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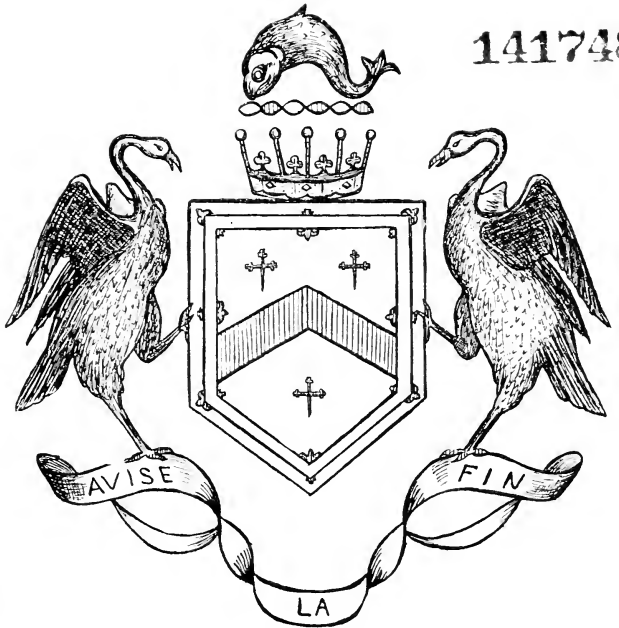
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KENNEDY FAMILY

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Kennedy

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KENNEDY FAMILY

Arms: Argent on a chevron gules between three cross crosslets fitchée sable all within a double tressure flory counterflory of the second.

Crest: A dolphin naiant proper.

Supporters: Two swans proper beaked and membered gules.

Motto: *Avisé la fin.*

The following history has been taken from the Historical and Genealogical Account of the Principal Families of the Name of Kennedy, from an Original Manuscript, by Robert Pitcairn, writer of His Majesty's Signet, F. S. S. A., and the Honorable F. S. A. Perth, &c., published in Edinburgh, by William Tait and John Stevenson, and in London, by Longman and Company. Regarding it, the author, Pitcairn, makes the following statement: "This account is appended to an Anonymous MS., 'Chronicle of Scottish Affairs,' from the earliest period of King James VI, which is preserved in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh."

The origin of the name of Kennedy is from the Celtic "Ceaunathligue," meaning the head of a sept or clan. The Gallic or Celtic words are Kean-na-ty, the head of a house of chief of a clan. The Kennedys are originally believed to be of Carrick. At all events, previous to the year 1256 (the date of his death), Neil, Earl of Carrick, granted a charter in favor of Roland of Carrick, who is proved to be the ancestor of the Kennedys, granting and confirming to him and to his heirs forever to be the head

or chief of his race, "ut ipse et heredes fui sint caput progenisi Suae," which grant was confirmed by King Alexander III, January 20, 1275-6, and ratified by Robert II, October 1, 1372. (Reg. Mag. Sig., 114, 115, 116.) As the family ever after this grant bore the name of Kennedy (the head of the house or family), it is probable that this surname was adopted by it in commemoration of this circumstance. (See Crawford and Wood's Peerage.)

"Seing that thair is sum noittis, for memory, heirefter to follow, off the name of Kennedy. I thocht it gude to conteyne heir thair beginning and how they rease to be gritt, and soe furthe to this hour.

"And first, concerning thair name: it is, out of all dout, the same procedit fra theu nem Kennethe; for of that nemme thair was sundry Kyngis and also sum very fynd Capitanis. For by the thrie Kingis that had to thair name Kennethe, thair was ane Kennethe Thaine of Carrik, quha was ane of King Gregories Capitanis in his weir in the land, be quhais skill of rowing doun of Stanes from ane hiche hill, he vanne ane gritt battell of King Gregorie. And of this Captane the Kennedyes sayis thai had thair beginning Bot the Blak Buik of Skoyne settis thair beginning to be in the ring of King Malcome the Secund.
* * *

(Without the aid of the Glossary, this narrative would be hard to understand, therefore what follows will be written in English, retaining the quaint phraseology and spelling whenever possible.)

"The Black Book of Skoyne, which sets their beginning to be in the reign of King Malcome the Second, who was crowned in the year of God 1010, and was the four-score King of Scotland. There was with this King one

in Wallace Book, was hanged in air by the deceit of the English; but because that Cronikill makes mention thereof, I rest thereon. But the heirs of this Sir Neil held the lands of Cassillis till the reign of Robert the Second, the first of the Stewarts, at the which time the lands fell to a lass; and the Laird of Dalrumpill, her neighbor, came to her house of Cassillis, and pursued her by force to have her in marriage; the which she would not consent to but defended her house. And at this time, the Laird of Donour that then was, he coming by, and seeing the dame, set upon the Laird of Dalrumpill and slew him, and released the lady and took her with him to his house of Donour; where, under promise of marriage, he made her surrender her lands that were in the King's hands to him; but I cannot read that ever he married her to his wife. But she seeing herself disappointed by that deed, took displeasure and died shortly thereafter. This was about the third year of Robert the Second, which was the 1373 year of God.

“Now the Laird of Dalrumpill being slane as ye have heard, his lands fell to his brother's sons, amongst the which there was great strife; but the youngest at last sold his right to the Laird of Donour, and then the Laird of Donour sett for the Eldest and slew him, a little above the Kirk of Dalrumpill where now there is a great cairne (pile or heap), of stone to this day. And so by that right he had of the youngest, he took the lands of Dalrumpill, and thus was Dalrumpill acquired.

“Now at this time, there was a Laird in Carrick who was called Macktaise. The Laird of Donour made this Macktaise his Gossop (Godfather), and the bairne being a man-child, this Macktaise would needs have him to be his foster son; and in the end, by wanting children

McKenane of the Yllis that was slain by the Danes at the Battle of Murlaik, and by him come the McKenane of the Yllis who enjoy the lands Stroworddell to this hour. This McKenane and his race or posterity were at the time of King Donnallis' reign, when the Danes got possession of the whole Yllis, banished by them to Ireland where they remained till the reign of Alexander the Third. He then came to King Alexander before the Battle of Larkis with three score of his name and his servants; and after that King Acho was defeated, he fled to Air and there took shipping. The principal man that pursued him was McKenane with his sons; and after that the King of the Danes was received in the Castle of Air. McKenane followed one Lord or great Captaine of the Danes to a Craig in Carrick, whereon there was a stronghold McKenane and his sons took, and slew this Captaine and all who were therein. For the which deed this McKenane got the same stronghold from King Alexander, with certain lands thereto; the which he gave to his second son. And this was the first beginning of the name of Kennedy in the Mainland. On the stronghold and craig there is now a fair castle, which the Chief of the Lowland Kennedys took their stile of for long space and were called Lairds of Donour, because of the Don of the hill above the House. Of this house the rest of that name are come. This battle was fought on the third day of August the year of God 1263.

“The House of Donour, of Dunnurc.

“This house remained a long time but in sober estate, not having any great rent nor power in the country. For we hear no great mention made of them in Wallis days, nor the Bruce's time. For at the Barnis of Air the Laird of Cassillis was Sir Neil Montgomery, who, as we read

of his own, made his foster son his heir and gave him his lands after him. And of this son came the House of Bargany which had no benefit of the House of Donour.

“The House of Blaquhan, or Blairquhan.

“It is thought that the House of Blaquhan came of the House of Donour at this time; and got from the Laird, his father, the twenty pound land of Donourtoune, which they had off the House to this hour. But their preferment came by the marriage of one McColloche who was here-triy of Twymone; by the which they gat the lands of Cronstoune and many more lands in Galloway.

“The House of Bargany.

“The House of Bargany came to their preferment by the valor of the second brother, who was first put to have been a Friar; but his courage not agreeable to this office, lost the same, and went with the Laird of Blaquhane to France, to Charles the VII, in the year of our Lord, 1431. He was called Friar Hew (Hugh), and was for his valor so beloved by the King of France that he remained with him many years thereafter, and went with him to the Holy Land. And at his returning, he received word that his brother, the Laird of Bargany, was dead. Whereupon he took leave of the King of France, and got in recompense of his service, many great rewards of gold and money. And above all, he gave him leave to wear arms quarterly in his arms, to wit, flour-de-lyse, which that house wears to this day. He came to Scotland, and bought the ten pound land of Arstensar, and built the house thereof, and acquired many more lands, by the benefit of the stypend of the King of France. This Friar Hewis (Hugh's) grandchild was called ‘Com with the penny,’ who acquired the greatest part of all the living, which now is a great rent, and has of it come the

houses of Ardmillane, Dunneane, Bennane, Kirkhill, Bar-drohatt.”

Sir Gilbert¹-de-Carrick had issue, Sir John² Kennedy of Dunure, whose son, Sir Gilbert³ Kennedy, was the next Laird of Donour. By his two wives he had seven sons. He was one of the hostages for the liberation of King David II, Anno Domini 1354. His first wife was Marion, daughter of Sir James Sandiland of Calder, by Eleanora, only daughter of Archibald Douglas of that Ilk, and relict of Alexander Bruce, Earl of Carrick, who was killed at the battle of Hallidon Hill, Anno Domini 1333. Her third husband was William Towers of Dalry; her fourth husband was Sir Duncan Wallace of Lundrum; her fifth husband was Sir Patrick Hepburn of Hales (See Wyntown II, 268). Sir Gilbert Kennedy had by her the following children:

- i Gilbert, who was disinherited by him and died in the French service without issue.
- 1 ii Sir James, of Dunure, married Princess Mary, second daughter of King Robert III, and widow of George Douglas, first Earl of Angus.
- iii Alexander, who was Alschunder Dalgour.
- iv Sir Hugh, of Ardstinchar, who accompanied the Scottish troops under the Earl of Buchan, and was distinguished at the battle of Bauge in Anjou, March 22, 1421, in being honored by the King of France with his armorial bearings, Azure, three fleurs de lis or. From him sprung the House of Bargany, Kirkhill, and Benning. These arms are still borne, quarterly with those of Kennedy, by descendants. By his wife, Agnes, daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, he had three sons, John, Thomas, and

David, who was one of the retinue of knights and esquires who attended Margaret of Scotland into France on her marriage to the Dauphin, Louis, Anno Domini 1436.

1 SIR JAMES² KENNEDY (Sir Gilbert¹) of Donour, had a charter of the barony of Dalrymple, on his father's resignation, January 27, 1405-6, by which the old privilege is declaimed and ratified by the King as follows: "Quod dictus Jacobus et heredes sui masculi sint caput totius progeniei suae, tam in Calumpniis quam in aliis articulis et negotiis ad Kynkynol pertinen. Valentibus vnicuique Officio Ballivi predictae terrae (Carrick) et hominum ipsius directione, ac cum armorum ostentatione, in omnibus, sub comite de Carrick, qui pro tempore fuerit." [Confirmed by King James II, August 2, and November 21, 1450.]

Sir James married Mary, daughter of King Robert III, and the widow of George Douglas, first Earl of Angus. Sir James Kennedy was killed in a quarrel with his disinherited brother, Gilbert, during his father's lifetime. He left two sons,

- 2 i Gilbert, the first Lord Kennedy.
- ii James Kennedy, who was created Bishop of Dunkeld, 1438; made Postulate of St. Andrews, Anno Domini 1440, during his absence in Florence with Pope Eugenius iv, who at that time bestowed upon him the Abbacy of Scone in commendam; chosen one of the Regents of Scotland, during the minority of King James III; died May 10, 1466. This highly eminent and talented prelate, according to Buchanan, "surpassed all men in Scotland in point of au-

thority; his prudence was held in the highest estimation, and he was lamented at his death as a publick parent." [See Buchanan's History of Scotland, Keith's History of the Bishops, Crawford's Lives of Officers of State, &c., Pinkerton's History of Scotland, I, 247-254, and Wood's Peerage, I, 328.]

But now to return to the House of Donour again.

"There was one brother of the House, which was either the fourth or fifth brother. The eldest who was Laird being dead, the friends convened to take order who should be Tutor; But this brother, although the youngest, starts up and, drawing his sword, said, 'I am best and worthiest and I will be Tutor!' This brother was called Alschunder, and because he wore a dagger, which at that time was not common, he was called Alschunder Dalgour.

"This Alschunder, or Alexander, fell in misliking with the Earl of Wigton Douglass, who was a very gritt manne, and had great power in all the country. This Douglas was so much offended at him, because it was thought that he had been in a deadly feud against him at Glaynnaip, and in another against Lindsay, then Lard of Craigy, at the water of Done, both in one day, that the Earl promised to any that would bring this Alexander's head, they should have the forty mark land of Stewartoune, in Cuninghamey the which words coming to Alexander's ears, he assembled a hundred horsemen, and on Yuill-day, in the morning, came to the town of Wigton, about the time he knew the Earl would be at the morning Mass, and having all his right to the said forty mark land put in form, came into the Church, and said, 'My Lord, you have promised this fourty mark land to any

that would bring you my head, and I know there is none so meet as myself and therefore will desire your Lordship to do to me, as you would to any other.'

"The Earl perceived, that, if he refused, the same would cost him his life; and therefore took the pen and subscribed the same. Alschunder thanked his Lordship, took his horse, lept on, and went his way. He and his heirs enjoyed the same at this time or at least to 1602 year of God when the Earl John sold the same to the Laird of Langschaw. He got this in the fourth year of the reign of Robert the third which was about the year of God 1380. This Alexander, coming home to Donour, began to grow proud, and it was feared he would disinherit his brother's son, and also he began to be a tyrant above his friends. Whereupon they, meeting in Donour, took him in his bed, cast fadder bed above him, and smothered him, and there he died, leaving behind him but one bastard son, of whom the House of Kirkdall is descended."

"The spirit of the author's remark is that it was feared that this violent, bold-spirited man would have disinherited his brother's son, i. e., that he would have usurped the inheritance of his nephew, lawful heir, and maintained himself in possession by force."

How far this story is founded on fact it would now be difficult to trace, but it is certain that the Earl of Wigton made a grant of the town Kyrkyntulach to Sir Gilbert Kennedy, knight, which was confirmed May 13, 1372. [Reg. Mag. Sig. 104; Wood's Peerage, II, 630.]

2 GILBERT³, LORD KENNEDY (Sir James² Kennedy, Sir Gilbert¹) was the first Lord Kennedy and the son of Sir James Kennedy and his wife, the Princess Mary,

daughter of Robert III. He was made Lord by King James, and got the lands of Lachsud and Meurig from the said King James, at the forfeiture of the Earl of Wigtoune, the which lands the House of Cassillis enjoys to this day. This Gilbert was the King's sister's son, who was made the first Lord Kennedy. From the numerous lands acquired by this Lord, and the Charters in his favor passing under the Great Seal, it would appear that he was possessed of great power and influence. He was, Anno 1460, appointed one of the Six Regents of Scotland, on the death of James II. He married Catherine, daughter of Herbert, first Lord Maxwell of Caerlaverock. The issue of this marriage was three sons and two daughters.

- 3 i John, second Lord Kennedy.
- ii James, married Egidia Blair; half the barony of Glenstinchar was granted him, on his father's resignation, May 17, 1473.
- iii Walter, called brother of John, Lord Kennedy, in the Charter of the Earl of Angus, September 25, 1498.
- iv Catherine, married to Alexander, second Lord Montgomery.
- v Mariot, married to Sir John Wallace of Craigie.

3 JOHN⁴, LORD KENNEDY (Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was the second Lord Kennedy. He married Elizabeth Montgomery, second daughter of Alexander, the first Lord Montgomery, by whom he had an only son, David, who became the third Lord Kennedy. He married, second, Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Alexander Seton de Gordon, first Earl of Huntley (by his third wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William,

Lord Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland, whose posterity took the name of Gordon), and relict of Nicol, second Earl of Errol. She had a charter of the lands of Cassillis, dated July 12, 1471. By this marriage there were three sons and two daughters.

Children (by Elizabeth Montgomery) :

‡ i David, third Lord Kennedy.

Children (by Elizabeth Seton de Gordon) :

ii Alexander, ancestor of the Kennedys of Ger-
vanmains and Barquhanny, who had charters
of the lands of Garvane, &c., in Carrick, with
the lands and Barony of Lessvalt.

iii John.

iv William.

v Janet, one of the mistresses of King James IV,
who granted a charter to her, for her lifetime,
under the title of Lady Bothwell, of the Castle
and Forest of Dernway, &c., &c., in shire of
Elgin, June 1, 1501; with this qualification:
"Tamdiu remanserit abseque marito seu alio
viro, cum Rege et suo condilecto filio Jacobo
Stewart, in Castro Regis de Dernway, vel alibi
pront Regiy placuerit et convenientius visum
fuerit." This son was, the same year, created
Earl of Moray. There is evidence of this
lady having formed a similar connection with
Archibald, Earl of Angus, commonly known
by the name of Bell-the-Cat. At all events,
confirmations of Charters exist in the public
Records; one of them to him and Janet, daugh-
ter of John, Lord Kennedy, and the heirs-male
procreated, or to be procreated, betwixt them,
whom failing, to William Douglas, son of said

Earl of the Barony of Bradewode, etc. This confirmation was dated July 20, 1498. The other is a confirmation of a grant by the Earl to her of the Barony of Crawford-Lindsay, September 25, 1498. Hume of Godscroft says that Archibald, Earl of Angus, was confined to the Island of Arran for taking Jean Kennedy, daughter of the Earl of Cassillis, out of Galloway, to whom the King bore affection—and to whom the Earl gave investment and seisin of the lands of Bothwell, though he never married her.

- vi Helen, married to Adam Boyd, of Penkill. This Lord appears frequently in the records of Parliament, as taking an active share in all public affairs. On October 16, 1488, he obtained a royal commission “for stanching of theft, reff.” etc., in Carrick, and on February 15, 1489-90, he is held responsible for the King’s Casualties, in Carrick, Leswalt, Monybrig, etc.

4 DAVID⁵, LORD KENNEDY AND FIRST EARL OF CASSILLIS (John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was third Lord Kennedy, and first Earl of Cassillis. (Created Earl in 1509.) He married Anna Bothwick, eldest daughter of Lord John Bothwick. After the death of Anna Bothwick he married, for his second wife, Gregoria Boyde, daughter of Lord Boyde and grandchild to King James II, by whom he had no issue. This Earl David was slain at the battle of Floudone in Anno 1513.

Children (by Anna Bothwick) :

- 5 i Gilbert, second Earl of Cassillis.

- ii William, Abbot of Crosregnell.
- iii James, Laird of Broinestoune.
- iv Thomas, Laird of Coiff; children: Katherine; Helen; Christiane.
- v Katherine.
- vi Helen.
- vii Christiane.

5 GILBERT⁶, LORD KENNEDY AND SECOND EARL OF CASSILLIS (David⁵, Lord Kennedy, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) succeeded his father in the Earldom. He married Issobell Campbell, daughter of Colin Campbell, Earl of Argyll, and had seven sons and two daughters.

“The Earl shamefully neglected his hostages who had been placed under the care of the Archbishop of York * * * Earl Gilbert was killed at the Pon of Prestick in Kyll, by Hew Campbell of Londoune, Sheriffe of Aire 28 December, in Anno 1527 and was buried at the Collegiate Church at Mayboll.”

Children:

- 6 i Gilbert, “his eldest sonne succidit him.”
- ii David, married Janet Kennedy, e'ldest daughter of Duncan Kennedy of Dalgabre. He was one of the hostages for his brother, the Earl, in England, 1543, who was one of the prisoners taken at the rout of Solway by Dacre and Musgrave, in November, 1542. Thomas Kennedy of Coif, and David and Thomas, his brothers, were hostages for his ransom, which was fixed at £1,000.
- iii Quinton, Abbott of Crosregnell, “the learned and pious Churchman, who publicly disputed

with John Knox on the subject of the Sacrifice of the Mass for three days, at Maybole," After his death, in 1564, he is said to have been canonized. (See Tracts reprinted by the late Sir Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck; Knox's History, Irving's Lives, 1, 80; Appendix to Keith's Church History, etc.)

- iv Archibald.
- v Henry.
- vi James.
- vii Robert.
- viii Janet, married the Laird of Freuche and had issue.
- ix Helen, married the Laird of Killhilt and had issue.

6 GILBERT⁷, LORD KENNEDY AND THIRD EARL OF CASSILLIS (Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) succeeded his father, in 1527, when he was in his thirteenth year. He married Sophia Kennedy, daughter of Alexander Kennedy, the Laird of Bargany.

Earl Gilbert was sent to France by Mary, Queen of Scotland, as an ambassador to conclude the marriage betwixt her and Francis, the Dauphin of France, "who in his return home departed this mortal life at Deipe in France, not without suspicion of poison, 14 Novembus, in Anno 1558, he lays buried at the Collegiat Church of Mayboll." [See Buchanan, lib. 16.] This nobleman appears to have been the most eminent and excellent of the early Earls of Cassillis. He was educated by George Buchanau, with whom he went abroad, who wrote the

following epitaph of him: "Hic situs est Heros humili
Gilbertus in urna Kennedus, antiquae nobilitatis honos:

"Musarum martisque decus, pacisque minister,

"Et columen patriae consiliumque suae

"Parce hospes, lachrimis, et inanem comprime luctum;

"Non misere quisquam qui bene vixit obit."

In November, 1542, he was one of the prisoners taken at the disastrous rout of Solway, and was committed to the charge of Cranmer, through whose means he was finally induced to espouse the reformed religion to which he had already been secretly attached by the instruction of Buchanan. Having procured hostages, he returned home next year and engaged, in the English interest, to promote the marriage between Queen Mary and Edward, Prince of Wales, for which service he got a pension from Henry VIII of 300 marks. The sureties were neglected and, early in the year 1545, he went to London and delivered himself to the King.

He was succeeded in the Earldom by his eldest son. He had three sons and two daughters:

Children:

- 7 i Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassillis.
- ii David, died as a child.
- iii Sir Thomas, Laird of Reiland, was knighted.
- iv Jeane, married Willam, Earl of Orkney.
- v Catharine, married Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbaroch and had issue.

7 GILBERT⁸, LORD KENNEDY AND FOURTH EARL OF CASSILLIS (Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) succeeded his father. He married Margaret Layone, daughter of

Patrick, Lord Glames, by whom he had issue, a son and a daughter, who both died in childhood. He then had two sons, John and Gilbert. Another account gives Hew (Hugh) as second son and says of him, "This Hew was married to the Laird of Carslandis' sister, who bore to him two laidis and one dochter and Hew died within twenty five years of age. He was a well conditioned man and had the love of all men."

Another statement about Hugh is as follows:

"Hew, Master of Cassillis, married Margaret, daughter of Uchtred Macdowall of Garthland, who, on the death of her husband, married, secondly, James, Lord Ochiltree."

Mr. Wood, in his Peerage, mentions a third son, Gilbert, Master of Cassillis, on the authority of Doctor Stewart, in his history of the Stewarts, page 121. This Earl Gilbert was one of the judges of Francis, Earl of Bothwell, who was convicted of the murder of Henry, Duke of Albany, the husband of Mary, Queen of Scotland, and the father of James VI, King of Great Britain. This Earl Gilbert departed this mortal life at Edinburgh, December 14, 1516, and was entombed at Mayboll.

"Gilbert was a particular man, and a very greedy man, and cared naught how he got land, so that he could come by the same; and for that cause he entered into an agreement with one Abbott of Glenlufe, concerning the Abacie, to take the same in fee; but or he got the same performed, the Abbott died. And then he dealt with one monk of the same Abacie, who counterfitt the Abbott's hand-writt, and all the whole convent, and got him counterfitt their names. And when he had gotten the same done, fearing that the monk would reveal it, he caused one Churl they call'd Carnachane, to kill him,

and then for fear that Carnachane would reveal it, he got his uncle on his father's side, Hew of Bargany (Barquhouny) accuse this Carnachane of theft, and hang him in Corsragall. And so the lands of Glenluse was obtained." (See full account of the Roasting of the Abbott of Crossraguel in the notes of Ivanhoe.)

"Now as concerning the Abbacy of Coisragall, this Earl Gilbert acquired the Abbacy in this form: There was an fader-broder of his, called Abbott Quinteyne, a good man, and one that feared God, after the manner of his religione. He at the alteration of the religion My Lord dealt with the Abbott, and got the rent of the said Abbacy set to him, but this was refused by the next incoming Abbot; and because the same was not confirmed by the King, the same was made null. And then the Abott, Allane Stewart, got the Abbacy; and this Abott had married the sister of Lady Barganyis; and, for that reason, the Abott was with the Laird of Bargany, and followed his opinions in all his doing. My Lord of Cassillis perceiving the same, desired the Laird of Bargany, to induce the Abbott to confirm his right as given by Abbott Quinteyne before. But the Laird could not get the Abbott to agree to come to him, that he might deal with him, in that, himself, with faithful promises to use him well. Whereupon the Laird persuaded the Abbott, and sent him to Mayboll, to my Lord. At which coming, my Lord delt with him to ratify his right; but could not get him moved thereto. Whereupon he took purpose to convey him to Donour and there to move him to do the same by violence. And when he found him obstinate, at last took him and bound him to a form, and set his bare legs to a great fire, and extremely burnt him, that he was ever thereafter unable

of his legs. The word of this coming abroad, the Laird desired my Lord to send him back the Abott; but my Lord gave answer, that he remained with him of his own will, and not by compulsion. But the truth coming to the Laird of Barganyis ear how he was used, he consulted with a man of his own, called David Kennedy Maxsaltone, who had been his page before; who took with him the number of ten or twelve of his master's servants, and in the night drew near the gate, within a chapell, which was at the draw end. And in the morning when the keepers were opening the gate, the draw and all being free, they issued out of the chapell, and forced open the gate, and so entered the house, and took them all prisoners that were there. But the day being bright, and this house in my Lord's bounds, they could not then carey itt with them, and therefore were forced to remain in the house, and send one away to the Laird, to show him what was proceeding, but or ever before he could get his force gathered together the Master and my Lord's brother entered about the house, with all my Lord's force, and enclosed the same, and entering in the afore said chapell, and thought to have pierced the wall, because the chapell was joined to the dungeone. But the Laird's men that were within, Cast great stones down from the battlement of the dungeon and so brake the roof of the chapell, in such manner, that they were obliged to leave the same. And in their waygoing shot at them, and shot the master through the sholder. The Laird of Bargany, in this time had gathered his whole force; and also a great part of Kyill and Cuninghame came with him, that he was such a number, as the Master and my Lord's servants and friends were forced to retire, and suffer him to release his men, and

take the Abbott, burnt as he was, to Air, home with him. And this moved a great feud between them, but in the end it was taken away by friends, Mr. David Lindsay of Leithe minister, being umpire; and my Lord, the Laird and Abbott all agreitt. My Lord gave the Abbott some money to live upon, which contentet him all his days; and this was my Lord's conquest of Crosragall, which was but a bad form."

In reference to the Abbacy of Crossraguel, which was the bone of contention in this barbarous affair, it is proper to say a few words.

"Doctor Irving, in his learned and valuable life of George Buchanan, observes, that Mary, Queen of Scots was not insensible of his powerful claims upon the protection of his country. In the year 1564, she had rewarded his literary merits by conferring upon him the temporalities of Crossragwell Abbay, which amounted in annual valuation to the sum of five hundred pounds, in Scottish currency. The Abbacy was at that time vacant by the decease of Quinton Kennedy, who was a man of learning, and the brother of Buchanan's former pupil, the Earl of Cassillis. And that about the period when Buchanan was appointed preceptor to the King, he seems to have entertained some apprehensions for his personal safety, as well as his pension, &c." (Irving's Life of Buchanan, Ed. 1817, pages 123, 168.)

In his Appendix, No. V, and No. VI, Doctor Irving has preserved copies of the documents from the Privy Seal Record, relative to Buchanan's pension, etc., to which the reader is referred. The following are Extracts from the Acts of the Privy Council, October 16, 1564.

"Master George Buchanan makes complaint that al-

though the Temporalities of the Abbay had been given to him, Gilbert Earl of Cassillis had, since the death of the last Abbott, taken possession of said Abbay and would in no way deliver the same to Master George Buchanan * * * The Lords of Secret Council ordered the said Gilbert Earl of Cassillis to deliver the said Abbay and Place Corsragwell with its orchards, &c., to said Master George or any one in his name, within six days next after, under pain of rebellion. And if he fail, the said six days being bipast to put him to the horne * * * Master Allane Stewart, friends of Captain James Stewart of Cardonal, by means of the Queen's corrupted court, obtained the Abbacies of Crosraguel. The said Earl, thinking himself greater than any King in these parts, determined to have the whole benifice. And because he could not find such securities as his insatiate appetite required, this shift was devised. Here follow the dreadful account of the roasting of Master Allen Stewart, much more grusome in detail than the one herein recorded." (See History of the Kennedys, by Robert Pitcairn.)

The children of the fourth Earl of Cassillis were as follows:

- i A son, died in childhood.
- ii A daughter, died in childhood.
- iii John, fifth Earl of Cassillis, succeeded his father. He married Jean Fleming (daughter of Malcolm, Lord Fleming, and widow of Thome Mettelane, Lord Thirlstane, Chancellor of Scotland, and mother of Jhone, Earl of Lauderdaill), by whom he had no issue. He departed this life at London, England, and was brought home and interred at Mayboll in

the year 1615, in the reign of James, King of Great Britain, Ireland, &c. He was succeeded by his nephew, John, the son of his brother, Gilbert Kennedy.

iv Hugh.

8 v Gilbert.

8 GILBERT⁹ KENNEDY (Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was the son of the fourth Earl of Cassillis. His brother, John, the fifth Earl, dying without issue, was succeeded by his nephew, John, the son of Gilbert⁹ Kennedy.

Children :

- i John, the sixth Earl of Cassillis, and the "eldest son of Gilbert Kennedy, who was second brother to John, the fifth Earl of Cassillis, succeeded his uncle who died without heirs gotten of his own body. He married — Hamiltoune, third daughter to Thomas, Earl of Haddingtoun, and had issue. He lives Earl of Cassillis in this present year of God 1628." The narrative from which the early history of the Kennedys has been obtained here terminates abruptly at the period of the public accusation of Auchindrayne and his son of being guilty of the murder of the Laird of Dalrymple. In Elias Davidson Kennedy's "History of Descendants of William Kennedy and his wife, Mary, giving their chain of the Kennedys from Scotland to Ireland and thence to America,"

is the following: "John Kennedy, sixth Earl of Cassillis, was one of the three Scotch noblemen appointed to act as lay assessors to Westminster assembly in 1643, but he never attended."

9 ii Gilbert.

The following line of descent is to be found in Burke's Landed Gentry:

King Robert Bruce of Scotland married Isabella, daughter of the Earl of Mar, and had Princess Margery Bruce, who married Walter, Lord High Steward (a quus Stewart and Stuart) of Scotland, and had,

King Robert II, who had,

King Robert III, who had,

Princess Mary Stewart, who married Sir James Kennedy of Dunure, and had

Gilbert, first Lord Kennedy, who married and had John, Lord Kennedy, who married and had David, Lord Kennedy and first Earl of Cassillis, created 1509 (ancestor of the Marquis of Ailsa, by his wife, Agnes, eldest daughter of William, Lord Bothwick). David had three sons, Gilbert, the second Earl, James, and Thomas of Coif. Gilbert, the second Earl of Cassillis, married and had Gilbert, the third Earl, who died in 1558, Quinton, Abbot of Crossraguel, and other sons. Gilbert, the third Earl of Cassillis, married and had Gilbert, the fourth Earl, and Thomas of Culleau. Gilbert, the fourth Earl of Cassillis, who died 1576, married and had John, the fifth Earl, who died in 1615, without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew, John, the sixth Earl, who died in 1668. His brother, Gilbert Kennedy, was the progenitor of two lines of Kennedys in America.

9 COLONEL GILBERT¹⁰ KENNEDY (Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) served under Cromwell at the battle of Marston Moor.

Children:

- 10 i Thomas.
- 37 ii Gilbert.

10 REV. THOMAS¹¹ KENNEDY (Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) of Donoughmore and Carlan, in Tyrone, Ireland, where he removed in 1642. The following baptismal record refers to him and is from Mrs. Goodall's Memoir of her husband's residence and imprisonment at Armagh in Reid's History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland: "Joseph, our third son was baptized by Mr. Thomas Kennedy, minister of Dungannon, A. D., 1658-77."

i Thomas, a Presbyterian minister.

- 11 ii John, a Presbyterian minister.

11 REV. JOHN¹² KENNEDY (Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) of Newton Cunningham, County Donegal, Ireland, married Lilly ———. He died after 1786.

Children (all born in Ireland) :

- i Andrew, born in 1747. He came to Pennsylvania some time previous to the Revolution. He was a man of property, which he used to aid the Government during the war. He owned an estate called Langhorn, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, six miles from Kittany, which is in Armstrong County. This was afterward the home of his niece, Mrs. Joyce. He was a man of fashion and entertained lavishly. He bought, on March 18, 1795, for \$30,000, the house on Market Street, Philadelphia, which had been used as a presidential mansion. It remained in possession of Andrew Kennedy and his heirs, until April, 1832. It is now 526-530 Market Street. The stairway and two pier glasses from this house were removed to the house of Anthony Kennedy at Frankford, Pennsylvania. These pier glasses were afterward bought by Mr. Cadwallader of Philadelphia. There was, for many years, a curious little box in the family of Andrew Kennedy, which had been used by the sons of the Rev. John Kennedy of Ireland to send Guineas to the old country to their parents. There is a tradition that the mother in Ireland was blind. Andrew Kennedy died in 1800, in Philadelphia, without issue. His will, dated December 20, 1786, is to be found in Philadelphia, and has the following items:

“I Andrew Kennedy of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, do make and ordain this My last Will and testament in manner and form

following that is to say Imprimus I give and bequeathe to My Honored father and Mother, John and Lilly Kennedy and to my loving Sister Elizabeth Kennedy and Janet Rusk an annuity of twenty-five pounds sterling money of Great Britain to be remitted to them severally by My executors hereinafter mentioned, yearly and every year during the respective natural lives, and at the decease of either or any or all of them then My will is that the annuity above devised to him, her, or them, so deceased, shall thence forth be equally and annually divided among the children of my above two sisters, regard being had to the number of such children who shall be alive at every annual payment, and in case that any of the children of My said Sisters shall die without legal issue, before they arrive at the age of 21 * * * I give and bequeathe to my loving brother Anthony Kennedy * * * to be employed in commerce or otherwise at his discretion until the beginning of the year 1793. The beginning of the year 1793 an inventory of My estate * * * and a division of the whole be then made between my said brother Anthony and my brother John Kennedy. He, My said brother Anthony, to have 2-3 and brother John 1-3. And, in the Case of Anthony's death before 1793, * * * be delivered unto My said brother John as soon as he shall arrive at the age of 21.

Made this 20th day of December, 1786.

Proved 21st day of April, 1800."

- ii Anthony, born in 1749; came to America; died in 1828, in Frankford, Pennsylvania, without issue; the following names appear in his will, made March 15, 1828, and proved October 7, 1828.

“Anthony Kennedy Joyce, son of my niece—Rebecca Joyce, till he is of Suitable age and qualified to enter the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey. * * * Jane McCoy, in right of her Mother * * * John Kennedy, Andrew, Pendleton, and Anthony. * * * Niece, Nancy K. Risk [spelled Rusk in Andrew Kennedy’s will] * * * Nephew, Anthony Kennelly Joyce, * * * then to his brothers Andrew Kennedy Joyce, * * * John Joyce whose education shall be under the care and direction of the Rev. Thomas I. Riggs & the same Nancy K. Risk * * * If Anthony Joyce die in his minority then the same shall go to his Sisters, Catharine Joyce and Jennet Joyce * * * Buck County, Pen: part of Langhorn Park whereon James Joyce & My Niece Rebecca his wife now reside, 6 miles from Kittaning in Elders District in Armstrong County * * * My Niece Jane or Jannett Risk (Anthony McCoy) * * * if Jannett die without heirs her property is to go to her Sister Rebecca Joyce * * * I give to my niece Lilly Colhoun wife of Benjamin C. Colhoun * * * [Her eldest son, John Calhoun, he excludes from any share in the estate] * * * My Niece Margaret Risk, My Nephew David Risk * * * to be paid to my Niece Nancy K. Risk * * * John Risk son of My

Nephew David Risk. * * * Nephew Anthony McCoy * * * My Kinsman Anthony Kennedy Calhoun * * * Anthony Kennedy Joyce and Andrew Joyce Children of my Niece Rebecca Joyce * * * Anthony Kennedy Calhoun Son of My Niece Lilly Calhoun * * * My friend Rev. Thomas J. Riggs My nephew John Kennedy & Anthony Kennedy Calhoun."

The following account of Anthony Kennedy is from the diary of his nephew, John Pendleton Kennedy, published in the *Life of John P. Kennedy*, by Tuckerman:

"My uncle Anthony, an older brother of my father by some twenty years, paid off his debts. This uncle was a man of fortune and resided in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. He enabled my father to retain our little country residence, known as Shrub Hill, where my father had built a small but comfortable house and which now became our only dwelling place. Anthony Kennedy was an old bachelor who had grown rusty from solitude. He lived near Frankford, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, in a large house; had a great deal of property in the City and out of it; collected his rents with all imaginable punctuality; looked at a penny on both sides before he parted with it, and grew to be, in his old age, a silent, unsociable, and apparently unsympathising man—the natural effect of solitary life. But he loved my father, paid many thousands for him, and left about seventy thousand dollars of his property to my father's children—

that is to my three brothers and myself. When he died, in 1828, and left us these bequests, my father was in debt in his business about twenty thousand dollars, sixteen thousand of it to John McKim; so we paid the whole amount off and left our parents very comfortable."

The following is a letter written by this nephew, John P. Kennedy, soon after his uncle Anthony's death:

"Philadelphia, Oct. 18, 1828

"* * * I have been too much engaged since I left you almost to write; my Uncle's estate having been left under the control of three executors, of whom I am the only counsellor, you may imagine the few days I have been here have not been idly spent. I can hardly tell you the value of what he has devised to myself and my brothers—property in town here worth perhaps forty thousand dollars & Heaven knows how much land in Maryland, Virginia & Penn: some of it about thirteen miles from Pittsburg—a rather troublesome inheritance and I apprehend, in my hands not worth much. I shall let it all be quiet to increase in value as the country grows, and support myself and family by my professional labors, seeking that darling of my hopes, renown, in a course of assiduous application."

This will of Anthony Kennedy is to be seen in the City Hall, Philadelphia. It covers pages, and his fortune seemed to be largely in lands in all parts of the country.



JOHN KENNEDY

- 12 iii John, born in 1769 ; came to America ; married Nancy Clayton Pendleton of Virginia.
- iv Elizabeth, married Anthony McCoy of Pennsylvania ; had issue.
- v Jannett, married David Rusk of Scotland ; had issue.

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12 JOHN¹³ KENNEDY (John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born in Ireland, in 1769. He emigrated to America, and married Nancy Clayton Pendleton, of Virginia. (See Pendleton Family, No. 18.) He resided in Baltimore, Maryland. The following account of him is taken from Tuckerman's Life of John P. Kennedy.

“Some of the most successful merchants of Baltimore were of Scotch descent, although they came directly from the north of Ireland ; and by their exertions and wealth the city became originally famed as a commercial port.

“Among these emigrants was John Kennedy, the father of John P. Kennedy, who, after some years of prosperous activity, was unfortunate, but being generously aided by his elder brothers who resided in Philadelphia, was enabled to maintain his family in comfort and give his children a good education. He married a daughter of Philip Pendleton of Berkeley County, Virginia. A miniature of this lady, taken two years after the period of her marriage, which occurred at the age of sixteen, exhibits a face of singular beauty, wherein gentleness and dignity combined to give the impression of rare womanly charm with unusual intelligence and force of character.

She was evidently one of the recognized beauties of her day, and the announcement of her wedding in the old county paper is accompanied with a quaint but glowing tribute to her attractions, after the chivalric style of the times. It is from the Potomac Guardian and Berkeley Advertiser, of Monday, October 6th, 1794.

‘Martinsburg, October 6th, 1794,

‘Married last Thursday evening by Rev. Mr. Boyd, Mr. John Kennedy of Baltimore, Merchant, to the elegant and equally accomplished Miss Nancy Pendleton of this town, a young lady

‘For whom art and nature kindly strove

‘To form an object for the love

‘Of a distinguished few.

‘How blest to gain the sparkling prize,

‘Bask in the radiance of those eyes,

‘Thy Sex’s pride and envy too.

‘May all the joys of disint’ested love

‘(And such alone the Gods were wont t’approve),

‘May all the honour, sense—the bliss virtue can yield,

‘Mark every movement, every hour shield,

‘And when the mortal fleeting period’s o’er

‘O May this happy pair attain the Elysian shore

‘Those regions fraught with every joy supreme

‘Where gold’s not bliss, nor dignity a dream.’”

John Kennedy died on February 17, 1836. His wife, Nancy Clayton (Pendleton) Kennedy, died on September 13, 1854, in her seventy-sixth year.

The following account is copied from the diary of John P. Kennedy, eldest son of John and Nancy Clayton



NANCY CLAYTON (PENDLETON) KENNEDY

(Pendleton) Kennedy, in the Life of John P. Kennedy, by Tuckerman.

“My Father, John Kennedy, born in Ireland in 1769, died in Virginia, in 1836, was an excellent man. He came from Ireland in the year 1785, was brought up to business as a merchant by my uncle Andrew, in Philadelphia; had a good estate left him by that gentleman—succeeded well in trade in Baltimore, where he came about 1792, married in 1794. He was respected and loved by his townsmen, and was an upright, liberal, true-hearted man, who always did his duty and stood by his friends. He was involved in some unlucky speculations in 1804 by his partner, Mr. Benjamin Cox, which resulted in bankruptcy in 1809. He struggled after this with industry to retrieve his fortune; tried business again, which, however, brought him nothing more than a meagre support for his family. My mother had a small landed estate in Virginia, which was, at last, our main reliance. * * * [Next comes an account of his uncle, Anthony Kennedy, which will be quoted in the latter’s biography.]

“My Father was an excellent horseman, a brave man, and somewhat distinguished as a dragoon in the Volunteers in the time of Ross’s invasion of Washington and Baltimore. He was in both actions of that campaign, and did there, as everywhere he did, his duty.

“In 1820 he removed, with my mother and my three brothers—for I stayed in Baltimore—to a farm of my mother’s in Jefferson County, near Charlestown, in Virginia. Jane McCoy, a niece of my father’s, lived with them. When she died, which occurred about 1825, and my younger brothers grew up and set off to take care of themselves, my father and mother being left alone, sold “Clayton,” the farm they lived on, to my brother,

Andrew, and removed to the "Bower," the residence of my mother's sister, Mrs. Dandridge, a gay, lively establishment, where they made a portion of the family by an arrangement much desired by my aunt; and there my father died on the 17th of February, 1836 of a paralysis, being the third attack of this disease, originally produced, some years before, by a fatiguing journey on a hot summer's day, without protection from the sun. He was sixty-seven years old. He was a man of compact and vigorous frame with great capability to endure fatigue, his nature was kind and sociable, and full of trust in every one. He had a relish for humor, loved his friends, and had, as far as I know, no enemies. He was careless and liberal in money matters, and preserved that trait through all the period of his struggles to maintain his family. He was very fond of me, and proud of me for what little I had to make him proud, and never for one moment, allowed the straitness of his circumstances to interfere with the due progress of my education. Luckily he was able to sustain my brothers and myself in the destiny he had allotted to us throughout. He was rich while I was a child, and when his affluence might have done me harm in the way of indulgence; and he was poor just at that period of my life when his wealth might have given me many advantages. Heaven's blessing on his memory! There was nothing which he had which was not at my disposal if I needed it.

"My mother was a Virginian. I ought to say is, for she is now (April 18, 1847) living in Martinsburg, in her father's house, in Berkeley County. Her father was Mr. Philip Pendleton—a lawyer, and something better—a most worthy and honorable gentleman. His brothers

were Judge Henry Pendleton of South Carolina, who has given the name to one of the districts of that State; Nathaniel Pendleton, the Aid de Camp of Greene in the War of the Revolution, and the second of Alexander Hamilton in that fatal duel with Burr—also Hamilton's executor. William Pendleton was another brother. How many more there were of them I do not know. But the family was full of good men and distinguished men, of whom Mr. President Edmund Pendleton of the Court of Appeals of Virginia was chief. The connection is spread all over Virginia, reticulated, as Governor Barbour, who was one of them, would say. When General Harrison was inaugurated in 1841, everybody was in Washington. There I met John S. Pendleton,—Jack, as we call him—the present member of Congress from Culpeper and lately minister or chargé d'affaires at Chili. He proposed to me that we should get up a dinner of the family then happening to be in Washington. So we set about it and ordered a large table to be provided at Brown's. When we mustered our Company thirty-two gentlemen took their seats. Governor James Barbour presided. I remember among the company Edmund H. Pendleton of New York, former member of Congress from Dutchess; Green Pendleton, his brother, member of Congress from Cincinnati; Jack, of Chili; three sons of my uncle, Philip Pendleton; Ned Hunter, and others. Mr. Clay came in after dinner and made us a speech with some laudation of the old President Pendleton, whom he knew when he (Clay) was a boy. But the country is full of Pendletons and their descendants. Amongst them is General Zachary Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista, and next President, I hope, and General Gaines, a pretty good specimen of the old stock.

“My mother, Nancy Clayton Pendleton, was very beautiful when she was married. I have a miniature which proves this, independent of the traditions of the elders, which I often hear. She is an uncommonly good looking woman now, at seventy. She was married at seventeen, in Martinsburg, in the house which she now owns and dwells in. My father brought her to Baltimore, where she was greatly admired. The year of his marriage was that of the Whiskey Insurrection, and my father was the lieutenant in command of a Company of Volunteers, which marched under General Washington, against the rebels. His Company had reached Fredericktown and were encamped there, when the quarrel was settled, and my father went from that encampment to Martinsburg and took his wife, as the Scripture has it. They were married on Thursday, the second of October, in the year 1794. It was about the year 1809 that we made Shrub Hill our permanent Residence; before that we had a house in Baltimore and only went to the country in the summer. My mother was in delicate health for many years before this, and travelled a great deal. My brother, Andrew, and myself were her constant companions on these rambles. Our circuit always ended at Martinsburg, where I passed a month or two always in hot weather. My grandmother was then alive (Mrs. Philip Pendleton), and took great delight in having my mother with her. The family in Martinsburg was large. My mother's eldest sister, Mrs. Hunter, lived there with her husband, Colonel Hunter, and a house full of children. Philip Clayton, and Edmund, James, and Henry, all younger than My Mother, were at home; Sally and Maria, now Mrs. Dandridge, and Mrs. Cooke, were very young then. I remember my grandmother's sister, Mrs.

Ferguson, an old lady who used to come in from the country, somewhere near Martinsburg, and stay a few days at a time with us * * *.

“My uncle Philip, with whom I have passed the last ten days, I think the first man in point of talents and acquirements and manners that I have ever been acquainted with. His influence upon society here is pervading & irresistible, and his reputation throughout the State very high.

“My mother had a face of singular beauty wherein gentleness and dignity combined to give the impression of rare womanly Charms with unusual intelligence and force of character.’ Family and social tradition amply confirmed the promise of her youth, and even in advanced age she exercised an influence and retained an affection among kindred and friends, which is the best evidence of womanly traits and noble principles. Of her four sons, John Pendleton Kennedy was the first born, and throughout life he was a devoted son and the object of maternal pride and tenderness. He writes of her and describes her at the age of fifty-eight as a ‘majestic looking woman.’ More than twenty years after this date she was vigorous, and in the enjoyment of all her faculties when her death occurred, after but a few hours’ illness, from Cholera.

“The following mention of the news, when first received, is noted in her son’s journal.

“Patapsco, September 12th, 1854—My poor Mother died Tuesday night at eight o’clock. I am deeply grieved at this melancholy message—so sudden and unexpected is the event. My Mother was so cheerful when I parted with her a few days ago; she was quite well, but with a calm outlook towards her end, resigned, con-

tented & happy, in the contemplation of it; but not dreaming of it so soon or by such a disease. Martinsburg was entirely free from all signs of cholera until Thursday; and my Mother, after she had gone to the Bower (The home of her sister Mrs. Dandridge) was particularly well; On Monday morning when my brother Anthony's three children left her, she had been playing the piano for the family and was in unusually good spirits.'

Nancy Clayton Pendleton Kennedy, born 1778, died September 13, 1854, in her seventy-sixth year.

The line of descent of the Kennedys is given by John Pendleton Kennedy (*Life of Kennedy* by Tuckerman, page 32), in a half playful style; but it coincides with the other accounts, and, as John Pendleton Kennedy was the oldest grandson in this country, his testimony is most valuable in establishing the Kennedy pedigree as it has been given in this work.

“As every man has a pedigree, I state mine thus, being the exact truth established upon the most precise historical dates. Somebody begat the father of Kenneth, King of Scotland—I do not wish to carry the roll of my lineage beyond the king—and he of course begat his son; and Kenneth begat sons and daughters; and one of the sons begat sons who begat others, and, in due time, one of them begat a gentleman who was on Flodden Field, having therefore—he or some of his fathers—changed the spelling of the name to Kennedy. And he of Flodden Field, who had degenerated from a king into an Earl, begat a son, and in regular procession of begetting, a great Clan of Kennedys came to inhabit certain Mountains of Scotland. And they got into feuds and rows and sprees; and lifted blackmail, stole

cattle, burnt barnyards, whereby many got themselves hung. And some kept the border in hot water; and some fought the Irvings;—by the bye, I brought this to Washington Irving's notice, and we established upon it a truce between the clans, and have found out some honest relationship. And while some got hung, and some staid to keep up the reputation of St. Kennedy' as Sir Walter calls him, one man went over to Ireland and fixed his tent at Newton Cunningham in Donegal, where he begat two sons and daughters, all Presbyterians, and the last of these (name'y John) begat Andrew, Anthony, John which last John was my father."

These three sons, with their two sisters, Mrs. Risk and Mrs. McCoy, all came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, two of them, Andrew and Anthony, before the Revolution, John and his sisters later. John was the only one of these three brothers who married and left descendants.

John P. Kennedy's journal gives the following account of the Pendleton family:

"On my Mother's side certain Pendletons lived in England in the time of the Conqueror. Whereby it happened that Philip Pendleton came to be a resident of Norwich; and about the close of seventeenth century he, with his household, migrated to America & Settled in Caroline County in Virginia; & there he begat Henry Pendleton who married Mary Taylor & they had sons & daughters. One of the sons was Edmund of celebrated memory who was born in that County of Caroline, 1721. And the brother of this Edmund begat the father of Henry, Nathaniel, William, and Philip, of whom I have spoken, which father in like manner begat his own sons.

“Philip ran away with Miss Patterson of Berkeley by whom he got a good landed Estate near Martinsburg, which induced him to leave Culpeper & take up his residence at Martinsburg; & hence my good mother & all her brothers & sisters, & hence again the subject of this memoir.

“I was born on the 25th of October, 1795, being the oldest of four children all sons. My Mother had another son after my brother Andrew but he died when a few months of age.’”

Children:

- i John Pendleton, born in Baltimore, October 25, 1795. He was an author, statesman, and a patriot. His life, written by Henry T. Tuckerman, gives his history, both as a statesman and an author. He was Secretary of the Navy under President Filmore. This period was made interesting in Naval history by Doctor Kane's search for Sir John Franklin. His books are: Swallow Barn; Horse-shoe Robinson; Rob of the Bowl; Annals of Quodlibet; Life of Wirt; Notes for Essays; Miscellaneous Writings; Autograph Leaves; Occasional Address, etc. He was a member of Congress, and, in 1824, Mr. Monroe appointed him Secretary of Legation to Chili. For some time he hesitated as to his final acceptance, but at last resigned the office. He died without issue, August 18, 1870, after a prosperous and happy life, in all the blessedness of a Christian's hope. One of his oldest friends said of him, "All wholesome, glad influence flowed out from his daily life, strong as the strongest of men, and

sweet as the sweetest of women. Such men as he, at once so genial and so intellectual, with a fascination alike for young and old, ought never to die."

There is a small Bible belonging to John P. Kennedy, with this inscription, written by John P. Kennedy of Baltimore.

"This little Bible belonged to my Grandfather John Kennedy of County Donegal, Ireland. It was given by him to his son John Kennedy, My father, then leaving Ireland to Emigrate to the United States when but a boy of ten or twelve years. It is signed with his name 1785. He gave it to me in 1820. I now give it to my Nephew John Willoughby Kennedy with an injunction that it be handed down to his son John P. Kennedy and be transmitted thereafter to those of the family who may successively bear the name of John.

"John Pendleton Kennedy, d. Aug. 13, 1870."

- 13 ii Andrew, married Mary Ann Riddle Lane.
- 32 iii Anthony, married, first, Sarah Stephena Dandridge, second, Margaret S. Hughes.
- iv Pendleton, died unmarried.

13 ANDREW¹⁴ KENNEDY (John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹), second son of John and Nancy Clayton (Pendleton) Kennedy, was born in Baltimore, July 27, 1797. He married in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia,

January 1, 1822, Mary Ann Riddle Lane, born in Charlestown, December 3, 1799, daughter of Willoughby Washington and Rebecca (Riddle) Lane (see Lane Family, Number 3, Westmoreland branch).

Mary Ann Riddle Lane, wife of Andrew Kennedy, died at Cassillis, April 21, 1873. She was often in ill health in her young life but later became very strong and well. She died, after a short illness, of erysipelas. She was a woman of great personality, a strong, beautiful Christian character, loved and respected by all who knew her. She lived in a beautiful home, where she entertained with true hospitality, rarely being without guests. She loved her church, "Mount Zion," and under its shadow she was buried.

Andrew Kennedy died at Cassillis, Jefferson County, Virginia, the beautiful home that he built about 1825, on February 17, 1858. He was a lawyer. The esteem in which he was held was shown at the time of his funeral, the line of carriages being more than a mile long. The *Virginia Free Press* published the following obituary:

DIED, on Saturday evening, the 27th of February, 1858, ANDREW KENNEDY, Esq., aged about 61 years.

Rarely, if ever, has Death in his onward and resistless march, stricken down one more worthy the esteem and honored recollection of those who knew him, than the subject of the above notice.

The unmerited eulogies, so often lavished upon the memory of the recent dead, ought not and will not deter the hand of friendship, in this instance, from penning a just tribute to the pure character, and solid worth of him, who has gone from among us, to dwell in the narrow house appointed for all the children of Adam.

To speak of him simply as an honorable man, might, in times like these, when the word Honor is so often misapplied, leave room for misconstruction among those who knew him not; but applied to him, as all who did know him will cordially respond, the term is applicable in its highest and most significant sense.

An innate love of the just and true, mantled over with an enlarged charity, constituted the ruling feature of his character. Scrupulously upright himself in all the business intercourse of life, he indulged in no harsh condemnation of the faults and foibles of others.

A certain reserve of manner, and somewhat retired course of life, may have left many unprepared to appreciate fully the genuine excellencies of his character. But those whose opportunities enabled them to see the inner man, valued him the highest. Those who knew him best loved him most. Whatever of the praise-worthy and commendable marked his conduct and course of life, sprang not, as too often occurs, from the love of popular favor and applause. They proceeded alone from the inborn nobleness of his soul, and the constant culture of the higher developments of his moral nature. He may, and perhaps did, err by an excessive disregard of the former. The latter, for this reason, endeared him the more to those who saw and knew him within the inner circle of his friends and acquaintance.

As a member of the Bar in early life, and latterly an intelligent and efficient magistrate of the county, and at the same time presiding over the Banking institution of this place, there is but one voice going up from the whole community, proclaiming in terms of peculiar emphasis truly and faithfully,

“He acted well his part.”

Such, briefly, was his public and social position. But if from this, the phase of his character as seen by the outer world, we turn to view him in the sacred precincts of home, and the domestic circle, the qualities of his character are seen here to stand out in still more shining and attractive relief.

As a husband, father and brother, those alone who bore to him those endearing relations, can measure the greatness of their loss. It is not meet, that others should intrude upon the sacred privacy of their sorrow; yet it may be allowed to them, his friends and neighbors, who knew and esteemed him so highly to mingle with their sadness, their deep regrets that the hand of Death had not spared him a few years longer.

As a master, the ingenuous grief of his servants around the open grave attested how keenly they felt the loss of one, who was ever kind and indulgent.

And last—but above all; he died a Christian, leaning upon and full of the blessed hopes, which alone can, and did in his case, rob Death of all its terrors.

“The chamber where the good man meets his fate,
Is privileged beyond the common walk
Of virtuous life, quite on the verge of Heaven.”

Children:

- 14 i John Willoughby, born in 1822; married Sarah M. Rutherford; died in 1905.
- 18 ii Andrew Eskridge, born in 1824; married his cousin, Maria Pendleton Cooke; died in 1900.
- 22 iii Anne Rebecca, born in 1825; married John Selden (see Selden Family, No. 50); died in 1854.
- 23 iv Mary Elizabeth Lane, born in 1830; married Henry Pendleton Cooke; died in 1902.

- 25 v Sarah Pendleton Dandridge, born in 1834; married John Selden (see Selden Family, No. 50).
- 26 vi Edmund Pendleton, born in 1836; married Julia Chew Paca; died in 1881.

14 JUDGE JOHN WILLOUGHBY¹⁵ KENNEDY (Andrew¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, November 25, 1822. He was a Judge in Wheeling, West Virginia. He married Sarah M., daughter of Thomas and Mary (Duffield) Rutherford, in Charlestown, April 30, 1857. Judge Kennedy died of paralysis, February 2, 1905, in Washington, D. C. The following record of his children is from his wife:

Children:

- i Alice, married Charles Stevens; no children.
- 15 ii Thomas R., born May 26, 1861; married Minnie Whittaker.
- 16 iii Mary Willoughby, born October 2, 1865; married Henry Clay Sincell.
- iv John W. (baptized John W., but adopted the name of John Pendleton, his brother of this name having died), born May 17, 1871; married May 9, 1903, Minnie C. Haukness.
- 17 v Annie R., born September 27, 1874; married November 28, 1901, Francis Randolph.
- vi Elizabeth Gray, born November 26, 1875.

15 THOMAS R.¹⁶ KENNEDY (John Willoughby¹⁵,

Andrew¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born May 26, 1861. He married, December 18, 1889, Minnie Lee, daughter of A. Q. Whittaker, of Woodlands, West Virginia.

Children:

- i Thomas R., born December 13, 1891.
- ii John Alexander W., born May 24, 1898.
- iii Jennie R., born October 6, 1903.

16 MARY WILLOUGHBY¹⁶ KENNEDY (John Willoughby¹⁵, Andrew¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born October 2, 1865. She married, September 10, 1892, Henry Clay Lincell.

Children:

- i Sally Douglas Sincell, born August 9, 1894.
- ii Leah R. Lincell, born October 1, 1898.
- iii Margaret R. Lincell, born July 8, 1901.

17 ANNIE R.¹⁶ KENNEDY (John Willoughby¹⁵, Andrew¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born September 27, 1874. She married, November 28, 1901, Francis Randolph.

Children :

- i Sarah Winifred Randolph, born May 6, 1903.
- ii ———, born about 1907.
- iii ———, born 1909 or 1910.

18 ANDREW ESKRIDGE¹⁵ KENNEDY (Andrew¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born July 18, 1824. He married October 11, 1859, his cousin, Maria Pendleton, daughter of Philip and Willie Ann (Burwell) Cooke, of the "Vineyard," Clarke County, Virginia. (See Cooke Family, Number 4.) She was born in 1840, and died February 17, 1902, in Washington, D. C. Andrew Eskridge Kennedy died of paralysis, January 1, 1900. He and his wife are both buried at Mount Zion, Charlestown, West Virginia. The following record of their children is taken from the family Bible:

- 19 i Philip Cooke, born September 20, 1860; married Selina Anderson Frizell.
 - ii Agnes Esten.
 - iii Elizabeth Pendleton.
 - iv Rebecca Willoughby.
- 20 v Andrew Eskridge, born March 9, 1875; married Blanche Breeden; died in 1908.
- 21 vi Margaret Hughes, born June 23, 1878; married Alexander Stronach.

19 PHILIP COOKE¹⁶ KENNEDY (Andrew Eskridge¹⁵, Andrew¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis,

Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born at Cassillis, September 20, 1860. He married, November 17, 1887, Selina Anderson Frizell, of Westminster, Maryland.

Children:

- i Caroline Wright, born at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York, October 28, 1889.
- ii Philip Eskridge, born in Charlestown, West Virginia, April 27, 1891.

20 ANDREW ESKRIDGE¹⁶ KENNEDY (Andrew Eskridge¹⁵, Andrew¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born at Cassillis, Charlestown, March 9, 1875. He married, in June, 1902, Blanche Breeden, of Richmond. He died in the winter of 1908-9.

Children:

- i Maria May, born January 13, 1903.
- ii Elizabeth Pendleton, born December 24, 1904.
- iii Blanche Breeden, born March 25, 1907.

21 MARGARET HUGHES¹⁶ KENNEDY (Andrew Eskridge¹⁵, Andrew¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born June 23, 1878. She married, October 11, 1904, Alexander Stronach, a lawyer, of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Children :

- i Alexander Stronach, born July 22, 1905.
- ii Margaret Hughes Kennedy Stronach, born January 6, 1908.
- iii Maria Pendleton Stronach, born October 29, 1909.

22 ANNE REBECCA¹⁵ KENNEDY (Andrew¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born September 29, 1825. She married, June 19, 1845, John Selden. (See Selden family, Number 50.) She died July 14, 1854.

Children (see Selden family, No. 50) :

- i Wilson Cary Selden.
- ii Mary Selden, married Dr. Stephen Dandridge Kennedy (see No. 33).
- iii Elizabeth Gray Selden.
- iv Andrew Kennedy Selden.

23 MARY ELIZABETH LANE¹⁵ KENNEDY (Andrew¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born January 3, 1830. She married, January 1, 1855, Henry Pendleton Cooke, son of John Rogers and Maria (Pendleton) Cooke (see Cooke family). She died in March, 1902.

Children :

- i Annie Selden Cooke.
- ii Marian Willoughby Cooke, of Norfolk, Va.

- 24 iii Henry Pendleton Cooke (name changed from John Rogers), born March 21, 1857; married Mrs. Caroline L. Richardson, née Evans.

24 HENRY PENDLETON¹⁶ COOKE (Mary Elizabeth Lane¹⁵ Kennedy, Andrew¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born March 21, 1857. His name was originally John Rogers, but was changed to Henry Pendleton. He married, at Galveston, Texas, January 1, 1886, Mrs. Caroline L. (Richardson) Evans. (See Cooke Family, No. 8.) They had one son,

- i Willard Cooke.

25 SARAH PENDLETON DANDRIDGE¹⁵ KENNEDY (Andrew¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born September 23, 1834. She married, January 7, 1858, at Cassillis, Jefferson County, John Selden (see Selden Family, No. 50).

Children (see Selden family):

- i John Selden, born October 3, 1859; married Susan Worthington.
ii Annie Rebecca Selden.

26 EDMUND PENDLETON¹⁵ KENNEDY (Andrew¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the

third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹,) was born at Cassillis, December 15, 1836. He married, July 25, 1860, Julia Chew, daughter of Edmund Tilghman and Marian Eden (Jones) Paca, of Wye, Eastern Shore, Maryland. The mother of Julia Chew (Paca) Kennedy died while visiting her daughter at Cassillis, January 30, 1873, and is buried in Zion Church yard. She was born June 28, 1818. Her husband, Edmund Tilghman Paca, died many years before, and is buried at Wye (see Paca Family, No. 3). Edmund Pendleton Kennedy died May 30, 1881.

The children of Edmund Pendleton and Julia Chew (Paca) Kennedy are:

- 27 i Julia Chew Paca, born May 12, 1861; married Edmund Randolph Taylor.
- ii Mary Selden, born at Wye, Maryland.
- 28 iii Edmund Pendleton, born November 14, 1865; married Josephine Maria Martelle.
- 29 iv Andrew, born July 8, in 1867; married Ethel Phillips.
- 30 v Anthony K., born September 12, 1870; married Katherine Conrad.
- vi Margaret Hughes Paca.
- vii John Pendleton, born March 21, 1873; married January 24, 1905, at the English church, Rue des Tanneurs, Antwerp, Belgium, and also at the British Consulate, to Fanny Pickard, who was born in Battersea, London, in 1872.
- 31 viii Ethel, married Charles Pitt Nicholson.
- ix Paca, born August 2, 1878; a clergyman; married, August 16, 1906, at Buena Vista Springs, Pennsylvania, Erin, daughter of Doctor F. H. H. Paine, of Galveston, Texas.

27 JULIA CHEW PACA¹⁶ KENNEDY (Edmund Pendleton¹⁵, Andrew¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born at Wye, Eastern Shore, Maryland, May 12, 1861. She married, July 7, 1892, Edmund Randolph Taylor, of Charlestown, West Virginia. (See Taylor Family, Number 3.)

Children:

- i Julia Paca Taylor, born January 31, 1894.
- ii Elizabeth Gray Taylor, born June 10, 1895.
- iii Edmund Randolph Taylor, born October 5, 1898.
- iv Margaret Beverly, born in January, 1908.

28 EDMUND PENDLETON¹⁶ KENNEDY (Edmund Pendleton¹⁵, Andrew¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born November 14, 1865. He married June 20, 1901, Josephine Maria Martelle.

Child:

- i Josephine M., born June 2, 1907.

29 ANDREW¹⁶ KENNEDY (Edmund Pendleton¹⁵, Andrew¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born July 8, 1867.

He married Ethel Phillips, February 21, 1906, in Jersey City, New Jersey.

Child:

- i Ethel Paca, born December 30, 1906.

30 ANTHONY K.¹⁶ KENNEDY (Edmund Pendleton¹⁵, Andrew¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born September 12, 1870. He married, at Camden, New Jersey, June 18, 1901, Katherine Conrad.

Children:

- i Anthony, born March 18, 1902.
- ii Joseph Conrad, born September 28, 1903.
- iii Edward Tilghman, born September 27, 1905.

31 ETHEL¹⁶ KENNEDY (Edmund Pendleton¹⁵, Andrew¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) married February 16, 1905, Charles Pitt Nicholson.

Child:

- i Charles Pitt Nicholson, born December 3, 1905.

32 ANTHONY¹⁴ KENNEDY (John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹)

Democrats, as he was not in sympathy with some of the tenets of the American party men. He did not like their secret society features or their bitter prejudices against Catholics, and soon after he took his seat the party went to pieces. Mr. Kennedy was a war Democrat as long as he was a member of the Senate, and was one of a celebrated quartet consisting of Kennedy, the late ex-Minister Pendleton, Voorhees and Clement L. Vallandigham.

“His colleague in the Senate was James Alfred Pearce. He remained in the Senate until 1862. In 1867 he was selected by the Democrats as a member of the State Constitutional Convention. Since then he has taken no active part in politics. He resolved to spend his last years in the enjoyment of domestic peace, and, with that object in view, purchased a country home on the Frederick road, about nine miles from Baltimore, where he lived until very recently, when he took up his residence with his son at Annapolis, where he died July 31, 1892.

“Senator Kennedy was tall and commanding in person, of a genial disposition and took a lively interest in public matters up to within ten days of his death. He had three children, two of whom survive him. The surviving ones are Mrs. Harrison, wife of Rev. Hall Harrison, rector of St. John’s Church, near Ellicott City, and Dr. S. D. Kennedy, of Annapolis. The deceased son was Captain Philip C. Kennedy, United States Marine Corps.

“Mr. Kennedy’s career was a singularly interesting one, and until a few years ago his memory for the remarkable scenes through which he passed was wonderfully minute. He could repeat whole debates, reproducing the speeches

word for word, and tell anecdote after anecdote of the great men who rose and fell beside him.

“One of Mr. Kennedy’s stories about Jefferson Davis was especially interesting, and shows that duelling as a settlement for Congressional disputes was held in favor up to a comparatively recent date. ‘One day about 1860,’ he said, in giving an account of the occurrence, ‘Mr. Davis and Mr. Benjamin became angry with one another in a debate on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Benjamin thought his colleague from the South was talking in too petulant a strain, and exclaimed, angrily, “Do you want to insult me, sir?” I shall never forget Mr. Davis’ expression when he waved his hand at Mr. Benjamin, as if he were throwing an insult at him, and said, with equal emphasis; “You have it now, sir!” The occurrence created a sensation among the other senators. Davis left his seat and sent for Rob Johnson, of Arkansas, of whom he thought a great deal. I asked Johnson what they were going to do, and he answered in a low tone, with his head down to avoid attention; “Challenge.”

“‘All that night Crittenden, Toombs and another man, whose name I cannot remember, worked on Davis in an effort to get him to make an explanation to Benjamin, as it was evident there had been some misunderstanding on both sides. When the Senate met the next day the men were in their seats. Mr. Benjamin arose and addressed the presiding officer, withdrawing his remarks in a beautiful speech of ten or fifteen minutes, which seemed to fall from his mouth like running water. It was a fine effort but Davis did fully as well when it came his turn to explain.

“‘As I remember Mr. Davis,’ the Senator said recently,

in talking over the reminiscences of his life, 'he was a very courteous man, scrupulously polite to everybody, ordinarily, but petulant and cross when his health was bad, as was often the case. His habits were temperate and he did his work faithfully. Although he did not speak often, his remarks were always delivered with a force which commanded attention. I heard a great deal of private conversation among the southern leaders at Mr. Davis' desk, where they sometimes collected to talk. Nearly all they did was decided upon in caucus beforehand.'

"It used to be told as a good thing on Mr. Kennedy that although he was sent to the Senate as a Know-nothing, he was the son of a native born Irishman and selected for an appointment during his term another man of the same nationality. This appointee he made doorkeeper in the Senate, and the incident aroused some attention at the time.

"Mr. Kennedy used to possess an extensive fund of reminiscences about his campaign with Bedinger, one of which is as follows: On a certain afternoon both candidates rode up to the house of an ignorant but aggressive old man named Johnson, who was a well-known Democrat and a great admirer of Bedinger. Mr. Kennedy, as a measure of necessity, made his companion known to Johnson, but cleverly avoided introducing himself. When both visitors prepared to leave in the morning, Johnson noticed the omission and said to Mr. Kennedy: 'Why, hang it, man, you haven't even told me who you are!' Bedinger let the cat out of the bag by explaining that it was the Whig candidate. The host at first refused to believe it true that his political idol would thus travel, eat and sleep with a Whig, and was not con-



MARY (SELDEN) KENNEDY

vinced until he heard both speak in the afternoon. Never afterward would he say another word in praise of Mr. Bedinger.

“Senator Kennedy was the only man ever elected to the United States Senate as representative of the American or Know-nothing party.”

Children (by first wife) :

- 33 i Stephen Dandridge, married Mary Selden.
- ii Philip Pendleton, died young.
- iii Agnes Spottiswoode.

33 DR. STEPHEN DANDRIDGE¹⁵ KENNEDY (Anthony¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) married, in Baltimore, November 24, 1863, Frances, daughter of Lewis⁴ and Margaret (Armistead) Howell (Benjamin³, Joseph², Joseph¹) (see Armistead Family, Number 22). Doctor Kennedy, married, second, June 22, 1869, his cousin, Mary, daughter of John Selden (see Selden Family, Numbers 50 and 52). She was born at Cassillis, Jefferson County, Virginia, October 3, 1847. Doctor Kennedy was born May 25, 1834, at the “Bower,” Jefferson County. He was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, at the University of Virginia, and the University of Maryland. He graduated in medicine from the last-named institution in 1855. He practised in Baltimore and was one of the visiting physicians to the Baltimore City and County Almshouse. He is a member of the Baltimore Pathological Society, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, as also of the Alston Art Club, and

of the Maryland Club. He was a delegate to the National Convention of Physicians, which met in Washington, in 1857.

In 1861 he entered the United States Navy as Assistant Surgeon, and served with distinction as surgeon under Farragut. In 1861 he was ordered to the U. S. S. Colorado, which joined the Gulf Squadron off Fort Pickens, Texas. On September 13, 1861, a boat expedition under command of Lieutenant J. H. Russell was sent in from the Colorado to cut out and destroy the Confederate Privateer Schooner, Judah, which was lying at the Pensacola Navy Yard, awaiting a chance to run past the fleet. Doctor Kennedy was detailed as medical officer of the expedition and assigned to Lieutenant Russell's boat. Fort Pickens, on Santa Rosa Island, was held by Federal troops. On the mainland across the narrow channel were Forts Macrea and Barrancas, with Confederate garrisons. From the latter for two or three miles up to the Navy Yard was a line of batteries. The Judah was at the dock of the Yard which was held by about twelve hundred Confederate troops. To reach the Yard it was necessary to pass close to Forts McRea and Barancas, and beyond all of the batteries.

The expedition numbered one hundred men and officers in four boats, one launch and three cutters. Doctor Kennedy was in Lieutenant Russell's boat, the launch, which carried thirty-seven men, of which number two were killed, and seven wounded. Leaving the ship near midnight, when it was very dark, the boats pulled with muffled oars to the narrow channel between the island and the mainland. They passed close to the Forts without being seen and pulling farther across the bay, passed, unnoticed by the batteries in the darkness. When abreast

of the Judah, the boats formed in line and stopped for a few moments for the order to attack. Russell's and Blake's boats were to attack and board the schooner and set fire to her. The other two boats were to attack one eleven-inch gun battery near either end of the vessel. During this pause, an officer asked Doctor Kennedy to change seats with him, and, as he did so, the man by whom he sat down said, "Doc, that may be a luck swap for you, some of us will miss the number of our mess in a few minutes." The boats rushed in and in a few moments the schooner poured a heavy fire into them. At the first fire, the two men on either side of Doctor Kennedy, were killed, one of whom had joked about his change of seat, and the officer who had exchanged with him was hit in the arm. After a short but hot fight, the privateer was taken and set on fire, the batteries taken, and their guns spiked. The troops in the Yard came rushing down the dock, but the men, regaining the boats, checked them by a fire from their howitzers, and, pulling over to the other side of the bay, stopped to look after the killed and wounded. Aided by the dim light, they succeeded in passing out without being hit by the Forts or batteries, and reached the Colorado at daylight.

Doctor Kennedy was afterward attached to the Hartford, Farragut's Flagship, and was in the fights with the batteries at Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, and Warrenton, below Vicksburg, Mississippi. He was promoted to the post of Surgeon in 1863. While attached to the U. S. S. Lackawanna, cruising in the Pacific, he was at the Hawaiian Islands during the great eruption of the volcano of Kilawea, earthquakes and tidal wave in 1868. A few days before its eruption he visited the volcano, and went

down into its crater, and while exploring it twice made very narrow escapes, once from suffocation by poisonous gases, and, again, by walking on a lake of partially cooled and hardened lava which suddenly started into renewed activity. The escape was accomplished in both instances by a rapid and trying run.

Doctor Kennedy resigned from the Service at the close of the War, but re-entered it a year or two later. In 1880 he was promoted to the post of Medical Inspector with the relative rank of Commander in the Navy and Lieutenant Colonel in the Army. He remained in the Service until 1882. After this he lived at Annapolis, where he practised his profession until 1897, when he, with his family, removed to Warrenton, Virginia, where they have since resided.

Children (by first wife) :

34 i Fanny Howell Hughes, married William Maurice Manly.

(by second wife) :

i Anthony K., born at the "Cave," April 22, 1873; married Sept. 8, 1897, by the Rev. William Mumford, and the Rev. Mr. Hall Harrison Ellen, daughter of Rev. William Mumford. She died Dec. 29, 1909.

ii Mary Willoughby, born in Norfolk, Va., Feb. 28, 1875.

35 iii Margaret Hughes, married Arthur Merwin Ross.

36 iv Agnes Gray, married Dr. William Beverley Mason.

34 FANNY HOWELL HUGHES¹⁶ KENNEDY (Stephen Dandridge¹⁵, Anthony¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹,

Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born October 9, 1864. She married, June 10, 1886, William Maurice Manly, son of Matthias E. and Sarah (Simson) Manly, of Newburn, North Carolina. She died July 20, 1894. Mr. Manly married, second, in 1902, Mathilde L., daughter of William and Sarah (Brent) Keyser, of Baltimore, by whom he had a son, William Keyser Manly, and a daughter.

Child:

Christopher Hughes Manly, born March 29, 1888; member of the Order of the Cincinnati, eligibility for which he inherited from his uncle, Lewis Howell.

35 MARGARET HUGHES¹⁶ KENNEDY (Stephen Dandridge¹⁵, Anthony¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, July 17, 1877. She married, June 9, 1900, Arthur Merwin Ross, son of Albert and Alice (Brewer) Ross (see Ross Family, Number 3). They were married at Cassillis, Fauquier County, Virginia, by the Reverend Joseph P. McCormick.

Children:

- i Arthur Merwin Ross, born May 28, 1901; lived twenty-four hours.
- ii Margaret Selden Kennedy Ross, born at Cassillis, Virginia, Sept. 30, 1902.

36 AGNES GRAY¹⁶ KENNEDY (Stephen Dandridge¹⁵, Anthony¹⁴, John¹³, John¹², Thomas¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Virginia, December 4, 1881. She married, August 29, 1907, Doctor William Beverley Mason of Marshall, Virginia, son of John Stevens and Eliza (Beverley) Mason. They were married at St. James' Church, Warrenton, Virginia (see Mason Family, No. 10).

Child:

William Beverley Mason, born in Washington, D. C., Monday, July 13, 1908, at 2:30 p. m.

37 REV. GILBERT¹¹ KENNEDY (Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was a Presbyterian minister, at Girvan, in Ayrshire, in 1651.

Reid's History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Volume II, page 300; and Volume III, pages 168, 177, 193, 278, and 357, refer to him and one of his grandsons, as follows:

"In 1662 the Reverend Gilbert Kennedy, who had been ordained as a minister of Gervan in Ayrshire in 1651, was ejected from that Parish and came to Ireland about 1668. He settled in Dundonald, after the death of Mr. Peebles, and died in that charge, February 6, 1687-88. He was brother to the Rev. Thomas Kennedy of Donoghmore and Carlan in Tyrone, and grandfather to the

Rev. Gilbert Kennedy, minister successively of Lisburn, Killileagh and Belfast, who died 1773.”

“In 1744 when the second congregation of Belfast became vacant by the death of the Rev. Kirkpatrick, the Rev. Gilbert Kennedy became his successor.”

Son:

38 Gilbert, a Presbyterian minister.

38 REV. GILBERT¹² KENNEDY (Gilbert¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was minister of Donaclony or Tullylish, and afterward distinguished himself as a writer on behalf of subscriptions. He was elected moderator in 1720. He had three sons and one daughter, who all emigrated to America.

Children:

- i Gilbert, ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1704; emigrated to America in 1730.
- ii Robert, ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1704; emigrated to America in 1730.
- 39 iii William, born in Londonderry, in 1695; ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1704; married Mary or Marian Henderson; emigrated to America in 1730.
- iv Katharine, married William Tennant, an Episcopal clergyman, who afterward became a Presbyterian minister; he came to America in 1716, and built the Log College, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, the only place, outside of New England, where a classical theological education could be obtained at that date.

39 REV. WILLIAM¹² KENNEDY (Gilbert¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born in Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, in 1685. He was ordained a minister in 1704, and emigrated to America in 1730, and settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. His wife was Mary or Marian Henderson. His death occurred in 1777, and he was buried in this country. He and his wife have numerous descendants, but the genealogy has not been carried beyond his grandson in this volume.

Children:

- i Thomas, born in 1729; married Janet ———; no issue; died January 24, 1794.
- 40 ii James, born in 1730, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married, first, Jane Maxwell, second, Jane McCalla or McCauly.
- iii Robert, born in 1733.
- iv John.
- v Lucy.
- vi Mary.
- vii Rebecca Jane, unmarried.

40 JAMES¹³ KENNEDY (William¹², Gilbert¹¹, Gilbert¹⁰, Gilbert⁹, Gilbert⁸, Lord Kennedy and fourth Earl of Cassillis, Gilbert⁷, the third Earl, Gilbert⁶, the second Earl, David⁵, the first Earl, John⁴, Lord Kennedy, Gilbert³, Lord Kennedy, Sir James², Sir Gilbert¹) was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1730. He married, first, in 1761, Jane Maxwell, sister of General Maxwell of the Revolutionary Army. She died September 7, 1784.

He married, second, Jane McCalla or McCauly, by whom he had no children. James Kennedy and his second wife died on the same day, October 7, 1799, and were buried in the same grave.

Son (by first wife) :

John, had twelve children.

1362

