Strathblane*, pp. 25, 27.

John Drew another, and when James Provan purchased these lands in 1736 the sellers were Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath and John Williamson.

David Provan, with whom we begin our notice of the Provans, belonged to a family which was long connected with Strathblane and Killearn. He became miller at Gartness in 1677 or 1678, and by 1690 he was miller at the mill of Letter in Killearn. By his wife, Janet Mitchell, he had a son, James, who had, with other children, James, born in 1714, purchaser of Ledlewan in 1736, and Robert, born in 1716, afterwards proprietor of part of Mugdock and Carbeth, and finally of the Townhead of Auchingillan in Strathblane.¹

James Provan, first of Ledlewan, married, first, Jean Fairley, Arnfinlay, and had by her John, who possessed three-fifths of Ledlewan. He died in 1787. The succeeding proprietors were James Provan, who died in 1825, aged 76; John Provan, who died in 1847, aged 76, leaving a widow, Caroline Buchanan, who, with her sister, long lived at Craighat Cottage, on the Drymen Road, near Finnick Bridge. She died on 25th March 1893, aged 98, having survived her sister. On the death of John Provan of Ledlewan he was succeeded by his nephew, James Provan, and when he died in 1872 the estate passed to the present proprietor, Mrs. Elizabeth Caroline Robertson or Davidson, who is his niece.

Returning now to James Provan, first of Ledlewan, we find that he married, secondly, Janet Neilson, Easter Balfunning, and had William, who possessed and farmed Braefoot, one-fifth of Easter Ledlewan, and died unmarried; Moses; David, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, Physician to the Rajah of Travancore, and of Lochridge, Ayrshire; and Janet, wife of William Samson of Whitehill. William, merchant in Glasgow, a son of James by his first wife, and David, H.E.I.C.S., married sisters—daughters of William Reid, of Brash & Reid, booksellers, Glasgow. Braefoot of Ledlewan was sold in 1840 to Patrick Jamieson, and it is now the property of Patrick Jamieson, his nephew, who lives there and farms his lands. As already shown, the Duke of Montrose holds the remaining fifth of Easter Ledlewan, or the Three Ledlewans. Our account of this part of the original undivided "Ladlewn" is thus complete.

Moses Provan, the second son of James Provan, first of Ledlewan, by his second wife, married Elizabeth Mitchell, of a Drymen family, and was the father of, Moses Provan, chartered accountant in Glasgow, who succeeded to Auchengillan in Strathblane in 1865;² David Provan, settled in Australia, married, and has a family; James Provan, stockbroker, Glasgow, who succeeded to Auchengillan in 1871, on his brother's death; William Provan, settled in Australia, married, and has a family; and Agnes Provan.

Moses Provan, C.A., Glasgow, succeeded, as just shown, in 1865 to

¹ *Parish of Strathblane*, p. 37, etc.

² *Ibid.*, p. 38.

Auchengillan in Strathblane on the death of James Provan, a fine old man, who died in that year, aged ninety-six years and six months. James Provan of Auchengillan was the eldest son of Robert Provan, first of Auchengillan, who was brother of James Provan, first of Ledlewan.¹

Moses Provan of Auchengillan, C.A., married in 1870 Elizabeth Grieve, and died childless the following year. He was a prominent citizen of Glasgow, public spirited and of fine literary tastes. Glasgow is indebted to him for the Athenæum, which was formed at his suggestion and mainly through his efforts. This most useful and flourishing institution is a very fitting monument to this worthy Strathendrick man, one of whose great aims in life was to foster the education and well-being of young men. On his untimely death he was succeeded in Auchengillan by his brother, James Provan, who, as Chairman of the Directors of the Athenæum, has the satisfaction of seeing it every day increasing in numbers and usefulness. Like his brother, James Provan of Auchengillan is thoroughly interested in Strathendrick, and is a leading member of the Glasgow Water of Endrick Society.

MIDDLE LEDLEWAN, GILLIESTON, OR THE MOSS.

Middle Ledlewan was early in the possession of the Grahams and in the Barony of Mugdock, and at his castle in Strathblane, William, Lord Graham and Mugdock (*Vilelmus, dominus Grahame et dominus de Mugdog*), signed a charter on the 22nd June 1484 granting it to "Thomas Buchquhanane de Bultoune—(apud castrum nostrum de Mugdog, vigesimo secundo die mensie Junii, anno domini Millesimo quadringentesimo octogesimo quarto, coram hiis testibus: David Grahame de Gartgunok, Georgeo Grahame fratre nostro germano, Gilberto Grahame de Achincloch, Roberto Grahame, Bartholomeo Inbolge de eodem, Roberto Symontoun, Thoma Michaelis et Domino Valtero Logane, notario publico, cum diversis aliis)." ²

[This Thomas Buchanan of Bultoune was the first laird of Drummikill,³ and was succeeded in Middle Ledlewan by his eldest son, Robert Buchanan, second of Drummikill. The lands remained united to those of Drummikill till 1625, when Walter Buchanan, the tenth laird, and great-great-great-great-grandson of Robert, sold them to his "loving cousing and freind" John Buchanan in Ballecondachie, ancestor of the Auchintoshan family.⁴ In 1751 John Buchanan's great-great-grandson George Buchanan of Moss and Auchintoshan, disposed the Moss to William Finlay tenant there.]

¹ *Parish of Strathblane*, pp. 37, 38.

² Cross Buchanan Writs.

³ See Buchanans of Drummikill.

⁴ See Buchanans of Moss and Auchintoshan.

THE FINLAYS OF MOSS.

The earliest of the Finlay titles of Moss is a feu contract between George Buchanan, with consent of Mary Buchanan, his wife, on the one part, and William Finlay, tenant in Moss, on the other, dated 6th April 1751.

BLAIROER.

THE estate of Blairroer, the property of Mr. John MacAdam, is made up of part of the lands of Blairroer or Blairover, the Gateside of Easter Blairnavaid, and the Claggans—all originally parts of Drumakill.

1. Taking the *Blairroer* part first, we find that James Gow had a feu contract of it from Archibald Buchanan of Drumakill on the 21st May 1717. James Gow was succeeded by his son John, who was infefted 1st June 1752, and Alexander Gow was in possession in 1809. Alexander Gow executed a disposition in trust in favour of Robert M'Goun in 1821, and in the following year Blairroer was acquired by John MacAdam, tenant of Drumquhassle.

2. That mailing and pendicle of land called *Gateside of Easter Blairnavaid* was sold by Archibald Buchanan of Drumakill on 22nd January 1707 to Robert Blair, who was then the tenant of it, and Christian Miller, his spouse. Their grandson, William Blair, disposed of it in 1789 to John M'Intyre, tenant in Nobleston of Bonhill. John M'Intyre and Elizabeth M'Adam, his spouse, had several sons, and the youngest of them, Peter, succeeded his father in 1823. He retained his lands till 10th October 1842, when he sold them to the before-mentioned John MacAdam.

3. The *Claggans* were also a part of Drumakill, and remained part of it till 1880, when they were acquired by the present laird of Blairroer from Sir George H. Leith.

The ancestors of Mr. MacAdam of Blairroer had long been tenants on the barony of Edenbellie. In 1738 Patrick MacAdam was tenant in Dalnair. On 3rd August 1759, when Alexander Buchanan was infefted in Gartacharn, Patrick M'Adam was the Bailie giving sasine, and Thomas M'Adam in Gartacharn was one of the witnesses. The late Mr. M'Adam of Blairroer was an early and constant supporter of the Drymen Cattle Show, an institution which has contributed much to the advancement of agriculture and stock breeding in the parish, and "Blairroer" was not often missed from the prize list.

John M'Adam, first of Blairroer, married Giles Buchanan, a sister of the wife of the last Buchanan of Auchmar, and had John, his successor, and three

daughters, two of whom died young; the surviving one, Giles, married in June 1850 Michael Robertson, banker, Balfron, and died in June 1888 without issue. John M'Adam died in February 1842, and was succeeded by the present laird, who married in November 1853 Mary Muirhead, daughter of Archibald Muirhead of Loaninghead, now part of the Balfunning estate, in the parish of Drymen, and has a family of two sons and six daughters.

CHAPTER XX.

THE DISTRICT OF STRATHENDRICK.

A CHAPTER BY COLONEL STIRLING OF GARGUNNOCK, COMPILED IN PART FROM
NOTES COLLECTED BY MR. GUTHRIE SMITH.

THE sources of the River Endrick are at the back of the Gargunnoch Hills. The river is formed by the confluence of the Gourlay and Burnfoot burns which unite at a point about four and a half miles south of Kippen, and become then the Endrick. The river then flows in a westerly direction, bounding or traversing the parishes of Gargunnoch, Fintry, Balfron, Killearn, Drymen, Buchanan, and Kilmarnock. The last six parishes may be taken as constituting Strath Endrick.

The name Endrick is derived from the Gaelic, *avon ruadh*, red river, from the colour of the river when in flood.

PARISH OF FINTRY.

The parish of Fintry is the first which requires notice. It is about six miles long from east to west, and about five miles broad from north to south. It consists mostly of muirland and hill pasture, with a little more than one thousand acres of cultivated land in the lower valley of the Endrick. The highest hills in the parish are Stronend, 1676 feet; the Meikle Bin, 1870 feet; and Holehead, 1801 feet above the level of the sea.

The Carron rises in Fintry Parish, and for some distance runs parallel to the Endrick, the Carron flowing to the east and falling into the River Forth at Grangemouth, and the Endrick flowing west and falling into Loch Lomond. On a comparatively level part of the muirland between the two rivers, and under the Meikle Bin, there are two old standing stones locally known as the

Machar stones, this name being derived from the Gaelic *magh*, a plain. The more northerly stone measures 8 feet in height, and the other is 5 feet 7 inches high. Little or nothing is known of the origin of these standing stones of which many are scattered throughout the country. They were apparently in some way connected with the religious worship of the prehistoric inhabitants of the land. The general uniform direction in which they point, which is to the north of east, looking as nearly as possible to the quarter of sunrise at the summer solstice, seems to point to their having been erected by a race of sun worshippers. Many of them have been set up to mark places of interment, as cists have been dug up in close proximity to them. There is another standing stone in the parish, the Knockcraich Stone. "It stands on the north side of the Endrick, about a mile below the bridge of Fintry, and two or three hundred yards below the farm house of Knockcraich. In shape it is approximately square, its total girth is 5 feet 11 inches, and its height is 3 feet 8 inches. There are a number of cupmarks, both on the top and side, as well as several incised lines, some of which however give evidence of recent sculpture. The stone seems to have brought down through the ages a tradition of sanctity in connection with it, as there is a legend to the effect that any attempt to move it is attended by convulsions of nature and evil consequences to the rash disturber."¹

The ruins of Sir John de Graham's Castle are on the side of the road between Carron Bridge and Fintry. They are reduced now to the remains of some stone ramparts and mounds of earth. The castle belonged to the old family of the Grahams of Fintry, and Sir John de Graham, from whom it takes its name, was killed in the Battle of Falkirk in 1298.

A short distance below Sir John de Graham's Castle is a fall called the Loup of Fintry, where the Endrick precipitates itself over a height of upwards of 90 feet from the muirland into the valley below.

The road before reaching Fintry crosses the Endrick by a bridge at Gonachan, which was built in 1750. There is also a bridge over the Gonachan Burn. Near this is a small pendicle of land, the property of Mr. Robert Duncan. There used to be a wool mill here a few hundred yards below the Endrick Bridge. Craigton, the property of Mr. Dunn Waters, who is now also proprietor of Culcreuch, stands above Gonachan. Mr. Dunn, the first laird of Craigton, was son of the miller at Fintry meal mill, which is now in ruins. The Dunns had been settled from time immemorial at Lurg Farm, which is not far from it. Mr. Dunn went as a boy into the office of the *Glasgow Herald*, and afterwards became one of the proprietors. The present house is modern, having been built by Mr. Dunn. The remains of Craigton

¹ *Standing Stones of Stirling District*, by A. F. Hutchison, M.A.

Castle are on the north of the road above Woodfoot Cottage. Sir John de Graham's Castle and Balglass are both seen from it.

In a hill called the Dun, near Fintry, is a remarkable range of basaltic pillars. Seventy pillars are in front, some of them separable into loose blocks, others apparently unjointed from top to bottom. Some are square, others pentagonal or hexagonal, and they rise perpendicularly to a height of 50 feet. At the east end of the range they are divided by interstices of 3 or 4 inches, but as the range advances they stand closer and closer, till at last they are blended in one solid mass of honey-combed rock. Trap constitutes most of the hills, and coal occurs in several small seams. In Dun Hill are extensive beds of red ochre, and fire stone, jasper, and fine specimens of zeolite are found among the rocks.¹

The house of Culcreuch stands above the village of Newtown of Fintry about a mile to the west of Craigton. It formerly belonged to the Galbraiths, then to the Napiers, and was bought from them by Mr. Peter Speirs, of the family of Spiers of Elderslie.

The first Mr. Alexander Speirs of Elderslie was a merchant in Glasgow at the beginning of the last century, about the time of the Union between England and Scotland. Soon after that time the merchants of Glasgow had the greater part of the tobacco trade of the United Kingdom in their hands. And between the years 1760 and 1775 Glasgow became the great emporium for tobacco in the Empire. "Sir John Dalrymple, in the appendix to his *Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland*, published in 1788, says—"I once asked the late Provost Cochrane, of Glasgow, who was eminently wise, and who has been a merchant there for seventy years, to what causes he imputed the sudden rise of Glasgow. He said it was all owing to four young men of talents and spirit who started at one time in business, and whose success gave example to the rest. The four had not ten thousand pounds amongst them when they began.' The following were the four young men alluded to by Provost Cochrane:—Mr. Cunninghame, afterwards of Lainshaw; Mr. [Alexander] Speirs, afterwards of Elderslie; Mr. Glassford, afterwards of Dougalston; Mr. Ritchie, afterwards of Busbie."²

Mr. Speirs bought Elderslie in 1769.

The village of Fintry is prettily situated in the valley of the Endrick, surrounded by hills. It contains only one church, which was built in 1823. It is in very good order with comfortable seats. There is a small gallery and a tower at the west end. All the windows are filled with stained glass. The second from the door on the left hand is a painted one with a figure of Our Lord. The manse is a more modern building, having been erected a little more than fifty years ago to replace an older one built in 1732.

¹ *Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland.* ² *Glasgow and its Clubs*, by John Strang, p. 36 note.

Newtown of Fintry is on the road about three-quarters of a mile to the west of the village. A cotton mill was erected near there by Mr. Speirs of Culcreuch in 1796, and the hamlet of Newtown was built to accommodate the people employed in the mill, who at one time amounted to 260 hands. It did not prove a commercial success as it was at too great a distance from coal, and the cotton and yarn had to be carried to and from Glasgow, a distance of eighteen miles, over a very hilly road and at great expense. The mill has not been working for many years, and has now fallen into ruins.

The population of the parish in 1891 was 357.

PARISH OF BALFRON.

The parish of Balfron lies below that of Fintry on the north side of the Endrick, by which it is separated from Killearn. It is about eight miles long from east to west and about two miles broad from north to south.

The soil resembles that of the neighbouring parish of Killearn. There is a good deal of rough muirland in the higher parts. There are no hills of any great height, the highest points being Ballindalloch Muir, 627 feet, and Balgair Muir, 577 feet above the sea. The geological formation is the old red sandstone, and there is a good deal of limestone in the parish.

A road leads north from the Newtown of Fintry through Balfron parish to Kippen, crossing the Endrick by a bridge built in 1804. It passes over the Balgair Muir, where an annual cattle market is held, which formerly was much larger than it is now.

In the muir near the old market "stance" of Balgair, there are the remains of some old lime workings. The road over the muir is a very old one, and must have been used from time immemorial.

At Lernock, where there was formerly a toll, a road branches off to the north-east to Stirling, and one to the west to Balfron, passing the Old Place of Balgair, now uninhabited. This old house stands on a level haugh a few hundred yards to the north of the Endrick. It faces south, and immediately behind it, surrounded by the remains of a garden wall, is the old garden two Scots acres in extent. Forty years ago there was a fine broad beech hedge at the east end of it. Of old it was surrounded by fine forest trees. A few still remain, particularly a magnificent old ash in front of the house. It is about eighteen feet in circumference, three feet from the ground, and of singularly symmetrical and beautiful growth. Much of the wood has been cut down. The house is nearly roofless, and will soon be a mass of ruins. It was built in 1721, no doubt on the site of an earlier one, but very soon the foundation began to give way and the very handsome structure was never finished, and indeed the proprietors of Balgair have never lived much in it. An old woman

long "squatted" in part of it, and it has been much resorted to by tinkers and other wanderers. A stone with the date 1721 cut upon it has been removed and built into the front wall of the house of Mr. John Buchanan, the well-known and active tenant of the Easter Hill of Balgair. The present Galbraith of Balgair lives in Ireland.

A little further on is the Hill of Balgair, which used to be a larger place than Balfron, with a number of cottars and weavers busily employed, and provided with a public-house and various shops. All the weavers, as well as the public-house and shops, have now disappeared.

Near a steep path on the hill face, immediately above the farm of Craigend, on the borders of Fintry and Balfron parishes, is a cairn called the Highlander's Grave. In one of the raids of the M'Gregors the farm of Burnfoot, at the back of the Gargunnoch Hills above Fintry, was attacked by about thirty of the clan and the cattle "lifted." The farmer was well advanced in years, and he and his wife were the only inmates of the house when the M'Gregors appeared. The sons, who were five in number, were away helping some friends who had been attacked and raided by another portion of the clan. The old farmer, who was a powerful man, in order to prevent his raising the alarm, was tied below the belly of an old mare with his head towards the tail, and nearly choking was thus carried off with the spoil. When the eldest son came home, he learned from his mother what they had done, and he called to her to give him his father's claymore, which hung above his bed and which the robbers had neglected to take away. Furious and reckless he seized it, resolving to have revenge, and made after the M'Gregors at full speed. He came upon them at a steep place called Skian Dhu, where they were obliged to go in single file, and overtaking the hindmost man who had charge of the mare, he with one blow cut off his head, which rolled down the hill for a considerable distance. The rest, fancying they were being pursued by a superior force, fled, and the old man was saved. After burying the body of the Highlander, which they did a little higher up, on a flat part of the hill, the sons of the farmer of Burnfoot threw a number of stones over the grave, as was the custom, and every time they or others passed, another stone was added to the cairn, until it is believed that now there are at least from fifteen to twenty cart loads of stones heaped up on it.

A bridge, which took the place of a ford, crosses the Endrick at Honeyholm It has an inscription on it :

ERECTED
BY THE ROAD TRUST
AND A. O. EWING, ESQ.
1868.
WALTER PAUL, ENGINEER.

A short distance to the north of the road is Edinbellie, near which stands the Holm Church, a United Presbyterian place of worship.

Edinbellie was sold by Lord Napier of Culcreuch in 1739 to James Reid. He had an only daughter, Jean, who married — Kay, and whose only brother, Thomas, succeeded in 1754 as nearest lawful heir of Jean Kay. In 1784 Robert Kay succeeded his father Thomas. Robert Kay was of Wright's Park, in the parish of Kippen, and William Kay, his only son, succeeded him in 1818.

In the year 1750 Rob Roy's sons carried off Jean Kay, then a widow and heiress of Edinbellie, and Rob Oig, the youngest, who had married her, was hanged at Edinburgh three years afterwards on account of her abduction. One of the Buchanans of Cremanan was shot near an old oak tree, which stands by the side of the road passing through the Clachan of Balfron, by Rob Roy's men. They had intended to shoot Cunningham of Ballindalloch, as it was he who had issued the warrant for the apprehension of Rob Roy's sons after the abduction of Jean Kay, and they had mistaken Buchanan for Cunningham. Cremanan was a small place above Balfron, and is now no longer in existence.

Further on the road passes through the lower part of the village of Balfron and joins the one to Glasgow which crosses the Endrick by the Ballindalloch Bridge. Ballindalloch House, now the property of Mr. Cooper, lies to the right. In 1789 Robert Dunmore, who was then the proprietor of Ballindalloch,¹ established a cotton mill on the banks of the Endrick, and the lower part of the village of Balfron was built at the same time. The mill still exists, but does much less work than it did formerly.

The old Clachan is at the top of the village, where the Parish Church stands. The present one was built in 1832, and is seated for 690 people.

The population of the parish in 1891 was 1,203.

PARISH OF KILLEARN.

Killearn is the next parish in Strathendrick below Fintry on the south side of the river. It is bounded by the Endrick, which separates it from Balfron on the north and from Drymen on the west.

The parish is six and a half miles long from east to west, and seven miles from north to south, although from its irregular shape it is only about three and a half miles broad in its widest part, and one mile at its narrowest point.

The Blane flows through a portion of the western part of the parish and falls into the Endrick, but there are no other streams of any importance. There is a belt of rich alluvial soil along the banks of the rivers, above that the land is dry-field, and above the line of cultivation it is rough hill-pasture and heather.

¹ *Parish of Strathblane*, pp. 87, 88, and 89.

The rocks of the hills are eruptive, and those of the valley are the old red sandstone, which has been quarried in various places. There is a stratum of millstone grit between Balglass and Ballikinrain, from which formerly millstones were quarried, but it is now no longer used for that purpose.

Earl's Seat, the highest of the Campsie Hills, 1894 feet above sea level, is at the point where the parishes of Strathblane, Campsie, Killearn, and Fintry meet. The next highest hills in the parish are Clachertyfarlie Knowes, 1781 feet, and Auchineden Hill, 1158 feet.

A short distance from the boundary between Fintry and Killearn parishes are the remains of the old castle of Balglass, which was formerly well fortified, and once afforded protection to Sir William Wallace. Only a small portion of the original wall now remains, which is still in good preservation, and a farmhouse is built above and within it.

The next house of any importance as we proceed down the river is Ballikinrain. It stands on the burn of the same name near its junction with the Endrick. It was for long the property of the Napiers, and was bought by Mr., afterwards Sir, Archibald Orr Ewing, M.P., about thirty years ago, who built a large mansion, Ballikinrain Castle, on the south side of the road between Fintry and Killearn, at a considerable elevation above the old house. He expended a large amount of money in planting and in liming and reclaiming the ground adjoining, which was rough pasture and muirland, and laying it down in permanent pasture.

The next property is Boquhan, belonging to Mr. Bryce Buchanan, in whose family it has been for a number of years.

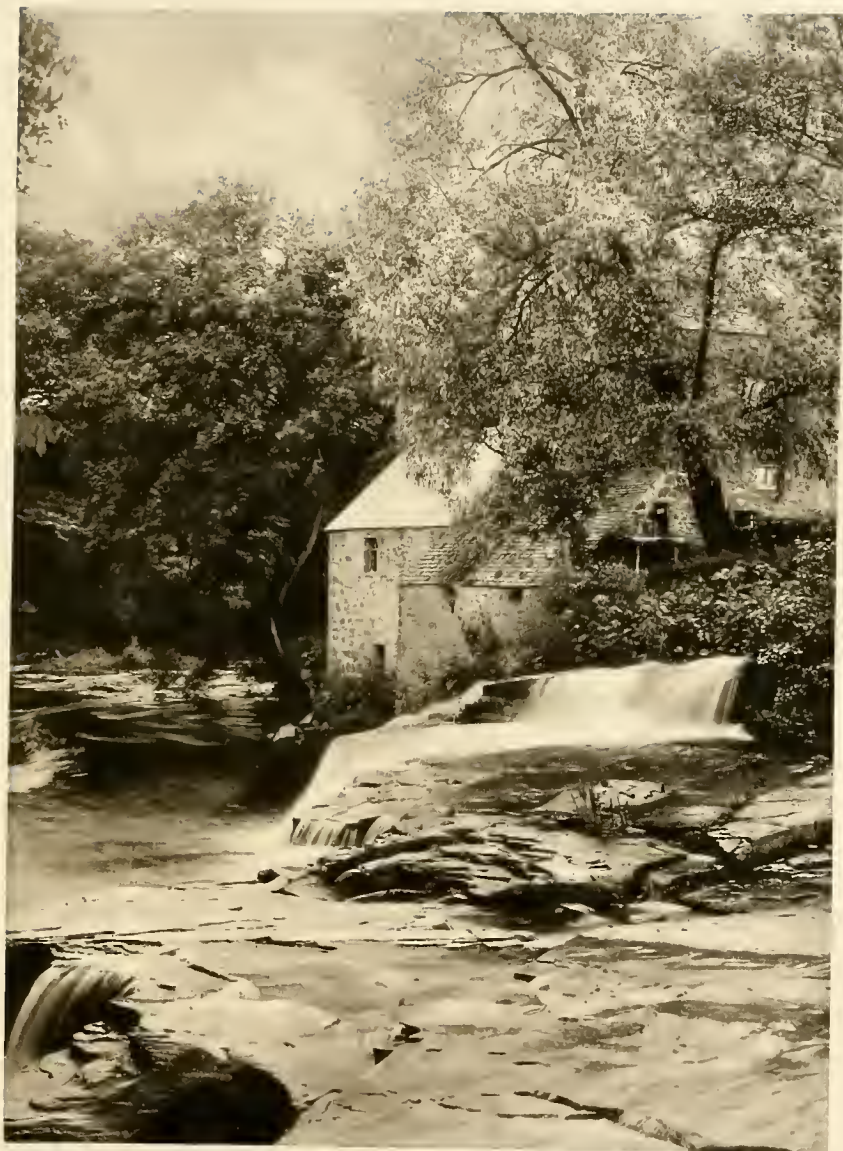
Parkhall adjoins it, formerly the property of Sir Michael Connal, now of his widow, Lady Connal. Near Parkhall a road branches off to Balfron, passing the hamlet of Boquhan and crossing the Endrick by a stone bridge.

The pipes that lead the water from Loch Katrine to Glasgow cross the road near this, and a road goes north leading to Aberfoyle and crossing the Endrick by a bridge which was built by the Glasgow Corporation, and which also carries the pipes across the river. The pipes are led through the parish above the village of Killearn, and pass along the Blane Valley to the Mugdock Reservoir, and thence on to Glasgow.

The village of Killearn stands nearly 300 feet above the level of the sea, and from it there is a magnificent view of the lower part of Strathendrick and Loch Lomond. There are two churches. The Parish Church was built in 1881 by the late Sir Archibald Orr Ewing, M.P., of Ballikinrain, from designs of Mr. John Bryce, of Edinburgh, as a memorial to his daughter. It is a cruciform early English edifice with a spire 100 feet high, and has 600 sittings. The former Parish Church, which was built in 1826, has been converted into a public hall and







THE POT OF GARTNESS

library.¹ There is a still older church, which was rebuilt in 1734, and is now in ruins, the graveyard of which is still used as the burial ground for the parish. There is also a Free Church, which was built soon after the Disruption.

George Buchanan, the historian, and tutor of James VI., was born at Moss, on the River Blane in this parish, about two miles south of the village, and there is a monument to his memory in the village, which was erected in 1788 by subscription of the gentlemen of the parish and neighbourhood. It is a well-proportioned obelisk, 19 feet square at the base and 103 feet high, and is built of a white millstone grit from a quarry a little above the village.²

Adjoining the village of Killearn, on the estate of Carbeth, is the farm of Blaressan. Tradition says that a battle was fought between the Romans and the Caledonians near the Spout of Blaressan.

About a mile to the north of Killearn, and standing above the River Endrick, is the house of Carbeth. It belonged to a branch of the family of Buchanan of that Ilk,³ and was sold in 1873 to Mr. Forester, and afterwards to Mr. Wilson, in whose possession it now is. The house was added to by the late Mr. Buchanan, in 1840, and the present proprietor built a further large addition a few years ago.

A road leads from Killearn to the north a little to the west of Carbeth House, and crosses the Endrick by a ford and footbridge. A small part of the parish here lies to the north of the River Endrick.

Killearn House stands on the left bank of the Blane about a mile and a half to the west of Killearn. It was formerly the seat of a cadet of the family of Montrose. In 1750 it was sold to Mr. Scott, of Glasgow, whose only daughter married Sir James Montgomery, Lord Chief Baron of Scotland, and in 1812 it was purchased by Mr. Blackburn, who built the present house. The Carnock Burn joins the Blane a short distance to the north of the house. It forms a very remarkable glen—Ashdow Glen, from the Gaelic *uisge dubh*, black water. The burn has cut its way perpendicularly through the old red sandstone to a depth of about 70 feet, and in some places the chasm is not more than from 15 to 20 feet in width from the top to the bottom.

The Blane falls into the Endrick half a mile below this point, and the river is here not more than about 50 feet above the level of the sea.

Three quarters of a mile above where the Blane joins the Endrick is the Pot of Gartness, where the Endrick falls over a rock that stretches across the river. The fall is not high, neither is it quite perpendicular, and salmon and sea trout can ascend, and may often be seen forcing their way up.

There is a woollen mill close to the fall, and a road leading to Gartness Station on the Forth and Clyde Railway crosses the river by a bridge a short

¹ *Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland.*

² See *Parish of Strathblane*, p. 161, note.

³ *Parish of Strathblane*, p. 90.

distance higher up, where there is another woollen mill and a small hamlet on the Drymen side of the river.

Opposite the fall on the Drymen side is an old corn mill, and close adjoining it was the house of Gartness, where John Napier of Merchiston resided during a considerable part of the time when he was working out his system of logarithms.

The population of the parish in 1891 was 1,182.

PARISH OF DRYMEN.

The parish of Drymen adjoins Killearn and Balfron lower down the Endrick. The name is derived from the Gaelic *druimean*, a ridge, and from it the family of Drummond take their name, their ancestor in the time of Malcolm Canmore having obtained from him a grant of the lands of Drymen.

The Endrick flows through part of the parish, and separates it from Killearn for a short distance at the west, and from Kilmarnock at the east end of the parish. Its greatest length from north to south is eleven miles, and its breadth from east to west varies from under a mile to about ten miles. The other rivers are the Duchray and the Forth, which bound the parish for some distance on the north. The soil is very variable. On the banks of the Forth it is clay covered with moss, which has in some parts been cleared; in the haughs of the Endrick it is rich loam; on the higher parts which are under cultivation the land is for the most part a poor till, and on Drymen muir between the Forth and the Endrick, and on Stockiemuir in the southern angle of the parish it is muirland.

The agriculture a hundred years ago was very primitive. A great part of the parish was overgrown with broom, only the dry parts were cultivated, oats, barley, and flax, being the crops grown. They were cut with toothed hooks and thrashed with the flail. Only a few potatoes were grown for consumption and almost no turnips. There being no roads the only means of communication was on horseback, and lime and other things were carried from Kilpatrick and other places in that way. The farms were small, being little more than large crofts; they have been gradually put together, and there is not one farm now for three that there were then. Rents were small, and the women generally made the rent by spinning yarn. About the beginning of this century agriculture began to improve. There were three things which greatly helped this—first, roads were made and improved; next, between fifty and sixty years ago tile draining was introduced, and lastly, about forty years ago the railway was made—these changed the agriculture of the district; manures and lime gradually came into use; potatoes were grown and dairies increased, and instead of making butter and skim-milk cheese, the sweet milk was sent to Glasgow. The farms

in the parish have now on the average twenty milk cows, rear twelve calves, and send the rest of the milk to Glasgow; they grow eight acres of potatoes, five acres of turnips, twenty-six acres of oats, the rest of the land being in pasture. There are few sheep kept, but almost all winter sheep for the hill farmers. A great annual event in the district is the Strath Endrick Cattle Show, which is held near Drymen, and was originated early in the century by the grandfather of the present Duke of Montrose. It has had a great effect in improving the general excellence of the stock in the district.

The drainage of the parish runs partly to the Forth and partly to the Endrick and on to the Clyde, and the watershed runs from the Bog of Ballat, 221 feet above the sea, over the Drymen Muir to Benvraick, which is between the parishes of Drymen and Buchanan, and is 1750 feet above the sea. The other highest hills in the parish are Meikle Caldon, 602 feet, and Cameron Muir, 530 feet above sea level, both in the southern part of the parish; and Gualann, 1514 feet, on the borders of Buchanan parish; Maol an Tarairne, 720 feet, Elrig, 683 feet, Maol Ruadh, 624 feet, and Drum of Clasmore, 577 feet, above the sea, all in the north-western portion of the parish.

The road from Stirling to Glasgow enters the parish at Cashlie Bridge over the Cashlie Burn, and a mile further on passes into Balfron parish which it traverses for three-quarters of a mile, when it again comes into Drymen, and passes over the Bog of Ballat, famous for its meadow hay.

To the north of the road is Ballochneck (at one time the property of Mr. Lennie, the grammarian, and latterly of the late Sir William M'Onie), and Auchentroig, now the property of William Smith, Esq., by whom it was bought from the heirs of the late William Alexander M'Lachlan, Esq., of Auchentroig, whose family had possessed it for 600 years. The house is situated on the banks of the pretty little glen of Arnfaichloch, and has some fine old trees round it. The present house was built by the late Mr. M'Lachlan. The old house, which is near the present one, was attacked by Rob Roy in 1710. On observing the approach of Highlanders, the laird barricaded the doors and windows, but the house was eventually forced by setting fire to the lower part of the door, which was of massive oak studded with bolts. The remains of it are still to be seen *in situ*. The laird was taken prisoner by Rob Roy, and all the cattle and sheep on the estate were carried off by his men.

At the Bog of Ballat the road to Glasgow trends towards the south, the road to Drymen continues to the west, and another branches off to the north to Aberfoyle. The road to Glasgow passes under the pipes conveying the water from Loch Katrine to Glasgow, leaves Balfron Station on the Forth and Clyde Railway on the left and enters Killearn parish, where it crosses the Endrick by Killearn Bridge.

from Drymen to Gartmore, says, "Nothing can be bleaker than the scene which presents itself at the summit of the hill; just when the beautiful vale in which the Endrick flows, is lost to the view in the south, and before the vale of Monteith opens on the north. When Mr. Wilkes and his friend Churchill visited Scotland about 1760, they proceeded thus far; but at this spot, horrified with the desert appearance of the scene, and apprehending that they had reached the utmost bounds of Scottish cultivation, they turned their horses, and sought shelter for the night at Buchanan House. The Duke of Montrose was then in London; but they were most hospitably entertained for three days by His Grace's chamberlain, with Highland mutton and old claret, of which they not unwillingly, liberally partook. The satirical poet, on reaching London, returned the hospitality by writing his celebrated poem, entitled 'The Prophecy of Famine,' in which he introduces the scene of Drymen Muir with abundant effect; but he has forgotten to record the copious fare of Buchanan House."

The road crosses the Kelty at Chapellaroch, where there was formerly a chapel attached to the Priory of Inchmahome on an island of the Lake of Monteith. A farm house occupies the site of the chapel, the ruins of which were to be seen at the beginning of the century, and the foundations of which are still visible.

The road then passes into Perthshire over the Claggan Burn six miles from Drymen. There was an old Peel at Claggan to the east of the road, and the burn was diverted to fill the moat or ditch of the fort. Dressed stones are common near the site, which is quite clearly defined, and a farm steading close by was entirely built of these stones.

The Peel of Gartfarran is about a mile and a half south of Claggan,¹ and about the same distance further on to the east is the Peel of Garchel, a small square building about 200 yards north of Garchel farm house. Some years ago, on a drain being cut near the Peel, a great many bones were found. Near Gartclach there is also the site of a circular fort. These seem to have formed a chain of forts to protect the Roman occupation of the valley of Monteith. While residing in Stirling, Agricola had evidently formed the roads through the valley towards Cardross and Gartfarran by Garchel, and there is little doubt it would be continued to Claggan. Some of these roads have been discovered within late years, and are formed of cut wood and woven together.

A family of Buttisons were once tenants of Gartclach. A lad who was in their employment, who came from the Highlands, had disappeared. By-and-bye the rumour began to go about that Gartclach had a ghost. Matters were carried to such a pass, that the Presbytery were called upon to interfere, and the youngest placed brother was delegated to "lay the ghaist" (he was minister

¹ For description, see Nimmo's *History of Stirlingshire*, 2nd Edition, p. 635.

of Kippen). He went to Gartlach, and after spending the night in prayer and devotions he told them to lift the body of the boy and give it proper burial. This having been done, the ghost was laid, but the minister went home to Kippen, took ill, and died immediately.

In the north-west of the parish is Duchray Castle, the property of the Rev. H. A. Graham Sheppard, beautifully situated on the banks of the Duchray. It has been for long in possession of the Grahams. These lands were formerly part of the old Earldom of Monteith, and the King received from them a certain amount of iron annually. And the remains of the old bloomeries, with the black slag, showing where the charcoal furnaces had stood to fuse the bog iron ore, are to be seen in several places in the neighbourhood.

The road to Dumbarton crosses the Endrick by Drymen Bridge about three-quarters of a mile south of the village of Drymen, and passes into the parish of Kilmarnock in Dumbartonshire.



GALLOWS STONE AT CATTER HOUSE, DRYMEN.

Catter House is situated here on the left bank of the river; it is the property of the Duke of Montrose, and is occupied by his chamberlain, Mr. Murray. There are here the remains of an old castle, and there is also a large stone with a hole in the middle

of it, which was the socket of the ancient Earl's Gallows. The dimensions of the stone are as follows:— $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad and 18 inches thick.

A mile further on the road crosses the Catter Burn and again enters Drymen parish. And a mile above Drymen Bridge the Catter Burn joins the Endrick and forms the boundary of both the county and the parish for about three miles in a southerly direction.

On the north bank of the Endrick is Park of Drumquhassle, the property of Miss Govane, and Gartness Mill described before. Dalnair, a large castellated house belonging to Mr. Thomas Brown, stands on the south bank of the river. To the right of the road is the house of Finnich Malise, the property of Mr. John Wilson, and further on is Aucheneck, belonging to Mr. Wilson of Auchencck. The house was built about forty years ago by the late Mr. M'Nair, the previous proprietor of the property. Cameron Muir extends over the southern portion of the parish.

The population of the parish of Drymen at the last census in 1891 was 1,511.

PARISH OF BUCHANAN.

The parish of Buchanan lies at the mouth of the River Endrick, and is bounded by the river on the south, by Loch Lomond on the west, by the parish of Arrochar on the north, by Loch Katrine and the parishes of Aberfoyle and Drymen on the east. Its length is about eighteen and a half miles and its breadth from east to west varies from about two and a quarter to six miles. The whole of the parish belongs to the Duke of Montrose.

It was originally called Inchcailloch, from the island of that name in Loch Lomond, on which the church formerly stood; the ruins of the church are still to be seen. In 1621 the present parish was formed by the union of that of Inchcailloch with a detached portion of the parish of Luss, containing the lands of the old family of Buchanan. There was a Chapel of Ease belonging to Luss near Buchanan House, where service was performed after the church of Inchcailloch fell into disrepair, and it eventually gave the name to the whole parish.

The greater part is very mountainous. The highest hill is Ben Lomond, 3192 feet above the level of the sea, and the following rise over 2000 feet above sea level:—Ptarmigan, 2398 feet, which is near Ben Lomond; Stob nan Eighrach, 2011 feet, and Beinn a Chon, 2524 feet, on the boundary of the parish of Arrochar; Stob an Fhainne, 2144 feet, and Maol Mòr, 2249 feet, in the northern portion of the parish; and Cruinn a Bheinn, 2077 feet, two miles north of Ben Lomond. There are two small lochs besides those mentioned before—Loch Arklet, in the north, which discharges its water by the Arklet into Loch Lomond at Inversnaid, and Dubh Lochan, a small loch near Loch Lomond, about two miles south of Rowardennan.

The Duchray Water rises on the north side of Ben Lomond, and after being joined in the parish of Aberfoyle by the Avondhu, a smaller stream which flows out of Loch Ard, the two together form the River Forth. The soil of the parish consists for the most part of heath and muirland in the mountainous part, a portion of dry-field between Drymen and Balmaha, and pieces of cultivated land along the shores of Loch Lomond. Along the banks of the Endrick the soil is alluvial, and a large tract of low-lying ground at the mouth of the river is subject to being flooded.

There is a large extent of wood in the parish, both natural and planted, the Dukes of Montrose having planted a considerable area in the latter half of the last century. In the *Stirlingshire Agricultural Report*, written in 1811 by Dr. Patrick Graham, he says that “goats abounded within less than half a century on Ben Lomond and in the upper parts of Buchanan, and a considerable part of the rent was paid in kids and goat-milk cheese; but on the cultivation of woods becoming general all of them were exterminated.”

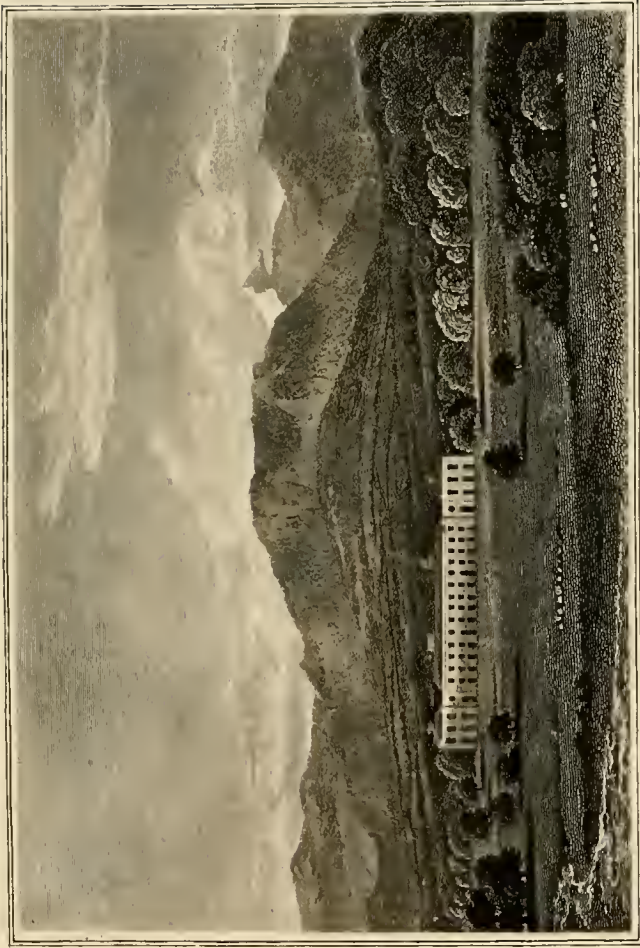
Buchanan Castle, the seat of the Duke of Montrose, lies about a mile to the west of the village of Drymen. The old mansion house of Buchanan was burnt down in 1850. The foundation stone of the present castle was laid by the late Duchess on the 22nd August 1854, and the building was completed in 1857. The architect was Mr. William Burns, of London.

A road leads from the upper end of the village of Drymen to the westward, skirting the policies of Buchanan Castle, and crosses the Burn of Mar about two miles and a half from the village, above which the Parish Church and the school are prettily situated. The church was repaired in 1828, and is seated for three hundred. Proceeding up the Burn of Mar the farms of Gartfaim, High Mains, Millrowan Wood, Milton of Buchanan, Creitihall, Gartincaber, and Auchmar are passed, and the ruins of the farm of Cul-an-Endainn. A little above these ruins on the right of the burn, but considerably above it, is a curious structure built of turf. It is quite round, and is 25 feet in diameter at the top and 15 feet at the bottom. It has entrances at the south, east, and west. There are others of the same construction both above and below, but not so well defined. Not far off, in Garradh-Ban Wood, is the "Deil's foot mark stone." It is a large flat stone, 7 feet long and 6 feet wide, with an impression on it not unlike a huge foot mark. There is another stone close to it, 7 feet by 5 feet. These stones were probably placed there for some purpose now unknown.

St. Maha's Well is in an upper field of the farm of Creitihall. It was of old a healing well, and in the memory of man pieces of cloth used to be fastened to a tree which overshadowed it, votive offerings by the pilgrims who sought the saint's favour.

A little further on, to the right of the road, is the manse, which overlooks the lower part of Loch Lomond, and further on, about four miles from Drymen, is Balmaha on Loch Lomond, where there is a home for poor children, erected by the present Duchess of Montrose in 1890. It is used principally for giving poor children from the city of Glasgow what is called a 'fresh-air fortnight.' There is also here a manufactory for distilling pyroligneous acid from wood, principally from oak, and a large quantity of wood is consumed annually. There is a pier at which the steamers stop on their way up and down Loch Lomond.

Beyond Balmaha the road continues up Loch Lomond a short distance from the shore, going through the Pass of Balmaha, which is generally considered to be the separation between the Highlands and the Lowlands. The old manse is to the right of the road and Arrochmore further on, near which "a fine vein of jasper runs across the road." Near Strath Cashel Point there are some curious ruins of an old fort, built of enormous stones, and off the point there



BUCHANAN PLACE.

are the remains of a small island, which is evidently artificial, as massive oak beams squared at the ends can be seen in the water when the loch is low, but when it is full or even moderately full, the part of the island above water is very small and the beams are completely covered.¹

Opposite Balmaha and this part of the coast of Loch Lomond, there are several islands belonging to the parish of Buchanan. They are Clairinch, Inchcailloch, Eilandarroch, Inchfad, Inchcruin, Bucinch, and Ceardach.

Clairinch, in old times the Buchanans' gathering place for war, is covered with wood. Inchfad and Inchcruin are partly cultivated. Inchcailloch was formerly cultivated, but is now entirely wooded. The following is an extract from a memorandum by the Duke of Montrose dated October 1765 :—"It is resolved that when the tack is out, no new lease should be granted of the Isle of Inchcailloch, but that it should be entirely wood, and for the more speedy bringing it to perfection, that the arable and pasture lands should have acorns and ash conns dibbled into it. The tenant's last crop is 1769." The other islands are very small.

The road continues parallel to the shore of Loch Lomond, passing the farms of Cashel, Easter and Wester Sallachy, Blairvockie, and the small loch of the Dubh Lochan, and between seven and eight miles from Balmaha reaches Rowardennan, where there is a very comfortable hotel and a steamboat pier. From here there is a bridle path leading to the top of Ben Lomond. The ascent is very easy, and may be made either on foot or on horseback. The road continues a short distance further to the shooting lodges of Rowardennan and Ptarmigan, and from there a bridle path leads to Inversnaid, where there is a large hotel and a steamboat pier. The distance from Rowardennan to Inversnaid is about six miles.

At Inversnaid the Arklet Burn, which flows out of Loch Arklet, falls into Loch Lomond over a very pretty waterfall of thirty feet spanned by a foot bridge, of which the best view is obtained from the Loch. There is a road from here up Glen Arklet to Stronachlachar on Loch Katrine, where the steamers stop to land and take in passengers, who are conveyed by coaches in the tourist season between the Trossachs and Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond. There is a considerable ascent between the two lochs, Loch Lomond being only 23 feet above sea level, and Loch Katrine 369 feet. After proceeding about a mile up Glen Arklet the road passes the remains of the Fort and Garrison of Inversnaid, which was built in 1713 to check the depredations of the M'Gregors. A small portion of the wall of the old fort still remains, and is incorporated with the steading of the farm of "Garrison." The Duke of

¹ For an account of the ruins and the island see Nimmo's *History of Stirlingshire*, pp. 591-595, note.

Montrose has quite recently erected a stone in the old burying place outside the Fort, with the following inscription :

Erected
BY
THE DUKE OF MONTROSE
TO THE MEMORY OF THE
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE
2nd, 3rd, 4th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th,
20th, 21st, 23rd, 31st, and 43rd Regts.
WHO DIED WHILE ON DUTY
AT INVERNAID GARRISON
1721-1796.

And though no stone may tell
Their name, their work, their glory,
They rest in hearts that lov'd them well,
They grace their country's story.

A church has also been lately built near this spot with a manse, and was opened in August 1895. It is attached to the Parish Church of Buchanan.

Further on the road skirts the shores of Loch Arklet, and reaches Stronachlachar on Loch Katrine, five miles from Inversnaid. Here there is a large hotel situated above the loch. It replaced an older one, which was built in 1851-52, and was largely added to in 1880. The present one was built in 1886-87, and about the same time the Glasgow Corporation Water Commissioners feued the old hotel and a small piece of ground adjoining it. The Commissioners have power to embank the lower end of Loch Katrine so as to raise it five feet, and when this is done the foundation of the old hotel will be submerged.

The Commissioners also propose to raise the level of Loch Arklet 25 feet by an embankment at the lower end. This would have the effect of very much enlarging the present loch, and flooding the ground up to the road from Inversnaid to Stronachlachar; the overflow of the loch would also be diverted to Loch Katrine, and the Arklet Burn would only carry to Loch Lomond the water that joins it below Loch Arklet. They also propose cutting a tunnel from the present level of the loch into Loch Katrine, so that on an emergency they may be able to let all the increase of water, stored there, pass into Loch Katrine to augment the water supply of Glasgow.

From Stronachlachar the eastern boundary of the parish goes for two miles and a half up to the top of Loch Katrine, and then for about three miles up Glengyle to the summit of Beinn Ducteach, then for two miles in an irregular line in a southerly direction to the summit of Beinn Choin, and continues in a westerly direction to a point on Loch Lomond two miles and a half above Inversnaid. From Inversnaid a path leads by the side of the water up to the head of the loch and to Glen Falloch.

The population of the parish in 1891 was 658.

PARISH OF KILMARONOCK.

Kilmarnock, the only parish in Strathendrick which is in Dunbartonshire, lies at the mouth of the River Endrick, on the south side. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Buchanan and Drymen, from which it is separated by the river, on the east by Drymen, on the west by Loch Lomond, and on the south by the parishes of Dunbarton and Bonhill. Its length is about five and a half miles from east to west, and its breadth about five and a quarter miles from north to south. There are no high hills in the parish, the highest point being on the boundary of Dunbarton parish, where the ground rises to 800 feet above the sea. Mount Misery, or Knockour Hill, rises to 576 feet not far from Boturich Castle, and Duncryne, in the centre of the parish, is 462 feet high. It is formed by an upheaval of the trap, which comes to the surface on the north-west face, the south of the hill being sandstone, the rock of the locality. Several trap-dykes radiate from the hill. Near the top is "The Fox's Hole," which goes deep into the hill, and one might imagine it to be the vent of the subterranean fires which raised it to its present position.

The only stream of any size is the Gallangad Burn, which rises in Dumbarton Muir, and flows for some distance through the parish; it then becomes the Catter Burn, which forms the boundary with Drymen, and falls into the Endrick near Drymen Station.

The soil on the banks of the Endrick is a deep, rich loam; on the higher grounds it is good, dryfield land, and in the southern part, where it merges into the Dumbarton Muir, the soil is peaty muirland.

The road from Drymen to Glasgow enters the parish at Drymen Bridge, and a little more than a mile from there crosses the Forth and Clyde Railway at Drymen Station, and passes again into Drymen parish over the Catter Burn, which is the boundary of the parish and the county.

The Forth and Clyde Railway goes through the parish for about five miles along the banks of the Catter and Carrochan Burns, and there is a station at Caldarvan, about three miles from that of Drymen.

The farm of Gallagad lies about half a mile to the east of Caldarvan station, and south of it, over the muir, is the so-called "Lang Cairn."

A charter of King James VI., in favour of the Burgh of Dumbarton, describes the boundaries of the northern part of the Dumbarton Muir thus: "And therefrae to the Barn Cruiks benorth the Auld House of Auchingree; and therefrae down the samyne burne northward to the Greene Burne; and therefrae to the Common Fuirds; and therefrae to the Lang Cairn; and therefrae westward to the Red Brae upon the heids and marches of Forkins and Merkins; and therefrae to the north west part of the hill where the auld marches callit

Stannand Stanes are fixt; and therefrae westward to the auld monument of stane callit the Common Kist." In 1772 Robert Buchanan of Drummikill raised an action for himself and others against the Burgh of Dumbarton, for the purpose of ascertaining the northern boundary of the Muir of Dumbarton, and for vindicating his property from sundry encroachments made upon it by the tenants of the burgh. The case turned very much on what or where was the Lang Cairn. There was a great conflict of evidence, the Stirlingshire people, namely, the proprietors of the Camerons in Drymen, affirming that the Lang Cairn referred to in the old charter of James VI. meant a very curious cairn or dolerite dyke a good deal further south than the curious old stone monument which the Dunbartonshire people affirmed was the Lang Cairn alluded to. After pleading for nearly eighty years, the case was decided in favour of the Burgh of Dumbarton, much to the chagrin of the Stirlingshire lairds; and certainly, after one has perambulated the marches, the boundary contended for by the Burgh of Dumbarton, which was eventually laid down, is evidently a very unnatural one, and the one proposed by the Stirlingshire lairds better suits the lie of the land and the description in the charter. This is not the first or last instance of Dunbartonshire getting the better of Stirlingshire.

Since the decision this curious old stone monument, now to be described, has been called "The Lang Cairn." It is placed on the ridge of what is apparently an old moraine, and is formed of the stones of it, many of a great size. It lies nearly east and west, and forms the boundary, as settled by the law plea, at the point between the Dumbarton Muir and Gallangad. It is about 63 yards in length. It has been much pulled down by people searching for rabbits, and shepherds making shelters for newly-lambed ewes, so it was no doubt much higher than it now is, and not so wide. Its present width is 45 feet at the east and 30 feet at the west ends. By the falling down and removal of the stones which originally formed the top of the cairn or monument, what seems to be a very large stone kist or rude coffin, formed by placing high stones on edge, can now be seen close to the east end. It lies east and west, and nearly in the middle another kist of smaller size is visible, lying north and south. From the wrecked condition of the whole, no other can be traced with certainty. The cairn is no doubt a burying place, possibly that of the Celtic tribe from which the old Earls of Lennox sprung. The great kist at the east end may be that of an early and gigantic chief; and as each of his successors was laid to rest in his rude coffin, stones would be heaped over him, and the cairn would slowly attain its present length.

On the Gallangad Burn, to the north-west of the Lang Cairn, is a very fine waterfall, 92 feet in height, called Ishneich.

South-west of this are the "Stannand Stanes," mentioned in the old Dum

barton charter. Their position is on the border of Dumbarton Muir and Blairquhomrie, and along the lands of Blairquhomrie and the Forkins and Merkins. There is a most magnificent panoramic view from these standing stones. Near this is "the auld monument of stane callit the Common Kist." It *was* a very fine stone coffin, with the large stone slabs, which formed the head, foot, and sides, exactly in their place, and in perfect order; the stone lid had been removed, and the bottom was covered with fine, green turf. Here meet the lands of Blairquhomrie in Kilmarnock, Auchincarroch in Bonhill, Dumbarton Muir in Dumbarton, and the High Dykes of Levenside, or the three-parts of Kirkmichael in Bonhill. The lairds of these lands, not long ago, thought it necessary to divide them from each other by a wire fence, and they or their servants committed the gross piece of sacrilege of placing in the very centre of the "Common Kist" a large straining post, and fastening it in its place by breaking up one of the sides and the foot of this most interesting monument of the past for packing to keep in its place their truly "infernal machine!"

Near Drymen Bridge a road branches off to the west, going to Dumbarton, passing on the right, Catter House, Mains House, and the ruins of Kilmarnock Castle, which was originally a large and imposing building. Further on it passes the parish church and manse of Kilmarnock, the church being built on the site of the old church of St. Maronock. It was erected in 1813, and contains 340 sittings. Near here there is an approach to Buchanan Castle, which passes St. Maronock's Well, and crosses the Endrick by a suspension bridge. The public school is next passed, and the road then trends to the south, leaving the Hill of Duncyne to the left. After passing the small village of Gartocharn a road to the left leads to Caldarvan House, the property of Mr. R. D. Mackenzie. The road then passes Burnbrae, where there is a modern school and many fine trees. The site of the Old Place of Ardoch is on the right of the road, and from it there is a magnificent view of Loch Lomond and the higher hills. Part of the walls of the house still remain; it was a very well-built one-story erection of hewn stone with "corby steps," and a thatched roof. It faced south, and immediately in front of it was the old square orchard. This is now part of the field, but it is still marked out by a row of fine old limes and other trees. To the north-west of Ardoch Place is what is now called "The Black Hill of Ross," in a wood which was formerly covered with fine old Scots firs and many handsome hardwood trees, but was very much destroyed by the storm of November, 1893.

Below Ardoch, in a north-easterly direction, is Ross Priory, on the shores of Loch Lomond. It is the property of Sir George Hector Leith Buchanan, Bart. The house was considerably added to in 1810. There are many fine trees round it. The flower garden is to the west of the house, and contains a

number of fine old yews, and an orchard slopes down from it to the loch. About a quarter of a mile east from the house is the family burying ground, a well-kept enclosure surrounded by fine trees. There is at one end of it a large marble tablet, with the births and deaths of the family of Jean Buchanan and Hector Macdonald cut upon it. There are also in the enclosure two crosses in memory of members of the family, and a few stones with initials of others cut upon them. These are all the stones, and there is nothing to show that it was an old burial place, though it is said that some traces of older burials have been found in it.

Further eastward along the shore of the loch is the old pier of the Aber and the Ring of Aber. This was the common pasture ground of the Aber lairds, and a little further west was their arable ground, and the Aber bogs where they made their hay. There was a very fine yew tree near of great size and age. It was here that the common herd of the Aber lands stood, and sounded his horn in the early morning to summon those who had the right of pasture to bring their cattle to this trysting place. When the full number was complete he drove them to the Ring of Aber, where they pastured for the day. In the evening he again brought them to the yew tree, and again sounded his horn to warn the proprietors to take their cattle home to their respective holdings. The old Ring horn still exists in the possession of Mr. Gardener of Townhead of Aber. The Aber lairds had some other rights, such as salmon fishing in the loch; but these and others they parted with to the Ross family, who now hold the whole of the Ring.

Further south along the loch is Boturich Castle, belonging to Mr. R. E. Findlay, overlooking Loch Lomond, and built on the site of an older castle, which tradition says was built by the last Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox.

The islands in Loch Lomond belonging to the parish of Kilmaronock are Inchmurrin, Creinch, Torrinch, and Aberinch.

Inchmurrin is the largest island in the loch and belongs to the Duke of Montrose. It is a mile and a half long, and nearly half a mile broad. It is beautifully wooded, and has long been used by the Dukes of Montrose as a deer park. In the memorandum by the Duke, mentioned before in the account of Buchanan parish, the following occurs: The Duke desires George Brown, his park keeper in the island of Inchmurrin, "If any gentlemen or Ladys come on shore on the said island to amuse themselves or eat a cold Dinner, to show them the utmost civility, and make them welcome to his house in case the badness of the weather does not admit their return to the Continent." In the south-west corner are the ruins of an ancient castle of the Earls of Lennox, and there was formerly to be seen near the castle the ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Mirin, from which the island derives its name.

Creinch, Torrinch, and Aberinch are small wooded islands. Creinch is triangular in shape, a quarter of a mile long, and nearly the same in breadth. Torrinch is nearly half a mile long and narrow, and Aberinch is very small. These three islands belong to Sir George Leith Buchanan.

“About the year 1740 Loch Lomond was frozen over, and it was in that year, we believe, that Mr. Buchanan of Drummikill, and Mr. Govan of Park, two of the neighbouring proprietors, ventured upon the ice in pursuit of wild swans, and in crossing over the lake at the broadest part, where there was a spring and an open space on which the wild swans were congregated, rashly ventured too near the spring. Mr. Govan was drowned, and Mr. Buchanan was found dead, supporting himself with his arms extended upon the ice.”¹

The parish was formerly much more extensive, and about two hundred years ago a portion comprising several farms was detached and added to the parish of Bonhill. There had been originally two churches, and two burying grounds, evidenced by the names of the farms, which are “Little old Kirk” and “Shaneglis” (Gaelic, *sean eaglais*, old church). About fifty years ago several stone coffins and bones were dug up on the farm of Little Old Kirk, showing that there must have been a burial ground there in ancient times.

The population of the parish at the census of 1891 was 900. It has been gradually decreasing.

¹ *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, Vol. II., p. 126.

BUCHANAN GENEALOGIES

CHAPTER XXI.

THE BUCHANANS OF BUCHANAN.

THE Rev. J. B. Johnston¹ derives the place-name *Buchanan* from the Gaelic *bogh chanan*, "low ground belonging to the canon." The surname also takes in Gaelic the form *Mac-a-chanonaich*, "son of the canon," but nothing seems to be known as to the canon to whom this refers, history and tradition being alike silent on the point. The tradition followed by William Buchanan of Auchmar, the genealogist of the family, is that the first of the race in Scotland was one Anselan O'Kyan (or O'Cahan), son of a petty king of South Ulster.² This Anselan, having been obliged by the Danes to flee, took refuge in Scotland, about the year 1016, and acquired lands in the Lennox, either by marriage, or as a reward for services rendered by him to King Malcolm II. Buchanan of Auchmar designates him first laird of Buchanan, and gives a list of his successors; but it is not until we come to the seventh laird that we reach the firm ground of documentary proof.

I. ANSELAN (or Absalon), the seventh laird of Buchanan,³ was seneschal to the Earl of Lennox,⁴ and his name appears as a witness in several Lennox charters; also among the charters at Buchanan Castle there is one by Maldoven, third Earl of Lennox, to Absalon, son of Macbed (or Macbethe), of the island called Clarines,⁵ dated 1225; and the confirmation of the same by King Alexander II. in the year 1231.⁶

II. GILBERT, styled by Auchmar the eighth laird, appears under the designation of "Gilberto filio Absolonis" as a witness to several of the charters

¹ *Place Names of Scotland*, p. 46.

² Buchanan of Auchmar's *Essay upon the Family of Buchanan*, edition 1723, p. 19.

³ According to Auchmar.

⁴ *Cartularium de Levenax*, p. 13.

⁵ The name Clarines (or Clarinch) became afterwards the *Slughorn*, or war cry, of the Clan of Buchanan.

⁶ Facsimiles of both are given in *The Lennox*, by Sir William Fraser, Vol. II., p. 4.

granted by Maldoven and Malcolm, third and fourth Earls of Lennox, including a confirmation by the latter of the lands and Church of Kilpatrick to the monastery of Paisley, dated St. Valentine's day, 1273 [1274].¹ Auchmar states that this Gilbert was the first to assume the surname of *Buchanan* in place of the patronymic *MacAuselan*, though the latter still continued to be occasionally used.² There is, however, no extant mention of the name *Buchanan* before "Alan de Buchanan,"³ who is one of the witnesses to a charter of the lands of Gartechonerane in favour of Malcolm Makedolf,⁴ and also to the confirmation of the same by Malcolm, fourth Earl of Lennox;⁵ the date of the latter being [17th November] 1274.

III. MAURICE, son of Gilbert, succeeded his father as ninth laird.⁶ "Mauritio de Buchanane" is a witness to a charter of the lands of Ardeureane and Ardenalochreth, granted by Malcolm, fourth Earl of Lennox, in favour of the daughters of John of Drummond,⁷ in the year 1290.⁸

IV. The next laird was another MAURICE,⁹ who was a member of an "Inquest" on the freedom of holding courts on the lands of the deceased Sir Thomas of Cremennane [20th June], 1320.¹⁰ "Mauritio Makhawstelan, domino de Buchanan," is witness to a charter of Balecorrach and other lands, granted by Donald, Earl of Lennox, in favour of Finlay of Campsy.¹¹ Maurice of Buchquhanane, son and heir of the deceased Maurice of Buchquhanane, had a charter from Donald, Earl of Lennox, of that *carucate* of land called Buchquhanane, together with Sallachy.¹² This charter has no date, but is stated by Crawford¹³ to have been granted in the year 1353. The confirmation by King David II. is dated at Edinburgh, 26th January, in the forty-first year of his reign [1370].¹⁴ Maurice Buchanan married a daughter of Sir Walter Menteith of Rusky, and had a son, Walter.¹⁵

¹ *Cart. de Levenax*, p. 15.

² *Family of Buchanan*, pp. 25, 28.

³ Second son of Gilbert (*Family of Buchanan*, p. 96).

⁴ *Cart. de Levenax*, p. 84.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 86.

⁶ *Family of Buchanan*, p. 26.

⁷ *Cart. de Levenax*, p. 47.

⁸ Wood's *Douglas's Peerage*, Vol. II., p. 358.

⁹ The name of Malcolm de Bougheannan [Buchanan] appears in the "Ragman's Roll" at the date 28th August 1296. The device on his seal is either a fox or a wolf, with the inscription: "S^mMALCOLM NVADEOC" (*Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, Vol. II., p. 205; and App. III., No. 597). The author of the *Remarks on the Ragman's Roll* states that this Malcolm was a son of Gilbert, which may possibly be correct, and he may have held the lands during the minority of his nephew, the second Maurice. He is probably identical with the Malcolm Macabsolon [MacAuselan] who is witness to a charter granted by Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, to Sir John of Luss, confirmed by King Robert I., 6th March, in the tenth year of his reign [1316].

¹⁰ *Cart. de Levenax*, p. 82.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 53.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 56.

¹³ *Peerage*, p. 257, note.

¹⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com., Third Report*, p. 387.

¹⁵ *Red Book of Menteith*, by Sir William Fraser, Vol. I., p. 460.

V. WALTER BUCHANAN of that Ilk, styled by Auchmar eleventh laird of Buchanan, is the first mentioned in the old Genealogical Tree of Buchanan.¹ In 1360 he appears as a party to an agreement between John Drummond and John and Alexander Menteith, and is therein described as nephew to the Menteiths ("nepos eorundem").² "Walterus, dominus de Buchannane," had a charter of certain lands from Donald, Earl of Lennox, who died about 1364.³ There was also a charter by Walter de Fosselane to Walter Buchanan of that Ilk and Margaret, his spouse, of part of the lands of Cambrune, about 1373.⁴ Walter Buchanan was father of (1) Walter, who succeeded him; (2) Alexander Buchanan, who was killed at the Battle of Verneul, 1424, *s.p.*,⁵ and whom Auchmar identifies with the Alexander Macausland of the Book of Pluscardine;⁶ (3) John, who married, about 1392, Janet de Lany,⁷ and was the first of the Buchanans of Leny: (1) Elizabeth,⁸ who was second wife of Sir Andrew Gray of Foulis; and (2) Jean, who married Humphrey Cuninghame of Glengarnock.⁹

VI. WALTER BUCHANAN of that Ilk probably succeeded his father before 1394. "Waltero de Buchanan, domino ejusdem," appears as witness to a charter in 1398.¹⁰ It is difficult to say when the first Walter died and the second succeeded, but there seems no doubt that the Walter who had a charter from Earl Donald of Lennox, who died about 1364, and which may have been granted many years earlier, was a different man from the Walter who had a charter from Earl Duncan of the Lennox in 1394,¹¹ and was a witness to a charter in 1398.

Walter Buchanan married Isobel Stewart,¹² daughter of Murdoch, Duke

¹ See a reduced facsimile of the original in the possession of Mr. Buchanan-Hamilton of Leny (facing p. 284).

² *Red Book of Menteith*, Vol. II., p. 239.

³ Montrose Writs in *The Lennox*, Vol. II., p. 25.

⁴ *The Lennox*, Vol. II., p. 37.

⁵ *Family of Buchanan*, p. 29.

⁶ *Historians of Scotland*, Vol. x., p. 268.

⁷ There is among the Leny Writs an extract from a charter of Robert, King of Scotland, to John de Buchanan, son of Walter de Buchanan, Knt., and Janet de Lany, daughter and heiress of John de Lany, of the lands of Petquhonardy, 6th July, third of king's reign [6th July 1392]. He was alive and on an assize, 1429 (Irving's *Dumbartonshire*, Vol. I., pp. 62, 63, notes). Auchmar says that there was a John Buchanan, twelfth laird of Buchanan, who died before his father, Walter, and he makes him father of John Buchanan, first of Leny. In the old Buchanan Tree there is also a John Buchanan of that Ilk. I think there was no such laird.

⁸ Assignment to Elizabeth Gray, Lady of Foulis, daughter of quhilum Sir Walter of Buchanan, Knight, wife of Sir Andrew Gray, Knight, Lord of Foulis, 28th July 1436 (*Douglas's Peerage*, Wood's edition, Vol. I., p. 666, and *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1424-1513, No. 767).

⁹ *Cuninghame*, by J. S. Dobie, p. 169.

¹⁰ *Cart. de Levenax*, p. 74.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 59.

¹² *Family of Buchanan*, p. 30.

of Albany, and grand-daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, but his children must have been by a former wife. He had three sons: (1) Patrick, who succeeded him; (2) Maurice; and (3) Thomas of Drummikill, ancestor of the Drummikill and Carbeth families.

VII. PATRICK BUCHANAN of that Ilk was laird in 1455 and also in 1474. On 22nd April 1455, "Patrik of Buchannane, larde of that Ilk," had an obligation from David Ochonnyne as to certain lands.¹ On the 29th April 1474 "Patric of Buquhanan of that Ilk," and "Waltir of Buquhanan," his son and heir, appear in another obligation.²

Patrick Buchanan's wife was "Jonet Cunynghame." "1474, October 14, Patrick Buchquhennan of the Ilk . . . gave sasine to John Blar of Fynvik, of the lands of Vester Manys called Awchedauchhannoch, who gave sasine of the same to Jonet Cunynghame, spouse of the said Patrick."³ He had two sons: (1) Walter, his successor; and (2) Patrick, mentioned in the *Acta Auditorum* at date 17th February 1489, and who was respited with his brother Walter in 1498. He was, however, a *natural son*.⁴

VIII. WALTER BUCHANAN of that Ilk succeeded his father before 30th June 1477, and was still in possession in 1513, but was dead before the end of 1526, when his grandson succeeded. In the Stirling MS. Protocol Book⁵ he is designed, on 30th June 1477, "of that Ilk." On 5th July 1480, in the *Acta Dominorum Concilii*, there is mention made of "umquhile patric buchane of that Ilk, father of Walter of Buchane of that Ilk." On 22nd June 1486, gift by Colin, Earl of Argyll, to Walter Buchquhanan of that Ilk, of the marriage of John Campbell of Ardinglance.⁶ He is also mentioned in a precept for serving John Stewart heir to Mathew, Earl of Lennox, 23rd September 1513.⁷ According to the *Chronicle of Fortirgall*, "obitus Valteri Bochannan de eodem militis vltimo Septembris anno Dominus MCVXXVJ."⁸

Walter Buchanan was married before 26th November 1463, when his wife Isabelle is mentioned. He was the father of (1) Patrick, who died *v.p.*, leaving issue; (2) John of Arnpryor; (3) Maurice, "filius nobilis viri Walteri Buchquhannane de eodem," witness to a charter, dated 21st July 1510;⁹ (4) Walter, first of Spittal: (1) Margaret; (2) Elizabeth, who married Sir William Stirling of Cadder.¹⁰ Margaret Buchanan, or a sister, married Alexander, Earl

¹ Montrose Writs in *The Lennox*, Vol. II., p. 71.

² *Ibid.*, p. 103.

³ MS. Protocol Book of the Burgh of Stirling.

⁴ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1546-1580, No. 761, 4 Jac. III., 16th October 1463.

⁵ P. 184.

⁶ Montrose Writs in *The Lennox*, Vol. II., p. 127.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 206.

⁸ *Black Book of Taymouth*, p. 119.

⁹ *Cart. de Cambuskenneth*, p. 168.

¹⁰ *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 12. The only authority which is given there is the old Buchanan Tree of 1602.

of Menteith, and had, with other issue, Marion, who married Robert Buchanan of Leny.¹

IX. PATRICK BUCHANAN, "sone and apperand heir to Walter of Buchquhanane of that Ilk," is said by Auchmar to have been killed at Flodden, 1513, but it appears that he was dead before 9th March 1502-3, when an action was raised by Archibald, Earl of Argyll, against Walter Buchanan of that Ilk, for withholding £242 due to him by the said Walter for the marriage of George Buchanan, son and heir of the *deceased* Patrick Buchanan, son and apparent heir of the said Walter.² This Patrick Buchanan was pursued, along with his uncle, Patrick Buchanan, and many others, for wasting the lands of Lord Drummond, 17th February 1489.³ Patrick Buchanan, son and apparent heir of Walter Buchanan of that Ilk, is witness to a charter dated 28th June 1494.⁴ He left two sons: (1) George; and (2) Walter, mentioned, 14th April 1539, in a decree by the Official of Glasgow, at the instance of George Stirling of Glorat against George Buchquhannane of that Ilk, for food supplied to Walter Buchanan, brother-german of George, when incarcerated in Dunbarton Castle.⁵

X. GEORGE BUCHANAN of that Ilk succeeded his grandfather in 1526. On the 8th February 1515-16 there is a remission to George Buchanan, grandson and apparent heir of Walter Buchanan of that Ilk;⁶ and in 1526 George Buchanan of that Ilk was infeft in certain lands as heir to his grandfather, Walter Buchanan of that Ilk, then deceased. George Buchanan of that Ilk married, first, Margaret Edmonstone; second, Janet Cunynghame. There is a charter to George Buchanan, grandson and heir apparent of Walter Buchanan of that Ilk, and Margaret Edmonstone, wife of the said George, 2nd January 1508-9;⁷ also on 7th April 1530, confirmation by King James V. to George Buchanan of that Ilk and Jonet Cunynghame, his spouse, of certain lands resigned by the same George.⁸ He had issue: (1) John; (2) William, first of Auchmar;⁹ and (1) a daughter, Margaret, wife successively of George Stirling of Glorat and Mathew Douglas of Mains.¹⁰ Auchmar says that John Buchanan, the eldest son, was by George's first wife, William and

¹ Deed executed by Walter Buchanan of that Ilk in favour of William Grahame, his grandson, son and heir of Alexander, Earl of Menteith (Montrose Writs); and *v.* p. 293.

² *Acta Dom. Conc.*, Vol. XIII., fol. 116.

³ *Acta Aud.*, p. 139.

⁴ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1424-1513, No. 2221, 30th June 1494, 7 Jac. IV.

⁵ *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 361.

⁶ *Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., Part I., p. *232.

⁷ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1424-1513, No. 3280, 21 Jac. IV. ⁸ *Ibid.*, 1513-1546, No. 929, 17 Jac. V.

⁹ On 5th May 1556, George Buchanan of that Ilk granted 13 merks of the lands of Strathyre to his son, William Buchanan; also on 18th April 1552 William is witness to a charter by George Buchanan of that Ilk, his father (Leny Writs).

¹⁰ *Parish of Strathblane*, p. 145, note.

Margaret by the second; also that Margaret Buchanan was the widow of Cuninghame of Robertland before she married Glorat. George Buchanan of that Ilk died 15th February 1560-61.¹

XI. JOHN BUCHANAN, son and heir-apparent of George Buchanan of that Ilk, married, first, Elizabeth Levingstoun; second, Helen Chisholme. John Buchanan, son and apparent heir of George Buchanan of that Ilk, and Elizabeth Levingstoun, his wife, had a charter of certain lands, 8th February 1544-45.² In August 1552 George Buchanan of that Ilk gave Strathyre in conjunct fee to his eldest son, John Buchanan, and to Helen Chisholme, natural daughter of William, Bishop of Dunblane.³ John Buchanan died before his father, but left issue: (1) George, who succeeded his grandfather: and (1) Janet, wife of Mr. Thomas Buchanan of Ibert;⁴ and (2) Elizabeth.⁵

XII. GEORGE BUCHANAN of Buchanan succeeded his grandfather in 1561. On 27th March 1561 George Buchanan was retoured heir of George Buchanan his grandfather in the lands of Buchanan, Auchmar, and Salloch, with the islands of Clairinch and Kepinch, and also the bell and alms of St. Kessog.⁶ He married Lady Mary Graham, daughter of John, Earl of Menteith;⁷ and had issue: (1) John; and two daughters: (1) Helen, who married Alexander Colquhoun of Luss (marriage contract dated 18th August 1595);⁸ and (2) Susanna, who was the first wife of John Macfarlane of that Ilk, by whom she had no children.⁹

XIII. JOHN BUCHANAN of Buchanan had gift of the ward and non-entry of

¹ *Acts and Decrets*, Vol. XXIV., p. 488.

² *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1513-1546, No. 3059. *Douglas's Peerage* (Wood's edition, Vol. II., p. 125) calls Elizabeth Levingstoun daughter of Alexander, Lord Livingstone, but in the *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland* (Vol. I., p. 12) the following occurs: "John Buchquhannane, son in the law to the said Lord John Levingstoun of Castlecary."

³ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1546-1580, No. 986.

⁴ This marriage is confirmed by a charter of confirmation of King James VI., dated 5th November 1582, of a charter by the said Janet, of date 3rd May 1573 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1580-1593, No. 457, 16 Jac. VI.). This charter also shows that Janet Buchanan was the daughter of John Buchanan's second wife, Helen Chisholme.

⁵ *Acts and Decrets*, Vol. XX., p. 373.

⁶ *Spec. Ret. Stirlingshire*, No. 8.

⁷ In *Douglas's Peerage* (Wood's edition, Vol. II., p. 228) she is called wife of John Buchanan of Buchanan, but a comparison of confirmation in her favour under the Privy Seal, dated 10th November 1561, and her testament, recorded 21st August 1621 (Commissariat of Dunblane, Testaments, Vol. V.), leaves no doubt that she was wife of George Buchanan. She died July 1621.

⁸ *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, Vol. I., pp. 172, 173.

⁹ *Douglas's Baronage*, p. 96. Auchmar (p. 34) says she married Campbell of Craignish. This seems to be a mistake on his part.

all his estates since the death of his father, Sir George, dated, Perth, 28th March 1599. On 26th October 1602 he is retoured heir of his father Sir George Buchanan in Buchanan, and other lands, and in the same year he had a thirty-eight years' tack of the whole teinds of Kilmaronock from his father-in-law, Adam, Commendator of Cambuskenneth, to him and his wife Annabel Erskine. By Annabel Erskine he had at least two sons: (1) George; and (2) Walter, who was at Glasgow College 7th March 1620.¹

XIV. GEORGE BUCHANAN of Buchanan married Elizabeth Preston, only daughter of Sir George Preston of Craigmillar, Knt. He had an infertment as heir-apparent of his father, Sir John Buchanan, in the estate of Buchanan, to him and his wife, Elizabeth Preston, 10th July 1629. He and his father were dead before 1653. He left issue: one son John, and three daughters: (1) Helen, who became second wife of Sir John Rollo of Bannockburn;² (2) Agnes, who married James Stewart of Rosyth³ (marriage contract dated 7th July 1649);⁴ and (3) Jean or Janet,⁵ who married, 5th December 1661, John Leckie of that Ilk.⁶

XV. JOHN BUCHANAN of Buchanan married, first, in 1653, Mary Erskine; second, in 1677, Jane Pringle. By his first wife he had one daughter, Elizabeth, who married before 1680 James Stewart of Ardvoirlich.⁷ By his second wife he had another daughter, Janet (baptized 5th April 1678),⁸ who married Henry Buchanan of Leny (marriage contract dated 17th and 20th July 1696).⁹ John Buchanan was the last laird of Buchanan, and died before 6th September 1681. His lands were purchased from his creditors by James, third Marquis of Montrose, and, since the time of the fourth Marquis and first Duke, Buchanan Castle has been the principal seat of the Montrose family.

¹ *Mun. Univ. Glas.*, Vol. III., p. 74.

² *Genealogy of the House of Drummond*, p. 86 (edition, 1889), and *Family of Buchanan* p. 35.

³ "Testament dative, . . . Dame Agnes Buchanan, Lady Rosyth, who died 1698, given up by James Stewart of Ardvoirlich as having best knowledge in name and behalf of Elizabeth Buchanan, his spouse brother's daughter." Recorded 4th August 1698 (Edinburgh Commissariat, Testaments, Vol. LXXX.).

⁴ General Register of Deeds, Vol. 594. John Buchanan of Shireffhill, William Napier of Ardmore, John Lennox of Branshogle, etc., are witnesses.

⁵ Buchanan Parish Marriages.

⁶ 1662, January 8th, "Janet, sister lawful to John Buchanan of that Ilk, and future spouse of John Leckie of that Ilk" (*Stirling Sasines*, Vol. I.).

⁷ Elizabeth Buchanan, relict of James Stewart of Ardvoirlich, and mother of Robert Stewart of Ardvoirlich (*Stirling Sasines*, Vol. XII., fol. 169). Fountainhall (Vol. I., p. 85) calls her *Mary* in error.

⁸ Buchanan Register of Baptisms.

⁹ Leny Writs.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE BUCHANANS OF LENY AND CADETS.

THE BUCHANANS OF LENY.

IN a curious document among the Stirling of Keir charters, giving an account of the families of Leny of Leny, and Buchanan of Leny, sent by Robert Buchanan of Leny to the Laird of Keir, about 1560,¹ the Laird of Leny says of his family:—"I find in the beginning the Lanyis of that Ilk hes bruikit that leving without ony infetment, except ane litill auld sourd gainin to Gillespicmvir be the King, and ane auld relict callit Sant Fillanis twithe, quhilke servit thaim for thar chartour quhyle Alexander his dayis." This statement as to the little sword is confirmed by a charter by Alexander II., in favour of Alan of Lany and Margaret of Lany, daughter of the late Gillespic of Lany, Knight, of the lands of Lany, on the resignation of the said Margaret—"To be held and possessed by them and their heirs as freely and quietly as the said Margaret held or possessed them before this resignation, by virtue of a little sword which King Culen formerly gave by way of symbol to Gillespic Moir her predecessor, for his singular service . . . Schan, fifth October, the thirteenth year of our reign [1227]."²

The "litill auld sourd" by which the Lenys held their lands without further charter or infetment has unfortunately been lost. It was still in existence in 1789, and in the *Archaeologia*, Vol. XI., p. 45, there is an engraving of it after a drawing by Grose. It was made of silver, and was about three inches in length.

According to the interesting "tree of the family," a facsimile of which is given at p. 292, the tenth in descent from Gillespic Moir (about 965-970) was

¹ *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Vol. x., Pt. 1., p. 61.

² From the translation given in *The Red Book of Mentwith* (Vol. I., p. lxxv). There is a certified copy of the charter among the Leny Writs, but the original document has disappeared.

Gillespic de Lany, father of Margaret of Lany, who married Alan of Lany, and to whom and her husband was granted the charter of 1227. The sixth in descent from this marriage was John de Lany, whose daughter and heiress, Janet, married, about 1392, John Buchanan, who thus became the first Buchanan laird of Leny.

I. JOHN BUCHANAN, first of Leny, a younger son of Sir Walter Buchanan of that Ilk,¹ had, as already stated,² a charter confirmed under the Great Seal³ to himself and Jonete de Lany of the lands of Petquhonardy. He left two sons: (1) Andrew, who succeeded; and (2) William, ancestor of the Buchanans of Auchineden,⁴ mentioned in a charter in 1463 as brother-german of Andrew Buchanan of Lany,⁵ and called of Auchineden in the Leny pedigree.

II. ANDREW BUCHANAN, second laird of Leny, had a charter from King James II. of the lands of Lany and others in the county of Perth, dated 25th June 1458.⁶ He married Marion, daughter of Lockhart of Barr,⁷ and had six sons: (1) John, who succeeded; (2) Archibald; (3) Walter, ancestor of the Buchanans of Bochastel⁸; (4) Walter (*alter*); (5) George,⁹ ancestor of Buchanans in Campsie and Baldernock¹⁰; (6) Gilbert, vicar of Leny⁹ and canon of Inchmahome.

There is a charter of confirmation by King James III. to Patrick Buchanan of that Ilk of certain lands, and to his son Walter and natural son Patrick, whom failing to Andrew Buchanan of Leny and his six sons as given above, of whom two were named Walter, dated at Edinburgh, 16th October 1463;¹¹ also a charter, on 21st May 1474, to Walter Buchanan of that Ilk confirms the above, and distinctly states that there were two Walters—"Walterus filius dicti Andree," and "Walterus alter filius dicti Andree."¹²

III. JOHN BUCHANAN, third laird of Leny, married Marion, daughter of the laird of Mushet,¹³ and had (1) Robert, his successor; (2) John; also (1) a daughter, who married Graham of Garvock;¹³ and (2) another daughter, who married "the laird of Darlethe bewest Levin."¹³

¹The Laird of Leny's letter already referred to, and which is printed in full in *The Stirlings of Keir*, p. 413, calls John Buchanan second son, and states that his mother was a daughter of the Laird of Glengarnock.

²See p. 285 and note.

³Leny Writs.

⁴See p. 296.

⁵*Reg. Mag. Sig.* 1424-1513, No. 761, 4 Jac. III., 1463.

⁶Leny Writs.

⁷From a MS. Pedigree in the possession of John Buchanan-Hamilton of Leny, and from the Laird of Leny's letter, *circa* 1560 (*Stirlings of Keir*, p. 413).

⁸See p. 299.

⁹"Ane other brother of Walter (son of Andrew Buchanan of Leny) was callit George, ane othir Dane Gilbert, Wiccar of Lany" (from the Laird of Leny's letter to Keir).

¹⁰See p. 306.

¹¹*Reg. Mag. Sig.* 1424-1513, No. 761, 4 Jac. III.

¹²*Ibid.* No. 1171, 14 Jac. III.

¹³MS. Pedigree at Leny, and the Laird of Leny's letter, *circa* 1560 (*Stirlings of Keir*, p. 413).

IV. ROBERT BUCHANAN, fourth laird of Leny, married a daughter of the laird of Gleneagles,¹ and had three sons: (1) Patrick, who succeeded his father; (2) John, killed at Flodden, 1513; and (3) Robert, of whom hereafter.

On 20th June 1491 there was a complaint by the Prior and Convent of Inchmahome against Robert Buchanan of Leny for wrongously purchasing a brieve to remove Dean Gilbert of Buchanan, canon of Inchmahome, from a part of the lands of Lany, lying beside the kirk of Lany, of which the abbot had been long in possession.² There is also a letter of Reversion, dated 16th June 1498, by John Buchanan of Glassingale to Robert Buchanan of Lany, of the "lands of Lane called the Fermouris lands of Lane"—Witnesses, Dean Gilbert Buchanan, canon of Inchmahome . . . and "Johne of Buchquhanane, bruder germane to the said Robert."³

V. PATRICK BUCHANAN, fifth laird of Leny, succeeded before 12th November 1505, when he granted a charter, his brother John being a witness.⁴ On 23rd November 1513 there is an assignation by Marion Muschet, "lady of the fule Thryd of the landis of Lany," to Patryk Buchanan of Lany, "my neuo," of her third terce of Leny.⁵

Patrick Buchanan married a daughter of Semple of Fulwood, by whom he had two daughters: (1) Margaret, married William Luke; and (2) Janet, married Maurice M'Nauchtane,⁶ was retoured heir portioner of her father, Patrick Buchanan of Leny, 24th July 1542.⁷

Margaret Buchanan, eldest daughter and one of the heirs of umquhile Patrick Buchanan of Lany, and William Lok, her spouse, sign a deed dated 27th October 1539.⁸

Patrick Buchanan had two other daughters, Elizabeth and Geils; and a son, Walter Buchanan, son and apparent heir of Patrick Buchanan of Leny,⁹ who "wes slaine be ane sudden misfortune be David Schaw,"¹⁰ and left no lawful issue. Although this Walter is called son and apparent heir of Patrick Buchanan of Leny, he and his two sisters, Elizabeth and Geils, were really illegitimate. So far as Walter was concerned this was of no consequence, as he died before his father. Walter and his sisters were the children of Patrick Buchanan of Leny and Margaret Buchanan, who is called in the Laird of Leny's letter, "the laird of Buchquhananis doctir." There is a decree of bastardy

¹ MS. Pedigree at Leny, and the Laird of Leny's letter, *circa* 1560 (*Stirlings of Keir*, p. 413).

² *Acta Dom. Conc.*, p. 201.

³ *Stirlings of Keir*, pp. 270, 271.

⁴ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1424-1513, No. 2894, 18 Jac. IV.

⁵ *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 298.

⁶ *Hist. MS. Com.*, Vol. x., Pt. 1, p. 72; and *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 363.

⁷ *Fife, Inquis. Spcc.*, No. 1.

⁸ *Stirlings of Keir*, pp. 364, 365.

⁹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1513-1546, No. 286, 14th December 1524, 12 Jac. V.

¹⁰ From the Laird of Leny's letter to Keir.

Magistres in
Scolasticis

Buchan

Macshin
de Lony

Coburn

Macshin
de Lony

Edie

Macshin
de Lony

Calogie

Macshin
de Lony

Edie

Macshin
de Lony

Macshin
de Lony

Macshin
de Lony

Macshin
de Lony

Macshin
de Lony

Macshin
de Lony

It is uel lannin bi the Schinche...
in the langis nar Buchans ubill is to say hinc...
um of the... var frouns men, nativly the red...
the us: the clark for the king...
in the reider onie the...
horse man and rik the m...
the mickle for the...
heid ni yat gur l... and th...

IV. *Donna Braxton*, fourth child of James married a daughter of the

pronounced by William (Chisholme), bishop of Dunblane, 23rd September 1539, against them on the ground that their parents were not married.¹

V. ROBERT BUCHANAN does not seem to have succeeded to Leny, but to have predeceased his brother Patrick. He married Marion Graham, daughter of the Earl of Menteith,² a dispensation, dated 28th November 1520, having been granted by Andrew, Archbishop of St. Andrews, allowing them to marry.³ He was father of (1) John, afterwards of Leny; and (2) Robert, who succeeded John in Leny.

VI. JOHN BUCHANAN succeeded his uncle as sixth laird of Leny. He was killed at the battle of Pinkie, 1547, leaving no issue.

VI. ROBERT BUCHANAN, seventh laird of Leny, succeeded his brother. Among the Leny writs there is a sasine, dated June 1549, to Robert Buchanan, brother to John Buchanan of Leny (who was killed at Pinky cleucht), of certain lands in Perthshire. He seems to have held only one half of the lands of Leny, and of the lands of Petquhonardy, and was involved for many years in litigation with the laird of Keir with regard to these. Eventually it was arranged by contract, dated 11th June 1575, between Sir James Stirling of Keir, and Robert Buchanan of Leny, that the said Sir James should grant new infestment of the half lands of Leny to the said Robert, the latter resigning the half lands of Petquhonardy to Keir in excambion for other lands.⁴

Robert Buchanan married, first, Janet Graham, daughter of Patrick Graham of Inchbrakie;⁵ second, Barbara, daughter of "Laird Mushet."⁶ He had issue: (1) John, who died young;⁷ (2) Robert, succeeded his father; (3) Sir John Buchanan of Scotsraig,⁷ married Margaret Hartsyde, and had two daughters, Margaret and Catherine;⁸ (4) James Buchanan of Shirrahall, Orkney;⁹ and (5)

¹ *Hist. MS. Com.*, Vol. x., Pt. 1, p. 72; and *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 363.

² MS. Pedigree at Leny, and the Laird of Leny's letter (*Stirlings of Keir*, p. 413).

³ Leny Writs.

⁴ *Gen. Reg. Deeds*, Scott Office, Vol. xiv., fol. 181.

⁵ "Robert Buchanan of Leny, and Janet Graham, his spouse," 21st May 1555, 26th July 1555, 5th February 1562-63 (*Acts and Decrets*, Vols. ix., fol. 121; xii., fol. 120; xxv., fol. 299). Her first husband was Dougald Campbell, by whom she had James Campbell of Ardkinglass—"Testament and Inventory of Jonet Grahame, sometyme spouse to Robert Boquhannane of Lany, who died August 1575, given up by James Campbell of Ardkinglass, her eldest son, and by Robert Buchanan of Lany, her spouse." Reg. 26th January 1576 (Edinburgh Com. Rec., Test., Vol. v.).

⁶ The authorities for "Laird Mushet's daughter" are Auchmar, p. 101, and Pedigree at Leny.

⁷ MS. Pedigree at Leny.

⁸ *Gen. Reg. Sasines*, Vol. xx., fol. 145, 3rd October 1626.

⁹ *Inq. Spec., Orkney and Shetland*, Nos. 34 and 35.

a natural son, Solomon.¹ Robert Buchanan of Leny had also a daughter, Margaret,² who married John Buchanan in Ballecondochie.³

VII. ROBERT BUCHANAN, eighth laird of Leny, married Elizabeth, daughter of Stirling of Ardoch,⁴ and had the following children: (1) Robert,⁵ succeeded his father; (2) John,⁵ married Agnes, daughter of Barclay of Towie,⁶ and was father of John, of whom hereafter, and Katherine;⁶ (3) George,⁵ murdered by the Drummonds near the kirk of Buchanan, in March 1638;⁷ (1) Helen;⁵ and (2) Barbara.⁶ He died in January 1615, and his testament was recorded 11th November 1617.⁵

VIII. ROBERT BUCHANAN, ninth laird of Leny, married Katherine Campbell, daughter of the laird of Lawers,⁹ by whom he had a son Robert. Among the Leny Writs there is a sasine, dated 30th December 1615, to Robert Buchanan, now of Leny, grandson and heir of Robert Buchanan of Leny, of the lands of Leny, on precept of clare constat by Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir. There is also a bail bond by Robert Buchanan of Leny, for John Campbell, his brother-in-law, for the slaughter of three M'Gregors.

IX. ROBERT BUCHANAN, tenth laird of Leny, seems to have succeeded while still a minor. In the *Register of the Privy Seal*¹⁰ there is a "Gift to Katharine Campbell, Ladie Leany, of the ward, non-entrie, and maills belonging to the umq^u Robert Buchanane of Leany, together with the marriage of Robert Buchanane now of Lenie, eldest lawful son to the said umq^u Robert Buchanane of Lenie," dated 7th April 1643, and recorded 5th September 1643. This Robert died without issue. It is doubtful whether he was married or not. There is, however, a charter by Robert Buchanane of Leny to Helen Rollo, daughter of Rollo of Bannockburn, his future spouse, 15th June 1659.¹¹ He had a sister, Jean, who was served heir of line to him, 31st March 1663.¹²

¹ Solomon Buchanan is called in the MS. Pedigree at Leny a *natural* son, and also in the *Stirlingshire Sasines*, 6th August 1634 (Vol. vi., fol. 158). In the *Inquisitiones Generales* (No. 1276), the following appears: "Robertus Buchanan unus servorum vinearii Sellarii s.d.n. Regis *haeres* Solomonis Buchanan, fratris quondam Roberti Buchanan de Lany, *patris*—Jul. 15, 1626"; also (*Inquis. Gen.*, 4681) "Jeanna et Maria Buchannanes, *haeredes portionariae* Roberti Buchannane, incolae Vicicannonicorum et serjandi cellae vinariae s.d.n. Regis, *patris*." February 8, 1663.

² MS. Pedigree at Leny.

³ See p. 312.

⁴ Leny Writs.

⁵ Mentioned in the Testament of Robert Buchanan of Leny, their father.

⁶ MS. Pedigree at Leny.

⁷ Criminal Letters—Leny Writs.

⁸ Dunblane Commissariat, Testaments, Vol. iv., fol. 209.

⁹ Leny Writs. Katherine Campbell married, secondly, John Buchanan, first of Arnprior of the second line (see p. 301).

¹⁰ Vol. cxii., fol. 71.

¹¹ Leny Writs.

¹² *Inquis. Spec. Perth*, No. 715.

IX. JOHN BUCHANAN succeeded his cousin-german as eleventh laird of Leny. He was son of John Buchanan, second son of Robert Buchanan of Leny, by Elizabeth Stirling. He married in 1666 Jean Macfarlane, daughter of John Macfarlane of that Ilk,¹ and had (1) John, who married, about 1690, Mary, daughter of John Lennox of Woodhead,² and died *s.p.* before his father; (2) Henry, succeeded his father; (3) Robert,³ died young; and a daughter, Mary.³

X. HENRY BUCHANAN, twelfth laird of Leny, married, first, about 1696, Janet, daughter of John Buchanan of that Ilk⁴; second, Katherine, daughter of Campbell of Lawers.⁵ He died 1723, leaving issue by both marriages. By his first wife he had: (1) John Buchanan, died unmarried; (2) Colin Buchanan of Leny, died unmarried, 1734;⁶ (3) James Buchanan, died *s.p.*; (4) Robert Buchanan of Leny, succeeded his brother, married, first, a daughter of Archibald M'Aulay, provost of Edinburgh, second, Christian, daughter of Buchanan of Spittal; and died *s.p.* 1739;⁷ (5) Elizabeth Buchanan, married Francis Buchanan of Arnpryor, succeeded to her brother Robert, and died *s.p.* 11th February 1776;⁸ (6) Margaret Buchanan of Leny, died unmarried, having succeeded her sister Elizabeth. Henry Buchanan of Leny had by his second wife: (1) Henry Buchanan, died *s.p.*; (2) John Buchanan, died *s.p.*; (3) Lillias Buchanan, died *s.p.*; (4) Jean Buchanan, married Patrick Drummond of Drummond; (5) Katherine Buchanan, married Thomas Buchanan, afterwards of Spittal, but died childless.

On the death of Margaret Buchanan of Leny, Thomas Buchanan of Spittal succeeded to Leny as heir of entail.⁹ He had married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of John Hamilton of Bardowie, and had by her five sons and two daughters: (1) Henry, died unmarried; (2) John, married, but died childless; (3) Robert, married, and had a son, who died childless; (4) Francis (of whom afterwards); (5) Peter, died unmarried: (1) Elizabeth, married, first, Robert Graham of Gartmore, second, Robert Fairfoul of Strowie; (2) Marion, married J. H. S. Crawford of Cowdonhill.

¹ Leny Writs.

² Instrument of Sasine in favour of John Buchanan, Younger, of Leny, of certain lands proceeding on contract of marriage between said John Buchanan, with consent of John Buchanan of Leny, his father, and Jean Macfarlane, his mother, and Mary Lennox, second daughter of John Lennox, Elder, of Woodhead; contract dated 17th and 18th July 1690 (Leny Writs).

³ MS. Pedigree at Leny.

⁴ Contract of marriage, Henry Buchanan, Younger, of Leny, and Janet, daughter of John Buchanan of that Ilk, July 1696 (Leny Writs).

⁵ MS. Pedigree at Leny.

⁶ Leny Writs.

⁷ Leny Writs and MS. Pedigree at Leny.

⁸ *Scots Magazine*, Vol. XXXVIII., p. 109.

⁹ Settlement by Mrs. Elizabeth Buchanan of Leny, dated 27th June 1767, of the lands and estate of Leny.

Francis Buchanan-Hamilton, fourth son of Thomas Buchanan of Spittal, eventually succeeded to Spittal, Leny, and Bardowie. Though not on his father's side of the old stock of Buchanan of Leny, on his mother's side he was a descendant of Andrew Buchanan, the second Buchanan of Leny—Katherine Hamilton's mother, Marion Buchanan, being eldest daughter of Robert Buchanan of Arnpryor, representative of the Bochastel branch of Leny, descended from Walter, third son of the said Andrew.

Francis Buchanan-Hamilton of Leny and Bardowie married Anne Brock, by whom he had one son, John Buchanan-Hamilton, now of Spittal, Leny, and Bardowie.¹

THE BUCHANANS OF AUCHINEDEN—CADETS OF LENY.

I. The first of the Buchanans of Auchineden (or Auchineven) was WILLIAM BUCHANAN, a younger son of John Buchanan, first of Leny.² He had a son :

II. WALTER BUCHANAN of Auchineven,³ who was succeeded by his son :

III. WILLIAM BUCHANAN of Auchineven.⁴

IV. GEORGE BUCHANAN of Auchineven and Stainiflet⁵ succeeded his father, William Buchanan. In 1482 he had a resignation in his favour by Neil M'Ilroy of the lands of Lecher and pertinents.⁶ He had a son :

V. PATRICK BUCHANAN of Auchineven and Stainiflet, who, in the MS. Pedigree at Leny, is stated to have married a daughter of Edmonstone of Duntreath ; but Auchmar quotes a charter, dated 1558, in favour of Thomas Buchanan, the son of this Patrick, from which it appears that the lady was the wife of Thomas, the son, and not of Patrick, the father.⁷

VI. THOMAS BUCHANAN of Auchineven and Stainiflet married Elizabeth Edmonstone, and had a son, John.

¹ See account of the Buchanans of Spittal, printed in Chapter xxvi., *infra*.

² See p. 291. In MS. Pedigree at Leny called William of Auchineven, and a son of John Buchanan of Leny. According to Auchmar, who is, however, very confused, Auchineden is a direct cadet from the main stem, and not from Leny. I think, however, that the Leny Pedigree, which is usually correct, is more trustworthy.

³ MS. Pedigree at Leny.

⁴ MS. Pedigree at Leny. There seem rather too many generations here, for, taking them as they stand, they could only be on an average twenty-two years. Possibly one of the two between William, first of Auchineden, and George of Auchineden and Stainiflet should be omitted.

⁵ MS. Pedigree at Leny.

⁶ *Family of Buchanan*, p. 110.

⁷ She does not appear in the Edmonstone family history (*Parish of Strathblane*, p. 102), but daughters were often omitted, and there is no mention of her in any of the Duntreath Writs which I have seen.

VII. JOHN BUCHANAN of Auchineven and Stainiflet was infeft in certain burgage tenements in Dunbarton, 15th November 1580, as heir of his father, Thomas Buchanan of Auchineden, and of his grandfather, Patrick Buchanan of Stainiflet.¹ He sold Stainiflet to John Semple, Provost of Dunbarton.² John Buchanan of Auchineden was concerned in the assault on the Macaulays, 1st August 1590.³ He was father of (1) Walter, who succeeded; (2) Dugald, who went to Ireland, but some of his descendants seem to have returned, as he had a son, ancestor of the Linlithgow Buchanans, and another son, ancestor of the Queensferry Buchanans;⁴ (3) John, deacon of the baxters of Glasgow;⁵ also a daughter, Janet, mentioned in the Dunbarton Records, 1609.

John Buchanan, deacon of the Baxters of Glasgow, had a son, John, also deacon, who married Marion Watson,⁶ and had three daughters: (1) Katharine Buchanan, who married William Anderson, merchant in Glasgow;⁷ (2) Elizabeth, who married George Dalziell, Glasgow; and (3) Mariota, who married Robert Buchanan of Arnprior.^{8 9}

VIII. WALTER BUCHANAN of Auchineden¹⁰ married a daughter of Edmonstone of Ballewan,¹¹ and had: (1) John, who succeeded; and (2) Walter,¹² who was father of John Buchanan, merchant in Glasgow, Walter, maltman there,¹³ George, baker there, Thomas, shipmaster there, William, "sailor on board the 'Rising Sun,'"¹⁴ Marion, who married Robert Graham, merchant in Glasgow, and Janet, who married George Currie, merchant in Glasgow.

¹ Dunbarton Records. ² Dennistoun MS. ³ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. IV., p. 535.

⁴ MS. Pedigree of Leny, and Auchmar's *Family of Buchanan*, pp. 110-111. Auchmar says, "Of this Dugal is descended William Buchanan Gardiner, in Glasgow." Both the Pedigree and Auchmar mention the Linlithgow and Queensferry Buchanans.

⁵ According to the MS. Pedigree at Leny, but Auchmar merely calls him a cadet of Auchineden, and it would appear from the Glasgow Dean of Guild books that his father's name was Archibald. Archibald Buchanan may possibly have been a brother of John Buchanan of Auchineden.

⁶ "Mareon Watsoun, relict of John Buchanan, Baxter in Glasgow," 7th June 1694 (*Glasgow Burgh Reg. of Reversions, etc.*).

⁷ Katharine Buchanan, relict of the late William Anderson, merchant in Glasgow, 4th September 1707 (*Glasgow Burgh Sasines*).

⁸ See p. 301.

⁹ MS. Pedigree at Leny, Auchmar's *Family of Buchanan*, and *Lanark Inq. Spec.*, No. 409, 7th December 1692.

¹⁰ MS. Pedigree at Leny, and Auchmar, pp. 110, 111.

¹¹ In the account of the Edmonstones, in *The Parish of Strathblane*, this lady does not appear. The MS. Pedigree and Auchmar both agree that she was Walter's wife.

¹² MS. Pedigree at Leny, and Auchmar, p. 111.

¹³ Ancestor of Walter Buchanan of Shandon, M.P. for Glasgow.

¹⁴ Edin. Com. Rec., Tests., Vol. LXXXIII., 4th December 1707.

IX. JOHN BUCHANAN of Auchineden had a sasine of the lands of Lecher as lawful and nearest heir to the deceased John Buchanan of "Auchinedine," his grandfather, recorded 23rd June 1668.¹ He married Elizabeth Crawford, daughter of James Crawford, portioner of Partick,² and had two sons: (1) John; and (2) Walter of Teucherhill.³ Walter Buchanan was a writer in Glasgow, and acquired part of the lands of Teucherhill, in Govan parish.⁴ He married (contract dated 1st June 1710)⁵ Janet, eldest daughter of John Leckie of Mye, by whom he had a son, John Buchanan of Teucherhill, who died *s.p.*; and a daughter, Elizabeth, who succeeded her brother.⁶ Elizabeth Buchanan married (contract dated 1st June 1736)⁷ Alexander Buchanan of Cremannan, by whom she had Walter, Alexander, and Janet. She married, secondly, in 1747, as his second wife, John Buchanan of Ardoch, and had a daughter, Frances, wife of John Maxwell of Dargavel.⁸

X. JOHN BUCHANAN of Auchineden married a daughter of Graham of Killearn,⁹ and had a son, John, who succeeded.

XI. JOHN BUCHANAN of Auchineden¹⁰ was a subscriber to Auchmar's book in 1723, and was present at the meeting, on the 5th March 1725, when the Buchanan Society of Glasgow was founded. He married Katrine, daughter of Graham of Killearn,¹¹ and had John and Margaret.

XII. JOHN BUCHANAN of Auchineden, a merchant in Jamaica, succeeded his father, John Buchanan, and, on 12th December 1761, was admitted a member of the Buchanan Society. He died *s.p.*, and was succeeded by his sister, Margaret.

On 13th October 1769 Margaret Buchanan, daughter of J. Buchanan of Auchinevan, was served heir general to her brother, John Buchanan of Auchinevan.¹² She was the last of Auchineden, which she sold in 1771 to John Glassford of Dougalston.¹³

Returning now to Walter Buchanan, eighth of Auchineden, who married a daughter of Edmonstone of Ballewan—his second son, as already stated, was Walter Buchanan, whose second son was another Walter, maltman in Glasgow.

¹ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. IV., fol. 7.

² *Renfrewshire Sasines*, Vol. V., fol. 342, 29th September 1701, MS. Pedigree at Leny, and Auchmar, p. III.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Renfrewshire Sasines*, Vol. VII., fol. 465.

⁵ *Glasgow Burgh Sasines*, 12th December 1719.

⁶ *Renfrewshire Sasines*, Vol. IX., fol. 275.

⁷ *Ibid.*, fol. 276.

⁸ See Buchanans of Ardoch in Chapter XXIV., *infra*.

⁹ MS. Pedigree at Leny, and Auchmar, p. III.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ Sasine to Katrine Graham, spouse to John Buchanan of Auchinevan, of an annuity furth of the said John Buchanan, his twenty shilling lands of Auchinevan and two-thirds parts of Lecher, etc., 25th July 1724 (*Stirlingshire Sasines Minute Book*).

¹² *Services of Heirs*.

¹³ Auchineden Writs.

Walter Buchanan, maltman, was father of Andrew Buchanan,¹ who had two sons: (1) the Rev. Walter Buchanan, D.D., born 1755, died 1832, minister of the second charge, Canongate, Edinburgh; and (2) Andrew Buchanan.

Andrew Buchanan, merchant in Glasgow, married Margaret, daughter of James Cockburn, W.S., Edinburgh, and had: (1) Walter, of whom afterwards; (2) Andrew Buchanan, M.D., Professor of Physiology in the University of Glasgow, born 10th December 1798, died 1882; (3) James Buchanan; and several daughters who died unmarried.

Walter Buchanan of Shandon, M.P. for Glasgow from 1857 to 1865, and a partner of Buchanan, Hamilton & Company, East India merchants, was born 30th January 1797, and died 1883. He married, first, Mary, daughter of John Hamilton of Middleton, and sister of William Hamilton of Minard, by whom he had a daughter, Ellen, first wife of Charles Wilson Broun of Castle Wemyss, afterwards of Swinfen Hall, Staffordshire.²

Walter Buchanan married, secondly, in 1851, Christina Laura, daughter of James Smith of Jordanhill, by whom he had a daughter, Christina Laura, who married her cousin, James George Smith, youngest son of William Smith of Carbeth-Guthrie, and has issue.³

THE BUCHANANS OF BOCHASTEL, OR MOCHASTEL, AND ARNPRIOR (SECOND FAMILY),
CADETS OF LENY.

I. The first of this family was WALTER BUCHANAN, third son of Andrew Buchanan, second of Leny.⁴ In 1463 he had a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Petquhonorty, in the county of Perth.⁵ He is also described as "in Cammisbarcla (or Cambusmore), and Mill of Achlessy."⁶ He had two sons: (1) John of Petquhonorty,⁷ of whose descendants, if he left any, nothing is known; and (2) Andrew.

II. ANDREW BUCHANAN, "in Cammisbarcla and Mill of Auchlesse," 25th February 1489-90,⁸ was father of Patrick.

¹ MS. Pedigree of Walter Buchanan of Shandon, drawn up by James Smith of Jordanhill.

² Her only daughter, Ellen Broun, married the late Colin Dunlop Donald, Junior, and left issue: Thomas Walter, born 1878; Colin Dunlop, born 1879; William Francis Maxwell, born 1881; Helen Frances, born 1882.

³ *Memoirs of One Hundred Glasgow Men.*

⁴ See p. 291.

⁵ *Apud* Edinburgh, 16th October 1463. Rex concessit Waltero Buchanan filio Andree Buchanan de Lany, et heredibus ejus masculis, terras de Petquhonordy, vic. Perth, quas dictus Andreas resignavit (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1424-1513, No. 764).

⁶ *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, Vol. IX., p. 564.

⁷ *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 270. "Brother of Andrew Buchanan in Cammisbarcla" (*Ex. Rolls of Scotland*, Vol. X., p. 722).

⁸ Through the decease of his father, Walter Buchanan (*Ex. Rolls of Scotland*, Vol. X., p. 662).

III. PATRICK BUCHANAN, in [or of] Bochastel,¹ had a son, Alexander; and a daughter, who married John Stewart, "son of Baldorrans, and a daughter of Glenorchy."²

IV. ALEXANDER BUCHANAN, in [or of] Bochastel,³ had two sons: (1) John; and (2) Walter of Glenly.⁴

V. JOHN BUCHANAN, in [or of] Bochastel, was chosen, in 1576, arbiter between Lord Livingstone, Keir, and Leny.⁵ He had two sons: (1) Robert, his successor; and (2) Archibald, ancestor of the Buchanans of Torrie.⁶

VI. ROBERT BUCHANAN, in Bochastel and Auchlessie,⁷ had two sons: (1) Walter; and (2) Duncan, in Ardoch.⁸

VII. WALTER (ROY) BUCHANAN of Auchlessie and Bochastel married Janet Buchanan,⁹ by whom he had: (1) John of Arnprior; and (2) Sir Arthur of Auchlessy;¹⁰ also a daughter, Anna, described in a sasine, recorded 20th May 1634, as "eldest daughter to Walter Buchanan of Mouchastill, and spouse of Alexander Graham of Drongy."¹¹ Walter Buchanan died before 14th April 1637.¹²

VIII. JOHN BUCHANAN was the first of the second family of Arnprior.¹³ He succeeded his father, Walter Buchanan, before 14th April 1637, and purchased from Margaret and Elizabeth Buchanan, daughters and heirs portioners of the deceased William Buchanan of Arnprior, brother of Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth, the lands of Arnprior.¹⁴

John Buchanan of Arnprior married, first, a sister of John Halden of Enterkine,¹⁵

¹ Auchmar, p. 102, Leny MS. Pedigree, and D. Stewart, p. 132.

² MS. Pedigree at Leny.

³ Auchmar, p. 102, and MS. Pedigree at Leny.

⁴ See p. 303.

⁵ Leny Writs.

⁶ Auchmar, p. 103.

⁷ *Reg. P. C. of Scotland*, Vol. IX., p. 361, 24th April 1612, and Vol. XI., p. 555, 25th March 1619.

⁸ MS. Pedigree at Leny.

⁹ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. VII., fol. 65; *Inquis. Gen.*, No. 2806, February 2, 1643; and *Reg. P. C. of Scotland*, Vol. XI., p. 553, 25th March, 1619.

¹⁰ See p. 302.

¹¹ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. VI., fol. 144.

¹² *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. VII., fol. 65.

¹³ *Inquis. Gen.*, No. 2806, and Auchmar, p. 103.

¹⁴ Charter by David Erskine, Lord Cardross, in favour of Janet Buchanan, relict of Walter Buchanan of Bochastel in life-rent, and John Buchanan, her eldest son, whom failing Sir Arthur Buchanan, brother-german of said John, whom failing to Sir John Buchanan of that Ilk heritably of the Mains of Arnprior, and also all and whole the other lands of Arnprior on the resignation of Margaret and Elizabeth Buchanan (Cardross Writs).

¹⁵ *Reg. of Allowances of Adjudications*, Vol. XXXIII., 1st February 1690.

by whom he had a son, Robert; second, Katharine Campbell,¹ widow of Robert Buchanan of Leny.²

IX. ROBERT BUCHANAN of Arnprior, advocate, was married twice, first to Mariota (or Marion), daughter of John Buchanan, deacon of the Baxters³ of Glasgow, by whom he had a son, John,⁴ who died young; and a daughter, Marion, who married (contract dated 14th September 1704) John Hamilton of Bardowie, and had with other issue Elizabeth Hamilton, second wife of Thomas Buchanan of Spittal,⁵ and grandmother of the present John Buchanan-Hamilton of Bardowie and Leny. Robert Buchanan of Arnprior married, secondly, Margaret Muirhead,⁶ daughter of Muirhead of Rashiehill, and had a son, Francis, who succeeded him; and a daughter, Jean, married John M'Nab of M'Nab.

X. FRANCIS BUCHANAN of Arnprior married Elizabeth Buchanan of Leny,⁷ but had no issue. He was attainted for his share in the Rebellion of 1745, and was executed at Carlisle on the 18th October 1746.

The estates of Francis Buchanan of Arnprior, who died childless, were restored by Act of Parliament, and were claimed by John Hamilton of Bardowie as grandson of Francis Buchanan's elder sister, Marion, who was the daughter of Robert Buchanan of Arnprior, his father, by his first wife; by John Buchanan of Auchlessie as heir male of the family; and by Jean Buchanan or M'Nab, the younger sister of Francis Buchanan, who had also claims upon the estates. The case was submitted to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas of Melville, treasurer of the navy, and the Right Hon. Ilay Campbell, His Majesty's Advocate, who, in December 1785, found that the lands of Strathyre and others, which were devised to *heirs male* of the family of Arnprior before the forfeiture, belonged to John Buchanan of Auchlessie, heir male of said family (see p. 302). Other arrangements were made by which Jean Buchanan or M'Nab got the lands not devised to heirs male, and John Hamilton got some sums of money.

The present position of the family of Arnprior—a cadet of Leny—seems to

¹ Assiguation by Katharine Campbell, Lady Lenny, with consent of John Buchanan of Arnprior, her husband, in favour of John Campbell (lawful son to Archibald Campbell of Torrie), and Robert Campbell, his brother-german, her two "oyes." Dated at Buchanan, 26th October 1688 (Glasgow Com. Rec. Deeds, Vol. xxv., fol. 233, 7th February 1696). The lands assigned had been granted by Archibald Campbell of Torrie in her favour, 11th November 1665, and later dates.

² See p. 294.

³ See p. 297.

⁴ "Joannes Buchanane procreatus inter Magistrum Robertum Buchanane de Arnprior, Advocatum, et Mariotam Buchannan ejus sponsam filiam dicti Joannis Buchannane pistoris" (*Inquis. Spec. Lanark*, No. 409, December 7, 1692).

⁵ See p. 295.

⁶ Margaret Muirhead married, secondly, John Buchanan of Spittal.

⁷ See p. 295.

be that it is represented (1) through the male line by Thomas Alexander Buchanan of Powis, lineal descendant in the male line of John Buchanan of Auchlessie; and (2) through the heir of line and propinquity of blood by John Buchanan-Hamilton of Bardowie and Leny, lineal descendant of Marion Buchanan or Hamilton, elder sister of Francis Buchanan of Arnprior.

THE BUCHANANS OF AUCHLESSIE—THROUGH BOCHASTEL, CADETS OF LENY.

I. SIR ARTHUR BUCHANAN of Auchlessie, second son of Walter Buchanan of Bochastel,¹ married, first, about 1659, Jean Drummond,² who died in 1663.³ He married, secondly, Elizabeth Henderson, daughter of Mr. Thomas Henderson, minister of Port, by Jean Seatoun of Spitteloun Wester.⁴ By his first wife he had: (1) John, died before 1701, or went abroad according to Auchmar;⁵ (2) James, succeeded his father; and a daughter, Janet. By his second wife, Elizabeth Henderson, he had four sons: (3) Walter of Wester Spitteloun; (4) Robert, in Ballintone, died 1701, leaving two sons: John and James;⁶ (5) George, died *s.p.*;⁷ and (6) Alexander Buchanan of Dulatur.

II. JAMES BUCHANAN was of Auchlessie when Auchmar published his book in 1723.⁸ He married Elizabeth Stewart, and had: (1) Arthur, mentioned, 1716;⁹ (2) James, died unmarried; and (3) Duncan, who succeeded his father.

III. DUNCAN BUCHANAN of Auchlessie married Grizel Robertson, and had: (1) Alexander, who was out in the '45, and died unmarried; (2) Walter, died unmarried; and (3) John of Auchlessie and Arnprior.

IV. JOHN BUCHANAN of Auchlessie and Arnprior, as already stated,¹⁰ succeeded to Francis Buchanan of Arnprior's estate of Strathyre, and acquired the properties of Cambusmore, Cambusbeg, Ballachallan, and Culluchat by purchase, partly from money left him by an uncle who made a fortune in the

¹ "Walter in Mochastel's second son, Arthur, purchased the lands of Auchlessy" (Auchmar, p. 103). There is no reason to doubt the statement. He is called *Sir* Arthur in a charter at Cardross.

² *Gen. Reg. Sasines*, Vol. xvii., fol. 75.

³ Her testament is recorded in the Commissariat of Dunblane, Vol. viii., fol. 326. John, James, and Janet, her children, are mentioned.

⁴ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. x., fol. 284, 1st September 1699.

⁵ *Family of Buchanan*, p. 103.

⁶ Commissariat of Dunblane, Testaments, Vol. xvi., 18th December 1701.

⁷ Auchmar, p. 103.

⁸ From James Buchanan, who was in possession in 1723, this pedigree is taken from information given me by Mr. Buchanan of Powis, and Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

⁹ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. xiii., fol. 352, 28th May 1716.

¹⁰ See p. 301.

West Indies. He was served heir to his grand-uncle, Alexander Buchanan of Dulatur, 28th March 1800. He died in 1817, leaving by his wife, Murray Kynynmound, daughter of Patrick Edmonstone of Newton, three sons: (1) Alexander, his successor; (2) Thomas, who acquired Powis, and marrying Catherine, youngest daughter of Sir Ralph Abercromby, had, with other issue, John Buchanan of Powis, father of Thomas Alexander Buchanan, born 1842, now of Powis; (3) James Edmonstone, killed at Talavera 1809.

V. ALEXANDER BUCHANAN of Arnprior, an officer in the 39th Regiment, died 1845, leaving an only son, Alexander, who succeeded.

VI. ALEXANDER BUCHANAN of Arnprior died 1848, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Catherine Elizabeth Grace Buchanan of Arnprior; married, in 1869, John Baillie Baillie-Hamilton, who has assumed the additional surname of Buchanan before Baillie-Hamilton, and has issue.

THE BUCHANANS OF GLENNY—THROUGH BOCHASTEL, CADETS OF LENY.

I. The first of this family was WALTER BUCHANAN, second son of Alexander Buchanan, in Bochastel or Mochastel.^{1 2} He had two sons: (1) Andrew; and (2) Alexander, in Gartacharne,³ ancestor of the Buchanans of Gartacharne.

II. ANDREW BUCHANAN, in Glenny,⁴ and also "in ye estir end of Caschlie,"⁵ had a son James.⁶

III. "The last of that Race who possest the same (*i.e.* the wadset or Feu right of the lands of Glenny, in Menteith) was Captain JAMES BUCHANAN, grandchild to the above Walter, who lived a good part of his Time, and died as Captain in Douglass's Regiment in France; being never married, he sold his Interest of Glenny to Walter Graham of Gartmor's Family."⁷

THE BUCHANANS OF GARTACHARNE.

This small estate, a portion of the five-pound lands of Gartacharne, in the Barony of Edenbellie, has been held in property for more than two hundred years by a family of Buchanans, whose ancestor was Walter Buchanan of Glenny, a cadet of Buchanan of Leny, one of the oldest branches of Buchanan of that Ilk.

¹ See p. 300.

² Leny Pedigree, and Auchmar, p. 102.

³ Leny Pedigree, and Auchmar, pp. 102, 103.

⁴ "Andro Buchannane, son of Waltir Buchannane in Glenny," 7th January 1604 (*Reg. P. C. of Scotland*, Vol. VI., p. 813).

⁵ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. VI., fol. 58.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 28th July 1633.

⁷ Auchmar, p. 102.

Walter Buchanan of Glenny had two sons: Andrew Buchanan of Glenny and Alexander Buchanan in Gartacharne.

I. ALEXANDER BUCHANAN, the ancestor of the Gartacharne family, had two sons at least: Andrew and George.¹

II. In 1660 this "ANDRO BUCHANANE" had a tack of the five-pound lands of Gartacharne in favour of himself, "his airis, executores, assignayes, sub-tenentis, or cottars, from ane noble Lord Archibald, Lord Napier, heritable proprietor thereof, with consent and speciall advyce of Dam Elizabeth Erskin, Ladie Napier, his mother, his only curatrix for the tym during his minoritie."² Thirteen years later this tack was converted into a feu in favour of Alexander Buchanan, Andrew's eldest son.³ His second son George, who went to Glasgow, was the ancestor of the three well-known families of Drumpellier, Auchintorlie, and Craigend.⁴

III. ALEXANDER BUCHANAN was infested in his lands in September 1673, on a precept from Lord Napier, William Cunninghame of Trienbeg being his bailie.⁵ He married Margaret, daughter of Walter Buchanan of Boquhan,⁶ and had four sons: Walter, George, Thomas (maltman in Glasgow), and Andrew (merchant tailor in Glasgow). His wife, Margaret Buchanan, died March 1721.⁷

IV. WALTER BUCHANAN, the eldest son, had a precept of clare constat from Mr. James Craig of Dalnair, 23rd August 1695, for infesting him in his lands. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother George.

IV. GEORGE BUCHANAN⁸ was dead before 3rd August 1759, for on that day his son, Alexander, was infested in those parts and pendicles of the five-pound land of old extent of Gartacharne, commonly called "the Body of the town,"

¹ George Buchanan had three sons: John, who went abroad; Alexander; and William, who settled in Edinburgh.

² This lease is signed by Lord Napier and his mother at "Alloway" (Alloa), 16th July 1660, before these witnesses—James Spalding, Mr. Archibald Napeir, Mr. Thomas Napair, in Ballocharne. Andrew Buchanan signed it at Ballikinrain on the 20th July 1660, before "Edward Cunynghame of Finwick; Henrie Osburne, sone lawfull of William Osburne of Ballindalloch; Walter Buchanane of Gillistoun; and Johne Buchanane in Balfunning."

³ Auchmar says, at p. 91, that this Andrew's wife was a daughter of George Buchanan, in Gartincaber (see Buchanans of Carbeth—Blairlusk Cadets in Ireland and America—printed in Chapter XXIV., *infra*).
⁴ See p. 305.

⁵ The deed was written by John Bryce, notar in Drymen, and signed at Drumakill. John Napier of Kilmahew; Alexander Napier, brother-german of William Napier of Kilcrewh; Alexander Napier; and Mr. Francis Napier, writer in Edinburgh; and John Bryce, witnessed the proceedings.

⁶ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. v., fol. 281.

⁷ Glasgow Records of Mortality.

⁸ He is called in a deed, dated 17th September 1712, "the oldest lawful son now in life to Alexander Buchanan of Gartacharne."

the Dowry, and Skioch, these parts extending to a fifty-five shilling land of old extent.¹ He married Elizabeth Buchanan,² and had Alexander and Agnes.³

V. ALEXANDER BUCHANAN of Gartacharne was succeeded by his son, another Alexander, whose wife was Elizabeth Weir of Barrachan.

VI. ALEXANDER BUCHANAN of Gartacharne and Elizabeth Weir had three sons. The two youngest died young, and the eldest, Thomas, succeeded his father, who died 15th August 1814, aged seventy.⁴

VII. THOMAS BUCHANAN of Gartacharne married Agnes Buchanan, Ballindore, in Buchanan Parish, and had one son, Alexander, the late laird of Gartacharne.

VIII. ALEXANDER BUCHANAN of Gartacharne married Mary F. M'Callum, daughter of Mr. Hugh M'Callum, Douchlage, Drymen, and had a family of three sons, viz., Alexander, John, Thomas, and four daughters. He died at Gartacharne on the 18th October 1893, aged seventy-six.

IX. The present laird of Gartacharne is ALEXANDER BUCHANAN.

THE BUCHANANS OF DRUMPELLIER, AUCHINTORLIE, CRAIGEND, AND
HILLINGTON—THROUGH GARTACHARNE, CADETS OF LENY.

GEORGE BUCHANAN, second son of Andrew Buchanan of Gartacharne,⁵ became a burghess of Glasgow in 1674,⁶ and was Visitor of the Incorporation of Maltmen, 1691, 1692, 1694; Bailie, 1695, 1698, 1702, 1705; and Deacon-Convener, 1706, 1707.⁷ He married first, 14th July 1674, Issobell Smith, daughter of the deceased Thomas Smith,⁸ but she seems to have died childless. He married, secondly, 22nd July 1685, Mary, daughter of Gabriel Maxwell, and relict of John Scott, and had four sons and one daughter: (1) George, ancestor of the present Claud Alexander Francis John Buchanan of Waldens, Co. Kent; (2) Andrew, ancestor of Drumpellier; (3) Archibald, ancestor of Auchintorlie and Craigend;⁹ (4) Neil of Hillington, of whom afterwards; and (1) Mary, married, in 1731, George Buchanan of Moss and Auchintoshan.¹⁰

¹ Patrick M'Adam, tenant in Gartacharne, was the bailie giving sasine on a precept of clare constat from William Govan of Drumquhassle, sub-factor and commissioner appointed by Elizabeth, Isabella Craig's sister-german, and as commissioners specially constituted by William Craig of Dalnair. The witnesses present were Robert Buchanan, in Wester Finnick; Thomas M'Adam, in Gartacharne; and John Maxwell, writer in Glasgow.

² *Stirlingshire Sasines Minute Book*, 14th August 1730.

³ Drymen Register.

⁴ *Scots Magazine*, Vol. LXXVI., p. 877.

⁵ See p. 304.

⁶ Glasgow Dean of Guild Court, Act Book No. 6.

⁷ Cleland's *Annals*.

⁸ Glasgow Dean of Guild Court, Act Book No. 6, and Glasgow Register of Marriages.

⁹ It is unnecessary to go into detail here as to these well-known families, for accounts of which see *The Old Country Houses*, and *Burke's Landed Gentry*.

¹⁰ See p. 337.

NEIL BUCHANAN of Hillington, merchant in Glasgow and London, M.P. for the Glasgow Burghs, 1741-1744, married Anna Rae,¹ and had George, merchant in London, died about 1790; James, died 16th December 1753, in his twenty-first year; Ann, wife of John Oswald, Bishop of Raphoe; Elizabeth, Mrs. Bogle; and Mary, wife of Oliphant of Rossie. He died 13th February 1744.²

BUCHANANS IN CAMPSIE AND BALDERNOCK—CADETS OF LENY.

I. GEORGE BUCHANAN, fifth son of Andrew Buchanan, second of Leny,³ is mentioned in a charter of confirmation by King James III. to Patrick Buchanan of that Ilk.⁴

II. GILBERT BUCHANAN, his son,⁵ was father of John Buchanan.

III. JOHN BUCHANAN had at least three sons: (1) William, of whom afterwards; (2) a son, ancestor of John Buchanan, doctor in Stirling; and (3) another son.⁵

IV. WILLIAM BUCHANAN was father of (1) John; and (2) a son, ancestor of the Buchanans of Orchard.⁵

V. JOHN BUCHANAN, in Bancleroch or Kirkton,⁶ was father of (1) Gilbert in Bankier, who married Margaret Wilson, and had, with others, Janet, baptized 25th January 1634⁷; (2) William, in Blairskaith; and (3) John.⁷

VI. WILLIAM BUCHANAN, in Blairskaith, married Janet Balloch,⁸ and had: (1) John, "lawful son and heir of the deceased William Buchanan in Blairskaith," 10th September 1640;⁹ (2) William, of whom afterwards; (3) Robert, baptized 8th March 1625;¹⁰ and (1) Marion, baptized 16th November 1626.¹⁰

VII. WILLIAM BUCHANAN was father of (1) William;¹¹ and (2) Gilbert, of whom below.

VIII. GILBERT BUCHANAN of Bankell, Dean of Guild of Glasgow 1721-1722, was born 1653. He married Dorothea Napier, daughter of William

¹ 1722, September 18, Marriage Contract—Neil (Nigellus) Buchanan, merchant in Glasgow, and Anna Rae, eldest lawful daughter to deceased George Rae, merchant in Glasgow, by Mary M'Farlane, his spouse, dated 5th November 1719 (*Glasgow Burgh Sasines*). 1787, September 27—Testament of Mrs. Anna Buchanan, alias Rae, late residing in Glasgow, widow of Neil Buchanan, late merchant, London (Glasgow Com. Rec., Tests).

² *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. XIV., p. 108.

³ See p. 291.

⁴ Dated at Edinburgh, 16th October 1463 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1424-1513, No. 761, 4 Jac. III.). See p. 291.

⁵ Leny M.S. Pedigree.

⁶ Leny M.S. Pedigree, and Auchmar, p. 105.

⁷ Baldernock Registers.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ Glasgow Protocols.

¹⁰ Baldernock Registers.

¹¹ Leny M.S. Pedigree, and Auchmar, p. 105.

Napier, Provost of Glasgow,¹ by Margaret Baillie,² and on 20th September 1694 was admitted a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow, as married to the daughter of a burgess.³ In December 1703 there is a sasine to Gilbert Buchanan, merchant, Glasgow, and Dorothea Napier, his spouse, in *annual rent*, and William Buchanan, their son, in fee of the lands of Bankell and Kirkhouse of Baldernock.⁴ Dorothea Napier died 3rd February 1723,⁵ and her husband, 27th December 1730.⁶ They had issue: (1) William of Bankell,⁷ died unmarried August 1733; (2) Gilbert,⁸ writer in Edinburgh, afterwards merchant in London, succeeded his brother in Bankell; (3) John, of whom afterwards: (1) Janet, married Archibald Buchanan of Drumhead;⁹ and (2) Mary, married in 1731 James Rowan of Heathriehall.¹⁰

IX. JOHN BUCHANAN, merchant in London, was served heir to his father, Gilbert Buchanan of Bankell, 14th September 1759.¹¹ He had a son, John.

X. JOHN BUCHANAN was a merchant in America, where he had considerable possessions, most of which he lost in consequence of taking the loyalist side on the breaking out of the War of Independence. He married Elizabeth Wilson, and had (1) Elizabeth Buchanan, who married James Dunlop of Househill,¹² and died 23rd October 1820; (2) the Rev. Gilbert Buchanan, D.D., of whom afterwards; (3) Frances Buchanan, born 1758, died 1828, married Edward John Burrow of the Life Guards, and was the mother of Archdeacon Burrow of Gibraltar, whose daughter, Frances Maria, was the second wife of the late Robert Buchanan-Dunlop of Drumhead;¹³ and (4) Sarah Buchanan, married — Sparrow.

XI. The Rev. GILBERT BUCHANAN, D.D., Rector of Woodmanstow, Surrey, and Vicar of Northfleet, Kent, was born 23rd November 1750, and died 31st December 1833. He was not intended at first for orders, but his father having lost all his American possessions, the young man was sent to Cambridge, and Mr. Pitt gave him the two livings, which he held till his death. He married Frances Reed, and by her (who died 2nd September 1800) had three sons and two daughters: (1) Gilbert, of whom afterwards; (2) George, R.N., died unmarried; (3) John, went to America, married and had issue; (1) Frances, born

¹Glasgow Com. Records, Testaments, Vol. L., pp. 633, 634.

²*Merchants' House of Glasgow.*

³Index to Register of Glasgow Burgesses.

⁴*General Register of Sasines*, Vol. LXXXIV.

⁵Drumhead Bible.

⁶1731, August 5. Testament Dative and Inventory. . . . Gilbert Buchanan of Bankell, merchant, late Dean of Guild of Glasgow, who died 27th December 1730. . . . Gilbert Buchanan, writer in Edinburgh, and John Buchanan, merchant in London, sons lawful, executors dative *qua* nearest in kin. . . . William Buchanan of Bankell, brother to Gilbert and John, is cautioner (Glasgow Com. Rec., Tests., Vol. L., p. 635).

⁷Leny MS. Pedigree.

⁸Leny MS. Pedigree, and *Services of Heirs.*

⁹Sec p. 329.

¹⁰Marriage contract, dated 1st September 1731 (*Renfrewshire Sasines*, Vol. VIII., fol. 429).

¹¹*Services of Heirs.*

¹²See p. 329.

¹³See p. 330.

1786, died 1827, was second wife of Henry S. Hyde Wollaston, and had George Buchanan Wollaston, who married his cousin, Julia Adye Buchanan; and (2) Mary, married 7th August 1818, the Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, and had issue (with others): John Duke, Lord Coleridge, late Lord Chief Justice of England.

XII. General GILBERT BUCHANAN, of the Royal Engineers, was born 1785, and married Harriett Wilkes Smith, by whom he had two sons and several daughters: (1) General Gilbert John Lane Buchanan, of the Royal Artillery, born 1812, married Julia Hammersley Wallace, and died 1875, leaving issue; (2) John Buchanan, an officer in the army; a daughter, Julia Adye Buchanan, married her cousin, George Buchanan Wollaston, of Bishopswell, Kent, and has issue; the other daughters are now dead, *s.p.*

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE BUCHANANS OF DRUMMIKILL AND CADETS.

THE BUCHANANS OF DRUMMIKILL.

I. THOMAS BUCHANAN, the first of Drummikill, was third son of Sir Walter Buchanan of that Ilk.¹ A charter in his favour, granted by Patrick Buchanan of that Ilk, his brother, of the lands of Gartincaber, to be held blench of the said Patrick, is dated at Buchanan 1461.² He had also a charter, dated at "Trefichin," 3rd February 1461-2, of the Temple lands of Letter.³ On the 2nd October 1472, Patrick Halden, bailie for John Halden of Glennegas, gave sasine to Thomas Buchanan and Robert Makcalpyn of the lands of Ballvol and Camquhele.⁴ "11th January 1476-7, compeared Agnes Menteith . . . and gave her oath that she gave her free consent to the sale made by her husband [Haldane of Gleneagles] of the lands of Kypdory, Carbeth, Ballawoul . . . to Thomas Buchquhanan of Gartcabyr."⁵ "1482, the last day of May was made a resignation by Thomas of Bouchquhanan of Gartincabir in the hands of a noble man, John Haldane of Glennegas, his lord superior, of all and sundry the lands of Garbeth and Ballyvow with the pertinents, which resignation being made, the said lord superior conveyed the said lands of Carbeth to Thomas of Boquhanan, one of the sons of the said Thomas, and the said lands of Ballyvow, with the pertinents, to Walter of Boquhanan, one of the sons of the said Thomas, heritably, according to the tenor of the charter, . . . and conveyed the lands of Kepdory, with the pertinents, to Robert of Bouchquhanan, son and heir-apparent of the said Thomas . . . reserving a reasonable third part of all and sundry the said lands, with the

¹ See p. 286.

² Montrose Writs.

³ Duntreath Writs.

⁴ Old MS. Protocol Book of the Burgh of Stirling.

⁵ From Stirling Protocol Book, *Records of Stirling*, p. 261.

pertinents, to *Donota*, spouse of the said Thomas."¹ About 1477 Thomas Buchanan also acquired from the Napiers the Temple lands of Ballikinrain (or Hospital of Innerreith).² In 1484 Thomas Buchanan had a charter from William, Lord Graham, of the 40s. lands of Middle Ledlowan (now The Moss),³ and is therein styled "of Bultoune" (Ballantoun). That Thomas Buchanan of Bultoune was also of Gartincaber is proved by the retour of his descendant, William Buchanan of Drummikill, in 1606, when Thomas is styled "of Gartincaber and Bultoune."⁴ He was in possession of Drummikill by 1495, for on 28th February, 1495-6, he resigned one-half of the lands in favour of Robert Buchanan his son.⁵ In 1496 Thomas Buchanan of Drummikill gave sasine to Andrew Cunninghame of the lands of Ardache.⁶ That Thomas Buchanan of Gartincaber and Thomas Buchanan of Drummikill were one and the same person is proved by the transaction, quoted further on—Robert Buchanan, husband of Margaret Hay, being in the Old Protocol Book styled son and heir, in 1472, of Thomas Buchanan of Gartincaber; and in the Register of the Great Seal the same Robert is in 1515, by which time he had succeeded, styled Robert Buchanan of Drummikill. Thomas Buchanan had at least three sons: (1) Robert, who succeeded him in Drummikill, Moss, and others; (2) Thomas of Carbeth;⁷ and (3) Walter of Balwill.

II. ROBERT BUCHANAN, second of Drummikill and Moss, married about 1472, Margaret Hay of Dullievairdis. On 8th September 1472 Andrew Gray of Balligernoch quitclaimed Thomas Buchquhannan of Gartnacabyr, of payment of 240 merks for the marriage of Margaret Hay; same day Robert Buchquhannan, son and heir of the said Thomas, obliged himself to cause Margaret Hay, his spouse, to seal a letter of tack made by them of lands belonging to the said Margaret, by the decease of Jonet, her mother, to the said Andrew Gray.⁸ A deed, dated 6th March 1515,⁹ was executed by Margaret Hay, "cum consensu Roberti Buchannan de Drummakilyie ejus sponsi." According to Auchmar, Robert Buchanan had two sons: (1) Thomas, who is "mentioned in a seisin of Robert, his father, by designation of Thomas Buchanan, Primogenitus, or eldest son of Robert Buchanan of Drumikill";¹⁰ and (2) John, ancestor of the Buchanans in Wester Cameron.¹¹ A brother or son of this Robert Buchanan was first of Blairhennachra or Drumhead.¹²

III. THOMAS BUCHANAN, Younger, of Drummikill and Moss, "died young and

¹ Old MS. Protocol Book of the Burgh of Stirling.

² Cross-Buchanan Writs.

³ Drummikill Writs, Dennistoun MSS.

⁴ Old MS. Protocol Book of the Burgh of Stirling.

⁵ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1580-1593, No. 2353.

⁶ See p. 322.

⁷ See p. 327.

⁸ See pp. 194, 195.

⁹ *Inq. Spec. Perth*, No. 169.

¹⁰ Leny Writs. ¹¹ See, p. 346.

¹² Auchmar, p. 67.



HOUSE OF MOSS IN WHICH BUCHANNAN WAS BORN.

long before his father,"¹ "died *vita patri*."² George Buchanan says that his father died young of stone. By Agnes Heriot, his wife, he had five sons: (1) Robert, succeeded his grandfather; (2) Thomas, also afterwards of Drummikill; (3) Alexander of Ibert, ancestor of Ballochruin;³ (4) Patrick; (5) Mr. George Buchanan, the author, poet, and statesman; and three daughters. George Buchanan in his *Life* confirms this number. That Thomas Buchanan was the son and heir of Robert, second of Drummikill, and husband of Agnes Heriot, and father of George Buchanan and his brothers, is proved by certain deeds in the charter chest of Mr. Erskine of Cardross: viz., Assignation in favour of Agnes Heriot, the relict spouse of umquhile Thomas Buquhannane, Younger, Patrick Buquhannane, Alexander Buquhannane, and George Buquhannane, sons to the said Thomas and Agnes, of a letter of tack . . . of all and hale the lands of the Offeron of Gartladdimak, 21st July 1513; and Tack by Robert, Commendator of the Abbey of Inchmahome, in favour of Agnes Heriot, relict of umquhile Thomas Buchquhannane, son and apparent heir to Robert Buchquhannane of Drummikill, Alexander Buchquhannane, Patrick Buchquhannane, Mr. George Buchquhannane, and Thomas Buchquhannane, sons carnal and procreat betwixt the said Thomas and Agnes of the Offerne of Gartladernak, 5th August 1531. Robert, the eldest son, had succeeded his grandfather in Drummikill and Moss about 1518. Patrick, Alexander, and George are not mentioned by Auchmar, who simply says⁴ that Thomas, eldest son of Robert Buchanan of Drummikill, had two sons, Robert and Walter. He is right as to Robert, and wrong as to Walter, who was Robert's nephew, being son of his brother Thomas. The reason, of course, why he does not mention the other three sons is that he believed there were two Thomas Buchanans—one the second son of Thomas Buchanan, first of Drummikill, and husband of Agnes Heriot, and the other Thomas Buchanan, eldest son of Robert Buchanan, second of Drummikill, and about whose wife he is very hazy. It is now amply proved that his two Thomases were one and the same person.

IV. ROBERT BUCHANAN, fourth of Drummikill and Moss, had a charter as heir-apparent of his grandfather, Robert Buchanan, 14th January 1518.⁵ He married Catherine, daughter of Archibald Napier of Merchiston,⁶ and had an only son, Thomas, who died young, after apparently being in possession of Drummikill in his minority—his uncle Thomas, who succeeded him, being his tutor. There was among the Drummikill Writs a charter *seen* by Auchmar,⁷ which, I think, proves (1) that Robert Buchanan had succeeded to Drummikill;

¹ Auchmar, p. 67. ² Crawford's MS., copy at Leny. ³ See p. 324. ⁴ P. 68.

⁵ Drummikill Writs, Dennistoun MS.

⁶ Wood's *Douglas's Peerage*, Vol. II., p. 286. Merchiston Writs, Dennistoun MS.

⁷ P. 70.

(2) that he had a son Thomas, who had apparently succeeded to Drummikill when a minor; and (3) that Thomas Buchanan, his tutor, afterward fifth of Drummikill, was brother of Robert Buchanan, fourth of Drummikill. It is a charter by William, Earl of Montrose, to Thomas Buchanan, brother-german to Robert Buchanan of Drummikill, as nearest heir to Thomas Buchanan, his *pupillus*. I think Auchmar in his book quite misunderstands this charter. This Robert Buchanan, fourth of Drummikill, has no place in the old Buchanan Tree, probably because his son, the *pupillus*, died young and without issue. It mentions a Robert of the Moss as a son of Robert, second of Drummikill. This may be Robert, fourth of Drummikill, farming Moss before he succeeded to Drummikill, placed in the Tree a generation too far back.

Robert Buchanan died before 29th August 1525, when letters were "purchased at the instance of Katherine Naper, relict of the deceased Robert Buchanan of Drumnakeile, against Thomas Buchanan, brother to the said deceased," which state that "the pursuer had the lands of Blarnavadis and pertinents pertaining to her in conjunct infestment . . . and that at the time of her husband's decease, she being lying in childbed, the said Thomas and his accomplices came to her place of Blarnavadis and spulzied and took from her all her household goods, and thereafter came to the place called Landlevand, broke her chest, and took therefrom her charters and evidents of her conjunct fee. The Lords decern that Letters be given simpliciter at the instance of the said Katherine against the said Thomas for delivery of the said evidents."¹

IV. THOMAS BUCHANAN, fifth of Drummikill and Moss, succeeded his brother or nephew, "mareit Coningham, dochter to the laird of Drumquhassle."² "Thomas Buchanan of Drummikill, son of Agnes Heriot, according to the Tree of Buchanan, which I take to be exactly right, married Giles Cunningham, daughter of Drumquhassle, had Walter Buchanan of Drummikill; Mr. Thomas, schoolmaster at Stirling in 1575, and called brother-german to Walter Buchanan of Drummikill in the Earl of Buchan's Writs; John Buchanan, designed of Ballacondachy, who married Margaret, daughter of Robert Buchanan of Lany, by Janet Graham, a daughter of Patrick Graham of Inchbrackie."³ Geils Cunningham is called, in a writ dated 1585, mother of John Buchanan of Ballacondachy and the deceased Walter Buchanan of Drummikill.⁴ The will of Mr. Thomas Buchanan, Provost of Kirkheuch, and minister of Ceres (the schoolmaster at Stirling in 1575), who died 12th April 1599, is given up by John Buchanan in Ballacondachy, his brother, and "Mr. Robert Buchannane, his

¹ *Acta Dom. Conc.*, Vol. XXXVI., fol. 91.

² Old Buchanan Tree at p. 284.

³ Crawford's MS.

⁴ Crawford.

broder's sone."¹ The witnesses to a deed,² 3rd May 1573, confirmed 5th November 1582, are John Buchanan in Balliquhondoche; William Buchanan, his brother; Mr. Thomas Buchanan, brother of the same (*i.e.* of John in Balliquhondoche); and John Buchanan, brother of the said husband (*i.e.* of Mr. Thomas Buchanan of Ibert).

Auchmar misses out altogether this Thomas, fifth of Drummikill, making Walter, the nephew, succeed Robert, fourth of Drummikill, and calling him his brother.

Thomas Buchanan and Giles Cunninghame had five sons: (1) Robert, who succeeded his father; (2) Walter, afterwards of Drummikill and Moss; (3) John in Balliquhondoche, ancestor of the Buchanans of Moss and Auchintoshan;³ (4) William; (5) Mr. Thomas;⁴ and a daughter, Janet.^{5 6} The old Buchanan Tree gives four sons: Walter, who succeeded to Drummikill; William of Blairvaird; *Maister* Thomas; and another *Thomas* (no doubt in error for *John*).

V. ROBERT BUCHANAN, sixth of Drummikill, eldest son of Thomas Buchanan and Geils Cunninghame, was in possession of the estate for a very short time, and, as he died young and childless, he has been omitted from all family pedigrees, or confused with his uncle, Robert. He died before 25th January 1544, for on that day Walter Buchanan was infest in Drummikill as heir of his *brother-german*, Robert.⁷ On 18th May 1545 there is a sasine in favour of

¹ Edinburgh Commissariat, Vol. xxxiii., 12th June 1599.

² *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1580-1593, No. 457.

³ See p. 336.

⁴ Thomas Buchanan—born about 1520, died 1599—was a Regent in St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews, before 1568, when he was elected Joint-Rector of the High School of Edinburgh. He was master of the Grammar School of Stirling from 1571 to 1578, and was then presented by James VI. to the Provostry of Kirkcuch, with which was joined the parish of Ceres. He married, first, Elizabeth Traill, relict of Mr. Robert Hamilton. She died 9th December 1595, and he married, secondly, Eufame Hay. He left a daughter, who married Thomas, son of Mr. Henry Philip (Scott's *Fasti*, Part iv., p. 475, and M'Crie's *Life of Melville*).

⁵ *Acts and Decrets*, Vol. lx., fol. 465.

⁶ 1620, April 17.—Jonet Buchanan, spouse of John M'Keane in Ballaconochie; Barbara Buchanan, spouse of John Blair in Abirwill; Egidia Buchanan, spouse of James Duncansone of Fasoquhie; Margaret Buchanan, spouse of John Stirling in Littill Quoig, heirs portioners of John Buchanan in Ballaconochie, their maternal uncle (*Inq. Gen.*, 8543-4-5-6). This John in Ballaconochie was the father of the purchaser of Moss (see p. 336). These nieces were possibly the children of his sister Janet, who very probably had married a Buchanan as was the custom of the family. The *Acts and Decrets* show that she had been betrothed to Solomon Buchanan, natural brother of her sister-in-law, Margaret Buchanan. Andrew Buchanan, sister's son to Mr. Thomas Buchanan, Provost of Kirkheuch, mentioned in the Testament of the latter, was probably her son, and brother of the four nieces of John Buchanan (Edinburgh Com. Rec., Tests., Vol. xxxiii., 12th June 1599).

⁷ Drummikill Writs, quoted in Dennistoun MS., where, however, Mr. Dennistoun confuses him with his uncle, Robert.

Walter Buchquhannan, as brother to the late Robert Buchquhannan, of the lands of Drummikill, with the croft called Browistaris Croft, etc.; also a sasine in favour of Walter Buchquhannan, brother-german and lawful and nearest heir to the late Robert Buchquhannan of Middell Ledlewan, of the lands of Middell Ledlewan—Alexander Buchanan, in Blairinvad, and Alexander Buchanan, in Ballavoll, being among the witnesses.¹

These infestments and notarial instruments all prove that this laird was the elder brother of Walter Buchanan, next of Drummikill. This Robert could not have been Robert Buchanan, No. IV. of Drummikill, as Mr. Dennistoun and others believe; for, as we have already shown that Robert was dead before 29th August 1525, Robert IV. was no doubt uncle of Robert VI.

V. WALTER BUCHANAN, seventh of Drummikill and Moss, succeeded his brother Robert. Auchmar mentions² a precept of clare constat and charter thereon in favour of him and Janet Buchanan, his spouse, in liferent, and Thomas Buchanan, their son, in fee of the lands of Drummikill, dated 1536. This date is wrong, being too early, and the Dennistoun MS. is right; though it is wrong in another point, in making his succession to his brother in 1544. Walter Buchanan of Drummikill was on an assize in 1560,³ and he is mentioned as one of the freeholders of the Earldom of Lennox, 27th August 1567.⁴

In the account of the Drummikill family in the Dennistoun MS., as I have already pointed out, and in Auchmar, this Walter Buchanan is made brother of Robert Buchanan, IV. of Drummikill, and not nephew, as I have it, and there is in neither of them Thomas Buchanan, V. of Drummikill. In the old Buchanan Tree at Leny, on the other hand, Walter is made the son of Thomas, as I have it, and Robert, his brother, No. IV., is missed out altogether, possibly because his only son died young and without issue, Robert's line thus becoming extinct. Mr. Dennistoun's account of Drummikill is certainly wrong in some points, and a large part of it is taken from Auchmar. While right in saying that Walter Buchanan was infested in Drummikill 25th January 1544, he has been incautiously following Auchmar when he says he succeeded Robert IV. He thus makes him succeed his uncle, and not his brother. As at present advised, I believe my account of the family is correct, for George Buchanan himself says distinctly he had four brothers, and I have shown that these were Robert, Thomas, Alexander, and Patrick. Auchmar, who I think does not wilfully mislead, though he very often makes mistakes, says⁵ that he *saw* a charter in which Thomas Buchanan is called brother of Robert Buchanan of Drummikill, and, if we make Walter brother, and not nephew, of Robert of Drummikill,

¹ John Graham's (MS.) Protocol Book, Stirling, 1543-1575.

² P. 68.

³ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1546-1580, No. 1388 n., 18 Mar(ie), 1560.

⁴ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. 1., p. 553.

⁵ P. 70.

there is a generation too few in the Retour of William Buchanan of Drummikill, 5th December 1606. It is true that in this Retour William is made great-grandson of *Robert*, not *Thomas*, of Drummikill, but this is an error which could easily be made when one brother succeeded another in an estate. My account of the family makes the number of generations in this Retour right; the Dennistoun account makes it wrong.

Walter Buchanan married, first, Janet Buchanan, daughter of Walter Buchanan of Spittal; secondly, Agnes Kinross, daughter of John Kinross of Kippenross.¹ By his first marriage he had one son, (1) Thomas, who succeeded him. By his second marriage he had: (2) William, surety along with his nephew, William Buchanan of Drummikill, 9th September 1600,² bought Ross from his grand-nephew, Walter Buchanan, No. X. of Drummikill, in 1625, and was ancestor of the Buchanans of Ross and Drummikill;³ (3) James, who, along with his father, had a tack of the Ladyland of Drumkippen from Mr. William Kinross, chaplain of the Church of Mure, 30th December 1577;⁴ (4) Mr. Robert, Provost of Kirkheuch, and minister of Ceres;⁵ and a daughter, Christian, married Robert Danzelstoun of Middle Tullichewan, 12th January 1578.⁶

VI. THOMAS BUCHANAN, eighth of Drummikill and Moss, retoured heir of his father, Walter Buchanan of Drummikill, 30th October 1582,⁷ infeted in the lands of Blairnevaddis, 1582,⁸ was surety for George Buchanan of Buchanan, John Buchanan of Ballecondoquhy, and John Buchanan of Gartincaber, 3rd January 1592-93.⁹ He was a witness to marriage contract between Walter Buchanan, Younger, of Spittal, and Jane Stirling of Craighbarnet, dated at Craighbarnet, 7th October 1593.¹⁰

Thomas Buchanan married, first, Logan of Balvie's daughter, secondly, Stirling of Glorat's daughter,¹¹ and had (1) William, who succeeded; (2) John, called "brother of the surety" in 1608, William Buchanan of Drummikill being

¹ Auchmar, and the Old Buchanan Tree at Leny. According to Deuchar's MS. at Leny, *Agnes* Kinross was daughter of *John* Kinross. It is probable, however, that *Katherine* was her name. See p. 76 as corrected in errata.

² *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. VI., p. 662.

³ See p. 319.

⁴ *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, XLV., fol. 21.

⁵ *Scott's Fasti*, Part IV., pp. 429, 476. Mr. Robert Buchanan was born about 1563, and died February 1618. He was minister of Forgan 1590, and succeeded his uncle, Mr. Thomas, at Ceres, and in the Provostry of Kirkheuch, 1599. Presentation of Mr. Robert Buchanan, son of the late Walter Buchanan of Drummikill, to the Provostry of St. Mary of the Heuch, St. Andrews, dated 12th April 1599 (*Reg. Sec. Sig.*, Lib. LXX., fol. 227). His wife was Elizabeth Blair, and he had a son, Mr. Walter Buchanan (*Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. II., fol. 319-320).

⁶ Dennistoun MS.—Colgrain Writs.

⁷ *Inq. Spec. Dunbarton*, No. 99.

⁸ Laing's *Ancient Scottish Seals*.

⁹ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. V., p. 578.

¹⁰ Leny Writs.

¹¹ Auchmar, p. 69, and Old Buchanan Tree at Leny.

the surety;¹ (3) Walter, who was at one time of Connachra, and married Margaret Buchanan:² (1) Janet, wife of John Buchanan, fiar of Cashlie;^{3 4} and (2) Agnes, married 1604, Thomas Buchanan, Younger, of Ibert and Ballachruin.^{5 6} Thomas Buchanan of Drummikill died February 1598-99: his executor was his eldest lawful son, William.⁷

VII. WILLIAM BUCHANAN, ninth of Drummikill and Moss, was retoured heir of his father, Thomas Buchanan of Drummikill, 16th November 1603,⁸ and, as already mentioned, of his great grandfather's great grandfather, Thomas Buchanan of Gartincaber and Bultoun, 5th December 1606.⁹ He is mentioned as a surety 14th June 1604;¹⁰ he had sasine on precept of clare constat as successor of his father, Thomas Buchanan of Drummikill, now deceased, in the 40s. land of o.e. of Middle Ledlewan, 17th March 1618.¹¹

William Buchanan of Drummikill married Ellice or Bessie (Elizabeth) Semple, daughter of Semple of Fulwood,¹² and had: (1) Walter, his successor; (2) Thomas, "brother-german to the said Walter Buchanan," 20th March 1618,¹³ son of William Buchanan of Drummikill, 19th March 1618,¹⁴ according to Auchmar,¹⁵ went to Ireland and had a family; (3) George, witness to a sasine 16th September 1623,¹⁶ according to Auchmar,¹⁷ also went to Ireland and had descendants; (4) James, brother of Walter Buchanan of Drummikill, 30th June 1642:¹⁸ (1) Agnes, married (contract dated 1st July 1623)¹⁹ John Kincaid of Auchinrioch (or Auchinreoch); and (2) Margaret, married in 1626 Walter Buchanan of Cameron.^{20 21}

VIII. WALTER BUCHANAN, tenth of Drummikill and last of Moss, succeeded his father before 1st September 1625, when, as son and heir of the deceased

¹ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. VIII., p. 668.

² William Buchanan of Drummikill entered on a burgage tenement in Dunbarton in 1605. His brother *Walter* was a witness (Dunbarton Records, quoted in Dennistoun MS.). "Walter Buchanan, sometime of Connachra, and Margaret Buchanan his spouse" (*Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. v., fol. 246, 1st November 1621).

³ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. I., fol. 91, 19th March 1618.

⁴ See p. 366.

⁵ Dennistoun MS.

⁶ See p. 326.

⁷ Com. Rec. Glasgow, Vol. VIII., Testament recorded 16th April 1612.

⁸ *Inq. Gen.*, No. 146.

⁹ *Inq. Spec. Perth*, 169.

¹⁰ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. VII., p. 555.

¹¹ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. I., fol. 89.

¹² *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. III., fol. 96, 16th September 1623; Auchmar, p. 69; Old Buchanan Tree at Leny.

¹³ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. I., fol. 90.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. I., fol. 91.

¹⁵ P. 69.

¹⁶ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. III., fol. 97.

¹⁷ P. 69.

¹⁸ Deuchar's Collections.

¹⁹ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. III., fol. 85.

²⁰ Dennistoun MS. In Walter Buchanan's Testament as recorded this lady is called Janet.

²¹ See p. 323.

William Buchanan of Drummikill, he had sasine or precept of clare constat by John, Earl of Montrose, of the 40s. land of o.e. of Middle Ledlewan (Moss).¹ During his father's lifetime Walter Buchanan and Jean Hamilton his spouse had sasine "of all and hail the fourtie schilling land of the landis of Drummakill," June 1619.² He sold Moss in 1625—disposition by Walter Buchanan of Drummikill, 8th November 1625, with advice and consent of Bessie Semple his mother and Jean Hamilton his wife, to John Buchanan, notar in Balieconnochie, "my loving cousing and friend," of the 40s. lands of old extent of Middle Ledlewan, commonly called The Moss.³ At the same time he sold Ross to William Buchanan of Ardmore, his grand-uncle, the disposition being also dated 8th November 1625.⁴

Walter Buchanan of Drummikill married Jean Hamilton of Kinglassy,⁵ and had two sons: (1) William; and (2) Dugald of Gartincaber, of whom afterwards; also a daughter Margaret, married George Baillie.⁶ Walter Buchanan died before 7th February 1663.⁷

IX. WILLIAM BUCHANAN, eleventh of Drummikill, mentioned in a sasine, 23rd December 1668,⁸ sold Drummikill to William Buchanan, second son of William Buchanan, first of Ross, in 1669,⁹ and bought Craiggievairn. He married a daughter of Cunningham of Boquhan,¹⁰ and had: (1) John; (2) William, *d.s.p.*; and (3) Walter *d.s.p.*

X. JOHN BUCHANAN, second of Craiggievairn, was a Commissioner of Supply, 1695 and 1704. He married Dorothy Cunninghame, daughter of Drumbeg,¹¹ and had a son William, who succeeded; and a daughter, married James Hamilton, brother of Bardowie.

XI. WILLIAM BUCHANAN, third of Craiggievairn, married Elizabeth Hamilton. "30th April 1711, William Buchanan, eldest son to John Buchanan of Craiggievairn, in ye paroch of Drymen, and Mistris Elizabeth Hamilton, lawfull daughter

¹ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. III., fol. 435.

² *General Register of Sasines*, Vol. III., fol. 271.

³ Cross-Buchanan Writs.

⁴ Drummikill Writs in Dennistoun MS.

⁵ Auchmar, p. 69.

⁶ Disposition, dated at Drymen 18th March 1670, by William Buchanan, lawful son of the deceased Walter Buchanan of Drummikill, in favour of George Baillie, his brother-in-law, and Margaret Buchanan his spouse, of the five merk lands of Middle Catter, merk land of Easter Catter commonly called Drumdash, etc., in consideration of a sum of money. Walter Baillie, their eldest son, had a disposition of these lands, 13th February 1675. Disposition by Walter Baillie, with consent of Lilius Fleming his spouse, of these lands in favour of John Halden of Gleneagles, 4th January, and 16th and 18th January 1687. (The above from Writs in possession of Lord Camperdown.)

⁷ Cross-Buchanan Writs.

⁸ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. IV., fol. 53.

⁹ Drummikill Writs in Dennistoun MS.

¹⁰ Auchmar, p. 69.

¹¹ Leny Writs.

to ye deceast John Hamilton of Bardowie, being orderly and regularly proclaimed, were married."¹ By the contract of marriage between William Buchanan, son of John Buchanan of Craigievairn, and Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of the late John Hamilton of Bardowie, dated 21st April 1711, are disposed to the said William the lands of Craigievairn, Ledinrew, Blairfad Mill, etc., in the parish of Drymen, reserving to John Buchanan liferent of the first two subjects; and to Dorothy Cunninghame, his spouse, the liferent of the latter.² William Buchanan of Craigievairn had (1) John, who succeeded him; (2) James;³ (3) William:³ (1) Jean;³ (2) Dorothy;³ (3) Janet.³

XII. JOHN BUCHANAN, fourth of Craigievairn, is described in a sasine, 3rd November 1737, as "John Buchanan, now of Craigavairn, grandson and nearest and lawful heir to the deceased John Buchanan of Craigavairn."⁴ He conveyed his lands the same year to trustees in security for the burdens thereon and for an advance of £400 towards purchasing a Quartermaster's warrant in the Royal Regiment of North British Dragoons. In 1741, with consent of his trustees, he sold the lands to John Buchanan of Gartincaber, Writer in Edinburgh, of the younger line, to which we now return.⁵

IX. DUGALD BUCHANAN, second son of Walter Buchanan, tenth of Drummikill, is bailie in a sasine to John Buchanan of that Ilk, 23rd December 1668,⁶ and is described therein as "Brother-german to William Buchanan of Drummikill." He had a feu of half of Gartincaber in 1678.⁶ Auchmar⁷ says: "This Dugal acquired Lower Gartincaber in Buchanan parish; he was twice married, having of the first marriage John Buchanan, writer in Edinburgh, of the second marriage Thomas Buchanan, perriwig maker in Glasgow." As will be shown, Auchmar is not quite correct here. Dugald Buchanan, in Middle Catter, youngest lawful son to Walter Buchanan of Drummikill, Margaret Mitchell, his spouse, and Thomas Buchanan, their eldest son, are mentioned 5th June 1678.⁸ Dugald Buchanan had by Margaret Mitchell two sons: (1) Thomas of Gartincaber, *d.s.p.*; (2) John, succeeded his brother, of whom afterwards; and a daughter Jean, married William Gairdner of Wester Balfunning.⁹

X. JOHN BUCHANAN of Gartincaber and Craigievairn, writer in Edinburgh, succeeded his brother Thomas—2nd June 1719, sasine to John Buchanan of

¹ Baldernock Register of Marriages.

² Leny Writs.

³ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. xvii., fol. 259, and Vol. xix., fol. 120.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. xvii., fol. 231.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. iv., Second Series, fol. 53.

⁶ Montrose Writs.

⁷ P. 78.

⁸ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. vi., fol. 14.

⁹ 1722, January 26, Sasine in favour of William Gairdner, only lawful son to John Gairdner in Wester Balfunning, called Balfunning Douglas, and John Gairdner, his eldest lawful son by the deceased Jean Buchanan, daughter to the deceased Dougall Buchanan of Gartincaber, of the lands of Wester Balfunning (*Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. xiv., fol. 326).

Easter or Nether Gartincaber, brother-german and nearest heir to the deceased Thomas Buchanan, eldest son of the deceased Dugald Buchanan of Nether Gartincaber.¹ He died before 15th February 1753, and his testament dative, recorded 21st November 1755,² in which he is described as John Buchanan of Gartincaber, formerly writer in Edinburgh, was given up by his son Dugald Buchanan of Craigievairn, the executor dative.

John Buchanan had, besides his son Dugald, another son John,³ who died before 1747, and a daughter Janet, who was served heir to her brother 22nd February 1775,⁴ and died unmarried at Edinburgh 11th February 1792.⁵

XI. DUGALD BUCHANAN of Craigievairn was served heir to his father, John Buchanan of Craigievairn, 15th February 1753.⁶ He married Margaret Buchanan, and died at Glasgow 4th March 1774.⁷ He left a daughter, Janet, who married at Edinburgh, 1st October 1792, Charles M'Nab, in St. Ninian's, late of Jamaica.⁸

Margaret Buchanan, widow of Dugald Buchanan of Craigievairn, was on the 27th February 1784 served heir to her brother, William Buchanan of Blantyre Park.⁹ She died on the 6th January 1807,¹⁰ leaving her estates, heritable and moveable, to David Snodgrass, advocate, eldest son of Neil Snodgrass of Cunninghamhead.

THE BUCHANANS OF ROSS AND DRUMMIKILL—CADETS OF DRUMMIKILL.

I. WILLIAM BUCHANAN, second son of Walter Buchanan, seventh of Drummikill,¹¹ had a disposition from his grand-nephew, Walter Buchanan, tenth of Drummikill, of the 40s. lands of Ross, 8th November 1625, and in 1631 was infest along with his wife, Alison Cunninghame, in Portnellan-Galbraith and Tulloch, by John Cunninghame of Drumquhassil.¹² He married, first, Alison Cunninghame; secondly, Jonet Buchanan, "John Buchanan in Gartincaber's daughter."¹³ He had three sons and three daughters: (1) John, who succeeded him in Ross; (2) William, of Cameron, who acquired Drummikill,¹⁴ married,

¹ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. XIV., fol. 49.

² Glasgow Com. Rec., Testaments, Vol. LIX.

³ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. XIX., fol. 120.

⁴ *Services of Heirs*.

⁵ *Scots Magazine*, Vol. LIV., p. 102.

⁶ *Services of Heirs*.

⁷ *Scots Magazine*, Vol. XXXVI., p. 166.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Vol. LIV., p. 517.

⁹ *Services of Heirs*.

¹⁰ *Scots Magazine*, Vol. LXIX., p. 397.

¹¹ See p. 315.

¹² Dennistoun MS., Drummikill Writs.

¹³ Auchmar, p. 76. Jonet Buchanan was no doubt William's second wife. She is named one of his executors in his will, dated 26th November 1631.

¹⁴ William Buchanan of Cameron, second son of William Buchanan of Ross, acquired, by apprising, the estate of Drummikill from William Buchanan of Drummikill, grandson of his cousin-german, William Buchanan of Drummikill, in 1669; and in 1673 obtained a new investiture of the lands of Drummikill, Drymen, Ballintoune, Blairnavads, and Cameron to himself and the heirs of his body, whom failing, to his nephew William, and his brother George, successively (Drummikill Writs, Dennistoun MS.).

first, in 1659, Barbara Menteith, daughter of Mr. James Menteith, portioner of Reddoch,¹ secondly, Catherine Dundas, but had no children, and his nephew, William, succeeded to his estates; (3) George, died *s.p.* October 1645:² (1) Elspeth (or Elizabeth), married first, Robert Cuninghame of Drumbeg, secondly, in 1635, Walter Campbell;³ (2) Agnes, married Patrick Buchanan of Auchmar;⁴ and (3) Janet, married John Buchanan of Carbeth.^{6,7}

William Buchanan, first of Ross, died November 1631.⁸

II. JOHN BUCHANAN, second of Ross, was a Commissioner of Supply, 1643 and 1649. He was married three times, first to a daughter of Cuninghame of Drumquhassle, by whom he had: (1) James, who succeeded; (2) Walter;⁹ and two daughters: Alison (or Elizabeth), married, in 1662, Andrew Macfarlane of that Ilk; and Jean, married Robert Taylor of Mansfield. John Buchanan married, secondly, a daughter of Crawford of Kilbirnie, and had: (3) William of Drummikill, of whom afterwards; (4) Robert, mentioned in his brother William's testament; (5) George, mentioned after his brother William in the destination of the lands of Drummikill in 1673; and a daughter, Margaret, married, 1646, Edward Buchanan of Spittal.¹⁰ John Buchanan married, thirdly, Ann Bickerton, by whom he had no issue.¹¹ He died in February 1668.¹²

III. JAMES BUCHANAN, third of Ross, had a sasine in his favour 24th December 1656, in which he is described as "now eldest lawful son of John Buchanan of Ross."¹³ He married Margaret Stirling, daughter of William Stirling of Law, and had: (1) John; (2) William, died *s.p.* 1687;¹⁴ (3) George;¹⁵ and three daughters: (1) Mary;¹⁶ (2) Jean,¹⁷ afterwards of Ross; and (3) Janet.

IV. JOHN BUCHANAN succeeded his father as fourth laird of Ross and died unmarried.

IV. JEAN BUCHANAN of Ross succeeded her brother John. Her lands were Ross, the two Portnellans, Tulloch, and Crayin.¹⁸ She married her

¹ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. XII., fol. 293.

² Glasgow Com. Rec., Testaments, Vol. XXVIII., fol. 19.

³ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. VI., fol. 242.

⁴ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. IV., fol. 187.

⁵ See p. 374.

Stirlingshire Sasines, Vol. V., fol. 347, 23rd October 1632.

⁷ See p. 348.

⁸ Glasgow Commissary Records, Testaments, Vol. XXIII., 23rd July 1632.

⁹ Dennistoun MS.

¹⁰ Leny Writs.

¹¹ These marriages are on the authority of Auchmar, p. 76.

¹² Glasgow Commissary Records, Testaments, Vol. XXXV., 24th July 1671.

¹³ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. XI., fol. 92.

¹⁴ Dunbarton Register of Burials.

¹⁵ John, William, and George are mentioned in a sasine, 20th December 1679 (*Gen. Reg. of Sasines*, Vol. XLIII., fol. 166).

¹⁶ Drummikill Writs in Dennistoun MS.

¹⁷ Drummikill Writs in Dennistoun MS., and *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 155.

¹⁸ Dennistoun MS.

cousin-german, Archibald Buchanan of Drummikill, to which branch of the family we now return.

III. WILLIAM BUCHANAN, eldest son of the second marriage of John Buchanan, second of Ross, succeeded his uncle, William Buchanan, in the lands of Drummikill and others. He also acquired Blairour in 1680, and Torinch in 1681.¹ He married, in 1677, Isobel, daughter of Aulay MacAulay of Ardincaple,² and had three sons and a daughter: (1) William, who succeeded his father; (2) Archibald succeeded his brother; (3) George, died *s.p.*; and Jean, married William, second son of Nicol Bontine of Ardoch.³ William Buchanan, second of the second family of Buchanan of Drummikill, died February 1689.⁴

IV. WILLIAM BUCHANAN, third of Drummikill (second family), succeeded his father in 1689, and died unmarried before 9th August, 1699.

IV. ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN, fourth of Drummikill (second family), was retoured heir of his brother William, 9th August 1699.⁵ He married his cousin, Jean Buchanan of Ross, and had (1) William; (2) Archibald; (3) Robert, of whom afterwards: (1) Margaret, married to Hamilton of Hutcheson;⁶ and (2) Jean, married, 1746, James Hamilton of Newton. She died 1783, aged 70.⁷

V. WILLIAM BUCHANAN, Younger, of Ross and Drummikill, died in 1749,⁸ before his parents. He married, in 1730, Lillias, eldest daughter of John Murray of Touchadam and Polmaise, and had: (1) Archibald, who succeeded his grandfather; (2) James: (1) Lillias, of whom afterwards; and (2) Elizabeth.

VI. ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN, sixth of Ross and fifth of Drummikill (second family), succeeded his grandfather in 1761,⁹ and, dying unmarried, 30th July 1768,¹⁰ was succeeded in all his estates by his uncle, Robert Buchanan.

V. ROBERT BUCHANAN, seventh of Ross and sixth of Drummikill, third son of Archibald Buchanan of Drummikill by Jean Buchanan, heiress of Ross, succeeded his nephew, Archibald Buchanan, in 1768, and died unmarried in 1780, leaving his estates to his natural daughter, Jean Buchanan, who married Hector Macdonald. On 24th November 1780, she was served heir of Tailzie and Provision General to her father, Robert Buchanan of Drummikill.¹¹

¹ Drummikill Writs, Dennistoun MS.

² Dennistoun MS.

³ Fountainhall's *Decisions*, Vol. 11., p. 584.

⁴ Testament recorded 28th March 1689 (Glasgow Com. Rec., Tests., Vol. XLV).

⁵ *Inq. Gen.*, No. 8129.

⁶ Drummikill Writs, Dennistoun MS.

⁷ Glasgow Marriages. Burial Register, High Churchyard, Glasgow, 1783.

⁸ Dennistoun MS.

⁹ Archibald Buchanan was served Heir General to his father, William Buchanan, Younger, of Drummikill, 21st December 1753, and Heir Male Special in Ross, etc., 25th January 1762 (*Services of Heirs*). The Record in the Register House shows that his grandfather, Archibald Buchanan, Elder, of Drummikill, died March 1761. See also *Dunbartonshire Sasines*, Vol. IX., fol. 328.

¹⁰ *Scots Magazine*, Vol. XXX., p. 446.

¹¹ *Services of Heirs*.

An action was raised by Lillias Bald, daughter of Lillias Buchanan, against Jean Buchanan of Ross, for reduction of the entail by Robert Buchanan, so far as the lands of Drummikill and Cameron were concerned, on the ground that neither Robert nor his nephew Archibald had been properly vested in these lands. This having been decided by the Court of Session in favour of Lillias Bald, and the appeal to the House of Lords having been dismissed 3rd April 1787, these lands fell to the said Lillias as heir of line to her grandfather, William Buchanan, Younger, of Ross and Drummikill.¹

Lillias Buchanan, eldest daughter of William Buchanan, Younger, of Ross and Drummikill, married John Bald, and died 6th August 1779,² leaving one daughter, the above mentioned Lillias Bald.

"Lily Bald, wife of Lieut. Bartlet, 70th Regiment," was served "Heir of Provision General to her mother, Lily Buchanan," 8th September 1784, and to her grandfather, William Buchanan, Younger, of Drummikill, 3rd December 1784.³ Having successfully claimed the estates of Drummikill and Cameron, she assumed the additional surname of Buchanan. She sold Cameron in 1809 to Hector Macdonald Buchanan of Ross.⁴ She married, first, Frederick Benjamin Doyle Bartlet, "sometime Captain-Lieutenant in the Surrey or 70th Regiment";⁵ secondly, 21st January 1799, Angus Campbell of Polmont Bank, and died 23rd June 1853, leaving by her second marriage an only son, Donald Campbell, afterwards of Dunstaffnage, created a baronet in 1836, whose line is now extinct.⁶

THE BUCHANANS OF CAMERON, CADETS OF DRUMMIKILL.

I. The first of this family was JOHN BUCHANAN, second son of Robert Buchanan, second of Drummikill.⁷ John, son of Robert Buchanan of Drummikill, is mentioned 28th February 1533-34.⁸ He was father of (1) John; and (2) Thomas, mentioned 1558.⁹

II. JOHN BUCHANAN was witness to a deed, 17th February 1572-73, and is designated therein "Jo Buquhannan in Cammeron."¹⁰ He married Margaret Danzelstoun, daughter of Andrew Danzelstoun, or Dennistoun, of Ferrylands,¹¹

¹ Dennistoun MS., and Morison's *Decisions*, Vol. XVII., p. 15084.

² *Scots Magazine*, Vol. XLI., p. 455.

³ *Services of Heirs*.

⁴ Ross Writs.

⁵ Ross Writs, 3rd July 1789.

⁶ *Burke's Peerage*.

⁷ See p. 310. Auchmar, p. 76, says—"The Fourth Cadet of the Family of Drumikill was John of Cameron, 2d son to Robert, Second of Drumikill." This I believe to be right, though in the next sentence he confuses him with his son.

⁸ Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., p. * 167.

⁹ Dennistoun MS.

¹⁰ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1546-1580, No. 2134, 6 Jac. VI.

¹¹ Dennistoun MS. Auchmar, p. 76, calls her "Denniestoun of Auchindinnan's Daughter."

and had: (1) William, married, 1580, Violet, daughter of Hamilton of Cochna;¹ (2) John, of Cameron, of whom afterwards; (3) George, witness to a deed signed at Drymen Kirk, 29th August 1608, in which he is called brother-german to John Buchanan in Calmeroun;² and (1) a daughter, Isobel Buchanan, married William Orr, burgess of Dunbarton, and died 1624, leaving issue.³

III. JOHN BUCHANAN of Cameron acquired the lands in 1620. He had a disposition of the five merk lands of Calmeroun from Sir John Buchanan of that Ilk, dated at Buchanan, 4th December 1620; John Logan of Calmeroun-Logan gave sasine as bailie.⁴ He married Janet Buchanan, whose first husband was Walter Dennistoun, ancestor of the Dennistouns of Colgrain.⁵ She died 12th May 1645.⁶ Janet Buchanan must, however, have been John Buchanan's second wife, as she cannot have been mother of his son and successor, Walter Buchanan. John Buchanan of Cameron was father of (1) Walter; (2) Thomas, who married Janet Galbraith.⁷

IV. WALTER BUCHANAN of Cameron sold the lands to William Buchanan, second son of William Buchanan, first of Ross.⁸ He married, in 1626, Margaret Buchanan, daughter of William Buchanan of Drummikill,⁹ and had a son George. Walter Buchanan died in March 1664.¹⁰

V. GEORGE BUCHANAN, tenant in Cameron,¹¹ was father of (1) William; and (2) George, who went abroad.

VI. WILLIAM BUCHANAN in Cameron married Janet Buchanan, daughter of Patrick Buchanan of Auchmar,¹² and died February 1729.¹³ He had three sons and a daughter: (1) Walter; (2) William, farmer in Merriland, near Dunbarton, in 1729, afterwards at Merkins, 1750; (3) John, maltman in Dunbarton in 1726; and (1) Janet, married, in 1703, John M'Goune of Mains.

VII. WALTER BUCHANAN, in Cameron, had a tack, in 1727, from Archibald Buchanan of Drummikill, the rent to be 400 merks Scots. He is described as Walter Buchanan, son of William Buchanan in Wester Cameron. He married,

¹ Dennistoun MS.

² Leny Writs.

³ Testament of Isobell Buchanan, relict of umqll William Or, Burgess of Dunbarton, who died November 1624, given up by John Buchanan of Calmeroune, her brother, for Janet, Jeane, and Agnes Ors, her children. Recorded 15th August 1625 (Glasgow Com. Rec., Tests., Vol. xx.).

⁴ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. II., fol. 127.

⁵ Walter Dennistoun's testament was confirmed by Janet Buchanan, his relict, in the Glasgow Commissariat, 12th February 1620 (Glasgow Com. Rec., Tests., Vol. XVI.).

⁶ Dunbarton Register of Deaths.

⁷ Testament Dative of Thomas Buchanan in Cameron, recorded 9th August 1654 (Stirling Com. Rec. Tests., Vol. v.).

⁸ See p. 319.

⁹ Dennistoun MS.

¹⁰ Glasgow Com. Rec., Tests., Vol. xxxi., 20th June 1665. In his testament as recorded his wife is called Janet.

¹¹ Writs in the possession of Mr. John Buchanan, Dougalston.

¹² Auchmar, p. 45.

¹³ Drymen Register.

in 1714, Grizel Buchanan, sister of George Buchanan of Blairlusk,¹ and had two sons: (1) John; and (2) George, farmer in Muirhouse, from whom were descended the late Peter Buchanan, coal merchant in Milngavie, and the late George Buchanan in Strathblane. Walter and Grizel Buchanan had also, at least, three daughters, one of whom was wife of Thomas Steven of Middle Cameron. The third daughter, Isobel, married Robert Ewing, son of Alexander Ewing, portioner of Balloch.²

VIII. JOHN BUCHANAN, in Cameron, married Mary M'Kean. A post-nuptial contract of marriage between John Buchanan in Wester Cameron and Mary M'Kean, second daughter of James M'Kean, portioner of Aber of Kilmarnock, was signed at Easter Iberty, 23rd March 1770, before John M'Goune of Gartachorran, Alexander M'Culloch, writer in Buchanan, and John Smith, writer in Buchanan. John Buchanan in Cameron died in 1780. By Mary M'Kean he had four sons and two daughters: (1) Walter; (2) James, went to the West Indies and died there; (3) Robert, joint tenant with his brother John in Wester Cameron, died 1837; (4) John in Wester Cameron, born 1778, married, 1838, Janet, daughter of John M'Kean of Aber, bought Mid and Wester Cambusmoon, died at Cameron 12th May 1861, leaving issue—a son, John Buchanan, factor and land agent, Dougalston, Milngavie, and two daughters, Isabella and Mary: (1) Jean, married Malcolm Coubrough in Auchineden; and (2) Grizel, married the Rev. Archibald Murdoch, U.P. minister in Kilmarnock.

IX. WALTER BUCHANAN, in the Mount, Killearn, married Janet, daughter of George Buchanan, in Laigh Finnick, Drymen, in 1808, and had John (*d.s.p.*), Margaret, Mary, Janet, Jean, and Annabella. Walter Buchanan died in 1850, his wife in 1856.

THE BUCHANANS OF IBERT AND BALLOCHRUIN, CADETS OF DRUMMICKILL.

I. ALEXANDER BUCHANAN, one of the sons of Thomas Buchanan, Younger, of Drummickill, and Agnes Heriot, was the first of Iberty.³ On 16th August 1561 there was a precept by John, Lord Erskine, for infesting Alexander Buchquhannan in Iberty in liferent, and Thomas Buchquhannan, his first-born son, and his heirs heritably in the Offerannis of Gartladeroun, alias Hill.⁴ He married Janet Waver (Weir),⁵ and had two sons: (1) Mr. Thomas, who succeeded him; and (2) John, who succeeded his brother in Iberty, of whom afterwards.

¹ See Buchanans of Carbeth—Blairlusk Cadets, printed in Chap. XXIV., *infra*.

² "Cameron, Desember the 2d, 1752, Then received by me, Robert Ewing, son to Alexander Ewing, portioner of Belloch, from Walter Buchanan in Cameron, twentie pound sterling in part payment of my tocher contracted by him to me with his daughter, Isobell Buchanan, day and yere forsd. Robert Ewing." ³ See p. 311. ⁴ Cardross Writs.

⁵ Janet Waver died in May 1584, and her testament is given up by John Buchanan in Iberty, her son (Edinburgh Commissariat, Testaments, Vol. XVII., 11th May 1587).

Alexander Buchanan of Ibert died in November 1574, and his will was recorded 27th April 1575.¹

II. MR. THOMAS BUCHANAN, second of Ibert, succeeded, in 1578, his uncle, George Buchanan, as keeper of the Privy Seal, the latter having resigned the office in his favour.² He married Janet Buchanan, daughter of John Buchanan, eldest son of George Buchanan of that Ilk.³ He was dead before 20th February 1582-83, when Jonet Buchanan, as "relict of umquhile Maister Thomas Buchanane of Ibert, his brothir sone," gave up the Testament Dative of Mr. George Buchanan.⁴

Thomas and Janet Buchanan had two daughters: (1) Mary, married James Galbraith in Ballacharne,⁵ eldest son of Umphrey Galbraith in Balgair, and Isabell Cunynghame;⁶ and (2) Helen, married, first, Patrick Buchanan of Auchmar, without issue,⁷ and secondly, Henry Cunninghame.⁸ On 17th April 1591 there was expedite the General Service of Mary Buchanan as one of the two daughters and nearest heirs of the deceased Mr. Thomas Buchanan of Ibert, keeper of the Privy Seal of the king, who died in his Majesty's faith and peace. There is a precept for infesting her as the elder of the two daughters in half of the Offrance of Gartladerland, 28th April 1593.⁹

II. JOHN BUCHANAN, third of Ibert, second son of Alexander Buchanan, acquired the lands of Ballochruin.¹⁰ The Testament Dative and Inventar of Goods of the deceased Alexander Buchanan of Ibert were given up "be Johne Buchquhannane, his second sone."¹¹ He had a charter on the resignation of Mary Buchanan (his niece), and her spouse, James Galbraith, of half the lands of Gartladerland, 5th January 1595.¹² On 17th January 1600, John Buchanan in Ybert had a charter in liferent of the Kirklands of Ybert, sometime belonging to the Vicar Pensioner of Drymen.¹³ 31st May 1614, "John Buchanan, sometime in Ibert, and now in Boquhynning," with consent of Jonet Buchanan, his spouse, and Thomas Buchanan, their son and apparent heir, and Agnes Buchanan, his spouse, sold the half of Gartladerland to the Earl of Mar.¹⁴

John Buchanan of Ibert and Ballochruin married Janet Buchanan, and had a son, Thomas. He died before 10th March 1621.

III. THOMAS BUCHANAN, fourth of Ibert, and second of Ballochruin, was retoured heir of John Buchanan of Ibert, his father, 10th March 1621, "in terris

¹ Edinburgh Commissariot, Testaments, Vol. III. ² *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, Vol. XLV., fol. 57.

³ See p. 288. ⁴ Edinburgh Commissariot, Testaments, Vol. XI. ⁵ Cardross Writs.

⁶ Isabell Cunynghame married, secondly, Andrew Galbraith in Thomedarroch (Cardross Writs, 1614).

⁷ Auchmar, p. 44, and Cardross Writs.

⁸ Cardross Writs.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Auchmar, p. 71.

¹¹ Edinburgh Commissariot, Testaments, Vol. III., 27th April 1575.

¹² Cardross Writs.

¹³ *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, Vol. LXXI., fol. 136.

¹⁴ Cardross Writs.

ecclesiasticis de Ibert in parochia de Drymmen.”¹ He married, first, in 1604, Agnes Buchanan, sister of William Buchanan of Drummikill;^{2,3} secondly, in 1619, Margaret Drummond,⁴ daughter of James Drummond of Deanston.⁵ He had issue: (1) William, who was by the first marriage; (2) James, who was probably by the second marriage; and (1) a daughter, Mary, married, in 1647, John Buchanan in Duchledge.⁶ On 28th January 1636 William Buchanan, “son of Thomas Buchanan of Ballochroone,” gave a tack of the equal half of the “rowne and mailling of Ballochroone” to Umphra Gilchreist in Balfynyng, and William M’Clay in Camquhill.⁷ I can find no further notice of him and think he never succeeded to Ballochruin.

IV. JAMES BUCHANAN, second son of Thomas Buchanan, succeeded to Ballochruin only, Ibert having been sold to William Buchanan of Drummikill in 1623. He married, in 1664,⁸ Jean (or Janet), daughter of John Blair of Camoquhil,⁹ and had four sons and four daughters: (1) George, fourth of Ballochruin,¹⁰ married Margaret Buchanan, and died *s.p.* 1738; (2) Moses,¹¹ succeeded his brother; (3) Arthur, wright in Glasgow;¹² (4) William,¹¹ who married, and had a son who went abroad; (1) Katherine,¹¹ married, first, John Buchanan of Gartinstarrie Milne, secondly, in 1697, John Wright, Younger, of Powside; (2) Mary,¹¹ married, 26th July 1694, John, eldest son of John Galbraith in Hill of Balgair; (3) Janet,¹¹ married, 1705, John, second son of John Buchanan in Boreland; and (4) Margaret, married, 1688, Thomas, son of George Buchanan in Creitchael.¹³

V. MOSES BUCHANAN, fifth of Ballochruin, succeeded his brother. He married Elizabeth Buchanan, and died 1744, leaving issue, a son and two daughters: (1) James, who succeeded; (1) Rebecca, married Lieutenant Lawrence Day, 95th Regiment, and left issue, a son who died unmarried, and a daughter, Mrs. Morris;¹⁴ and (2) Margaret, afterwards of Ballochruin.

VI. JAMES BUCHANAN, sixth of Ballochruin, merchant in Glasgow, died in September 1758, and was succeeded by his sister, Margaret Buchanan, who married, in 1759, Thomas Buchanan of Ardoch.¹⁵

¹ *Inquis. Spec. Stirling*, No. 108.

² See p. 316.

³ Dennistoun MS.

⁴ Instrument of Sasine, 13th February 1632 (*Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. v., fol. 282).

⁵ Dennistoun MS., also for date of marriage.

⁶ Dennistoun MS., Vol. II.

⁷ Ballikinrain Writs.

⁸ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. II., fol. 23, 31st August 1664.

⁹ Killearn Session Records.

¹⁰ Precept of Clare Constat, 1st March 1694, and Sasine, 24th March. Margaret Buchanan, spouse to the said George Buchanan, has sasine same date of the same lands (*Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. VIII., fols. 274, 275).

¹¹ Killearn Session Records.

¹² Auchmar, p. 71.

¹³ Dennistoun MS.; *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. VII., fol. 456, 23rd May 1690.

¹⁴ Dennistoun MS.

¹⁵ See Buchanans of Ardoch in Chap. XXIV., *infra*.

THE BUCHANANS OF DRUMHEAD, FORMERLY BLAIRHENNACHRA, CADETS
OF DRUMKILL.

I. WILLIAM BUCHANAN was possibly a brother or son of Robert Buchanan, second of Drummikill.¹ He had a son Robert.

II. ROBERT BUCHANAN of Blarehannachra Ardardan had a charter from Alexander Makcawlaye of Ardencapill, whereby for the singular love and favour he bore to "dilectum consanguineum meum" Robert Buchtquhannane, and for a certain sum of money paid by him and the augmentation of 13d. yearly, he granted to the said Robert Buchtquhannane, son of William Buchtquhannane, "my lands of Blarehannachra Ardardan," with garden and third part of the fishing . . . extending to a five merk land of o.e., to be held of the granter and his heirs in feu farm for yearly payment of 12 merks Scots, with 13d. Scots of augmentation. Sealed and subscribed at Dunbarton, 10th September 1552. Witnesses—Alexander Makkynne of Knokdain, John Symond, and Patrik Porterfield, notary.² A subsequent deed shows the division of the common between John Wod of Gelistoun, Patrik Makcawlay of Ballimanoch, and Robert Buchquhannan of Blayrhannoctan, "equal portioners of the Common of the 12 merk land of Ardardan Makcawley."³

Robert Buchanan married Janet Denzelstoun,⁴ and had: (1) William, who succeeded; (2) James;⁵ (3) Mungo, in Tulliechewan,⁶ first of the Buchanans of Middle Tulliechewan;⁷ (4) Walter, merchant in Dunbarton, married Elizabeth Gibson;⁸ (5) John, bailie of Dunbarton, 1601;⁹ and a daughter, Christian.¹⁰

III. WILLIAM BUCHANAN of Blarhennachra, in October 1583, was retoured heir of his father, Robert Buchanan of Balhannochrie.¹¹ On 2nd March 1588 there was a precept of clare constat by Aulay ("Aulanus") Makcaulay of Ardencapill, commanding his bailies to give sasine to William Buchanan "in Botturiche," in the lands of Blairhannochan Ardardan.¹² The precept is issued under order of the Lords of Council and Session. William Buchanan had a son Robert.

IV. ROBERT BUCHANAN of Blarhennachra succeeded his father, William Buchanan. A precept by "Aulanus" Makcaulay of Ardencapill narrates that it clearly appears that the deceased William Buchanan of Blairhannochrane, father of Robert Buchanan, died vest in the lands of Blairhannocheron Ardardan, and that the said Robert Buchanan is nearest lawful heir of said William, his father. Dated 10th September 1606.¹³

¹ See p. 310.

⁴ Dunbarton Records in Dennistoun MS.

⁷ See p. 330.

¹¹ *Inq. Ret. Dunbarton*, No. 101.

² Drumhead Writs.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁸ Dunbarton Records in Dennistoun MS.

¹² Drumhead Writs.

³ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.*

Robert Buchanan left two daughters who succeeded him as co-heiresses in Blairhennachra: (1) Janet, mentioned in a deed 21st April 1659, but dead before 9th July 1663; and (2) Isobel.

V. ISOBEL BUCHANAN and her elder sister, Janet, were retoured heiresses portioners to their father, 25th December 1655.¹ The Drumhead Writs show that by 9th July 1663 Isobel was *only* daughter of the late Robert Buchanan of Blairhennachra. Before 27th October 1647 she was married to Archibald Buchanan, eldest lawful son of Robert Buchanan of Glenmaqueine, in the Kingdom of Ireland.² On 9th July 1663 there is a charter of resignation and novodamus by Aulay Mackaulay of Ardencapill to the said Archibald Buchanan and Isobel Buchanan, his spouse, of the lands of Blairhennachra.³ Archibald Buchanan died January 1681,⁴ leaving by Isobel Buchanan of Blairhennachra (1) a son, Archibald; and two daughters, (1) Rebecca, married William Napier of Ballikinrain;⁵ and (2) Elizabeth, married, about 1677, Walter Buchanan of Balfunning.^{6 7}

VI. ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN of Drumhead, alias "Blairchanochran," on 4th March 1682 was served heir-general to his father, Archibald Buchanan of Drumhead.⁸ On 17th February 1686 there is a disposition by Isobel Buchanan to Archibald Buchanan, her son, of her lands, reserving her liferent.⁹ He was infeft in Drumhead 14th March 1688.¹⁰ He married Janet, daughter of Anderson of Stobcross,¹¹ and had four sons and three daughters: (1) Archibald, who succeeded; (2) James, baptized 31st May 1696,¹² merchant in London; (3) William,¹² died young; (4) George,¹² merchant in Glasgow: (1) Jean, baptized 29th April 1694,¹² married Robert Buchanan, writer in Glasgow; (2) Janet,¹² died young; and (3) Isobel,¹² married William Crawford, watchmaker in Glasgow.

Archibald Buchanan of Drumhead died 1st December 1729.¹⁵

VII. ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN of Drumhead, baptized 22nd October 1692,¹²

¹ *Inq. Ret. Dunbarton*, No. 54. ² *Gen. Reg. Sasines*, Vol. LVII., fol. 219.

³ Drumhead Writs.

⁴ Glasgow Com. Rec., Tests., Vol. XLIV., Part I., 17th June 1687.

⁵ See p. 200.

⁶ Auchmar, p. 73, and Balfunning Writs.

⁷ See p. 340.

⁸ *Inq. Gen.*, No. 6366.

⁹ Drumhead Writs.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ Cardross Register.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ James Buchanan had one son, Archibald, and two daughters, Jane and Rebecca. Archibald acquired the estate of Sunden, in Bedfordshire, and, dying unmarried, was succeeded by his sister, Jane, who was the wife of Sir John Riddell of Riddell, Bart. Sir John assumed the surname of Buchanan in addition to Riddell, and Buchanan-Riddell continues the surname of his descendants (Dennistoun MS.).

¹⁴ Auchmar, p. 73.

¹⁵ Drumhead Bible.

married, 1720, Janet, daughter of Gilbert Buchanan of Bankell,¹ and by her (who died 29th December 1735²) had four sons and six daughters: (1) Archibald, who succeeded; (2) Gilbert, born 1729, died young; (3) James, born 1733, married in Virginia, but died *s.p.*; (4) John, born 1735, curate of Weston Underwood, Bucks., died *s.p.*: (1) Dorothy, born 1724, of whom afterwards; (2) Janet, born 1726, of whom afterwards; (3) Jean, born 1727, married Mungo Buchanan, merchant in Glasgow, and had one son, John Buchanan, a clergyman of the Church of England;³ (4) Mary, born 1731, died 1731; (5) Margaret, born 1732, died unmarried; and (6) Rebecca, born 1734, died unmarried.

Archibald Buchanan died 24th November 1744.⁴

VIII. ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN of Drumhead was born 5th August 1723, and died, unmarried, 26th May 1789,⁵ having survived all his brothers. He executed a deed of entail, dated 23rd December 1786, of Drumhead and Succoth upon the second sons of his two eldest sisters successively and their heirs-male, with an obligation to bear the name and arms of Buchanan of Drumhead.

VIII. DOROTHY BUCHANAN, sister of Archibald Buchanan of Drumhead, married Robert Shannon of Blairvadick, and died 21st July 1789, having had two sons and two daughters: (1) John Shannon, married, settled in Tortola, and left one daughter; (2) Archibald Shannon Buchanan of Drumhead: (1) Sarah Shannon, married Boyd, and died at Drumhead in 1844, aged ninety-three; (2) Margaret Shannon, died unmarried.

IX. ARCHIBALD SHANNON BUCHANAN married in the West Indies, and on the death of his uncle, Archibald Buchanan of Drumhead, in 1789, he succeeded to the estate in terms of the entail, and assumed the name of Buchanan. He died without children, 18th September 1791,⁶ and was succeeded in terms of the entail by his cousin, Robert Dunlop.

VIII. JANET BUCHANAN, second sister of Archibald Buchanan of Drumhead, married Robert Dunlop of Househill, as his second wife, and died 1812, leaving issue: (1) James Dunlop of Househill, married Elizabeth Buchanan,⁷ and had James, died young, and four daughters, co-heiresses, in whom the direct line failed, and Househill passed to the Drumhead branch of the family; (2) Robert Buchanan-Dunlop of Drumhead: (1) Liliās Dunlop, born 1753, married Robert Muirhead of Croy-Leckie, and died *s.p.*; and (2) Dorothy Dunlop, born 1759, married, 1781, Robert Findlay of Easterhill, and died 1828, leaving issue.

IX. ROBERT BUCHANAN-DUNLOP of Drumhead, born 1756, died 1837, was a merchant in London. He succeeded to Drumhead on the death of his cousin,

¹ See p. 307, and Cardross Register.

³ See Dennistoun MS.

⁶ *Scots Magazine*, Vol. LIII., p. 568.

² Drumhead Bible.

⁴ *Services of Heirs*.

⁷ See p. 307.

⁵ *Ibid.*

Archibald Shannon-Buchanan, in 1791, and assumed the name of Buchanan. He married Frances Beachcroft, and had three sons and a daughter: (1) Robert Buchanan-Dunlop; (2) James Buchanan-Dunlop, born 1809, died unmarried 1859; (3) Charles Buchanan-Dunlop, born 1812, was Vicar of Henfield, Sussex, married Fanny Borrer, and had issue: and (1) Elizabeth Buchanan-Dunlop, born 1806, died unmarried 1870.

X. ROBERT BUCHANAN-DUNLOP of Drumhead, born 1807, was also of Househill, to which he succeeded on the death of Frances Dunlop of Househill, 14th April 1866, youngest and last of the four co-heiresses of James Dunlop, his uncle. He married, first, in 1837, Emma Smith, and had by her (who died in 1851) five sons and four daughters: (1) Robert Buchanan-Dunlop; (2) James Buchanan-Dunlop, born 1840, late of the Rifle Brigade; (3) Charles George Buchanan-Dunlop, born 1843; (4) Henry Donald Buchanan-Dunlop, born 1845, Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Artillery, married, first, Charlotte Fanny, daughter of General Gilbert Buchanan, who died in 1869 without surviving issue, secondly, Sabina, daughter of William Woolston, and has issue; (5) Francis Campbell Buchanan-Dunlop, born 1847, died 1885: (1) Elizabeth Buchanan-Dunlop, died young; (2) Caroline Annabella Buchanan-Dunlop; (3) Frances Harriet Buchanan-Dunlop, died young; and (4) Emma Buchanan-Dunlop, born 1849, married Percy Pollexfen Vere Turner, barrister-at-law, and has issue. Robert Buchanan-Dunlop married, secondly, Frances Maria, daughter of Edward John Burrow, Archdeacon of Gibraltar. She died *s.p.* 6th May 1882, and her husband on 10th August of the same year.

XI. ROBERT BUCHANAN-DUNLOP, born 1838, succeeded his father in Drumhead, Househill having been sold in 1872. He married Harriet Kyslie, daughter of Emanuel Baker, of York Place, Portman Square, London, by whom he had an only child and heir, Robert.

XII. ROBERT BUCHANAN-DUNLOP, now of Drumhead, born 6th May 1877.

THE BUCHANANS OF MIDDLE TULLIECHEWAN—THROUGH DRUMHEAD,
CADETS OF DRUMMICKILL.

I. MUNGO BUCHANAN in Tulliechewan,¹ a younger son of Robert Buchanan and brother of William Buchanan of Blarhennachra,² is mentioned 12th April 1593, when the latter was surety for him.³ "Mungo Buchannane in Tillichewin and Robert Buchannane, his son," are charged with reiving, etc., on 11th October 1611.⁴ He was one of the debtors in the testament of Alexander Colquhoun

¹ Dunbarton Records, Dennistoun MS.

² See p. 327.

³ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. v., p. 585.

⁴ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. ix., p. 261.

of Luss, 1617.¹ Mungo Buchanan was father of (1) Robert, his successor; and (2) William, called "son to Mungo Buchanan in Tulliquhewne" in a deed dated 31st January 1622.²

II. ROBERT BUCHANAN in Middle Tulliechewan was father of Mungo Buchanan.

III. MUNGO BUCHANAN of Middle Tulliechewan was born 1622. He had a charter of Middle Tulliechewan from Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, 28th November 1654.³ He was an ensign in the Argyll and Dunbartonshire Militia in 1669, and resigned in 1684 on account of infirmity, being then above sixty-two years of age.⁴ He died before 1696. His wife was Barbara Leckie, by whom he had four sons: (1) Robert; (2) James, portioner of Little Tulliechewan, burghess of Dunbarton, 1681,⁵ witness to the sasine of his nephew, Mungo Buchanan of Middle Tulliechewan, in 1696, married Margaret, daughter of John Bontine of Geilstone (contract dated 11th December 1700),⁶ and died 1704, leaving two sons—John and Mungo;⁷ (3) Mungo, W.S.;⁸ (4) William.

Mungo Buchanan, James the second son, and William the fourth son are witnesses to a sasine to Barbara Leckie, spouse to Mungo Buchanan of Middle Tulliechewan, proceeding on a bond by the said Mungo to infest Barbara Leckie, his spouse, in half of the five merk land of Middle Tulliechewan and one half of the poffle of Croftengaw. The bond was written by "Mungo Buchanan, my son, with my hand at the pen," at Tulliechewan, 22nd September 1686.⁹

IV. ROBERT BUCHANAN, fiar of Middle Tulliechewan, died before his father. He married Rachel Noble, by whom he had: (1) Mungo, baptized 8th May 1681,¹⁰ who succeeded his grandfather; (1) Elizabeth, baptized 6th March 1683;¹¹ (2) Marie, baptized 3rd May 1685;¹¹ and (3) another daughter, baptized 23rd July 1687.¹¹

V. MUNGO BUCHANAN of Middle Tulliechewan had a precept of clare constat from Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, November 1696, as heir of his grandfather, Mungo Buchanan. He is therein designed son and heir of Robert Buchanan,

¹ Glasgow Com. Rec., Testaments.

² *Argyll and Dunbarton Sasines*, Vol. I., fol. 199.

³ Dennistoun MS.

⁴ Supply Minutes, Dennistoun MS.

⁵ Dunbarton Records, Dennistoun MS.

⁶ Glasgow Com. Rec. Tests., Vol. XLIX., p. 296.

⁷ John Buchanan, eldest lawful son to deceased James Buchanan of Little Tulliechewan, had sasine of one half of the lands of Little Tulliechewan, 29th January 1727 (*Argyll and Dunbarton Sasines*, Vol. v., fol. 425). Mungo Buchanan was witness to the sasine following the precept of clare constat in favour of James Buchanan of Middle Tulliechewan in 1732.

⁸ See p. 332.

⁹ *Argyll and Dunbarton Sasines*, Vol. II., p. 150.

¹⁰ Cardross Register of Baptisms.

¹¹ Bonhill Register of Baptisms.

fiar of Middle Tulliechewan.¹ He married Janet, daughter of George Buchanan of Ladrishmore,² and died 1708, leaving a son, Robert Buchanan, who died a minor in 1723;³ and a daughter, Elizabeth Buchanan,⁴ who succeeded to Tulliechewan.

Mungo Buchanan's widow, Janet Buchanan, married, secondly, in 1721,⁵ Thomas Buchanan of Boquhan.⁶

VI. ELIZABETH BUCHANAN of Middle Tulliechewan, baptized 1st January 1708,⁷ married Archibald Buchanan, merchant in Glasgow,⁸ and had an only son James. Elizabeth Buchanan of Tulliechewan must have been very young when she married, and her only child, James Buchanan of Tulliechewan, had a precept of clare constat, and was infested in Tulliechewan in 1732 when a very young child.

VII. JAMES BUCHANAN of Middle Tulliechewan, only son of the marriage of Archibald Buchanan, merchant in Glasgow, and Elizabeth Buchanan, only daughter of Mungo Buchanan of Middle Tulliechewan, had a precept of clare constat from Sir Ludovick Colquhoun of Luss, February 1732.⁹ In 1792 he sold Middle Tulliechewan to John Stirling.¹⁰ He died *s.p.* before 17th January 1794, when James Buchanan of Catter was served Heir of Conquest General "to his Cousin, James Buchanan of Tillechewan."¹¹

THE BUCHANANS OF HILTOUN AND AUCHINTORLIE (FIRST FAMILY)—THROUGH
DRUMHEAD, CADETS OF DRUMKILL.

I. MUNGO BUCHANAN, W.S., of Hiltoun and Auchintorlie, third son of Mungo Buchanan of Middle Tulliechewan,¹² married, 1687, Anna Barclay,¹³ and died April 1710. He had five sons: (1) James, who succeeded him; (2) Andrew, succeeded his brother; (3) George, M.D., Maryland, U.S.A.;¹⁴ (4) Archibald Buchanan, merchant in Glasgow;¹⁵ and (5) Robert, died young.

¹ Dennistoun MS.

² Morrison's *Decisions*, Vol. XIV., p. 11676, and Bonhill Register of Baptisms.

³ Morrison's *Decisions*, Vol. XIV., p. 11676.

⁴ Morrison's *Decisions*, Vol. XIV., p. 11676; and Dennistoun MS.

⁵ 1721, September 16.—Bonhill Proclamations of Marriages; and *Stirlingshire Sasines* Minute Book, 29th May 1727.

⁶ See p. 358.

⁷ "Elizabeth, daughter to Mungow and Jenet Buchanan of Tillechewan" (Bonhill Register of Baptisms).

⁸ This Archibald Buchanan joined the Buchanan Society, 10th October 1727 (Minute Book of the Buchanan Society). He is probably identical with Archibald, second son of James Buchanan, first of Middle Catter.

⁹ Dennistoun MS.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Services of Heirs.*

¹² See p. 331.

¹³ *History of the Writers to the Signet*, p. 28.

¹⁴ See p. 333.

¹⁵ Was admitted a member of the Buchanan Society, 19th August 1725.

Sasine, 20th November 1696—Compeared Archibald Shaw, attorney, for Mungo Buchanan, Writer to the Signet, and Mungo Buchanan, eldest lawful son to the deceased Robert Buchanan, heritor of the lands of Croftingaws. Mungo Buchanan, Writer to the Signet, obliges himself to educate Mungo the younger at the grammar school three years, maintain him, and teach him his profession; and the said Mungo Buchanan, Younger, with consent of James Buchanan, his uncle, binds and obliges himself to pay one hundred merks yearly to Mungo Buchanan, W.S., assigning in security the duties and maills of the lands of Croftingaws possessed by Rachel Noble, his mother. Mungo Buchanan, grandfather to Mungo Buchanan, Younger, is mentioned as former owner. James Buchanan, second lawful son to the deceased Mungo Buchanan of Tulliechewan, is a witness to the infetment of Mungo Buchanan, W.S., in Croftingaws.¹

In the year 1709 Mungo Buchanan, W.S., Edinburgh, bought from the Colquhouns part of the lands of Auchintorlie and the lands of Dunnerbuck (or Dumbuck) in Kilpatrick. Auchintorlie was sold in 1737 to Andrew Buchanan of Drumpellier.²

II. JAMES BUCHANAN of Hiltoun was served heir general to his father, Mungo Buchanan of Hiltoun, 19th May 1711.³ He died a young man.

II. ANDREW BUCHANAN of Hiltoun was served heir general to his brother, James Buchanan of Hiltoun, 17th September 1724.⁴

BUCHANANS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—THROUGH DRUMHEAD,
CADETS OF DRUMMIKILL.

I. GEORGE BUCHANAN, third son of Mungo Buchanan, W.S., of Hiltoun and Auchintorlie,⁵ was admitted a member of the Buchanan Society of Glasgow, 14th February 1727, under the designation of "George Buchanan, Doctor in Maryland, sone to Mungo Buchanan of Hiltoun."⁶ He was born 1698, went to America in 1723, and acquired lands in Maryland, eventually known as Druid Hill, and now included within the city of Baltimore as Druid Hill Park.⁷ He was a Member of the Assembly of Maryland, 1745-1749. He died at Druid Hill, 23rd April 1750. By his wife Eleanor (born 1705, died 1758), daughter of Nicholas Rogers, he had nine children: (1) Lloyd of Druid Hill (born 1729), whose only child, Eleanor, married her cousin, Nicholas Rogers,

¹ *Argyll and Dunbarton Sasines*, Vol. II., fol. 495.

² Fraser's *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, Vol. II., p. 18.

³ *Services of Heirs*.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ See page 332.

⁶ Minute Book of the Buchanan Society.

⁷ The account of Dr. George Buchanan and his descendants is from information from Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan, of Washington, U.S.A., and from his privately-printed book, *The Genealogy of the Roberdeau Family*, 1876.

and had issue;¹ (2) Eleanor, married Richard Croxall, but died *s.p.*; (3) Andrew, of whom afterwards; (4) Archibald, died *s.p.*; (5) George, died unmarried; (6) Elizabeth, married James Gittings, and had issue; (7) James, died unmarried; (8) Katherine, probably died young; and (9) William (born 1748, died 1824), who was married twice, and had fourteen children—the Hon. James Madison Buchanan (born 1802, died 1876), U.S. Minister to Denmark, 1858-1861,² and Charles A. Buchanan³ being sons of the second marriage.

II. ANDREW BUCHANAN, second son of Doctor George Buchanan, General of the Maryland Troops, 1777, and Presiding Justice of Baltimore, was born 22nd October 1734, and died 12th March 1786, having had by his wife, Susan Lawson (born 12th January 1743, died 26th August 1798), ten children: (1) Dorothy, married Benjamin Lowndes; (2) George, of whom afterwards; (3) Alexander Pitt, whose descendants are in Tennessee; (4) Andrew, father of Brevet-Major-General Robert Christie Buchanan;⁴ (5) Elizabeth, married David C. Stewart; (6) Lloyd Archibald, whose issue is extinct in the male line; (7) Susannah, married Thomas Johnston; and three others who died young or unmarried.

III. DR. GEORGE BUCHANAN, eldest son of General Andrew Buchanan (born 19th September 1763), was a member of the City Council of Baltimore, and a member of the Philosophical Society, removed to Philadelphia in 1806, was physician to the Lazaretto, and died 9th July 1808. He had married, 11th June 1789, Laetitia M'Kean (born 6th January 1769; died 9th February 1845), daughter of Thomas M'Kean, Governor of Pennsylvania,⁵ by whom he had three sons: (1) George of Auchintorlie, Pa., born 1796, died 1879, issue predeceased him; (2) M'Kean, of whom afterwards; and (3) Franklin, Admiral, Confederate Navy, died 11th May 1874.

¹ Nicholas Rogers and Eleanor Buchanan had an only surviving son, Lloyd Nicholas Rogers, who sold Druid Hill to the city of Baltimore in 1861. He married Eliza, daughter of Thomas Law, and had a son, Edmund Law Rogers, now representative of Doctor George Buchanan in the female line.

² The Hon. James M. Buchanan married and had (1) William Jefferson; (2) James Madison, Junior; (3) John R.; (4) Edmund Key; (5) Harney; and four other children who died young.

³ Charles A. Buchanan had one son, James Hollis Buchanan.

⁴ Robert C. Buchanan, known in the service as "Old Buck," entered the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1826, graduated as second lieutenant into the 4th U.S. Infantry in 1830, served in the Mexican War of 1845-1846, and in the Civil War, 1861-1865. He retired from the service in 1870, and died 29th November 1878. He was married, but left no issue.

⁵ Governor Thomas M'Kean was Member of the Assembly of Delaware, and Speaker; Member of the Stamp Act Congress, 1765; Delegate to the Continental Congress, 1775-1783; President of Congress, 1783; a Colonel in the Army; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, then Governor. He signed the Declaration of Independence.

IV. M'KEAN BUCHANAN, Pay Director, United States Navy (born 27th July 1798), married, 1st July 1834, Frances Selina, third daughter of Colonel Isaac Roberdeau, Chief Topographical Engineer, U.S. Army, and died 18th March 1871, leaving a son, Roberdeau, and a daughter, Laetitia M'Kean (born 24th December 1842), married, 3rd October 1867, G. S. Fife, assistant surgeon, U.S. Navy, by whom she had a son, George William Buchanan Cains Fife (born 9th August 1869), and a daughter, Selina Fife, died an infant.

M'Kean Buchanan saw a good deal of service at sea, and his son thus relates his part in the Confederate War: "Paymaster Buchanan's last cruise was in the frigate 'Congress' during the late war, blockading the James River, and participating in the sanguinary engagement of March 8, 1862, in Hampton Roads, with the Confederate Squadron, headed by the 'Virginia' (formerly the 'Merrimac') commanded by his own brother, Commodore, afterwards Admiral, Franklin Buchanan. In this battle, familiar to all, Paymaster Buchanan commanded the berth deck division. The 'Virginia,' in the beginning of the action, passed the 'Congress,' and sank the 'Cumberland' with her prow. The 'Congress,' to avoid a like fate, ran herself aground; and the 'Virginia,' being therefore obliged to use her guns, took up a raking position astern, where the 'Congress' could bring to bear but two guns. These being soon disabled in this unequal contest, the ship having been set on fire several times by hot shot, and with her captain and one-fourth of the crew killed, after an action of three hours, it was decided to surrender, in accordance with the maxim that, when you cannot injure the enemy nor better your own condition, it is your duty to surrender, to avoid needless loss of life. . . . After the 'Congress' surrendered, Commodore Buchanan appeared outside of the 'Virginia's' iron plating, where he was severely wounded in the thigh by a minie ball from on shore, and was in consequence not in command next day, when the 'Virginia' fought the 'Monitor.'¹ . . . Thus in this first day's fight, with fearful carnage, was inaugurated a revolution in naval warfare, the first engagement of an iron-plated vessel."

V. ROBERDEAU BUCHANAN, born in Philadelphia, 22nd November 1839, is now the representative in the male line of Dr. George Buchanan the first. He practised for some time as a civil engineer in Boston. From 1872 to 1876

¹Commodore Buchanan, after this battle, received the thanks of the Confederate Congress, and was promoted over the heads of his superiors to be admiral and Senior Officer of the Confederate Navy. He commanded the Confederate Squadron at Mobile in the desperate encounter of 5th August 1864, and, being overwhelmed by numbers, and again wounded, was taken prisoner. He wholly recovered from both these wounds, and died at his home in Maryland in 1874. He was a man of remarkable strength of mind and body, and bore a high reputation in both navies as an accomplished officer.

he held an appointment in the Patent Office at Washington, D.C.; but has since then been connected with the office of the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, at the U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C. He was married, 12th September 1888, to Eliza M. Peters, of Washington, a descendant of Sir Charles Burdett, Bart., by his first marriage, his second wife being Sarah Halsey.

THE BUCHANANS OF MOSS AND AUCHINTOSHAN, CADETS OF DRUMMICKILL.

I. JOHN BUCHANAN of Ballecondochie, son of Thomas Buchanan, fifth of Drummikill,¹ was the first of this family. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Buchanan of Leny,² and died 3rd May 1603,³ leaving two sons: (1) John, of whom afterwards; and (2) Walter, mentioned in his father's testament.

John Buchanan, and his son of the same name, held Ballecondochie from the laird of Buchanan on tack, or annual rent, or in some way other than as mere occupiers. The M'Keans—Allan and John, father and son—were their tenants. In the will of "Allane M'Keane in Balliecondochie," who died in February 1610,⁴ "John Buchanan, son to the deceased John Buchanan of Ballecondochie," is mentioned as a creditor for certain steelbow articles. This shows that Allan M'Kean was his tenant; Allan's eldest son, John M'Kean, continued the tenant of Ballecondochie after his father's death. Ballecondochie, which adjoins the village of Drymen, is now within the park of Buchanan Castle.

II. "JOHNE BUCHANANE, notar in Balleconnochie," had disposition of the lands of Middle Ledlewan, commonly called The Moss, from Walter Buchanan of Drummikill, with consent of Bessie Sempill his mother and Jean Hamilton his spouse, dated 8th November 1625. Walter Buchanan of Drummikill calls him in the deed his "loving cousing and freind."⁵ He had sasine of these lands on 17th January 1627, and is described as "John Buchanan, notary sometime in Ballochondoiche and now in Balfunning."⁶ He was also afterwards of Balfunning; sasine by the Commissioners on the estates of persons excepted out of the ordinance of pardon and grace to the people in Scotland to John Buchanan in Middle Balfunyng and others of the lands of Middle Balfunyng, 20th November 1659.⁷

John Buchanan had four sons: (1) Walter; (2) John of Balfunning;⁸ (3)

¹ See p. 313.

² See p. 294.

³ Edinburgh Com. Records, Testaments, Vol. xxxviii., 12th July 1603.

⁴ Glasgow Com. Records, Testaments, Vol. viii., 4th April 1612.

⁵ Cross-Buchanan Writs.

⁶ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. iii., fol. 456.

⁷ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. xii., fol. 219.

⁸ See p. 340.

William, who, according to Auchmar,¹ was third son, and had a son who died unmarried; and (4) Thomas, who was witness to a sasine to his brother Walter in 1634.

III. WALTER BUCHANAN of Middle Ledlewan, the Moss, or Gilliestoun, succeeded his father before 7th February 1663.² He married, first, in 1634, Janet, daughter of Thomas Finlayson, in Spittal, of Killearn,³ and secondly, about 1647, Margaret, daughter of John Galbraith in Blairderdie.⁴ His children were: (1) Walter, who was by the first wife; (2) John of Carstoun:⁵ (1) Elizabeth, married John War (or Weir), eldest son of John Ware (or War), portioner of Auchingilzean, Strathblane;⁶ and (2) Margaret, married Patrick Muirhead of Rashiehill. John and Elizabeth may have been by the second marriage, Margaret was certainly so.⁷

IV. WALTER BUCHANAN of Moss, designed of Gilliestoun, died November 1669,⁸ before his father. He married Jean, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Hamilton of Auchintoshan,⁹ and had two children: Walter and Margaret, mentioned in her father's will. Jean Hamilton was infest by her husband in the half lands of Croy Cunninghame in liferent, and she resigned half of this liferent to her son, Walter Buchanan of Gilliestoun, in 1696, she being then the widow of Moses Buchanan of Cummings Glen.¹⁰

V. WALTER BUCHANAN of Moss and Auchintoshan married, 30th April 1696, Rebecca, second daughter of Gabriel Hamilton of Westburn,¹¹ by whom he had one son, George, who succeeded him. In 1698 Walter Buchanan was retoured heir to his father in half of Croy Leckie and Croy Cunninghame,¹² and in 1705 was infest in Moss as heir of his grandfather, Walter Buchanan of Gilliestoun, and of his great grandfather, John Buchanan of Ballecondochie.¹³

VI. GEORGE BUCHANAN of Moss and Auchintoshan, born 1697, married, in 1731, Mary, only daughter of George Buchanan, maltman in Glasgow, ancestor of Auchintorlie, Craigend, and Drumpellier,¹⁴ and had six sons: (1) Walter, succeeded his father, died *s.p.*; (2) George, succeeded his brother, died *s.p.*; (3) Archibald, died *s.p.*; (4) Andrew, died *s.p.*; (5) Neil, of whom afterwards;

¹ P. 74.

² Cross-Buchanan Writs.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. VIII., fol. 224.

⁵ See p. 338.

⁶ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. II., fol. 284.

⁷ Walter Buchanan of Moss, Margaret Galbraith his spouse, Margaret Buchanan their daughter, future spouse of Patrick Muirhead of Rashiehill, marriage contract, dated 18th April 1684 (*Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. VI., fol. 461).

⁸ Glasgow Com. Rec., Tests., Vol. XXXVI., 18th November 1671.

⁹ Jean Hamilton married, secondly, Moses Buchanan of Cummings Glen, and had an only daughter Jean, who married John Dennistoun of Colgrain.

¹⁰ Cross-Buchanan Writs.

¹¹ Westburn Writs.

¹² *Inq. Spec. Stirling*, No. 339.

¹³ Cross-Buchanan Writs.

¹⁴ See p. 305.

and (6) John, died *s.p.* He had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Moss, 6th March 1745,¹ and in 1751 sold them to William Finlay.

VII. NEIL BUCHANAN of Auchintoshan succeeded his brother George.¹ He married Anne Bolleyn, daughter of Thomas Murray of Virginia, and died 6th April 1777, a few days after his wife. He left two daughters: (1) Mary Buchanan, married, 8th August 1787, James Davidson, W.S.,² and died *s.p.* about 1789; and (2) Anne, of whom afterwards.

VIII. ANNE BUCHANAN of Auchintoshan, born 1774, made up titles as heir of her sister in 1789,³ married, in 1793, William Cross,⁴ merchant in Glasgow, and died 1810, having had four sons and three daughters: (1) John Cross-Buchanan;⁵ (2) Neil Cross, W.S.; (3) William Cross, of Dennistoun, Cross & Co., married Anna, daughter of John Wood, by his wife Elizabeth Dennistoun of Golfhill; (4) Richard Cross, 92nd Highlanders: (1) Anne Cross, married Robert Yuille of the Darleith family; (2) Mary Cross, died unmarried; and (3) Marion Cross, married, 8th October 1822, J. W. Alston of Stockbriggs.⁶

IX. JOHN CROSS-BUCHANAN of Auchintoshan succeeded his father in 1813, married, 1824, Jean, daughter of Andrew Wardrop of Torbanehill, and by her (who died 1874) had: (1) William Cross-Buchanan, C.E., married Mary Jane, daughter of Peter King, merchant, Peru, and has issue; (2) Christian Cross-Buchanan, died 1841; (3) Andrew Cross-Buchanan, died 1830; (4) Anna Bolleyn Cross-Buchanan, married Thomas Craig Christie of Bedlay,⁷ and has issue; (5) John Cross-Buchanan, married Rosa Hennrietta, daughter of Thomas Jenkin, M.D., and has issue; (6) Mary Jane Cross-Buchanan, died 1833; (7) Marion Anne Cross-Buchanan; (8) Hector Heineken Cross-Buchanan, married Agnes Rosa Leaton-Blenkinsopp, and has issue; (9) Susan Jane Cross-Buchanan; and (10) Walter Cross-Buchanan, married Amy Brown, and has issue.

On the death of John Cross-Buchanan in 1839 Auchintoshan was sold by his Trustees.

THE BUCHANANS OF CARSTOUN—THROUGH MOSS, CADETS OF DRUMKILL.

I. JOHN BUCHANAN of Carstoun had a disposition of these lands from his father, Walter Buchanan of Moss,⁵ 9th March 1685, and was infeft therein 9th April following. He married Elizabeth Noble, of the Parish of Old Kil-

¹ Cross-Buchanan Writs.

² *Scots Magazine*, Vol. XLIX., p. 412.

³ Cross-Buchanan Writs.

⁴ For an account of the Cross family see *Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, p. 8.

⁵ The eldest only of the family assumed the name of Buchanan.

⁶ *Scots Magazine*, Vol. xc., p. 630.

⁷ See *Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, p. 17.

⁸ See p. 337.

patrick, 14th August 1694,¹ and the following children are registered in the Killearn Parish Register: (1) Margaret, born 1696; (2) Patrick, and (3) Jean, twins, born 1707; (4) Ann, born 1709; (5) Walter, born 1711; (6) James, born 1714, who succeeded to Carston; and (7) Archibald, born 1720.

II. JAMES BUCHANAN of Carston was infeft in his lands 20th April 1745. He married, in 1741,² Margaret, only daughter of John Steven in Easter Finnick-Tennent, and had seven sons and three daughters³: (1) Elizabeth, born 1742; (2) John, born 1744, who succeeded to Carston; (3) Moses, born 1747; (4) James, born at Carston 1749, merchant in Glasgow and Manchester; (5) Walter, born 1752, merchant in Glasgow; (6) George of Woodlands, born 1755, of whom afterwards; (7) Thomas, born 1758; (8) Agnes, born 1760; (9) Margaret, born 1762; and (10) Archibald of Catrine Bank, born 1769, of whom afterwards. A daughter married — Robertson; and another daughter married — Smith, and was mother of James Smith, merchant, a partner in the firm of James Finlay & Co., of Glasgow.

III. JOHN BUCHANAN of Carston, merchant in Glasgow, infeft in his lands 1782, sold Carston in 1794 to William Finlay of The Moss.

Returning to George Buchanan of Woodlands, merchant in Glasgow, fifth son of James Buchanan of Carston—he married Jean Miller, and had one son James, born 18th January 1785,⁴ and three daughters, the Misses Buchanan of Bellfield. George Buchanan died 10th February 1840, and his son, James Buchanan, who was a partner of the firm of James Finlay & Co., died unmarried 5th December 1857.

Archibald Buchanan of Catrine Bank, youngest son of James Buchanan of Carston, was married twice—first to —, daughter of the Rev. — Robertson, by whom he had: (1) James, who was twice married, died *s.p.*; (2) John, died unmarried. Archibald married, secondly, Hannah, daughter of Robert Struthers of Greenhead, and had (3) Archibald, of whom afterwards; and three daughters: (1) Hannah, Mrs. Keith of Hamilton; (2) Margaret, Mrs. Bogle; and (3) Janet, Mrs. Bogle. * Archibald Buchanan, who was for many years a partner in James Finlay & Co., died 1841.

Archibald Buchanan of Curriehill, son of the above, was also for long a partner of James Finlay & Co., from which he retired 31st December 1883. He married Julia Pratt Forster of Adderstone, Northumberland, and by her (who died 1st November 1894) had one daughter, Julia, married, 1870, Sir James Gibson-Craig, Bart., of Riccarton, and has issue. Archibald Buchanan of Curriehill died 12th June 1890.

¹ Killearn Register.

³ Killearn Register of Baptisms.

² Marriage contract dated 7th April 1741.

⁴ Glasgow Register of Baptisms.

THE BUCHANANS OF MIDDLE BALFUNNING AND CROY CUNNINGHAME,
CADETS OF DRUMMIKILL.

I. JOHN BUCHANAN of Middle Balfunning was second son of John Buchanan, "Notar in Balleconnochie," afterwards of The Moss and of Balfunning.¹ He had a sasine of the lands of Middle Balfunning, 19th November 1662.² In 1668 Walter Buchanan of Gilliestoun (The Moss) and John Buchanan, Younger, of Balfunning, apprised the lands of Croy Cunninghame and the superiority of Croy Leckie. Croy continued the joint property of the Buchanans of Moss and Buchanans of Balfunning till 1709, when Walter Buchanan of Moss sold his share to Walter Buchanan of Balfunning. In the will of Walter Buchanan, fiar of Gilliestoun, who died in 1669, John Buchanan of Balfunning, *his uncle*, is named one of his children's tutors.

John Buchanan of Middle Balfunning had two sons: (1) Walter, who succeeded; and (2) John of Little Croy.³

II. WALTER BUCHANAN of Middle Balfunning and Croy Cunninghame⁴ was a Commissioner of Supply for Stirlingshire in 1695. In 1685, while still *fiar* of Middle Balfunning, he acquired the 33s. 4d. lands of Wester Balfunning, commonly called Balfunning Logan. The Disposition is dated 1st December, and is granted by William Buchanan of Creitchaill, heritable proprietor of the lands, with the special consent of Grissall Buchanan, his spouse.⁵ He had a crown charter of Croy in 1709. He married, about 1677, Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Buchanan of Blairhennachra,⁶ and had a son Archibald, who succeeded; and a daughter Elizabeth, who married, in 1717, John Buchanan of Provanstoun.⁷

III. ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN of Middle Balfunning and Croy Cunninghame was also of Wester Ballat, which he bought in 1753 from the Duke of Montrose. He married (contract dated 1st September 1713)⁸ Helen, daughter of John Callendar of Westertoun, and had: (1) Archibald, his successor; (2) George, merchant in Glasgow, married Margaret, daughter of Walter Buchanan, writer in Glasgow, by Grizel Dunlop, his wife, and had Walter, who succeeded his uncle: (1) Janet, of whom afterwards; (2) Elizabeth, died unmarried 1767, aged 40;⁹ and (3) Ann, died unmarried. He died in 1762.

IV. ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN of Middle Balfunning, Croy Cunninghame, and

¹ See p. 336. ² *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. I., 2nd January 1663.

³ See p. 341.

⁴ Balfunning Writs.

⁵ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. VII., fol. 63.

⁶ See p. 328.

⁷ "1717, April 6, John Buchanan of Provanstoun and Elizabeth Buchanan, daughter to deceased Walter Buchanan of Balfunning," proclaimed (Balfron Proclamations).

⁸ Balfunning Writs.

⁹ City of Glasgow Records of Mortality.

Wester Ballet, was served heir to his father 25th January 1764. He died *s.p.* in 1767.¹

V. WALTER BUCHANAN of Middle Balfunning, Croy Cunninghame, and Wester Ballat, son of George Buchanan, was served heir to his uncle, the above Archibald Buchanan, 19th January 1774. He died unmarried in 1809.

We return now to Janet Buchanan, aunt of Walter Buchanan of Middle Balfunning. She married —, and had a son who died unmarried; and two daughters: Helen, who married George Leny, and was mother of Andrew Leny (Buchanan); and Henrietta, who married George Morrison, and was mother of Captain William Morrison.

On the death of Walter Buchanan of Balfunning, in 1809, a competition took place with regard to the succession to his estates between the above Andrew Leny and Captain William Morrison. The Court of Session decided, 4th March 1813, that Balfunning fell to Leny as heir under the marriage contract of 1713; while Croy was divisible between them as heirs portioners.²

VI. ANDREW LENY BUCHANAN of Middle Balfunning and heir portioner of Croy is described as sergeant, 43rd Foot. He was served heir to his uncle, Andrew Leny of Redlairdston, 28th November 1817. He was not long of Balfunning, as it was sold in 1819 to the Rev. John Graham, minister of Fintry. Andrew Leny Buchanan, late of Balfunning, was enrolled a pensioner of the Buchanan Society 9th November 1819, but died before 2nd March 1820, when his widow received an allowance.³

THE BUCHANANS OF CROY BUCHANAN, LITTLE CROY, OR (LATTERLY) MIDDLE
CROY, CADETS OF DRUMMIKILL.

I. JOHN BUCHANAN of Little Croy, or Croy Buchanan, was second son of John Buchanan of Middle Balfunning.⁴ He bought, in 1688, from John Leckie of Croy Leckie, for 2070 merkis, the part of his lands of Croy Leckie lying west of the Carnock water. It was thereafter called Croy Buchanan, or Little Croy, and latterly sometimes Middle Croy when half of Croy Cunninghame was added to it. He married Jean, daughter of William Buchanan, first of Ardoch.⁵ On 28th July 1701 there is a sasine to Jean Buchanan, lawful daughter to William Buchanan of Ardoch, now spouse to John Buchanan, second lawful son to John Buchanan, Elder, of Balfunning, of an annual rent of £80 Scots furth of the said John Buchanan his half of the lands of Croy Cunninghame.⁶ By Jean Buchanan

¹ Glasgow Com. Rec., Tests., Vol. LXIII., p. 321.

² *Faculty Decisions*, Vol. XVII., pp. 251, 252.

³ Minute Book of the Buchanan Society.

⁴ See p. 340.

⁵ See p. 354.

⁶ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. X., fol. 454.

he had eleven children: (1) Geils, born 1700; (2) Grizell, born 1702, died 1702; (3) William, who succeeded; (4) John, born 1705, died 1788;¹ (5) Thomas, born 1707, died 1707; (6) Walter, born 1708, died 1721; (7) Archibald, born 1711; (8) George Buchanan in Finnick Drummond,² born 1713, died 1778; (9) Margaret, born 1716, died 1717; (10) Agnes, born 1718; and (11) Thomas, born 1721, died 1789.

II. WILLIAM BUCHANAN of Croy Buchanan, born 1703, married Margaret, daughter of John Wright of Easter Gleans, and died 1776. He had ten children: (1) John, born 1744, died 1800; (2) Thomas, born 1745, died 1802, succeeded his father in the estate; (3) Archibald, born 1747, died 1747; (4) Jean, born 1748, married Mr. Whitehead, and had issue; (5) George, born 1750, died 1751; (6) William, born 1751, died 1773; (7) Christian, born 1753, died 1753; (8) Janet, born 1754, died 1765; (9) James, born 1756, died 1806, married his cousin, Jean Buchanan, daughter of George Buchanan in Finnick Drummond, and had issue—Margaret (born 1779, died 1866), William (born 1782, died 1806), George (born 1784, died 1810), John (born 1790, died 1791), and Jean (born 1795, died 1795); and (10) George, born 1762.

III. THOMAS BUCHANAN of Croy Buchanan married, 1771, Mary, daughter of John Hutton, Glasgow, and by her (who died in 1786) had six children: (1) William, born 1772, died 1778; (2) James Lapsly, born 1774, died 1801; (3) John, born 1776, died 1777; (4) Margaret, born 1779, died 1780; (5) Mary, born 1781, died 1781; and (6) Jean, who succeeded to the estate.

IV. JEAN BUCHANAN of Croy Buchanan, or Middle Croy, born 1783, succeeded to Croy on the death of her father in 1802, married, 1st December 1807, John Murray, Adjutant of the Stirlingshire Yeomanry, of the Polmaise family. Mrs. Buchanan Murray died in 1823, John Murray in 1861. Their children were: (1) Mary Murray, married the Rev. A. H. Duthie, Rector of Deal, Kent,³ and died at Florence, 1874, leaving issue; (2) Isabella Wordie Murray, of whom afterwards; (3) Alexander Murray, died 1830; (4) Jane Murray, died 1816; and (5) Christian Jane Murray, died 1843.

In 1814 one half of Croy Cunninghame, called Mid Croy, belonged to John Murray in right of his wife, and he was also proprietor of one-third of Croy Leckie (Little Croy); the other half of Croy Cunninghame belonged to John Ure. John Murray afterwards sold Croy and bought Livelands.

V. ISABELLA WORDIE MURRAY married, in 1841, James Wright, merchant in

¹John Buchanan, Gartfair, son of Buchanan of Croy, married a daughter of George MacPharlan, merchant. Their second son was Isaac Buchanan, Gartfair, who was father of Jean Buchanan, wife of Andrew Buchanan of Auchmar, and Margaret Buchanan, wife of Peter Buchanan of Auchmar. (See *Buchanans of Auchmar*, p. 373.)

²See p. 343.

³The Rev. A. H. Duthie died in 1853.

Glasgow, who died 1860. They had four daughters: (1) Jane Anne Wright; (2) Isabella Murray Wright; (3) Mary Eliza Wright, married, 1880, James William Campbell, banker in Stirling, and has Isobel Haldane Murray Campbell and Anne Leslie Campbell; and (4) Margaret Wilson Wright, died young.

THE BUCHANANS IN FINNICK DRUMMOND, OR LAIGH FINNICK—THROUGH
CROY, CADETS OF DRUMMIKILL.

I. GEORGE BUCHANAN in Finnick Drummond,¹ born 1713, died 1778, was also proprietor of Blairennich, which he bought from his brother-in-law, George Buchanan of Blairlusk. He married Margaret, daughter of George Buchanan of Blairlusk,² and had nine children: (1) John, of whom below; (2) George in Finnick Drummond, of whom afterwards; (3) William, born 1746, died 1746; (4) Moses, born 1747, died 1748; (5) Margaret, born 1749, died 1827, wife of John Watson in Millichan; (6) Jean, born 1751, died 1836, married her cousin, James Buchanan;³ (7) Archibald, born 1753, died in Virginia in 1772; (8) James of Dowanhill;⁴ and (9) Thomas, born 1762, died 1762.

II. JOHN BUCHANAN of Blairennich, born 1742, married his cousin Agnes, daughter of Moses Steven in Easter Finnick, portioner of Easter Cameron, or Cameron Douglas, by Grizel, daughter of George Buchanan of Blairlusk. John Buchanan and Agnes Steven had a son George.

III. GEORGE BUCHANAN was a calenderer in Glasgow under the firm of George Buchanan and Sons. He was admitted a member of the Buchanan Society, 6th November 1807. He married Isabella Stevenson and had five sons: (1) William, married Janet Marshall, and was father of George Stevenson Buchanan, Treasurer of the Buchanan Society; (2) Allan, married Grace Crombie; (3) Moses Steven; (4) John; and (5) Walter.

William and Allan Buchanan were partners with their father in the firm of George Buchanan and Sons.

IV. MOSES STEVEN BUCHANAN, M.D., the third son of George Buchanan and Isabella Stevenson, his wife, married Agnes Leechman, and had three sons and four daughters: (1) James; (2) George, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Glasgow; (3) William: (1) Agnes; (2) Helen; (3) Jessie; and (4) Isabella.

¹ See p. 342.

² George Buchanan of Blairlusk had married, in 1705, Margaret, daughter of James Bauchope of Easter Balfunning, by Helen Buchanan his wife. Blairlusk had five daughters, of whom Grizel was wife of Moses Steven in Easter Finnick and portioner of Easter Cameron or Cameron Douglas, and Margaret was the wife of George Buchanan as above.

³ See p. 342.

⁴ See p. 344.

We now return to George, second son of George Buchanan in Finnick Drummond.

II. GEORGE BUCHANAN, who was also in Finnick Drummond, was born 1744, and died 1832. He married Anabella Downie, and had seven children: (1) George, went to the West Indies, returning home acquired Finnick Malice, and died there, 1832, *s.p.*; (2) Benjamin, also went abroad, married Mary Cameron, and died at Liverpool about 1863, leaving four sons and two daughters settled in London; (3) Janet, married, in 1808, Walter Buchanan in The Mount;¹ (4) John in Finnick Drummond, of whom afterwards; (5) Mary of Craighat, died there unmarried, 1883; (6) Caroline, married John Provan, Ledlewan, lived at Craighat, and died in 1893; and (7) James, merchant in Liverpool, died 1867.

III. JOHN BUCHANAN, in Finnick Drummond, married Helen Bow, and had five sons: (1) George, went to Valparaiso, and died there, leaving issue; (2) William, went to Dunedin, married; (3) Benjamin, at Arbuthnot in the shire of Kincardine, married; (4) Robert, sugar merchant in Glasgow, married Catherine Ewing, and has issue; and (5) John, went to Valparaiso, and died unmarried.

None of the family is now in Finnick Drummond.

THE BUCHANANS OF DOWANHILL—THROUGH FINNICK AND CROY,
CADETS OF DRUMMKILL.

I. JAMES BUCHANAN, sixth son of George Buchanan in Finnick Drummond,² born 14th March 1756, became a merchant in Glasgow, and was in partnership with his cousin, Moses Steven, afterwards of Polmadie, in the firms of Buchanan, Steven & Co. and Dennistoun, Buchanan & Co. He acquired the lands known as Dowanhill from various owners, between 1811 and 1818. The house was built about 1814 or 1815. He married Ellison M'Callum, and by her (who died 15th October 1842) had four sons and one daughter, who were all born at the old mansion house of Cruickston in Renfrewshire: (1) George (afterwards of Stanley, Perthshire), born 1802, died unmarried 1848; (2) Thomas, born 1803, died unmarried 1864; (3) James, born 1805, went abroad, married Williamina Linbeg, and died 1878, leaving issue; (4) John, of whom afterwards; and (5) Janet, born 1809, married William Pollock-Morris, M.D., of Craig, near Kilmarnock, and died 1882 leaving issue. James Buchanan of Dowanhill died there 13th April 1844.

II. JOHN BUCHANAN, born 1807, married in 1839 Jane Young, daughter of John Young of Blythswood Square, merchant in Glasgow, and had four sons and four daughters: (1) James George, born 1840, died 1870; (2) Agnes Tennent,

¹ See p. 324.

² See p. 343.

married R. M. Pollok of Middleton; (3) John Young, born 1844; (4) Thomas Ryburn (M.P. for East Aberdeenshire), born 1846, married 1888, Emily Bolitho; (5) Ellison Janet, married R. Jameson Torrie; (6) Francis Christian, born 1853, married 1878, Margaret Gourlie, and has two sons and two daughters (Marsali, born 1879, Cathlinne, born 1882, John, born 1884, and Anselan, born 1885); (7) Jane Mary, married J. O. Fairlie; and (8) Caroline Wilhelmina, married Captain Stuart Rickman, R.N.

John Buchanan was frequently known as "of Dowanhill," where he resided till it was sold by the family in 1853. He died in Edinburgh in 1876.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE BUCHANANS OF CARBETH AND CADETS.

THE BUCHANANS OF CARBETH.¹

I. THOMAS BUCHANAN of Carbeth, the first of this family, was a younger son of Thomas Buchanan of Gartincaber and Drummikill.² He had a conveyance of the lands of Carbeth from his father, 31st May 1482, and died before 1493. He had two sons: (1) Thomas, who succeeded him; and (2) John, in Easter Ballat, whose son Thomas succeeded his uncle.

II. THOMAS BUCHANAN of Carbeth succeeded to the lands of Carbeth on the death of his father, and to the Temple lands of Letter and Boquhanbeg, 10th June 1493, on the resignation of John Buchanan of Camoquhill.³ Auchmar says,⁴ "He seems to have lived a considerable time." This is no doubt true, as he must have been over eighty when he died. Auchmar states that he died without issue, but it appears from the Dunbarton Records that he had a son John—"Johan. boquhannan filius et heres appar. honesti viri Thome boquhannan de Carbeth," 6th October 1527.⁵ This John must have died before his father, without issue. Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth was dead before 1555.

III. THOMAS BUCHANAN of Carbeth, as son and heir to the deceased John Buchanan in Easter Ballat, and as nearest heir to his uncle, Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth, had in 1555 a charter from John Haldane of Gleneagles in favour of himself and Janet Buchanan, his spouse, in liferent, and Thomas Buchanan, his son, in fee of the lands of Carbeth.⁶ In the same year he had a charter of the Temple lands of Letter to himself in liferent, and to Thomas Buchanan, his son and apparent heir, heritably.⁷ He married, first, a daughter of the laird

¹In my *Parish of Strathblane*, p. 90, there is an account of this family in which, however, it is not brought out that Carbeth is a cadet of Drummikill. The account in this book is more correctly given.

²See p. 310.

³Duntreath Writs.

⁴P. 87.

⁵Matthew Forsyth's (of Dunbarton) Protocol Book, 1517-1529.

⁶Auchmar, p. 87.

⁷Duntreath Writs.

of Mains, by whom he had his successor, Thomas;¹ secondly, Janet Buchanan, by whom he had five sons and a daughter: (1) John, in Gartincaber;² (2) Walter, in Ballindoran; (3) William, in Blainabord, born about 1547, murdered by the Macfarlanes in 1619;³ (4) Archibald; (5) Robert: and (1) Janet, married Gregor M'Gregor of Glengyle.

IV. THOMAS BUCHANAN of Carbeth, on the 24th May 1605, had a precept of sasine of the Temple lands of Letter. He is described therein as the son and heir of the deceased Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth.⁴ He died before 30th June 1610, when "Issobell Leckie, relict of Thomas Buchanan of Garbeth," is mentioned.⁵ He married Isobel Leckie, and had: (1) Thomas, his successor; (2) James of Balfunning; (3) William "of Arnepryor, writter, Indweller in Edinburgh," who died 1631,⁶ married Agnes Rig, and had two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth, who sold Arnpryor;⁷ and a daughter (1) Janet, described in a deed recorded 26th January 1615 as "Jonet Buchannane, dochter lawful to umqu^h Thomas Buchannane of Garbethe."⁸

V. THOMAS BUCHANAN of Carbeth, by disposition dated 2nd December 1614, sold the Temple lands of Letter to Sir William Livingstone of Kilsyth.⁹ He married Agnes Blair,¹⁰ and he and his spouse are parties to a contract, 3rd March 1621.¹¹ He was father of (1) John, who succeeded; (2) Walter:¹² (1) Katharine, who married John Blair, eldest son of John Blair of Camoquhill and Elizabeth Buchanan, his spouse;¹³ and (2) Elizabeth, married William Mitchell, son of John Mitchell, burghess of Glasgow.¹⁴

¹ Auchmar, p. 88, is the only authority for the first marriage of Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth, and for his family by his second wife.

² See p. 350.

³ *Reg. P. C. Scot.*, Vol. XI., pp. 550, 552, 564, 589, 634, 635.

⁴ Duntreath Writs.

⁵ *Acts and Decrees of the Court of Session*, Vol. 254, fol. 202.

⁶ Edinburgh, 16th June 1624, contract between John Buchanan of Arnpryor and Margaret Levingstoun, his spouse, and William Buchanan, brother-german to Thomas Buchanan of Garbeth, and Agnes Rig, his spouse, anent the lands of Arnpryor, dated 22nd May 1624 (*Gen. Reg. of Sasines*, Vol. xv., fol. 158). 21st June 1631, Testament of Williame Buchanane of Arnepryor, writter, Indweller in Edinburgh, who died 1631. In his will, dated 19th February 1631, are mentioned Agnes Rig, his spouse; William Buchanan, his son (a minor); Thomas and James, his brothers; Mr. John Rig, advocate; Thomas Buchanan, his sister's son; and others (Edinburgh Com. Rec., Tests., Vol. LV.).

⁷ See p. 300.

⁸ Glasgow Com. Rec., Deeds, Vol. v.

⁹ Duntreath Writs.

¹⁰ Auchmar (p. 88) states that the last Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth married a daughter of Adam Colquhoun, merchant in Dunbarton. If this is correct, Agnes Blair must have been the second wife.

¹¹ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. II., fol. 191, and 24th June 1622, Vol. II., fol. 342.

¹² Auchmar, p. 88.

¹³ Sasine on Contract of Marriage, 21st June 1634 (*Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. VI., fol. 159).

¹⁴ Marriage Contract, dated at Glasgow, 12th August 1643 (*Gen. Reg. Deeds*, Vol. 560, fol. 19, 23rd Oct. 1646).

VI. JOHN BUCHANAN of Carbeth succeeded his father sometime after 12th August 1643. This John and his father are both mentioned in the *Register of the Privy Council* on 15th November 1638. He married, about 1632, Janet, sister of John Buchanan of Ross,¹ and had two sons and two daughters: (1) John, his successor; (2) Moses of Glins,² who married Jean Hamilton, daughter of William Hamilton of Auchintoshan, and widow of Walter Buchanan of Moss, and had an only child, Jean, who in 1700 married John Dennistoun of Colgrain: (1) a daughter, married James Forrester of Polder;³ and (2) a daughter, married John Brice, notar.³

VII. JOHN BUCHANAN of Carbeth,⁴ commonly called "Beardie" from his wearing a long white beard, was born 1633, and died 1710. He married, first, a daughter of Cleland of Wardhead,⁵ by whom he had two daughters: (1) Janet, married John Callender of Westertoun; and (2) Margaret, married Thomas Buchanan of Boquhan.⁶ He married, secondly (contract dated 12th April 1666), Margaret, daughter of Walter Steven of Easter Catter and Finnick Tennent,⁷ by whom he had two sons and a daughter: (1) John, his successor; (2) Moses of Glins:⁸ and (1) Jean, married, 1696, William Buchanan of Auchmar.⁹

VIII. JOHN BUCHANAN of Carbeth, born 1668, died 1724, married, 1693, Margaret, daughter of Stirling of Kippendavie, and by her (who died 1746) had ten children: (1) William, his successor; (2) Janet, died young; (3) Elizabeth, died young; (4) Margaret, died young; (5) James, died young; (6) Elizabeth, died young; (7) Hannah, died young; (8) John, died young; (9) Moses, born 1706, was a surgeon in Jamaica, and died, it is believed, in 1737; and (10) Christian, born 1708, married, in 1740, William Campbell, Glasgow, and died 1744.

IX. WILLIAM BUCHANAN of Carbeth, born 1695, died 1737, married, 1717, Margaret, eldest daughter of James Kincaid of Auchinreoch, to which estate she succeeded on the death of her brother, James Kincaid, in 1761. By her (who

¹ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. v., p. 347, 23rd October 1632.

² 19th May 1685, Moses Buchanan, brother to John Buchanan of Carbeth, had sasine of the lands of Cummings Glen (*Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. vii., fol. 28).

³ Auchmar, p. 88.

⁴ The authority for what follows is the "Register of the Deaths, Births, and Marriages of the family of Carbeth from the year 1710," and the Bond of Tailzie, 14th October 1706.

⁵ Auchmar, p. 88.

⁶ See p. 358.

⁷ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. iv., fol. 53.

⁸ 1698, November 9, John Buchanan of Carbeth in liferent, and Moses Buchanan, his second son, in fee of the lands of Colquhoun Glens (*Stirlingshire Sasines Minute Book*). This Moses had a son John, who married (contract dated March 1749) Christian Watson (*Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. xix., fol. 315, 24th March 1749), and died 1764, leaving a son, Moses, who was served heir to his father in Colquhoun Glens, etc. (*Services of Heirs*). On 23rd May 1766 he was served heir of Provision General to Moses Buchanan in Ballochneck (*Services of Heirs*). In his minority Glens was sold by his mother and others, his tutors, to George Leny (Cunninghame Leny Writs).

⁹ Killearn Register, and Auchmar, p. 46.

died in 1767) he had eight children: (1) Margaret, born 1718, died 1782; (2) John, his successor; (3) Mary, died young; (4) Christian, born 1723, married, in 1746, James M'Goun of Mains, who died in 1759, and she married again in 1770 the Rev. George Drummond, minister of Rosneath; (5) James, born 1724, went to sea, and died 1745; (6) Moses, born 1727, died 1741; (7) Charles, born 1728, and died 1752 in Jamaica, where he was a surgeon; and (8) Jean, born 1733, died 1750.

X. JOHN BUCHANAN of Carbeth, born 1720, died at Auchinreoch in 1790, married Ann Buchanan, born 1719, died at Auchinreoch in 1794. She was second daughter of James Buchanan of Cremannan. John and Ann Buchanan had nine children: (1) William, born 1747, was Captain-Lieutenant in the 35th Regiment, was at the battle of Bunker's Hill and other actions in America, and died at New York in 1777; (2) James, died young; (3) Ann, born 1750, died 1815; (4) Margaret, born 1751, died 1769; (5) Christian, died young; (6) John, succeeded his father; (7) Elizabeth, born 1758, died 1812; (8) Charles, born 1759, died 1772; and (9) Jean, born 1762, died 1807.

XI. JOHN BUCHANAN of Carbeth, born 1755, died 1825, married, 1802, Margaret, daughter of James Loch of the Drylaw family, Remembrancer of H.M. Exchequer in Scotland, and had two sons and two daughters: (1) Margaret Loch, born 1804; (2) John, his successor; (3) James, born 1809, settled in Canada, and married there, in 1836, Mary Patrick, fourth daughter of Thomas Chase Patrick of Bushhill, formerly of Suffolk, England,¹ and died leaving a son, Charles Kincaid Buchanan, now male representative of the family of Carbeth, and three daughters; and (4) Ann Jane, born 1811, died in Edinburgh.

XII. JOHN BUCHANAN of Carbeth, born at Hexham, 1807, married, 1836, Mary Louisa, daughter of Sir Henry Bayley, K.C.B., and had five daughters, the three eldest of whom died young. The two surviving daughters are Ann Jane Buchanan of Carbeth, married at Gibraltar, 10th April 1894, Archibald Bell; and Henrietta Charlotte Buchanan, married in 1871, Colonel John Stirling Stirling of Gargunnoch, late Royal Artillery, and has issue, four sons and three daughters: (1) Louisa Christian Stirling, born 23rd January 1872; (2) Charles Stirling, born 26th July 1873; (3) Anselan John Buchanan Stirling, born 27th June 1875; (4) Kathleen Caroline Anna Stirling, born 15th February 1877; (5) James Hay Stirling, born 12th March 1882; (6) Henry Francis Dundas Stirling, born 17th July 1883; and (7) Josephine Marion, born 28th November 1887.

John Buchanan died 14th March 1872, and was succeeded by his two surviving daughters, who sold Carbeth.

¹ *Glasgow Herald*, 25th March 1836.

BUCHANANS OF CARBETH—BLAIRLUSK CADETS IN IRELAND AND AMERICA.

I. JOHN BUCHANAN, in Gartincaber,¹ the first of this family, is called by Auchmar² "John, first son of the second marriage to Thomas, third of that name of Carbeth." In a bond of caution, 31st March 1591,³ John Buchanan, "in Gartincavir," is called "Auld Thomas' sone"—"Auld Thomas" being doubtless Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth. He had two sons: (1) George, his successor; and (2) Walter, who left no male issue.⁴

II. GEORGE BUCHANAN, in Gartincaber, married Elizabeth Leckie, daughter of Walter Leckie of Disheour.⁵ He acquired part of the lands of Blairlusk. On 3rd June 1629 there is a sasine in favour of George Buchanan, in Gartincaber, Elizabeth Leckye (Leckie), his spouse, and John Buchanan, their son, of the just and equal half of the five merk land of Blairlosky, *alias* Blairlosk, extending to a 33s. 4d. land of old extent, formerly occupied by John Buchanan, elder, in Blairlosk, and now by the said George and Elizabeth, spouses, and their sub-tenants, proceeding on a feu charter by John Haldane of Gleneagles. Walter Buchanan of Drummikill is bailie for John Haldane, and James Lecky, portioner of Wester Cattir, John Buchanan, portioner of Blairlosk, and John Buchanan, son of John Buchanan, formerly in Drumfada, now in Blairlosk, are witnesses.⁶ George Buchanan had four sons and a daughter: (1) John of Blairlusk; (2) George,⁷ who had a son Thomas Buchanan, in Creitchael, in Buchanan parish;⁸ (3) Thomas of Gartincaber;⁹ (4) Andrew;¹⁰ and a daughter, married Andrew Buchanan of Gartacharne.¹¹

III. JOHN BUCHANAN of Blairlusk was father of: (1) George, who succeeded him; and (2) William, who bought Blairlusk from his brother George.¹² He married Jeane Buchanan,¹³ but she was probably his second wife, and only step-mother to George and William.

IV. GEORGE BUCHANAN of Blairlusk was served heir to umquhill John Buchanan of Blairlusk, his father, 1st August, 1662.¹⁴ He sold Blairlusk to his brother William, went to Ireland, and settled at Deroran, Co. Tyrone, in 1674. He married, 1675, Elisabeth Mayne, and had four sons: (1) John, of

¹ See p. 347.

² P. 90.

³ *Reg. P. C. Scot.*, Vol. iv., p. 605.

⁴ Auchmar, p. 90.

⁵ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. vii., fol. 144, 21st June 1638.

⁶ *Perthshire Sasines* (Third Series), Vol. iv., Part 1., fol. 135.

⁷ 1634, November 25, George Buchanan, attorney for Elizabeth Leckie, his mother, lawful daughter of Walter Leckie, Elder, of Discheour, and spouse to George Buchanan, in Gartincaber (*Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. vi., fol. 192).

⁸ Auchmar, p. 91. James Buchanan of Gartincaber, 1743 (see p. 353), was probably great-grandson of George Buchanan.

⁹ See p. 353.

¹⁰ Auchmar, p. 91.

¹¹ See p. 304.

¹² See p. 352.

¹³ Dunbarton Sheriff Court Books.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

County Tyrone, of whom presently ; (2) William, of County Tyrone, who was father of Patrick, whose son Robert was father of General Thomas Buchanan of Cumberland, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., and Alexander Buchanan of the same place, who both left issue ; (3) George, settled in Munster, from whom descend George Buchanan and Andrew Buchanan, both, in 1857, of Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A. ; and (4) Thomas, of Ramelton, County of Donegal, of whom afterwards.

V. JOHN BUCHANAN, of County Tyrone,¹ born about 1676, married, 1703, Catherine Black, and had a son, John, and others.

VI. JOHN BUCHANAN, born 1704, married, first, in 1735, Jane Nixon, and by her (who died 1736) had one son : (1) John, of whom presently. He married, secondly, in 1738, Mary Orr, and had, besides daughters, three sons : (2) William, whose descendants are still at Deroran ; (3) Andrew, whose descendants are in America ; and (4) Patrick. Deroran went to the second family.

VII. JOHN BUCHANAN, born 1736, married Maria Long, without issue ; secondly, in 1770, Sarah, daughter of Oliver Sproule, and died in 1820. By his second marriage he had : (1) James, born 1772, British Consul at New York 1816-1844, had eighteen children, most of whom settled in Canada ; (2) Jane, married James Robinson ; (3) John, of whom presently ; (4) George, born 1782, died *s.p.* 1869 ; (5) William, born 1784, married Anne Hazlett, and had issue ; (6) Alexander, born 1786, died *s.p.* 1840 ; and (7) Sarah Caroline, born 1793, was married twice without issue, died 1862.

VIII. JOHN BUCHANAN of Lisnamallard, which he purchased in 1828, was born 1779, and died 1842. He married, April 1820, Mary J., daughter of James Blacker, D.L., of Dublin, and had issue : (1) John Blacker, *d.s.p.* ; (2) Jane Elizabeth ; (3) Sarah, *d.s.p.* ; (4) James, *d.s.p.* ; (5) George of Keston Tower, Kent, born 1827, married, 1860, Gertrude, daughter of George Armitage, D.L., Yorks. ; (6) Elizabeth ; (7) William, *d.s.p.* ; (8) Mansergh George, *d.s.p.* ; (9) Alexander Carlile of Winnipeg, Canada, born 1834, married, 1863, Anna Sophia, daughter of D. Wilson, and has issue ; and (10) Lewis Mansergh Buchanan of Edenfel and Lisnamallard, Co. Tyrone, Colonel commanding Fourth Battalion Inniskilling Fusiliers, formerly in the 88th Connaught Rangers, born 1836, married first, in 1862, Eleanor Margaret, daughter of William Whitla, and by her (who died 1877) has issue, John Blacker and others. Colonel Buchanan married, secondly, Wilhelmina, daughter of George A. Molony, R.M.

V. We return now to THOMAS BUCHANAN of Ramelton, County Donegal, fourth son of George Buchanan of Blairlusk. He had a son :

VI. BUCHANAN, who was father of

¹The account of the descendants of John Buchanan, of Co. Tyrone, is chiefly from information furnished by Colonel Buchanan of Edenfel.

VII. JOHN BUCHANAN of Ramelton, married Jane, daughter of Samuel Russell, and had a son James.

VIII. JAMES BUCHANAN removed to America in 1783, and settled near Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1821. He married Elizabeth Speer, in Adams County, Pennsylvania, and had four sons and a daughter: (1) James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States of America, died *s.p.*; (2) William Speer Buchanan, died *s.p.*, aged twenty-two; (3) George W. Buchanan, died *s.p.*, aged twenty-five; (4) Rev. Edward Young Buchanan, D.D., married, and had issue; and (5) Jane Buchanan (Mrs. Lane) had issue.¹

BUCHANANS OF CARBETH—BLAIRLUSK CADETS.

I. WILLIAM BUCHANAN, second son of John Buchanan of Blairlusk,² as already mentioned, bought Blairlusk from his brother George. He married Isobel M'Kean, daughter of the deceased Bartholomew M'Kean, in Aber of Kilmaronock (marriage contract dated 21st April 1681),³ and had (1) George, his successor; (2) John, merchant in England;⁴ and (1) a daughter, Grizel, married, in 1714, Walter Buchanan in Cameron.⁵ William Buchanan of Blairlusk died 1729.

II. GEORGE BUCHANAN of Blairlusk married (contract dated 8th December 1705)⁶ Margaret, daughter and heiress of James Bauchope of Easter Balfunning, and died before 2nd November 1748,⁷ probably in the end of 1747. A will and assignation by George Buchanan of Blairlusk in favour of George Buchanan, his eldest son, by Margaret Bachop, his spouse, was signed at Blarenich, 6th June 1747, by John and James M'Goune, notaries, because George Buchanan of Blairlusk could not write "*Egritudinis causa*"—witnesses, John Mebban, surgeon at Drymen, John M'Farland of Ballagan, William Buchanan of Ladrishmore, and Walter Buchanan in Wester Cameron. From another disposition, signed at the same time and place, it appears that the above George Buchanan had five daughters: (1) Grizel, the wife of Moses Steven in Easter Finnick; (2) Margaret, the wife of George Buchanan in Middle Finnick (or Finnick Drummond);⁸ (3) Rebecca; (4) Mary; and (5) Helen. Besides George there was another son James.⁹

¹ The descent of President James Buchanan is from Browning's *Americans of Royal Descent*.

² See p. 352.

³ *Argyll and Dunbartonshire Sasines*, 2nd series, Vol. 1., fol. 368.

⁴ Auchmar, p. 91.

⁵ See p. 323.

⁶ *Argyll and Dunbartonshire Sasines*, Vol. III., fol. 550.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Vol. VIII., fol. 27.

⁸ See p. 343.

⁹ Writes in the possession of John Buchanan, Dougalston.

III. GEORGE BUCHANAN of Blairlusk had a charter of confirmation and precept of clare constat granted by William, "now Duke of Montrose," in which he is described as "George Buchanan, now of Blairlusk, son and heir to the deceased George Buchanan of Blairlusk, procreat betwixt him and the said Margaret Bauchope," 7th October 1749.¹ This George Buchanan of Blairlusk sold *Blairlusk* before 1750 to John M'Alpine in Auldmurroch. He sold the lands of *Easter Balfunning*, which he had inherited from his mother, to Patrick Neilson in Little Camoquhill, and *Blairennich* to George Buchanan, in Finnick Drummond,² his brother-in-law.

BUCHANANS OF CARBETH—GARTINCABER CADETS.

I. THOMAS BUCHANAN of Gartincaber,³ third son of George Buchanan in Gartincaber,⁴ acquired the lands of Wester or Over Gartincaber. On 11th June 1678 there is a sasine to Thomas Buchanan in Auchinmar, and Jonet Buchanan his spouse, and George Buchanan their son, of the lands of Wester Gartincaber, commonly called Over Gartincaber, formerly possessed by Robert M'Greigor, extending to a 40s. land of old extent. Dugall Buchanan of Neither Gartincaber is mentioned, William Buchanan in Ballat is a witness. Charter is dated 1st June.⁵ He married Janet Buchanan, and was father of William Buchanan of Ardoch,⁶ and George Buchanan of Gartincaber.

II. GEORGE BUCHANAN of Gartincaber, born 1662, married, 1688, Jonet M'Gregor, and was dead before 13th November 1716, when there is recorded a renunciation and discharge by Jonet M'Gregor, relict of the deceased George Buchanan of Over Gartincaber, to John Buchanan, her son, of the half of the "toun" and lands of Over Gartincaber.⁷ George Buchanan and Jonet M'Gregor had four sons: (1) John, who succeeded; (2) Thomas, merchant in England;⁸ (3) Dugal;⁸ and (4) Robert,⁸ baptized 22nd July 1714.⁹

III. JOHN BUCHANAN of Gartincaber was born 15th April 1691.¹⁰ He was married at Kippen in 1715 to Agnes Forrester.¹¹ On 14th January 1727 John Buchanan "of Over Gartincaber" was admitted a member of the Buchanan Society of Glasgow. He sold part of his lands of Over Gartincaber to John Buchanan of Nether Gartincaber, about 1731, and in 1743, with consent of Agnes Forrester, his spouse, he granted to James Buchanan, son of George

¹ Writs in the possession of John Buchanan, Dougalston.

² See p. 343.

³ See p. 350.

⁴ Auchmar, p. 91.

⁵ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. VI., fol. 18.

⁶ See p. 354.

⁷ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. XIII., fol. 416—Minute Book.

⁸ Auchmar, p. 91.

⁹ Buchanan Parish Register.

¹⁰ Buchanan Parish Register.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

Buchanan in Creitchael, a sasine of those parts of the 40s. lands of Over or Wester Gartincaber, not formerly disposed to John Buchanan, writer in Edinburgh, with the seat in the kirk and "roum" in the kirkyard of Buchanan.¹

This James Buchanan, who thus acquired part of Over Gartincaber, was probably grandson of Thomas Buchanan in Creitchael and great grandson of George Buchanan, second son of George Buchanan in Gartincaber.² James Buchanan of Gartincaber was admitted a member of the Buchanan Society, 8th November 1763.

THE BUCHANANS OF ARDOCH—CARBETH CADETS.

I. WILLIAM BUCHANAN, first of Ardoch, eldest son of Thomas Buchanan of Over Gartincaber,³ was born in 1651. He acquired, in 1693, the lands of Ardoch in Kilmarnock parish. The disposition, dated 14th November 1693, is by William Cochran of Kilmarnock, with consent of Lady Grizel Graham, his spouse, of the 50s. lands of old extent of Ardoch (formerly Ardoch Campbell, at other times Ardoch Macaulay), in favour of William Buchanan, in Mains of Buchanan, in consideration of the sum of 6,400 merks, and an annual feu-duty of 50 merks.⁴ He married Grizel Buchanan, and had an only son, Thomas, and a daughter, Jean, who married John Buchanan of Little Croy.⁵ William Buchanan of Ardoch died 20th December 1723.

II. THOMAS BUCHANAN, Younger, of Ardoch, born 1678, married, 1704, Agnes Bogle (born 1681, died 1720), daughter of the Rev. John Bogle, minister of Dundonald, by his wife, Jean Kincaid,⁶ and had: (1) John, who succeeded his grandfather; (2) Francis, merchant in London, born 1715, died 1773 *s.p.*; and other children who died young. He was a writer in Dunbarton, and about 1705 was appointed Sheriff-Clerk, and also in 1706 a Commissioner of Supply. There is a disposition by William Buchanan (of Ardoch) in favour of his only son, Thomas Buchanan (Sheriff-Clerk of Dunbarton) and Agnes Bogle, his spouse, of one half of the lands of Ardoch, in consideration that the Rev. John Bogle, minister of the gospel at Dundonald, had made payment of a portion (£800 Scots) of his daughter's dowry. The other half of Ardoch was to go to Thomas Buchanan on the death of his father, but reserving an annuity of £80 Scots to William Buchanan's wife, Grissall Buchanan. This disposition

¹ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. XVIII., fol. 301.

² See p. 350.

³ Auchmar, p. 91.

⁴ Ardoch Writs.

⁵ See p. 341.

⁶ The Rev. John Bogle was son of John Bogle, Burgess of Glasgow, and Barbara Cuninghame, his wife. His wife, Jean Kincaid, was sister of the Rev. Robert Kincaid, minister of Barnwell in Ayrshire, and, although the proof is not quite complete, it is probable that she was a younger daughter of John Kincaid of Auchinreoch and Agnes Buchanan, his wife (see p. 316).

is dated 13th June 1706.¹ Thomas Buchanan also acquired part of the lands of Caldervan and Auchincarroch, which were sold after his death by his father, William Buchanan, as tutor-in-law and factor to John Buchanan, the eldest son of Thomas. Thomas Buchanan's "attachment to the Jacobite cause brought him into suspicion during the commotions of 1715, and it is said that he was detained in the Castle of Dunbarton to prevent him joining in the rising of that year."² He died before his father in 1717.

III. JOHN BUCHANAN of Ardoch, writer in Glasgow, born 1706, married first, in 1731, Mary Crawford (born 1707, died 1738), daughter of William Crawford, merchant in Glasgow, by his wife, Mary Govane,³ and had: (1) Mary, born 1732, married, 1764, the Rev. James Graham, minister of Bonhill, and died 1814; (2) Thomas, of whom afterwards; and (3) Agnes, born 1734, married, 1759, John Buchanan of Ladrishmore, and died 1812 *s.p.* John Buchanan of Ardoch married secondly, in 1747, Elizabeth Buchanan, daughter of Walter Buchanan of Teucherhill, writer in Glasgow,⁴ and relict of Alexander Buchanan of Cremannan, and had one daughter, (4) Frances, born 1751, married, 1770, John Maxwell of Dargavel, and died 1774, leaving issue.⁵ John Buchanan of Ardoch died 1774. He left by his will a legacy for the benefit of decayed members of the Faculty of Writers in Glasgow, which was commemorated by an inscription placed in the old Commissary Court-room.⁶

IV. THOMAS BUCHANAN of Ardoch, merchant in Glasgow, born 1733, married, first, in 1759, Margaret Buchanan, heiress of Ballochruin,⁷ and by her (who died 1761) had a son (1) John, of whom afterwards. He married, secondly, in 1764, Jean Gray (born 1727, died 1772), daughter of John Gray of Dalmarnock, and had (2) Francis, died young; (3) James, of whom afterwards; and (4) Elizabeth, born 1772, married, 1793, Alexander Gordon, merchant in Glasgow ("Picture Gordon"), and died 1849, leaving issue. He married, thirdly, in 1774, Helen Graham (died 1812), daughter of William Graham of Birdston, writer in Glasgow, and had (5) Thomas, died young; (6) William, W.S., born 1777, married, in 1803, the Hon. Elizabeth Murray, daughter of the seventh Lord Elibank, and died, 1864, leaving issue; (7) Helen, born 1779, married John Balfour, brother to the laird of Pilrig, near Edinburgh, and died, 1816, leaving issue; (8) Mary, died young; (9) Marion, born 1782, died 1822; (10) Agnes, died young; (11) Robert, born 1786, died 1870, married, first, in 1817, Margaret Dunlop, only daughter of William Dunlop of Annanhill,

¹ Ardoch Writs.

² Dennistoun MS., Vol. II., p. 57.

³ Daughter of Donald Govane, Elder, of Cameron.

⁴ See p. 298.

⁵ Frances Buchanan's second son, William Maxwell of Dargavel, was grandfather of the late Colin Dunlop Donald, Junior, writer in Glasgow.

⁶ Dennistoun MS., Vol. II., p. 57.

⁷ See p. 326.

secondly, in 1832, Margaret Dickson, second daughter of James Dickson of Edinburgh, by both of whom he had issue; (12) Thomas Graham, born 1787, died unmarried 1871; and (13) Archibald, Commander, R.N., born 1789, married, 1819, Matilda D'Albiac, second daughter of James D'Albiac, and died 1822, leaving issue. Thomas Buchanan of Ardoch bought in 1776 from his wife, Helen Graham, and her two sisters, their half of the lands of Birdston in Campsie Parish, which he sold, in 1782, to John Gray, late of New York.¹ In 1784 he acquired the lands of Dalmarnock from his brother-in-law, John Gray. He died 1789.

V. JOHN BUCHANAN of Ardoch, born 1761, married, 1785, Elizabeth (born 1765, died 1807), daughter of John Parkes of Netherton, Co. Worcester, and had: (1) Mary, born 1787, married Robert Findlay of Easterhill, and died 1869; (2) John, of whom presently; (3) Margaret, born 1802, died 1825; and (4) Elizabeth, born 1807, died 1867. John Buchanan of Ardoch died 1839.

This laird of Ardoch in a letter, in the possession of his great-grandson, John Parkes Buchanan, the representative of this old branch of the Buchanans, says: "In regard to my own transactions I will give a brief account. I succeeded my father in 1789. He left me *Ardoch* in Dumbartonshire, *Ballochrui*n in Stirlingshire, *Dalmarnock* in Lanarkshire, and the *superiority of Blarquhannan* in Dumbartonshire, affording a vote in the county. In 1790 I purchased a vote in Lanarkshire, which I sold in 1803. In 1792 I purchased *Knockour*. In 1794, 95, 97, and 99 I purchased *Balloch* from four different proprietors, some of the lands being intermixed. In 1802 I sold Dalmarnock. In 1803 I purchased *Ladrishbeg*. In 1804 I purchased *Blairluisk*. In 1813 I purchased *Little Batturich*. In 1814 I purchased *Shanacles*. In 1815 I purchased *Ladrishmore*. In 1815 I purchased the superiorities of my six farms, which held of Gleneagles, together with the *old Castle and Courtyard of Batturich*, affording a Freehold Qualification, and upon this my son is enrolled. In March 1808 the Castle of Balloch was founded, being an addition to a former House. In improving this estate and in plantations, farm houses, fences, drains, etc., I have laid out more than the original cost of all the land which I purchased." This Ardoch took a leading part in the affairs of Dunbartonshire. In 1794 he was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant, and in 1820 Vice-Lieutenant of the county. In 1821 he was elected M.P. for the county. He also commanded the Dunbartonshire volunteers after the death of Colonel Dennistoun of Colgrain. He died in 1839, having sold Ardoch, in 1836, to his half-brother, Robert Buchanan.

VI. JOHN BUCHANAN of Ardoch, merchant in Glasgow, born 1799, married, 1840, Helen MacGregor, daughter of John MacGregor of Edinburgh, and died 1875. He had an only child, Thomas John.

¹ Birdston Writs.

VII. THOMAS JOHN BUCHANAN, Lieut. 52nd Light Infantry, and Captain Royal Sherwood Foresters Militia, born 1843, married, 1868, Janet D'Albedhyll Carter, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel John Money Carter, 1st Royals, and the Hon. Mrs. Carter, daughter of the eighth Lord Elibank, by whom he had an only son, John Parkes. Captain Buchanan died 1878.

VIII. JOHN PARKES BUCHANAN, the present representative of the family, born 1869.

As stated above, the lands of Ardoch were sold in 1836 to Robert Buchanan, second surviving son of the third marriage of Thomas Buchanan of Ardoch, and in 1847 he resold them to his brother consanguinean, James Gray-Buchanan of Scotstoun.

James Gray-Buchanan of Scotstoun, merchant in Glasgow, only surviving son of the second marriage of Thomas Buchanan of Ardoch, born 1766, married, 1798, Anne Parkes (born 1770, died 1844), youngest daughter of John Parkes of Netherton, Co. Worcester, by whom he had, with four daughters, an only surviving son, Thomas, his successor. In 1841 he assumed the additional name of Gray on succeeding to his cousin, John Gray of Eastfield and Scotstoun, Co. Lanark, and in 1847 he acquired the lands of Ardoch. He died in 1855.

Thomas Gray-Buchanan of Scotstoun, merchant in Glasgow, born 1804, married, 1835, Mary Rowand, second daughter of Michael Rowand of Linthouse, and died, 1875, leaving issue. He was served heir to his father in Ardoch, 2nd April 1857, and sold the lands in 1863 to John Findlay of Easterhill and Boturrich. John Findlay afterwards exchanged the lands for others belonging to Sir George Leith-Buchanan, and they now form part of the estate of Ross.

BUCHANANS OF BOQUHAN, BOQUHANMORE OR BUCHANMORE,
NOW MEIKLE BOQUHAN.

THIS estate is part of the old property called in remote times Nentbolg Ferdane, already described in our account of Branshogle. Along with other lands in the neighbourhood which of old seem to have belonged to the Dennistouns, it was afterwards included in the Barony of Kilmarnock, which was possessed by the Earl of Glencairn. In 1614 Sir John Buchanan of that Ilk purchased from Earl James the 10 merk land of Comer and Corriechan, the 5 merk land of Auchingyle, and patronage of the church of Inchcailloch, Buchanmore and beg, Ballochruin, and Cremennane, all in the Barony of Kilmarnock,¹ and on 9th June 1618 these lands were erected by Crown Charter into the Barony of Cremenane.

On 4th January 1619 Sir John Buchanan feued to his beloved friend (dilecto meo amico), Walter Buchanan in Drumquhassill, his lands of Boquhan-

¹ Charter at Buchanan Castle.

more or Meikle Boquhan, "lying in the Barony of Cramynane," in implement of a contract betwixt him and the said Walter Buchanan, dated the 25th day of July 1614, to be held of the said Sir John Buchanan and his successors for a payment of a penny Scots yearly if asked only.¹

I. WALTER BUCHANAN, first of Boquhan.—It is believed that this Walter Buchanan, first of Meikle Boquhan, was an illegitimate son of Buchanan of Carbeth. He had been married long before this date to Janet Dennistoun, and on the 26th April 1625, with consent of his eldest son Thomas, he granted her a liferent of half of his lands of Boquhanmore.² Besides Thomas his successor, he had another son John who acquired Shaneglish in the parish of Kilmarnock.

II. THOMAS BUCHANAN, second of Boquhan, was served heir of his father, Walter Buchanan of Buchanmore, on 17th May 1645.³ His wife was Margaret Ure,⁴ and, like the family of that name in the neighbourhood, he was a leading Covenanter. He was one of the Committee for War in Stirlingshire in 1646, 1648, and 1649, and after the Restoration he was fined by Middleton, in 1662, £360 for his adherence to the Covenanting cause.⁵ He had at least one son, his successor.

III. WALTER BUCHANAN, third of Boquhan.⁶—He married Margaret Lennox, daughter of John Lennox of Branshogle, and sister of James and William Lennox, who were successively lairds of Branshogle, but left no issue.⁷ Walter Buchanan of Boquhan died in May 1664,⁸ leaving issue, of whom Margaret, his eldest daughter, married, in 1676, Alexander Buchanan of Gartacharne⁹ and a son,

IV. THOMAS BUCHANAN, fourth of Boquhan,¹⁰ succeeded, and was duly served heir of his father on the 18th January 1667. He married Margaret, daughter of John Buchanan of Carbeth,¹¹ and by her he had his successor, Walter, and John, William, Moses, George, Thomas, and a daughter, Margaret.¹² He married secondly, in 1721, Janet, daughter of George Buchanan of

¹ Boquhan Writs.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Inq. Spec. Stirling*, No. 182, and Boquhan Writs.

⁴ Contract of Marriage dated at the Kirk of Balfron, 23rd June 1621.

⁵ *Act. Par.*, Vol. VII., p. 425.

⁶ Walter Buchanan, son of Thomas Buchanan of Boquhan, had a charter of resignation of Meikle Boquhan from Buchanan of that Ilk, 31st July 1662 (Boquhan Writs).

⁷ Branshogle Writs.

⁸ 1665, May 19, Test. Dative, and Inv. Walter Buchanane in Macher, fier of Meikell Buchan, Parish of Killearne, who died May 1664; Margret Lennox, relict, exor dative, Mr. William Forbes, minister at Calder Cau^t (Glasgow Com. Rec., Tests., Vol. XXXI.).

⁹ See p. 304.

¹⁰ *Inq. Gen.*, 5056.

¹¹ See that family.

¹² Auchmar, p. 92, Killearn Register, and Kinkaid's Private Act of Par., 1831.

Ladrishmore, and widow of Mungo Buchanan of Middle Tulliechewan.¹ This Thomas Buchanan is sometimes styled of Macher and sometimes of Boquhan, and his too well-known son Walter is also known as Walter Buchanan of Boquhan, and Walter Buchanan of Macher. Macher was a part of the Branshogle estate, but was held by the Buchanans at first in tack and afterwards in property. On the 11th June 1716 there was a disposition and resignation by Walter Buchanan of Boquhan to Thomas Buchanan of Macher, his father, of the lands of Meikle Boquhan, Branshogle, and others. The lands of Meikle Boquhan had been originally resigned by Thomas the father to Walter the son, the father reserving only the lands of Macher.²

V. WALTER BUCHANAN, fifth of Boquhan,³ and also laird of Branshogle, to which he had succeeded as next heir on the death of his grand uncle, William Lennox, succeeded his father before 1723. He married Helen Willieson,⁴ and by her he had Thomas, born 1712; Hugh, died an infant; Hugh, born 1716; Margaret, died an infant; Margaret, born 1719, married David Auld and had issue; John, born 1721; Walter, born 1723; and Helen, born 1730.⁵

Walter Buchanan's succession to his lands was also a succession to life-long troubles. A part of Branshogle was liferented to Jean Dougal, the widow of William Lennox of Branshogle, and she as well as Bontine of Mildoven and Balglass were at enmity with him. In January 1721 the farmhouse of Taynlone or Teyndland, which was on part of "Lady Branschogills" lands was burnt down, and in 1725 Boquhan was accused by them of having set fire to it, and also of having twice attempted to poison the said Lady Branschogill. This prosecution was either unsuccessful or it was allowed to sleep until June 1727, when the case was called, and Buchanan having failed to appear the prosecutors asked that he should be fugitated, but this the court refused on account of an error in the citation, and the diet was deserted *simpliciter*. On 27th December 1727 Boquhan was accused on a new libel, which was tried on 15th January 1728. In the words of Baron Hume,⁶ "Walter Buchanan of Balquhan was accused in one libel of ten different species of crime, vizt., fire-raising; attempts and threats to raise fire; attempts to poison; theft and depredation; reset of theft; the harbouring, outhounding, and maintaining of

¹ See p. 332.

² *Stirling Sasines*, Vol. XIII., p. 359.

³ Boquhan and Branshogle Writs, and Auchmar, p. 92.

⁴ On July 18, 1712, "Walter Buchanan of Boquhan, and Helen Willieson, his spouse, had a lawful son baptized by Mr. Charles Ritchie, one of the Episcopal clergy, and the said Walter desired to record the time of the baptism in this Register, as also the said Walter imposed the surname of Lennox on his foresaid son and desired it to be so recorded here as it is on the margin, which son's name is Thomas. Witnesses: William Buchanan of Carbeth and John Fleeming at the Kirk of Killearn" (Killearn Register).

⁵ Killearn Register.

⁶ *Criminal Law*, Vol. II., p. 168.

thieves and robbers; sorning and levying of blackmail; and the killing and eating of other people's sheep. Under which different heads he was charged with a variety of separate acts to the number of twenty committed against sundry persons from 1720 to 1726, and many of them but loosely laid in the libel. The lords thought it proper to restrict the trial to the more special charges and those of the highest order, vizt., the fire-raising, the attempts and threats to raise fire, and the attempt to poison." Boquhan seems to have got clear of these charges also; but his troubles were by no means at an end, for in May 1729 he was tried before the Circuit Court at Stirling for five thefts alleged to have been committed by him some years before. His neighbour, Bontine of Milndoven and Balglass, was the prosecutor. He was accused (1) of robbing the houses of John Neilson, James Yule, and Robert Paterson, about eight or nine years before: (2) Of driving away some sheep from the muir of Balglass and selling them at Chapellaroch in February 1722: (3) Of robbing the houses of Alexander Harvie and John Paterson in Gerchaw. The fourth and fifth charges were not pressed. The evidence led against him was shortly this:

James Yule, in Balglass, swore that some seven or eight men in Highland clothes, armed with guns, swords, and dirks—one of them having his face blacked—entered his house "by a false train," *i.e.* pretence of asking the way, about ten at night, and robbed and carried away some clothes and about £6 scots, and a "silver brotch" which cost half a crown.

John Neilson, in Balglass, the same night had his house robbed.

Margaret Paterson, in Carden, daughter of Robert Paterson, whose house was robbed on the same night, had a Highland plaid carried off by some men in the "Highland habit."

John Macfeat, messenger in Stirling, said that on the night Harvie's house was robbed he observed Buchanan and others going towards the house of Boquhan, and "followed them with his eye till past the kiln which is within a pennystone cast of his door, and further deponed that the highway passes by the kiln and the house of Balquhan."

William Adam, in Balglass, was in Balglass when Yule, Neilson, and Paterson were robbed. Thinks it was about Lenton time about eight years ago, when serving William Dalglish in Hilton on day wages, he was with Walter Buchanan in the house of Old Hall of Branshogle, and he heard Buchanan order his servant, James Lyel, to drive Mildovan's sheep off Balglass Muir. About Hallowday, three or four years ago, James Lyel and some others stole three cows from the Muir of Balglass belonging to the Dalglieshes in Hilton.

Alexander Harvie, in Balglass, knew the Highlander with his face blackened to be a servant of Boquhain. Isobel Harvie, his daughter, wife of Robert

Dalglish, in Balglass house, knew the man with his face blackened to be "Calam Baan, *alias* Callum Macgrigor."

Among witnesses for the defence were John Machouat, in Gartness, and William Forrester, in Glenluce, who were called to prove on one of the occasions an *alibi* in Glasgow; and James Lyel, in Gartfarrand, who said that Boquhan and his brother George were, on another, at Falkirk. The jury, on 29th May 1729, by a majority, found the three first charges proven, and the Court "Banished the said Walter Buchanan to one or other of his Majesty's Plantations in America never to return therefrom under the pain of death," and this sentence was carried out.

Bontine of Mildovan thereupon made several attempts to recover damages from Buchanan's estate, and finally raised a civil action for damages, founded on the thefts and robberies of which he had been found guilty. The defenders in this action were Boquhan's creditors, Edmonstone of Duntreath, Buchanan of Ballochneck, and others. The session paper for Mildovan begins thus: "Robert Bontein of Milndovan had the misfortune to have an estate and to live in the neighbourhood of Walter Buchanan of Machar, who, by his heading and harbouring a gang that pillaged the country about, became an intolerable nuisance to it. Among others the said Robert Bontein and his tenants were extreme great sufferers, and he had nothing left but either to the paying of Black Mail, having his lands laid waste, or by process of law to have justice done upon him." Boquhan's creditors, the defenders, say: "Robert Bontein of Mildovan, whether through a conviction that his neighbour, Buchanan of Machar, was a bad man, or through deadly enmity—an effect of neighbourhood not uncommon when differences once arise—did form a scheme of bringing his neighbour to ruin," and then they go on to describe all the charges brought against him at various times. "From some of these prosecutions Machar was assoilzied after trial, some were dropped, and some dismissed upon informalities," but at last, in May 1729, he was convicted; the creditors, however, go on to show, only by a plurality of voices on both counts, and in the first that the panel's defence of *alibi* was proven. The case ended after many years of litigation with no gain or credit to Bontein. Lord Elchies thus reports it: "A man having been banished by the Justiciary Court upon the verdict of an assize for housebreaking and stealing, the party injured recovered a decree in absence against him before the session for great sums of money in name of damages, and adjudged his estate. In a competition of his creditors, though the Lords agreed that the Court of Session must execute the decrees of the Court of Justiciary as far as is competent to the jurisdiction of the Court; yet, as the sentence of the Justiciary mentioned nothing of damages, the Lords found that the verdict of the assize was not *probatio probata*, and, having advised the

proof, they found it no sufficient evidence of crime; and most of the Lords were of the same opinion, though the dispute had been with the party himself, and not with his creditors, though some differed." From this finding of the Court, and from the evidence led when Boquhan was tried, there seems much reason to fear that this unfortunate Strathendrick laird was unjustly convicted and punished. This laird of Boquhan had alienated part of his estate of Boquhan, having sold in 1727 the lands called Mollanhead (now Parkhall) to John Buchanan, W.S., Edinburgh. He also sold about the same time the parts of his Branshogle estate called "Culvackan, Easter and Wester Claylands, Reuntree, and Auchlane, with the little haugh benorth the water of Endrick," to James Napier of Ballikinrain, and to Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath the part of Branshogle called Machar, 8th April 1727.¹

VI. HUGH BUCHANAN, sixth of Boquhan, succeeded his father, his elder brothers, Thomas and Hugh, having died young. He must have married very young, for his marriage contract, and it is a post-nuptial one, is dated 7th January 1735.² His wife was Janet, daughter of the deceased John Dalglish, merchant in Glasgow, and by her he had a large family:—Helen died young; Jean died unmarried; Margaret died young; Janet married James Yool or Yuill, farmer, and had an only son, James; Thomas, of whom afterwards; Isobel died young; Elizabeth, of whom afterwards; Ann died unmarried; and Hugh died young.

Hugh Buchanan was among the Strathendrick lairds who agreed to pay black mail to the laird of Glengyle, the witnesses to his subscription to the deed being John Paterson and Robert Duncan, both tenants in Boquhan. This laird died 22nd September 1761, and his widow died on the 7th October 1797, aged seventy-six years.³

VII. THOMAS BUCHANAN, seventh of Boquhan, was a writer in Glasgow, and Procurator-Fiscal to the Commissary of Hamilton and Campsie. He lived with his sister, Elizabeth, in "Buchanan's backland, north side Trongate."⁴ He died in Glasgow, 28th July 1803,⁵ and left a will making his third sister, Elizabeth, his heir, as "he had a regard and favour for her, and she had kept his house for many years."

VIII. ELIZABETH BUCHANAN, eighth of Boquhan.—This lady, who was thus preferred to her elder sister, Jean Buchanan, and her nephew, James Yool or Yuill, her deceased sister Janet's only son, duly made up her titles and took possession of her lands, and lived at Boquhan in a comfortable and sociable manner.⁶

¹ Boquhan, Ballikinrain, and Duntreath Writs.

² Boquhan Writs.

³ *Scots Magazine*, Vol. LIX., p. 782.

⁴ Jones' *Directory of Glasgow*, 1787.

⁵ *Scots Magazine*, Vol. LXV., p. 588.

⁶ The hospitality at Boquhan in those days was to modern ideas somewhat excessive, and as

Having complete control of her estate, she seems to have had some difficulty in making up her mind to whom it was to go after her death. She first proposed to entail her lands in favour of the descendants of her aunt, Margaret Buchanan, spouse of David Auld, reserving the liferent to her sisters, "Miss Jeany and Anny Buchanan"; but she departed from this settlement, and when she died on the 23rd January 1828, and when the funeral was over on the 29th of the same month, two deeds of entail were found in the house, dated respectively 6th January 1827 and 24th May of the same year. The first entail was in favour of William Connal, son of her old neighbour, Michael Connal, formerly of Parkhall, and others; and the second was in favour of Thomas Bryce, son of John Bryce, wine and spirit merchant in Glasgow, and a succession of heirs of entail. Neither the Connals nor the Bryces were related to Miss Buchanan. James Yuill, her nephew, and nearest heir after her sister Ann, and after his death his son, John Yuill, feeling aggrieved, attempted to reduce the entail, but failed.

THOMAS BRYCE BUCHANAN of Boquhan.—Thomas Bryce, who thus succeeded to Elizabeth Buchanan, the last Buchanan in possession of the old place, made up his titles, assumed the name of Buchanan in terms of the entail, and in 1830 married Euphemia M'Kellar, daughter of Captain Alexander M'Kellar, of Greenock, who died in 1832, leaving one daughter. In 1840 he married Agnes M'Laren, daughter of James M'Laren of Bridge of Allan, by whom he had a large family. Mr. Bryce Buchanan died in 1858, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN BRYCE-BUCHANAN, who died in 1861. He was succeeded by his brother,

DAVID M'LAREN BRYCE-BUCHANAN of Boquhan, the present proprietor.

it happened that the guests at times found a difficulty in preventing themselves from slipping off their chairs, Miss Buchanan, with a laudable desire to prevent accidents, had nothing but arm-chairs in her rooms.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE BUCHANANS OF ARNPRYOR.

I. JOHN BUCHANAN, first of Arnpryor, known as "King of Kippen," is said by Auchmar to have been second son of Walter Buchanan of that Ilk.¹ He was also of Gartavertane, or Gartartan, and Brachern. He had a charter of the lands of Brachern from John M'Nair in 1530.² John Buchanan of Gartavertane is mentioned in a deed, 1st July 1533.³ On 16th May 1545 John Buchanan of Gartavertane granted to Margaret Moubray, Countess of Menteith, in liferent, and Walter Graham, her son, in fee, and his heirs, a charter of the lands of Gartavertane, in the stewartry of Menteith.⁴ He is said by Auchmar to have been killed at Pinkie, 10th September 1547. He was alive on the 14th April 1547, but was dead before 10th June 1548, when he is called the *late* John Buchanan of Gartartane, father of Andrew Buchanan;⁵ so Auchmar is probably right. He married Dorothea Levingstoun, called relict of John Buchanan of Ardinpriour, 4th March 1576-77.⁶ He had at least three sons: (1) Andrew, his successor; (2) Walter;⁷ and (3) Duncan of Brachern, of whom afterwards.

II. ANDREW BUCHANAN of Arnpryor married Eupham Stirling before 16th May 1545, when he and his spouse had a sasine of the four merk land of Gartartane.⁸ He was witness to a deed, 28th January 1545-46, under the designation of son and apparent heir of John Buchanan of Gartavertane.⁹ He had a charter in 1557 of the Milntoun, or Hiltoun, of Bochlyvie.¹⁰ Andrew

¹ Auchmar, p. 57. See p. 286.

² *Ibid.*, p. 60.

³ Leny Writs.

⁴ From Gartmore Writs, in *The Red Book of Menteith*, Vol. I., p. 316.

⁵ John Graham's (of Stirling) Protocol Book.

⁶ *Acts and Decrets of the Court of Session*, Vol. LXVI., fol. 374.

⁷ John Graham's (of Stirling) Protocol Book.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1513-1546, No. 3197, 4 Marie, 1545-6.

¹⁰ Auchmar, p. 60.

Buchanan of Arnpryor was on an assize 27th August 1560.¹ He was dead before 19th November 1561.² Andrew Buchanan of Arnpryor was father of (1) John, his successor; and (2) Walter of Hiltoun, or Miltoun, of Bochlyvie,³ who had a son, John Buchanan of Hiltoun, or Miltoun, of Bochlyvie, who married his second cousin, Margaret Buchanan, heiress of Brachern, of whom afterwards.

III. JOHN BUCHANAN of Arnpryor had a confirmation of the lands of Arnpryor under the Great Seal, 21st August 1584. The charter, dated 27th December 1558, is to John Buchanan, son and heir-apparent of Andrew Buchanan, in Arnpryor, of the lands of Arnpryor, failing whom and his heirs, Walter Buchanan, his brother-german.⁴ He married Isabella Shaw,⁵ and had four sons, who are named in order in a confirmation under the Great Seal, 3rd May 1598,⁶ namely: (1) John, his successor; (2) Andrew; (3) Mr. David, died *s.p.*;⁷ and (4) Mr. William, a minister, died *s.p.* John Buchanan of Arnpryor died April 1598,⁸ and his widow married, secondly, Thomas Graham of Boquhopple.⁹

IV. JOHN BUCHANAN of Arnpryor sold the lands to William Buchanan, third son of Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth;¹⁰ and in August 1623 William Buchanan had sasine of all and hail the lands of Arnpryor.¹¹ Auchmar states that thereafter John Buchanan went to Ireland and was killed there in 1641.¹² He married Margaret Livingstone, and had: (1) William, of whom afterwards; (2) David: (1) Dorothy, married, first, Robert Buchanan of the Leny family,¹³ sergeant of the king's wine cellar, and had two daughters, Jean and Mary,¹⁴ married, secondly, Captain Hublethorn, governor of Waterford, by whom also she had issue; (2) Alice, married William Cuninghame of Drumbeig and

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1546-1580, No. 1388 n., 18 Marie, 1560.

² *Gen. Reg. Deeds*, Scott Office, Vol. iv., fol. 403.

³ Auchmar, p. 61.

⁴ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1580-1593, No. 714, 18 Jac. VI., 1584.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 1593-1608, No. 707; *Reg. P. C. Scot.*, Vol. v., p. 702.

⁶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1593-1608, No. 707.

⁷ Auchmar, pp. 61 and 154.

⁸ John Buchanan's Testament, recorded 16th December 1600 (Edinburgh Commissariat, Tests., Vol. xxxv.).

⁹ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. iv., fol. 155, 27th August 1628.

¹⁰ See p. 347.

¹¹ *Gen. Reg. Sasines*, Vol. xiii., fol. 209.

¹² Auchmar, p. 61.

¹³ Contract of marriage between Robert Buchanan, Sergeant of the King's Wine Cellar, and Dorothy Buchanan of Arnpryor, about 1618 (Leny Writs). Summons, John Buchanan of Arnpryor (the new family) as executor to Robert Buchanan, Yeoman of the King's Wine Cellar, 26th January 1669 (Leny Writs).

¹⁴ Jean and Mary Buchanan were retoured heirs portioners to their father, Robert Buchanan, dweller in Canongate, and Sergeant of the King's Wine Cellar. Auchmar (p. 61) says that both these ladies married in Ireland, and it appears from the Cardross Writs that the husband of Jean was William Dinnes of Waterfield, in Ireland, and that of Mary, Warham Gemmel there.

had issue; and (3) Anna, married Edward Cunninghame of Finnick Drummond.¹

V. CAPTAIN WILLIAM BUCHANAN "resided mostly in Ireland, in which kingdom his progeny continued."²

II. We return now to DUNCAN BUCHANAN, "second (or third) son to John Buchanan, first of Arnpryor, in whose favour his father disposed the lands of Brachern in Buchanan parish."³ He had a son, Duncan, who succeeded.

III. DUNCAN BUCHANAN of Brachern bought Cashlie and Gartinstarrie, Duncan Buchanan of Cashlie was a surety 16th January 1606,⁴ was witness to a deed 30th June 1616,⁵ and bailie in a sasine 30th March 1618.⁶ He was among those who assaulted the Macaulays in Dunbarton in 1590.⁷ He had an only daughter, Margaret, who succeeded him.

IV. MARGARET BUCHANAN, heiress of Cashlie, Gartinstarrie, and Brachern,⁸ married her second cousin, John Buchanan of Hiltoun, or Miltoun, of Bochlyvie, who was killed at Glenfruin, 1603.⁹ John and Margaret Buchanan had two sons: (1) John, their successor; and (2) Andrew, went to Ireland where he left descendants.¹⁰

V. JOHN BUCHANAN of Brachern, Cashlie, and Gartinstarrie, sold Brachern to the Macfarlanes—"Duncan M'farlene apparane of Brachairne," is a witness, 23rd July 1621.¹¹ He married, first, Jonet Buchanan of the Drummikill family¹²—28th October 1625, Testament dative of Jonet Buchannane, spouse of John Buchanan of Caschlie, in the parish of Drymen, who died in November 1623, given up by said John Buchanan in name of Duncan Buchanan, her lawful son and executor dative, being in minority.¹³ John Buchanan, married, secondly, Isobel Leckie of the Descheour family—30th April 1624, sasine on charter by John Buchanan, fiar of Cashlie to Issobel Leckie, daughter of Walter Leckie, Elder, of Descheouris, his future spouse, of the lands of Gartinstarrie and the lands of Cashlie and others in conjunct fee and liferent.¹⁴ The worthy man was thus a very short time a widower, his first wife dying in November 1623, and arrangements for his second marriage going on in April 1624. He was a third time married, the lady on this occasion being Helen Forgie. By his first marriage he had a son Duncan, his successor. By his second marriage he had

¹ Auchmar, p. 61, and Sasine by Edward Cunninghame of Finnick Drummond to Anna Buchanan, his spouse, 26th February 1675 (*Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. v., fol. 170).

² Auchmar, p. 62.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Reg. P. C. Scot.*, Vol. vii., p. 623.

⁵ Lenny Writs.

⁶ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. 1., fol. 86.

⁷ *Reg. P. C. Scot.*, Vol. iv., p. 535.

⁸ Auchmar, p. 62.

⁹ Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, Vol. 11., p. 432.

¹⁰ Auchmar, pp. 62 and 63.

¹¹ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. 11., fol. 246.

¹² See p. 316.

¹³ Glasgow Com. Rec., Testaments, Vol. xx

¹⁴ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. 111., fol. 174.

a daughter Jonet, who married James Buchanan, fiar of Spittal.¹ On 24th February 1633 there is a sasine to Jonet Buchanan, lawful daughter of John Buchanan and the late Issobell Leckie, of an annual rent out of Cashlie and Gartinstarrie. Andrew Leckie, portioner of Arnfinlay, is attorney for Jonet Buchanan.² Jonet Buchanan cannot have been aged more than eight years at this date; possibly she was the only child of the second marriage, and John Buchanan her father was making his arrangements for his third marriage. By his third marriage he had a son, Andrew Buchanan of Ballochneck,³ and a daughter, Elizabeth Buchanan, spouse of Duncan Buchanan of Harperstoun.⁴

VI. DUNCAN BUCHANAN of Cashlie and Gartinstarrie was in minority at his mother's death in 1625. He sold his part of Cashlie in 1658. There is a sasine by Duncan Buchanan of Cashlie to Kathrein Naper, his spouse, 31st July 1657;⁵ also, on 17th February 1658, Duncan Buchanan of Cashlie, with consent of Katharine Napier, his spouse, and of Andrew Buchanan, his lawful brother, grants sasine to John Buchanan, minor, eldest lawful son to the deceased John Buchanan, some time in Middle Cashlie.⁶ By Katharine Napier he had two sons: (1) John, of whom presently; and (2) Andrew of Nenbolg and Provanstoun.⁷

VII. JOHN BUCHANAN of Gartinstarrie had two sons: (1) James, his successor; (2) John, maltman in Glasgow;⁸ and a daughter, Katrine, "eldest daughter of John Buchanan of Garnstarry, and spouse to William Gairdner of Wester Balfunning, 26th January 1722."⁹

VIII. JAMES BUCHANAN of Gartinstarrie¹⁰ is mentioned as one of the heritors of the parish of Drymen in 1748.¹¹

Nothing further seems to be known of this family.

¹ See p. 369.

² *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. VI., fol. 21.

³ Auchmar, p. 62.

⁴ It appears from the *Stirlingshire Sasines* (2nd series, Vol. VI., fol. 311) that Andrew Buchanan of Ballochneck and Elizabeth Buchanan, spouse of Duncan Buchanan of Harperstoun, were children of John Buchanan of Cashlie, by his spouse, Helen Forgie, who must have been his third wife.

⁵ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. XI., fol. 176.

⁶ *Ibid.*, fol. 273.

⁷ Auchmar, p. 62.

⁸ Auchmar, p. 62.

⁹ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. XIV., fol. 326.

¹⁰ Auchmar, p. 62.

¹¹ See p. 88.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE BUCHANANS OF SPITTAL.

THE BUCHANANS OF SPITTAL (OTHERWISE TEMPLE LANDS OF EASTER CATTER, OR SPITTAL OF EASTER CATTER).

I. WALTER BUCHANAN, the first of Spittal, was infeft in the Temple lands of Easter Catter (*i.e.* Spittal) on a Precept from his father, Walter Buchanan of that Ilk,¹ 14th December 1519.² He married Isabella Cunyngham, and by her (who married secondly John Buchanan of Catter) had: (1) Edward, his successor; (2) Patrick, mentioned 8th April 1546;³ and (3) John, mentioned 11th April 1559.⁴

II. EDWARD BUCHANAN of Spittal is designated in 1531 "Edwardus bowquhanane filius Walteri bowquhanane."⁵ On 20th September 1557 there is a charter by George Buchanan of that Ilk to Edward Buchanan of Spittal and Christian Galbraith, his wife, in life rent, and Robert Buchanan, their son, in fee, of the Temple lands of Spittal.⁶ He married Christian Galbraith, and had: (1) Robert, his successor; and (2) George, ancestor of the Buchanans in Arrachybeg.⁷

III. ROBERT BUCHANAN of Spittal is designated in an instrument, 1551, "Generosus juvenis Robertus buchanane, filius Edwardi buchanane de Spittell."⁸ He married Margaret Galbraith about 1570, when there is an annuity from the lands of Merkynche to "honeste puelle Margarete Galbraith in sua virginitate," in anticipation of Robert Buchanan's marriage.⁹ He had a son, Walter, his successor, and a daughter, Christian, married (contract dated 17th January 1607) Andrew, son of the deceased John Wod, Gellistoun.¹⁰

IV. WALTER BUCHANAN of Spittal, designated "Walterus Buchanan, filius ac

¹ See p. 286.

² Leny Writs.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Reg. of Acts and Decrets*, Vol. XIX., fol. 266.

⁵ Leny Writs.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Auchmar, pp. 51, 52.

⁸ Leny Writs.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *General Register of Deeds*, Vol. 118.

heres Roberti Buchanan de Spittell,"¹ married first, about 1593, Jean Stirling. The contract of marriage, dated 7th October 1593, is between "Johnne Sterling, elder, of Craigharnet, Johnne Sterling, younger, his sone and appearand air, fiar thairof, and Jene Sterling, the said Johnne Sterling's eldest dochter lauchfull, on ane pairt, and Robert bowquhanane of Spittell, Margaret Colbraith, his spows, and Valter bowquhanane, thair sone and appearand air, on the vther pairt."¹ Walter Buchanan married, secondly, before 1608, Margaret Lawson. He died probably about 1630, leaving a son, Edward, his successor.

V. EDWARD BUCHANAN of Spittal in 1630 is called "sone and appearand air to the said Walter Buchanane of Spittal."¹ He married, first, before 1630, Helen Edmonstone;¹ secondly (contract dated 3rd July 1646),¹ Margaret Buchanan, daughter of John Buchanan of Ross.² By his first marriage he had: (1) James, who died before his father, of whom presently; and (2) John.³ By his second marriage he had: (3) Robert, baker in Glasgow;⁴ and (4) Edward, died a student of Divinity.⁵ Auchmar⁶ also mentions a daughter, married to Cuningham of Trenbeg, but this seems to be a mistake. Edward Buchanan of Spittal died May 1669.⁷

VI. JAMES BUCHANAN, fiar of Spittal, married about 1648 Janet Buchanan.⁸ Contract of marriage, dated 30th March 1648, between Edward Buchanan of Spittal for himself and for *James Buchanan*, his eldest son and apparent heir, and the said James for himself, on the one part, and John Buchanan of Cashlie for himself, and for *Janet Buchanan*, his daughter, on the other part.⁹ James and Janet Buchanan had five sons: (1) Edward, succeeded his grandfather; (2) Captain John;¹⁰ (3) Captain Archibald;¹⁰ (4) Andrew;¹⁰ and (5) Walter.¹⁰ James Buchanan died in January 1662¹¹ before his father, and his widow married secondly, in July 1666, Walter Buchanan, fiar of Blairvockie.¹²

VII. EDWARD BUCHANAN of Spittal succeeded his grandfather. On 7th September 1673 Mungo Haldane of Gleneagles granted a charter to Edward Buchanan, now of Spittal, confirming a charter "per quondam Edwardum Buchanan de Spittell sui avum."¹³ He married (contract dated 24th January 1673) Christian Mitchell, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, minister of Kilmarnock,¹⁴ and had: (1) John, his successor; (2) Thomas, married a daughter of Napier of Ballachairn;¹⁵ and two daughters.¹⁵

VIII. JOHN BUCHANAN of Spittal married about 1707 Margaret Muirhead,

¹ Leny Writs.

⁸ Auchmar, p. 51.

⁶ P. 52.

⁸ See p. 367.

¹¹ Glasgow Com. Rec., Testaments, Vol. xxx.

¹³ Leny Writs.

² See p. 320.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 51, 54.

⁷ Glasgow Com. Rec., Testaments, Vol. xxxiv.

⁹ Leny Writs.

¹¹ Glasgow Com. Rec., Testaments, Vol. xxx.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 51.

¹⁰ Auchmar, p. 52.

¹² Buchanan Parish Register.

¹⁵ Auchmar, p. 52.

daughter of Patrick Muirhead of Rashie Hill (or Rashie Mill), and widow of Robert Buchanan of Arnpryor.¹ The contract of marriage is between "John Buchanan, eldest lawful son to Edward Buchanan of Spittal, with advice and consent of his said father, and of Christian Mitchell, his spouse, and they all for themselves . . . on the one part, and Margaret Muirhead, relict of Mr. Robert Buchanan of Arnpryor, for herself, with advice and consent of Patrick Muirhead of Rashie Mill, on the other part."² They had three sons and a daughter: (1) Robert, succeeded his father; (2) Peter, afterwards of Spittal, of whom below; (3) Thomas, also afterwards of Spittal, of whom presently; and (1) a daughter, Christian, married, as his second wife, Robert Buchanan of Leny.

IX. ROBERT BUCHANAN of Spittal succeeded his father before 6th June 1733.³ He entered the Dutch Service, and became Colonel Commandant of Dundas's Regiment of Scots Dutch. He died *s.p.* The estate of Spittal was considerably charged with debt, and in 1735 Robert Buchanan began to sell off parts of it. In that year he sold a small part of Spittal to William MacGowan, portioner of Knockour, and in the same year Thomas Buchanan, surgeon in Glasgow, had a disposition in his favour of the lands of Gartachorran. The remainder of his lands Robert Buchanan sold to his brother, Peter Buchanan. When Robert Buchanan sold Spittal to Peter Buchanan, and paid off the debt, there remained a sum of £300, with which he intended to have bought a commission in the English Service, "but an opportunity happening of getting one in this Service for nothing, I preferred that"—so says the Colonel, writing from Maestricht, 26th October 1770.⁴

IX. PETER BUCHANAN of Spittal acquired the lands in 1735 from his brother Robert, but resold them to his brother Thomas in 1755. He married Agnes, second daughter of James Hamilton of Hutcheson, but died *s.p.* "He [Peter Buchanan of Spittal] as well as the memorialist [Thomas Buchanan, afterwards of Spittal, Leny, and Bardowie], were apprehended in 1746 at the same time with Arnprior, and carried prisoners first to Stirling Castle, and afterwards to Carlisle, in which last place they were confined for many months in irons, and in a loathsome dungeon with a crowd of other prisoners of all ranks, and though he and the memorialist were afterwards acquitted and liberated, yet Peter Buchanan's constitution, in consequence of what he suffered, was quite broken, and even his memory affected."⁵

IX. THOMAS BUCHANAN of Spittal, an officer in the Dutch service, married, first, Katharine Buchanan, youngest daughter of Henry Buchanan of Leny.⁶ She

¹ See p. 301.

² Leny Writs.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ From a "Submission for settling the succession of Francis Buchanan, Esq., of Arnprior,"—MS. volume at Leny.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ See p. 295.

died *s.p.*, and Thomas Buchanan married, secondly, Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton of Bardowie, and through this marriage the Spittal family succeeded to Bardowie. They also succeeded to Leny on the death of Margaret Buchanan, last survivor of the family of Henry Buchanan of Leny. By Elizabeth Hamilton Thomas Buchanan had five sons and two daughters: (1) Henry, died unmarried; (2) John Buchanan-Hamilton of Spittal and Bardowie, born 1758, married 1790, Margaret, daughter of Sir Hew Crawford of Jordanhill, and died *s.p.* 10th January 1818; (3) Robert Hamilton Buchanan, an officer in the army, born 1760, married Cornelia Tinker, and died leaving a son, Robert Hamilton Buchanan, Captain, 24th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, who died unmarried before his uncle, John Buchanan-Hamilton; (4) Francis Buchanan-Hamilton, of whom presently; (5) Peter Buchanan, Captain, 23rd Regiment of Fusiliers, born 1767, died unmarried: (1) Elizabeth Buchanan, married, first, Robert Graham of Gartmore, secondly, Robert Fairfoul of Strowie; and (2) Marion Buchanan, born 1766, married J. H. S. Crawford of Cowdonhill.

X. FRANCIS BUCHANAN-HAMILTON, M.D., of Spittal, Bardowie, and Leny, succeeded his brother John. On 9th July 1828 he was served heir male to his great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfather, Walter Buchanan of Spittal,¹ and established his claim, in absence of other competitors, as chief of the clan of Buchanan. Francis Buchanan, born at Branziet in the parish of Callander, 15th February 1762, took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh 1783; went to India in the service of the Honourable East India Company in 1794. He returned thence in 1815, and succeeded, on the death of his elder brother in 1818, to the estates of Leny, Spittal, and Bardowie, and assumed the name of Hamilton. Buchanan-Hamilton was a rural investigator and man of science, particularly in natural history. During his Indian career he served for some time on the personal staff of the Marquis of Wellesley, Governor-General. His chief work was the *Statistical Survey of Bengal*, begun in 1807, and prosecuted with admirable zeal for the next six years. The Marquis of Wellesley had the highest opinion of him, and addressed a letter to him after his retirement from India in the following words: "No part of my Government in India affords me more matter of satisfactory reflection than the opportunities of which I availed myself to render your talents and knowledge useful to the world. In discharging this public duty the intimate acquaintance and friendship which was established between us enabled me to appreciate the integrity, independence, and frankness of your character, and the manly spirit of truth and honour which animated your intercourse with all persons in power."

None of the *Statistical Survey of Bengal* was published during Buchanan-Hamilton's lifetime, and the great work lay in MS. in the India House in

¹ *Services of Heirs.*

aggregate ten thousand folio pages. In 1838 a compiler abstracted three of the volumes and published them, under the title of *Eastern India*, and from that time the Buchanan-Hamilton MS. remained undisturbed in the India House till 1872, when they were handed over to W. W. Hunter (now Sir W. W. Hunter) then engaged on his *Imperial Gazetteer*. Mr. Hunter acknowledges in the handsomest way his great obligation to Buchanan-Hamilton, and says of him that he "was by far the greatest man who during the first century of our Indian Rule devoted himself to the study of the country and the people."

Mr. Hunter found in Buchanan-Hamilton's handwriting draft reports, etc., showing that he was the unacknowledged adviser of the Governor-General as to the conduct of projected campaigns, the annexation of territories, and other matters of political importance. He says, "He knew more about India than any European of his time, and he stated his views without considering whether they would be pleasing or displeasing to those who asked his opinion." Dr. Buchanan-Hamilton's published works are: *A Journey through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar*. 3 vols. 4to. 1807.—*An Account of the Kingdom of Nepaul*. 1 vol. 4to. 1819.—*Genealogical Tables of the Hindus, extracted from the Sacred Writings of the People*. Folio. 1819.—*An Account of the Fishes of the Ganges*, with plates. 2 vols. 4to. 1822. He also made many contributions to the learned journals of his day.

In science his great work was on the fishes of the Ganges, which is still the highest authority on the subject. His botanical drawings passed to the Company, and his other scientific collections he presented to the Court of Directors.

Dr. Francis Buchanan-Hamilton married Anne Brock, by whom he had a son John, who succeeded him, and a daughter Catharine, born 1819, died 1839. He died at Leny, 15th June 1829.

XI. JOHN BUCHANAN-HAMILTON of Spittal, Leny, and Bardowie, born 14th February 1822, married, 9th July 1845, Margaret Seton, younger daughter of George Seton, Commander, H.E.I.C.S., of the family of Cariston, co. Fife, and by her (who died 5th July 1892) has had issue, three sons and three daughters: (1) Margaret Seton, married, 1867, Robert Jardine of Castle Milk, M.P. (afterwards Sir Robert, bart.), and died in 1868, leaving issue a son, Robert William Buchanan Jardine, born 21st January 1868, who is married; (2) Anne Helen, died 1851; (3) Katharine Elizabeth; (4) Francis Wellesley, born 1853, died unmarried in 1893; (5) George Buchanan, born 1856, died unmarried in 1886; and (6) John Hamilton, born 1861, married, 1884, Phoebe Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Clerk Brodie of Idvies.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE BUCHANANS OF AUCHMAR.

I. WILLIAM BUCHANAN, the first of Auchmar, was second son of George Buchanan of that Ilk.¹ He was witness to a charter by his father, on 18th April 1552.² On 5th May 1556 George Buchanan of Buchanan made a grant of some lands in Strathyre to his son, William Buchanan. In 1567 he is styled William Buchanan of *Auchmar*.³ He married (contract dated 20th February 1559-60) Elizabeth Hamilton, sister of Robert Hamilton of Eglismachan,⁴ and had three sons and two daughters: (1) Patrick, his successor; (2) George, succeeded his brother; (3) Mr. William;⁵ (1) Margaret, married Cunninghame of Blairquhosh;⁶ and (2) another daughter, married James Colquhoun, merchant in Glasgow.⁷ William Buchanan died before 20th November 1588.⁸

¹ See p. 287.

² Leny Writs.

³ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1546-1580, No. 1757, 25 Marie. According to Auchmar (p. 42), William Buchanan had a charter from his father of the lands of Auchmar, dated 3rd January 1547 [1548], after the death of John Buchanan of Arnpryor, who had held them for his life.

These lands seem to have been possessed at one time by the family of Luss of that Ilk. On 18th December 1366 William Boyd, second son of Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, had a charter from King David II. "of the lands of Auchmar, quhilk Duncan Luss forisfecit" (Robertson's *Index*, pp. 68, 83, and Wood's *Douglas's Peerage*, Vol. II., p. 31). On 20th August 1373 Walter Buchanan of that Ilk had a charter of the lands from Walter of Fasselane, Lord of Lennox, on the resignation of William Boyd (*Cart. de Levenax*, p. 58). Auchmar states that for some time the lands were the "appenance" of the second sons of the family of Buchanan of that Ilk, and that William Buchanan was the first second son who held Auchmar in *heritage*.

⁴ *Gen. Reg. of Deeds*, Vol. VII., fol. 6.

⁵ Auchmar, p. 46.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 44.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 44.

⁸ Testament of Walter Buchanan, *alias* Leny, recorded 18th February 1590 (Edinburgh Com. Rec., Testaments, Vol. XXII.).

II. PATRICK BUCHANAN of Auchmar married Helen Buchanan, daughter of Mr. Thomas Buchanan of Ibert,¹ but died *s.p.* July 1603. His testament was given up by George Buchanan of Auchmar, his lawful brother, the executor dative, 28th June 1605. Elizabeth Hamilton, his mother, is mentioned as a creditor.²

II. GEORGE BUCHANAN of Auchmar succeeded his brother, Patrick Buchanan; is named as a surety, 14th June 1604;³ appears in a deed, 7th February 1626.⁴ He married Janet Stewart,⁵ and had seven sons and two daughters:⁶ (1) Patrick, his successor; (2) John; (3) Andrew; (4) Mr. Maurice; (5) William; (6) Robert; (7) George: (1) Janet, married Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden (marriage contract dated 20th January 1631);⁷ and (2) another daughter, married Captain Pettigrew. George Buchanan of Auchmar was dead before 1662.

III. PATRICK BUCHANAN of Auchmar succeeded his father. Patrick Buchanan, son of George Buchanan of Auchmar, appears in a charter dated 25th June 1623.⁸ He had a charter of Auchmar in 1662.⁹ He married, about 1629,¹⁰ Agnes Buchanan of the Ross family,¹¹ and had one son and five daughters: (1) John, his successor: (1) Janet, married William Buchanan of Cameron;¹² (2) Mary, married Thomas Anderson; (3) Elizabeth, married Walter Macfarlane;¹³ (4) Agnes, married, 28th July 1667, William Galbraith, portioner of Arnfinlay;¹⁴ and (5) Jean, married Bartholomew Nairne of Meikle Baturich, and had sasine of the lands 30th August 1675.¹⁵

IV. JOHN BUCHANAN of Auchmar¹⁶ married (contract dated 10th July 1666) Anna Graham, daughter of John Graham of Duchray,¹⁷ and had two sons and four daughters: (1) William, his successor; (2) Colin, married Anna Hamilton, daughter of James Hamilton of Aikenhead:¹⁸ (1) Margaret, married Robert Graham of Glenny;¹⁹ (2) Catharine, married, first, George Buchanan, son of Buchanan of Auchlessie,²⁰ secondly, Andrew Stewart of Townhead of Drymen;²¹

¹ See p. 325.

³ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, Vol. VII., p. 555.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. IV., fol. 187.

⁷ *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, Vol. II., p. 203.

⁹ Auchmar, p. 45.

¹¹ See p. 320.

¹³ Auchmar, p. 45.

¹⁵ *Argyll and Dunbartonshire Sasines*, Vol. I., fol. 110.

¹⁶ Auchmar, p. 45.

¹⁸ Auchmar, p. 46.

²⁰ Auchmar, p. 46.

²¹ 1723, March 29, Andrew Stewart, in Tambrack, and Catharine Buchanan, his spouse (*Stirlingshire Sasines, Minute Book*). Auchmar, p. 46.

² Edinburgh Com. Rec., Testaments, Vol. XL.

⁴ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. III., fol. 415.

⁶ Auchmar, p. 45.

⁸ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. III., fol. 78.

¹⁰ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. IV., fol. 187.

¹² See p. 323.

¹⁴ Buchanan Parish Register.

¹⁷ *Stirlingshire Sasines*, Vol. II., fol. 263.

¹⁹ *Perthshire Sasines*, Vol. XI., fol. 314; and Auchmar, p. 46.

(3) a daughter, married Robert Stewart of Calliemore;¹ and (4) Elizabeth, married George M'Farlane, feuar in Drymen.²

V. WILLIAM BUCHANAN of Auchmar,³ the author of the *Family and Surname of Buchanan*, married Jean Buchanan of the Carbeth family.⁴ "1696, June 4, William Buchanan of Auchinmaur, parochiner in Buchanan, and Jean Buchanan, in this parish (being thrice lawfully proclaimed and no objection made), were married in Strathblane Kirk."⁵ On 25th April 1705 William Buchanan of Auchmar and Thomas Buchanan, his son, and Colin Buchanan, brother to Auchmar, and others, were summoned to Buchanan with their fencible men. William Buchanan of Auchmar had no son named Thomas, and as he was married in 1696 none of his sons could be old enough to be out with the fencibles in 1705. Thomas may have been a natural son. By Jean Buchanan he had, besides several children who died young, three sons and three daughters:⁶ (1) John, in whose favour he resigned the lands of Auchmar, but who died in 1744, before his father; (2) Bernard, baptized 29th March 1705,⁷ mentioned in 1721,⁸ but must have died before his father; (3) Alexander, baptized 10th May 1706,⁷ of whom presently; (4) Janet, baptized 10th September 1708,⁹ mentioned 11th November 1784;¹⁰ (5) Katherine, baptized 28th September 1710,⁹ mentioned 1721;⁸ and (6) Helen, baptized 25th March 1713,⁹ mentioned 1721.⁸ William Buchanan of Auchmar died in 1747.

VI. ALEXANDER BUCHANAN of Auchmar succeeded his father. He married Christian Campbell, who died 4th October 1808.¹¹ He was father of (1) William, his successor; and (2) James, succeeded his brother.

VII. WILLIAM BUCHANAN of Auchmar sold his lands in 1789 to Andrew Buchanan, merchant in Jamaica, in security of a loan of £1200, reserving a right of redemption.¹² He married, 5th July 1796, Sarah Bartlet, second daughter of Benjamin Bartlet, storekeeper, Edinburgh Castle.¹³ In the following year he was drowned at sea, off the coast of America.

¹ Auchmar, p. 46.

² *Stirlingshire Sasines, Minute Book*, 29th March 1723; and Auchmar, p. 46.

³ Auchmar, p. 46.

⁴ See p. 348.

⁵ Killearn Marriage Register.

⁶ Case of Janet Buchanan against Alexander Buchanan of Auchmar, August 1758 (Morrison's *Decisions*, Vol. IV., p. 3285). The case, however, makes Alexander the second son and Bernard the third son, but this is a mistake. The "Examination Rolls of the Parish of Inchcalloch," for the years 1714 and 1721, both place Bernard second and before Alexander, showing that the Bernard who was baptized 1705 was not one of the children who died young. The 1714 roll gives only the three sons, the 1721 gives the three daughters as well.

⁷ Kilmarnock Session Records.

⁸ Examination Roll of the Parish of Inchcalloch (Buchanan Session Records).

⁹ Buchanan Parish Register of Baptisms.

¹⁰ Minute Book of the Buchanan Society.

¹¹ *Scots' Magazine*, Vol. LXX., p. 800.

¹² *Faculty Decisions*, Vol. XVI., p. 200.

¹³ *Scots' Magazine*, Vol. LVIII., p. 505.

VII. JAMES BUCHANAN, baptized 24th August 1758,¹ died *s.p.* 1816, succeeded his brother and was served heir to him 16th June 1800.² In 1803 he sold his right of redemption of the lands of Auchmar to the above mentioned Andrew Buchanan.³ Andrew Buchanan sold the lands the same year to Peter Buchanan, who had married his wife's sister. In 1830 Peter Buchanan, son of the latter, sold Auchmar to the Duke of Montrose.

¹ Buchanan Parish Register of Baptisms.

² *Services of Heirs.*

³ *Faculty Decisions*, Vol. XVI., p. 200.

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In this Index, Roman letters within Parentheses, e.g. (vi.) of Drumhead, show the generation as given in the text; while Arabic figures, e.g. 6th of Boquhan, indicate that Hugh Buchanan was sixth laird of Boquhan.

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