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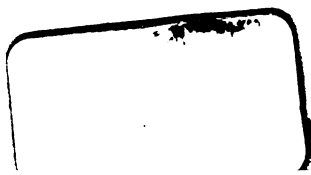
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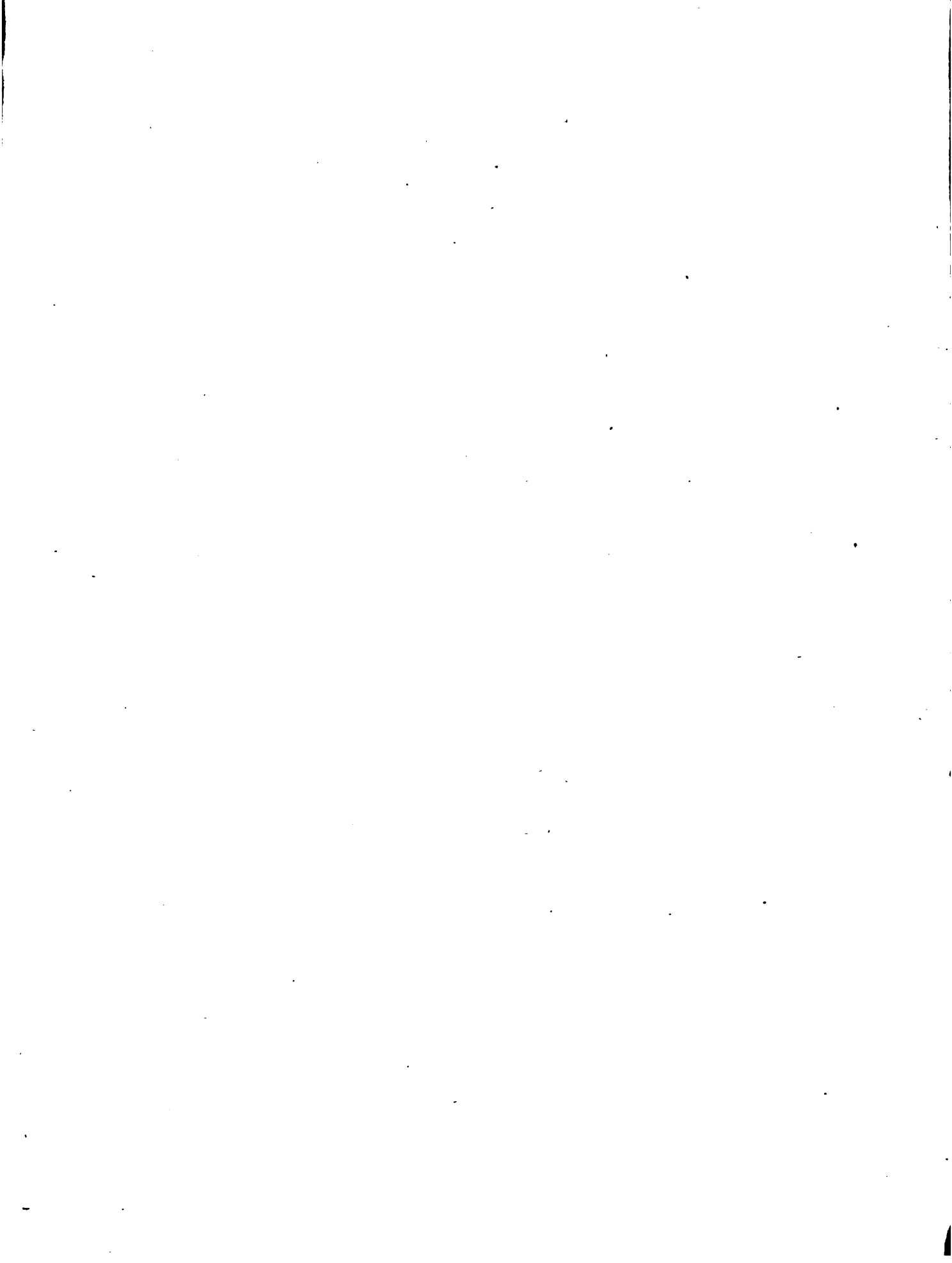
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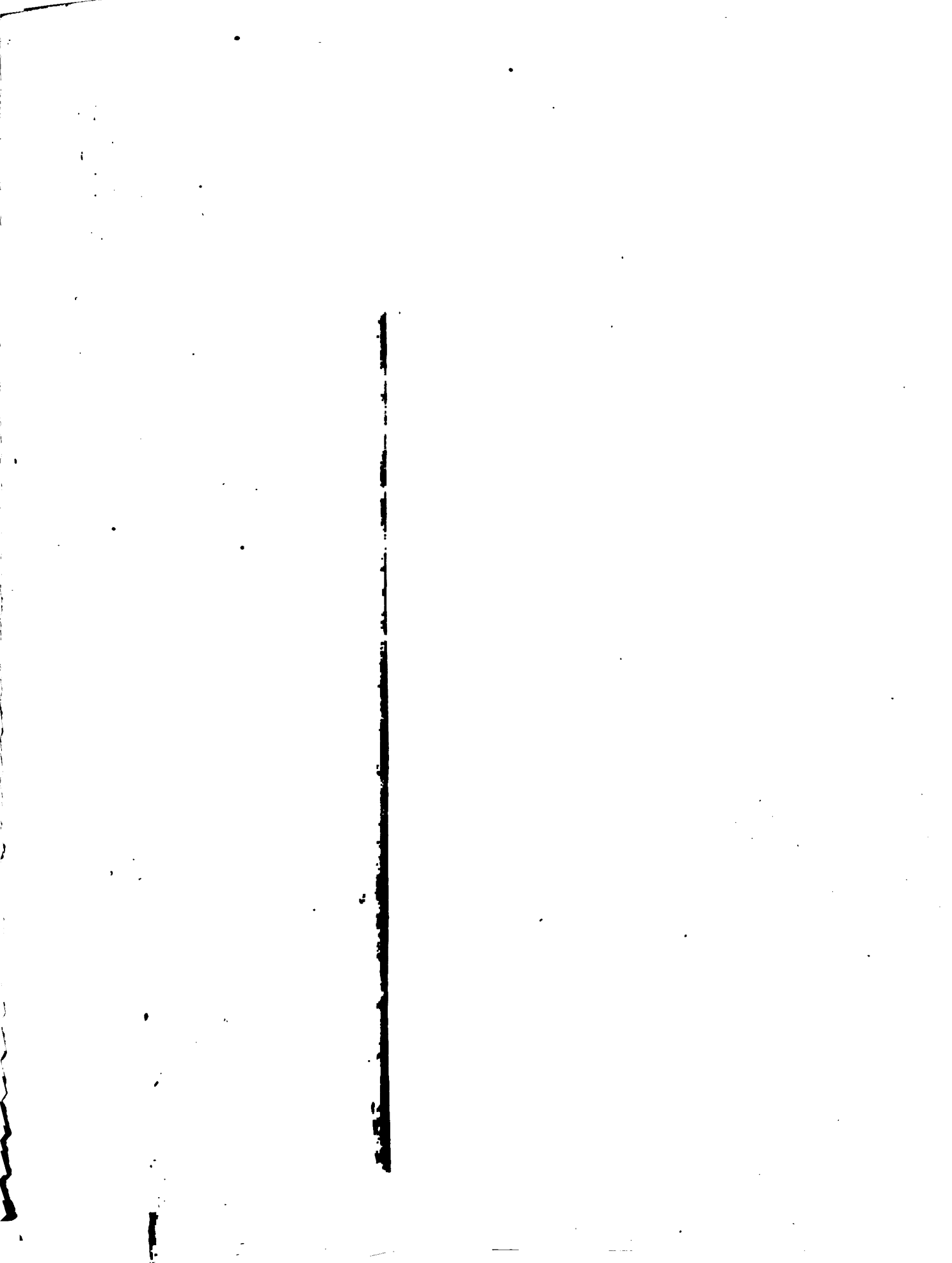
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68

66



J. Burns 1858

Map
OF
Cunninghame
PART OF
Ayrshire
Together with the Cumbræes

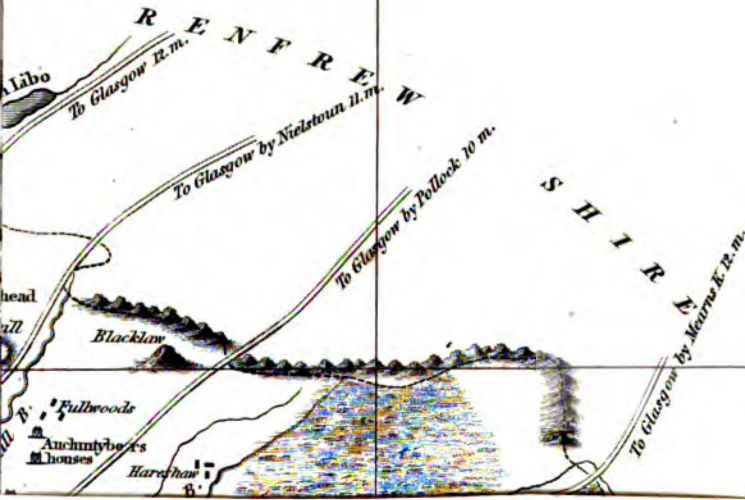
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60

THE WHOLE COMPRISING THE PRESBYTERY OF IRVINE,
AS DIVIDED INTO PARISHES.

45

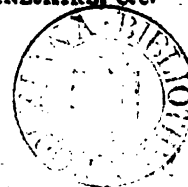
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TOPOGRAPHICAL
DESCRIPTION OF AYRSHIRE;
MORE PARTICULARLY
OF
Cunninghame:
TOGETHER WITH
A GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT
OF
THE PRINCIPAL FAMILIES IN THAT BAILLWICK.

By **GEORGE ROBERTSON,**
AUTHOR OF THE SURVEY OF MID LOTHIAN, KINCARDINESHIRE, &c.

MULTA RENASCENTUR QUAE JAM CECIDERE.



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1820.

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Preliminary Remarks.

A previous knowledge of the DISTRICT OF CUNNINGHAME, during a residence of nine years, has enabled me to state its Topographical circumstances with a considerable degree of confidence. This knowledge has been rendered still more complete, from having gone over the whole territory in the course of summer 1819 for the special purpose of collecting information on all the points under discussion.

The **Extent** of the different **Properties**, and of their component parts, has been obtained in most cases from the Proprietors themselves, and in all, from unquestionable authorities. Though this has not been particularly stated in detail, it has been carefully collected, under the various heads, in distinct sums, Parish by Parish, and as such, may be depended upon.

In the more minute investigation of the **Number of Acres**, under **the different Crops**, I have been ably assisted by intelligent individuals in each Parish. The same mode of investigation was adopted respecting the detail of **Live Stock**. And to render the whole as correct as possible, the accounts, in these respects, before being sent to the press, were submitted to the careful revisal of the same persons, and to other competent judges on the spot; and to their remarks and corrections every attention has been paid.

The GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNTS of the different FAMILIES, have been composed from sources of information furnished by themselves, always referring to their Charters or other Title Deeds for verification. This has been especially the case with those Families whose history is given for the first time. The account of those Families whose history has appeared before, has, in addition, been collated with ~~former~~ publications by Crawford, Douglas, Nisbet, and Wood, and with other works of acknowledged authenticity.

The STATISTICAL NOTICES respecting POPULATION, STATE OF EDUCATION, and STATE OF THE POOR, have been obtained from the Ministers of the respective Parishes—the different Teachers of Schools—and the Records of the Parish Sessions.

Lastly, I have to acknowledge with gratitude, that in the progress of the work I have received much benefit from the use of Books from different Libraries: more especially from the College of Glasgow; from Col. Blair of Blair; from Mr. Smith of Swineridgemuir; from Mr. Dobie, Writer in Beith; from the late Mr. Lauchlane in Irvine; but, perhaps, more than from all others, from the Library at Eglinton Castle.

GEO. ROBERTSON.

BOWER-LODGE, Sept. 2, 1820.

INDEX.

Topographical Description of Ayrshire—General Description of Cunninghame—
Etymology—Climate—Soil—Surface—Hills—Waters—Lochs—Minerals—Coals—
Limestone—Marble—Freestone—Millstone—Roads—Railways—Canals—Harbour,
of Ardrossan—of Saltcoats—of Irvine—Port of Irvine—Fisheries—State of Property
—Size of Farms—Houses of Husbandmen—Enclosures—Implements—Rotation of
Crops—Wheat—Barley—Beans—Peas—Tares—Oats—Potatoes—Turnip—Carrot—
Flax—Clover and Rye Grass—Pastures—Meadows—Weeds—Gardens & Orchards—
Woodlands—Live Stock—Horses—Cows—Sheep—Swine—Bees—Rabbits—Game
—Weights and Measures. From page 12 to 44, inclusive,

Parishes.

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
Ardrossan, - - - - -	146	Kilbride, - - - - -	114
Beith, - - - - -	268	Kilmarnock, - - - - -	371
Dalry, - - - - -	229	Kilmaurs, - - - - -	385
Dreghorn, - - - - -	393	Kilwinning, - - - - -	184
Dunlop, - - - - -	294	Largs, - - - - -	53
Fenwick, - - - - -	330	Loudoun, - - - - -	354
Irvine, - - - - -	401	Stevenston, - - - - -	163
Kilbirnie, - - - - -	254	Stewarton, - - - - -	309

Towns and Villages.

Ardrossan, - - - - -	150	Kilbride, - - - - -	119
Beith, - - - - -	270	Kilmarnock, - - - - -	373
Dalry, - - - - -	231	Kilmaurs, - - - - -	386
Derval, - - - - -	356	Kilwinning, - - - - -	186
Dreghorn, - - - - -	394	Largs, - - - - -	59
Dunlop, - - - - -	296	Newmills, - - - - -	356
Kairlie, - - - - -	61	Saltcoats, - - - - -	151
Kenwick, - - - - -	330	Stevenston, - - - - -	165
Irvine, - - - - -	411	Stewarton, - - - - -	313
----- Port of - - - - -	28	Troon, port of, - - - - -	28
Kilbirnie, - - - - -	256		

Estates.

Aikets, Sundries, - - - - -	305	Assloss, Parker, - - - - -	382
Alton, Wark, - - - - -	305	Auchenharvie, Sundries, - - - - -	317
Annanhill; Dunlop, - - - - -	382	Auchinmades, Sundries, - - - - -	226
Annock-Lodge, Montgomery, - - - - -	398	Auchintibers, — Kilwinning - - - - -	225
Ardeer, Warner, - - - - -	178	Do. Stewarton, - - - - -	324
Ardoch, Campbell, - - - - -	226	Balgrays, in Beith parish, - - - - -	262
Ardneil, Craufurd, - - - - -	124	Do. in Irvine, parish, - - - - -	402
Ardrossan, Earl of Eglinton, - - - - -	158	Baidlands, Sundries, - - - - -	248
Armsheugh, Earl of Eglinton, - - - - -	403	Bar, in Largs parish, - - - - -	82
Ashgrove, Bowman, - - - - -	199	Bars, in Beith parish, - - - - -	285

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
Barcraigs, Ritchie,	280	Crevoch, Sundries,	317
Bartonholm, Fullarton,	405	Crummock, Wilson,	290
Birket, Crawford,	248	Cultiswray or Cutstraw,	325
Blackhouse, Campbell,	82	Cuff and Cowieland, Urquhart,	280
Blacklaw, Sundries,	324	Cunninghamhead, Snodgrass,	397
Blackstone, L. J. Montgomerie,	250	Dalgarven, Sundries,	197
Blair of Blair,	239	Dalewraith, Sundries,	351
Boghall, Pollock,	280	Darwhilling, Mitchel,	351
Bogside, in Irvine,	400	Diddop, Hamilton,	160
Do. in Beith parish,	280	Dockra, Dunsmore,	100
Bogston, Montgomerie,	282	Dockras, Sundries,	287
Bonshaw, Reid,	217	Doura East, Montgomery,	270
Borelands, Sundries,	306	Doura West, Crichton,	201
Bowtreehill, Earl of Eglinton,	404	Drummelling, Muir,	129
Boyd, Barony of,	246	Dunlop, Dunlop,	289
Boydston, Alexander,	142	Dueghorn, Earl of Eglinton,	395
Braid, Alexander,	127	Drumbuie, Patrick,	285
Brisbane, Brisbane,	88	Dykehead, Brown,	250
Braehead, Gilmour,	305	Eglinton, Earl of Eglinton,	203
Breadlie, Anderson,	304	Fergushill, Glasgow,	221
Breadlie, Montgomery,	249	Fullwoods, Sundries,	324
Broadstone, Sundries,	281	Fullwoodheads, Sundries,	280
Brokelmuir, Duncan,	305	Gaimshill, Cunningham,	306
Brownhill, Craig,	226	Galloberry, Sundries,	324
Broemhill, Donald,	198	Gallowayford, Miller,	326
Brownhills, Gilmour,	285	Gate-end, Ker,	285
Brownhills, Do. (nct Shedden)	291	Gateside, Lusk,	129
Brown-Muir, Crawford,	279	Giffin, Sundries,	283
Burnhouse, Biggart,	285	Giffordland, Blair,	248
Burnside, Lang,	100	Gill, Craufurd,	250
Burrowland, Hyndman,	220	Glengarnock, Sundries,	262
Bushby, Ritchie,	389	Grange, Hamilton,	167
Byrehill, Deans,	204	Granges, Dunlop parish,	304
Caddel, Cunninghame,	160	Grangehill, Fulton,	279
Camskeith, Duke of Portland,	382	Grassyards, Sundries,	100
Carlung, Alexander,	127	Gre, Sundries,	285
Carnot bank, Cunninghame,	390	Greenhills, Sundries,	285
Cauldstream, Sundries,	285	Groatholme, Burns,	696
Chapeltons, Sundries,	317	Gragar, Blane,	680
Clonbeith, L. M. Montgomery,	223	Haily, Wilson,	101
Corsehill, Kilwinning,	228	Hairshaw, Sundries,	324
Corsehill Stewarton,	321	Hairshaw-muir, Earl of Glasgow,	351
Corsbie, Crawford,	129	Halkets, Sundries,	305
Craig, Morris,	390	Hallmoss, Miller,	305
Craighead, Brown,	305	Hangingheugh, Lang,	105
Craighouse, Montgomery,	282	Hapland, Trotter,	308
Craighnaught, Gilmour,	304	Harplaw, Crawford,	100
Craigton, Jameson,	100	Hawkhill, Scott,	99
Craneberry-moss, Boyle,	204	Hayocks, Muir,	122
Craufurdland, Craufurd,	355—381	Haylebank, Wyllie,	304
Crawfield, L. M. Montgomery	272	Hazlehead, Patrick,	285

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
Highgates, Biggart,	285	Newton, Muir, Alexander,	156
Hill, Brown,	306	Nosedale, Lade,	160
Hillhurst, Hamilton,	181	Orchard, Boyd,	156
Hill of Beith, Brown,	280	Overton, Fullarton,	127
Hollows, Glasgow,	306	Parkend, Brown,	162
Hoodsyards, Love,	280	Patterton, Montgomery,	220
Kelburn, Earl of Glasgow,	102	Peacock-bank, Deans,	526
Kelly, Wallace,	72	Pierceton, M'Reddie,	399
Kennox, M'Alister,	317	Polkelly, Earl of Glasgow,	303
Kersland, Sundries,	243	Quarter, Wilson,	87
Kilbirnie, L. M. L. Crawford,	257	Ravenslee, Cunningham,	305
Kilburn, Crawford,	100	Reillies, Crawford,	100
Kilmarnock, Duke of Portland,	381	Righthouse, Fullarton,	400
Kilmaurs, L. M. Montgomery,	688	Robertland, Ker,	324
Kirkhall, Weir,	161	Roberton, Sundries,	386
Kirkland, Hunter,	141	Rose Fenwick, Burns,	351
Kirklands, Dunlop,	305	Rossholme, Foulis,	400
Kirktonhall, Ritchie,	139	Roughwood, Patrick,	388
Knock, Brisbane,	86	Rowatinburn, Lang,	88
Knock-Ewart, Montgomery,	150	Rowallan, March. of Hastings,	380
Ladyland, Cochran,	268	Scotsloch, Warner,	409
Lainshaw, Cunningham,	317-390	Seabank, Cunningham,	171
Laught, Cunningham,	160	Skelmorley, Earl of Eglinton,	79
Lawhill, Brown,	188	Skirmiellands, Foulis,	352
Leahead, Gemmil,	305	Smithston, Macgown,	198
Loanhead, Sundries,	305	Snodgrass, Earl of Eglinton,	409
Lochrigs, Sundries,	325	South Annan, L. M. Montgomery,	120
Lochriggills, Kirkwood,	306	Springside, Hyndman,	159
Lochwood, Dunlop,	106	Springvale, Jack,	160
Longton-rigs, Sundries,	285	Stane Castle, Earl of Eglinton,	404
Lynne, Sundries,	248	Stevenson Campbell, E. of Eglinton,	167
Mains, Niel and Sundries,	276	Stobs, Ramsay,	204
Marshylands, Sundries,	282	Tarbet, L. M. Montgomery,	141
Mayville, Cumins,	162	Templehouse, Gemmill,	306
Middleton, Greig,	100	Tenements, Kilmaurs,	390
Middleton, Caldwell,	285	Third part, Largs parish,	82
Móat,	82-390	Third part, Beith parish,	285
Monfode, Carrick,	158	Thorn, Gemmill,	305
Monkcastle, Miller,	195	Thornton, Cunningham,	389
Monkridden, Cunningham,	224	Threepwood, Love, &c.	280
Morrishill, Shedden,	276	Todhills, Brown,	205
Mountgreenan, Glasgow,	221-317	Tower, Cathcart,	390
Munoch, L. M. Montgomery,	280	Towerlands, Webb,	409
Muirshields, Cochran,	504	Towerlodge, Muir,	160
Muirside, Shaw,	400	Treearne, Patrick,	286
Muirston, Shedden, (not Gilmour)	291	Warrax, Fullarton,	400
Nettlehurst, Sundries,	285	Warwickhill, Ralston,	296
Netherhills, Sundries,	306	Watersides, Sundries,	305
Netherhouses, Sundries,	306	Whitelaw, Sundries,	324
Newlands, Hill,	305	Whitelaw-burn, Crawford,	100
Newton, Russel,	198		

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
Williamshaw, Donaldson,	325	Windyhouse, Shedden,	282
Willowyards, Steele,	275	Woodend, Burns,	204
Windyhall, Cunningham,	226	Woodside, Graham, Stirling,	276

Families whose history is given.

Balliol Family,	48	Hamilton of Grange,	168
Bannatyne of Kames,	83	Hammil of Roughwood,	289
Blair of Blair,	234	Hewison of Braehead,	348
Blair of Burrowland,	221	Hunter of Hunterston,	121
Boyd Earl of Kilmarnock,	433	Hunter of Kirkland,	141
Boyd of Orchard,	139	Hyndman of Springside,	139
Boyd of Pitcon,	247	Ker of Kersland,	244
Boyd of Portencross,	125	Macgown of Smithston,	198
Boyle Earl of Glasgow,	102	Miller of Monkcastle,	196
Boyle of Montgomerieston,	106	Montgomery Earl of Eglinton,	205
Brisbane of Brisbane,	90	Montgomery of Annock-Lodge,	398
Campbell Earl of Loudoun,	359	Montgomery of Braidlie,	249
Cochrane of Ladyland,	264	Montgomery of Braidstane,	281
Craufurd of Auchnames,	130	Montgomery of Giffin,	283
Craufurd of Craufurdland,	335	Montgomery of Hazlehead,	285
Craufurd of Kilbirnie,	257	Montgomery of Lainshaw,	318
Cunninghame Earl of Glencairn,	434	Montgomery of Skelmorley,	77
Cunninghame of Ashinyards,	200	de Morville family,	45
Cunninghame of Auchehharvie,	172	Patrick of Trearne,	287
Cunningham of Carlung,	128	Patrick of Drumbuie,	287
Cunningham of Clonbeith, & Monk- riden,	224	Ralston of Ralston,	276
Cunninghame of Corsehill, Bart.	321	Rawdon Marquis of Hastings,	367
Dunlop of Dunlop,	298	Shedden of Roughwood,	289
Dunlops of Boreland,	306	Wallace of Kelly,	73
Fullarton of Fullarton,	405	Warner of Ardeer,	179
Fullarton of Overton,	127	Wilson of Haily,	101

FAMILIES OR INDIVIDUALS DISTINCT FROM THE ABOVE.

Acho, King of Norway,	63	Baillie of Lamington,	78
Alan, Lord of Galloway,	47	Baillies, formerly Balliols,	49
Alan de la Suche, 47, 381, 396,	404	Ballantyne of Castlehill,	86
Albany, Robert Duke of	440	Bannatyne of Kelly,	82
Alva, Erskine Lord	276	Barclay of Ardrossan,	158
Anstruther,	284	of Busbie,	389
Arbuthnot, Viscounts of	52	of Crawford-John,	258
Arnot of Lochrig,	325	of Kilbirnie,	259
Ardrossan of Ardrossan,	52	of Ladyland,	263
Arran, Boyd Earl of	300	of Pierceton,	399
Arran, Hamilton Earl of	300	Barrington Viscounts,	52
Athole, Duke of	85	Becket, Thomas à	51
Athole, Strathbogie Earl of	49	Blair of Adamton,	399
Ball, Dom. John, Hugh, Jocylene,	440	Blair, Sir James Hunter,	325
Baillie of Monkton, 182, 303		Blair of Ladyland,	263
Baillie of Monkland,	336	Boswell of Auchinleck, 320, 362	

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
Bowman, Provost of Glasgow,	201	Douglas, Lord	399
Boyd, Lord	318	of Drumlanrig,	121
of Bonshaw,	338	of Periston,	398
Margaret Mist. to James IV.	338	of Springwood Park,	107-108
Boyce, Hector,	63	Dunlop of Craig,	390
Boyle, Lord Justice Clerk,	107	of Garnkirk,	300
Boyvilles,	102-103	of Hapland,	304, 306
Brandon, Duke of Suffolk,	367	Edmeston of Newton,	137
Buchan J. Stuart, Earl of Buchan,	312	Eglinton of Eglinton,	207
Buchanan, George	15	Elliot, Sir Gilbert of Minto,	430
Burnet, Bishop	81, 137	Errol, Earl of	108
Bute family,	85, 183	Fairholme of Babberton,	84
Camerarius, Historian,	190	of Craigiehall,	84
Cameron, Mr. Richard	442	Fergushill of that Ilk,	343
Campbell of Treesbank,	320	Ferrars, William de	47, 381, 395, 404
of West Loudoun,	321	Fishburn of Redcastle,	48
Canmore, Malcolm	51	Fleming of Barrochan,	319
Carlisle, Lord Justice	339	Forbes of Culloden, Duncan	430
Carmichael, Earl of Hyndford,	363	of Craigie-Var, Sir William	75
Carr, Sir William of Etal,	108	of Newhall,	133
Carr, Earl of Somerset,	213	Fordyce of Ayton,	239
Cassilis family,	402	Forresters of Skelmorley,	76
Cathcart, Lord	121, 133, 203	Fortesque of Stephenstone,	243
Cochrane of Polkelly,	333	Fortibus, William de	47
Conynghame, Marquis of	321	Fox, Charles James	133
Couts, Banker, London,	346	Francis of Stane,	210, 404
Crawfurd of Baidland,	173	Frazer of Knock,	86
of Fergushill,	245	Fullarton, Col. Wm. memoir of	408
of Giffordland,	248	of Kilmichael,	126
Historiographer,	132	of Rosemount,	133, 407
of Jordanhill,	260	Gilbert, Thomas, M. P.	134
of Possil,	248	Gordon, Duke of	239
Cumin of Logie,	182	Guthrie, Rev. Wm. memoir of	352
Cuming of Earnside,	323	Hamilton of Bothwell-haugh,	407
Cumyn, the Black,	48	of Bourtreehill,	405
Cunninghame of Aikett,	211, 329	of Clanbrasil, Earl	307
of Bridgehouse,	320	Duke of ———,	173, 238
of Caprington,	321	of Innerwick,	390
of Cunninghamehead,	397, 408	General (American)	170
of Baidland,	173	of Ladyland,	263
of Glengarnock,	262	of Raploch,	225, 307
of Mountgreenan,	222, 321	of Sundrum,	218
of Robertland,	211, 325	of Udston, (not Redstone)	278
Dalrymple of Nunraw,	390	Hammil (not Hamilton) of Roughwood	278
Darleith of that Ilk,	343	Harvie of Broadland and Broadlie,	249
Deane, General Richard,	173	Hay M. Dougald, Bart.	97
Dempster, Historian,	189	Home, Lord Home,	318
Denham of West-Shields,	301, 307	Howie, ancient family of	353
Devonshire, Duke of	203	Hume of Fastcastle,	318
Dewar of Lassodie, Dr. Henry,	157	Hunter, Gen. Governor of Jamaica,	123

INDEX.

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
Jackson of Enniscoe,	248	Paxton, Rev. Professor,	388
Inglis of Ingliston,	345	Peiblis, family of	409
Innes of Warrix,	408	Peterborough, Earl of	203
Kelso of Kelsoland,	89	Pollock, Rev. Thomas,	190
Ker of Morriston,	345	Porterfield of Hapland,	304
Kinloch of Gilmerton,	302	Quinsey, Roger de	47
Knox, the Reformer,	313	Reid of Adamton,	176
Lacey, Hugh de	47	Riddel of Glengarnock,	262
Lambert, General,	179	Robertson of Hallicraig,	178
Lindsay of Wauchopedale,	258	Roland, Lord of Galloway,	46
Lockhart of Lee,	362	Rollo, Lord	208
Love of Threepwood,	280	Ross, Dom. Godfrey de	159, 208, 408
Lyle, Lord Lyle,	318	Ross, Lord	108
Lynne of Lynne,	121, 248	Ross of Mountgreenan,	222
Macbeth, King of Scots,	51	Scot of Bavelaw,	248
McGregor Murray, Bart.	85	Buckleugh, family	240
Macleod of Bernera,	85	Malleny, family	240
of Razay,	366	of Rossie,	80, 125
Roderick, W. S.	85	of Scotsloch,	223, 241
Manners, Alexander, W. S.	408	Sempill, Lords,	20, 138
Marchmont, Earl of	40	Seton, Sir William,	312
Maxwell of Newark,	318, 438	Skeene of Hallyards,	345
Maxwell of Monreith, Bart.	289	Simson, Professor, memoir of	140
Mary, Queen Regent,	340	Sinclair, Earl of Rosslin,	193, 428
Mary, Queen of Scots,	341	Smith of Swineridgemuir,	245-6, 247
Martin of Clochridge, &c.	201	Smytane, Rev. J. Kilmaurs,	387
Marshal of Nielsland,	120	Sommerset, Carr Earl of,	218
Montgomery of Kirktonholme,	78, 322	Sowlis, Lord	52
of Lochranza,	77	Stafford, Marquis of	288
of Magbiehill,	208	Stewart, or Stuart, or Stuart.	
Earl of Mount Alexander	281	Sir Walter of Ajanton,	106
of Stanhope,	208	of Ascog,	408
of Thornton,	390	of Blackhall,	322
Mountjoy, Lord	288	of Dreghorn,	396
Mowat of Busbie,	313, 389	of Grantully,	399
Muire of Glanderston,	307	of Periston,	396
Muire of Polkelly,	333	Professor Dugald,	86
Mure of Rowallan, 94, 95, 107, 173,	312	Professor Mathew,	86
319, 362, 366, 403		Lieut.-Colonel Mathew	86
Mure of Skeldon,	318	of Stewarthall,	325
Mure of Warriston,	107	Tyneman, Earl Douglas,	311
Myreton, Sir Robert,	302	Wade, General	203
Niel of Willowyards,	275	Wallace, Sir William,	73, 960
Niven of Monkridden,	224	of Craigie,	302
Orby Hunters of Croyland,	123	Warner, Rev. Thomas	179
Orr of Barrowfield,	350	Wardlaw, Lady Pitreavie,	430
Orr of Ralston,	279	Witherspoon, Rev. Dr. memoir of	278
Oswald of Auchincruive,	219	Wrottesley, Sir Richard	288
Patrick of Wards,	250		

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
Archery, at Kilwinning.	193	Drumclog rencounter,	368, 441
Ardrossan Harbour,	24, 149	Eglin. murder of Hugh 4th Earl	211, 329
Bathing Quarters, 58, 61, 118, 150, 152		of Alexander 10th Earl	216
Benefit Societies, 154, 274, 314, 377, 4 9		Fisheries,	29, 57, 118, 153
Bible Societies,	419	Kerelaw, sacked by the Montgomeries	183
Burning of the Queen Charlotte,	303	Largs, Battle of	63
of Dean Castle,	384	Lochgarie, Battle of	438
of Eglinton Castle,	183, 209	Lordship of Stewarton,	911
of Kilbirnie Castle,	267	Monastery of Kilwinning,	189
Caledonian Castle,	148	Masonry,	192, 428
Gameronians,	358, 378, 442	Nursery,	148, 373
Canals,	23, 24, 149	Petrefactions at Ardrossan,	147
Cave, Singular	253	Railways,	23, 372
Chemical work,	153	Savings Banks,	155, 315, 377, 419
Commission from the Presbytery of } Irvine to their delegate to Parl. }	180	Sea Ports,	28
Claim for the Honours of Craufurd,	261	Ship Building,	57, 153, 420
Contract of marriage, singular	93	Sunday Schools,	155, 378, 418
Duel betwixt Lord Glencairn and } Sir George Munro, }	489	Tenements of Kilmaurs,	390
		Villas,	61, 62, 150, 290, 411

ANTIQUITIES.

Skelmorley burial vault,	79	Glengarnock Castle,	266
Brisbane Chair,	90	Kilbirnie Castle,	266
Knock Castle,	110	Hazlehead ruins,	286
Various, about Largs,	110	Giffin Castle,	285
Fairley Castle,	111	Rocking-stone,	293
Tumulus at Haily,	111	Singular tumulus on Hazlehead lands,	293
Do. Isle of Little Cumbra— } Roman Armour found }	113	Tomb in Dunlop church-yard,	306
Portincross Castle,	114	Aikett old Castle,	307
Law-Tower of Kilbride,	144	Tumulus at Cairnduff,	328
Ardrossan Castle,	161	Druid Circle and various Tumuli } in Loudoun parish, }	370
Monfode old Place,	162	Dean Castle,	384
Kerelaw old mansion,	183	Glencairn burial aisle,	391
Court-Hill of Dalry,	253	Busbie ancient place,	391
Caerwinnin hill,	253	Seagate Castle, Irvine,	422

VIEWS OF ANCIENT SUBJECTS.

Saxon Gate in Irvine,	13	Glengarnock,	265
The Brisbane Chair,	90	Giffin,	293
Fairley Castle,	111	Auchenharvie,	329
Portincross Castle,	143	Dean Castle,	384
Law Tower of Kilbride,	145	Busby,	392
Ardrossan Castle,	162	Stane Castle,	409
Kerelaw,	183	Seagate Castle,	422

Antiquities, &c. at Kelly, interposed leaf, betwixt p. 76 and 77.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

<i>Table</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Table</i>	<i>Page.</i>
I. Extent and Rent,	423	V. Religious Persuasion,	426
II. Crops Cultivated,	424	VI. Professional Occupation,	426
III. Live Stock,	425	VII. State of Education,	427
IV. Population,	425	VIII. Of the Poor,	427

INDEX TO THE APPENDIX.

Additional notices about Masonry,	428	William the Great Earl's Campaign in 1658-1654	434
Remarks on Hardyknute,	430	Copies of three papers in the Char- ter Chest of the Burgh of Irvine, }	439
Craufurdland Papers,	430		
Cromwell's Act of Grace,	432	Rencounter of Drumclog,	441
Kilmarnock Family,	433	Cameronians, account of,	442
Glencairn Family, with an account of			

OMISSIONS.

In the account of Saltcoats, article Dissenters, p. 156, it ought to have been stated that there was a congregation of *Baptists* consisting of from 30 to 40 individuals. Further, same place, in the article Societies, p. 154, *two Bible Societies* ought to have been noticed as having existed several years and having made liberal donations.

In the account of the town of Beith, the *Sewing School* by the Misses Mennons ought to have been noticed, the more especially as it is very respectable, and of much benefit to the place.

In Kilbride parish, p. 142, there ought to have been inserted, *Freeholders qualified to Vote*, R. C. HUNTER of Hunterston.—J. CRAUFURD of Auchnames.

Same parish, the general enumeration of Live Stock, p. 118, was omitted—It is thus :

Horses of all descriptions,	162	Sheep ditto,	2378
Cattle, ditto	1395	Swine fed yearly,	218

N.B. In Cromwell's Act of Grace, p. 430, the sums mentioned are pounds, sterling.

ERRATA.

- Page
- 47 line 3 from the bottom, for 1178 read 1478.
 - 48 l. 6 and 7 from the bottom, for Grandfather r. Granduncle.
 - 62 In Table of Proprietors of Villas, middle column, for Long r. Lang.
 - 176 l. 22, for William r. Robert.
 - 212 l. 22, for 1811 r. 1611.
 - 255 Contents of the Parish, for 2912 r. 1912, and for 4253 r. 3255.
 - 288 l. 22, for Sir John Wrottesley, r. the late Sir Richard Wrottesley of Wrottesley in Staffordshire, and Lady Mary Gower, sister of the late Marquis of Stafford.
 - 329 l. 11, for 1589 r. 1586.
 - 391 l. 16, before some, dele and.
 - 400 l. 6, for Lord r. Lords.
 - 420 At the bottom, for South Shields r. North Shields.
 - 423 Table, in columns VIII. and IX. the money meant is shillings and pence.
 - 426 l. 2, in Table V. last column, for 1758 r. 1740.

A
TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

County of Ayr.



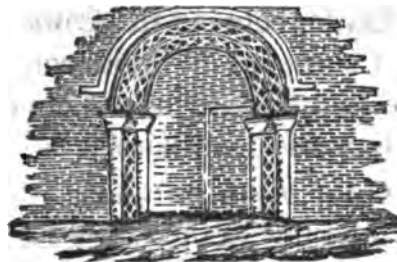
AYRSHIRE is situated along the east shore of the Frith of Clyde, betwixt Renfrewshire on the north, and the County of Wigton on the south. It is otherwise bounded by the Counties of Renfrew, Lanark, Dumfries and Kirkcudbright on the north-east, east, and south-east. From north to south, following all the curvatures or indentations of the sea coast, it extends about 80 miles; but in a line due south and north, as it does not exceed 52 minutes of latitude, it can only be about 60 miles in length in that direction. In a direction, at right angles to this, due east and west, the breadth of this County varies very much. At the south end, where it is narrowest, it does not exceed 2 miles, and it also gets narrow at the north end, where, for a considerable length, in the Parish of Largs, it is only from 3 to 6 miles broad. It is greatly broader, however, towards the middle. The broadest of any place is betwixt the Troon and the head of the Water of Ayr, near Glenbuck, where it is 27 miles. Taking the medium of these different breadths and multiplying it by the

D

length, the result would be 1005 square miles; but in measuring it carefully by angles, on Arrowsmith's great map of Scotland, the extent seems to be about 1042 square miles. As in the following work, it is proposed to ascertain minutely the extent of every Estate in it, the whole will at last be seen correctly.

It is divided into three Districts, or Bailliewicks, which were formerly as many separate civil jurisdictions; namely, CUNNINGHAME on the north, betwixt the County of Renfrew and the Water of Irvine; COIL or KYLE, in the middle, betwixt the Waters of Irvine and Doon; and CARRICK, the most southerly, betwixt the Doon and the confines of Galloway, or Counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright. It is the first of these which forms the subject of the present Investigation.

Ancient Saxon Gate in Irvine.



Erected about the year 1370.

GENERAL
DESCRIPTION
OF
Cunninghame.



CUNNINGHAME.—Under this name is comprehended all that part of Ayrshire which is situated to the northward of the Water of Irvine. Some lands, indeed, in the parish of Beith, are defined in the charters as lying in the territory of Kyle-Stewart. No such distinction is regarded in this account. The water of Irvine, so far as it goes, and the northern shore of the Bay of Ayr, form its southern boundary; on the west it is bounded by the Frith of Clyde; and on the north and east it is bounded, in a very irregular line, by the shires of Renfrew and Lanark. The greatest length is from Loudoun-hill on the south-east, to the mouth of Kelly-burn on the north-west, a distance of about thirty miles; the greatest breadth, at right angles to this, is about twelve miles, near the middle of the district from the town of Irvine to the boundary of the County near Lochlibo in Renfrewshire. Both in the south-east, and in the north-west extremities, it gets into very narrow limits. Altogether it occupies an area of about 260 square miles, as will appear from the extent of the different parishes, which has been ascertained with a considerable degree of precision.

Etymology.—Buchanan very gravely tells us, that “the name

“ of the country is Danish, and in that language signifies the “ *King’s House*, which is an argument that the Danes did some- “ time possess it.” But in all his history, he does not find, from the most remote time, a shadow of evidence that the Danes ever inhabited this part of the country, or that *any King* had ever a House or a *Hame* in it. Even tradition, which is seldom at a loss in matters of this kind, is altogether silent on the point. CUNNINGHAME is only distinguished, in old sayings, as a country of butter and cheese. There appears, therefore, to be no ground for the Danish derivation. It should seem to be more probable that the name is derived from the Gaelic, the ancient language of the inhabitants. Those who are acquainted with that tongue might, perhaps, be able to give the meaning of the word, were it spelt according to the usual pronunciation, *Cunniam* or *Cunnigam*. The terms *Cunninghame* or *Cosynghame* are refinements in modern orthography similar to many other, which, by deviating from the ordinary and plain unsophisticated pronunciation, confound all etymology*.

Another subject of antiquarian research, has also been the cause of some discussion; namely, whether any part of the present Shire of Ayr was anciently included in Galloway. That Carrick, or that part of Ayrshire lying southward from the Water of Doon, might originally have been considered as part of Galloway, seems not improbable, as being a country not unsimilar in aspect, and from its local position, more likely to be attached to Galloway than to any other natural division of the country. There is even

* Having shewn these remarks to a Gentleman well acquainted with the Gaelic language, he says that “ *Quinneag* in Gaelic means the *Butter Churn*, and that *Quinneag’am* would mean the *Churn District*.” Were one to sit down in the present day to invent an appropriate term for this Milk and Butter Country, none could be better chosen than *Butter land* or *Churn country*, or, as it would have been expressed in the ancient language of the district, *Quinneag’am*, quasi *Cunigham*, the very mode of spelling used two hundred years ago by the families of *Cunigham* of *Caprington*, and *Cunigham* of *Cunighamhead*. See *Supplementa to the Retours*, date *Maui 12th and 18th, 1619*, lately published.

some evidence that it actually was so, and at no very distant period back, which may be taken notice of when that division of Ayrshire is under discussion. But that the territory of Kyle, lying off at a side, and that of Cuninghame, situated still more remotely from it, should, at any time, have been included in it, will not be so readily conceded. It is, however, a point that is in some degree doubtful. Those who hold the affirmative side of the question, cite a charter in which the town of Irvine itself is distinctly stated to be in Galloway. Though I have neither seen this charter, nor know any thing of its nature nor date, yet I see no reason to question its authenticity. At same time I would not, without more direct evidence, hold it to be conclusive, that the *Province* of Galloway, at any time extended so far. There were in ancient times, and there are still to this day, many lands, locally situated in one shire, district, or province, that nevertheless were and are subjected to the jurisdiction of some provincial or baronial magistrate, whose head court is situated in some other part of the kingdom. This has been especially the case with baronies and lordships. One or two cases in point may be mentioned. Thus the Barony of *Giffin*, situated in the very heart of *Cuninghame*, is nevertheless, in all deeds of conveyance, to the present times, said to be in *Kyle-Stewart*, though it is, as completely separated from that division of Ayrshire, as if there were a hundred miles of country betwixt them. *Stair*, on the other hand, situated in *Kyle-Regis*, is legally held to be in the Lordship of *Edginton* in *Cuninghame*, and so also is *Eagleshame*, and other lands in the County of *Renfrew*. In like manner we may conceive, that many lands in *Cuninghame*, (as *Crosbie*, *Stevenston*, *Kilmarnock*, &c. &c.) which, prior to the Brucean contest, belonged to the *Balliol* family and their predecessors the *Reguli* of *Galloway* might be included, in the legal writings of that age, in their dominant tenement, the Lordship of *Galloway*. But this should afford no more evidence that these particular subjects made

part and portion of that Province, than, that part of Mid-Lothian was once included in Ayrshire, because the lands of Pilton, Ratho, and Bonnyton, in the shire of Edinburgh; were once included in the Lordship of Eglinton in the County of Ayr. In this sense, even the City of Aberdeen might be conceived to be in the shire of Banff, and Edinburgh in that of Stirling, because a few old tenements in these towns were once so defined to be situated. These peculiarities may be tolerated in questions affecting the localities of civil jurisdiction; but to be adopted in topography, or in geographical definition, would involve these sciences in utter confusion.

Climate.—I have no precise information as to the general temperature, of the air of the district, nor of its humidity. But judging merely from my own observation, after a residence of eight years, and comparing it with the east coast of Scotland, in the Lothians and Kincardineshire, where I spent the former part of my life, I can say, without hesitation, that it is not so cold. There are no piercing east winds felt here; their force being greatly moderated ere they arrive in this quarter; neither is there any thing like to those heavy and long continued rains, which, at times, are poured out like a deluge on the east coast. The winds here, generally blow from the westerly points, and the rains are more frequent from that quarter, than from any other, and are also often repeated; but they do not last long at a time, and are comparatively mild in their influence. Snow is seldom deep, and the frosts are not very intense, nor of long duration, whilst such fogs, or thick mists, as those which envelope in darkness the whole eastern coast of Britain for days and weeks together, are here utterly unknown.

Soil.—By far the greater proportion, is an adhesive clay improved more or less into a loamy nature, according as cultivation has been applied, and which is more apparent, as being more effective, in the vicinity of the towns and greater villages. There

is a small portion of sandy soil, near the extensive sea shore, of which, part has been converted into fertile loam, whilst part of it has not yet been reached by cultivation. In the upland districts in particular, there is a considerable proportion of moss land, part of which has been brought under culture with considerable success, but much of it yet remains as it was, and will not be easily subdued by any ordinary means of improvement.

Surface.—Along nearly the whole of the western coast, by the Frith of Clyde, there is a range of hilly territory, leaving a very narrow strip of flat land betwixt it and the sea; on the confines of the counties of Renfrew and Lanark, there is a range of hills also, not so high as the other, or at least the height is not so apparent, as the plain country rises higher and higher as it approaches towards it; there is a very deep and beautiful valley by the Garnock, chiefly in the parish of Dalry; there is also a very pleasant and uncommonly fertile vale by the upper part of Irvine water, one side of which is in this district; the whole of the remainder seems one vast plain in the distant view, but is found to be extremely irregular in the surface when inspected minutely, but is all in cultivation, and greatly embellished with clumps and strips of wood around the different mansions of its many residing proprietors.

Hills.—The tract of hills along the Frith of Clyde, extends about twelve miles in length by two or three miles broad, but is interspersed by much arable land. The general height of these hills, may be from 600 to 800 feet above the level of the sea; but some few of them are greatly higher, as Hill of Stake, which is 1607, and the Misty Law 1558 feet high. These are on the boundary line betwixt Cunninghame and Renfrew, and are partly in the latter county. Irish Law is 1335, Knockside 1205, Kameshill 945, and Baidlandhill 946 feet high, and are within the territory of Cunninghame. Some of these hills are rocky, but they are more generally clothed with green pasture, particularly on

the higher parts. The moss lands in this tract are generally lower down. Loudoun-hill, at the head of the Irvine water, rises at once from the vale below, so that it is seen in all its parts, partly bare rock, partly arable pretty far up, whilst the top is clothed with thriving plantation. It is of a conical form, and conspicuous at a great distance, although of a moderate height, perhaps not exceeding 600 feet.

The hills or uplands, on the confines of this district with the shires of Lanark and Renfrew, (with the exception of the coast side hills already mentioned) are of a very moderate elevation above the conterminous cultivated country, although perhaps 600 or 800 feet above the level of the sea. They are cultivated, some of them, to the very summit, and are all at least productive pasture land.

Waters.—This district is very copiously supplied with water from its numerous rivers or waters, burns and streamlets. The principal river or water is the Irvine, which, rising in Lanarkshire at the back of Loudoun-hill, flows nearly due west sixteen miles, but may extend to twenty in all its windings. From the north, or Cunninghame side, there falls into it—the Polbeth burn, about a mile below Galston; the Kilmarnock water, which is collected from various sources among the moors of Fenwick and Eaglesham, and joins the Irvine below the town of Kilmarnock;—the Carmel, which rises in the moors of Fenwick, and falls into the Irvine betwixt the parishes of Kilmays and Dreghorn; and the Annock, which rises among the moors in Stewarton parish and after being joined by the Glazert, falls into the Irvine, near the town of Irvine. The Irvine altogether, delivers into the Sea, the waters of 148 square miles of country, of which three parts in four are from the Cunninghame side. The Garnock falls into the Sea at the same place, and delivers the waters of 76 square miles, collected from the parishes of Beith, Kilbirnie, Dalry and Kilwinning. Its chief tributary streamlets are the Lugton, the

Dusk, the Bombo and the Polgree, from the left; and the Rye and the Caaf, from the right. On the west coast, the Southannan, the Gogo, the Nodesdale water, and the Kelly-burn, are the only streamlets of note; and though frequently very impetuous, seldom have much water, the source of them all being limited to the water-sheds of the conterminous hills, which in few places extend backwards above 3 or 4 miles.

Lochs.—A few of these, undrawn-off, are still remaining in the country. Some of them indeed, are too deep to admit of drainage. The Loch of Kilbirnie is the largest, being more than a mile long, and above half a mile broad. The Loch of Ashyards is the next, but is not the fourth part of the size, whilst all the others are still less.

Minerals.—That most essential mineral COAL is very plentiful, and is wrought extensively through more than half of the district. There is indeed only five parishes out of sixteen, where it has not yet been found. These five are Largs and Kilbride, on the coast side; Dunlop, Stewarton and Fenwick, in the interior. In all the other parishes it abounds, more especially in the parishes of Kilmarnock, Irvine, Kilwinning and Stevenston, where it has long been wrought, and still continues to be turned out to a very great extent, not only for home consumption, but of late, in a still greater degree, for exportation,—to the extent now of more than 65,000 tons yearly, as will be shewn in the article SHIPPING. The breadth of the coal field in Cunninghame, which stretches in a direction from south-west to north-east, is more than 12 miles, counting only from Kilmarnock to Ardrossan. The number of seams ascertained in one part of it, the parish of Stevenston, is eleven, all comprised within 124 fathoms deep, and containing 37 feet of workable coal. It is true there are only five of these (being the uppermost) that are yet taken in, at the depth of 54 fathoms; but even this presents a subject of employment and profitable produce for ages;—and taking into view the

improvements already made on coal-working machinery, since the Report was published from which this is extracted, (see Account of Stevenston, in vol. vii. Stat. Account of Scotland,) this coal field may be said to be inexhaustible.—**LIMESTONE.**—This very useful mineral is found in every parish in the district, except Kilbride—only in Largs it is situated in so remote a corner as to be almost inaccessible; but in the neighbouring parish of Dalry, it is remarkably abundant, and wrought and burnt to a great extent, whilst there is an excellent road, to convey it to Largs, at a moderate distance. In Beith also and Dunlop parishes it abounds greatly, and lies so fair in the strata, and so near to the surface, as to be wrought with a facility that is certainly very uncommon.—**MARBLE.**—This is also found in the parish of Beith, at the very surface, and is turned out with extreme little labour. It is full of petrified shells of many kinds and various figure, and is now wrought up into chimney-pieces and other ornamental work, to a considerable extent.—**FREESTONE.**—This is to be met with almost every where, white as well as red, and excellent in quality. The finest is perhaps that of Woodhill in the parish of Kilmaurs. It is of a pale white, and of a texture little inferior to Marble; so that milk coolers are often made of it. At Ardeer, in the parish of Stevenston, there is an excellent white freestone quarry, in which blocks of 24 or 30 feet in length can be raised, and of any thickness required.—**MILLSTONE.**—An excellent quarry of this is situated in the parish of Kilbride, on the lands of Southannan, from which all the neighbouring country is supplied.

ROADS.—From the remarkable irregularity in the surface of this district, and on a soil little adapted naturally for travelling on, it has been (without meaning to pun) a very uphill business, the making of the roads originally. This was especially the case, when, as at first—the most direct tract was chosen, in preference to a more circuitous, but a more level way. There has however been of late a vast improvement made in this respect, without any

regard to expence.—All new roads are now laid off with attention to avoid unnecessary pulls ; whilst in the old roads, many hollows have been filled up, or heights reduced ; at same time every regard is paid to keep the surface in a smooth state—a circumstance of more importance than people are in general aware of. In many places too, especially near populous towns, foot paths have been formed, and to which careful attention is paid. The public, of every description, now travel with a facility formerly unknown.

Railways.—This great improvement in carriage drawing was introduced into Cunninghame several years ago, when the Troon Railway was constructed by the Duke of Portland ; as about 3 miles of it is laid down on the north side of the Irvine water. There are one or two specimens more of a Railway to be seen in the vicinity of Saltcoats and Ardrossan. Improvements have already been made on the Railway itself, and it seems probable, that the time is not far distant when the principle may be carried to a greater length, and the application more generally extended.

Canals.—The first Canal on which any business was done in Scotland was in this district, in the parish of Stevenston. It was made by the late Robert Reid Cunninghame, Esq. of Auchenhavie, for conveying coals to the harbour of Saltcoats, from his field, extending from that town to the distance of 2 or 3 miles to the eastward. It is constructed without any locks, but cut very deep in some places, from the inequality of the surface. It is 2 miles and a quarter long, besides the several side branches, afterwards cut to the mouth of every new pit that was opened ; is 12 feet wide at the bottom, the sides inclined to an angle of 45 degrees ; the water four feet deep. The boats carry from 12 to 45 tons. It was opened on the 19th Sept. 1772, and it remains in full occupation to this day.

A Canal on a great scale was suggested by the late Earl of Eglinton, to connect the navigation of the Clyde at Glasgow, with

the open sea, at the harbour of Ardrossan, a distance of 33½ miles. In this great undertaking his Lordship was joined by a number of respectable Gentlemen in the shires of Lanark, Renfrew and Ayr, as all these counties were materially interested in its success. An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1805, to enable them to accomplish this important object. The works commenced in May 1807, and on the 4th Oct. 1811, the navigation was opened betwixt Glasgow and Johnstone, the Canal having been completed to that village at the distance of 11 miles from Port Eglinton, in the vicinity of Glasgow, where it commences. It is 30 feet wide and 4½ feet deep, calculated to carry vessels, adapted to it, of from 24 to 30 tons burden. Owing to some legal questions, not yet discussed, betwixt the Subscribers to this Canal, the works have since been suspended: a circumstance much to be regretted, as otherwise, a trade might by this time have been opened by means of this Canal to the whole country, both in export and import, through the medium of one of the best harbours on the west coast, which now falls to be taken notice of.

HARBOURS.

Ardrossan Harbour.—The harbour at Saltcoats being found objectionable in many respects, as being too limited in extent, the entrance narrow, rocky and dangerous; and could not be made fit for the augmented trade expected in consequence of the above projected Canal, it was thought advisable to survey the adjacent coast, in order to discover a more proper place. Mr. Telford, a celebrated engineer, was accordingly employed, and on coming to the Bay of Ardrossan he found it, after a careful examination, to be thoroughly adapted to the purpose, and that an excellent and commodious harbour might be made there, not only fit for all the purposes of an inland trade from Glasgow,

Paisley, &c., but likewise for extending a commercial intercourse with Ireland, America, the West Indies, and other distant parts; Of this magnificent work Lord Eglinton was originally the great promoter, and his Lordship ultimately became the sole contributor, at an expence that has seldom been equalled, perhaps never surpassed by any individual*. It 1805, an Act of Parliament was obtained for this also; and the works commenced in the following years. These when finished will consist of

I. An outer harbour, or roadstead, within the Breakwater for the larger vessels to lie at anchor, or to bring up in, previous to entering into the wet dock, of sufficient capacity to contain ten or a dozen of large ships; the depth being from 20 to 30 feet at low water.

II. A Tide-harbour, that will contain from 50 to 60 coasting vessels, in a depth of from 10 to 20 feet at high water.

III. A wet or floating dock, of about seven Scots acres (half of which only is meant to be finished at present) that will contain 50 large ships, of from 300 to 600 tons burden: the regular depth of water being about 20 feet.

IV. Two Graving Docks for repairing vessels. One of these is 210 feet long at the bottom within the gates, 30 feet wide, and 64 feet wide at the top; width of the gates at the top, 36 feet; depth of the water over the Silt, or on the top of the blocks, from 11 to 13 feet. The other will be 290 feet long within the gates; and of proportionable dimensions otherwise. The whole of these

* This work has been carried on now for fourteen years with almost no interruption. There has generally been employed in it, from fifteen to twenty masons; from forty-five to fifty quarry men; and from ninety to an hundred common labourers, together with five stails and five weights: as also five or six horses employed in drawing forward the stones, on a railway from the quarries about half a mile distant. Many of the stones exceeded three tons in weight, some amounted to five. The Breakwater is composed of hard white rock of a basaltic species, of which some whole hills have been removed and applied to this purpose. The expence has in some instances amounted to £1000 in a month, never less than £4,000 in a year, and not less in these 14 years than £80,000.

works, it is expected, will be finished in about three or four years hence, (from 1819,) except the Breakwater and the largest graving dock; the first, as well as the tide harbour, being already completed. A tract road, or railway is proposed to connect this harbour with the coal works of Dowra and Sourley, and that neighbourhood, at a distance of about 8 miles; and to communicate by side branches to the different coaleries in the vicinity of the main line, the whole of which lies through one of the best coal fields in Ayrshire.

Saltcoats Harbour.—The town of Saltcoats itself is not of very ancient origin; (as will be seen in an after section) and its harbour is still more recent. It was constructed by a very enterprising Gentleman, a Mr. Cunninghame of Auchenhavie, who lived about 120 years ago, and was at one time proprietor of the whole parish of Stevenston. He was the first who brought the Stevenston coal into repute, and turning out a much greater quantity than had ever been done before;—in order to open a door for a more extensive sale, through exportation, he set about building a harbour in the town of Saltcoats, entirely at his own charges, amidst many difficulties and discouragements, from its exposed situation; the winter storms, for several years, demolishing part of what he had done during the preceding summer. At last he completed the harbour, about the year 1700, and with some small reparations, it stands to the present day, a monument of his public spirit and enterprize. (See Stat. Acc. of Scotland, vol. VII. article “Stevenston.”)

This harbour does not admit easily of full loaded vessels above 100 tons burden. The coal ships, which carry on nearly the whole export trade, are generally from 100, down to 30 or 40 tons. Nor can it admit of more than from 20 to 30 to lie in it, commodiously, at a time. Of late, since the erection of the harbour at Ardrossan, the larger coal vessels take part only of their cargo in at Saltcoats, and complete it by going round to Ardros-

san, where vessels of any burden known in the coal trade, can be loaded full at any time.

Irvine Harbour.—This is among the most ancient sea ports in Scotland, and has at times attracted the attention of Parliament towards its preservation, particularly in 1587, when there was a special act for the purpose, of which a certified extract remains among the archives of the Burgh. It is situated at the confluence of two considerable streams, the Irvine and the Garnock, which are frequently greatly swelled, and give considerable annoyance to the shipping, more especially in the winter season, when the floating ice is very apt to occasion damage. At all times these waters, bringing down much mud and sand, occasion a bar near the mouth of the harbour, which makes it dangerous to most full loaded vessels of more than 100 tons burden to pass, as over this bar there is only 7 feet water at ordinary fall tides, and about 9½ feet in spring-tides. In other respects this harbour is generally safe, and not incommodious, being of sufficient capacity to lay up 50 or 60 vessels of a moderate coasting size, of from 40 to 100 tons burden. The larger vessels now, instead of completing their loading by means of lighters, beyond the bar, take in no more than they can safely navigate over it, and go at once to Ardrossan harbour where they fill up their cargo, at less trouble and without any danger for want of water.

Shipping and Commerce.—The following correct extracts from the Customhouse books, of the Port of Irvine, which comprehends not only all the district of Cunninghame, but the neighbouring harbour of Troon, in Kyle, as also Lamlash, in Arran, will shew in one view the extent of these different subjects.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

*Number of Vessels, Tons burden, and Seamen, belonging to
The Port of Irvine.*

	VESSELS.	TONS.	SEAMEN.
Irvine, proper, from 15 to 208 tons	67	7265	517
Saltcoats, from 31 to 195 tons,	35	3324	324
Troon, from 17 to 177 tons,	7	810	55
Total	129	11399	806

Commerce—for the year ending 5th January, 1819,—including repeated voyages.

		VESSELS.	TONS.	SEAMEN.	
IRVINE, proper,	Entered	from foreign parts,	76	5007	315
		Inwards. Coastwise,	132	4706	322
	Cleared	to foreign parts,	115	30800	1984
		Outwards. Coastwise,	247	5940	614
	Total		570	46453	3235
SALTCOATS	Entered	from foreign parts,	22	2136	134
		Inwards. Coastwise,	32	983	82
	Cleared	to foreign parts,	159	13810	938
		Outwards. Coastwise,	104	2460	250
	Total		317	19389	1404
TROON.	Entered	from foreign parts,	37	3936	222
		Inwards. Coastwise,	21	971	66
	Cleared	to foreign parts,	340	26311	1523
		Outwards. Coastwise,	96	2880	230
	Total		404	34143	1846
Total of the whole.	Entered	Foreign,	135	11189	671
		Inwards. Coastwise,	185	6660	470
	Total		320	17789	1141
	Cleared	Foreign,	914	70921	4230
		Outwards. Coastwise,	447	11280	1094
Total		1361	82201	5324	
Grand Total		1681	99990	6463	

	IRVINE PROPER.	SALTCOATS.	TROON.
Tons of Coal exported,	25639	13105	22931
Sent Coastwise,	2868	1241	1877
Quarters of Grain Imported,	6492	2047	62
TOTAL.			
{ Tons of Coal exported, Do. sent Coastwise, Quarters of Grain Imported,	-	-	61675
	-	-	5986
	-	-	8601
			Total, 67661

Fisheries.—With an extent of about 22 miles of sea coast, one might expect a considerable Fishery. It is not, however, the case. In Irvine, only two boats are employed; in Saltcoats and Ardrossan, two; and in Largs, about five or six. This is at what is called the White Fishery, in which the different kinds caught are chiefly cod, haddock, and whittings; skate, thornback, and flounders, are got occasionally; but, being in small estimation, the fishers have little encouragement to catch them. The herring fishery in the season, affords employment to 30 or 40 hands in the adventure, and gives ample returns—the produce being readily disposed of fresh, in this populous district. There is also a salmon fishing on a small scale in the water of Garnock, near Irvine. On the whole, the fishing, as an employment, is very unimportant—and yet the price in the market should indicate a great demand, being generally at four pence the lb., and rarely under three pence, avoirdupois weight. A few lobsters are caught at Ardrossan—and of other shell-fish there are none.

Such are the circumstances affecting the district in general. Previous to giving an account of parish by parish, it may not be improper to make some general remarks, applicable to the whole.

State of Property.—A great proportion of Cunninghame is possessed by the noble families of Portland, Eglinton, Loudoun, Glasgow, Montgomery, and Lindsay Craufurd, to the extent of from 3000 acres each, to 12,000 or more: much of it is possessed by a numerous and very respectable body of lesser Barons, who have from 300 acres each, up to more than 5000. But the greatest number of heritors are small proprietors, having from 6 acres up to 150 or 180 acres each. This is remarkably the case in the parishes of Dalry, Beith, Dunlop, and Stewarton; and they are found less or more in all the other parishes, except Stevenston and Ardrossan, which are nearly all in the hands of the greater proprietors. The valued rent of the whole will be found in the parish Tables. The extent of each will be stated in ge-

neral terms only. — How occupied. — The residing nobility retain each, in their own occupation, a considerable extent of land around their respective mansions, in an excellent state of cultivation, and also highly embellished with forest timber and other ornamental plantations. The great bulk, however, of their property is let to tenantry on lease. The lesser Barons, are almost all cultivators also, of part of their domains around their respective seats, and emulate the nobles in the extent of their pleasure grounds, in proportion to the extent of their properties; whilst the remainder is, in the same manner, let to tenants on lease. The smaller heritors, so very numerous in this district, cultivate, almost to a man, their whole properties themselves, and though they are not individually to be remarked for giving much embellishment to the country, from their plantations, yet as they all have a few trees more or less, around their habitations, the general effect on the view of the country is very striking, giving the whole a sheltered and a cheerful appearance. — SIZE OF FARMS. — About one half, perhaps, of the arable land of this district is in the hands of tenants. The size of the farms is generally very moderate, the greater part extending from 50 to 100 acres, arable, though some few may extend to 200. There are very few instances where it is more. — HOUSES OF HUSBANDMEN. — Till very lately, these were all extremely plain, and far from being commodious. They consisted almost uniformly of one extended row; of low thatch-roofed houses, including the butt-and-benn-dwelling of the farmer—the cow-byre, and the stable for the horses, without interruption. The barn was commonly a separate erection by itself. As these ancient homesteads have become ruinous, they have been renewed in a style not quite so plain, and somewhat more commodious. A dairy or milk-house has been added, together with a loft for drying the cheese. In many cases, slate has been substituted for the thatch-roof. The interior of the husbandman's dwelling has also been enlarged by

an additional room or two, and the straight line has been altered by bending the two ends of it into right angles, so as to form part of a square. The habitations of the small heritors have undergone similar meliorations, but not much superior, in accommodation, to those of the tenantry of the greater landlords. . . The midden or dunghill (the right hand of the good farmer) is still too great a favourite to be removed out of view. — **ENCLOSURES.** — The whole of this district has long been fully enclosed and subdivided into commodious fields. In the lower and arable parts, by ditch and hedge, and in the upper and pastoral lands by stone walls. Even the hills are so divided. Of late, iron gates have been introduced, of a light form, and as cheap as those of wood, whilst they must, incalculably, be more lasting. — **IMPLEMENTS.** These are all handsomely constructed, and fully adequate to the intended use. The thrashing-mill is almost universal. Iron ploughs are becoming common, and of the most effective construction. Tillage, in all its branches, is accurately performed, notwithstanding of the very high bending ridges which are so prevalent. — **ROTATION OF CROP.** — In the vicinity of towns, and on the sandy soils by the sea shore, there is a rotation of several crops in succession; as potatoes, wheat or barley, clover, oats; pretty regularly repeated. . . The greater part of the country, however, is under no rotation of different crops by way of promoting fertility; but the system is limited to either two years' tillage and six years' grass, or three years' tillage and six years' grass, whilst the tillage crops are most commonly oats after oats — with the exception, that part of one field may be in potatoes, part of another in beans, or in bear or in flax, or in a few instances in turnip; whilst summer fallow, in few places only, forms any part of the regular system, but is only applied to correct some fields that may have been mistided in a former season. . .

Crops Cultivated. — **WHEAT.** Considering the nature of the soil which readily yields to cultivation; the aspect of the country

which is but little exposed; and the general mildness of the climate, which though somewhat moist, is far from being cold; it is surprising that the cultivation of this valuable grain should be so limited; but such is the fact. At same time it must be admitted, that the little portion of land, that is under this crop, is very generally in the best of order, being either after a summer fallow or after potatoes—and the return in general is bountiful. The extent of land occupied with wheat and other crops, will be stated in the account of the different parishes.—**BARLEY.**—The extent of land under barley seems to be on the decrease, notwithstanding of the price, which for some years past, has been more, in proportion to other grain, than formerly. The crops of it, however, are generally good, as may be expected, from the productive state of the lands on which it is sown, being almost uniformly, after potatoes or turnips. The extent altogether may be about double that of the lands sown with wheat. Rough bear or big is included in this quantity.—**BEANS.**—These are sown very generally, but still to no great extent. They are commonly sown in drills on the lands in the vicinity of towns, which are always in the best state of cultivation, and no where are better crops of them seen, than on the richly improved sandy lands, in the vicinity of the sea. In the adhesive clay lands in the interior of the district, they are more generally sown broadcast, sometimes after ley oats, and sometimes forming the lea crop itself; and what may surprise a Lothian or an Angus cultivator—beans are frequently the foster crop here for young grass seeds; which always happens to a certain extent, in the two years' tillage system, in cases where the oat is the first crop.—**PEAS.**—Are very little sown, and perhaps ought to be still less so, as the crop is extremely precarious. There may be about the same extent of land under beans and peas, as under barley and bear.—**TARES** are so very rarely sown as not to make a separate article in the Table of Crops cultivated, but are included in the article Beans.

OATS.—This crop is more extensively cultivated than any other. In the vicinity of towns, and on the best improved lands, it occupies its regular station in the rotation, whilst in the upland, and less cultivated parts of the district, it forms by far the greatest part of all the crops cultivated. There, on the two years' tillage lands, it constitutes perhaps three-fourths of the whole, as the patches of beans, barley, potatoes and lint, will bear no greater a proportion, among them all than a fourth part. Even on the three years' tillage system, oats form not only the first and the third year's crop, but in many instances part of the middle or second crop also. The returns are commonly good, in both the first and second years.

POTATOES.—These are cultivated every where, on every soil, and by every description of people, not being limited to the farmers and their cottagers, but the mechanics and other towns-people have many of them their patches of potato ground, through an extent of a mile, or more, around every town. The farmers cart out the dung for their town's neighbours, plough the land, and carry home the crop; whilst the owners of the potatoes have only to attend to the setting of them, the hoeing, and the taking up, and pay the farmer commonly about a shilling the fall (or at the rate of £8 the acre) for the ground they occupy. This traffic is beneficial to both parties. The town's people, for every shilling of rent, will have a firloot of potatoes, (or 1½ cwt.) for the winter provision of their families. The labour of hoeing, &c. is a mere recreation; whilst the farmer, besides drawing a considerable rent, has his lands enriched to the bargain, by the dung, which is very copiously applied to the crops. There is no where better crops of potatoes raised than in this district, and they are cultivated to a great extent; not merely sufficient to serve the whole population in the place, but considerable quantities are, in seasons of plenty, carried to the more populous counties of Renfrew or Lanark, both for food and for seed. Some

cargoes of them, also, in the very productive year 1818, were shipped for London from the different ports in Cuninghame; but this attempt to extend the market for, and consequent cultivation of, this excellent vegetable, met with the high reprobation of the populace at the time, (who seem doomed to everlasting error in their notions in the traffic of the food of man,) so that some loaded ships were scuttled, and the potatoes rendered useless. This practical admonition was not lost upon farmers; for in the following season the cultivation of potatoes, instead of being extended, as it otherwise would have been, was diminished; for husbandmen, no more than other people, will exert their labours on any article which they have not a freedom to dispose of, nor a ready demand for.

TURNIP.—The cultivation of this fertilizing root is far from being general, notwithstanding that no where have greater crops of it been raised; more especially on the improved sandy soils in the vicinity of the sea. The reason seems to be, that cattle-feeding is extremely little known in this dairy country, where nearly the whole attention of the husbandmen is taken up with the milch-cows. To these they give an occasional supply of potatoes in the winter season, esteeming that vegetable better adapted for the purpose than turnip, which is apt to give a bad flavour to the milk. In the greatest part of the district also, turnip is very little adapted to the soil, which is by far too adhesive for the growth of it, neither would it admit of carting off in winter, were it even to thrive.

CARROT.—This has been partially introduced into field cultivation, but only in very small portions however. The crops are generally abundant, and the culture of this very nutritive root is likely to become more and more extensive, the more it is known; more particularly on the sandy and the mossy soils. It is applied to different kinds of stock; horses, milch-cows and hogs.

FLAX.—The cultivation of this crop is very general, being grown

on almost every farm. In small patches, however, merely for the family use of the farmer and his cottagers, in parcels from a sixteenth to a quarter of an acre, unless it be in the parishes of Dalry and Beith, in particular, where there are some fields of it, extending each to three or four acres or more. The produce runs from 18 to 36 stones avoirdupois, skutched flax, on the acre. There is here a general practice of sowing kail-seed with it, which affords a very seasonable supply of green food to the milch-cow in the winter storm, while the pulling of the flax, in its season, acts as a kind of tillage to the young plants.

CLOVER AND RYE-GRASS.—These seeds are generally sown together; and the produce, in the best cultivated lands around the towns and by the sea coast, is as abundant as any where else in Scotland. But in the remoter parts of the country, on the strong adhesive soils—under the two years' tillage system and six years' grass—very little of the clover ever appears or comes to maturity. The hay is therefore composed entirely of rye-grass, not much improved, by the general practice of letting it ripen into seed, which is regularly thrashed out, and forms the chief profit. It is sold to dealers, who transport it to England, from whence it returns, under the name of English seed, to supply the Lothian farmers, among whom this thrifty device, of thrashing hay, is little known.

PASTURES.—As the rye-grass, in the greatest estimation, is the annual kind; it may well be conceived that the pastures during the first year of their renovation (being the second year of the six years' grass) are very scantily supplied with herbage. They become better and better however, every following season, till in the last year of the rotation (the sixth) they would be at the best, (but for the increase of weeds after mentioned)—when the land is again subjected to the plough, to undergo the same management as before.

MEADOWS OR NATURAL HAY.—To a certain extent all the district

over, there are some swampy lands, commonly by the sides of the lesser rivulets, which, being occasionally overflowed, are never subjected to the plough, but remain permanently in grass, and from which a heavy crop of natural or meadow hay is annually cut. This, in a dry season, when it can be made in safety, is perhaps the most nutritive, as it certainly is the best flavoured of any. In the upland parts of the country there is more of this kind of hay than any other, and it forms a great supply of food for stock of all kinds during the winter.

WEEDS.—These, of many kinds, and abundantly pernicious, are to be found to a great extent among the pastures in the last stages of the rotation. In the drier and lighter soils they consist chiefly of ragwood and thistles; in the more adhesive soils, the dockwood (redshanks,) and more especially rushes, prevail to an overwhelming degree. It must however be allowed, that it is a most arduous task to drain such adhesive clays so effectually as to prevent the growth of these natural, aquatic, productions. It is in vain to think that any main drain, by intersecting a head spring, might accomplish this. The whole field is frequently of one uniform nature, the soil being so adhesive or retentive, that filtration is limited to a very little distance from any ditch that could be made. It would require a covered drain in every ridge, and even more, where these exceed 18 feet in breadth. On the estate of Lainshaw some fields have been laid dry, at even a greater extent of drainage, before it was effectual—and these drains filled with stones. In the vicinity of Loudoun Castle a less expensive mode has been adopted: the drains, in every furrow betwixt the ridges, are composed of the materials that come out of the drain itself—which is formed quite narrow at the bottom; while the strong, adhesive turf, taken from the surface, is pressed down as far as it will go, leaving a vacuity of about 9 inches in depth, into which the water filtrates; and, collecting force as it runs, falls into an open ditch at the end of the field. There is an experienc

of eight years in favours of this mode, which is so little expensive as cost only 4*d.* the fall of 6 yards.

GARDENS AND ORCHARDS.—These possessions, so peculiar to a country life, are amply enjoyed in Cunninghame. The meanest cottager has his kail-yard—well replenished with various kitchen vegetables, and not unfrequently ornamented with flowers or flowering shrubs; the tenantry, in addition, have in their's a selection of the smaller fruits;—whilst the proprietors have their gardens abounding in every horticultural product to be found in Britain: and have also their orchards fully stored with all sort of fruit trees, which are the more generally productive from the genial nature of the climate, and total exemption from frosty hoars, and foggy mists, so pernicious to the fruits in the east country. Even the orange and the lemon, as at Eglinton Castle, come to maturity in the open air, [but in summer only.]

WOODLANDS AND PLANTATIONS.—There is very little natural wood to be found in this part of Ayrshire. The most extensive tracts of it, or indeed almost the only parts where it is to be met with, are in the parish of Largs, in the face of those steep braes or cliffs by the sea shore, and up some of the small mountain streamlets that descend from the hills in that quarter—among which the Kelly-burn is the most remarkable for natural woodlands. But all the district over, planted wood is to be found around the houses of even the smallest heritors, whilst the greater proprietors have plantations, generally on a great scale, and being laid out with great taste on the sides and tops of all the little hills and eminences, give this whole district a most cheerful aspect. The most extensive however, of these woodlands, are upon the lands around the Castles of Eglinton and Loudoun, and the Houses of Kelburn and Blair, which, among them, have little less than 2,000 acres in plantation, much of it old full-grown timber. Every where planting thrives in this part of the country, and it would be difficult perhaps to determine which kind is most

prosperous—whether the larch or the silver firs—whether the oak, the ash or the beech; even the Spanish chesnut, as on the estate of Blair, thrives to admiration.

Live Stock.

HORSES.—In this dairy district, not a great number of horses is required. They are, however, of a well-selected breed, of strong powers, and of activity adequate to every purpose of husbandry. It will be seen from the Table of Live Stock, that a considerable number is reared annually; more than sufficient to keep up the stock. Those not required at home are sold to dealers from Renfrew and Lanark shires, and find their way, by the time they are three or four years old, to the Lothians, Fife and Angus, to recruit the stock in these agricultural counties, where breeding is not so prevalent:

Cows.—The Cunninghame cows are now spread nearly over all Ayrshire, county of Renfrew, and are pretty far advanced into Lanarkshire, while specimens of them, here and there, are to be found in many other parts of Scotland, and even in England and Ireland. They seem to be among the best, if not the very best, of the milch-cow kind in Britain. From being so very good, however, their merits, like to every thing else extraordinary, are apt to be over-rated. That a Cunninghame cow may be found that will produce sixteen stones of butter (24 oz. to the lb. equal to 384 lbs. avoirdupois) in a season, or double that quantity of cheese, is undoubted—but then it requires that the cow herself must be among the best of her kind; fed in the best manner, and attended to with the greatest care. But after a diligent enquiry on all the points connected with the dairy, in every parish in the district, I do not find, that a greater produce can be stated in general than one half of these respective quantities; namely, eight Ayrshire stones of butter, or sixteen stones yearly of cheese, which correspond to twelve stones avoirdupois (16 oz. to the lb.) of butter, or 24 stones (same weight) of cheese, yearly. There is

another way in which the produce has been calculated, which I find also to be extravagant; namely, that a cow produces half of her own weight in butter, when her milk is so applied, and her whole weight in cheese, when applied to cheese-making only;—by weight meaning the four quarters, sinking the offal. Thus a cow of an ordinary size, or about twenty stones Ayrshire weight, (the four quarters) should produce ten such stones of butter yearly, or twenty stones, if her milk is made into cheese. I find that such a cow (still in general) may produce three-fourths of her weight, or fifteen stones, in cheese, or seven and a half stones of butter—24 oz. to the lb. and 16 lbs. to the stone.

When I speak of what cows generally yield of butter or of cheese yearly, I take the general quality of the pasture, as well as the general quality of the cow, into view. Should the pastures of this district be as good the first year, (when the herbage is remarkably scanty,) and in the last year, (when it is much over-run with weeds), as it is in the intermediate, second, third and fourth years; I should have no doubt, but, that the cow might produce her own weight in cheese, yearly, or half her weight in butter:—as I find it to be the case in the well kept pastures, in the hands of the proprietors themselves. But taking the whole cows of the district, with the pastures, as they are, three-fourths of the weight of the cow will be as much cheese, and one half of that weight as much butter, as they will each produce yearly.

The form of the Cunninghame cow is elegant, but must be seen to be well understood. The neck is small; the head little, and the horns short, bending inwards and pointing up; the countenance mild; the body straight from shoulder to tail; the limbs slender, and the udder like a well-turned punch-bowl; and having the four paps widely set. The head, the neck, and the udder, are the chief distinguishing points. The colours are brown, of many hues, intermixed and mottled in many a varied form, and proportion, with white. Few of them have black in the compo-

sition, and almost none are of one colour entirely. The bulls of this race are generally good-tempered; and like to the cows, are mild in the countenance also.

This breed was not originally in this district nor in Ayrshire. It has been even introduced at no distant period, in the memory of some old people still living. These recollect when the whole cattle were black, or black and white rigged, that is, with a white strip down their back. Who introduced the present breed, is not well known. Probably the people, at the time, were not aware of the celebrity this kind was afterwards to acquire, or they would have been more intent on marking their introduction; and, by whom. My own conjecture is, that they are either the Holder-ness breed direct, or derived from it—judging from the varied colour, or, what is a more distinct mark—the small head and slender neck, in which the breeds have a striking resemblance to each other.

The late Col. Fullarton, who wrote an Account of the Husbandry of Ayrshire, in 1793, and whose authority is of considerable weight in every thing relating to it; says, that a Gentleman of long experience (Mr. Bruce Campbell) asserts, that this breed was introduced, by the then Earl of Marchmont, into Ayrshire, and afterwards reared at the seat of the Earl of Glasgow, (Kelburn,) and from thence spread over all the county. This origin of the present Cunninghame cow, the reader will remark, is not inconsistent with the account I have just now given.

Great pains are taken to preserve the breed pure and unmixed; and premiums for the best of the different ages, are annually awarded by different Agricultural Societies in the country.

The produce of the dairy is made up in two distinct modes, either by converting it into butter or into cheese. The first prevails in the vicinity of towns, where it can be disposed of daily, as it is made, and is the most lucrative; as the butter-milk, disposed of in the same market, gives a considerable addition to the

gross returns. The second mode is adopted in the more remote places, (and which may be estimated at three-fourths of the whole,) where the cheese is generally stored up, till the whole quantity made in a season is collected,—when it is sold in wholesale to merchants in towns out of the country as well as in it; but seldom yields so much money as when the milk is converted into butter. The whey, too, is not quite so valuable as the butter-milk, though it yields a considerable value in the feeding of pigs. On the other hand, the labour is less in making cheese and feeding pigs, (both sold in wholesale,) than in making butter, and selling the milk, as both the butter and milk require a daily expence in carrying them to market;—and this requires the labour of a horse, in addition to the person employed. From 7 to 8 Scots pints (a Scots pint is about 2 quarts English,) are required to produce an Ayrshire pound (24 oz.) of butter. From 55 to 60 Scots pints produce a stone weight of cheese, (16 lbs. at 24 oz. to the lb.) The price of butter is from 15 to 18 pence the pound, at the average of a season; some years more, and some less. The price of cheese is from 9 to 12 shillings per stone, wholesale, at the selling time of year, generally in October. Butter-milk sells almost always at one penny the Scots pint. The value of whey is about equal to a halfpenny the pint, in feeding pigs. These circumstances are adduced to enable the reader to compare the respective value of the dairy, as it may be applied to the one or the other purpose. The milk in some dairies is applied, part of it to the making of butter, and part of it to the making of cheese. But in dairies where a regard is paid to the character of the cheese, there is no butter made, not even for the supply of the family; lest it should be alleged, that the cheese might in this way be robbed of part of the cream of its own milk.—I need say nothing on the character of the Cunninghame or Dunlop cheese; its fame being so generally well established. The butter is fully as deserving of praise; and a considerable quantity

of it, salted in kitts, is now disposed of, both within the district and out of it. In several dairies this mode is preferred to selling it sweet, in which last state, the sale must be limited to the towns in the vicinity, as sweet-butter is neither adapted for long carriage, nor can it afford the expence, in small parcels, of a long conveyance.

SHEEP.—These are to be seen on almost every farm in the lower and more fertile part of the country, but seldom exceeding three or four on any. Taken collectively, they amount to a considerable number; and as they are almost all of a breed betwixt the Bakewell and the Cheviot, they are very valuable. They are kept as *petts*, as they are called, being greatly carressed, and remarkably tame. Indeed without this last quality they would not be suffered, neither by the tenants nor by the landlords; as the common breed of the country, the black-faced, owing to their wild, unquiet disposition, are strictly prohibited from entering the hedge-divided arable lands. But considerable flocks of these are pastured on the hills and remote moorish lands, on the confines of the counties of Lanark and Renfrew, as also on the sea-coast hills along the Frith of Clyde. “These,” as well expressed by Mr. Aiton, in his late Survey of Ayrshire, “are the most hardy, active, vigorous and restless weather-beaten creatures that are any where to be met with.” They are admirably adapted, however, to their situation, where, from the wetness of the soil, a more delicate kind could not possibly thrive. It is a pity, however, that they are confined the whole season to these humid and exposed pastures, where in winter they lose nearly all the flesh that they have acquired in the summer time—so that every season they have to begin the warfare anew with starvation. Could dry, sound pastures be acquired for them every winter, in a less exposed situation, they could be returned to their native moor pastures every summer, with undiminished vigour. They seem also to be susceptible of improvement in the kind, as well as other species of

stock, for in their lamb-state, they are generally brisk, handsome animals; and from them might be selected the finest shaped for breeding. Were it but one out of a dozen at the first, it would not be long till the whole (without crossing) might become as handsome, and perhaps little less valuable, than the justly-admired Cheviot sheep, themselves. But, till they have adequate winter quarters, improvement cannot be expected.

SWINE.—These are to be found more or fewer on almost every farm:—more especially where cheese is made; as it is by them chiefly that the whey is consumed. It is found that a pig of from 8 to 12 stone, Ayrshire weight, is fed for every three milch-cows kept. Even where there is no whey produced, yet pigs are fed on other offal, although not to so great an extent. They are consumed partly in the country, and partly sent to Glasgow and other populous towns beyond it—always in a fresh state from the farmers, as whatever curing the bacon or pork may undergo, is by the purchasers. The number of all these different kinds of stock, will be found in the Statistical Table of Live Stock, near the end of the work.

BEEs.—Bee-hives are to be seen all the district over, but not many together, in any place; nor does the quantity of honey produced, appear to be considerable.

RABBITS.—A few straggling families of these are to be found along the sandy coast-side from Portencross to Ardrossan; but the only thing like to a warren is in the parish of Stevenston. There, among the sand-hills in particular, which extend to 700 acres or more, betwixt that village and the Garnock water, perhaps 400 dozen of rabbits are fed; of which about 350 dozen are killed annually, leaving about 50 dozen to keep up the breed. When these were introduced by the late Robert Cunninghame Esq. of Seabank, he paid to the proprietor of Ardeer £15 a year in name of rent. What rent could be afforded now from the produce of the rabbits cannot well be ascertained.

as that sandy tract is let along with other adjoining lands ; and besides rabbits, it is stocked also with milch-cows and young cattle. The usual price of the carcass of a pair of rabbits, is from 8d to 1s., and the skins sell at from 8s. to 12s. the dozen : but the expence attending this species of live stock, before it can be disposed of, is very considerable.

GAME.—This abounds greatly : as partridges in the cultivated lands, and grouse in the moors. Ducks and snipes breed plentifully among the marshes or by the sides of the remaining small lochs. The woodcock comes in his season ; and above all calculation, hares are to be found on every farm and in every field. Pheasants are also pretty general, more especially in the neighbourhood of Eglinton Castle, where the late Earl introduced them more than 20 years ago. They seem to take well with the country and are spreading wider and wider through it every year. Even some golden pheasants, which had escaped from his Lordship's volery, were found at a considerable distance beyond his domains, after having stood the severity of two winters in succession.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Butter, cheese, beef, mutton, &c. are sold by the pound of 24 ounces English, or avoirdupois weight ; groceries and fish, fresh or salt, by the pound of 16 oz.; oatmeal, by the peck of 8 pounds, Amsterdam weight of 17½ oz., amounting to 140 pounds English, the boll. Bread is sometimes sold by the loaf, less or more, at a price certain ; as, a penny, a sixpence, or a shilling ; at other times, by the quarter-loaf of 69½ ounces English ; the price varying according to the market. Corn is sold by the Winchester bushel, of which, for wheat and beans, 4 is accounted a boll ; and for oats and barley 8. Potatoes are sold by the peck, of from 38 to 42 pounds English, this last amounting to 6 cwt. the boll. Coals are sold by the load of 3 cwt. of these, 8 go to the ton on shipboard, or 24 cwt., though in practice 26 cwt. is commonly given—but in selling from the

ship, the legal ton of 20 cwt. is adhered to. Land is measured by the Scots chain, by which, 4 acres is a small degree more than 5 acres English. Spirits are sold by the English pint and gallon; beer and milk, by the Scots, which is nearly 4 times the quantity, the proportion being as $103\frac{4}{5}$ is to $28\frac{1}{2}$.

As an account of the families of the principal proprietors forms a leading object in this work—some notice of one of the most ancient and potent families in Cunningname falls naturally to be introduced here; for its territorial domains were not limited to any particular spot, but extended widely through the whole. This was the family of

De Morville. This great family flourished in the 12th century, in the reigns of Alexander I., David I., Malcolm IV., and William the Lyon, and, it is not improbable, were introduced into this country at a more early period,—perhaps in the reign of Malcolm Canmore after his restoration in 1057. They were constables of Scotland, and Lords of Cunninghame, and had very great possessions in this part of Ayrshire, as also considerable domains in Lothian and Lauderdale. Historical notices of them, however, are very scantily supplied, being rather gathered, incidentally, from the history of other families, than from any direct account of this family itself. Even of their place of residence, there is neither record nor tradition, though it is probable that it would be in Cunninghame, where, by far, the greater part of their lands were situated. But whether MORVILLE might have been the name of their seat here, or, whether they were so designated from some place abroad, (as in Normandy, from whence probably they came,) remains hid in obscurity. There is no place now of that name in Cunninghame, nor any where else in Scotland. The likeliest to it, is MORHAM in East Lothain, in which county they had considerable possessions: but there is no evidence nor tradition of them having ever resided there, though

there was a PLACE or considerable Mansion there that remained till times not very remote. The first of the MORVILLES, that appears in any remaining record, was

I. Hugh de Morville, Constable of Scotland, and Lord of Cunninghame, who founded the abbey of Kilwinning in 1140, and endowed it with revenues so ample, that few temporal Lordships were at the time so wealthy. He also conferred the great barony of Kilmaurs, on Warnebald, the first of the family of Cunninghame, afterwards Earls of Glencairn. This was in the reign of Alexander I., betwixt 1107 and 1124, and which shews that he was settled in this country a considerable time before the founding of the abbey of Kilwinning. He died in 1162. The name of his wife is mentioned, being Beatrice de Bello Campa, by whom he had his successor,

II. Richard de Morville, Constable of Scotland. In 1162, he confirms a donation, by Robert, the son of the above Warnebald, to the church of Sancta Maria of Kelso,—*ecclesiam de Kilmaurs, et villam meum de Cunningham, &c.* He also granted a charter to James de Loudoun, of the barony of Loudoun and others, in the reign of William the Lyon, which commenced in 1165, which shews that this great barony had previously belonged to the family of de Morville. He died in 1189. By his wife, Avicia de Lancaster, he left a son, William, and a daughter, Eva. He was succeed by his son,

III. William de Morville, Constable of Scotland, who also granted a charter anew, to James de Loudoun, of the lands of Loudoun. He died in 1196, without issue, and was succeeded in his possessions by his sister,

III. Eva, Ela, or Helena. She married ROLAND, Lord of Galloway, and carried with her all the wealth and honours of her own family into that of his: her husband, Roland, becoming in her right, Constable of Scotland and Lord of Cunninghame, for which he paid, as a duty of homage, 700 merks, to William King of Scots. They were succeeded by their son,

IV. **Alan**, Constable of Scotland, and Lord of Galloway and of Cunninghame*; he, also, gave a charter to the Loudoun family, (then of the house of Craufurd,) of lands, that had formerly been in the family of de Morville :—namely, Stevenstoun, Munnock and Crosbie. He died in 1233. He had no sons ; but by his first wife, daughter of Hugh de Lacey he had a daughter, **HELEN**, married to Roger de Quincey, Earl of Winchester, and who, in her right, became Constable of Scotland, and proprietor of a considerable share of the de Morville estate there, particularly in Cunninghame. He died in 1264, and by this marriage left three daughters : 1st, **ELISABETH**, married to Alexander Cumyn, third Earl of Buchan, and who, on the death of his father-in-law, became Constable of Scotland : 2d, **MARGARET**, married to William de Ferrars : 3d, **ELA**, married to Alan de la Zuche, which two personages, appear to have obtained with these Ladies, *pro indiviso*, very valuable possessions in Cunninghame, part of the de Morville estate, and which were afterwards forfeited by Robert Bruce for their adherence to the party of their near relative, John Balliol. Alan, Lord of Galloway, 2dly, married **MARGARET** the eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, next brother to William, King of Scots, by whom he had two daughters, **DERVIGALDA** and **CHRISTIAN**. The latter was married to William de Fortibus, son of the Earl of Albemarle, but died without issue, in 1256. The former,

V. **Dervigalda**, was married in 1233, to John Balliol, Lord of Bernard Castle in the county of Durham, and who in consequence became Lord of Galloway, and, through some family arrangement, proprietor also of the greater part of the de Morville lands in Cunninghame. He died in 1269 ; and by this marriage

* This last was afterwards one of the titles of the Prince of Scotland. Thus, the eldest son of James III. in an act of Parliament dated 1st June, 1178, is stiled Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, and Lord of Cunninghame, without any other titles. See, vol. II. p. 118, lately published.

left four sons and one daughter. The sons were—1. HUGH, who died in 1272, without issue: 2d, ALAN, who died before Hugh; 3d, ALEXANDER, who died in 1279, without issue also, and 4th,

VI. John Balliol, afterwards King of Scots, into whose history, being foreign to the present subject, I enter not. The daughter, MARJORY, (some call her MARY,) married John Cumyn of Badenoch (the Black Cumyn) said by Lord Hales to have been Constable of Scotland in 1270. He was one of the competitors for the crown, in consequence of being a descendant, maternally, from Donald, sometime King of Scots, and brother of Malcolm Canmore. His son, by the above Lady Marjory, was that Sir John Cumin, who was slain by Robert Bruce in the church at Dumfries, on the 10th Feb. 1306, and thus became extinct the chief branch of the Cumins as well as the line of the Lady Marjory Balliol. Her mother, the Lady Dervigalda died in 1289, three years before the competition betwixt her son John with Robert Bruce, for the crown, was decided; which led to a contest, that, not long after, ended in the extinction of this main branch of the Balliol Family.

The connection of the Balliols with Scotland, existed previous to the time that their chief married the heiress of Alan, Lord of Galloway, and continued for a considerable time, after that the royal branch was expatriated. Thus Henry de Balliol, Lord of Redcastle in Angus, was Lord Chamberlain of Scotland, in 1224, and might have been so, as Crawford thinks, before that time. He was son of Ingelram de Balliol, of Bernard Castle, by the heiress of Sir Walter Barclay of Redcastle, and was grandfather of John Balliol, King of Scots. He died in 1246, and was interred in the church of Melrose, when Lora his wife did homage to Henry III. for the lands he held in England. He left a daughter, Constance, who married a Gentleman named Fishburn, and brought to him the lands of Redcastle and others, whose son, Henry de Fishburn, possessed them in 1306. There was

another Lord Chamberlain of Scotland of the same family, in an after period, namely, Sir Alexander Balliol, of Cavers in Roxburghshire, who was constituted Great Chamberlain of Scotland in 1290, about the time the competition began, betwixt his kinsman the Lord of Galloway, and Robert Bruce. He was the son of a Sir Alexander Balliol, of Cavers, (son of Hugh de Balliol of Hafcourt and Bernard Castle,) who made a distinguished appearance among the great men of Scotland, in the year 1237, on occasion of a peace concluded betwixt Henry III. of England, and Alexander II. King of Scots. He was also for a short time, about the same period, Chancellor of the Kingdom. He married Isabel, widow of David de Strathbogie, Earl of Athole, by whom he had a son, Alexander Balliol, who seems, in those ticklish times, to have lost favour with, first the one party, and afterwards with the other; being confined to the Tower of London, at one time by Edward II. and at another time his lands of Cavers were forfeited by Robert Bruce. He left a son, Thomas de Balliol, who recovered these lands again; but, having no issue of his own body, he resigned them to his brother-in-law, William, Earl of Douglas, by a disposition dated 1368; "and so ended," says Craufurd, "the family of the Balliols, after they had continued in great lustre in this realm upwards of 200 years."

The name of BAILLIE is thought, by some, to have been substituted for Balliol, on account of the unpopularity of the two sovereigns of that name. The two names in fact seem to be synonymous: Bayloff, or Baillie, being used indiscriminately for each other, and also for Balliol. An example of this last appears in that curious, ancient book, "Rastel's Pastime of the People," first published in 1529, and republished in 1811; where John Balliol, King of Scots, is in one place called John Bayloff. But what seems more decisive—the BAILLIES of Lamington, in the reign of David Bruce, were of the family of BALLIOL of Lamington and Carnbrue, in the preceding reign. Yet the armorial bearings are

not the same: the arms of the modern Baillies, being a sun, *Or*, between nine stars, *Argent*. But the arms of Balliol, at least of John Balliol, King of Scots, were, *Or*, an escutcheon, *Gules*, voided of the field.

As a matter of curiosity at least, the names of those different lands that are known to have belonged to the de Morville family, in Cunninghame and other places in Scotland, shall here be recorded.

1. Loudoun, Stevenstoun, Munnock and Crosbie, conferred by them on the Loudoun family, at different times.

2. Kilmaurs, and Villam de Cunninghame, conferred by them on the Glencairn family.

3. Bourtreehill, Lambruchton and Grugar, which William de Ferrars and Alan de la Zuche acquired by marriage with the grand-daughters of the family, and probably Periston and Warrickhill, together with the lands of Dreghorn, enjoyed by John Balliol and these two Lords, and forfeited by Robert Bruce.

4. The lands inherited by John Balliol, himself (a great grandson of the family,) namely, Largs, Nodsdale, Dalry, Crummock, Armsheugh, Kilmarnock great Barony, together with Bondington and Hartshaw.

5. It seems at least probable, that they also possessed at one time the extensive domains of Ardnele, Kilbride, Mount Grenan, Stewarton and Galston, that were, about the era of the Brucean contest, enjoyed by different branches of the Ross family,—acknowledged to have been the vassals of the de Morvilles.

6. Hermanston, in East Lothian, conferred by them on the ancestor of Lord Sinclair; also lands about Tranent, and the lands of Carfrae, conferred by them on the Seton family and others. Besides their lands in Lauderdale, conferred on sundries; and perhaps more than any of the above, what they conferred at an early period on the abbey of Kilwinning; all which must have been more extensive domains, and of more value, than any Ayrshire family, at least, ever enjoyed since.

From this family being evidently not of native origin,* it becomes a question, not easy to be solved, how it became possessed of such extensive domains, or acquired so much authority in the country? In these respects, however, this family was not singular: In the history of those times, during the reigns of Malcolm Canmore and his early successors on the throne, we find an influx into Scotland of foreigners, establishing themselves on the finest estates, and the best appointments, in it. How came it, that the Scottish monarchs of that age, had so many fair estates to bestow? One would conclude, that there had been a general forfeiture, by Malcolm, of the great land-holders, for their adherence to the usurper, Macbeth. History, however, records nothing of the kind; on the contrary, it may from it be inferred, that Macbeth had few hearty adherents; and that the great body of the nation were as glad to receive Malcolm, as he himself was to come among them. The Norman Conquest will not account for it; for that did not extend to Scotland. Even a considerable part of the North of England remained under the sway of the Scottish monarchs, whilst the Norman princes of that kingdom lived at the same time in habits of friendship with their neighbours the Scottish kings. There was also very little internal commotion in the country itself, so fruitful, in after ages, of rebellion and forfeiture: for, of all periods in Scottish history, from the restoration of Malcom III. in 1057, till the death of his last male descendant, Alexander III. in 1285, this was the most peaceful; and at no former nor after period of like endurance, was the crown worn in greater splendour, nor justice administered with more mildness and impartiality, than by those Princes of the Canmorean line.

* That de Morville was an Anglo-Norman family, seems probable from this, that one of that name in the Court of Henry II. of England, was about this time concerned in the slaughter of the haughty Priest Thomas à Becket in 1170; namely a Hugh de Morville, not improbably, a relative of the de Morvilles of Scotland, though these had been in this country a considerable time before.

Some have attempted to account for the many and large donations of land which, during the early part of this period, attracted so many foreigners to this country—that they were unoccupied and uncultivated, being unpossessed before, on account of their original sterility. But, as nothing is more certain than that they are among the best lands of the country, at the present time, they must have been so originally; and to suppose, that the more early cultivators would prefer the worst soil on which to settle, is beyond all reasonable conjecture.

Respecting the de Morvilles; besides the three Constables of that name, I have met only with the name of one more; namely, Sir Ingram de Morville mentioned in the history of the family of Erskine, Earl of Marr, as having married a lady of that House about the year 1310, and who was then the widow of Thomas, one of the brothers of Robert Bruce. The armorial bearing of the de Morville family is also on record; namely, *Or*, three chevrons, *Gules*. Of this there is an example to be seen in the family vault of the Viscounts Arbuthnot, in Kincardineshire, in the church of Arbuthnot. There, the coat of Hugh le Blond, an ancestor of that House, who lived in the 13th century, is emblazoned with that of his lady, a daughter of the House of de Morville, being three chevrons, quartered, with a star and a crescent, the paternal arms of the family. The arms of Lord Soulis were also the same, perhaps, from being descended of, or connected with them. That family took the Balliol side in the Brucean Contest and met with the same fate, being forfeited, and never more had footing in Scotland. The arms of the Viscount Barrington, in the present day; are the same with that of de Morville—three chevrons.—*Collected from Craufurd's Lives of Officers of State; Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. II.; Wood's Peerage; and Thomson's Reg. of Charters; lately published.*

PARTICULAR
DESCRIPTION
OF
Cunninghame,
COMMENCING WITH
THE PARISH OF LARGS.



LARGS Parish is one of the most extensive in Cunningham, and is situated in the most northerly part of the district. It is upwards of 8 miles in length from Kelly-burn, on the north, to Fairley-burn, or Southannan water, on the south; and it is betwixt 4 and 5 miles broad from east to west, on its base, without regarding the prolongation of the line that would arise in traversing it up and down the hills. The extent altogether is about 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles, or, as more precisely ascertained by survey, about 19143 Scots acres. It is bounded on the north and north-east, by the county of Renfrew; on the east, by the parishes of Kilbirnie and Dalry; on the south, by the parish of Kilbride, and on the west, by the Frith of Clyde which, in all its windings, forms a sea shore to it of about 9 miles long.

General Appearance. The greater part of it is a hilly region. These hills (as well defined in the Statistical Account of Scot. vol.

XVII. p. 504.) “begin to rise in the neighbouring parishes of Greenock, Kilmalcolm, Lochwinnoch, Kilbirnie and Dalry, and meet in a kind of general summit at the eastern boundary of Largs, from which they gradually descend, as they approach the shore, till they terminate at last in a variety of abrupt declivities, some of which are almost perpendicular, as if part of their base had been torn away by force.”

The greater part of these hills are covered with fine green pasture, or are sound heath land; some of them present bare fronts of rock, whilst others, near to the coast, are covered with plantation.

The arable land forms less than a fourth part of the whole. It is situated, either in a narrow strip along the coast side; or in the great vale of Brisbane, by the Noddle and Gogo waters; or in the lesser vallies formed by the Kelburn, and other smaller streams; or, lastly, on some broken grounds shelving backwards from those precipitous rocks, by the sea side, betwixt the town of Largs and the northern extremity of the parish at Kelly-burn.

Climate. This parish having not only some high hills in itself, towards the east, but being at no great distance from the hills of Arran and of Cowal on the west, it is pretty much subject to frequent rains, and some of them very heavy. Still on the whole, these are not pernicious to the crops on the general dry soil of this parish, nor to the health of the inhabitants. The high hills are a great shelter against the cold east winds; whilst the west winds, to which only it is exposed, are always of a genial feeling. In fact, the parish of Largs is remarked for being early in its vegetation in the spring and not less early in reaping in the harvest—whilst the air is of that exhilarating purity, that the Largs is now very much frequented by ailing people, from other parts of the country, who find their account in the change.

Soil.—The soil along the coast is a sharp gravel, as if it had been left at some remote period by the sea; or a thin layer of

decomposed whinstone or basaltic rock, near the greater hills ; or it is a reddish soil formed from decomposed sandstone, which last prevails from the Noddle northward, more or less intermixed with moss, as it is more or less distant from the moors. The whole may be said to be in general productive ; some of it indeed is remarkably fertile.

Roads.—An excellent turnpike road traverses the whole length of the parish by the shore side, affording ready access to Greenock on the one hand, and Ardrossan, Saltcoats, Irvine, &c. on the other ; besides being of vast benefit to the internal communication of one part of the parish with another. There has, not many years ago, been a very good turnpike road made across the parish, to the eastward from Largs, by the vale of Kelburn, towards Dalry and Kilbirnie ; and there is another in forwardness up the vale of Brisbane, towards Greenock and Port-Glasgow, which, when completed, will render the communication to this parish, from other parts, among the most accommodating of any in the County, while it will shorten the distance from Largs to Greenock about three miles.

Minerals.—There has no coal been found in this parish ; but the distance to the coal-works at Ardrossan being little more than 8 miles, by an excellent road, renders this want of less consequence. There are no limeworks erected in it neither, but the lately-made road towards Dalry and Kilbirnie has opened up a very ready access to the excellent limeworks at Howrat, at the distance of about 5 miles from the town of Largs, which is not far from the centre of the parish.

Crops Cultivated.—WHEAT, to a small extent ; BARLEY, very little more ; OATS, very extensively ; BEANS, not many ; POTATOES, pretty extensively, being more than sufficient for the inhabitants, as the town of Greenock affords a ready market for the surplus. TURNIP, not very much, but still is increasing more and more. LINT is cultivated only in small patches, to serve for family use.

FALLOW is beginning to be introduced.—**SOWN GRASSES**, to an extent of all the lands that have, in the preceding year, been in fallow or drill crops; and about a fourth more on lands sown with oats the second year; so that three-fourths of the whole are on land quite adapted for them, and the produce, of course, is good. Of **MEADOW** there is also a considerable extent.

In the Parish altogether there are,	acres.
Lands in Tillage,.....	1074
Arable in Grass, also Meadows,.....	3246
Green Pastures,.....	5945
Woodlands, Gardens, &c.....	530
Moorish Lands, Heath, &c.....	8348

Total 19143

It is pleasant to have to remark, that there has been a great improvement made in the general mode of cultivation, since the **Statistical Account** of this parish was written, about 25 years ago, and that a considerable addition has been made to the arable lands.

Live Stock.—A considerable number of milch-cows for the dairy, the produce of which goes a good way towards paying the rent—but there are more cattle for grazing, and young cattle rearing; the general hilly nature of the pastures being more adapted to these than to milch-cows. There are many sheep, few parishes in the district having pasture so much adapted for them. The number of all these, and of work-horses and young horses rearing, will be seen in the **Table of Live Stock**. The practice of the farmers hiring their horses to plough lands in other parishes, so much reprobated in the **Statistical Account**, is very much worn out.

Live Stock.	{	Horses of all descriptions,.....	159
		Cattle, do.....	1568
		Sheep,	4559

Fisheries.—The adjacent narrow channel betwixt the town of Largs and the opposite coasts of Cumbræ, Bute, and Cowal, teems with fish of various kinds, and there are several boats employed in fishing the whole year round, so that the inhabitants have, in their season, fish in great abundance: as salmon, mackerel, haddocks, whittings, cod, and herrings to profusion. Vast quantities of these are carried by the fishers to Greenock, and other towns up the Clyde, or through the country. There may be about 30 fishers employed in this sea-faring line.

Manufactures.—There is a considerable number of weavers nearly all in the town of Largs. Most of these are employed, by the Manufacturers of Paisley, in various branches of the Muslin or Silk fabrics; whilst the remainder are employed in the more steady customary work, of weaving linen or other stuffs for the thrifty country good-wives; which, if it does not afford them so high wages sometimes, as the first, neither does it leave them altogether idle at any time. There is at the village of Fairley a very prosperous boat-building business, which is in good repute for construction, materials, and workmanship. The increasing state of the town of Largs and lesser village of Fairley gives good employment to the masons and wrights; whilst the other handicrafts seem to be all in a prosperous way.

In all, there are of

Weavers,.....	180	Smiths,.....	7	Seafaring people,	36
Wrights,.....	30	Bakers,.....	10	Shopkeepers,.....	20
Masons,.....	20	Fleshers,.....	6	Innkeepers,.....	18
Shoemakers,.....	12	Coopers,.....	5	Pract. in Law,.....	2
Taylors,.....	10	Boatbuilders,.....	7	Do. Medical,.....	1

Population.—This, in the year 1755, was 1164, it decreased in forty years after to 1025, which was the return made in 1796. Since that period, it has taken a remarkable turn, amounting in 1818 to 2272, consisting of 1123 males, and 1149 females; and this, without taking in any of the numerous strangers, who in the

summer of that year came to Largs and Fairley for the pleasure of sea-bathing, or the general renovation of their health : these amounted to 1068, of whom 356 were males, and 712 females. Nothing can evince more the healthiness of the place. Of the population there may be

In towns or villages, about.....1100

In the country parts,.....1172

—————
Total 2272

Bathing Quarters.—Though it is not of very long standing that Largs has been celebrated for sea-bathing, yet the general purity of the air, conjoined with the facility with which bathing can, at all times of tide, be accomplished, seems now to have established its fame. The ready conveyance betwixt the populous city of Glasgow and this place, by means of the steam-boats, must have had a tendency, also, to increase the number of visitants. The country too, through which these pass, abounds with the finest scenery imaginable. The very sail itself, must be exhilarating to valetudinary people; whilst the low rate of the fare, the speed and the certainty with which the voyage is made, admit of their friends paying them a visit, every day if they chuse. The distance by water from Glasgow, is about 38 miles; the voyage is performed in 5 hours; the cabin fare is only 7s. 6d.

Ministers—since the Revolution.

NAMES.	ORDAINED.	DIED.
John Wilson,.....	26 Jan. 1697,.....	
Andrew Cumine,...	27 Sep. 1701.	4th July, 1762
Patrick Wallace,...	10 Aug. 1748, assist. & suc..	18th Sept. 1755
Gilbert Lang,.....	3 Aug. 1756, assist. & suc..	30th Dec. 1791.
Stephen Rowan,...	15th May, 1792,.....	4th June, 1801.
J. Mitchel, M.D.,...	22d April, 1802,.....	

Dissenters.—A congregation of Burgher Seceders, here, first assumed a regular form about the year 1780. Their first Minister was the Rev. William Watson, who was ordained 15th Jan. 1783, and translated to Old Kilpatrick early in winter, 1789. Their present Minister, the Rev. John Leech, was ordained 7th Dec. 1791. Their meeting-house holds, easily, 400 sitters. The number of examinable persons connected with it is about 300, besides occasional hearers, especially during the bathing season, when there is a great influx of strangers. This congregation, like to that of all other Dissenters, is composed of people from different parishes, as well as of that where the place of worship is set down.

Schools.—There are six schools in the parish. Three of these are in the village of Largs: namely, the Parish School, under the charge of Mr. Gilbert Graham, who has from 60 to 90 scholars, according to the season of the year, there being always more scholars in winter than in summer, in country places. Besides the ordinary branches of education—reading writing, and arithmetic—some of them are taught book-keeping, English grammar, elocution, and the first principles of Latin and Greek: one school is taught by Mr. Hall, and another by Mr. Beith—these two betwixt them, have somewhat more scholars than Mr. Graham. There is an established school, on a small salary, at Skelmorlie, and another at Fairly; and one, without any salary, at Whitly-burn, up the Glen of Brisbane. The number of scholars in all is 228, being about one-tenth part of the population. For the numbers at the various classes, see the Statistical Tables near the end of the volume.

Poor.—The number of poor, permanent on the roll, is 32, and occasionally relieved, 15 or 20. There is distributed among them, annually, about £150. See also the Statistical Tables.

Towns and Villages.—TOWN OF LARGS. This ancient village is situated on a plain, on the right bank of the Gogo water, where

it falls into the Frith of Clyde, opposite to the isle of Meikle Cumbræes. It is about 12 miles north from Saltcoats, and 14 south-west from Greenock. It has lately increased considerably in size, and may contain a population of about 800 souls, being an increase of about 300 in the course of the last 20 years. This is independent of occasional lodgers, on account of sea-bathing, the number of whom is still more, during the season, than of the inhabitants themselves; being upwards of 1000 in the parish, as before stated, and who pay at least £2000 for rent alone. Largs is comprehended in the barony of Brisbane—has a Baron Baillie, and a baronial prison, or vault, which is often used as a place of temporary confinement for delinquents. A Justice of Peace Court also is held here once a month.

The increasing influx of strangers for sea-bathing, and of whom many are in a genteel line of life, occasioned Baths, on an elegant plan, to be built for their accommodation. These are constructed either for warm or cold bathing, as may be required. They were erected by subscription, and opened for the public in June 1816. One end of the building consists of a public room, 44 feet by 24, for assemblies, and in the bathing season, is used as a reading-room, to which strangers are admitted by the season, month, or week, as it may suit them.

There are two good Inns in the village, and a stage coach passes and repasses through it, three days in the week, betwixt Ayr and Greenock, and all the intermediate towns, which affords a ready communication with the neighbouring country; whilst there are excellent post-chaises to be had in it at all times. The parish church was rebuilt a few years ago, on an elegant plan; which unites the venerable aspect of a Gothic exterior to all the internal accommodation of a modern place of worship. It has attached to it a tall steeple, with an excellent clock and a fine toned bell. The stile of building in the village, has also become more and more improved. There are several houses of late

erected that would be esteemed handsome in even the metropolis of the County.

VILLAGE OF FAIRLEY.—This is set down about 2 miles south from Largs, on the coast side, and may contain about 150 inhabitants. It is a very pleasant place, remarkably well sheltered amid its own full-grown trees; and from the peculiar situation, or form of the high grounds adjacent, is very little exposed to stormy weather. There is a verdure here almost perpetual the whole year over. There has of late been some villas erected here in a very uncommon stile of elegance, which one should think more adapted to an Italian sky, than to the northern latitude of this part of Britain. But this is rather more a proof of the genial temperature of the air in this place, than of any want of precaution in the architecture of these villas. They are built on the lands of the Earl of Glasgow, to whom all this part of the parish belongs, and are held in feu or long lease of his Lordship. They belong to the following proprietors: Professor Mylne of Glasgow; — Parker, Esq.; and — Tennent, Esq.—Fairley is also used as a bathing station, but is not so well adapted to the purpose as Largs. The time of bathing must be limited to the water when it is full in-shore; as it retires fast back on the ebb of tide, to a great distance.

GOGOSIDE.—To the east of Largs, on the south bank of the Gogo, stands the little village of Gogoside. In the vicinity of this village are the lands of Ladeside; a feu from Haily, consisting of 6 acres of arable land, and 15 of green pasture; a feu off Brisbane, to James Beith, of about 4 acres; a long lease, to Thomas and William Jamieson, of about 5 acres of arable land; and some privileges in the moor; a long lease of Townhead of Gogoside, consisting of about 5 acres, and some privileges in the moors, to Mr. John Hyndman, who holds also in lease an old Mansion and Garden, with about an acre of land in the town of Largs. These proprietors, or their tenants, with their cottagers,

who work at a wool or flax mill, in Gogoside, include the whole population of this village, which will not much exceed 100 souls.

VILLAS.—In the vicinity of Largs, there has been of late a considerable extent of ground taken off, by different persons, in feu from the estate of Brisbane, in parcels more or less from half an acre each, up to 2, 3, or 4; and in one case to the extent of 8 acres. On all these, there has been set down some remarkably elegant villas, in the finest taste, each amid its own gardens and shrubbery. The view, from them all, abounds in that greatly-diversified scenery, which the Frith of Clyde here exhibits, in various combinations, with the coast of Cowal and the different islands of Bute, Arran, and the Cumbraes. The different proprietors of these, are the following:—

Mrs. Boyd,	J. Jamieson, Esq.	Tho. Maxwell, Esq.
Dr. Francis Brown,	James Long, Esq.	Rev. Dr. Mitchel,
John Carnie, Esq.	Robert Lang, Esq.	Hugh Morrice, Esq.
John Ewing, Esq.	Rev. John Leech,	Mrs. Wyllie.

There is also a handsome villa, almost within the town, belonging to Captain Robert Morrice; called Muirburn-house; and at a little distance, in the same quarter stands the Manse, a house of some shew. There are several goodly fabricks too, built on speculation for bathing quarters, among which Mr. T. Underwood's and Mr. Cochran's may be stated, as specimens of genteel and commodious lodgings. Largs, indeed, in consequence of all these, has become remarkably resplendent.

Mason Lodge.—The Largs' St. John's Lodge, was established here by a Charter, dated 21st Dec. 1767, from the Grand Lodge of Scotland—and was then ranked as No. 234, but is now No. 174. The present Master is John Carnie, Esq.

Markets and Fairs.—In Largs there is a weekly Market on Thursdays, and four annual Fairs, the most remarkable of these is St. Columbus' Day—usually called Comb's Day, which is held on the first Tuesday of June, O. S. This fair is famous over the

west of Scotland, and continues from Monday to Thursday inclusive, though Tuesday is the day of greatest resort—where people come from 40 to 50 miles round; some for business, but, generally, more for amusement. The whole week is indeed a kind of Jubilee. One hundred boats or more are to be seen on this occasion, in the Bay: these come chiefly with Highlanders from the islands in the Frith, and many from beyond it, in the Shire of Argyle.—Such a vast multitude cannot be accommodated with beds, and the Highlanders in particular do not seem to think such accommodation necessary. They spend the whole nights in rustic sports, carousing in Tents, or dancing on the Green to the sound of the Bagpipes. Every one who chuses is allowed to join this, which forms their principal amusement.

This was more the case formerly than at present, though there is still a very great assemblage of Lowlanders as well as Highlanders, and much traffic in small-wares is still carried on betwixt the parties, in exchanging the commodities which each can spare, for others of greater utility. There is also a more important dealing in cattle, which seems rather to be on the increase—the time of year suiting those who have occasion to fill up the stock on their pasture lands.

Battle of Largs.—The account, by Hector Boyce, of this memorable battle, was published in Latin, in 1526, about 260 years after it happened, which was on the 2d and 3d Oct. 1263. It was soon after translated into the common language of the country at the time, by Ballenden, in what was called “The Cronikilis,” of which the following is an abridgement in modern terms:

That Acho, King of Norway, after subduing the islands of Arran and Bute, landed his forces on Albion; and after a long seige, took the castle of Ayr, and began to waste the adjacent country. On this, Alexander, King of Scots, collected an army of 40,000 men to meet him, and divided it into three “battles.” In the first wing was a valiant Captain, Alexander Stewart, who had with him:

all the men of Argyle, Lenox, Athol, and Galloway: In the left was Patrick Dunbar, having with him the men of Lothian, Fife, Mers, Berwick, and Stirling: In the middle ward was King Alexander, with the remaining people of Scotland, to support the wings when danger "occuriet." That King Alexander, seeing his enemies in sight, caused Mass to be performed in his army, and made them a speech; and King Acho, in like manner, made a spech to his army also, (both well penned by Boyce himself); and that scarcely were "thir wordis ended," when both the armies began "to array other." That Acho came with all his "ordenance" on the middle, where King Alexander was "arrayit" for the time, trusting, that if it was broke, the other battles (or wings) would soon be "vainquishit." That the battle was very fierce on both sides, especially where the two Kings were; for they rushed always to the parts where they saw their people weakest, exhorting them to shew their manhood and courage. King Acho, "incontinent," with a band of forty "campionis," rushed out through the battle where King Alexander fought. Nevertheless he was stoutly resisted; for Alexander had so great a number of people with him, that he "stuffit the battle" with fresh men, in all parts where it failed, till at last, both wings of the Danes were put to flight. "Incontinent" Alexander Stewart, of Paisley, came with a "Buschement" of fresh men to the middle ward, where King Alexander was fighting with King Acho, with "long bergane and uncertain victory." The Danes seeing this Alexander coming with "new and recent victory" on them, gaye back; on whom followed the Scots with great cruelty through all Cunninghame, and made "ithand" [diligent] slaughter of them, till night put an end to all their labour. On the morrow, King Acho fled with a small number to the castle of Ayr, where he got tidings of his fleet of 50 ships, that it had perished in a tempest, all except four; besides that, the mariners, after the "tinsal" of their ships, had been slain by the

country people. That King Acho, broken in this manner, fled with the four ships to Orkney. In this battle were slain 24,000 Danes, and 5000 Scots.—So far Boece, who does not mention the number of King Acho's army originally. He states the battle to have taken place on the 3d of Aug. 1263, being the day also, in which, he says, King Acho arrived in the Hebrides. The account of it, in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, is in substance nearly the same with his; with the addition, that the middle ward, where Alexander himself commanded, consisted of the men of Perthshire, Angus, Mearns, and the northern counties; and differs in stating, that, of the Norwegian army of 20,000 men, 16,000 were killed on the spot; and of their fleet of 160 sail, so few escaped the wreck, that Haco could scarcely find a vessel to carry him, with a few friends, to Orkney, where he soon after died of grief.

To these British accounts of this sanguinary engagement,—so remarkable in its consequences, that there has never again been a Dane nor a Norwegian that has set a foot in Britain in a hostile manner,—I shall now add an abstract of the account given of it by the Norwegians themselves, whose cause of knowledge should be inferior to none. This account was published in 1782, in the Icelandic language on one page, and in English on the opposite; translated by the Rev. James Johnston, Chaplain to the British Embassy at the Court of Copenhagen: a work rarely to be met with. It bears to have been written in the 14th century, or from the year 1300 till 1400; and the author might have had his information, either from some of those who were at the battle, or from their immediate descendents. This abstract is limited to the account of the Battle of Largs, and the transactions of the Norwegians in the Frith of Clyde, with very little additional matter:—“The truce was now declared to be void. The King (Haco) accordingly sent sixty ships into Loch-Long. When they came into the inlet, they took their boats and drew

them up into a great lake, which is called Loch-Lomond. On the far side round this lake, was an Earldom, called Lenox. In the lake were a great many islands well inhabited; these the Norwegians wasted with fire. They also burnt all the buildings about the lake and made great devastation.—Alan, the brother of King Dugald, (an Hebridian chief,) marched far over into Scotland, and killed great numbers of the inhabitants. He took many hundred head of cattle, and made vast havock. Afterwards, the Norwegians retired to their fleet, and met with so violent a storm, that it dashed in pieces about ten of their ships in Loch-Long.

“ King Haco lay still in the Hebrides, [meaning the islands in the Frith of Clyde]. Michaelmass (Sept. 29.) fell on a Saturday; and on the Monday night (Oct. 1st) following, there came a great tempest, with hailstones and rain. The watch on the forecastle of the King’s ship, called out, that a transport vessel was driving full against their cable”—[Here follows a narrative of the means used to get quit of this transport, which finally]—“ floated with the tide, and together with a galley, was cast ashore on Scotland.
* * * * *. The fleet in the mean time was forced up the channel, and the tempest that day (Oct. 2.) was so furious that some vessels cut away their masts and others ran aground
* * *. Five vessels were cast ashore, and so great was the storm, that people said, it was raised by power of Magic. The quantity of rain was prodigious..

“ When the Scots saw the vessels had run aground, they assembled together, and advancing against the Norwegians, attacked them with missile weapons. These, however, defended themselves gallantly, under cover of their ships. The Scots made several attempts, at different times, but killed few, though many were wounded. King Haco, as the wind was now somewhat abated, sent in some boats with a reinforcement.

“ Afterwards, the king himself, attended by Thorlaug Bosi, set sail in a barge belonging to the masters of the lights. As

soon as the King's men approached the land, the Scots retired, and the Norwegians continued ashore all night. The Scots, however, during the darkness, entered the transport, and carried off as much of the lading as they could. On the morning (Oct. 3.) the king with a numerous reinforcement came ashore, and he ordered the transport to be lightened, and towed out to the ships. In a little time they descried the Scottish army, and it was so numerous that they supposed the King of Scotland was present. Ogmund Krakidauts, with his company, was stationed on a hill. The Scottish Van skirmished with his men; and their main body coming on, the Norwegians entreated the King, as they were anxious for his safety, to row to his fleet, and send them help. The King insisted to remain on shore, but they would not assent to his continuing any longer exposed; he therefore sailed out in a barge to his ship at the Cumbraes. The whole number of soldiers who remained on land were eight or nine hundred. Two hundred men were upon the rising ground with Ogmund; but the rest of the troops were posted down upon the beach.

“ The Scottish army now advanced. It was conjectured to consist of near fifteen hundred Knights, [*Rideres* which may also be translated *Horsemen*.] All their horses had breast-plates; and there were many Spanish steeds in complete armour. The Scottish King had, besides, a numerous army of foot soldiers well accoutred. They generally had bows and spears.

“ The Norwegians on the hill, apprehensive of being surrounded, began to retire in scattered parties towards the sea. Andrew Nicolson observing this, came up to the rising ground and desired Ogmund to draw off his men towards the beach, but not to retreat so perceptibly as if he fled. The Scots at this time attacked them furiously with darts and stones. Showers of weapons were poured upon the Norwegians, who defended themselves and retired in good order. But when they approached the sea, each one hurrying faster than another, those on the beach

supposed they had been routed. Some therefore leaped into their boats, and pushed off from the land; others jumped into the transport. Their companions called on them to return, and some returned, although few. Andrew Pott leaped over two boats into a third, and so escaped from land. Many boats went down; and some men were lost; and the rest of the Norwegians wheeled about at last to the sea. Here Haco of Skeine, one of King Haco's household, fell. A part of the Norwegians were driven south from the transport, and were headed by Andrew Nicolson, Ogmund Krakidauts, Thorlaug Bosi and Paul Soor. There soon began a severe contest, though very unequal, as ten Scots fought against each Norwegian. Among the Scots there was a young Knight called Ferash, [probably Fergus,] equally distinguished for his birth and fortune. He wore a helmet plated with gold and set with precious stones, and the rest of his armour was of a piece with it. He rode gallantly up to the Norwegians, but no other ventured. He galloped frequently along the Norwegian line, and then back to his followers. Andrew Nicolson had now reached the Scottish van. He encountered this illustrious knight, and struck at his thigh with such force that he cut it off through the armour, with his sword, which penetrated to the saddle. The Norwegians stript him of his beautiful belt. The hardest contest then commenced. Many fell on both sides, but more of the Scots.

“ During the battle there was so great a tempest, that King Haco saw no possibility of bringing the army ashore. Ronald and Eilif, of Naustadale, with some men rowed to land, and greatly distinguished themselves, as did those troops that had before gone out in their boats. Ronald in the end was repulsed to his ships, but Eilif behaved most heroically. The Norwegians now began to form themselves anew, and the Scots took possession of the rising ground. There were continual skirmishes with stones and missile weapons, but towards evening the Norwegians

made a desperate charge against the Scots on the hill. The Scots then left the eminence, and fled where they could, away to their mountains. The Norwegians perceiving this, retired to their boats, and rowing out to their ships, luckily escaped the storm. On the morning they came back in search of the bodies of those who had dropt. Among the dead were Haco of Steine, and Thorgisi Eloppe, both belonging to King Haco's household. There fell also a worthy vassal called Karlhoved, from Drontheim, and another vassal called Kalkel, from Fiorde. Besides these, died three masters of the lights. It is impossible for the Norwegians to tell how many were killed of the Scots, because those who dropt were taken up and removed to the woods. King Haco ordered his dead to be carried to a church.

“ Five days after, (Oct. 8.) King Haco ordered his men to weigh anchor and bring his ship close under the Cumbræes. He was soon joined by the squadron that had been in Loch-Long. On the fast-day following, the weather was good, and the king sent some retainers ashore to burn the vessels that had been stranded. That same day the king sailed past Cumbræe to Melansay, where he lay some nights.” [This Melansay must be the isle of Lam-lash, where the cell of St. Melance is still to be seen, and where is the best natural harbour in the Frith of Clyde]. “ Haco soon after sailed homewards by the following places mentioned: Sandey, Gudey [now called Gigha], Kerrary, Calf of Mull, Rauney [now Isle of Rum], Westerford in Skye, Cape Wrath, which he passed on the feast of the apostles Simon and Jude, being the 28th of Oct. and is stated to have fallen on a Sunday,” which corresponds to the Michaelmas of that year having fallen on a Saturday, and is therefore corroborative of the date of the battle having been on the 3d of October, not the 3d of Aug. as all our own historians assert, on the authority of Hector Boece, who states, that the fleet of King Haco, arrived in the Hebrides on the 3d of August, after which his army subdued the islands of

Arran and Bute—and took, after a long seige, the castle of Ayr, and fought afterwards at Largs, on the same third of August after all. An incongruity, sufficient of itself, to discredit his whole account.

Haco after passing Cape Wrath, on the 28th Oct. as above, “sailed next day for the Orkneys, which he reached in the evening, and resolving to winter there, retained with him twenty of his ships, and sent the rest home. He himself abode at Kirkwall and lodged in the Bishop’s palace. There he died on Saturday, the 15th of Dec. being two days after the festival of St. Lucia, which, that year, fell upon a Thursday.” This is another proof of the accuracy of the dates of this Icelandic author. The Michaelmas day and the 15th of Dec. being always on the same day of the week.

There seems to be one thing however in which the Norse account, and that of Hector Boece agree; namely, that the battle of Largs was fiercely fought on both sides; and, that the Norwegians were ultimately defeated, may be inferred from the consequences;—but that either the one army or the other was so numerous, as is asserted by our own historians, is utterly incredible, as well as the number of slain on the part of the Norwegians. Where was the shipping that could have brought such an army, that, after leaving 24,000 slain on the field of Largs, was yet so numerous as to be able to retreat 30 miles by land (from Largs to Ayr,) in the face of 35,000 men, left of the victorious army, as stated by Boece? All the navy he admits the Norwegian King to have had, from the commencement, was but 50 ships; of which only 4 escaped the general wreck, which is itself a presumptive evidence of the weakness of their construction, or rather of their diminutive size. Fifty sail of British ships of the line, in the present times, could not have transported such an army, far less could 50 such vessels as were in use in those days. Luckily, there is a description of one of the largest of King

Haco's ships, and the most magnificent of them all, in the Icelandic account. It is thus :—" During this voyage King Haco had that *great* vessel which he had caused to be constructed at Bergen. It was built entirely of oak, and contained twenty-seven benches of oars. It was ornamented with heads and necks of dragons beautifully overlaid with gold." It is extremely probable that his whole fleet consisted only of similar open vessels like this, impelled by oars, as well as by sails, and that there was not a full-decked ship among them all.

Fordun, who wrote nearer than Boece, by more than 100 years, to the era of the Battle of Largs, and of course less ready to be misled by vague traditionary legends, is nevertheless led off his feet in his account of the means by which the Norwegians were repulsed, by imputing nearly the whole to the agency of St. Margaret the Queen of Malcom Canmore, as some raving man had previously seen in a vision. The chapter in which he relates this, (being book IX. ch. 5.) is entitled, "*Concerning the Battle of Largs, and the Victory by means of Margaret, Queen of Scotland.*" He allows Haco 160 ships, and furnishes him with 20,000 men ; and says, that, coming to the new castle of Ayr, he afterwards attacked and took the castles of Arran and Bute ; and that the Battle of Largs was fought on the 8th Sept. 1263 : that the Scots were commanded by Alexander Stewart of Dundonald, uncle of the Noble Walter Stewart who married Marjory, daughter of King Robert de Brois : and that on our side there fell Peter Curry Miles. " In the mean time, by the will of God and the exertions of the Queen Saint Margaret, Protectorix of the kingdom of Scotland, there arose, on the very day of the battle, a most violent tempest in the sea, which, tossing the ships, tore up their anchors, made their masts go by board and all their tackle give way, from the immense billows, and rage of the winds ; so that, the ships being dashed against one another, and wrecked on the land and on rocks, thousands of the people were drowned, and

became the prey of the sea ; and those who did reach the land were immediately met by our people, and killed, or put to flight and drowned. Among the many thousands that perished, the King of Norway had to lament one noble Norwegian, his grandson, a man of great strength and activity. The King himself scarcely effected his escape : grieved and sorrowing, and with no small confusion, he reached the Orkneys, where, passing the winter in the expectation of a more powerful force for the subjugation of the Scots, he died."—These are all the circumstances regarding this battle mentioned by this writer, the most ancient of the Scottish historians. In its principal features it bears a striking resemblance to the Icelandic account itself ; only the great storm, which both parties considered at the time as supernatural, is imputed by the one, to the agency of evil spirits, and by the other, to the influence of their tutelary guardian, both in conformity to their feelings on the occasion. As the occurrence of this great hurricane cannot well be doubted, it is an evidence so far, that the battle took place in the stormy season, about the equinox, as related by the Norwegians, rather than in the beginning of August, as Boece has it, commonly the mildest season of the year.

Estates and Families.

KELLY.—Commencing from the north, the first lands to which we come is that part of the Kelly estate, belonging to Robert Wallace, Esq. which is situated in the parish of Largs, on the south side of Kelly-burn, opposite to Kelly-house. This streamlet flows through a romantic narrow dale, called from it, Kelly-Glen, which on both sides is greatly ornamented; by extensive coppice woods and plantations, so as to yield to few in richness of scenery.—Here also is set down the garden, the situation of which is peculiarly sweet and imposing.

The main body, however, of this estate, is situated on the north side of the water, in the county of Renfrew, and therefore

does not fall within a topographical description of Ayrshire. I have only merely to remark, that it was purchased 28 years ago, from a family of the name of Bannatyne, which had possessed it for ages.—Since that time, there has been erected on it an elegant mansion; the arable and the pasture lands have been much extended and improved; large plantations have been made, which are uncommonly thriving; the pheasant has been introduced into the woodlands, and the black-cock among the moors; both of which are increasing wonderfully, and spreading all over the country, where neither the one nor the other were before known. The whole of this has been the work of the present proprietor, who has rendered Kelly House one of the finest places of residence on the coast side.

Those lands which Mr. Wallace has in this parish, were obtained in consequence of an excambion, made betwixt the late Earl of Eglinton and him in 1814. They are part of the ancient barony of Skelmorley, and consist of nearly 150 acres, partly moss, partly moor, and partly a fine bank of woodland. The moor, since that time, has been planted, and great improvements have been made on the moss land. On the other hand, his Lordship got about 40 acres of arable and woodland, which Mr. Wallace had purchased from the Earl of Glasgow for the purpose, in the immediate vicinity of Skelmorley-house; so that this excambion has added considerably to the beauty of both properties.

Mr. Wallace having thus become a proprietor in the county of Ayr, where his ancestors had formerly considerable possessions, the pedigree of his family falls now to be brought into this account.

Wallace of Kelly.

The renowned Sir William Wallace of Eldersly, Governor of Scotland, was, according to Crawford, put to death by Edward I. of England, in 1305. He left issue only one daughter, who was married to Sir William Baillie of Lamington, from whom is descended the present family of Ross Baillie of Lamington, and

others connected with that honourable and very ancient House. The lands of Eldersly returned to the family of Craigie, from whence he was derived, and became the patrimony of John Wallace, a younger son of that House in the reign of Robert III. in 1398*. Crawford traces down the succession of the Wallaces of Eldersly, from this personage, through the several generations, to

I. WILLIAM WALLACE of Eldersly, who obtained a Charter of these lands in 1554, with whom I shall commence the regular genealogy of the family of Kelly, giving the account of it, warranted from authentic documents. He married Catherine, daughter of Hugh Crawford of Kilbirnie, by whom he had three sons: 1. William; 2. John; 3. James. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. WILLIAM WALLACE of Eldersly. He had a son,

III. HUGH WALLACE of Eldersly, who had a Charter in 1640, proceeding on his own resignation, from his superior, Sir Hugh Wallace of Craigie, in which he is designed "Of Eldersly Dilectus consanguineum nostrum." He died without issue, on which the representation of the family devolved on his uncle,

II. JOHN WALLACE second son of No. I. in this account. He married Margaret, daughter of John Hamilton of Ferguslee, (descended of the family of Orbistoun), by whom he had two sons: 1. James Wallace of Lorabank, who died without issue; 2.

III. WILLIAM WALLACE, who married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Stewart of Neilstoun-side, with whom he acquired the lands of Neilstoun-side and Drumgrain. He had two sons: 1. John; 2. William. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. JOHN WALLACE of Neilstoun-side, who sold that property in 1713. He had three daughters, but left no issue male, when the representation of the family fell to his brother,

* Crawford's History of Renfrewshire, p. 61.

IV. WILLIAM WALLACE, who was a merchant in Glasgow, and acquired the lands of Overkirkton and others in the parish of Neilstoun, which he afterwards sold in 1690. Who he married is not mentioned, but he had two sons: 1. John; 2. Thomas.

V. JOHN WALLACE, the eldest son, married Jean, daughter of Thomas Kennedy, M.D. Glasgow, by whom he had an only daughter, Helen, who married Archibald Campbell of Succoth, to whom she had Sir Ilay Campbell, Bart. Lord President of the Court of Session, and others.

V. THOMAS WALLACE, the second son, acquired the lands of Cairnhill in Ayrshire. In 1710 he married Lilius Cunninghame, daughter of William Cunninghame, Esq. of Craighends, by whom he had three sons, William, John and Hugh.

VI. WILLIAM WALLACE, the eldest son, succeeded him in Cairnhill. He married a daughter of Archibald Campbell of Succoth, by whom he had three sons, who died without issue, and a daughter.

VII. LILIAS WALLACE of Cairnhill, who married Capt. Ferrier of Summerford in Stirlingshire, and by him had issue—three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, John, is heir apparent of Cairnhill.

VI. JOHN WALLACE, the second son of Thomas of Cairnhill, acquired the lands of Cessnock in the same neighbourhood, which he afterwards sold, and then purchased the lands of Kelly in the county of Renfrew. He married Janet, daughter of Robert Colquhoun, Esq. by whom he had two sons who survived him, Robert and James, and several daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. ROBERT WALLACE, now of Kelly, who married a daughter of Sir William Forbes, Bt. of Craigievar. He is the nearest heir male of the family of Wallace of Cairnhill, and also of the Wallaces of Neilstoun-side and of Ferguslee, by direct lineal descent; likewise of the more ancient family of Wallace of El-

dersly, and as the heirs male of the original stock of Wallace of Craigie have failed in the direct line, of course Mr. Wallace becomes the nearest heir male of that very ancient House, of which several of its members besides the renowned Sir William have had the honour of Knighthood conferred on them, as also two patents of Baronetage.

— SKELMORLEY.—*Fergus Fosterson*, mentioned in 1296, in the Ragman Roll, among the barons of Cunninghame, Nisbet conjectures to have been of the old *Foresters of Skelmorley*, “of whom,” he adds, in 1720, “there are few now remaining.” At what time they ceased to be proprietors of this estate, is to me unknown. In the reign of Robert III. (*inter* 1390 *et* 1406), it belonged to Sir William Cunninghame of Kilmaurs: and about the year 1460, it was the property of the Eglinton family, with whom it still remains. It is the most northerly estate, including that part as above, given off to Kelly, that is in this parish, or in Ayrshire. It extends about a mile and a half along the shore, and stretches backwards three miles or more:—the whole breadth of the parish in this quarter. It extends in all to nearly 2,400 acres, of which, though the greater proportion is moor, covered with heath, yet a considerable part is fertile, arable land, more especially along the shore, or sloping backwards from the top of that precipitous bank of rock, so beautifully masked with wood, in the vicinity of the coast. The woodlands, indeed, on this property, whether natural or planted, are remarkably thriving, and greatly embellish this portion of the parish. In this is included the lands of Bridgend, that were acquired to this estate, in excambion, for those given off to Kelly. These are situated on its southern march; and, in Blau’s Map of Cunninghame, published in 1648, are called *S. Skelmorly*, from which it seems probable, that they once formed part of this ancient Barony. The house or old castle of Skelmorley is set down on the brink of the steep bank, where it terminates at the southern extremity of the estate, and

Intercalary leaf to front page 76.

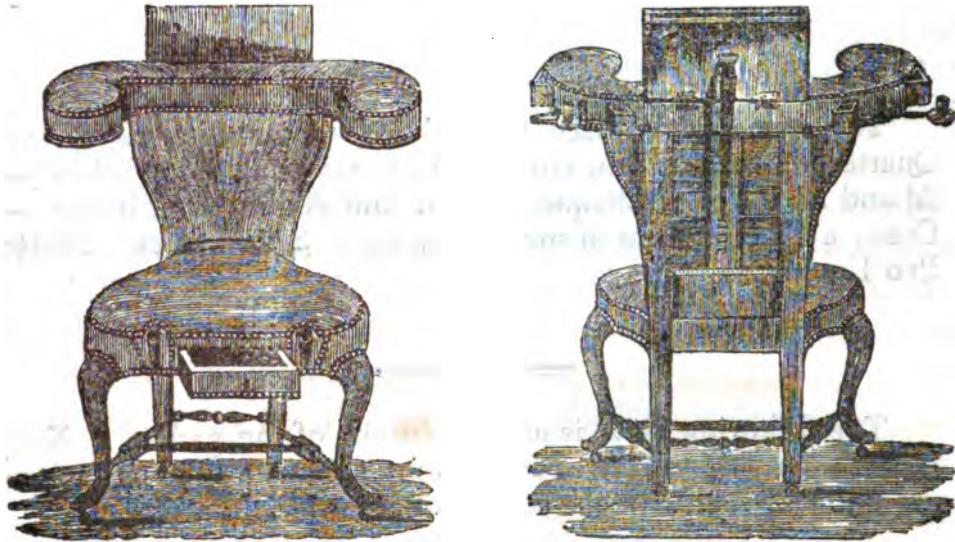
The Arms of Wallace of Kelly—(see opposite page)—are Quarterly; 1st and 4th, Gules, a Lion rampant, for Wallace;— 2d and 3d a Fesse, Cheque, Argent and Azure, for Lindsay:— Crest, a Dexter Arm in mail grasping a Sword erect. Motto, PRO LIBERTATE.

The following view is at the bottom of the garden at Kelly House—a rustic arch over Kelly burn connecting, at that place, the Shire of Ayr with the county of Renfrew.

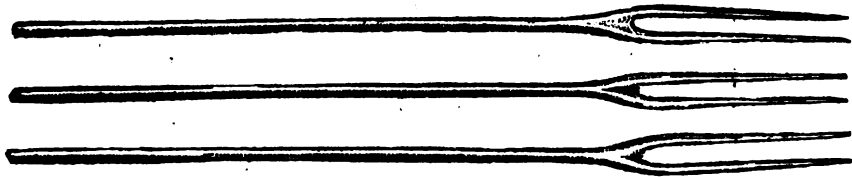


Intercalary leaf connected with Kelly.

No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 1.—Two views of a singular Chair in the possession of Mr. Wallace of Kelly, said to have been the Chair of Justice, of the last Lord Chancellor of Scotland. (Lord Seafield.)

No. 2.—Representation of three wooden Spears or Prongs found in 1817 in a moss near to Kelly burn, about 4 feet below the surface, lying horizontally on the firm soil on which the moss had grown. They are of black or red oak cut out of a solid piece of wood; each $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long—the prongs 21 inches in length and about 3 inches separated;—very sharply pointed. The whole highly polished when found, but have since become shrunk and shriveled.

is half hid with its turrets, amid the plantations with which it is surrounded. It was built in 1502, and had an addition made to it in 1636. The late Earl of Eglinton lived some years in it, in an early part of his life, and it is still an occasional residence of some branch of his noble family. It is certainly, in point of situation, a very pleasant and most delightful place, with its old-fashioned gardens, terraces, and shrubbery. The house itself, (similar to other ancient fabricks,) notwithstanding of its narrow winding stairs, and rooms passing from one to another, up steps and down steps in the same story, is possessed of considerable accommodation. The view from it over the Frith of Clyde, to the opposite islands of Bute, Arran and Cumbræ, is not to be surpassed in picturesque scenery by any prospect in Britain.

Montgomery of Skelmorley.

SIR ALEXANDER DE MONTGOMERY of ANDROSSAN, first Lord Montgomery, married Margaret, second daughter of Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, by whom he had issue—several sons and daughters; [See Eglintoun;] the second son was,

I. GEORGE MONTGOMERY, to whom his father gave a Charter, dated 6th June, 1461, of the lands of Lochlibo-side; Hartfield, and Colply, (since called Oupla, or Uplaw,) in the county of Renfrew, and of Skelmorley in the shire of Ayr, which last became the residence of the family.

He married Anne, daughter of Sir John Houstoun of that ilk, by whom he had issue—two sons. He died in 1505, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. JOHN MONTGOMERY of SKELMORLEY. He married the heiress of Montgomery of Lochranza, in the isle of Arran, and added, in consequence, that very pleasant property to his other possessions. When he died is not mentioned; but by this Lady he had a son, who succeeded him,

III. CUTHBERT MONTGOMERY of SKELMORLEY. He married

a near relative, Elisabeth, daughter of Houstoun of Houstoun, by whom he had issue—two sons: 1. George; 2. Alexander of Portray.

He accompanied James IV. to the battle of Flowden, where he was killed on the 9th Sept. 1513, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. GEORGE MONTGOMERY of SKELMORLEY, who being at this time under age, his wardship was assigned by the Crown, to Catherine, the eighth and youngest daughter of Hugh, first Earl of Eglinton, by Lady Helen Campbell, daughter of Colin, first Earl of Argyle. This Lady he afterwards married, and by her had two sons: 1. Thomas; 2. Robert. The first died unmarried, before his father, when he was succeeded by his second son,

V. ROBERT MONTGOMERY of SKELMORLEY, who is so designed in 1572, in a bond of mutual defence with Lord Sempil; a common practice in those ages, and all sometimes of little enough avail. He entered deeply into the family feud betwixt the two Houses of Eglinton and Glencairn, and killed Alexander Cunninghame, Commendator of Kilwinning, a son of the latter, in revenge for which, he was himself and his eldest son, at the same time, killed in 1584, by Patrick Maxwell of Newark, a naturally of the Glencairn family, his mother being a daughter of Cunninghame of Craigends, one of the most respectable cadets of that House.

He married Dorothea, a daughter of Robert the third Lord Sempil, by Elisabeth Carlyle of the House of Torthorald, by whom he had issue—two surviving sons: 1. Robert; 2. George, ancestor of the Montgomeries of Kirktonholme, now represented by Sir James Montgomerie Cunninghame of Corsehill, &c. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. SIR ROBERT MONTGOMERY of SKELMORLEY. He came to the estate at an eventful period, in the great feud betwixt the two families of Eglinton and Glencairn. For, in the spirit of the times,

he had not only the death of his father and brother to avenge, but that also of the chief of his house, Hugh the fourth Earl of Eglinton, who about the same time was murdered by the Cunninghames, while on his return to Eglinton Castle from Robertland, on the 12th of April, 1589, near to Stewarton. Sir Robert set no bounds to his wrath, but indulged in it with such eagerness, as to occasion very much bloodshed of his enemies. For this he was afterwards seized with remorse, and in expiation performed many acts of charity and mortification in his latter days. He was knighted by James the VI. and was afterwards, in 1628, created a Baronet by Charles I. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, (maternally descended of the House of Eglinton,) by whom he had a son, Robert, of whom afterwards.

He erected that elegant monument and funeral vault, in an aisle of the old church of Largs, and which still remains entire, although the church itself has been removed. The monument forms an arch and two compartments, supported by 18 pillars of the Corinthian order, surmounted with cherubims. Above the arch is a small pyramid, finished at the top with a globe. It is very richly carved, and is highly admired for the great taste displayed. It was built in 1636, and must have been erected at a very great expence, even in those days.—On the roof of the aisle are painted the twelve signs of the zodiac, and several views of the House of Skelmorley, with that of the premature death of a Lady of the family, who was killed by the kick of a horse. It is likewise adorned with several texts of Scripture, and various escutcheons of the different relatives of that ancient family.—Under this is the vault, in which are two niches where, in leaden coffins, are deposited the remains of Sir Robert himself, and his Lady who died in 1624. On Sir Robert's is the following inscription:—

IPSE MIHI, PRÆMORTUUS EUI, FATO FUNERA
PRÆ RIPUL, UNICUM, IDQUE CÆSAREUM
EXEMPLAR, INTER TOT MORTALES, SECUTUS.

This plainly alludes to the Emperor Charles V. who had his funeral obsequies performed before his death: for Sir Robert himself becoming seriously affected in the latter part of his life, among other acts of mortification, repaired hither at nights for devotional meditations, and thus, as it were, burying himself alive. He died in 1651, after enjoying the estate of Skelmorley during a period of 67 years. His son,

VII. ROBERT MONTGOMERY, younger, of SKELMORLEY, married Lady Mary Campbell, fourth daughter of Archibald seventh Earl of Argyle, by whom he had two sons: 1. Robert; 2. Henry, an officer in the Army, who died without issue. He died in the lifetime of his father, Sir Robert, who was succeeded by his Grandson,

VIII. SIR ROBERT MONTGOMERY of SKELMORLEY, a Gentleman in high estimation for every honourable and virtuous disposition. He married Antonia, one of two daughters, and co-heirs of Sir James Scott of Rossie in Fife, and by her had four sons: 1. James; 2. Hugh, of whom afterwards; 3. Archibald; 4. John; both died without issue. Sir Robert the second Baronet, died 7th Feb. 1684, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. SIR JAMES MONTGOMERY of SKELMORLEY, a man of a very active political character, and not unlike to some of the best political characters in after times, did not stick so closely to his party, as implicitly to give up his own opinions. He was at first very zealous in the Revolution of 1688, and was deputed by the Scottish Convention in 1689, along with the Earl of Argyle and Sir John Dalrymple, to present the Crown and administer the Oaths to King William and Queen Mary. He soon after became disgusted with the measures of the new Court, and entered into a treaty with the abdicated King at St. Germain's, to procure his restoration—in which a chief article was, to secure the establishment of Presbytery in Scotland. This plot being discovered, he lay hid for some time in London, and finding that he could not

have a pardon without making a full discovery, he chose rather to go beyond sea. "His art in managing such a design," says Bishop Burnet, "and his firmness in not discovering his accomplices, raised his character as much as it ruined his fortune." He was not even more complying at the Court of St. Germain's, where, on account of his steady adherence to the Protestant religion, he was not so cordially received as he expected; and meeting with little there but disgust, he died in 1694, it is supposed of vexation. He married Lady Mary Johnston, sister of the first Marquis of Annandale, by whom he had two sons: 1. Robert; 2. William, a colonel in the army, who died without issue.

X. SIR ROBERT MONTGOMERY of SKELMORLEY, the eldest son, succeeded to his title and estates. He was Governor of a Garrison in Ireland, and died in August 1731. He married Frances, eldest of the two daughters of Colonel Francis Stirling, of the family of Keir, and by her, who died at Skelmorley, 9th June, 1759, had three daughters, of whom afterwards.

On the death of Sir Robert, the third Baronet, in 1731, as above, he was succeeded in the title by his uncle,

IX. SIR HUGH MONTGOMERY, fourth Baronet of SKELMORLEY, one of the first merchants in Glasgow, which town he represented in Parliament. He was a Commissioner for the Treaty of Union, and took an active part in the discussions that then ensued, opposing several of the clauses. Before his accession to the title, he had acquired the estate of Skelmorley from his nephew, and made an entail of his extensive landed property in 1728. He died without issue in 1735, when, in terms of the above settlement, he was succeeded by the eldest daughter of his nephew, Sir Robert, who, as above noticed, left three daughters, of whom the second and third died unmarried. The eldest,

XI. LILIAS MONTGOMERY of SKELMORLEY, was served heir to her grand-uncle, the above Sir Hugh, on the 4th Oct. 1735,

and married, in 1733, ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY of COLLSFIELD, to whom she had a numerous issue, and died in 1783. [For the continuation of this family account, see Eglinton.]

The next lands to Skelmerley on the south, are THIRD-PART, BARR, MOAT, and AUCHENGARTH, belonging to the Earl of Glasgow. This estate consists of about 300 acres arable land, and 500 of moor pasture and woodland. It stretches from the sea backwards about two miles, till it joins the lands of Outerwards, and east and west Grasswards, on the summit of the rising ground that on the north-west forms the vale of Brisbane. It has been in the possession of the Glasgow family since the beginning of the last century, about which time it was obtained from a family of the name of Crawford, who had long been proprietors of it.

BLACKHOUSE.—South from the preceding lands, are situated the lands of Blackhouse, divided into the three possessions of Dikes, Millrig and Saint Philans. These extend, in all, to perhaps 450 acres, in which are some thriving woods and plantations. The greatest proportion is arable land, but there is still a great portion of moor. There has been much improvement made on these lands by a former proprietor, as well as by the present. The tenants too have a spirit of cultivation in them. Turnips are cultivated here, which is always a good indication of the farmer as well as of the soil. I should have taken notice of this in the two preceding properties also, where, in both, this mark of good husbandry is to be seen and to an equal extent. No part of this property extends quite to the sea, but it comes very near it, and is connected with it by a good private road. It belonged a long time to the family of Bannatyne of Kelly, (descended of Kames, in the isle of Bute,) and was sold by them about 85 years ago, to King of Drums, who, in 1795, sold it to William Macleod Bannatyne, Esq. Representative of the family of Kames, who improved it greatly, both by enclosing the lands and by erecting on them several handsome farmsteads. He afterwards

sold it to the present proprietor, Archibald Campbell, Esq. The family of

Bannatyne of Kantes.

Though taking their Gaelic patronimick of M'Omelyne or M'Amelyne from remoter ancestors, deduce their descent from Gilbert, who lived in the reign of Alexander III. whose son, Gilbert, and grandson, John, obtained Charters (in the possession of Lord Bannatyne) from Walter, Steward of Scotland, of several lands in Bute, of which the barony of CAMYS or KAMES, was afterwards composed. One of these has the singularity that the King himself, Robert Bruce, appears in it as a witness, thus designed: "Illustrissimus Rex Scotiae, Edwardus Dominus Gallovidiæ fratru ejus, et Thomas Arnulph (evidently the well-known Randolph) Comes Moraviae." This must have been prior to Sept. 1318, when Edward fell at the battle of Dundalk.

This John who appears to have held the situation of Chamberlain of Bute, under the Steward of Scotland, besides his own and his father's lands in Bute, possessed the Dimidietas terrarum de Corsbie, in the parish of Dundonald, as appears from a Charter in the first year of Robert II. confirming an annual rent out of these lands "quæ fuit quondam Joannes Gilberti." (See Thomson's Reg. Mag. Sig.)

The intermediate titles being lost, no account can be given of the immediate successors of John, who, from the Charter last referred to, must have died before 1372; but that his lands in Bute and those of Corsbie in Ayrshire, had descended from him to Thomas Bannachtyne, or Bannatyne, of Camys, probably his grandson, or great grandson, and fifth or sixth in descent from Gilbert first named—and from Thomas to his son Ninian, and his grandson Robert—from which last the descent of the family can be distinctly traced in the titles of the estate; are instructed by the following writs in the possession of Lord Bannatyne: namely, 1st, an Instrument of Protest, Jan. 1490, taken by Ro-

bert in the name of his father Ninian, designed son and heir of Thomas Bannachtyne of Camys; 2d, Charter from the Crown, 20th Dec. 1745, of the lands in Bute, contained in the Charters of Gilbert and John, with those of Camys, and several others, and some lands in Argyleshire, and the 40s. lands of Bannatyne Yards in the parish of Ochiltree, Ayrshire; 3d, Charter from Fullerton of Fullerton, of the 100. land of Corsbie, both obtained by Robert, on the resignation of Ninian Bannachtyne of Camys, his father, and that both the lands of Corsbie and Bannatyne Yards remained in the family till the beginning of the 17th century, appears from this, that Hector Bannatyne of Kames, on 27th Feb. 1602, is charged as an heir for his proportion of repairing the church of Corsbie; and that the same Hector was served heir to his father Ninian, in the 40s. lands of Bannatyne Yards.—See “Abbr. Inquis. vol. I. p. 44, 57.”

This Hector married Elisabeth, daughter of Patrick Stewart of Rosline (a cadet of the family of Bute,) by whom he had Ninian Bannatyne of Kames, who married Isabella, (whom Douglas calls Elisabeth,) daughter of Sir James Stewart of Bute, by whom he had a son, HECTOR BANNATYNE of Kames, who was twice married: first, to Margaret, daughter of Sir George Maxwell of Newark, by whom he had several children, who all died young;—secondly, he married Marion Fairholm, daughter of Fairholm of Babberton in Mid-Lothian, brother to Fairholm of Craigiehall (of whom the Hopetoun family and the Hopes of Craigiehall are maternally descended) by whom he had several children—none of whom survived him but a son, James, and a daughter, Isabella. He was succeeded by his son,

JAMES BANNATYNE of Kames, a Gentleman, who was highly esteemed in his neighbourhood. He died unmarried at the very advanced age of 89; when the representation of the family, and succession to the remaining part of the estate, opened to his nephew, the son of his sister,

ISABELLA BANNATYNE, who married Roderick M'Leod, Esq. W. S.; for whose paternal descent from Sir Norman M'Leod of Berners, younger son of Sir Roderick M'Leod of that ilk, see "Douglas' Baronage."—The issue of this marriage was two sons and five daughters. Norman, the youngest son, died in early age. The eldest son,

The Hon. WILLIAM MACLEOD BANNATYNE, succeeded his uncle, as above. He was bred to the Bar, and in 1799 was appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and took his seat in the Bench by the stile and title of LORD BANNATYNE. His Lordship is unmarried. Of the daughters, three were married, but had no surviving issue; one died unmarried, and the youngest,

ANNA, is married to Col. Sir John M'Gregor Murray, Bart. of Learich-Castle, formerly Auditor General in the service of the East India Company, to whom she has issue,

EVAN M'GREGOR MURRAY, C. of the Bath, Lieut.-Colonel of the 8th Regt. Light Dragoons, and Depute Adjutant General of the King's Forces at Madras. He married Lady Elisabeth Murray, third daughter of John, Duke of Athole, by whom he has two sons and three daughters. The eldest son is

JOHN ATHOLE BANNATYNE M'GREGOR MURRAY.

The other intermarriages of the Kames family have been with the M'Donalds of Castyre and Islay; Campbells of Ardkinglass; M'Cowal or M'Dougal of Raray, an ancient and honourable branch of the M'Dougals of Lorn; M'Lauchlan of M'Lauchlan; M'Naughton of M'Naughton; Campbells of Auchinbreck; Stewarts, heretofore Sheriffs, afterwards Earls, and now Marquesses of Bute.

ARMS.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th *Gules*, a Chevron, *argent*, between three Mulletts, *Or*, for Macleod—with a Star, as a mark of Caducity; Supporters, as carried by the Bannatynes of Kames, two Angels gardant. Crest, a demi-*Dragon vert*; in his right

grasp a Durk proper.—Motto, *NEO CITO NEQ TARDI,*” and below as in the Arms of Macleod,—“*MURUS AHENEUS.*”*

KNOCK.—The next estate is Knock, the old castle of which, now ruinous, is situated on the edge of a steep bank within 100 yards of the sea, and so much hid among some tall growing wood that hardly any part of it is to be seen. This property was long possessed by a respectable family of the name of Frazer which was allied by marriage to the first families in Cunninghame. The first of them who possessed it was John, the third son of Hugh Frazer of Fairlyhope in Tweedale, and of Lovat in the north, who got a Charter in 1402 of these lands from Robert III. His family continued in possession about 250 years. The last of them, Alexander Frazer, sold this property to Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorley, in the year 1675, whose grandson, Sir Robert Montgomery, disposed of it in 1696 to the Kelburn family, with

* Besides the Bannatyne of Kelly, who obtained a grant of these lands more than 300 years ago, (See “Craufurd’s Hist. of Renf.” p. 94.) the Ballantines of Castlehill near Ayr, though they spell their name a little differently, are descended from the House of Kames, by Richard, a younger son of the family, who, on marrying respectably in this county, became Provost of Ayr, a situation afterwards held by several of his descendants.

Among several branches of the family who held property in Bute, was Ninian Bannatyne of Kerrilamont, who married Lucretia Boyd, daughter of Boyd of Trochrig, by whom he had a son, John, who married Janet, a daughter of Bannatyne of Loubas, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. The eldest son, Ninian, acquired the lands of Gardrum in the parish of Fenwick, now represented by John Bannatyne, merchant, London. The second son, the Rev. Dugald Bannatyne, was minister of Kilmory in Arran, who by his wife, Helen Hutcheson of Monkwood, acquired the lands of Shields in the parish of St. Quivox, and is now represented by his grandson, Dugald Bannatyne, Esq. Glasgow. The daughter was married to

The Rev. DUGALD STEWART, Minister of Rothsay, father of the late MATHEW STEWART, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, whose son is the present DUGALD STEWART, Esq. of Catrine in Ayrshire, whose literary character is well known to the public; and who was first appointed Professor of Mathematics, and afterwards of Moral Philosophy, in the same University; which last situation is still vested in his person, though, for some time past, the Lecturing has devolved upon, and the salary and emoluments left to be drawn by, an assistant and successor. He married 1st, his own cousin, sister to the above Dugald Bannatyne, Esq. Glasgow, by whom he has issue—Lieut. Col. Mathew Stewart. He 2dly married Helen D’Arcy Cranstoun, daughter of the Hon. George Cranstoun, and sister of George Cranstoun, Esq. Advocate.

whom it remained only a few years, when it was exchanged by David the first Earl of Glasgow, with the Brisbane family, for the lands of Killinoraig and others, and it remains still the property of Brisbane of Brisbane. It extends to about 330 acres, the greater part arable, and, chiefly, a productive soil.

QUARTERS.—Immediately south from the last mentioned, and still bounded by the sea coast, are situated the lands of Quarter. These, with the adjacent lands of Routinburn, were originally part of the lands of Knock. They were purchased from James Fraser of Knock, about the year 1630, by John Ninian, “Mercator in Largs”. This John Ninian had three grand-daughters, to each of whom he gave a farm. One of these married John Hunter of Kame in Cumbray, another married John Henderson, and the third married Frazer of Hangingheugh.

About the year 1780, Mr. Wilson of Haily, having sold Skirnie land, in the parish of Fenwick, to Bailie Foulds in Kilmarnock, purchased from Benjamin Henderson, grandson of the above John, one of the portions,—the North Quarter; and about twelve years ago, another portion,—the South Quarter, was purchased by him also, from John Paton, grandson of John Hunter: so that he now possesses both the Quarters. These lands extend to upwards of 150 acres, of which about 120 is arable land, most of it very productive. There is about 10 acres of woodland, a part of which, a steep bank, extending nearly half a mile, within 100 yards of the shore, is beautifully covered with natural wood, greatly thickened by plantations; whilst part of the steep lands above the bank is also planted. It is there that Mr. Wilson, a few years ago, set down a plain but very commodious mansion on, apparently, one of the most exposed situations that can well be conceived, but which, however incredible it may appear, enjoys a warmth and a shelter not exceeded by any, perhaps, in the parish; whilst it has a prospect over an extensive and highly picturesque scenery, composed of water, islands, and distant

mountains, exceeded by none, or rather not equalled by any. The orchard, planted in the vicinity of the house, on the summit of this high bank (about 100 feet almost perpendicular above the narrow plain by the sea shore below), in the year 1819, was in full bearing at the end of June, without a shrivelled leaf on either fruit or forest tree, whilst in all the country over there was not a single garden nor a plantation that escaped damage from the severe frosts in the preceding month of May. To account for this exception, perhaps may not be very easy; but it seems to be this,—that as the lands above this bank rise gradually to a considerable height to the eastward—that the rising sun never shines early on this place, but continues concealed behind the hills, for two or three hours in the mornings of even the longest day,—of course, the transition from cold frost to warm sunshine never occurs suddenly, the one being dissolved before the other is felt. This should account for the saving of the fruit and forest trees. The shelter from the west winds, for that is also a fact, may be occasioned by the winds being impelled, when they strike against the almost upright bank of an hundred feet in height, to take a direct course upwards, so as not again to sweep along the surface of the earth till they are fairly past over the house and orchard on the top of the brae.

ROUTINBURN.—The 3d Portion lies immediately south from the Quarter, and consists of perhaps about 50 acres, of which there may be 4 or 5 in natural woods, on the sea bank, and the rest all arable, and productive land. About four years ago, the heirs of the late John Frazer of Hangingheugh and Routinburn, sold these lands (Routinburn) to Dr. Lang, the present proprietor. This property is pretty similar to the preceding, only the sea bank is not nearly so steep, nor the flat lands betwixt it and the shore quite so broad. There is no mansion on it, but many beautiful situations for one. These lands have a right, in common with the lands on Brisbane estate, according to the valuation, to

an undivided muir of about 1000 acres lying to the east of Brisbane Vale, and to the north of the water of Greeto.

BRISBANE.—Immediately south from the lands last mentioned, the great barony of Brisbane commences, and occupies the whole middle of the parish from the sea shore backwards to the confines of Ayrshire, with the county of Renfrew; a stretch of about 5 miles in length, with a breadth of little less than 4 miles across that fine dale on each side of the Nodedale water, now known by the name of the Vale of Brisbane, but including some hills on either hand. The town of Largs is also within it, and all that expanse of arable land in its vicinity. The whole is among the best lands in the parish, and occupies the largest extent. The valley itself is also among the most pleasant on the coast side, and among the most populous, as it abounds not only with the hamlets of the tenantry, but the houses and mansions of the numerous small proprietors who hold in feu off the principal estate. The whole extends to upwards of 8,500 acres, of which nearly a fourth part is arable land, lying conterminous in the heart of the glen. This is probably that barony of Largs which belonged to John Balliol, when forfeited by Robert Bruce, and became afterwards known by other names in the progress of time.

One of the most ancient families which possessed the principal property in this valley, was Kelso of Kelsoland, (since called Brisbane), of which name, Hugo de Kelso appears in the Ragman Roll, in 1296, and Nisbet supposes the family of Kelsoland to be descended from him. The last of them who possessed that property, John Kelso of Kelsoland, sold it to the family of Brisbane in 1671. From his younger brother, William, is descended the present family of Dankieth, whose genealogy, for about 12 or 14 generations back, may appear in the next volume of this work.

Of this barony, considerably more than the half, either as to extent or value, belongs in full property to Sir Thomas Brisbane,

whilst the remainder holds off him, either in long-lease or in feu. The Mansion-House of Brisbane is pleasantly situated in the heart of the property, on the north bank of the Noddsdale water, about two miles up from Largs. It is rather in an ancient stile of building, but like to most old houses, has more accomodation than shew. There is in it an old *heir-loom*, a great curiosity;— an ancient oaken chair, on the back of which is the date, 1357, as also the Arms of the family very distinctly carved. It is in good preservation, and may last for centuries to come, as a memorial of the family and name of Brisbane to future generations.

The Brisbane Chair.



Brisbane of Brisbane.

This family, confessedly the chief of the name, appears to have possessed Bishopton in Renfrewshire, and also lands in the counties of Stirling and of Ayr, long prior to the date of any Charters they have preserved. Crawford, in his "Renfrewshire," takes notice of "Bishopton, the ancient inheritance of the Brisbanes, the chief of that name," and of "Allanus de Brysbane,

filius Willielmi de Brysbane, who obtained a grant of the lands of Macherach in Stirlingshire, to which Malcolm, Earl of Wigton, (so created in 1334) is witness." (Carta penes Burgum de Dumbarton). Also Thomas and Alexander Brisbane, brothers, are witnesses to a Charter of date 9th Sep. 32d year of David II. (1361), and Thomas Brisbane is witness to a Charter, dated 22d Sept. 1409. (See Reg. Mag. Sig.) The designations are not stated, but witnesses to such Charters were generally the great officers of the crown. Previous to all these there was a William Brisbane, Chancellor of Scotland in 1332, mentioned in "Hales's Annals," in all probability an ancestor of this family, as the armorial bearings,—the three cushions, should seem to be borne, in allusion to such civil office.

The earliest estate however, held by the family, of which the Charters still exist, appears to have been Bishopton in the county of Renfrew. They also held the lands of Ballencleiroch and others in Stirlingshire; and prior to the year 1400, they had acquired the £10 land of Killincraig and Gogo, in this parish. Their possessions here have gradually increased. They acquired the lands of Towergill, Harplaw, Rylies, and others, called the Forty Merk land of the Chanons, that belonged to the arch-bishop of Glasgow. They also acquired the lands of Halie and others, which belonged to the abbey of Paisley.

In 1595 the estate in Largs was erected into a barony, called the Barony of Gogoside, and the town into a Burgh of barony, called, the Newton of Gogo. In 1650 this barony, along with the lands of Nodesdale and others, were erected into the barony of Nodesdale. Soon after, when Over-Kelsoland was acquired, the whole by Charter, in 1695, was erected into the barony of BRISBANE. At the time of making these last acquisitions, the estate of Bishopton was feued out, and all the property of the family was concentrated in the parish of Largs.

The following history of the pedigree and connections of the

family, is taken from Charters, and other writings still preserved in the Charter Room at Brisbane.—

I. JOHN BRISBANE of Bishopton (the first who I shall state in this deduction) was succeeded by his son,

II. JOHN, who, on 1st Sept. 1407, obtained a charter from Lord Erskine the superior, for infefting him as heir of his father in the lands of Bishopton, and was infeft accordingly. He appears to have been succeeded by his son,

III. JOHN, and he again by his son,

IV. THOMAS BRISBANE of Bishopton, who, in 1490, was executor to Thomas Sempil of Elliotston, his brother-in-law. He was succeeded by his son,

V. MATHEW BRISBANE of Bishopton, who fell at the battle of Flouden on the 9th Sept. 1513, when he was succeeded by his brother,

V. JOHN, whose retour of service in the lands of Killingcraig, &c. holding of the crown, relates the circumstance of his brother's death at Flouden, and his Charter, dated 4th July 1514, of the estate of Bishopton, is granted by John Lord Erskine, son of Lord Robert, who also fell at Flouden field. He was succeeded by his son,

VI. JOHN BRISBANE of Bishopton, who, as heir of his father, obtained a Charter, dated 12th Aug. 1523, from John, third Earl of Lenox, of the lands of Ballencleiroch, in the district of Campsie in Stirlingshire. From a Sasine, dated in 1532, it appears that his wife's name was Elisabeth Lindsay. He fell at the battle of Pinkie 10th Sept. 1547. He was succeeded by his son,

VII. JOHN BRISBANE of Bishopton, who was served heir to his father in the lands of Killingcraig, 20th May 1549. He married 1st _____ by whom he had two sons; and 2dly he married Elisabeth Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton of Broomhills, by whom he had a son, William, who became Parson of Erskine, in which he was succeeded by his son, Mathew, who

was father to Dr. Matthew Brisbane, Physician in Glasgow, a man of great learning; also three daughters,—Margaret, Janet, and Marion. There is a contract of marriage, of rather a singular nature, dated 17th Nov. 1672, entered into betwixt John Frissal (Frazer) of Knock; for himself, and as taking burden on him for John Frissal his grandson, a child, on the one part, and John Brisbane on the other part, as taking burden on himself for his three daughters—by which, in consideration of Brisbane redeeming certain debts on the estate of Knock—Frissal engages, that his grandson shall marry, at his lawful age of 14 years, the said Margaret Brisbane, whom failing, by decease, the said Janet, and whom failing, the said Marion. Accordingly, in 1583, there is a Charter granted by John Frissal (the grandson), with consent of his curators, for implementing this contract, and infesting her, his future spouse, in certain parts of the estate of Knock. John Brisbane married 3dly Elspeth Wallace, relict of Gabriel Maxwell of Stainly, by whom he had a daughter married to Adam Hall of Fulbar. He died in 1591. Many years before his decease he had resigned the fee of his lands to his eldest son of the first marriage,

VIII. ROBERT BRISBANE, who married, in 1562, Janet Stewart, daughter of James Stewart of Ardgowan, the contract being dated 29th Aug. that year. Of this marriage he had two sons: 1. John his successor; and 2. Hanibal, and a daughter, Sarah, married to Robert Hamilton, younger, of Dalsersf. He disposed the lands of Rossland to his son, Hanibal, whose son, Hanibal, was served heir to him in 1636, and who, in 1638, sold Rossland to his cousin, John Brisbane of Bishopton. Robert Brisbane died in 1610, his wife, Janet Stewart, surviving him. During their marriage they made large additions to the estate: for besides Nether-Kelsoland, Flat-Kelso, Halie, Hangingheugh, and others in the parish of Largs, they acquired lands and annual rents in other counties besides Ayr and Renfrew, namely, in

VII. dated 26th Feb. 1686, for fines imposed on him for any irregularities his wife had been guilty of—no question, in consequence of her attending conventicles or Presbyterian meetings, so obnoxious to the court in those days, and considered by it as the most irregular of all conduct.

Of the above marriage, between Elisabeth and James Brisbane, there were three sons: 1. John; 2. James, who was a writer to the Signet. In 1691, he married Anna second daughter of John Cranstoun of Glen; 3. William, who was a Captain in the army and died unmarried. The eldest son,

XII. JOHN BRISBANE of Brisbane, succeeded to the estate, but in what year is not mentioned. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Archd. Stewart of Blackhall, contract dated 17th and 26th Oct. 1685. Of this marriage there were two sons: 1. James; 2. Thomas;—and four daughters: 1. Prudence, and 2. Jean, both died unmarried; 3. Elisabeth, married Alexander Forrester of Carse Cowie; and 4. Catherine, married William Fairlie of that ilk. At what time this James Brisbane died, is not mentioned, but probably about the beginning of the year 1727, for his eldest son,

XIII. JAMES BRISBANE of Brisbane, was served heir to his father on the 2d May 1727, but died [time not mentioned] unmarried.

The second son, Thomas, was married in 1715, to Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Ladykirk, by whom he had four sons: Thomas, John, Charles, and Alexander.

JOHN, the eldest, went into the navy, and distinguished himself highly in the American war, and rose to the rank of Admiral. He left two sons: Charles and James; both distinguished officers in the navy, and have both been created Knights Commanders of the Bath. Sir Charles is a rear-admiral of the blue, and Governor of St. Vincent; and Sir James is a Post-Captain of date 1801.—Also four daughters: 1. Margaret, married in

1738, to John Mitchel of Midleton, Advocate, and had issue; 2 D'Arcy, married to William Maxwell of Pollock, died without issue; 3. Mary, married to the Hon. George Cranstoun, and had issue; and 4. Agnes, died unmarried.

XIV. THOMAS BRISBANE of Brisbane, son of Thomas Brisbane as above, whom he succeeded, was served heir to him on the 15th Sept. 1770. He married Eleanora, daughter of William Bruce of Stenhouse, Bart. by whom he had a son, Thomas, and a daughter, Mary. He died in 1812, and was succeeded by his only son,

XV. SIR THOMAS BRISBANE of Brisbane, K. C. B. F. R. S. Lond. and Edin. who early assumed the profession of Arms, and is now a major-general in the army. In 1819 he married Anna Maria, daughter of Sir Henry Hay Macdougall, Bart. of Makerrattoun in the county of Roxburgh, representative of one of the most ancient families in Scotland. The variety and extent of the services of Sir Thomas Brisbane will appear as under:

He entered the army in 1790, by joining the 38th regiment in Ireland, where he remained until the breaking out of the war in 1793; was then promoted to a company in the 53d regiment, proceeded to Flanders with it in the spring of that year, and was present with it in all the actions under His Royal Highness the Duke of York: viz. the battles of Famers, sieges of Valenciennes, Dunkirk, Newport, Nimeguen, and the sorties from that fortress; likewise all the actions near Dunkirk, the battles of Aswin, Freumont, Cateau-Cambresis, &c. and in that of Tournay, where he was wounded: was present in the affairs of Newport, Boxtel, Buren, Culemburg, and Gilder-Matrin.—In the spring of 1795 he embarked with the regiment on the army returning to England.—In 1795, purchased a majority in the 53d regiment, and embarked with the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby, for the West Indies.—In 1796, served at the reduction of St. Lucia, the seige and sorte of Morne-Fortune, and the affairs of Chabot,

Castries, and Vigie; also the reduction of the island of St. Vincent, and the whole of the Carrib war.—In 1797, was at the taking of the island of Trinidad, and commanded the regiment at the seige of Porto Rico.—In 1800, purchased a Lieut.-Colonelcy; and in 1801, joined the regiment at Jamaica, commanding it till its return to England in 1805, and during its continuance. On the regiment being ordered to India, was recommended by medical advice, in consequence of labouring under a severe liver complaint, brought on by nearly a five-years' residence in the West Indies, not to return to a warm climate; and being unable to effect an exchange into the Guards or Cavalry, was compelled to retire on half pay, though he repeatedly offered to serve in any part of the world out of the tropics during that period.—In 1810, was appointed assistant adjutant-general, in the Kent district, and acted nearly two years there in that capacity.—In 1812, embarked for the Peninsula, and commanded a brigade in 1813, at the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Orthes, and Toulouse, where he was wounded, and for all of which he has the honour of medals: was at various affairs, viz. Zubiere, Pamplona—those near Bayonne, Hasparen, Sauve-terre, Vie, Bigorre, Tarbes, &c.—In 1814, embarked for North America, and commanded a brigade at the affairs of Plattsburgh; and also on the river Richelieu, &c.; until the general peace in 1815, when he commanded under the Duke of Wellington in France, and has lately been appointed to a distinguished command in the south of Ireland, where he is at present.*

* COPY PATENT OF ARMS.—To all and sundry whom these presents do or may concern; We, Thomas Robert Earl of Kinnoul, and Lord Lyon King of Arms, do hereby certify and declare, that the Ensigns Armorial pertaining and belonging to Major-General Sir Thomas Brisbane of Brisbane, Knight Commander of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Undoubted Representative of the most ancient family of Brisbane of Brisbane, in the county of Ayr, in Scotland, being the chief of the name of Brisbane, whose ancestors were recorded to have held lands in Scotland prior to the year 1360, and one of whom is stated in "Rymer's Fœdera"

Hawes.—This large property was lately purchased from Sir Thomas Brisbane, by John Scott, Esq. of Greenock. It is situated mostly upon the north side of the Gogo water, but partly on the south banks of that stream. Upon the north bank of the water of Gogo in a fine sheltered spot, formed by the water into a kind of amphitheatre, with a south exposure, Mr. Scott has lately enclosed a large garden with hot-houses and green-houses. This ground having once been the channel of the river, he was obliged, at a great expense, to force with earth, so that every cabbage stock will cost him for ten years to come at least 2s. 6d. On this estate are many good situations for a Mansion-house, and it is said that upon one of these, near his garden, he intends building very soon. It extends to nearly 1,600 acres, of which, about three fourths are fine green pasture hills; from 200 to 300 acres of moss-land; a considerable extent of thriving plantation; and above 160 acres of rich arable land.

to have been Chancellor of Scotland, assembled in a Parliament held at Edinburgh in the year 1835; and which Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B. has for his meritorious services in the Island of St. Lucia, the Island of St. Vincent, the Island of Trinidad, and the Island of Jamaica in the West Indies, and at the battles of Vitoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse, and Hamplon, in Spain, and France, and also in North America, received several medals and crosses in testimony of his meritorious conduct as Commander of Brigades in these actions; for which he was created, by the Prince Regent of England, a Knight Commander of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; and now commands a division of the British Army in France, under the Duke of Wellington: are matriculated in the Public Registers of the Lyon Office, and are blazoned as on the margin thus viz.—*Sable*, a chevron cheque, *Or* and *Gules*, between three cushions of the second; in the collar point a representation of one of the Gold Medals conferred upon him by his Majesty; above the shield is placed a helmet bearing his degree, with a mantling *Gules*, the doubling *Argent*; and on a wreath of his liveries, is set for Crest, a Stork's Head erased, holding in her beak a Serpent waved proper; and in an escroll above the Crest, this motto, "CARTAMINE SUMORO;" on a compartment below the Shield are placed, for supporters, two Talbots proper: which Armorial Ensign above blazoned, We do hereby ratify and confirm to the said Major-General Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B. and the heirs male of his body, as their proper Arms and Bearing in all time coming: In testimony whereof, these presents are subscribed by James Home of Linhouse Esquire, our Deputy, and the Seal of our Office appended hereunto at Edinburgh, this eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord 1816.—Lyon Office, Edinburgh, 8th Feb. 1816, this patent is duly entered in the Records of the Lyon Office by me, John Kerr, Herald Painter and Keeper of Lyon Records.

(Signed) JAMES HOME.

FEUS off BRISBANE.—These amount to about a dozen of pleasant possessions, with as many adequate mansions, each set down amid their own plantations and gardens, more or less; which, collectively, add greatly to the lively aspect of this cheerful valley. They are the following:

EAST GRASS-YARDS; (Mrs. Hair) Extends to upwards of 120 acres, partly arable, partly green pasture hills, with some moor, and some planting.

WEST GRASS-YARDS, and CONSTABLE WOOD; (Heirs of James Wilson.) These two possessions, extend to more than 200 acres, of which more than the half is arable.

NORTH-WHITLAW-BURN; (Robert Crawford) About 150 acres, of which a third part is arable.

CRAIGTON; (John Jameson.) About 100 acres, a third of which is arable.

MIDDLETON; (James Greig.) Above 60 acres; the greater part arable.

NODESDALE; (John Lade.) Above 120 acres; nearly the half arable.

REILLIES; (Jo. and Jo. Crawfunds.) From 40 to 50 acres; all arable.

HARPLAW; (Alex. Crawford.) 36 acres; arable and green pasture.

KILBURN, feu; and UPPER DOCHRA, long lease; (John Crawford.) More than 60 acres—arable, planting and green pasture.

BURNSIDE and LITTLE HOLLOW; (William Lang, Esq.) About 70 acres, two-thirds arable, the rest green pasture and planting.

NETHER DOCHRA; (Mrs. Lang, or Dunsmuir.) About 5 acres arable. On this pleasant property, this Lady has lately built an elegant house, called Prospect-Hill.

The whole of these possessions in feu, extend to about 970 acres; of which about 445 are arable; 403 green hill-pasture; 97 moor land; and 25 plantation. This is exclusive of the scite

of the town of Largs—the grounds occupied by the villas before mentioned in its vicinity; some lands also there, on which villas have not yet been erected, as those belonging to Baillie Greig, Mr. Boyd and others, all feus off Brisbane, and extending to about 140 acres.

HANGINGHEUGH.—This property, distinct from Brisbane, but situated in the same valley, extends to about 25 acres, chiefly hill pasture. It belongs to the above William Lang, Esq. enjoys a good commanding prospect, and where he has just now built a very elegant villa.

HAILY; (James Wilson Esq.) This property extends to about 70 acres, of which above 30 is arable or woodland, and about 40 of green hill pasture, all of great value. It is situated on the southern extremity of the Vale of Brisbane, and extending down to the sea coast, within half a mile of the town of Largs. There is a Charter of Resignation and Confirmation, or rather gift of marriage, in the possession of Mr. Wilson, in favour of one of his ancestors, granted by Thomas Sempil, Lord of Elliotston and Vicecomes of Renfrewshire, whereby he renounces and confirms to Gavin Wilson, and Marion, his spouse, the lands of Weetlands in the shire of Renfrew, (in Kilbarchan parish,) and HAYLEN, (as it is spelt,) in Ayrshire, which had been held by him in ward, during the minority of the said Gavin Wilson. The Charter is completed by appending his arms and seal thereto at Elliotston, the 20th day of Dec. 1488. The family of Sempil continued superior of these lands until 1668. The first Charter of the Brisbane family, is by John Brisbane of Bishepton, to John Wilson of Haily, dated 26th July 1695. How long this property has been in possession of Mr. Wilson's ancestors, cannot now be ascertained. Tradition says, since the battle of Largs in 1263. It is evident, from the title deeds, that it has been at one time much more extensive. *Haily*, often spelt *Heli*, is thought to be derived from the old Saxon word *Helle*, which signifies the pit, the grave.

or the burying place, and may have obtained that name from the great number of people who have been interred there, in a tumulus. (See Antiquities.) There is a pretty good oldish mansion on this property, snugly situated in the middle of a small thriving plantation, on the summit of the rising ground which, at this place, separates the Vale of Brisbane from that of Kelburn. Mr. Wilson has lately erected a handsome, small villa, called the Bankhouse, on this property also, near to Gogoside.

KELBURN BARONY.—This is the last estate to be mentioned, being the most southerly property in the parish. It belongs to the Earl of Glasgow, and has been the paternal inheritance of that Noble family for five or six centuries at least, as is well ascertained from authentic records. It extends through the whole breadth of the parish, from the sea coast to its eastern boundary, where it joins with other lands belonging to his Lordship in the parish of Dalry. Including the adjoining lands of Fairley, it occupies more than a fourth part of Largs parish. Of this, about from 12 to 1500 acres may be stated as arable land: there are about 200 acres of remarkably thriving plantations, which form a great ornament to this part of the coast side; and the remainder is hill pasture. The ancient mansion of Kelburn House with its antique turrets, imbossomed amid some fine old woods, is situated by the rivulet which gives name to the whole, about a quarter of a mile from the sea.

Boyle Earl of Glasgow.

The antiquity of this family is well established, though some of the links in the chain of genealogy, in its more remote ancestors, are not very distinctly known. But, as early as the reign of Alexander III. (*inter* 1249 *et* 1285,) the existence of this branch of the Boyles (or Boyvilles, hence probably of Norman origin,) is fully ascertained, as then proprietors of Kelburn, which still remains in the family. For in that reign RICHARD DE BOYLE, Dom. de *Caulburn*, had an acquittance from Walter Gumyn, Dom. de

Rowgallan, *de quadraginta solidis annui redditus, &c. in quibus dictus Riccardus et antecessores ejus, mihi et antecessoribus meis annuatim solvere tenebantur.* (See the Peerage, by Douglas and by Wood.) In the Ragman Roll, there is a *Richard de Boyville del Conte de Air*, mentioned as having submitted to Edward I. in 1296: Nisbet takes this Richard to have been ancestor of the Boyles of Raysholme, in Dalry parish in Ayrshire, and of Wamphray in Annandale, whose heiress in the reign of James IV. married a brother of the House of Johnston—and of which branch he says the English Boyles are derived; or, as he afterwards qualifies it—from the Boyles of Kelburn, of which there is so far a corroboration to be traced, in the affinity betwixt their respective armorial bearings.

ROBERT DE BOYVILLE, appears also in the Ragman Roll in 1296, and of him, Crawford expressly states that he was the son of Richard of Caulburn above mentioned, by Marjory, daughter of Walter Cumyn of Rowgallan as above. Nisbet asserts the same thing, and decidedly states that he succeeded him in Kelburn.

It may be observed, that about this period the name of Boyville (since softened down into Boyle), was to be found among several Barons in Cumberland, as well as in Scotland; while the same Christian names were common to both—from whence we may conclude that they were of the same original stock.

From this time forward, there is a chasm in public records respecting this family, till about 100 years after, when

I. HUGO DE BOYLE of Ryesholm makes a considerable donation to the monastery of Paisley, dated 17th Feb. 1399. Douglas, who states this, quotes, as his authority, "*Chart. Paisley penes Com. de Dundonald,*" and asserts him to have been, in a direct male line, an ancestor of the Glasgow family. Commencing therefore from this fixed point, as to the numeration of the generations of this family, (though we might be well founded in

prefixing six or eight more to the number,)—the next to be stated was probably his son, namely,

II. JOHN BOYLE de Calburn, who, on the 24th June 1417, appears as one of a Jury on an inquest respecting some lands in dispute, betwixt the Burgh of Irvine, and William Frawnces of Stane; the record of which may be seen in the Charter Chest of that town, and of which a copy shall be inserted in the appendix. The next in succession, who appears in the family writs, is

III. ROBERT BOYLE of Calburn, in all probability, son to the preceding. He is witness to a Charter by Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock, to John Boyle of Wamphray, of the lands of Ryesholme, dated 11th Oct. 1446; and there is an instrument of Seisin, by the same John Boyle, (as the immediate superior,) to the above Robert of Calburn, on the same lands of Ryesholm, dated two days thereafter, namely, on the 13th Oct. in the same year;—and again—Robert Boyle [the same person for any thing that appears] was infeft by the Sheriff of Ayr, as a crown vassal in the lands of Calburn, in the year 1486, which he held blanch. (See “Exchequer Roll” of that date No. 120, in the Register Office.) That Boyle of Calburn might have been the immediate vassal “for the lands of Ryesholm” of Boyle of Wamphray, whilst the latter held them of the family of Boyd of Kilmarnock, is in perfect conformity with the usage of that age. The practice of not admitting of a multiplication of superiors was a relief, accorded to vassals, that arose out of experience in an after period. This Robert Boyle was succeeded by his son, (as seems at least probable,) the next in record,

IV. JOHN BOYLE of Kelburn, who was a steady adherent to his unfortunate Sovereign James III, and lost his life with him at the field of Sauchie-Burn in 1488. (See Douglas, also Wood.) He left a son,

WILLIAM BOYLE of Kelburn who, on account of the part his father had taken in the politics of those times,—by his attach-

ment to the unsuccessful side, found it the most prudent plan to enter as heir to his grandfather, Robert; and under that title was retoured to his lands, and office of Mayor of Fee, &c. in 1492. Wood quotes a precept dated in 1490, for the restitution of his lands forfeited by his father, for his adherence to James III. He left a son,

VI. JOHN BOYLE of Kelburn, who, in 1495, was infeft in the £5 land of Kelburn, as lawful heir of his father, William Boyle, proceeding from a precept of Chancery, holding blench of the Crown, in payment of a pair of spurs, dated 28th Oct. that year. He married Agnes, a daughter of the family of Ross, by whom he had two sons: 1. David; 2. John, of whom afterwards. He died in 1549. His eldest son,

VII. DAVID BOYLE died in the lifetime of his father, leaving a son,

VIII. JOHN BOYLE of Kelburn, who succeeded his grandfather in 1549. By his Lady, Jean, daughter of Frazer of Knoek, he had a son,

IX. JOHN BOYLE of Kelburn, who succeeded his great-grandfather in the office of mayor of fee. See Reg. of Ret. July 16. 1583: *Joannes Boyle de Kelburn, hæres Joannis Boyll de Kelburne, Proavi, in officio Majoris de lie Mairschip of fie, infra limites Domini de Largis, a torrente de Polgace ad australem partem de Kelburne, ad partem borealem, infra Balliatum de Cunynghame.* He adhered to the party of Queen Mary. He died in 1610. By his Lady, Marion, daughter of Crawford of Kilbirnie, he had six daughters, all well married, and a son who succeeded him,

X. JOHN BOYLE of Kelburn, who for his attachment to the interests of Charles I. had well nigh ruined his estate, besides being sent into banishment for ten years. He married Agnes, the only daughter of Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollock, by whom he had an only daughter,

XI. GRIZEL BOYLE of Kelburn; married to David Boyle of Hawkhill—descended from the same family, thus:—John Boyle second son of John Boyle of Kelburn (No. VI. in this account,)

was designed of Ballahewin and Coroner of Meikle Cumbræ, in 1536. His second son was David Boyle of Segdeth in Bute in 1578. He married Christian Boyd, a neice of Lord Boyd, by whom he had James Boyle designed of Hawkhill in 1617; who, marrying a daughter of David Crawford of Bedland, had a son, David Boyle, who succeeded him in Hawkhill, and who married Grizel Boyle of Kelburn as above, about the year 1656 or before that period. He was a prudent and economical man, and greatly improved the Kelburn property. They had three sons and a daughter*; and were succeeded by their eldest son who, in descent from his mother, ranks in this account as the twelfth generation; namely,

XII. JOHN BOYLE of Kelburn, who in 1681 represented the Shire of Bute in the Scots Parliament. He was a man of great abilities, and he also largely increased the family estate. By his first Lady, Marion, daughter of Sir Walter Steuart of Alanton, he had two sons, also a daughter who was married to Sir Alexander Cunninghame of Corsehill. He died in 1685, and was succeeded by his eldest son, .

XIII. DAVID BOYLE of Kelburn. On the 8th June 1697, he was raised to the Peerage by the title of LORD BOYLE, and further advanced on the 12th April 1703, to the titles of Earl of Glasgow, Viscount Kelburn, and Lord Boyle of Stewarton, Cumbræ, Fenwick, Largs and Dalry, to him and his heirs male whatsoever. He was a steady supporter of the Protestant succession, and had a principal share in carrying on that happy measure; The Union of the two kingdoms. He represented Queen Anne, as High Commissioner to the General Assembly from 1706 till 1710, inclu-

* The second son, James, married Janet, daughter and heiress of Mr. Robert Barclay, Provost of Irvine, (a man of great talents and much employed in public business in his day,) with whom he got the lands of Montgomerieston; and by her had a son, James Boyle of Montgomerieston, a Commissioner of Excise, who died 17th October, 1758, and is buried in Irvine church yard, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory—"A gentleman of singular piety, integrity and learning."

sive. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, he most strenuously supported the government of King George: and he offered to raise and maintain 1,000 men, on his own charges, for the suppression of that commotion; which though not deemed necessary to be accepted of, he had his Majesty's thanks and assurance of favour for so seasonable and liberal an offer. He died on the 1st Nov. 1733. By his first Lady, Margaret, sister of the first Viscount Garnock, he had four sons; and by his second Lady, Jean, heiress of Mure of Rowallan, he had two daughters: the youngest died unmarried; the eldest, LADY JEAN, married Sir James Campbell of Lawers, (who was killed at Fontenoy in 1745,) and was grandmother to the present Flora, Countess of Loudoun and Marchioness of Hastings. The eldest son of the first marriage,

XIV. JOHN second EARL OF GLASGOW, succeeded his father in 1733, and died in May 1740, in the 58d year of his age. By his Lady, Helen, daughter of Morrison of Prestongrange, he had two sons who survived him, and six daughters.

1. JOHN, of whom afterwards.

2. PATRICK BOYLE of Shewalton, who died at Irvine Feb. 26. 1798.*

Of the daughters five died unmarried, and the youngest, Lady Helen, was married to Admiral Sir James Douglas of Springwood-Park, but died without issue in 1794.

XV. JOHN third EARL OF GLASGOW, was born in Nov. 1714, and succeeded his father in 1740. He was bred to the army,

* By his second Lady, Elisabeth, daughter of Professor Alexander Dunlop, of the University of Glasgow, he had four sons and four daughters: 1. William, a Lieut. in the Army, died young; 2. Col. John Boyle, now of Shewalton; 3. Alexander, in the Royal Navy, died young; 4. the Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice Clerk, to which high office he was appointed in Feb. 1811. He married Elisabeth, daughter of Alexander Montgomery of Annock Lodge, next brother to the late Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton, by whom he has issue: 1. Patrick; 2. Elisabeth; 3. Helen; 4. Alexander. The daughters were: 1. Helen, married in 1791, to Thomas Mure, Esq. of Warriston, and had issue; 2. Elisabeth, married in 1800, to John Smollet Rouet, Esq. of Bonhill, and has issue; and two who died young.

and being in the battle of Fontenoy in 1745, was there wounded, and again, severely, at the battle of Laffeld in 1747. He represented his Majesty, as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly, from 1764 till 1772 inclusive. He died in March 1775, in the 61st year of his age. He married Elisabeth, second daughter of George thirteenth Lord Ross, who became ultimately sole heiress to that opulent and very ancient family, and by this Lady, who died 18th Oct. 1791, had issue:

1. A son who died young.
2. George, the present Earl.
3. Lady Elisabeth, who was married to Sir George Douglas of Springwood Park, and died in 1801, leaving issue, a son, born in 1792.

4. Lady Jane. His Lordship was succeeded by his only remaining son,

XVI. GEORGE fourth EARL OF GLASGOW.—Till of late Lord Lieutenant of the county of Renfrew, but now Lord Lieutenant of Ayrshire, having been preferred to that more important station on the death of the late Hugh Earl of Eglinton. His Lordship was chosen a Representative of the Scottish Peerage in every Parliament from 1790 inclusive, till 1854, when he was raised to the British Peerage, by the title of Lord Ross of Hawkhead in the county of Renfrew, which had been the title of his maternal ancestors from 1503 till 1754, and their chief place of residence from the year 1851, till the latter period, when the title became extinct on the death of William the fourteenth Lord—and on the death of the Dowager Countess of Glasgow, as above, in 1791, the mansion of Hawkhead, and lands connected with it, became the sole property of her son the present Earl.

His Lordship married in Aug. 1788, Lady Augusta Hay, third daughter of James fourteenth Earl of Errol, and by this Lady, (who succeeded ultimately in 1816. to the estate of Etal in Northumberland, that belonged to her grandfather, the late Sir William Carr of Etal,) had issue,

1. HON. JOHN BOYLE, Lord Kelburn, who was bred to the Royal Navy, where he distinguished himself by signal bravery, and was otherwise eminent for an honourable and a benevolent disposition. He died in March 1818, in the 29th year of his age.

2. Lady ISABELLA.

3. HON. JAMES BOYLE, now Viscount Kelburn, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

4. Lady ELISABETH.

5. Lady AUGUSTA.

6. HON. WILLIAM BOYLE.

CHIEF SEATS.—*Kelburn House*, the ancient seat of the Boyles, near Largs; *Hawkhead*, the ancient seat of the Lords Ross, near Paisley; and *Etal House*, the ancient seat of the Carrs of Etal, by Coldstream.

VALUED RENTS SCOTS OF THE PARISH OF LARGS.

<i>Lands.</i>	<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>Valued Rent.</i>	
Kelburn, Killingcraig, Redlaw, &c. } Third-Part, Barr, and Auchengarth, - - - }	The Right Honourable Earl of Glasgow, - - - }	£1274	11 8
Brisbane and Knock, - - -	Sir Thomas Brisbane, K. C. B.	1004	18 9
Skelmorley and Bridgend, - - -	Right Hon. Earl of Eglinton,	381	13 1
Gogosite, Langherst, Flatt, part of } Dochra, &c - - - }	John Scott, Esq. - - -	338	— —
Haily, Quarters, and Park, - - -	James Wilson, Esq. - - -	115	9 3
Blackhouse, - - -	Archibald Campbell, Esq. - - -	112	— —
Burnside, Hangingheugh, &c. - - -	William Lang, Esq. - - -	80	— —
Constable Ward, & West Grass Yards	Heirs of James Wilson, - - -	70	— —
Nodesdale, - - -	Mr. John Lade, - - -	62	— —
Reillies, - - -	Jo. and Jo. Crawford, - - -	58	— —
North Whitlaw Burn, - - -	Robert Crawford, - - -	57	— —
Kilburn and Upper Dochra, - - -	John Crawford, - - -	47	— —
East Grass Yards, - - -	Heirs of Alexander Henry, - - -	36	— —
Routin Burn, - - -	Dr. Lang, - - -	31	14 8
Part of Skelmorley, - - -	Robert Wallace, Esq. - - -	30	— —
Harplaw, - - -	Alexander Crawford, - - -	29	— —
Craigton, - - -	John Jameson, - - -	28	— —
Middleton, - - -	James Greig, - - -	25	— —
Ladeside, - - -	John Beith, - - -	15	— —
Part of Nether Dochra, - - -	Mrs. Dunsmore, - - -	6	13 4

Total £3802

FREEHOLDERS QUALIFIED TO VOTE, RESIDING IN, OR CONNECTED WITH,
THE PARISH.

SIR THOMAS BRISBANE, K. C. B.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq. of Blackhouse.

JOHN CAIRNIE, Esq. late of the East India Company's Service.

JOHN WILSON, Esq. of Haily.

Antiquities.

The old castle of KNOCK, now in ruins, was built only about 400 years ago, on what would at that time be reckoned an innovation in architecture, as it bears no resemblance to the dismal square towers so prevalent in ancient times; for it was not only distinguished by a tall round turret in one of the corners, but the dwelling part of the fabric was an oblong square of moderate height, and as well lighted as modern houses in the present day, and not greatly thicker in the walls. Its demolition is not to be imputed to want of strength in its original construction, but to want of being inhabited and cared for, during these last 150 years. A house in these circumstances soon gets roofless, and no roofless house of moderate thickness of wall, can long resist the blasts in this country.

There is on the top of Knock hill, the appearance of a small camp, with three regular entrenchments; and directly opposite, on the other side of the valley, are the remains of what is thought to have been a fortification, now called the Castlehill.

But the BATTLE OF LARGS affords the great subject of antiquarian research. The field where it took place is still shewn, being a large plain southward of the village. Cairns of stone were on it formed, it is thought, over pits into which the bodies of the slain had been thrown. A coarse granite slab, about 10 feet high, stood in the centre of the field, supposed to have been erected over the body of a chieftain. This stone is now built in the garden wall of Dr. Cairnie, at his villa, near to the spot where it originally stood. Thirteen small pieces of silver, apparently

ornamental, were also found hard by, in what was thought to have been a grave, and two urns were found in Dr. Mitchel's grounds adjacent; with *ashes* and fragments of bone. These articles were sent to the Earl of Eglinton at the time. A Danish axe was found hereabouts too, and was sent by the late Mr. Brisbane of Brisbane to the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh. The Earl of Glasgow had another. There are still found fragments of rusty armour, in the same field to this day.

Fairley Castle,



Formerly possessed by the ancient family of Fairley, said to be descended from a natural son of Robert II. is now ruinous. It was built in 1512, about 300 years ago. It is constructed however on the old square-tower plan, with few lights, and very massive walls; and, though not entire in the roof, may yet stand for ages. It is situated on a height above the village of Fairley, about half a mile from the sea, and is a very conspicuous object. It is furnished with gun-ports, which, independent of other notice, shews that it is comparatively modern.

HALLY.—This place is supposed to have had its name from *Helle*, a pit or burial place; as here a vast tumulus had been erected over the bodies of the slain, as thought, at the Battle of Largs. It was only discovered, however, about 40 years ago, by

Mr. Wilson, when searching for stones to enclose his lands. It was till then known by the name of Margaret's-Law, and was supposed to be natural. It had long been overgrown with rank herbage and brushwood. In the centre of it were found five stone-coffins, or square apartments formed with flat stones set on edge; two of them containing five skulls each, with other human bones, and several earthen urns. The earth and small stones at the bottom were *calcined*. It is supposed that the skulls and other bones within these coffins were those of the chiefs; whilst the bodies of the common warriors had been thrown promiscuously over them, and then stones, in vast quantity, heaped over all. These amounted to upwards of 5,000 cart loads—whilst the quantity of bones which, on exposure, soon crumbled into dust, was immense.

There is a moat or conical mound of earth, within the town of Largs, and another, at a small distance on the south-east; and a third, four miles up the water of Nodesdale, at a place called Tower-Gill, of a similar appearance, but much larger. This last is generally thought to be natural, and only formed into that shape by the hand of man. The two first are evidently artificial throughout; but for what purpose erected, is now only a matter of conjecture, though probably, as tumuli over the dead, or in honour of their memory. These may all be regarded as corroborative evidence of a battle having been fought near to the town of Largs, and not at all improbable, that it was the very battle before mentioned, fought in the year 1263, betwixt the Norwegians and the Scots. But when we are told of tumuli that have been ransacked, and coffins or small square apartments of stone found under them, in which were skulls of men, with *urns, ashes*, and other indications of *burning*, we must impute the time of inhumation to a much more remote period than the 13th century. At no time in any country, where Christianity has been established, has such a mode of sepulture been followed. As to the dif-

ferent places in the vicinity, that seem, from their appellation at present, to have a reference to the battle in 1263; these are equivocal at the best, and evidently forced in, as auxiliaries to the argument. Thus the *Routin-Burn*, evidently so called from its rumbling noise over its rocky channel—but which is converted into *Rout-Dane*, as a proof of the Danes being here routed—must be an imaginary etymon: there is even no necessity for it, as by all accounts, the Danes, or rather the Norwegians, (for never a Dane was there,) were routed every where. The same may be said of the *Killing-Craig*, so much depended on as evidence of the battle—Sure no place was particularly appointed for that purpose? And the *Go-Go*, (the name of the adjacent stream) is equally fanciful, when adduced as an evidence of the strict military watchfulness of the Scottish army, to which this word served, they say, as the counter-sign—*go-go*, or *pass pass*, when challenged. But are they who depend on, or adduce, such proofs as these, of this battle, aware that such terms would not have been understood in the country at the time? The language now spoken was not then known. Thus, at the coronation of Alexander III. which could not have been more than 14 years before the battle of Largs, as his father, Alexander II. died in 1249—the service was performed first in Latin, (the language of the learned in those days, as it is the language still, only of the learned in the present times,) and afterwards in Gaelic, the common language of the country. The modern English did not then exist, whilst the old English or Saxon tongue could have been familiar only to a few. These kind of evidences, in proof of the battle with the Danes, serve only to weaken the credibility of the fact*.

* One weapon pretty entire, was lately found here, in shape very much like the Roman sword; and in the island of Little Cumbra, in the neighbourhood, tumuli similar to that at Haily, have been ransacked, and found to contain similar remains, as *Urns* and *Ashes*, and human bones, and pieces of arms and armour: in particular, an iron head-piece similar to the Roman *Galea*, and pieces of wood connected together with thin plates of iron on each side, rivetted through and through with clenched nails—the

PARISH OF KILBRIDE.



KILBRIDE Parish, is situated on the coast side on the south, next to that of Largs. Following out the curvature of the shore, it measures about six miles; but in a straight line from N. to S. is only about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length; whilst the breadth across from W. to E. is less than four. In extent altogether, it is nearly 16 square miles. More precisely ascertained, from the contents of each estate, it contains 7924 acres.

General Appearance.—This is considerably hilly, but much of the high ground is arable, some of it to the very summits; whilst the hills themselves are not near so high in general, as those in the parish of Largs; the whole ridge of them getting lower and lower towards the south till they almost terminate in this parish. Some of them are of a roundish form and remarkably verdant, particularly in the vicinity of the village of Kilbride; and at the promontory by Portencross. Some of them again are of a dusky hue, covered with heath; being those on the eastern boundary next the parish of Dalry, and these are also the highest. The cultivated lands are spread out in strips of greater or less breadth along the coast side, or interspersed in like manner among the different hills or rising grounds throughout the whole. Of the wood lands part is natural, as on the estates of Southan-

very materials and mode of formation of the Roman *Scutum*. From all these *Reliques* one might be led to suppose that there must have been battles hereabouts, with other enemies than the Norwegians, and at a period much more remote than 1263.

nan and Corsbie ; but the greater proportion is planted, and is generally very thriving, and some of it remarkably so; as on the estate of Hunterston, where some, uncommonly excellent, is to be seen growing on the face of a steep bank by the sea side. In general, the plantations are disposed of to great advantage, in belts and clumps, through the other properties, adding greatly to the beauty of the varied aspect of this parish.

Minerals.—Neither Coal nor Limestone are found here, but both are easily obtained at a small distance from the neighbouring parish of Ardrossan, on the south. There is a millstone quarry on the lands of Southannan, in great request all the country over, and from it many millstones are also exported. The general base, on which the parish stands, is of red freestone well adapted to building ; also some whinstone.

Soil.—In the vicinity of the coast, the soil is generally a sand, in some places much intermixed with sea shells: an evidence, that the sea had once overflowed it. The soil among the hills, is in some places of a decomposed red freestone, and in others of basaltic rock ; in both cases, of considerable natural fertility, or easily rendered fertile by cultivation. Part of the parish has been recently improved from moss, on which the crops seem to be as luxuriant as on any. On all, the cultivation is respectable.

Roads.—There is a well-kept turnpike road that runs through the whole parish from south to north, but is not all well directed, as it presents some very steep ascents and descents in different places. It could be made nearly level the whole extent, by keeping it more by the shore side. But this would throw it altogether out of the way of the village, which would be a loss to the parish itself, although the public would be better accommodated. It is possible to make it much easier, even though it still came by the village ; but this could not be accomplished without such an expence as may occasion the alteration to be delayed a

long time. After a road has been once made and long used, it becomes a business of no mean consideration to alter it. The mere expence of making a new one, is only part of the difficulty. The whole fences and fields in its vicinity will be disarranged; and will require to be altered too; whilst the old road itself becomes a piece of lumber, hardly applicable to any useful purpose. There are some very good roads of communication through other parts of the parish. There is also an excellent one formed in a hollow tract through an opening betwixt the hills. To communicate with the country to the eastward, in the parish of Dalry; but as it is not yet completed through the latter parish, the country does not fully enjoy the benefit of it.

Crops Cultivated.—**WHEAT**, to a pretty large extent, being about an eleventh part of all the lands in tillage, and as it is sown only after summer fallow, potatoes or turnips; it is generally a good crop.

BARLEY, not much, hardly equal to the lands in turnip.

OATS, very extensively, forming nearly two third parts of all the lands in tillage.

BEANS, not so many as might be expected, considering the excellent crops of them that are raised on the light gravelly soils, in drills by the shore side.

POTATOES, are cultivated very extensively, seeing that there is not much demand for them out of the parish. The quantity, even at the moderate estimate of 30 bolls to the acre, will give upwards of 30 bolls to each family in the parish, at an average, yearly. But it must be remarked, that both cattle and horses partake largely of them, which will explain in some measure why

TURNIPS are not more extensively cultivated, and yet these are grown on a greater extent of land than either Beans or Barley; and for the credit of the husbandmen of this parish, there is more turnip raised here than in any other parish in Cunning-

hame. It must however be conceded, that the soil is remarkably well adapted to this crop, and the mild winters here admit of them being carted off almost at all times; an advantage which few of the other parishes possess.

RYE, is cultivated to a small extent on the most sandy soils near the shore, and gives a good return.

FLAX is generally cultivated, but in small patches only, for the family use of the farmers themselves.

CLOVER AND RYE-GRASS, conjoined, are sown annually, to the extent of about one seventh part of the lands in cultivation; and being only on ground that had been previously in a fine tith from summer fallow, potatoes, turnips or beans, it is generally a productive crop, and leaves the land in a good state for the succeeding pasture, which, in consequence, is productive from the beginning, and of course maintains more cattle, acre for acre, than in the general run of the pastures of the district.

MEADOWS.—I have not exactly ascertained the extent of these in this parish, but have conjectured them to extend to about as much as one half of the land sown annually in grass seeds. They are applied to hay-making, and, in favourable years, are little less valuable than the crop raised from seed.

PASTURES, FROM CULTIVATED LANDS.—These extend to about seven parts in twelve of all the lands in cultivation. A great proportion of them is taken regularly up once in five or six years, but not a little remains in pasture for ten or twelve years or more together; many fields of which are noted for producing most luxuriant grasses, which feed cattle and sheep to great perfection. Much of the pastures on the hill sides, (although completely within the reach of the plough,) are brought under tillage also at intervals of ten or twelve years, more for the purpose of renovating the grasses, than from getting large crops of corn.

FALLOW does not enter much into the system, in this parish, being resorted to only occasionally.

		ACRES.	
Contents of the Parish.	{	Lands in tillage,.....	1455
		Cultivated grass land and meadow,.....	3302
		Hill pastures, &c.....	2935
		Woodlands and gardens,.....	232
			} Total 7924

The extent of lands under the different crops, will be seen in the Table of Crops Cultivated, near the end.

Live Stock.—There are some very fine dairies of milch cows in this parish, of an excellent breed, but from the general hilly nature of the surface, much of the pastures are allotted to young stock and other *yell* cattle as being better adapted to such a range. The higher hills are pastured with sheep, generally of the black faced kind, similar to the pastures there, which have a great proportion of heath in their composition. There is a considerable number of young horses bred in this parish too, a species of stock that is generally profitable, though much more so at some times than in others; insomuch that it is always a very uncertain speculation.

Manufactures.—None to any great extent beyond the ordinary demand in the parish itself, unless that of weaving muslins, to the Glasgow or Paisley manufacturers, in which from 50 to 70 looms were employed. But this craft has declined much of late.

Fisheries.—This was in former times a source of profitable employment to many people in this parish. In the very intelligent statistical account of it, published in 1794, it is stated, that prior to that time there might be 150 men occasionally employed at various branches of the fishery; but that it had by that time dwindled down to nothing. At present there are 7 wherries occasionally employed in the herring fishing, giving work during the season to 19 hands.

Sea-Bathing.—As the sea opposite to this parish retires pretty far back from the shore at low water—bathing is not very convenient, and though the coast side is remarkably pleasant, yet only a few people resort to it for bathing. The village of

Kilbride is at too great a distance from the coast, to induce strangers to frequent it for the purpose.

Village of Kilbride.—This clean, handsome place, laid out chiefly in a street of upwards of a quarter of a mile in length, is singularly situated in a hollow on the top of a hill—the country, on all points but one, ascending to it by very steep roads. The houses are some of them of one story, and some of them of two, in height; but nearly the whole are covered with blue slate, and each has its fertile garden. Several of the landed proprietors have their mansions here, or in the immediate vicinity. It is situated about 4 miles n. from Ardrossan, and about 7 s. from Largs. The public road betwixt these towns, passes by the east end, but does not run through it. The only trades' people in the parish reside here, and in number are as follows:

Weavers,..... 24	Wrights,..... 24	Bakers,..... 2
Taylor,..... 7	Masons,..... 5	Flesher..... 1
Shoemakers,..... 11	Smiths,..... 9	Besides 1 Surgeon.

The number of inhabitants altogether in it, is..... 654

And in the country part of the parish, is..... 650

Total 1304

Schools.—Besides the parish school, taught by Mr. Pinkerton, there are two private schools in the village, one taught by Mr. Craig, and one by Mr. Smith. In them all, the number of scholars is 126. See Statistical Table.

Ministers—Since the Revolution.

NAMES.	WHEN ORDAINED.	DIED, TRANSLATED, &c.
Robert Hunter,.....	April, 28. 1688.....	Demitted May 3. 1698.
George Rennie,.....		Died — 1712.
John Adam,.....	February 15. 1716.....	Died Sept. 29. 1763..
J. Adam, his son, }	Assist. & successor }	Translated to the new
	March 28. 1751. }	parish, Greenock, ..
Arthur Oughterson, ..	February 28. 1771.....	July 12. 1770.....

State of the Poor.—There are 14 on the roll, of whom the greater part receive a shilling, weekly; one gets 1s. 6d. weekly, and two, from peculiar circumstances of distress, receive each 3s. 6d. weekly. The sum bestowed annually among them all is about £50 : 14 : 0. See Statistical Table.

Estates and Families.

SOUTHANNAN.—This fine estate is situated on the northern extremity of the parish, and next to that of Largs. It was long the property of the Lords Sempil, who had a remarkably pleasant mansion here, now in ruins, at the foot of a steep bank clothed with wood, and within 100 yards of the sea. At the first breaking up of that great family, about 100 years ago, it was purchased by Alexander ninth Earl of Eglinton, and is at present the property of his grand-daughter Lady Mary Montgomery Burgess. It extends to, about 2,400 acres, of which more than a third part is good arable land; a considerable portion is in natural wood, and the remainder is sound hill pasture. David Marshall, Esq. of Neilsland, has lately built on it, a remarkably handsome cottage or villa, in the immediate vicinity of the old ruins.

HUNTERSTON; (Hunter, Esq.) This property is situated next to the preceding, and to the westward of it, and occupies a considerable extent along the sea shore. It is not on record that it ever belonged to any other family, so that so far as is known, the family of Hunter may have been the original proprietors. It extends to about 700 acres; of which there may be 70 or 80 acres in old wood, or in new plantations; perhaps 30 or 40 acres in hill pasture; and the rest arable land. There is a good and commodious mansion on it, of recent erection, set down on a plain, within little more than 100 yards from the shore and commanding one of those much varied and very extensive prospects for which this whole coast side is eminently remarkable. The old castellated mansion of Hunterston, is still in good preservation, but

hid among its surrounding ancient timber, that has been growing there for ages.

Hunter of Hunterston.

The HUNTERS OF HUNTERSTON, or, OF THAT ILK; have possessed these lands from a very remote period. There is indeed no evidence that they ever were possessed by any other. They had also other estates, some of which they retained till little more than a century ago, when they were alienated by the grandfather of the present proprietor. It is not easy, however, to connect the line of succession, in any of the ancient Scottish families, during the more early times, though there may be no reasonable cause of doubt, that they then existed. In the present case, the first in authentic record of this family, was

I. AYLMER de la HUNTER, who was one of the Magnates Scotiæ, who, in 1296, subscribed the noted submission to Edward I. of England, in the question betwixt Balliol and Bruce, relative to the Scottish crown. (See Ragman Roll, and Nisbet's Remarks on it.) The next in record was

II. WILLIAM HUNTER, who obtained the lands of Arnele, by a Charter from Robert II. in the 4th year of his reign, (1374,) on the resignation of Sir Andrew Campbell, whence, probably, that part of the Hunterston estate, called Campbelton, received the name. Another descendant of the family, also called,

III. WILLIAM HUNTER, nearly 80 years afterwards, obtained the lands of Highlees in the parish of Dalry, by a seisin from Andrew Linn of that ILK, dated 4th March 1452; his son,

IV. ARCHIBALD HUNTER, married Jean Craufurd of the family of Corseby, by whom he had a son,

V. JOHN HUNTER of Hunterston, who married Margaret, fourth daughter of John second Lord Cathcart, by Margaret, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig: by whom he had

VI. ROBERT HUNTER of Hunterston, who on 5th Sept. 1517

was infeft in the island of Lamlash ;—he married Margaret Craufurd, another of the Ladies of Corsbie, and by her had a son,

VII. ROBERT HUNTER of Hunterston, who married Janet Montgomery, daughter of Montgomery of Giffin ;—he acquired the island of Little Cumbra, as appears by a precept dated 31st May 1527 ; also the lands of Annanhill, as appears by a Charter dated 22d Nov. 1531 ; and on the 6th Dec. 1535, he had a Charter from the Crown of the five merk land of Campbelton,—which property is in the possession of the family till this day. His son,

VIII. MUNGO or QUINTEGERN HUNTER of Hunterston, was served heir to his father in 1540, and married a daughter of James Hamilton of Torrance ;—he was killed at the battle of Pinkie-Cleugh 10th Sept. 1547, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. ROBERT HUNTER of Hunterston ;—he acquired the lands of South Kames, in the Shire of Bute, by a crown Charter dated 29th Nov. 1578 ;—he married Margaret, daughter of Craufurd of Auchnames, by whom he had two sons : 1. Robert ; 2. — ; and a daughter, Jean ;—he was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. ROBERT HUNTER of Hunterston, who died without issue ;—his sister, Jean, was married to Mr. Robert Cunninghame, minister of Barnweil, brother to Mr. Cunninghame of Carlung, to whom she had two daughters : 1. Jean ; and 2. Catherine, who married Robert Cunninghame of Auchenharvie. JEAN, the eldest daughter, married .

XI. PATRICK HUNTER of Banbury Yards, and great-grandson of Mungo Hunter as above, and son of the second son of Robert No. IX. in this account, and who of course ranks as No. XI. in this genealogy, and who in consequence of this marriage, uniting the rights of the family in his person, became laird of Hunterston, in the year 1611. The issue of the marriage was three sons ; 1. Robert ; 2. the Rev. Henry Hunter, minister of Dromore ; 3. Francis ; and two daughters, the one married to Cunninghame

of Carlung, and the other to Kennedy of Barclandclian;—he was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. ROBERT HUNTER of Hunterston. In 1674 he was served heir of conquest, of the Rev. Henry Hunter, as above, his immediate younger brother. He married Elisabeth, daughter of William Craufurd of Auchnames, (see No. 9 in that account,) by Anna, daughter of Col. Lamont of Ineryne, by whom he had four sons: 1. Patrick; 2. Robert, (ancestor of Kirkland;) 3. Hugh, who was a Physician in Kilmarnock; and 4. James, who was bred to the Bar.* He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. PATRICK HUNTER of Hunterston, who married Marion, daughter of John Cunninghame of Langmuir, by whom he acquired that property; and had issue: 1. Patrick; 2. Henry, minister of Mearns; and a daughter, Dorothea, married to Henry Cunninghame of Carlung;—he died in 1698, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. PATRICK HUNTER of Hunterston, who married Marion, eldest daughter of Thomas Craufurd of Cartsburn, by whom he had issue, five sons and four daughters: 1. Patrick, who died in his father's lifetime; 2. Robert; 3. David, who married Miss Millikin of Port-Glasgow, by whom he had Patrick Hunter, merchant, London; 4. Henry; 5. Thomas;—the daughters were: 1. Rebecca, died unmarried; 2. Elisabeth, married to Mr. John Hyndman of Lunderston; 3. Marion, married to Mr. Hugh Muir; 4. Dorothea, married 1st to Mr. Kelso of Hulderhurst, and 2dly to Mr. Hugh Weir of Kirkhall; and 5. Margaret married to Mr. Caldwell, merchant and shipmaster in Greenock;—he died in 1733, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

* He married Margaret Spalding, by whom he had General Robert Hunter, who was highly esteemed as an excellent officer and a good scholar. He died Governor of Jamaica in 1734. He married Lady Elisabeth Datzel, only child of John fourth Earl of Carruth, widow of Brigadier General Lord John Hay, Col. of the Scots Greys, and second son of John second Marquis of Tweeddale. His descendants, the Orby Hunters of Croyland-Abbey in Lincolnshire, are well known for their respectability.

XV. ROBERT HUNTER of Hunterston, who married Miss Aitchison of Glasgow, by whom he left two daughters; 1. Eleanora; 2. Marion;—he died in 1795, and was succeeded by his eldest daughter,

XVI. ELEANORA HUNTER, who married her cousin, ROBERT CALDWELL HUNTER of Hunterston, and the issue of the marriage are three sons: 1. Robert; 2. Patrick; 3. Norman; and four daughters: 1. Eleanora; 2. Marion Craufurd; 3. Margaret; and 4. Janet.

ARMS.—*Vert*; three dogs of the chace courant, *Argent*, collared, *Or*: on a chief of the second, three hunting-horns of the first, stringed, *Gules*: Crest, a greyhound sejant, *Argent*, collared, *Or*: Motto, *Cursum Perficio*.

ARDNEIL; (Craufurd of Auchnames.) This property is situated to the south of the lands last mentioned, and in their immediate vicinity. It comprehends the lands by the sea coast on both sides of the promontory of Portincross, and extends from thence eastwards to within three quarters of a mile of the village of Kilbride. The whole amounts to about 700 acres, of which about 30 is under plantation; about 100 in fine, green hill pasture; and the remainder arable land, of an easy workable soil, of various qualities, but in general of considerable fertility. Mr Craufurd has a small but neat Cottage upon it, where he occasionally resides, at Portincross, near to the ancient castle of the same name. On this property, over-looking the sea, are situated those grand and beautiful hills, named The Sisters,—which rise abruptly 200 feet or more, and being skirted with natural wood, they exhibit a scene of picturesque beauty seldom equalled.

In the "Peerage," by Douglas, this estate is said to have been possessed by John Balliol, and forfeited by Robert Bruce, and conferred by that King on his steady adherent, Sir Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock, by a Charter dated in 1306.—Wood more correctly states these lands and the adjacent lands of Kilbryde

to have belonged to Godfrey Ross at that time, (who was of the Balliol party,) and being forfeited, were bestowed, as above, on Sir Robert Boyd; and this appears to be the fact, from a copy of the Charter itself which was lately published at Edinburgh, in that valuable work entitled "Registrum Magni Sigili," where it is to be seen.—Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, son of the above Sir Robert, had three sons: 1. Thomas, his successor; 2. William, who had a grant of the lands of Auchmar in the county of Dunbarton; and 3. Robert, on whom he conferred the lands of Arnele or Portincross, so called, after this last, from its being the manor place of the barony. From this Robert, who affixes his seal to a deed of his brother, William, in the year of our Lord 1372, was descended, in the direct male line, Robert Boyd of Portincross who was served heir to his grandsire, (grandfather,) Robert Boyd of Portincross, on the 29th July 1658, "in the five merk land of Ardneill within the parochin of Kilbride and Bailiuarie of Cunninghame: The 30 sh. land of the Maynes of Hellingtown; the half of the Myln of Hellingtown; the 2 merk land of the Muir of Hellingtown: the 46sh. 8d. land of Knockindail: the 4 merk land of Harrickhill of old extent, within the Bailiary of Kyle-Stewart;" all of which are more particularly described in the Retour of his service, which will be found in the Register Office in Edinburgh. Who he married is not mentioned, but he had a son, ROBERT, and a daughter, GRIZEL; and died betwixt the month of March 1694, and the month of Sept. 1695, as may be inferred from some entries in the Parish Register of Kilbride in these two periods. He was succeeded by his only son,

ROBERT BOYD of Portincross, who married before the year 1694, Antonia Montgomery, (daughter of Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorley, by Antonia, daughter of Sir James Scott of Rossie) by whom he had a son, Hugh, and a daughter, Lilius, both of whom died in infancy. He died previous to the year 1714, without leaving any surviving issue: upon which the representa-

tion of the family, as well as the possession of the estate, devolved on the issue of his sister,

GRIZEL BOYD of Portincross, who, previous to the year 1680, was married to Alexander Fullarton, Esq. of Kilmichael in the isle of Arran,* being his second wife; to whom she had two sons, William and Robert; and five daughters. Mrs. Fullarton died at Kilmichael on the 14th. March 1722. Her eldest son WILLIAM had succeeded to the estate of Portincross before the year 1714, by a special destination on the death of his maternal uncle, when he took the name of BOYD only.—In 1714 he married Grizel Campbell, only daughter of Angus Campbell, Esq. Captain of Skipness, by whom he had a son, John, and four daughters; the eldest, Elisabeth, married Donald Macdonald, Esq. Collector of Excise at Campbellton, and left issue, a son, Mr. John Macdonald, present Port-Surveyor of Excise at Greenock; and a daughter, Anne. The above William, about the year 1746, alienated the ancient family estate of Portincross to Patrick Craufurd, Esq. of Auchnames, and afterwards acquired the lands of Balnaskill in Kintyre, where he died. He was succeeded by his only son, John, who died without issue, at Skipness, about the year 1784 or 1785.

Thus the elder branch of the marriage betwixt Grizel Boyd of Portincross, and Alexander Fullarton of Kilmichael, having failed of heirs male in the person of the above John, we now return to the second son of that marriage, namely, ROBERT, who, in the year 1723, married 1st. Anne Cuninghame, youngest

* It is highly probable, that the family of Kilmichael in Arran, and that of Fullarton of that Ilk, in Ayrshire, are descended from two brothers, to which tradition gives the names of Lewis and James; the latter founding the family of that Ilk, and the former that of Arran; who to this day retain the patronimick of MacLewis or Macloy, and who are in possession of a Charter from Robert Bruce, granting to them the above lands of Kilmichael and others, in the isle of Arran, together with the heritable office of Coroner of that island; which office they enjoyed till the beginning of the last century, when James Fullarton of Kilmichael, alienated the right to Anne Duches of Hamilton.

daughter of Henry Cunninghame, Esq. of Carlung, by whom he had two children who died in infancy: 2dly, he married about the year 1732 Anne King, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. About the time of his first marriage he acquired the property of Overton, part of the estate of Carlung, and dying in June 1750, was succeeded by his eldest son, WILLIAM, who married in 1783 Mary Tarbet, and had issue, three sons: John, Francis, and William; and two daughters: Mary, who died in infancy; and Robina. He died in the end of the year 1794, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN FULLARTON of Overton, who is at present a Lieutenant in the 71st regiment of foot.

ARMS.—The same with the original family of Kilmarnock, with the distinction of a suitable difference.

The lands of Overton, the property of this Gentleman, are situated in the vicinity of the village of Kilbride, to the westward. They are of a very good quality, and there is upon them a neat small mansion in a very cheerful situation.

CARLUNG and BRAID, (Archibald Alexander, Esq.) These two conterminous properties are situated eastward from the lands of Arneil, and southward from those of Hunterston, being bounded by them both; whilst a part of them approaches close to the village of Kilbride. They extend to about 250 acres, all arable, or will soon be so, from improvements at present going on. The soil is various; some of it mossy, but by much the greater proportion is a dry land upon rotten rock, which, in all cases, is fertile, whether it be in tillage or in pasture. There is a good modern house on the Carlung property, where Mr. Alexander resides; and an acre or two in the vicinity of it, of thriving plantations, which always improve the look of a place, as well as add to the value.

Carlung was for some ages possessed by a family of Cunninghames, descended directly of the Glencairn family: the first of

them being Hugh Cunninghame, third son of William the fourth Earl of Glencairn, and which Earl died in the year 1547. From the second son of that Earl is descended the present family of Corsehill; and from the fifth son, the present Marquis of Conynghame in Ireland; from the fourth son was descended the Cunninghames of Mountgrenan; whilst from the eldest son was descended the late Earl of Glencairn. The whole male issue of the 1st, the 3d, and the 4th sons, are now extinct. The genealogy is thus, of

Cunninghame of Carlung.

HUGH CUNNINGHAME, third son of William fourth Earl of Glencairn, who, as appears from Mr. Crawford's History of Renfrewshire, got possession of the lands of Watterstoun in the year 1538, from his father, then master of Glencairn; and from whom was descended in the male line ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAME of Carlung and Watterstoun, who, in the year 1658, was served heir to his father in the corn miln of Drummilling, &c. as appears from the Retour of Service. Which Alexander dying without issue was succeeded by his immediate younger brother, JOSEPH, who we find was served heir to his brother Alexander in said corn miln, &c. 18th March 1664. Which Joseph was succeeded by his only remaining brother HENRY, anno. 1674, who married Dorothea Hunter, daughter of Robert Hunter of Hunterston, by which marriage he had nine sons and six daughters. He died about the year 1705, and was succeeded by his eldest son, ALEXANDER, who married Margaret Wallace, about the year 1728; by whom he had two sons, Patrick and Alexander; they both died in infancy. Which Alexander dying about the year 1736, was succeeded in the estate of Carlung, by his only surviving brother, HENRY, who also dying without heirs of his own, the lands of Carlung devolved to his only remaining sister, MARION, who had previously married JOHN BOYD, said to have been a younger son of the family of Pitcon, to whom she had two sons, 1st John; 2d

Robert, who died unmarried, and one daughter, Dorothea, married to George Hunter of Kirkland, and had issue. The above Marion Cunninghame died about the year 1764, and was succeeded by her eldest son, JOHN BOYD, who married Elisabeth Hunter, daughter of Robert Hunter of Kirkland, by which marriage he had two sons: 1st John; 2d William; and two daughters, Jean and Marion; the sons both died unmarried, the last of whom, John, died in the year 1792, and was succeeded in the estate of Carlung by his two sisters as above. The eldest, JEAN, had previously married her cousin, Robert Hunter of Kirkland, and has issue, [see Hunter of Kirkland] Marion, married to the Rev. Robert Steel, minister of the West Parish of Greenock, to whom she had one son and eight daughters.

The above Jean and Marion Boyd, on their accession to the lands of Carlung, assumed the name of Cunninghame, after that of Boyd; and in the year 1799, they alienated Carlung to Archibald Alexander, Esq. of Boydstone, whose property it now is.

DRUMMELLING; (Mr. Muir.) This property is situated eastward from the lands of Carlung, and is in extent from 70 to 80 acres of good arable land, on which is a neat modern house.

MILTONFORD and WOODSIDE; (Mr. Millar.) These lands are in the same neighbourhood, are of good soil, and the more valuable that they lie so near to the village of Kilbride. The extent may be from 90 to perhaps 100 acres.

COWBRAESHAW; (Heirs of Mr. Kyle.) A small property of 30 or 40 acres, situated by the way side northwards, and at no great distance from the village. So is

GATESIDE, &c. (Mr. Lusk;) still a less property, but this, as well as the immediately preceding, is mostly all good workable land, both rendered still more valuable from their near neighbourhood to the village.

CORSEBY; (Craufurd of Auchnames.) Eastward from all these, is situated this extensive property, and which extends a-

cross the whole remaining breadth of the parish, over hill and dale, till it joins the parish of Dalry, and in which a small part of it lies. It exceeds 1500 acres, of which above a third part is arable and meadow; more than 50 acres in natural wood or plantation; a small extent of mossland; and the remainder dry hill pasture, partly green and partly heath land. There is an old mansion on this property, in good preservation, though not habitable, about a mile, or a little more, north-east from Kilbride, but is hardly to be seen through the woods with which it is surrounded. Few places present a more inviting scite for a modern mansion still. This estate has long been in the possession of Mr. Craufurd's family, whose history falls now to be introduced.

Craufurd of Auchnames.

The very widely-spreading family of CRAWFORD, is purely of native origin, underived from Norman or other foreign source. It divided very early into three great branches.

I. CRAWFORD OF CRAWFORD, which failed of male issue in 1248, when Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir John Crawford, the last chief of that house, carried half of his lands to her husband, Archibaldus de Douglas, *Dominus loci ejusdem*, whilst a younger daughter, whose name is not mentioned, married Sir David de Lindsay of Wauchopdale, and brought with her the remainder of these lands to that family, from whom descended the Earls of Crawford and Lindsay.

II. The family of CRAWFORD-JOHN, descended from another Sir John Crawford, and who must have enjoyed these lands as a distinct estate from those of Crawford proper. From this family have sprung the Crawfords anciently of Loudoun, of whom Craufurdland—Crawfurds of Auchnames—of Kilbirnie—and many others, who are still distinguished by their original armorial bearing, *Gules, a fesse, Ermine*.

III. CRAWFURDS OF DALMACGREGAN, whose armorial bearings have always been the stag's head, in allusion to a legendary story.

of their common ancestor, Sir Gregan, having interposed betwixt David I. and a stag that had dishorsed him while hunting. From this family descended the Crawfurds of Toppingzean—of Kerse—Liffiores, &c. All these carried the stag's head, and all are now extinct with the exception of Kerse and Drumsoy, now united with Auchnames, as shall presently be shown.

In Prynne's History of the Submission of the Chiefs of the Scottish Nation to Edward I. of England, there is mention made of nine Barons of the name of Crawford, which shews that they must have been very numerous at this period. But as in that roll there are no designations added to the names, it cannot be known who they were; only we may be assured that they were the heads of the different families of this name, who are known to have existed at that time: For example, the families of Loudoun—of Auchnames—of Ardach, or Crawfordland—of Kerse—Droagan, &c.

Many of the ancient Charters and other papers belonging to the families of Kerse and Drumsoy, being in the hands of Ronald Crawford, Esq. W. S. perished in a fire, which, on the 9th May 1741, burnt his house in Edinburgh. On that account the following genealogy of these families is longer of commencing than it otherwise would have done. It is however compiled from well-vouched authorities, and such papers as were preserved; and is connected thus:

I. **ESPLIN CRAUFURD** of Kerse. From a Charter dated in 1488, it appears that he married Sibella Little, by whom he had his successor.

II. **ALEXANDER CRAUFURD**, mentioned in a Charter dated in 1505. Dying without issue he was succeeded by his brother,

II. **BARTHOLEMEW CRAUFURD**. He married Anne, second daughter of Andrew, third Lord Evandale, directly descended of Robert II. King of Scots. By this Lady he had his successor,

III. **DAVID CRAUFURD** of Kerse. He had Charters in 1526:

and 1539, of various lands in Carrick. He married Catherine, daughter of Hamilton of Sanquhar, by whom he had two sons,

IV. DAVID, the eldest son succeeded. He appears to have been twice married: 1st to a daughter of the first Lord Campbell of Loudoun, and 2dly to a daughter of Lord Fleming, by whom he had four daughters, but no male issue. The representation of the family now devolved on his brother,

IV. WILLIAM CRAWFURD of Drumsoy, so designed as a witness in a contract of marriage betwixt James Boswell of Auchinleck, and his neice, Marion Crawford. dated 1590. Who he married is not ascertained, but he was succeeded by his son,

V. DUNCAN CRAWFURD of Drumsoy, who, about the year 1600, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Fairley of Fairley, by whom he had

VI. DAVID CRAWFORD of Drumsoy. He married a daughter of Gordon of Craighlaw, whose mother was eldest daughter of David IV. of Kerse, by whom he had, 1. David; 2. Esplin, a captain in the army, who died unmarried; and 3. Patrick, of whom afterwards. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. DAVID CRAWFURD of Drumsoy. He married a daughter of Crawford of Ardmillan, by whom he had

VIII. DAVID CRAWFURD, Historiographer of Scotland to Queen Anne, and author of some other works. He married in 1710, and had one daughter, Emilia, who died unmarried in 1731. He himself died in the lifetime of his father, on whose death the representation of the family devolved on his uncle,

VII. PATRICK the third son of David No. VI. He married 1st a daughter of Gordon of Turnberry, by whom he had a son, THOMAS, who died at Paris in 1724, being at that time Envoy Extraordinary from the British Court to that of France. Also a son, ROBERT, who died unmarried. He had also two daughters, married respectively to Mr. Hogg, merchant, Edinburgh, and to John Cochrane, Esq. of Ravelrig.—2dly, he married Jane, the

second daughter of Archibald Craufurd of Auchnames, and through her became possessed of the lands of Auchnames, &c. By this Lady he had issue: 1. Patrick; 2. George, of whom afterwards; 3. Ronald Craufurd of Restalrig, W. S.* 4. James, a considerable merchant in Holland, who married there, and left a numerous issue; 5. Hugh, who died, unmarried, in the East Indies; 6. Alexander, bred to arms, and died, unmarried, in Lord Cathcart's expedition to Carthagen, in 1741; 7. John, was a Lieut.-General in the army. Died in Minorca, at that time being Governor of that island.

PATRICK CRAUFURD of Drumsoy, died in 1733, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. PATRICK CRAUFURD of Auchnames, Drumsoy, &c. He was twice chosen Member of Parliament for the County of Ayr, and in 1761 for that of Renfrew. He married 1st Elisabeth, daughter and co-heiress of George Middleton, Esq. Banker in London, by whom he had two sons: 1. John; 2. James, Lieut. Col. of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards, and Governor of Bermuda. He died without issue, in 1811; 2dly, he married Sarah, daughter of Hugh Lord Sempil, by whom he had a daughter, Sarah, who died unmarried in 1796. He died in January 1778, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. JOHN CRAUFURD of Auchnames, &c. who was Member of Parliament for Old Sarum in 1768, and afterwards for Renfrewshire in 1774. He was an intimate associate of Charles Fox. He died unmarried in 1814, and was succeeded by his cousin, descended from

* He married in 1743, Catherine, daughter of Forbes of Newhall. He died in 1762, leaving a son, who died unmarried; and four daughters; 1. Margaret, who married Patrick Earl of Dumfries, to whom she had a daughter, Elisabeth, married to the Viscount Mountstewart, and was mother of the present Marquis of Bute, Earl of Dumfries, &c.; 2. Jane, married to William Berry, Esq. and has issue; 3. Annabella, married to William Fullarton, Esq. of Rosemount; and 4. Catherine Forbes, who died unmarried.

VIII. GEORGE CRAUFURD, second son of Patrick Craufurd of Auchnames, (see No. VII.) Lieut. Col. of the 53d Regiment, who married Anne, daughter of — Randal, Esq. of Salisbury, by whom he had a son, Patrick George, and a daughter, Mary, married to Thomas Gilbert, Esq. a Member of Parliament of distinguished abilities. He died in 1758, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. PATRICK GEORGE, who married Jane, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Donald Macdonald of the 84th Regiment, Brigadier-General in America; by which Lady, who died in July 1811, he had issue: 1. George, who died unmarried in 1804; 2. John; 3. William-Petrie; 4. Donald; and two daughters, Margaret and Catherine. He died in 1804, and on the death of John Craufurd of Auchnames as above, in 1814, the second son of Patrick George,

X. JOHN CRAUFURD, succeeded to the estates. That of Auchnames in Renfrewshire was feued out, in 1764, by Patrick, No. VIII, who retained only the superiority of it; but the lands of Corsbie, Arneil, &c. in Ayrshire, are still possessed by the family. John, the present proprietor, in 1814 married Sophia Marianna, daughter of Major-General Horace Churchill, and has issue,

XI. EDWARD HENRY JOHN; Katherina Horatio; and Ronald; born on the 19th June 1819.

Such is the genealogy of the family of Craufurd of Drumsoy: that of Auchnames, united to it as above, is descended of the Craufurds of Loudoun, thus:—Sir Reginald de Craufurd, derived from the same stock, with the family of Craufurd of Dalmagregan, married Margaret, the daughter of James de Loudoun, *Dominus de eodem*, by which he acquired that property. He was also High Sheriff of the county of Ayr. The date of this marriage is not stated, but he was witness to a Charter in 1220, which, so far, points out the time in which he lived. He was succeeded in his lands and office by his only son, Hugh, who is a witness to a Charter in 1226. The son and successor of this Hugh, was,

also named Hugh, and the time in which he lived is so far ascertained by a safe conduct, which he got, dated 1255. The son of the last Hugh, was Sir Reginald Crawford of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr, who was murdered by the English at Ayr in 1297. So far from Douglas.—The immediate progenitor of the Crawfurds of Auchnames, was Sir Reginald de Crawford, brother carnalis to the last Hugh mentioned, who became the first Baron of Auchnames about the year 1300.

Owing to the destruction of a considerable part of the family papers in 1741, by fire, as already stated, there occurs a chasm in the earlier part of the genealogy of the family of Auchnames, as well as in that of Drumsoy; but that accurate annalist, Crawford, who wrote his History of Renfrewshire before the year 1710; says, that the Crawfurds had been in possession of Auchnames well nigh 400 years before that time, and this he must have known from the family papers then existing, and which coincides very nearly with what is above stated.

In the papers still preserved, the first in record next to Sir Reginald, was

I. THOMAS CRAWFURD of Auchnames, which appears from a Charter of confirmation by Robert III., dated at Arniel, on the 24th Oct. 1401. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. ARCHIBALD CRAWFURD, as appears from a Charter dated in 1427. He was succeeded by his son,

ROBERT CRAWFURD of Auchnames, who was twice married: 1st to Margaret Douglas, daughter of George Master, of Angus, (and sister to Archibald the Great Earl, who married the widow of James IV. daughter of Henry VII. of England,) by whom he had a daughter married to Semple of Noblestoun. He next married Marion Houstoun, daughter to Houstoun of that Ilk, by whom he had three sons; James, Henry, and Robert,—in whose favour he granted a Charter, in 1483, and in 1484 gave seisin of his whole lands to his eldest son, James, reserving his own life—

rent, and was killed in 1513, along with James IV. at the battle of Floudoun and was succeeded by his son,*

IV. JAMES CRAUFURD of Auchnames, who had a Charter of the lands of Corsbie and Munnock in 1498, and appears in other Charters dated in 1526, and 1533. He was succeeded by his son,

V. THOMAS CRAUFURD of Auchnames, who in 1539 obtained a gift of the non-entries of the lands of Auldmuir, said to have been 100 years in arrear. He married Marion, daughter of Montgomery of Hazelhead, by whom he had three sons, all in succession lairds of Auchnames. He died in 1541, and was succeeded by the eldest son,

VI. JOHN CRAUFURD of Auchnames, who was killed at the battle of Pinkie, 10th Sept. 1547, and was succeeded by his brother,

• VI. WILLIAM CRAUFURD of Auchnames. He married Annabella, daughter of Chalmers of Gadgirth, by whom he had a son, James, who died before himself, but who had previously married Elisabeth, daughter of William sixth Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had a daughter, Jane, on whom was settled the lands of Corsbie, and of whom afterwards. On the death of William Craufurd, he was succeeded in the barony of Auchnames, by his brother,

VI. PATRICK CRAUFURD, and who succeeded also his nephew, James, in the lands of Auldmuir and Whiteside; both in 1585. He married — Frazer, daughter of the Laird of Knock, by whom he had his successor,

* This account is taken from *Nisbet's Heraldry*, Vol. II. p. 95 of the Appendix. I suspect much its accuracy. George Master, of Angus, who fell himself at Floudoun, could not have been such an aged man, as, that his youngest daughter of six (so says *Douglas*) could have been married at such an early period to this Baron of Auchnames, that the sons of his second wife could be of age, or even have been born, in 1480, (three of them by 1483,) 33 years before 1512. Instead, therefore, of Robert, *the father*, having been the son-in-law of George Master, of Angus, it must have been Robert, *the son*, that married the Lady Margaret, or as others say, the Lady Isobel Douglas. Robert, the father, too, in all probability, was dead long before 1513. He must have been an aged and a frail man in 1484, when he resigned *all his lands* to his son, James, who we see also was getting Charters *in his own name* of other lands in 1498.

VII. WILLIAM CRAUFURD of Auchnames, who about the year 1600 married Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Houston of that Ilk, by whom he had a son,

VIII. PATRICK CRAUFURD of Auchnames, who, about 1626 married his cousin, Jane Craufurd, heiress of Corsbie, she then being 28 years of age and he 18; by which the ancient estates of Auchnames and Corsbie were re-united. They had a numerous issue, of whom one of the daughters was married to Frazer of Knock.

IX. WILLIAM, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and was infeft in 1649 in the £12 land of Auchnames. He married Anna, the daughter of Col. Sir — Lamont of Ineryne, in Argyleshire, by whom he had a son and four daughters, married respectively to Houstoun of Houstoun; Hunter of Hunterston; Kennedy of Killichangie; and Boyd of Trochridge. He was succeeded by

X. ARCHIBALD CRAUFURD, his only son; the twelfth Baron or Laird of Auchnames, of whom the genealogy has been ascertained. His Retour is dated 20th April 1676. He married 1st Margaret, second daughter of Porterfield of Duchal, or of that Ilk, by whom he had a son, of whom afterwards; and three daughters, the eldest and the youngest of whom, though married, died without issue—the second daughter, Jane, married, as before stated, Patrick Craufurd of Drumsoy. He married 2dly a Lady connected with the Shaw Stewart family of Greenock, but of this marriage there was no issue. His only son,

XI. WILLIAM, married Helen, daughter of Sir Thomas Burnet of Crimond, Physician to King William, and brother to Bishop Burnet, by whom he had only one daughter, Helen, who married Patrick Edmonston of Newton: (and had issue, Colonel James Edmonston;—a daughter married to Kennedy of Dunure; another married to Buchanan of Arnprior; and several sons and daughters, who died unmarried.) He died in 1695 before his

father; and as the direct male line of this family ended, an arrangement was made, by which the estates of Auchnames and Corsbie were retained to Jane, the second daughter of his father, Archibald, and to her husband, Patrick; the male representative of the families of Craufurd, descended of Sir Gregan Craufurd, and derived (there is reason to believe) from the same original stock: and which Patrick, in a judicial proceeding, was decerned and ordained heir male to Archibald and William; so that the representation of Craufurd of Dalmagregan, as well as of Auchnames, centres now in the issue of that marriage, as already deduced.

ARMS.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th *Argent*; a Stag's head, *Gules*; for Kerse and Drumsoy:—2d, *Argent*, two spears—in *Saltier* betwixt four spots of *Ermine*, for Auchnames:—and 3d *Gules*, a fesse, *Ermine*—supporters, two Bulls, *Sable*, armed and engrailed, *Or*.—Crest of Kerse, a Stag's head erased, *Gules*, with a cross-croset fitchee between the attires; motto, *Tutum te Robore Reddam*;—and of Auchnames, a Phoenix rising from the flames; motto, *God-Shaw the Right*.

NEWTON-MUIR, & BLACKSHAW; (Mr. Alexander of Boydston.) These lands, situated to the southward of those of Corsbie, extend to about 240 acres; partly arable, partly hill pasture, and some thriving plantation.

LAWHILL; (William Brown, Esq. of Parkend.) This property extending to more than 200 acres, nearly all arable, with some plantation; approaches on the east near to the village of Kilbride. The hill itself, one of the prettiest natural objects to be met with, rises in a conical form, perhaps 600 feet above the level of the sea, and overlooks the whole country.

NEWTON; (Mr. Francis Russel.) This is situated southwards from the last, and extends to nearly 100 acres of arable land; deep and fertile, but lies under the disadvantage of bad access, through bad roads. There is a belt of planting along one of its sides. It was purchased in 1797 from Mr. Tod in Irvine.

SPRINGSIDE.—This is situated north from the Lawhill, and within a quarter of a mile of the village; extends to perhaps 200 acres, including a few acres of thriving plantation. From the house, hid almost amid its own woods, there is a remarkable fine view of the Frith of Clyde, and isle of Meikle Cumbra with its pleasant town of Millport, hardly to be surpassed. This property was acquired in 1790, from Mr. James Fairie in Irvine, by the late Mr. Robert Hyndman, of the Hyndmans of Lunderston in Renfrewshire, a family of pretty long standing and very respectably connected. He married Jean, daughter of Thomas Boyd of Orchard, and dying at an early period, left a son, John Blair Hyndman, W. S. of Springside and Burrowland, now representative of the Lunderston family; and two daughters; 1. Elisabeth and 2. Marianne; which last, died in the bloom of life, 29th Dec. 1819.

ORCHARD.—This pleasant small property, with its house and garden is situated betwixt the lands of Springside and the village. It extends to about 50 acres. On a corner of it stands the ancient **Law Tower**, (to be taken notice of in an after section,) and from which probably this place takes its name, as having actually been the Garden or Orchard of that great mansion, when inhabited by its ancient Lords, the Boyds of Kilmarnock. It belongs to the Misses Boyd, daughters of the late Thomas Boyd of Orchard, son of Robert Boyd of Dykehead, who acquired it in 1759 from the Misses Baillie, whose predecessor, William Baillie, acquired the whole barony of Kilbride, from Major Buntein, in 1710, and who had purchased it in 1670 from the Kilmarnock family, who acquired it by a gift from Robert Bruce, (*inter* 1308 *et* 1316,) on the forfeiture of Sir Godfrey de Ross, for his adherence to the party of John Balliol.

KIRKTON-HALL; (Francis Caldwell Ritchie, Esq.) The mansion which gives name to this property, is situated in the town of Kilbride. The lands extend southwards from it, and west to—

wards the sea. They amount to more than 130 acres of arable lands, besides 4 or 5 of plantation. It was purchased in 1789 from the representatives of the late Professor Robert Simson, the Restorer of Euclid, who inherited this place from his ancestors, who first acquired it about the year 1640.*

SMALL POSSESSIONS IN THE VICINITY OF THE VILLAGE.—These belong to sundry proprietors: as Alexander Ritchie, Wm. King, John Brown, James Bartlemore, &c. The Nether-Mill, which belongs to the last, extends to 24 acres or more, and is equal in extent perhaps, to all the other put together, including even the little gardens of the villagers. The whole is highly productive land, as may be conceived from the situation so near the town, and having been in cultivation time immemorial.

* In this retreat he spent the first years of his life, a period he often recollected with pleasure. He was born here in the year 1687, and was a younger son of the family. He was educated in the College of Glasgow, and when about the age of 25, he was elected to the Mathematical Chair in that University. He went, soon after his appointment, to London, and there formed an acquaintance with some of the most eminent literary characters of the time, particularly with the celebrated Dr. Edmund Halley, to whom, he said, it was in a great measure owing that he so early directed his efforts to the restoration of the ancient geometers. Returning to his academical chair, Dr. Simson discharged the duties of a Professor for more than 50 years, with great honour to the University and himself. He had the respect, and still more, the affection of his scholars. He published the Elements of Euclid in 1758. In these, and in his Conic Sections, and other Mathematical works, he has left a monument of great genius and intellectual ability.

Dr. Simson was of an advantageous stature, with a fine countenance; and even in his old age, had a graceful carriage and manner, and always, except when in mourning, dressed in white. He enjoyed a long course of uninterrupted health; but towards the close of life, suffered from an acute disease, and was obliged to employ an assistant in his professional labours, for a few years preceding his death, which happened in 1768, at the age of 81. He left to the University his valuable library, which is now arranged apart from the rest of the books, and the public use of it is limited by particular rules. It is considered as the most choice collection of Mathematical Books and Manuscripts in the Kingdom, and many of them are rendered doubly valuable by Dr. Simson's notes.

Dr. James Moore, Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, put the following apposite inscription below a portrait of Dr. Simson.

GEOMETRAM SUB TYRANNO BARBARA SEVA
SERVITUTE DIU SQUALENTEM, IN LIBERTATEM
ET DECUS ANTIQUUM VINDICAVIT
UNUS.

TARBET OF TARBART.—Southward about half a mile from Kilbride, the barony of Tarbet commences, and stretches from thence still farther south a mile or more in length along the shore, and inland at a various breadth. With the exception of a pretty high hill, partly green pasture and partly naked rock, the whole is either fertile lands well cultivated, or sound moor pasture. The extent in all is about 500 acres. This property in ancient times belonged to a branch of a family of Ross that were once very potent in Cunninghame, possessing among them not only these lands, Portincross and Kilbride in this parish; but Stewarton, Cunninghamhead, Mountgrenan, Armsheugh, and others. Most of them were forfeited in consequence of taking part with their neighbour, Balliol, against the Bruce—but Ross of Tarbet preserved his land till the year 1450, (see Renfrewshire Hist. Appendix, page 515,) when he alienated it to the family of Ross of Hawkhead. It belongs now to Lady Mary Montgomery Burgess, as also the lands of Hapland on the eastward, extending to about 160 acres arable and moorlands.

KIRKLAND.—Eastward and adjacent to Tarbet, the lands of Kirkland are situated; they consist of 140 acres, of which 115 acres are arable. They belong to Robert Hunter, Esq. (a cadet of the family of Hunterston,) whose ancestor purchased them nearly 150 years ago, from Craufurd of Craufurdland. This Gentleman has also a portion of the lands of Drummelling, about 32 acres, situated close to the village on the north side, and his mansion is set down there, near the town.

Hunter of Kirkland.

I. **ROBERT HUNTER**, second son of Robert Hunter of Hunterston, was the founder of this family, (see p. 123). In 1675 he married Margaret, daughter of John Hamilton of Grange. He bought the lands of Kirkland in 1686, from Craufurd of Craufurdland. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. **ROBERT**, who purchased that portion of Drummelling

which still remains in the family. He married Margaret, daughter of Bailie George Monro of Irvine, by whom he had a son, and two daughters; 1. Margaret, married William Cunninghame, son of Cunninghame of Monktonhill; 2. Elisabeth, who married John Boyd of Carlung. He was succeeded by his son,

III. GEORGE, who married 1st Dorothea, daughter of John Boyd of Carlung, (who was son to Boyd of Pitcon, descended from Thomas, brother of the third Lord Boyd,) by whom he had several children, who all died young, except his son who succeeded him; 2dly, he married Mary, daughter of Cunninghame of Monktonhill, by whom he had several children, none of whom now survives but one daughter, Dorothea. His son,

IV. ROBERT HUNTER, now of Kirkland, succeeded him. In 1791 he married his cousin, Jane Boyd Cunninghame, eldest daughter of John Boyd of Carlung, by whom he has two sons and two daughters living: 1. George; 2. Robert; 3. Jane; 4. Marion.

BOYDSTON.—This is the last property remaining to be taken notice of in the parish. It is the most southerly of any, and has on that account been annexed *quoad sacra* to the parish of Ardrossan, as being supposed to be nearer to the church there, than to its own parish church of Kilbride. This estate consists of about 200 acres all of excellent quality, whether situated on a flat of sandy soil by the coast side, or rising into steeper and heavier lands above the sea bank. There is on the upper part of it, a very good and commodious farmstead, where Mr. Alexander, the proprietor, himself dwelt, till within these few years, that he removed with his family to Carlung, and has now let this capital farm to a tenant.

TABLE OF VALUED RENT.

Properties.	Proprietors.	Valued Rent.		
		£	s.	d.
Southannan, - - - -	Lady Montgomery, - - - -	619	0	0
Tarbet, - - - -	Ditto, - - - -	411	0	0
Corsbie, - - - -	} John Craufurd, Esq. - - - - of Auchnames, - - - -	430	0	0
Portincross, - - - -		333	6	8
Hunterston, - - - -	Robert Caldwell Hunter, Esq. - - - -	396	10	0
Boydston, - - - -	} A. Alexander Esq. £130 0 0 of 266 10 0 Boydston, - 55 4 3 Robt. Hunter, Esq. 77 13 4 of 32 0 0 Kirkland, 2 0 0	} 451	} 14	} 3
Carlung and Braid, - - - -				
Blackshaw and Newton-Muir, - - - -				
Kirkland, - - - -				
Drummelling, part of enclosure and residence, - - - -	} Francis Caldwell Ritchie, Esq. - - - - William Brown, Esq. - - - -	} 111	} 13	} 4
Kirkton-Hall, - - - -				
Lawhill, &c. - - - -	Mr. James Muir, - - - -	90	0	0
Drummelling, part of - - - -	Mr. James Millar, - - - -	74	0	4
Woodside, &c. - - - -	Mr. Francis Russel, - - - -	63	6	8
Newton, - - - -	John Blair Hyndman, Esq. W. S. - - - -	56	8	0
Springside, - - - -	Misses Boyd, - - - -	54	0	0
Orchard, - - - -	Heirs of the late Mr. Kyle, - - - -	35	0	0
Cowbraeshaw, - - - -	Lieut. John Fullarton, 71st Regt. - - - -	35	0	0
Overton, - - - -	Mr. Robert Lusk, - - - -	32	0	0
Gateside, - - - -	Mr. James Bartlemore, - - - -	31	0	0
Nethermill, - - - -	} Alex. Ritchie, - - 5 10 0 William King, - - 2 0 0 John Brown, - - 1 10 0	} 13	} 0	} 9
Three small properties in the village, - - - -				
Total		£3346	0	0

Portincross Castle.



See next page.

Antiquities.

There are the remains of several ancient barons' castles in this parish, some of which have already been mentioned; the most ancient, however, of them all, is probably that of PORTINCROSS, situated at the point of land of that name, on a bare rock almost close to the sea even at low water, but completely within its reach at high water, or in stormy weather, when the waves dash furiously against its walls. It has a dismal aspect, with a very scanty supply of light, from a few narrow slits or windows in its exceeding thick walls; yet it seems to have been an occasional seat of royalty, at least in the time of Robert II., as no fewer than seven Charters granted by him are on record during the first nine years of his reign, (from 1371 to 1380,) dated *apud* Arnele. This must have been at Portincross, as being the manor place of that barony, though not the usual place of his residence, but merely at times, when he might be there on a visit to his relatives the Boyds; his own general place of residence being Dundonald, at no great distance. That it is fully as ancient in its construction as those times, may be inferred from the circumstance, that though there are several slits in the walls for the flight of arrows, there are no apertures that can be construed into gun-ports for fire-arms: though these were invented before this period, and would assuredly have been introduced into all places of defence erected afterwards. Lately its antiquity has been broken in upon, by modern windows having been struck out to give adequate light to some store-rooms that have been fitted up in it.

LAW TOWER OF KILBRIDE.—This stately fabric, though it is now roofless, seems more entire in other respects than most of those high square-formed edifices than are to be seen in many other places in this part of the country;—neither has it been so dismally deficient in light: in one of its sides there are eight windows, and considering the size of the apartments, many mo-

modern dwellings are not so well accommodated. It is evidently of a more modern date than Portincross. It is even furnished with gun-ports 4 or 5 in the lower story, which decidedly shews that it was built after the introduction of cannon. In point of situation too, nothing could have been better chosen, even to the taste of modern times—as it enjoys the finest prospects, on three sides at least, that the highly picturesque scenery of this part of the country exhibits. This conjoined with tradition that it was built by the family of Kilmarnock, makes it not improbable that it was erected when that aspiring House was in its greatest splendour, about the the year 1468, when Thomas, the Master of Boyd, married the Princess Mary, sister to James III., and was then created Earl of Arran. It is so for certain, that there is a Charter on record, dated the 14th Oct. 1482, of the lands of Kilbride, Dalry, Nodesdale, Kilmarnock, &c. to that Princess, in liferent, and her son, James Lord Boyd, in fee. On none of which places was there a house equal in magnificence to this, or in which a Lady of her rank could have resided.

Law Tower,



40 feet long—30 feet broad—40 feet high to the cornice, exclusive of the bastions, which are 6 feet more—Walls 6 feet thick.—28 windows—Inside area 28 feet by 18, divided into 4 stories—from all which an idea may be formed, of the accommodation.

PARISH OF ARDROSSAN.



ARDROSSAN parish is situated next to Kilbride on the south. It has a sea coast of about three miles in length, in a course bending from N. W. to S. E. ending at the town of Saltcoats, half of which is situated within it; and where also is the parish church. Its greatest length, is from S. W. to N. E. being about five miles; whilst in a direction across to this, it is about three miles broad. Altogether it comprehends about 11 square miles, or, more precisely, 5520 acres.

General Appearance.—There are some hilly lands in its northern quarter, bounding with Kilbride. These are separated by a deep, narrow valley. Those on the south side of it, are of various elevations, less or more, to about 400 feet above the sea-level, and are arable to the top, and all in cultivation. Those on the north side are cultivated only in part: one in particular, Knock-jargon, is 707 feet high, and from the remains of a circular rampart, or ditch, around its top, seems evidently to have been an exploratory station. As these hills do not extend quite across the parish, the arable lands are connected in one continuous expanse through the whole: the surface of these rises with a considerable ascent from the coast side on the south, to the middle; and from thence declines, in nearly as great a degree to the north, towards the parish of Dalry. The climate in general temperate, for though this parish is much exposed to the winds from the west and the south, yet these are commonly moderate in force, and always mild in their influence. The great

resort of valetudinary people here in the season of bathing is an evidence of the general opinion of its salubrity.

Minerals.—Coal is found throughout nearly the whole parish, and is wrought to a considerable extent. The best is supposed to lie in the quarter next to Dalry; and it is found at a moderate depth of from 8 fathoms to 20, with many workable seams still lower; so that the quantity seems to be inexhaustable. Limestone abounds also, and frequently in strata above the coal. Freestone too, both red and white is very abundant. In a stratum of this last, in the town of Ardrossan, petrifications of wood are to be met with; apparently fir—in some cases with the bark entire. There, also, various kinds of hard (or basaltic) whinstone are found; likewise some very small layers of coal, and of ironstone, and of limestone, all in contact with each other, almost intermixed, in every direction, and so twisted in the strata in many a varied form, as would puzzle the most profound geologist to account for. Even balls of pyrites as large as musket bullets, are found in the same company, or may be picked out of the detached large blocks, in the vicinity, scattered within sea-mark along the shore. It may be remarked further, that the red sandstone is the most prevalent on all the coast here, within a short distance inland, and that neither among it nor beyond it, westward, has any workable coal been found.

Soil.—Along the coast side, the soil is sandy, or sand and gravel intermixed, rendered fertile from long continued cultivation and copious application of sea ware. In the more inland quarters of the parish, the soil has generally a great tendency to clay, and requires much attention to *tidd* it in the labour—but still of a fertile nature, when well managed.

Roads.—The great post-road along the coast from Irvine to Largs, &c. passes about three miles through this parish and is very well kept. A road from Saltcoats to Dalry, passes about four miles in a direction across to this, and is well kept too, but

is so far incommodious, that it is in some places up and down hill, and pretty steep in some parts. There is another road laid out to Dalry, more to the westward, through the narrow pass, among the hills, of which about four miles are finished, nearly all on Lord Eglinton's lands, to which the late Earl contributed 4-5ths of the expence. It has already joined the road from Kilbride to Dalry, but not being completed through the latter parish, the public have not yet received the full benefit from it, that was contemplated.

Crops Cultivated.—**WHEAT**, to a considerable extent near the sea coast, as also, occasionally, some **RYE**.—**BARLEY**, very little. **OATS**, fully equal to half of all the lands in tillage.—**BEANS**, not many.—**POTATOES**, very generally—every body has them that has land, and no where better.—**TURNIP**, only coming in; seems to be little cared for.—**LINT**, very limited.—**SOWN GRASSES**, in **HAY**, much—in **PASTURE**, a great deal.—**MEADOWS**, some very good in the glen by the new road towards Dalry; very little any where else.—**FALLOW**, none.—**PLANTATIONS**. These are not very extensive, but some old clumps planted on the brows of several rising grounds, shew well at a distance, and afford a little shelter at hand. The late Lord Eglinton planted a considerable extent nearer to the sea side, and they have a prosperous appearance.

There is a **NURSERY** also for thorns and forest timber, near to Ardrossan, that is doing well.

		ACRES.		
Contents of the Parish.	}	In tillage,.....	1229	} Total
		Cultivated grass land and meadow,.....	3131	
		Gardens and plantations,.....	76	
		Hill pasture, moss, &c.....	1084	
			5520	

Live Stock.—Nothing uncommon in the usual stock of the country—but there is, (or lately was,) a singular species of cattle remarkably different from the ordinary breed of the country, to be seen in Lord Eglinton's park at Ardrossan. They are al-

together wild, the breed never having been within a house or under the hands of man. They are pure white, with the exception of the muzzle and the inside of the ears, which are black. They have no horns. In this respect they differ from the singular breed of wild cattle belonging to Lord Tankerville at Chillingham in Northumberland, which have horns, whilst the muzzle and inside of their ears are red. Though very shy, they are not so remarkably fierce as Lord Tankerville's--which may be perhaps, owing to the circumstance, that they graze in open pasture unskreened by wood—with public roads on all sides—and accustomed, continually, to people passing. There are also other cattle grazing along with them, betwixt and which, though there is no association, there is no hostility; so that they are in some degree reclaimed from the savage state. The number is limited, not being allowed to increase beyond about a dozen: they are thinned by shooting, which requires some precaution to accomplish. The full-grown weigh about 30 stones (avoirdupois) the 4 quarters. The meat is not reckoned so good as well-fed beef—they never, indeed, are so fat. They are distinguished by the name of *Caledonian*.

Live Stock.	{	Horses of every description,.....	151
		Cattle ditto,.....	1157
		Sheep ditto,.....	254
		Swine, feeding,.....	89

Canal.—Should the Glasgow and Ardrossan Canal be brought forward, it will go about a mile through this parish. The whole locks, downward to the sea, will be in it. These are estimated at 18 in number, of 8 feet each; the whole fall being 104 feet.

Harbour of Ardrossan. [See p. 24.]—The works here are suspended for some time, so far, as, that nothing new is undertaken, but only a kind of finish put on what was in hands. When completed it will be considered as one of the noblest works ever undertaken by any individual, in any country, or in any age.

TOWN OF ARDROSSAN.—This town is laid down on an elegant plan, and, so far as it is finished, has a handsome appearance. The Inn or Hotel is, unquestionably, the most superb of any, out of a great town, in Scotland, and in none is better accommodation afforded. It has 10 public rooms, and 18 bed-rooms; the suite of offices, in a stile conformable to it, is ample and commodious, with 28 stalls for horses, and 7 stances for carriages. The whole, including its elegant furniture, cost Lord Eglinton, at least, £10,000. The Baths, (a separate concern,) are constructed on the best plan, and fitted up in the most correct stile; the basins are of marble, and are supplied with water of any required degree of temperature; the house itself is an ornament to the place. The Lodging-Houses, belonging to Lord Eglinton and two or three subscribers, in shares, are most elegantly furnished, and let out by the week, the month, or the season, which extends from the middle of May to the end of October. Besides these, there are many good lodgings, let on moderate terms, belonging to the different inhabitants of the town. There are also Bathing-Machines, which ply on each side of the town, on those fine smooth sands, which form so pleasant an accompaniment to sea-bathing. Every thing, in fact, conspires to make this one of the finest bathing quarters on the coast.

VILLAS.—Distinct from the town, but in its vicinity, there is a tract of ground laid off, on which to erect a range of villas, where each are to be set down amid its own pleasure grounds and gardens;—uniform only in line, but varied in stile, according to the taste of the respective proprietors. One can hardly conceive a more beautiful situation, (the sea in immediate front, of a crescent more than half a mile in base,) nor a more imposing spectacle, than it will exhibit when filled up. At present there are only three erected: one by the late Lord Eglinton himself, and now belonging to Lady Jean Montgomery; one by Mathew Brown, Esq. in Paisley; and one by James Hamilton, Esq. of Holmehead, and where he generally resides.

The town itself comprehends about 400 inhabitants, among whom are 50 Weavers, 8 Shoemakers, 3 Taylors, 4 Grocers, 7 Masons, 1 Baker, 1 Fisher, and 1 Flesher;—besides those masons and others still employed about the harbour. There is here a Friendly Society of 28 members; and two private schools in which about 120 children are taught—many of these are from the country.

SALTCOATS.—Respecting the origin of this town, the following transcript, from the Statistical Account of the Parish of Stevenston in 1793, is very distinct and well authenticated: “There were leases of houses and gardens granted to a few families, as long ago as the year 1565. But it is certain, from unquestionable traditionary testimony, (that of parents to their children now living,) that a century after that time, or about 130 years ago, there were only *four* houses in Saltcoats, which now consists of about 400. Yet, at a much remoter period, *salt* was made there, which appears not only from tradition, but from the remains of considerable heaps of ashes, south and north of the present town. It was then made by poor people in their little pans or kettles. They dugged up the coal near the surface of the ground at a very small expence, and lived in huts on the shore. Hence, probably, the names *Saltcotes* or *Cottages*.”

SALTCOATS, (to use the modern orthography,) has increased greatly since the preceding account was written. The number of houses is probably more now than 600. It is ascertained that the number of people in it at present (in 1819) is 3413, of whom 1950 are in the parish of Ardrossan, and 1463 in that of Stevenston. In extent, it seems to be even larger than that population would indicate; owing, in some degree, to the great extent of garden ground included within its precincts. In this respect, it is peculiarly happy, as almost every house has its garden, and all remarkably productive. The form of the town also is apt to give an enlarged idea of its magnitude. One street is little

less than three quarters of a mile on a stretch, from the Windmill on the west, to the farther end of Canal Street, on the east; whilst from the Harbour on the south, to the upper end of Raise Street on the north, is nothing short of that distance. In this last street the houses are laid off on a regular plan, and are among the most handsome in the town, except, perhaps, those in Hamilton Street, more recently erected, which are inferior to few in the county, on the same scale, either in outward symmetry or internal accommodation. Canal Street, and a few houses at the harbour and saltpans, belong to, or hold of, the estate of Seabank; all the rest of the town is the direct property of Lord Eglinton, either on long lease of 99 years, or for very short periods. Of the population, 8,000 at least are his Lordship's tenants. This town is greatly resorted to for sea-bathing. The salt water here is uncommonly pure, no fresh water stream of any note being nearer to it than Irvine, five miles distant by the shore.

Manufactures.—The weaving of muslins and other fine fabrics for the Glasgow or Paisley manufacturers is by much the most prevalent of any occupation in the town. The making of Salt, to which the town owes its origin, is still continued, and to an extent greater than ever. There are two set of pans; one belonging to Mr. Cuninghame of Seabank, which has been in constant employment for more than 120 years, having been first erected on an augmented scale and more scientific arrangement by that enterprising Robert Cuninghame of Auchendarvie, who succeeded to the property in 1678, and has been continued, and still further enlarged, by his successors, to the present time. The other set of pans belongs to Lord Eglinton—which after having been disused for a considerable time, was renewed about five years ago, and is in full operation since. The great abundance of small, or refuse coal, that can at all times be had from the coaleries in the vicinity, operates as a great inducement to manufacture salt, as the fuel required in the evaporation of the sea

water, is obtained on very moderate terms. The salt pans also afford a use for this refuse coal which otherwise could hardly be disposed of at all.

The quantity of salt manufactured in the course of the last year, was 6125½ bolls, and gave employment to about 20 people; 25 years ago it was 3262½.

Ship-building was till lately a regular business here, and at the time the Statistical Account was published in 1793, there were three building-yards which, from 1775 till 1790, had built 64 vessels from 20 tons to upwards of 220—in all 7096 tons, being at an average above 110 tons each. Unhappily that ingenious branch of mechanics has now dwindled down to merely the *repairing* of vessels, and 20 hands now do all that is required, where 60 were formerly employed.

Ropemaking,—That branch, so intimately connected with ship-building, has also suffered in its decline. Where 25 hands were then employed, 12 now are all that are required.

Brewery.—About 40 years ago a Brewery was established here, and continues still successful—supplying the country, in part, for several miles round, betwixt Irvine and Largs inclusive, with small beer. A Distillery was begun about the year 1788, but soon after was given up.

Fishery.—There are two boats permanently employed at the white fishery, and from 15 to 20 employed in the season at the herring-fishery. In this last, the boats are generally manned by weavers or other tradesmen, assisted by a few seamen who may happen at the time to be disengaged.

Chemical Work.—This ingenious manufacture was set up in 1802, by Mr. William Burns. The articles composed are chiefly Magnesia and Epsom Salts—from the bittern or pan-oil left in the salt pans after evaporation. They were the first works in which Epsom Salts were made from such materials. The principal markets are London, Dublin and Glasgow; from whence

they are distributed in the country; or exported by the wholesale druggists. There are usually from eight to ten hands employed.

Tantwork.—This has been established for a considerable time. Though not on a great scale, it gives steady employment to three men besides the master.

Commerce and Shipping.—Though this is stated in the general remarks, (see p. 23.) an abridgement of what regards Saltcoats in these points, shall be here stated, as in 1818.

Number of Vessels, - - - -	35	Tons of coal exported, - - -	15,105
Tonnage, from 31 to 195, - -	3324	Do. Coastwise, - - - -	1241
Number of Seamen, - - - -	284	Quarters of grain imported, -	2047

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN THE DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

Weavers, - - - - -	420	Booksellers, - - - - -	2
Tailors, - - - - -	24	Fleshers, - - - - -	10
Shoemakers, - - - - -	37	Shipcarpenters, - - - - -	20
Wrights, - - - - -	31	Ropemakers, - - - - -	12
Masons, - - - - -	14	Seamen, - - - - -	234
Smiths, - - - - -	18	Retail Merchants, - - - - -	10
Coopers, - - - - -	18	Grocers, - - - - -	30
Bakers, - - - - -	11	Brewers, - - - - -	9
Coaliers, - - - - -	50	Saltmakers, - - - - -	20
Surgeons, - - - - -	4	Fishers, - - - - -	61
Writers, - - - - -	2	Chemical Workers, - - - - -	10
Watchmakers, - - - - -	2	Tanners, - - - - -	4

Population of the Parish.	{	Town of Saltcoats, (in this parish)	1950	} Total	2684
		Town of Ardrossan,	410		
		Country part	324		

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES—Three;—of which one of 190 volumes is appropriated to the Sabbath Schools.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES.—These highly praise-worthy institutions, for the credit of this place, are very generally established. There are 10 altogether. Of these, 7 are called Penny Societies, from the contributions being a penny, or in some of them a halfpenny, in the week, from each of the members concerned. The number of members is 510, and the average distribution to the distressed among them, during the last 5 years, was £84:9:5. There is a Society, the oldest of all, being instituted 40 years.

ago, for the relief of poor people only. The number of contributors is not stated; their present stock, £27, is said to have declined. Another, called a Stock Society, instituted in 1818, consists of 31 members; each contributes one shilling quarterly, and give, or rather propose to give, 3s. weekly to any of their number unable to work, but not bedfast, and 6s. weekly to those who are confined to bed. The last Society to be mentioned is that of the ship-carpenters, instituted in 1793, and consists at present of 26 members, and having a stock of £125. This Society gives 2s. 6d. in the week to unwell members who are able to walk about, and 5s. weekly to those who are bedfast.

SAVINGS BANK.—This institution, which only the dissipated or unprincipled can find fault with, was entered into here, at the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Hendry, under the name of the Saltcoats and Stevenston Society, on the 10th March 1815. The balance on hand June 1st, 1816.....was.....£222 0 0

Do. 1817..... 454 4 8

Do. 1818..... 439 14 0

Do. 1819..... 705 10 9

The Paisley Bank, Irvine, allows 5 per cent. per ann. on the sums deposited. Number of contributors, 68 males, and 47 females, in all 115.

EDUCATION.—Though there is a parish school,—for reasons unexplained, it seems there are no scholars, but in the private schools, taught by Mr. Keir, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Smith, Mr. Cowie, and Mr. M'Glashie, and in that taught by Miss Macdonald; there are altogether 476 children. See Statistical Table.

Miss Macdonald has the most numerous school of the whole, including 24 scholars whom she teaches gratis. She has, besides, a sewing school for young girls, in which 42 are taught the different branches of plain-seam and coloured work.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—There are 400 children, or youths, assem-

bled on Sabbath evenings to receive religious instructions and to exhibit their attainments in religious knowledge. In this number, many of the scholars as above are included. Besides these there are about 100 assembled at the same time in the new town of Ardrossan. The expence of lights and of small books for prizes is defrayed by collections, made twice in the year at the parish church, at sermons on two Sabbath evenings for the purpose.

STATE OF THE POOR.—There are 21 on the regular roll, who are paid once in two weeks about £2 18s. among them, amounting to about L.75 a year. There are about 40 more that get an occasional relief from time to time to the extent among them of L.25 yearly; and in 1818 there were in all L.122 2s. 8d. distributed. See Statistical Table.

Ministers—since the Revolution.

NAMES.	WHEN ADMITTED.	TRANSLATED, &c.
Ralph Roger,	was minister in 1658*.	
John Bell,	.....1688.....	Demitted Oct. 24. 1688.
Thomas Clerk,	.....April 1691.....	Died Nov. 20. 1737.
Robert Dow,	.....Aug. 23. 1739.....	Died July 28. 1787.
John Duncan,	.....Aug. 27. 1789.....	Died January 31. 1819.
John Hendry,	.....	{ assist. and success. June 5. 1810.

* This appears from a Retour dated that year—Mrs. Margaret Wryttoune, spouse of the Rev. Ralph Roger, minister of Ardrossan, as heir to her father in a tenement in Kilwinning.

Dissenters.

CHURCH OF RELIEF.—The meeting-house here was built in 1784, when the Rev. David Ewing was settled, and who continues still the minister. It is a commodious place of worship, capable of holding easily 500 sitters. The stated congregation consists of 320 communicants; of which about one half are from this parish, and the remainder from the neighbouring parishes of Stevenston and Kilbride, in the proportion of three out of the first and one out of the latter.

BURGHERS.—Their meeting-house here was built in 1792, and holds commodiously 556 sitters, at which it is now let; but can accommodate 700 without being much crowded. The number of communicants was last summer 336. Their first minister was the Rev. James Borland, a native of Kilmarnock, who was ordained in Nov. 1792, but being of a delicate constitution he officiated only 15 or 16 Sabbaths, and died in the summer of 1793. Their next minister was the Rev. Henry Frazer, (son of the late Rev. John Frazer, minister at Auchtermuchty,) who was ordained in Feb. 1796. In the course of the year, he succeeded to the estate of Lassodie in Fife: in consequence of which he assumed the name of Dewar, the name of the former proprietor, and resigned his charge in November following. He is now Dr. Henry Dewar, author of several medical and literary tracts, some of which have been published separately and others in the periodical works of the day. The article "Grammar," in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, was written by him. He was in Egypt with the British army under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and published a treatise on the Egyptian Ophthalmia. The next in succession was the Rev. Robert Forrest, who was ordained in Feb. 1798, but resigned his charge in 1802, and emigrated to the United States of America. He was succeeded in the ministerial charge here by the Rev. James Ellis, who was ordained on the 21st March 1804, and is now the minister of this congregation.

ANTIBURGHERS.—Their meeting-house was built about the year 1800, and is calculated to hold 400 sitters. The present congregation amounts to about 150, of whom about 100 may be communicants—of these one half is made up from this parish, and nearly the whole of the other half from the parish of Stevenston—there being only 4 more that come from the parishes of Kilbride and Largs. Their first minister was the Rev. John Gifford, who resigned in 1811, when, soon after, the present minister, the Rev. David Ronald, was ordained. His congregation

has built a small but handsome house in Hamilton Street, as a manse for him, and his successors in office, to reside in for the time to come.

It is gratifying to observe the harmony that subsists betwixt these three seceding ministers, and the minister of the established church, the Rev. John Hendry. They most cordially co-operate together in every thing relating to the interests of religion, and public decorum in the town, even to having the celebration of the Sacrament on the same Sabbaths, and correspondent week-days of worship at the same time.

Estates and Families.

MONFODE.—This property is the most north-westerly in the parish, being situated on the coast side next to that of Kilbride. It extends to upwards of 300 acres, nearly all arable, and of good quality. It continued for many ages in a family of the same name, **MONFODE of MONFODE.** It passed from them more than 120 years ago, and their very name seems to be extinct. Agnes de Monfode was married to a Sir John Douglas, in the reign of David II. (*inter 1327 et 1371.*) This is the earliest notice that I have seen of them. In 1417, Finlam de Monfode *de eodem*, appears on an inquest at Irvine. The last time that any of them is found in any record that I have seen, is in 1661, when John de Monfode of Monfode is named among the Commissioners of Supply for the Shire of Ayr. The property belongs at present to Robert Carrick, Esq. Banker in Glasgow.

ARDROSSAN, Barony.—This extensive property has belonged to the Eglinton family for well nigh 500 years. It is supposed to have come to them by marriage with an heiress of its former Lords—the **ARDROSSANS of ARDROSSAN**; or, as Crawford, in one passage, calls them, the **BARCLAYS.** [See Renfrewshire, old edition, page 88.] The times in which they flourished is a period of uncommon obscurity in the history of this country. Previous to the reign of Alexander III., the notices respecting any Scottish

family are remarkably scanty: not only few in number, but meagre in circumstances. Of this family, in particular, the history is very limited. The first of them, that has come under my notice, is *Dom. Fergus Ardrossan de eodem*, who is incidentally mentioned in a cause betwixt Dom. Godfrey de Ross, and the town of Irvine, in 1260. In the reign of Robert Bruce, several of them are mentioned, more particularly a Sir Fergus de Ardrossan, who, in 1316, accompanied Edward Bruce on his expedition to Ireland. The last of them mentioned in any record that I have seen, is Godfrey de Ardrossan, who is witness to an undated Charter in the reign of David II. to the Abbot of Kilwinning, to which also *John Stewart* of Periston is witness; and this must have been after 1333, for James Stewart, the first of Periston was killed that year at the battle of Halidownhill, of course, there could be no *John Stewart* of Periston till after that battle. Should this Godfrey have been the last of the Ardrossans, it may be inferred that either his sister or his daughter carried this estate, by marriage, to the Eglintons of Eglinton, from whence it came soon after to the Montgomery family, by marriage of the heiress of Eglinton. The lands extend to upwards of 3500 acres nearly all arable. It is separated into two divisions: Ardrossan proper in the south, and Drumastle in the north end of the parish—the lands of Caddel intervening betwixt them.

KNOCK-EWART.—This property, extending to nearly 400 acres, is situated on the north side of the new road which leads from Ardrossan through the narrow valley among the hills towards Dalry. About a third part of it is fertile land, spread out along the skirts of a hill of considerable height—the remainder is sound hill pasture, with a small proportion of marshy and mossy land at the back of the hill, originally a loch, not yet fully drained. It belongs to Miss Mary Montgomery—was bought by her father, Mr. Robert Montgomery, shipmaster in Irvine, in 1787, from the representatives of the late Professor Simson, the Restorer of

Euclid; whose predecessor had acquired it in 1713, from Mure of Caldwell, in whose family it had previously remained for a long period.

CADDEL.—This property, consisting of several farms, is situated in the northern division of the parish, interposed betwixt the baronies of Ardrossan and Drumastle. It is altogether arable land, although of an adhesive nature, and not very kindly to work. It belongs to Colonel Cunninghame of Thornton, and may extend to perhaps 500 acres or more.

LITTLE LAUGHT, belonging to the heirs of Robert Gemmil, and **BANKEND**, belonging to the heirs of Colonel Morris, are situated to the south and eastward of the lands last mentioned. They are of a soil similar to the above, and may extend, the first to 50 or 60 acres, and the other to 80 acres or more.

LOCHWOOD.—This property extends southward from those last mentioned, and is of a quality not much different, and fully equal in extent to them both. It belongs to Major-Gen. Dunlop of Dunlop, in whose family it has been for perhaps 100 years.

DIDDOP.—Adjacent to the last, but still farther south, and in a lower situation, is situated this property belonging to Colonel Hamilton of Grange; and being situated conterminous to his other lands, has the benefit of the general shelter arising from his plantations. It may extend to about 90 or 100 acres of good arable land. There are still three smaller properties that remain to be mentioned.

TOWER LODGE—Consisting of about 6 acres, belonging to James Muir, is situated in the middle of the farm of Meikle Laucht, belonging to Colonel Cunninghame, about a quarter of a mile up from the high road from Saltcoats to Dalry. There is a small house on it, and the whole is well enclosed with a thriving thorn-fence. It seems to be a very pleasant spot. It holds of the Knights Templars, or their representative.

SPRINGVALE, situated about half a mile north from Saltcoats,

with a handsome small mansion and about 35 acres of good ground belongs to Mr. John Jack.

KIRKHALL—Is situated about a mile north-east from Ardrossan, on the right banks of the Stanley-burn—extends to about 20 acres of fertile land, with a small mansion. This property has been occupied by the present family exactly 100 years:—first by Robert Weir, as a tenant, from 1719 till 1748, when he purchased it from the former proprietor, James Whyte. Robert was succeeded by his son, Hugh Weir, who died in 1800, and was succeeded by his son, Robert Weir, the present proprietor. It was purchased originally by Andrew Whyte, in 1697, from the Earl of Eglinton.

TABLE OF VALUED RENT.

<i>Properties.</i>	<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>Valued Rent.</i>		
		£	s.	d.
Ardrossan proper, - - -	The Earl of Eglinton, - - -	1978	4	8
Caddel, &c. - - -	Colonel Cunninghame, - - -	240	16	8
Monfode, - - -	Robert Carrick, Esq. - - -	213	9	6
Knock-Ewart, - - -	Miss Montgomery, - - -	126	13	4
Lochwood, - - -	Gen. Dunlop, - - -	115	0	0
Diddop, - - -	Colonel Hamilton, - - -	50	0	0
Bankend, - - -	Colonel Morris's heirs, - - -	50	0	0
Little Laucht, - - -	Mr. Gemmil's heirs, - - -	30	12	0
Kirkhall, - - -	Mr. Robert Weir, - - -	26	0	0
Springvale, - - -	Mr. John Jack, - - -	15	6	8
Total		£2840	16	10

Antiquities.

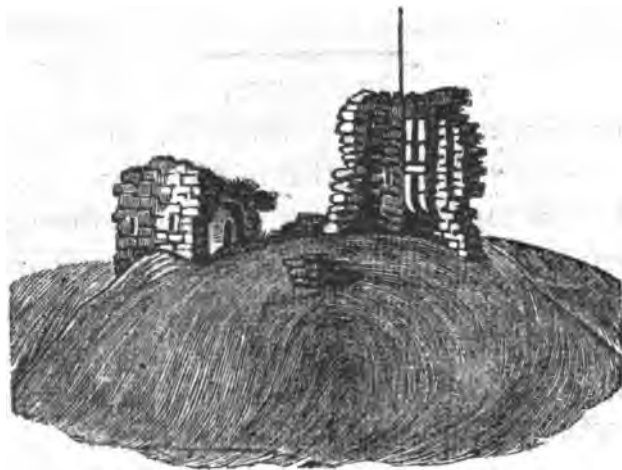
The most ancient edifice, perhaps, in all Cunninghame, of which there are any remains, is that of ARDROSSAN CASTLE, belonging to the Earl of Eglinton, which was of old, during a length of time unascertained, the residence of his collateral ancestors, the Ardrossans of Ardrossan, and continued to be an occasional residence of the Earls of Eglinton, till the time of the democratic despot, Oliver Cromwell, who caused it to be demolished. The remains of it consist of only two small fragments, of which a

view is given. In these there are no gun-ports, but arrow-slits only, an evidence itself of considerable antiquity. It is situated on a small hill close by the town of Ardrossan.

MONFODE old ruins, are still prominent, and may stand for a long time. The situation will be seen on the map. There are neither gun-ports, nor slits for arrows, in these, but what remains of them is evidently but a small part.

OLD KIRKS OF ARDROSSAN.—Near to the old Castle, on the top of the hill, there is still a church-yard full of monumental stones—and in it the remains are to be distinctly seen of the foundation of the original parish-kirk, which was overthrown in a high storm of wind in 1694 or 1695. A new church was erected lower down, in a situation more central to the parish, near to the old manse, (part of which still remains) in the vicinity of Stainley-burn, in the neighbourhood of Kirkhall. In 1744 this new church was taken down, and rebuilt at Saltcoats. The remains of the church at Stainley are hardly now to be traced. There still is to be seen there the stone over the grave of Thomas Clerk, the last minister, who died at the old manse; and the burial-place of the Weirs of Kirkhall, adjacent to it, is retained in good preservation.

Ardrossan Castle.



PARISH OF STEVENSTON.



STEVENSTON Parish is situated next to that of Ardrossan and eastward from it. It is of a triangular figure. The side next the sea is about 4 miles long; that next the parishes of Irvine and Kilwinning, about 5 miles; and the last side, being that next the parish of Ardrossan, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The whole extends to about 6 square miles of surface, of which nearly two parts in five are sand hills by the sea side. The rest is all arable—in cultivation or in wood.

General Appearance.—The most prominent feature in this parish, is that long ridge of sand hills along the sea shore, rising in some places from 60 to 100 feet above the sea mark, and which is fit for very little but the feeding of rabbits, with which it is stocked. A low, swampy valley, called the Misk, intervenes betwixt these hills and the more fertile arable lands, which occupy the rest of the parish, and which is in good cultivation, and very generally embellished with belts and clumps of wood around the seats of the proprietors.

Minerals.—COAL is very prevalent, and has long been wrought to great extent—more especially in the Misk, where little good land is marred by the operations.—LIMESTONE also abounds, and on the lands of Hillerhurst, in particular, continues to be turned out in great plenty. On the lands of Ardeer there is one of the best WHITE FREESTONE quarries in the country, and

in which can be raised slabs and blocks of any required size. There are some now turned out 24 feet long and 28 inches square. This stone is in great request, both at home, and for exportation.

Soil.—The hills by the sea side, of the purest blown sand, have evidently been accumulated by the winds, and seem to be shifting their form from time to time. They are even becoming perceptibly lower. How such hills should increase in one age and diminish in another, is a question into which I shall not enter: but the fact that they are considerably lower now than they were 30 or 40 years, or even 10 years ago, I am assured is incontrovertible. The soil of the Misk, is of a marshy consistency, composed of water-worn gravel, moss and blown sand, concocted into one mass. The tract itself is a hollow space, as if it had once been the bed of some widely-spreading stream. The Garnock, it is said, once took its course this way, and discharged itself into the sea near to the town of Stevenston. It would not be difficult to turn it that way still. Some very singular caves in the vicinity of Ardeer-House, close on this tract, and half a mile from the sea, have evidently been formed by the action of water, which seems to corroborate this traditionary account. The soil of the parish is, for the greater part, of a loamy nature, remarkably fertile, and applicable to every purpose of modern husbandry.

Crops Cultivated.—The general system of cultivation, all Cunninghame over, differs in almost no respect, one parish from another, except, merely, that in the vicinity of towns and populous villages there are more potatoes raised, and the rotation of course runs, to that extent, more into tillage, and less into pasturage. With this remark I shall conclude this section by exhibiting the

	ACRES.	
Contents of the Parish.	In Tillage,.....	439
	Cultivated grass land,.....	1344
	Gardens and plantations,.....	153
	Sand hills, &c.....	1246
		} Total 3182

Live Stock.—The dairy is still the grand staple of the husbandman. The whole Live Stock consists of—

Horses of every description,.....	114
Cattle ditto,.....	422
Sheep, (a few Spanish).....	145
Swine,.....	80
Rabbits, (see page 43,) about.....	4800

Roads.—The great turnpike road from Irvine by Kilwinning to Largs, &c. passes three miles through this parish, which opens up a ready access to it all—still further extended by means of different parish roads branching off, all well kept.

Manufactures.—A considerable number of weavers are employed in the village of Stevenston in the weaving of muslins, &c. for Paisley or Glasgow. The other manufactures as well as trade are included in the account of Saltcoats. See Ardrossan.

TOWN OF STEVENSTON.—This populous village is situated about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from Kilwinning on the great road, about half a mile east from Saltcoats. It is nearly half a mile long. Part of it is very ancient. It is mentioned in a Charter of the Loudoun family as far back as 1240, and again in 1818. This part of the town is situated on a shelving bank on each side of a very narrow, high-laid, slippery causeway, and is held of the estate of Ardeer. The wester part of the town is on a level tract, not quite so narrow in its road way, and is held of the estate of Seabank. The small burn of Stevenston passes betwixt them. A third quarter is formed on a narrow street also, leading northwards up to the church, and holds of the estate of Grange. The houses, nearly all, are of one story, and the greater part of them are covered with thatch. Some however are of two stories, and a few of them are neatly enough constructed of good mason work and slate roofs. The whole are accommodated with valuable little gardens. With the exception of its old, vile, narrow street, which no pains will ever make commodious, Stevenston is a

cheerful enough place, with an industrious population in 1819 of 1777 inhabitants. In this are—

Weavers,.....	173	Shoemakers,.....	8
Coaliers,.....	175	Blacksmiths,.....	7
Quarrymen,.....	15	Tailors,.....	5
Masons,.....	18	Baker,.....	1
Wrights,.....	12	Flesher,.....	1
Surgeon, (self-taught).....		1	

Population of the Parish.—Stevenston as above,..... 1777

Part of Saltcoats, (See Ardrossan,)..... 1463

In towns,..... 3240

In the country..... 367

Total..... 3607

Ministers—since the Revolution.

NAMES.	WHEN ADMITTED.	TRANSLATED, &c.
Robert Young,.....		Removed to Ireland.
William Reid,.....		Died in 1743.
Dr Robert Findlay, } Thomas M'Kindlay, ...	Ordned August 23. 1744.	{ Translated to Galston April 30. 1745.
Dr. James Wodrow, } Dav. Landsborough, ...	April 24. 1746..... from Dunlop Parish Oct. 18. 1759.	{ Died May 22. 1758. Died Dec. 17. 1810.
	Sept. 26. 1811.....	

STATE OF THE POOR.—Considering the great population of this parish, there must be few in the kingdom where the proportion of indigent people is so small, or where less is required for their relief. The number of poor on the permanent roll is about 29, and those who get relief occasionally about 54, and the whole sum required for their support does not much exceed £130 a year. See Statistical Table.

STATE OF EDUCATION.—Besides two schools situated in this parish in the town of Saltcoats, included in the account of Ardrossan, there are three, in the village of Stevenston, viz. the

parish school, taught by Mr. Crawford, and two private schools, one taught by Mr. Baillie, and another by Mr. M'Gregor. In these three schools are 232 Scholars. See Statistical Table.

Estates and Families.

STEVENSTON-CAMPBELL, (part of)—This was purchased about the beginning of the last century, from Mr. Cunninghame of Auchenharvie, by Alexander, ninth Earl of Eglinton, in whose family it remained till 1814, when it was acquired from his granddaughter, Lady Mary Montgomery Burges, by the late Earl of Eglinton. It does not much exceed 30 acres, including part of the town of Saltcoats built upon it: but in few places is there to be found better land.

GRANGE.—This fine property, which comprehends more than the half of the arable land in the parish, occupies the whole of the northern part of it, and extends as far south in one quarter as the Garnock water, and also the village of Stevenston, part of which it includes. It is enclosed altogether with ditch and hedge, and is otherwise highly embellished with plantations, extending to perhaps 80 or 90 acres, arranged in great taste, in groups, clumps and hedgerows; and no where is better young wood to be seen. Nearly the whole has been the work of the present proprietor, in the course of the last 30 years.

This property belonged at an early period to the Earls of Glencairn, at the time that this great family resided in Ayrshire, and when KERELAW, the manor place, was their occasional residence. The whole parish went then under the name of the *Barony of Stevenston*, (including also different other lands at a distance,) but was subdivided into two distinct properties, *Stevenston-Campbell* and *Stevenston-Cunninghame*. The first was retained by the oldest proprietors of the whole,—the Campbells of Loudoun; the latter was acquired from them by the Kilmaurs family, and so distinguished from their own surname of *Cunninghame*. Both became the property of Doctor [afterwards],

Sir Robert Cunninghame of Auchendarvie, about the middle of the 17th century. His nephew, and ultimately, his successor, Robert Cunninghame of Auchendarvie, about the end of that century, sold this part of the Stevenston barony to John Hamilton of Grange near Kilmarnock.

KERELAW, after this, became the principal residence of the Grange family, till about 30 years ago, when Col. Hamilton, on a gentle eminence, in the immediate neighbourhood of that old Gothic pile, erected the present HOUSE OF GRANGE—a stately fabrick, and one of the most commodious mansions in the country, enjoying, from amid its surrounding woodlands, an uncommonly rich prospect, whether with regard to land, or to maritime scenery. An account of this family falls now to be introduced.

Hamilton of Grange.

This family was originally designed of Camskeith, and Ladietown, thereafter of Grange. The mansion-house of Grange, afterwards called Kilmarnock-House, adjoining to the town of Kilmarnock, (within which parish and neighbourhood a considerable extent of land belonging to the family was situated,) was originally the family residence, and remained so till the purchase of the lands in the parish of Stevenston, as already mentioned. The lands in the parishes of Kilmarnock, Loudoun and Fenwick, were sold off at different periods, with the reservation of the superiorities of part of what was so disposed of. An addition was made to the Stevenston estate by the present proprietor, within these 30 years, by the purchase of some lands lying conterminous to it, in the parish of Ardrossan.

This family is among the most ancient cadets of the House of Hamilton, being descended from Sir David Hamilton of Cadzow, who flourished in the reign of David II., and died in 1374. He was great-grand-father of the first Lord Hamilton, of whom is the present Ducal House, directly descended from the eldest son, David, whilst the family of Grange is derived from *Walter*,

the second son. This is attested by Crawford, in his "Peerage," who not only states that Walter, the second son of the above Sir David of Cadzow, (by Margaret, daughter of Walter Lesly, Earl of Ross,) was the ancestor of Camskeith, but that *Hamilton of Grange in Ayrshire*, was the representative of the Hamiltons of Camskeith. Both Douglas and Wood, in their respective Peerages, derive also the Hamiltons of Camskeith from the same Walter Hamilton, the second son of Sir David Hamilton of Cadzow, ancestor of the Duke of Hamilton.

The first notice that has come under my own observation of the Hamiltons of Cambuskeyth, or Camsketh, or Camskeith, (for it has been spelt in all these ways,) is in the Scots Acts of Parliament, lately published, vol. II. p. 428, 434, and 438, where John Hamilton of Camskeith appears as one of the curators of James Hamilton of Fynart. This was in 1542. From this personage the line of succession can be traced downwards with some degree of certainty. Let him therefore be stated as the first in this deduction, without tracing them individually farther back.

I. JOHN HAMILTON of Camsketh, curator of Fynart, in 1542.

II. ————— his son, name not mentioned, but

III. JOHN HAMILTON of Cambuskeyth, on the 1st May 1572, is retoured heir to his grandfather, John Hamilton of Cambuskeyth, in the lands of Pophill, Burnhill and others, lands near Craufurdland and castle of Kilmarnock—[See Retour of that date, lately published.] He was succeeded by his son

IV. JOHN HAMILTON of Cambuskeyth, who, on the 3d Nov. 1603, is retoured heir to his great-grandfather, John Hamilton of Cambuskeyth, in the lands of Overmure and Carlincraigs.

V. DAVID HAMILTON of Ladietown, from what follows, appears to have been the son of the preceding and the connecting link in the family of Camskeith afterwards called Grange; for

VI. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Ladietown, on the 10th Jan. 1616, is retoured heir to his father, David Hamilton of Ladieton,

in the lands of Grange in the Bailliewick of Cunninghame. He was succeeded by his son,

VII. ROBERT HAMILTON of Grange, who, on the 19th Dec. 1661, was retoured heir to his father, Alexander Hamilton, in the lands of Grange. He was succeeded by his son,

VIII. JOHN HAMILTON of Grange. He married Elisabeth Craufurd, daughter of John Craufurd of Craufurdland, by Janet Cunninghame, daughter of the Laird of Craigends, and had issue, a son, John, and a daughter Margaret who, in 1675, was married to Robert Hunter of Kirkland, second son of Robert Hunter of Hunterston. He was succeeded by his son,

JOHN HAMILTON of Grange, who, in 1677, was retoured heir to his father, John Hamilton of Grange. He married Rebecca Cunninghame, daughter of Alexander Cunninghame of Craigends, by Janet daughter of William Cunninghame of Ashenyards, by whom he had issue, a daughter, Janet, married to William Warner of Ardeer, and an only son,

X. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Grange, who succeeded him, and married Elisabeth Pollock, daughter of Sir Robert Pollock of that ilk, by Annabella, daughter of Walter Stewart of Pardovan, by whom he had issue, nine sons and two daughters:

1. John,
2. Robert, } successively Lairds of Grange,
3. Alexander, of whom afterwards.
4. James, a proprietor in the West Indies, and father of General Hamilton, the celebrated Statesman, and Patriot in the United States, who fell, greatly regretted, in a duel with a Mr Burr.
5. Walter; 6. George—both died unmarried.
7. William, married Jean, daughter of Robert Donald, Esq. and had issue,
8. Joseph; and 9. William who died in infancy; one of the daughters also died in infancy; the other, Elisabeth, was married to Alexander Blair, Esq. surveyor of the Customs at Port-Glasgow, and son of William Blair of Blair, and had issue.

Alexander Hamilton (No. X.) was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN HAMILTON of Grange, who died unmarried, when he was succeeded by his brother,

ROBERT HAMILTON of Grange, who dying also unmarried, was succeeded by his nephew; the son of

XI. ALEXANDER HAMILTON the third son, who married Rachel Cunninghame, daughter of James Cunninghame of Collellan; by whom he had a son, Alexander, and four daughters,

1 Elisabeth; married Robert Cuninghame of Auchenharvie, and had issue. [See Auchenharvie.]

2. Margaret; married the Rev. Thomas Pollock; minister of Kilwinning, and has issue,

3. Joanna, married Edward M'Cormick, Esq. Advocate, late sheriff depute of Ayrshire, and had issue.

4. Jane, died unmarried.

On the death of Robert Hamilton of Grange as above, which happened in 1774, his immediate younger brother, Alexander, having predeceased him, he was succeeded by the only son as above.

XII. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Grange, Advocate; and Lieut. Colonel of the late 2d Regiment of Ayrshire Local Militia.

ARMS.—*Gules*, a Lion Rampant, *Argent* (for Ross); betwixt three cinque foils, *Ermine*, (for Hamilton); Crest, an Oak tree *proper*; Motto, in an escroll above, VIRIDIS ET FRUCTIFERA.

SEABANK.—This property is situated betwixt the lands of Grange and the Sea, and extends to between 400 and 500 acres, of which upwards of 300 is fertile arable land; and the remainder, plantation or pasture. This was also included in the original barony of Stevenston, and afterwards in that of Stevenston-Campbell. It made part of the purchase in 1656, by Sir Robert Cunninghame of Auchenharvie; and in 1708, when other parts of the barony of Stevenston were alienated, this was retained by

Mr. Cuninghame, and under the name of Seabank, remains still the property of his descendants. The house of Seabank is pleasantly situated, on the south side of a steep bank covered with thriving woods, and fronting the sea, at the distance of half a mile. It was built more than 100 years ago, and like to other mansions of the same era, more regard has been paid in its construction, to conveniencies on the whole, than to exact symmetry in its parts.

Cuninghame of Auchenharvie.

ALEXANDER, first Earl of Glencairn (who was killed at the battle of Sauchieburn 11th June 1448,) had four sons by his Lady, a daughter of Adam Lord Hales: 1. Robert, his successor; 2. William, ancestor of the Craighends family; 3. Alexander; 4.

I. EDWARD of Auchenharvie, the first of this family, as may be inferred from Retours dated 27th July 1545, of Margaret, Janet, Elisabeth, and Helen, heirs portioners of Edward Cuninghame of Auchenharvie, their father. The next male successor mentioned, is

II. ADAM CUNINGHAME of Auchenharvie; but under what title does not appear, perhaps by marriage of one of the above co-heiresses, and probably a son of Craighends who is stated, by Crawford, to be the ancestor of the present family of Auchenharvie. From Adam, it came by succession to his grandson,

IV. ROBERT of Auchenharvie, who, on the 27th March 1606, is retoured heir to his grandfather, Adam, in these lands. He married Catherine Cuninghame, a grandchild of Hunterston. [See page 122.] The next in succession appears to be

V. SIR DAVID CUNINGHAME of Auchenharvie, who, in 1633, was created a Baronet. He was probably son-in-law, or, it might be, nephew, to the preceding, being son of Patrick Cuninghame of Kirkland of Kilmaurs, as appears from the progress of writs of the lands adjoining of Balgray, which he acquired from Sir Wm.

Mure of Rowallan on the 6th Nov. 1630. He was succeeded by Robert Cuninghame, second son of John Cuninghame of Baidland, but how connected does not appear—probably from his mother having been the sister or the daughter of Sir David. This

VI. ROBERT CUNINGHAME, who succeeded Sir David in Auchenharvie, was brought up to the study of medicine, and became eminent in the profession, and was appointed Physician to Charles II. for Scotland. Being much employed at Court, and having great practice otherwise, he acquired very considerable property, and in 1656 purchased the barony of Stevenston, which at that time comprehended the whole parish. He purchased sundry other lands besides, both in the parish of Kilbride and in the parish of Stewarton. From Scotland he attended his Majesty to England, and was present at the battle of Worcester, (3d Sept. 1651) where William, second Duke of Hamilton, was so severely wounded in the leg, as to die in eleven days after, notwithstanding of all Dr. Cuninghame's care. The Doctor, with many other Gentlemen, was soon after sent to the Tower, but from the passes* as below, it should appear that he must have been in Scotland in less than six months after. On the Restoration in 1660, he was reinstated

* 1. "Permit the bearer, Dr. Robert Cuninghame, with his servant, horses, and necessaries, to pass to Glasgow and returne himself to the Commander in Chief, without trouble or molestation, within six weeks, he acting nothing prejudicial to the affairs of the Commonwealth of England, their forces or garrisons.—Done at Dalkeith the 6th of Feb. 1651.
J. LAMBERT."

To all Officers and Souldiers.

2. "I do continue this paroll to the said Doctor Robert Cuninghame for two months longer, from the present day, and to give him leave to pass to and again about his employment as a Physician, he acting nothing prejudicial to the State, and rendering himself up to the Commander in Chief at ye two months end. March 16, 1651.
RI. DEANE."

3. "I do hereby continue the pass for three months longer from the date hereof, given under my hand at Dalkeith, 19th June 1652.
RI. DEANE."

4. "I do hereby lengthen the pass of Doctor Cuninghame, for following his practice of Physic and lawful employment for three months longer than the time above limited. Given under my hand the 18th day of Dec. 1652.
RI. DEANE."

All these passes are holograph of these Commonwealth Generals.

in the situation of his Majesty's Physician, (in which office he remained during life,) and continuing in the favour of his Sovereign, he was raised to the hereditary dignity of a Baronet of Nova Scotia, in the year 1673. When in England he married an English Lady, whom he brought to Scotland, on his return as above, but who died not long after. He married, 2dly, Elisabeth Henderson of the family of Fordel in Fife, by whom he had issue. He died before the year 1674, and was succeeded by his only son,

VII. SIR ROBERT CUNINGHAME of Auchenhervie, who enjoyed the honours and estate for only a short period. He was succeeded by his only sister,

VII. ANNA CUNINGHAME of Auchenhervie. All this is instructed, by the "Inquisitiones de Tutela," lately published. This Lady was daughter, by the second marriage, of the first Sir Robert. Who was the mother of the second Sir Robert does not appear. Anna of Auchenhervie lived but a short time also, when the estate, by a special deed of entail, at her death fell to the nephew of her father, Sir Robert the Physician. His Retour commences in these terms—(dated 10th Jan. 1678.)

VII. ROBERTUS CUNYNGHAME, pharmacopola, burgensis de Edinburgh; *herææ talliæ*, Annæ, Cunynghame, filix legitimæ quondam Domini Roberti Cunynghame de Auchenhervie, Militis Baronetti, Doctoris Medicinæ *Consobrinx*.* He married Miss Anne Purves, of the family of Purves Hall in 1669; by whom he had the numerous issue of 17 children, of whom six only came to mature years, and of these none appear to have had issue but his successor.

* The narrative includes the following subjects: Auchenhervie; (Byres and Newton of Cunninghamehead, in warrandice of the church lands of Stevenston,) Dowcateshall, Bogend, Ardeer, Hullerhirst, Saltcoats-Campbell, Patronage of the parish church of Stevenston; Chapelton, Bonshaw, Crevoch-Lindsay, Fairley Crevoch, Balgray, Cassilton, Over-Lochrig, Horsemuir, Middleton, Caprinstone, Dreghorn and Warrix; Barony of Stevenston, Corsbie, Minnock and Gill, and Drummelling.

Mr. Cuninghame being endowed with a very active mind, began, soon after his accession to the estate, to make improvements on the various subjects of which his property consisted. This was more especially the case with the coal on the lands of Stevenston—the working of which he brought to a degree of perfection never before known, as also the harbour of Saltcoats, as already noticed, (pages 26 and 152). He also made great improvements on the Saltworks there, all, at no little expence.

It is too often to be observed, that those individuals who, by their ingenious and enterprising exertions, confer the greatest benefit on the public at large, or on the particular society among which they live, do so with very little advantage to themselves, or rather, it turns out as often, that their own private interest suffers in consequence. The result to himself, of this Gentleman's operations, will form no exception to this remark; for in consequence of the great expence incurred by him in these works, (conjoined however with some old incumberances left on the estate by the first Sir Robert,) he was obliged at last to alienate a great part of his landed property, and this not merely the more distant possessions, but the greater part of this parish, where he had fixed his residence, as has already been, and will be, noticed in the course of this narrative. He died on the 10th. of July 1715,* and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son.

VIII. JAMES CUNNINGHAME of Auchendarvie, who, about four years before, was married to Marion Fullarton, daughter of Ful-

The following character of this worthy Gentleman is from the pen of a descendant.

* “He was a devout man, and one that feared God. A book of considerable size, in his own hand-writing, containing a great variety of pious aspirations and earnest prayers, arising from a deep sense of his own unworthiness, connected with his hope in God through Jesus Christ, is still preserved among the Records of the family. Love to God his Saviour, submission to his dispensations, unfeigned humility of mind, dependance on divine providence under his own particular circumstances, connected with the state of the times in which he lived, together with love and kindness to his brethren of mankind, are conspicuous throughout the whole. His memory is still held dear to his descendants, even though his exertions were not accompanied at the time with all that affluence or worldly prosperity which, from his ingenuity and application to business, might have been expected.”

larton of that ilk, by whom he had a son and three daughters, of whom afterwards. In the sale of the lands now composing the extensive properties of Grange and Ardeer, in this parish, about 1708, the whole of the coal, in both, was reserved for a period of 57 years thereafter—but the works, at this time, at a very low ebb, were now conducted with a more cautious spirit, and moderate success. One thing however, is worthy of remark, that about this time the fire or steam engine was invented, and in 1719, the second one in Scotland was erected here, with a cylinder brought from London, of 18 inches diameter, not much larger than the present pumps. He died in Dec. 1728, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. ROBERT CUNINGHAME of Auchendarvie, who died in Dec. 1733, in consequence of a brain fever, in the 16th year of his age. He was succeeded by his three sisters—Anna, Elisabeth, and Barbara Cuninghame of Auchendarvie, heirs partiers. Elisabeth died unmarried, Barbara married Mr. William Cuninghame in Kilmwinning, and

IX. ANNA, the eldest, carried on the line of the family. In July 1737, she married John Reid, second son of the Rev. Wm. Reid, minister of Stevenston. (The eldest son, Thomas, was father of the present William Reid of Adamton.) The children of this marriage were

1. May, married to Robert Baillie, Esq. of Mayville, and had issue, two daughters: 1. Leslie, married to Mr. Cumming of Logie; and 2. Grace.

2. Robert, of whom afterwards.

3. Elisabeth, married to Mr. Andrew Donald, merchant Greenock, and had issue, Anne; and Christian, married to Mr. Learmont, merchant in India, and has issue.

4. Anne, died unmarried.

5. Sarah, married Alexander Cuninghame, Esq. Collector of Customs Irvine, and had issue, Anne, married to Mr. Anthony

Dunlop, son of John Dunlop of that Ilk, and had issue: Jane, married to William Smith of Jordanhill; and William, in the service of the East India Company.

6. John, married Miss Boileau in India, died there and left a numerous issue.

X. ROBERT, the eldest son, became possessed of the estate of Auchendarvie, in consequence of a special agreement with the heirs portioners in 1770, and hence added the name of CUNNINGHAME to his own. Inheriting a due portion of the spirit of his maternal great-grandfather, Robert (No. VII.) of Auchendarvie, he prosecuted his schemes with judgment, perseverance, and with success. The exclusive right to the coal in Ardeer, &c. being now expired, he entered into a copartnership with Mr. Warner, for a long period, to work the coal remaining on their respective properties. After a most expensive operation, in sinking a shaft of a vast width, through a bed of running sand, more than 85 feet deep; they succeeded at last in finding an excellent coal under strata of clay and other firm materials below. From this coal-work he brought a canal (the first in Scotland on which any business was done, see page 28,) to the harbour of Saltcoats, and at an expence, which though very great, was still less than was at first calculated upon. Some essential improvements he also made on this, his own harbour; and extended it in capacity beyond its original construction, as left by his great ancestor, Robert of Auchendarvie, about 100 years before. He also improved the lands, and greatly embellished the estate of Seabank in other respects. He died in the end of Nov. 1814. He was twice married; 1st. to Elisabeth Hamilton, sister of Colonel Alexander Hamilton of Grange, by whom he had one daughter, Elisabeth, who was married to Major George Vanburry Brown of Knockmarloch. She died at Tours in France, and left a son, John; and three daughters; Elisabeth, Hamilla, and Mary. 2dly, he mar-

ried Annabella, daughter of Mr. Thomas Reid, merchant in Saltcoats, and by her had issue.

1. John, died unmarried in India.

2. Anne, married to Colonel Alexander Robertson of Hallcraig in Lanarkshire, and has issue, six children; 1. Annabella; 2. Marion; 3. Georginia-Graham-Victoria; 4. Arthur Wellesly; 5. Anne; 6. Robert.

3. Robert, of whom afterwards.

4. Thomas, who was an officer in the Royal Navy, and died at Chatham in March 1818—an excellent young man, highly esteemed by all who knew him; and

5. Marion. He was succeeded by his (now) only surviving son.

XI. ROBERT CUNINGHAME of Auchenhavrie, proprietor of the lands, and representative of the family. The old castle of Auchenhavrie is situated about four miles north from Irvine, in the parish of Stewarton, where a view of it will be given. It has not been habitable for long. The family seat is at Seabank, a small but pleasant mansion, on the coast side, betwixt the towns of Stevenston and Saltcoats, set down amid some thriving plantations, as already noticed.

ARMS, matriculated in 1678, are, *Argent*, a Shake-Fork betwixt two Lozenges in Fesse *sable*, with the Badge of Nova Scotia; Crest, a Dexter Hand *proper*, presenting a Lozenge, *Or*. Motto on an Escrolle above, CURA ET CONDORE.

ARDEER.—Conterminous on the east, to the lands of Seabank, those of Ardeer are situated. In point of extent, this estate contains more than half of the parish, but in this is included the sand hills already mentioned. There is, however, comprised in it, nearly 300 acres of arable land, of which a great proportion is remarkably fertile, ranking among the very best in the parish, or perhaps in the district. The House of Ardeer is situated nearly close upon the east end of the village of Stevenston, but is well

skreened by plantations, and pleasantly set down under the shelter of a steep bank, on the north, on which are spread out to the south its fine sloping and terraced gardens. The house itself is rather in an ancient stile of building, but has of late been modernised in some of its parts, and on the whole is a comfortable residence. This property, forming also part of the ancient barony of Stevenston, was acquired in 1708, from Mr. Cunninghame of Auchenharvie, by the Rev. Mr. Warner, the history of which family falls now to be inserted.

Warner of Ardeer.

I. The first of this family of whom I find any mention in the Title Deeds is JOHN WARNER, who, in 1656, purchased a tenement in the Burgh of Irvine, together with the Braid Meadow adjacent, from John Mure. He had two sons, both of whom were eminent Ministers of the Church of Scotland, and both were sufferers for their principles in the persecuting times of Charles II. The eldest son, Thomas, was minister of Balmaclelan in Galloway, whence he was ejected in 1679, for attending conventicles; but seems to have been restored again at the Revolution. He died on the 10th Sept. 1716. The second son was

II. PATRICK WARNER. He was educated at the University of St. Andrews, and licensed a preacher of the Gospel about the year 1667, by the dissenting ministers in London, and was by them recommended to the East India Company, who, in 1669, appointed him minister of Fort St. George, on the coast of Coromandel. He returned to Scotland in 1677, and preached in various conventicles in the fields, particularly in Galloway, along with the celebrated Mr. John Welsh. After the battle of Bothwell Bridge in 1679, he found it prudent to retire to Holland for a short time. Returning again he renewed his field preachings in different places in the west of Scotland, and in Dec. 1681, he married Mary, one of the daughters of that eminent divine, the Rev. William Guthrie, minister of Fenwick.

After this he underwent a long imprisonment and a variety of persecutions on account of his unbending adherence to his principles, which at last forced him to leave the country altogether and go to Holland, again, to which he soon after brought his wife and family. In 1687, he took the advantage of King James's Indulgence and returned to Scotland, and on the 24th March 1688, he was ordained minister in Irvine, where he officiated about 20 years, as he resigned in 1709, and retired to his own House of Ardeer, where he lived till after the year 1722, being then the oldest minister of the Church of Scotland, according to Wodrow, from whose History much of this account is taken.*

In 1691, he purchased from Walter Scott of Clonbeith, the lands of Scots-Loch and the Trindle Moss, in the vicinity of Irvine, which he improved so effectually, by a large drain still called *The Minister's Cast*, that from being a swampy field of little value, it has become among the most valuable land in the parish, and continues the property of the family till this day. In 1692 he bought the lands of Hallbarns, in the parish of Kilmaurs, from Sir Robert Barclay of Peirceton, and in 1708, he acquired the lands of Ardeer and Dowcotehall, from Robert Cuninghame of Auchenhavie, and the House of Ardeer has been the family residence ever since. He was succeeded by his son,

* The following extract from the Presbytery Records, is worthy of observation, not merely as relating to this worthy minister, but as an honourable testimony of the respect the church was held in at the time.

Irvine, April 23. 1695.

Sederunt, Messrs. John Wilson, James Osburn, Robert Stirling, Andrew Fowlis, Alexander Orr, Robert Hunter, John Glasgow, John Jameson, Thomas Clark, John Andrew elder from Kilmarnock.

The Presbytery met this day, *pro re nata*, being advertised by reason of a letter from the commission of the church, advising this Presbytery therein, to elect one of their number to attend the Parliament, which is expected to sitt shortly, and some affairs relating to the church, will be in before it, upon which the Presbytery did elect Mr. Patrick Warner, to go to Edinburgh, and to join with his brethern there, for the good of the church, and to continue for three weeks, and if the Parliament happens to sitt longer, then Mr. Osburn is to succeed him.

Extracted from the Records of Presbytery by

ROBERT URQUHART, Presbytery Clerk.

WILLIAM WARNER of Ardeer. He married 1st Janet, daughter of Alexander Hamilton of Grange, by whom he had issue; and 2dly, Mary Mowat, widow of James Rep of Walstone in the parish of Kilmarnock, with whom he acquired that property, but without any issue of that marriage. He died before the year 1764, and was succeeded by his son,

IV. PATRICK WARNER of Ardeer. He married Helen, daughter of — Russel, shipmaster in Saltcoats, by whom he had two sons: 1. Patrick; 2. John, a surgeon in the service of the East India Company; and three daughters: 1. William, married to Alexander Miller, Esq. of Monkcastle; 2. Agnes; 3. Helen, married to Robert Hunter, Esq. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. PATRICK WARNER, now of Ardeer. He was bred to the Royal Navy, in which he was a Lieutenant; and has seen much service in the West Indies, the Mediterranean, and the North Seas. He married, on the 21st Oct. 1816, Catherine, daughter of Quintin Johnston, Esq. of Trolarg, and has issue, a son,

Patrick, and a daughter, Catherine.

ARMS.—*Azure*, a Fesse, *argent*, betwixt three Boars' Heads erazed—two in chief, and one in base. Crest, over a Helmet befitting his degree, an Open Bible. Motto, *MANET IN ÆTERNUM.*

HILLERHURST.—This property, consisting of 70 or 80 acres of good arable land, with an adequate mansion, is situated eastward from the lands of Grange, and on the northern boundary of the parish in that quarter. It seems, from the Retours, to have belonged in 1631, and before that time, to a family of the name of Campbell. It was afterwards acquired by a family of the name of Kelso, who have enjoyed it for several generations; and now belongs to Alexander Hamilton Hamilton, Esq. of the Retreat in Devonshire, who, in 1809, on the death of his maternal uncle, the late Sir William Hamilton, assumed his name, (instead of Kelso,) and succeeded him in that property, where he now resides.

HAYOCKS.—This smaller property, of perhaps 40 acres of good land, is situated betwixt the lands of Hillerhurst and Ardeer; belongs to two joint proprietors, John and Thomas Muir. There is nothing of the shape of a mansion on it; even the farm houses seem to be ruinous. There remains still to be noticed, one or two Villas: 1. **MAYVILLE**, in the vicinity of Stevenston, on the north-west. It extends to 12 or 14 acres of very fertile land, and on which there is set down a pleasant small mansion, overlooking a great extent of country across the Bay of Ayr, from a commanding site, well sheltered by its own rows of trees. It belongs to Mrs. Cumin of Logie, of the family of Baillie of Monkton, that was of great respectability for a long period in this part of the country. 2. **PARKEND**, the seat of William Brown Esq. of Lawhill. It is a commodious mansion, with a few acres adjacent, situated close on the town of Saltcoats, at the north back of Canal Street. 3. On the same side of that street, at the east end, Mrs. Mackinlay has a neat, snug mansion and garden.

TABLE OF VALUED RENT.

Properties.	Proprietors.	Valued Rent		
		£	s.	d.
Grange, - - - -	Colonel Hamilton, - - -	428	0	0
Ardeer, - - - -	Patrick Warner, Esq. - -	417	0	0
Seabank, - - - -	Robert Cuninghame, Esq. -	210	0	0
Saltcoats part, - - -	Earl of Eglinton, - - -	85	0	0
Hillerhurst, - - - -	William Hamilton, Esq. - -	44	0	0
Hayocks, - - - -	John and Thomas Muir, - -	22	0	0
Total		£1206	0	0

FREEHOLDERS QUALIFIED TO VOTE.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Grange.
PATRICK WARNER of Ardeer.
ROBERT CUNINGHAME of Auchendarvie.
WILLIAM BROWN of Lawhill.

Antiquities.

The old mansion of Kerelaw is the only one to be taken notice of. Though superceded by the new house of Grange, as the manor place of the estate, yet a considerable portion of this venerable relict of antiquity is still preserved, and is certainly a fine object, overspread, as it now is, with ivy, surrounding its turrets, its denticulated gables, its arched doors and its narrow windows; (see the view). The most memorable thing in its history is, that sometime previous to 1488, when inhabited by the Kilmaurs family, it was sacked by their hostile neighbours, the Montgomeries, who demolished part of it, and carried off the goods. The Cuninghames did not forget this visit, but took their opportunity about 40 years after, when they repaid it, by burning Eglinton Castle to the ground. [See Wood's Peerage—article Eglinton.]

Kerelaw.

PARISH OF KILWINNING.



KILWINNING Parish is situated next eastward from that of Stevenston. Its greatest length is from s. w. to n. e. about 6 miles, and the greatest breadth is about 5 miles in a direction across from n. w. to s. e. but being extremely irregular in the outline, [see the map,] it extends to only about 17 square miles of surface, or, as more precisely ascertained, to 8,530 acres, of which about 6,000 are on the east side of the water of Garnock, and about 2530 on the west.

General Appearance.—The Garnock, in its course, traverses this parish in its whole breadth from north to south, in a hollow of considerable depth. On the right banks of this water the lands rise gradually in its northern quarter, till it terminates in a kind of hilly ground on the march with Ardrossan parish. Lower down, where it marches with the parish of Stevenston, the country is nearly level throughout. On the east side of the Garnock, the sloping banks rise more quickly, and sooner terminate; the eastern and larger wing of the parish, being in general a level country, varied however into hollows and heights of no great elevation. The whole parish is much embellished with the plantations of the different proprietors—excepting in the north-east, opening on the parish of Beith, where it is abundantly bleak,—not only devoid of woodland, but having a considerable expanse of moss.

Minerals—The same as in the last parish described.—**COAL**, **LIMESTONE**; and **FREESTONE**, of various kinds, being in great abundance.

Soil.—On the east side of the Garnock much of the land is a thin adhesive clay, of no great natural fertility. The most fertile is on the west side, more especially in the neighbourhood of Kilwinning, where the soil, in general, is very productive. This, in part, may be original, but much of it is imputable to long continued cultivation,—originating with the inmates of the monastrey in ancient times, who were always the most intelligent part of the community, and celebrated for their assiduous cultivation of the soil in these dark ages.

Crops Cultivated.—Nine parts in ten of all the **WHEAT** grown in the parish, is within a mile of Kilwinning, and on the west side of the water.—**TURNIP**, as a field crop, is almost limited to Lord Eglinton's own farm, as also **CARROT**, but this last is now cultivated still more largely by Miss Bowman of Ashgrove.—**FALLOW** is hardly known, beyond the Eglinton Parks.—**POTATOES** form the great subject of correct cultivation, but limited, of course, to what is required for home consumpt. It would be too much for the temper of the populace to bear, that potatoes were cultivated for exportation.

		ACRES.			
Contents of the Parish.	}	In Tillage,.....	1770	}	Total 8530
		Cultivated grass land,.....	5203		
		Natural pasture, moss, &c.....	1141		
		Woodlands and gardens,.....	416		

Live Stock.—The milch-cows are of the usual breed of the country, but there are also a considerable number of cattle at feeding or grazing, of which a part are purchased in, as wanted, from Arran, Argyle or other places in the Highlands. In ascertaining the number of cattle, it was found that $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres was required to graze a milch-cow, on the west side of the Garnock; $2\frac{1}{2}$ in

Eglinton parks; and about 4 acres at an average on the lands in the north-east wing of the parish, whilst it was observed that the size of the cows was respectively in the inverse ratio of these numbers. Thus while in Eglinton parks, the average weight of a milch-cow might be about 28 stones of 24 oz. to the lb.; the weight of those on the meagre pastures in the north-east quarter of the parish, would not exceed $17\frac{1}{2}$ stones.

Live Stock.	{	Horses of all descriptions,.....	240
		Cattle ditto,.....	1514
		Sheep,.....	396
		Swine,.....	280

Roads.—The great road from Irvine, by the coast side to Greenock, passes 3 miles through this parish, and is well kept. There is a road from Kilwinning to Dalry, &c. on the west side of the Garnock, and another on the east side of the Garnock, to Beith, both well kept, but the last is remarkably ill-directed, uphill and down-hill very steeply. There is a good road from Kilwinning eastward, falling in to the great road from Irvine to Glasgow. The other parish roads are, in general, very bad—but great exertions are now making in improving some of those most necessary.

TOWN OF KILWINNING.—This place, which is set down on the summit of a pretty steep bank on the west side of the Garnock, is partly very ancient, and partly of modern erection. In the first, the houses are generally of two stories and covered with thatch. In the more recently built quarter, the houses are covered with slate, and most of them of one story and an attic only. They have, nearly all, remarkably productive small gardens, well-stored with pot herbs and the smaller fruits. It consists chiefly of one street from east to west about 350 or 400 yards long, and the number of inhabitants is about 1934. In this is included those who dwell in the adjacent quarters, Corsehill and Bridgend, on the east, and Byres on the west. All may indeed be considered as in one town.

—the intervals betwixt them being very little. The numbers in the respective occupations are as under—

Weavers,.....	420	Masons,.....	20	Smiths,.....	9
Tailors,.....	11	Flesher,.....	1	Millers,.....	2
Shoemakers,.....	15	Bakers,.....	4	Writers,.....	2
Wrights,.....	25	Tanners,.....	4	Surgeons,.....	2

Coaliers, 45 in the Parish.—Girls flowering muslin, said to be more than 500.

Population.—In the town,	1934
In the country parts,.....	1326

Total 3260

Manufactures.—From the above list of trades' people, it may be seen that the great mass of the inhabitants are in the weaving line, or derive their subsistence from it. These are employed by the Paisley and Glasgow Manufacturers, and are affected in their circumstances by the state of Commerce in these great seats of manufacture; whether it be in a prosperous, or in an adverse way, and they accordingly participate in every popular feeling as it arises in these towns. From Glasgow and Paisley, there are about twenty different agents residing here, giving work out to the people of this place and other neighbouring towns. The Tannery is in a very prosperous state. Other trades' people find their employment in the ordinary demand of the neighbourhood.

EDUCATION.—There are seven schools in the parish. Mr Ramsay in the established school, and Mr. Connel and Mr. Banks in the town itself. Mr. Armour in Corsehill, Mr. Blair at Bul-lerholes; Mr. Gibb at Bensley; and Mr. Templeton at Dalgargon. The number of scholars is 325 among them all.

STATE OF THE POOR.—The number of poor on the permanent roll, in the course of the last 16 years, has increased from 33 to 56, and who have received in this period from £63 10s. yearly, to £145 17s. 6d. The occasional poor have received, in the same time, at the rate of £111 4s. 3d. yearly. The sums ex-

pended on both classes, in 1818, was £322 18s. 6d. The funds are managed by a Kirk Treasurer, who, for this very taxing office, has a salary of five guineas a year, included in the above general expenditure. The means from whence all this arises, will be seen in the Statistical Table. Only, one is from land rents. The poor have Two FARMS under the charge of the Kirk-Session. The best of them, till of late, had been under a long lease of 76 years, at a yearly rent of £14. It is now let at more than L.200. This should operate as a great relief, either to the poor themselves, or in deduction of the yearly donations, which from time to time have been found necessary.

~~MINISTERS~~

Ministers—since the Revolution.

NAMES.	ADMITTED, &c.	TRANSLATED, &c.
George Meldrum,.....	1688,.....	Translated to Edin.
George Chambers,.....	Ord. Sept. 2. 1696,....	} Trans. to be Princip- pal of King's Col- lege, Aberdeen, Oc- tober 29. 1717.
Alexander Ferguson,.....	Ord. March 14. 1721.		Died Feb. 16. 1770.
Thomas Pollock,.....	Ord. Sept. 20. 1770,...	Died May 4. 1798.
Dr. William Ritchie,.....	} Nov. 8. 1798, adm. from Tarbolton.	} Trans. to Glasgow, Oct. 1. 1802.
Dr. James Steven,.....			} March 24. 1803, adm. from the Scots Chapel, Crown-Court, Lond.

Dissenters.

ANTIBURGHERS.—A meeting-house was built here by this class of Seceders about the year 1758, of which the Rev. William Jameson was the first minister. He died in ———, and was succeeded by their present minister, the Rev. Robert Smith. The house is a plain building of moderate size. The congregation may amount to about 400, of whom about 200 are in full communion; and is composed from different parishes. They have provided a neat, small manse for their minister.

BAPTISTS.—There is a small congregation of these that was erected in 1804, consisting of about 120 individuals. They are under the pastoral charge of the Rev. George Barclay, who also officiates in the Baptist chapel in Irvine, generally on alternate Sabbaths. [See Irvine.]

Monastery of Kilwinning.—There is a discrepancy among authors as to the origin of this Monastery. Keith in his Catalogue of Scottish Bishops, and Grose in his Antiquities of Scotland, say, that it was founded by Hugh de Morville in 1140; whilst Crawford in his History of Renfrewshire, asserts, that it was founded in the reign of Malcolm IV. which could not be earlier than 1153, the year in which he succeeded his grandfather, David I. But it should appear, that Kilwinning was celebrated as a place of religious institution at a much more early period than either of these. Dempster, an author of acknowledged authority and a man of great research, and who, after teaching at Paris, died Professor at Bologna in 1625, left behind him some learned works relative to Scottish affairs, particularly to its ecclesiastical history. A Coenobium, or Monastery, at Kilwinning, is incidentally mentioned, as existing in an early part of the 7th century, 500 years before the time stated by either Keith or Crawford. It is in an account of a St. Chronanus or Chronianus where this appears. His words (translated) are—He was “a very celebrated Bishop and Confessor of Cuninghame in Scotland, where, both in sacred and in civil matters, he had great authority and influence. Many of the people he reclaimed from scandalous vices; many also he converted from a worldly to a religious life, and of whom many, not satisfied with an ordinary character for piety, consigned themselves to the permanent seclusion of religious community;—particularly in the Monasteries [Coenobis] of Kilwinning, and of Fail, which were in very great repute in Cuninghame. He died in the above mentioned Cuninghame, a Province in Scotland, about the year of our Lord 640.” Dempster quotes

David Camerarius as his authority—and Dempster himself on different occasions is quoted by Lord Hales, who was not accustomed to repose confidence on slight grounds. The works both of Dempster and of David Camerarius (or Chambers) are to be found in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh.

It seems not improbable that this Cœnobium, in the 7th century at Kilwinning, might have been one of the religious establishments instituted by those early apostles of Christianity in Scotland, the CULDEES, to one of whom of the name of WINNIN, the late Rev. Mr. Pollock, in his excellent Statistical Account of the Parish in 1794, imputes the etymology of the name, still retained in WINNING'S Well in the vicinity of this town and in WINNING'S Day, on which an annual fair on the 1st day of February is still held. The more magnificent establishment in the middle of the 12th century of an Abbey or Monastery here, would have its usual effect of causing a relaxation in the manners of the brotherhood, alienating their minds from that simplicity of life, and holy and pious demeanour for which they had formerly been distinguished; and in place thereof, lead them, step by step, to assume all that pomposity of worldly grandeur, together with a taste for luxurious living, that made the country sick of such establishments at last, and brought on their utter ruin in the end.

In 1560, Alexander Earl of Glencairn, a zealous promoter of the Reformation, in consequence of an order from the States of Scotland, demolished nearly the whole fabrick of this renowned Abbey. A few years afterwards, part of the Abbey church was repaired and converted into a parish church, which remained till 1775, when it was taken wholly down, and the present modern church was erected in its place. There was still left standing a steeple and a gable. This last remains nearly as entire as originally, after a lapse of 250 years. The steeple which was a huge, unseemly square tower 32 feet on a side, and 103 feet high, fell with a tremendous crash on Tuesday the 2d August 1814, a few

minutes before a band of masons were to have gone up to its top to make some repairs that were thought was all that were required to keep it standing. It was rebuilt on a much more scientific plan in the following year, of about the same height, but only 28 feet square. A very just view of it and of the beautiful old gable is inserted in the map given in this work.

The revenues of this great establishment, at the time of its dissolution, exclusive of property lands, amounted to £80 3s. 4d. Scots; 8 bolls wheat; 14 chalders 1 boll and 15 pecks of bear; 67 chalders of oat meal; 13 stirks, 140 capons, 100 hens, 268 cheeses, and 9 fathom of a peat-stack; also the teinds and patronages of the following parishes:—Kilwinning, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Loudoun, Dalry, Ardrossan, Kilbimia, Kilbride, Beith, Dunlop, Dreghorn, Stevenston, and Stewarton, all in Cunninghame; Kilmarnock and Dunbarton in Lennox; South and North Knapdale in Argyle; and Kilmory and Kilbride in Arran. Those who know the extent of its property lands, have estimated the full revenue as equal to £20,000 sterling, yearly at present. These well-fed fathers, however, had the burden on them of keeping the respective parishes in regular clergy, but the gift would always be to some of their own community.

That there was a Chartulary of the Monastery at one time in existence, cannot well be doubted, though now it seems nowhere to be found. The demolition of the buildings in 1560 probably involved in it the destruction of the Abbey records. The list of Abbots is only to be ascertained incidentally from other circumstances, and is extremely deficient. Only the following have come to my knowledge:

In 1210.....Nigellus.	| second son of Sir Thos. Boyd of Kilmarnock, if he be not the Willielmus before mentioned.
1268.....Joannes.	
.....Bernard.	
1367.....Robert.	
1449.....Willielmus.	
Inter 1460 et 1488, Wm. Boyd,	1513...William Bunsh, killed at Floudoun.
	1516...—— Hamilton.

In 1538, James Bethune, Archbishop of Glasgow. On his death, that year, he was succeeded by Gavin Hamilton, and who was killed in the Cannongate, Edinburgh, 28th June, 1571. There is some doubt as to both of the last mentioned, as it is ascertained from the date of a Charter, (the best of evidence,) in the possession of Mr. Miller of Moncastle, in which the Abbot, who grants it, in 1539 is called ALEXANDER. This seems to have been the last of the Abbots, after which, the power was lodged in a COMMENDATOR, to which office Alexander Cuninghame, third son of Alexander fifth Earl of Glencairn, (who demolished the Monastery,) was the first that was promoted. Previous to this time, the practice of alienating the Abbey lands, had crept in at least as early as in 1539. For, the Abbots sagaciously foreseeing the fall of their order, took care to provide for the good of their own connections by parcelling out corners here and there of the Abbey lands among them. Their successors, the Commendators, were nothing behind them in following out this good custom. The first of them, the above Alexander, conferred, in 1583, the valuable estate (at that time part of the Abbey lands) of Montgromery, on his own son Alexander, in whose family it remained for some generations. On the 17th May, 1592, the whole remaining Abbacy (or Halidome) was erected into a temporal Lordship, and granted by James VI. to William Melville of Rait, then Commendator, who soon after disposed the whole to Hugh Earl of Eglinton, who, on the 5th June 1593, expedite a Charter from the Crown, in which all this appears—and it remains in the family of Eglinton to this day. [See Eglinton genealogy.]

Masonry.—This *mystery* is thought to have been introduced into Scotland at the time of the building of the Monastery of Kilwinning, about the middle of the 12th century, by an architect or master mason from the Continent, who brought over a number of operative masons with him to carry on the work. He resided here, and, being a *gude and true* mason, was chosen mas-

ter of the meetings of the brethren, all over Scotland; laying down rules for all the Lodges, and deciding in all appeals from them. From this time down to the middle of the 15th century, tradition has recorded little else on the subject, than merely that the head meeting of the whole was held at Kilwinning. James I. King of Scots, so eminently distinguished for his taste in the fine arts, patronised the Mother Lodge (as it was then called) of Kilwinning, and presided as GRAND MASTER till he settled an annual salary from every Lodge in Scotland, to be paid a Grand-Master, chosen by the brethren, and approved by the crown: and who had deputies in the different counties and towns in Scotland. In the reign of James II. WILLIAM SINCLAIR Earl of Orkney and Baron of Roslin, was appointed Grand Master, an office which, by the same King, was made hereditary in his family. This Earl and his successors held their Head Courts, or, in the style of masonry, assembled their GRAND LODGES, in Kilwinning. The most brilliant era of the order seems to have been in the 16th century, when an uncommon spirit for masonry existed in the country, emanating from the highly respected Lodge of Kilwinning, whose original acts and constitutions were adopted, renewed, or confirmed, and continue to be adhered to, invariably to the present times. The Grand Lodge of Scotland was instituted in 1736, and has the precedency, being composed of deputations from every Lodge in Scotland; but Kilwinning still ranks as the first and Mother Lodge of them all. The brethren have an elegant Lodge in the town of Kilwinning, built nearly 30 years ago on a piece of ground obtained from the late Archibald Earl of Eglinton. Their Records extend back a long period, and contain a succession of the Grand Masters; Charters of erection to the other Lodges, daughters of the Mother Lodge, &c. [See Statistical Account of Kilwinning, also Appendix.]

Archery.—[Extracted from the Register of the Company of Archers, dated Sept. 4. 1688:]—“Shooting with Bow and Arrow

at Butts and Papingo has been used and practised at Kilwinning by the inhabitants thereof, for the space of two hundred years and upwards. The prize shot for at the game of the Papingo, in former times, was a piece of fine Persian taffetic, three ells long and three quarters broad, of several colours, red, blue, green, scarlet, &c. to the value of twenty pounds (Scots) at least, which they termed a Benn. The person who gained the same, by shooting down the Papingo upon the day appointed for that effect, had the said Benn tied about his waste as a badge of honour, and was thereupon denominated CAPTAIN, and making a parade through the town attended by the former Captains, each wearing about their wastes the Benns they had gained, and accompanied by the rest of the Archers. Each changekeeper brought forth to them ale and other liquors to drink the Captain's health, &c. The said ancient game turning into disuetude for some few years, was restored and again renewed at Kilwinning on the fourth day of September Jari, (1600) and eighty-eight, by:

William Blair of that Ilk,	Francis Baillie.
Hugh Montgomerie of Coilsfield	John Ewing writer in Edin.
Wm. Baillie, merch., Edinburgh	William Hamiltoun.
H. Stevenson, of Mountgreenan.	James Maxwell.
J. Ferguson, writer, Edinburgh.	Mr. William Rodger.
Mr. James Stevenson, Advocate.	Mat. Frew, mer. Kilwinning.
James M ^r Bryde, writer. Edin.	And John Logan.

As appears by the original constitution, who turned the prize, formerly used as above mentioned, into a piece of silver plate, and erected themselves into a society, and kept a register of their acts and customs, their several meetings, proceedings, &c. Since that erection several Gentlemen of note and distinction, through many places of the kingdom, have been admitted members of the said society, of which the index in the following pages gives a particular account." So far the Register.—It farther appears, that Hugh Montgomerie of Coilsfield presented the Society with the first prize at *the butts* in the year 1694; and down to the pre-

sent time the annual prize is given by the senior member of the Society who has not before been put to the honour of the expence. It is generally some useful ornamental piece of plate, seldom of much value. By the new regulations, the prize for shooting down the Papingo (the representation of a Parrot in wood, affixed on a pole on the tower, above 100 feet in height,) was paid by the gainer of the preceding year, and was provided to be not less than 32 shillings in value. But in 1724, on a silver arrow (worth much more than that sum) being given by David Mure, (an original restorer of the society,) taylor in Kilwinning, and then Baron Baillie of the Regality, and won by himself, which of course subjected him to provide or put forth a similar prize for the ensuing year; it was enacted by the society, that in all time coming, the same arrow should continue to be the prize, and that the gainer thereof yearly should affix to it a badge of silver or gold, of the value at least of five shillings, sterling, and which from that time forward has been done; the first badge being that of the said Baillie David Mure. It was further enacted, that if any person gained the Papingo six years in succession, the absolute property of the arrow with all its badges should belong to him for ever, on paying five pounds, sterling, to the Society. This contingency has however never occurred, so far from the same person gaining it six years in succession, it has never been gained two years together by any. Both these prizes continue to be shot for annually. The Company of Archers is still respectable, but is not so numerous as in ancient times.

Estates and Families.

MONKCASTLE.—This estate is situated in the north-west corner of the parish. It extends to upwards of 360 acres, part of it rising into pretty steep banks, but nearly all arable. There is more than 20 acres in wood, some of it very fine old timber, and the rest very thriving young plantation. The old Manor-place still remains, almost hid among its coeval old trees, but a new

mansion has lately been erected by the present proprietor, in a more modern and elegant stile, in a very commanding situation, overlooking a great extent of country.

This property belonged in former times to the Abbey of Kilwinning, as might be inferred from its name. The first lay proprietor on record, was James Duke of Chattelherault, who, on the 20th July 1552, got a Charter of the Over and Nether Monkcastles, which continued for some time in his family—but how long, I have no information. Only it should seem, they became afterwards the property of a family of the name of Hay. In 1666 John Hay of Monkcastle conveyed these lands and the adjacent lands of Craigmill (that had also belonged to the Monastery) to John Wallace, minister of the Largs. In 1703, George Wallace conveyed them to Adam Cuninghame, Advocate, whose sister, Jean, with consent of her husband, David Forrester of Denovan, alienated them in 1723 to

I. ALEXANDER MILLER, merchant in Glasgow, the first of the present family who had these lands. He died soon after, and was succeeded by his brother,

II. WILLIAM MILLER, who was served heir of conquest to him on the 26th August 1725. About the year 1730 he married Jean, second daughter of William Nimmo of Bridgehouse, in Binkithgowshire, by whom he had two sons; (the second son, Alexander, was a merchant in London and died unmarried in 1760.) He died in 1757 at the age of 97, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. WILLIAM MILLER of Monkcastle, who, about the year 1773, married Agnes, eldest daughter of George Cuninghame, of Monkreddin, by whom he had an only son,

IV. ALEXANDER MILLER, who, on his father's death, in Dec. 1802, succeeded him in Monkcastle, and is the present proprietor. In 1800 he married Miss W. J. Warner, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Warner, Esq. of Ardeer, by whom he has three

sons: 1. William; 2. Alexander-Cuninghame; 3. Patrick: and six daughters: 1. Agnes; 2. Helen-Warner; 3. Jane-Nimmo; 4. Janet; 5. Catherine-Anne; 6. Rebecca-Henrietta.

He is proprietor also of the lands of Nether Hillhouse, in the parish of Torpichen, West Lothian, in right of his grandmother, Jean Nimmo. And likewise of the following lands in Cuninghame: 1. Hill of Auchintiber in this parish, and superiority of Megswell, purchased in 1756; 2. Bedland-Hill, purchased in 1765; 3. Windy-edge, purchased in 1810, both in Dalry parish. In 1797, he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh.

This Gentleman retains a considerable portion of his lands in his own cultivation. Ever since his accession to the estate, he has been in the practice of breaking up his old leys, not by the plough, but by the spade, and this to the extent, sometimes, of 8 or 10 acres in a season. The expence is from £2 15s. to £3 10s. an acre, the first year, and from 36s. to 2 guineas the second year, after which he considers the plough as equally effectual in pulverising the soil. The crops, from *delving*, have been uniformly good, doing much more than compensating the additional expence, producing double, or from 60 to 70 bushels an acre from the spade, where from the plough little more than 30 could have been expected. This practice, were it to become general, would involve in it most important consequences. It would not only have an effect to increase the general produce of the soil, but would increase that class of the population, whose religious principles and consequent habits of industry and sobriety have been the least contaminated; and the remuneration for whose labours, so congenial to the human constitution, has been the least subject to fluctuation of any.

DALGARVAN.—This property is situated next to Monkcastle on the south, and extends to upwards of 200 acres. It is all good land. The Earl of Glasgow has about the half of it. There is

here a pleasant small village, in which, or adjacent to it, the lesser proprietors have their respective habitations. This also belonged to the Monastery of Kilwinning.

HIGH SMITHSTON.—Southwards from the preceding these lands are situated; belong to Mr. Dunlop, and extend to about 50 acres of good land, as also is

BROOMHILL adjacent, extending to 30 acres or more, belonging to Mr. Donald. This last does not appear in the Cess Roll or Valued Rent. Both have suitable houses.

SMITHSTON.—This property is situated next south from High Smithston just mentioned, and stretches more than a mile in length from the high grounds marching with the parish of Ardrossan, to within a mile of Kilwinning, touching upon the Garneck water. It extends to upwards of 400 acres, nearly all good arable land, with a considerable portion of ornamental plantation. The present manor-place lately erected on the lower extremity of the lands, though a plain-looking mansion, possesses great accommodation. It belongs to the representatives of the late Alexander Macgown, Esq., who died in the prime of life, about five years ago, amid the regrets of every person who knew him. This family is descended from a worthy Presbyterian minister in Galloway, who lived in the reign of Charles II., and was possessed of considerable property in Burrough acres, and Houses in the town of Dumfries, and from whom is descended, maternally, the families of Corsan of Meikle Knox and Copland of Collieston. His son,

I. THOMAS MACGOWN was sometime Provost of Irvine, and in 1690 purchased this estate of Smithston, from John Miller, the former proprietor. In 1678 he married Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Shaw, minister of Irvine, by whom he had a son and two daughters. The youngest daughter, Anne, was married to John Cumming, M.D. Irvine; the other died unmarried. He died in 1711, and was succeeded by his son,

II. ALEXANDER MACGOWN of Smithston. He married, in 1710, Miss Maxwell, daughter of James Maxwell, Esq. of Barnclough in Dumfries-shire, (of whom the present family of Barnclough,) by whom he had issue, four sons and three daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. THOMAS MACGOWN of Smithston, who was born in 1718, and died on the 21st Dec. 1791. He was thrice married: 1st to Katherine Lorimer, daughter of ——— Lorimer, shipmaster in Saltcoats, by whom he had no issue; 2dly, in April 1782, to Helen, daughter of the Rev. Robert Baird, minister of Dunlop, by whom he had a son and a daughter; 3dly, to Agnes, daughter of ——— Howie, shipmaster in Saltcoats, without issue. He was succeeded by his only son,

IV. ALEXANDER MACGOWN of Smithston, who was a Captain in the 2d or Irvine Regt. of Ayrshire Local Militia; resided generally his estate, which he improved, and beautified considerably with plantations, and built the present house. He died on the 9th Nov. 1815. He married on the 7th May 1804, Janet Tod, fourth daughter of Robert Tod, Esq. of Knockendale, banker in Irvine, by whom he had 1. Marion; 2. Thomas; 3. Alexander; 4. Helen; and 5. Robert.

V. THOMAS, the eldest son, is now, of Smithston.

ASHGROVE—Is situated southwards of the last mentioned lands, and THE WOOD, to the eastward of them. They belong both to Miss Rowman, and extend to from 300 to 400 acres. The latter is remarkably good land, and being situated near to the town of Kilwinning, renders it still more valuable. The former is situated about a mile westward from Kilwinning, on the confines of this parish with those of Ardrossan and Stevenston, and though not altogether so fertile, naturally, is well cultivated, and in progress of further improvement. The house, though at first intended for a suit of offices only, has been, by some judicious alterations, converted into a commodious residence; whilst the surround-

ing lands are sheltered and ornamented with a considerable extent of well-arranged plantations. This was the ancient ASHINYARDS, long the residence of a branch of the Craighends family, from whom is descended the present proprietrix and representative of the family of

Cunninghame of Ashinyards.

From Alexander the first Earl of Glencairn, (and 13th generation,) who was killed in 1488, at the battle of Sauchie-burn, was directly descended the family of Cunninghame of Craighends: the second in descent of whom was Gabriel Cunninghame of Craighends, who was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547. By his Lady, a daughter of Livingston of Kilsyth, he had two sons. The eldest, William, succeeded him in Craighends; the 2d son,

I. JAMES, was ancestor of the family of Ashinyards. [See Crawford's Hist. of Renfrewshire, article Craighends]. What follows in this deduction is from the family writs—in which he is designed *Camerarius de Kilwinning*, and acquired, in 1567, the lands of *Eissenyards* from John Russel, the former proprietor. He was succeeded by his son,

II. ALEXANDER, to whom in his lifetime he executed an instrument of resignation, and in favours also of Mariotta Fleming, spouse of the said Alexander, dated in 1594. The next in succession mentioned is

JAMES CUNNINGHAME of Eissenyards, brother and heir of the late Alexander. He must have died before the 23th July 1627, for on that day

III. JAMES CUNNINGHAME of Eissenyards is retoured heir to his father, James of Eissenyards; and in 1637, the same James has a Charter to him, and his spouse, Jean Campbell, of the lands of Eissenyards and others. The next that appears in the family papers is

IV. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAME of Ashinyards and Whitehirst, who in 1664 received a discharge from Hugh Earl of Eglinton,

of some encumbrances affecting both these properties. On the 25th Jan. 1671 he was retoured heir to his father, James Cuninghame of Ashinyards and other lands. In 1673 he was appointed tutor to Sir William Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead. In 1712 he disposed his whole lands to his son-in-law, Andrew Martin of Clochridge; the date of the disposition being the 5th of May in that year. He had a son and two daughters.

Adam Cuninghame who in 1709 is designed younger of Ashinyards, in the Archery records of Kilwinning. It should seem that he died soon after this, and before his father, probably unmarried. The daughters were,

1. Elisabeth, of whom afterwards, and
2. ———, who was married to the above Andrew Martin of Clochridge, who afterwards by purchase, or probably in part by dowry with his wife, became sole proprietor of that estate, and various other possessions, as Whitehirst, Nether Mains and others attached to it, consisting of several houses and yards and crofts in Kilwinning, Corsehill, Beith and elsewhere.

Andrew Martin of Ashinyards, died before the 20th February 1739, as on that day his son,

Arthur Martin of Ashinyards was retoured heir to his father in these lands. He left a son and two daughters. The son went to the West Indies; was married there, and had two children who died young, and he died there himself at an early period of life. The daughters were

1. Margaret, who married a Mr. Glasgow, and
2. Magdalane, who married a Mr. Sommerville.

They became co-heiresses of Ashinyards, but both their families being in straitened circumstances, their trustees, by a judicial sale in 1766, disposed the lands to a near relative of the family, John Bowman, Esq. Lord Provost of Glasgow, who was descended, maternally, from the family of Cuninghame of Ashinyards, thus

V. ELISABETH CUNNINGHAME, eldest daughter of the last Mr. Cunninghame of Ashinyards, married in 1695 John Bowman, Esq. an eminent merchant in Glasgow, and who was afterwards chief Magistrate of that city in the year 1715. Their son,

VI. JOHN BOWMAN, who was also at one time Lord Provost of Glasgow, married in 1734 Miss Houghton of Dublin, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. John, the eldest son, went to North America about the commencement of the contest betwixt Great Britain and her colonies, where he married a Lady of fortune, and died there, leaving a family in affluent circumstances.

2. Houghton, the second son, married Miss Vere, a Lady from Dominica.

1. Anne, the eldest daughter, of whom afterwards.

2. Elisabeth, the second daughter, married first John Weir Vere, of the island of Dominica, uncle of Miss Vere above mentioned; and secondly, Robert Tennent, Esq. of Glasgow; but has no family alive.

John Bowman, Esq. of Ashinyards, (altered, in his time, to ASHGROVE,) bought also the lands of Mountgrenan in this parish, in 1778, from ——— Stevenson, and sold them again in 1794 to Robert Glasgow, Esq. the present proprietor. He died in 1796, when by a special destination he was succeeded in Ashgrove and other property in the parish, by his eldest daughter,

VII. ANNE BOWMAN, who married Miller Hill Hunt, a Captain in the 6th Regiment of Foot, who served under the Duke of Cumberland against the Rebels in the year 1746, at the battle of Culloden, where he received an wound. He died in 1783. His grandfather, Lieut. Colonel Hunt, was an officer of distinguished abilities and great zeal for the service, which he manifested, particularly at one time in Spain, under the renowned Earl of Peterborough, where, from his own private fortune, he joined the other officers of the Regiment in advancing pay to the troops, when

neglected by the Ministry at home. He died Lieut.-Colonel of Dormer's Regiment. His own father, Captain Abraham Hunt, was bred also in the Army, and saw a great deal of service, likewise in Spain under Lord Peterborough and General Wade, having been in the severe actions of Almanza, Brihuego, and Sarragossa; as also at the seige of Barcelona, and the taking of Minorca. After serving long as a subaltern, and having seen not fewer than 16 junior officers promoted over his head, he presented a memorial to the Duke of Devonshire at that time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which had the desired effect, as his Grace introduced him personally to the King (George II.) who at once appointed him to a company, and when the Regiment was ordered to embark with the expedition to Carthagena, under Lord Cathcart, his Majesty caused it to be signified to him, that on account of his long services and worn out constitution, he would excuse him from going to so bad a climate, and provide for him at home. But Captain Hunt declined to accept of this indulgence, as being inconsistent with his ideas of honour and duty, to have received pay so long and then to flinch in the hour of danger; so he embarked accordingly, and died in that disastrous expedition, through the influence of climate, at Carthagena in 1741.

Anne Bowman, who married as above Capt. Miller Hill Hunt, had three daughters to him:

1. Maria, who died young.
2. Margaret Anne.
3. Eliza Ballantyne, married the Hon. Roger Rollo, brother to Lord Rollo, and has issue.

And she herself died in 1811, when she was succeeded by her eldest remaining daughter, .

VIII. MARGARET ANNE HUNT; who in consequence of her mother's destination, takes now her grandfather's name of BOWMAN, as also his Arms, and is now proprietrix of Ashgrove, &c.

formerly Ashinyards, when possessed by her maternal ancestors, the Cunninghames. The Arms are *Or*, a chevron betwixt two Bows braced in chief, for Bowman; and a shakefork in base, *Sable*, for Cunninghame. Crest, a quiver of Arrows in pale, proper; motto, *SUBLIMIA CURES*.*

Eastward from Ashgrove are situated the lands of WHITEHIRST PARK, LAIGH SMITHSTON, WOODSIDE, BELLSFAULDS, TOWNHEAD OF BYRES, and sundry pendicles around the Byres and Kilwinning, with part of these towns, belonging to Lady Mary Montgomery Burgess, and extending to 300 acres, all good land.

NETHER-MAINS and LONGFORD, (lately purchased;) BLACKLANDS, DELGAW, MUIRSIDE and sundry pendicles around Kilwinning, together with a great part of the town itself, belong to the Earl of Eglinton, extending to about 300 acres of very fertile land.

WEST DOURA, and the DUBS, belong to Messrs. Crighton, and extend to above 180 acres good land.

WOODEND, part of WOODSIDE, PATTISTON, and part of WHITEHIRST, extending from 60 to 70 acres, all excellent land, belong to Mr. Burns.

BYREHILL, on the south extremity of the parish, belongs to Wm. Dean, Esq. in Stewarton, consists of about 70 or 80 acres, partly sand and partly marsh land, greatly improved of late by the tenant, William Logan.

STOBS, adjacent to this, belongs to W. and A. Ramsay, consists of nearly 40 acres of good land.

CRANE BERRY MOSS, nearer to Kilwinning, is good land, far bet-

* There appears to have been two distinct branches of this family, proprietors, during the same time, of different parts of the property. Namely, Cunninghame of Ashinyards as above, and CUNYNGHAME of *Quhytehirst*. The existence of the Whitehirst family appears, from two different Retours, one in 1614, of Robert Cunninghame as heir to his mother, Mariotta Fleming, (which Lady appears also in the Ashinyards papers about the same period), and another in 1636, of Robert Cunynghame as heir to his father, Robert of Quhytehirst. In 1664, Whitehirst appears to be conjoined with Ashinyards, and part of the lands of Whitehirst is still comprehended in the estate of Ashgrove.

ter than the name would indicate. It belongs to Wm. Boyle, Esq.

TOD-HILLS, (John Brown, Esq.) partly sandy and partly a marshy soil, about 30 acres in extent, and is now undergoing great improvement. There are many other small possessions in the vicinity of Kilwinning, (for which see the Table of Valued Rent,) almost all very fertile.

EGLINTON.—This great property is the most southerly on the east side of the Garnock, and extends to upwards of 1700 acres in this parish, of arable and woodlands, within the park of Eglinton, or in its immediate vicinity, exclusive of more than 1000 acres, conterminous, situated in the parish of Irvine. The park itself extends to upwards of 1200 acres, there are upwards of 400 acres in it of woodland, and is situated in both parishes. **THE CASTLE** is situated in the parish of Kilwinning. A description of this magnificent seat of the Earls of Eglinton, with all its woods, its gardens, its waters, its walks, and its approach roads, is what I shall not attempt: suffice it to say, that it is equalled by few places in Scotland; perhaps surpassed by none.

Montgomery Earl of Eglinton.

This family is among the most ancient of the Scottish Nobility, and is of Norman origin. Roger de Montgomery, cousin to William the Conqueror, commanded the van of his army at the battle of Hastings, 14th Oct. 1066. He was afterwards raised to the dignities of Earl of Arundel and of Shrewsbury, and obtained immense possessions in the south and west of England, more especially in Shropshire; and also in Wales, where he acquired that fine tract of country on the upper banks of the Severn, since called the Shire of Montgomery, from himself. In the after contests betwixt Robert the eldest and Henry the third son of the Conqueror, the Montgomery family adhering to the party of Robert, which was unsuccessful, lost the greater part of their possessions.

The first of the family who came to Scotland, Douglas says,

was Philip, the fourth son of Roger Earl of Shrewsbury—but this seems rather doubtful. It is at least better ascertained that

I. ROBERT DE MUNDEGUMBRI, who accompanied Walter the High Steward from Wales, was the founder of the Eglinton family. This was in the reign of David I. (*inter* 1124 *et* 1153) and from the High Steward he obtained the valuable estate of Eaglesham in the county of Renfrew, which has continued ever since in the family. It is supposed that Walter also conferred on him his daughter Marjory to wife, being the only assignable reason for the above great donation of land. He died in 1177. His successor,

II. JOHN DE MONTGOMERY is supposed to have been his son. He married Helen, one of the daughters of Robert de Kent, with whom he obtained a third part of the lands of Innerwick in East Lothian.

III. ALAN DE MONTGOMERY, his son, succeeded him in the lands of Innerwick and in Renfrewshire. He is a witness to several Charters betwixt the years 1208 and 1232.

IV. ROBERT DE MONTGOMERY, his son, succeeded him, and appears as a witness in a donation to the Monks of Coldingham, in 1258. He was succeeded by his brother JOHN, who died in 1285, who had four sons: John, Murthaw, Thomas, all mentioned in the Ragman Roll, and Alan, ancestor of the Montgomeries of Stahare. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. JOHN DE MONTGOMERY, designed *de comite de Lanark* in the Ragman Roll in 1296—but this, in those days, comprehended Renfrewshire.

VI. ALEXANDER DE MONTGOMERY is the next of whom any record makes mention. In 1358 he obtained a passport from England to go abroad, with a retinue of 60 horse, which shews him to have been a man of considerable rank. It is not improbable that he was the grandson of the preceding, but as no other appears betwixt them, he shall be here held as the son. The next in succession is

VII. JOHN DE MONTGOMERY of Eagleshame. The year of his succession to the lands is not known, but he is greatly renowned in the history of the times, and for his signal bravery at the battle of Otterburn (the Chevy Chase, in legendary lore,) on the 21st July 1388, where he took the redoubtable Henry Percie prisoner, and with whose ransom, it is said, he built the Castle of Pulnoon, now in ruins, at Eagleshame. He married in 1361, (according to Nisbet,) Elisabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Hugh de Eglinton of Eglinton, in the county of Ayr, through which marriage the great estates of Eglinton and Ardrossan were acquired to his family. By this Lady he had three sons: 1. John; 2. Alexander, who, in 1387, got from his mother, the lands of Bonnyton in the county of Edinburgh, with the consent of her eldest son, John, designed, during his father's lifetime, "Of Ardrossan;" 3. Sir Hugh, who attending Earl Douglas at Otterburn, fell gallantly at that battle.*

The Eglintons of Eglinton were a family of great distinction, and of ancient date. In 1206 Rodolphus de Eglinton appears in a contract with the town of Irvine, and it should seem was the son and heir of Hugh the son of Bryce, the son of Eglan Lord of Eglinton in the reign of Malcolm King of Scots. Probably

* It is stated by Douglas, that the Lady Elisabeth de Eglinton, was the daughter of Sir Hugh de Eglinton, by Giles or Egedia Stewart, half-sister to Robert II., who, previous to her marriage with Sir Hugh, was the widow of Sir James Lindsay of Crawford, who, he says, died in 1370. It would be impossible, however, that this Lady could have been the mother of Elisabeth de Eglinton, who was married to Sir John Montgomery in 1361. Wood agrees so far with Douglas, as to state, that this sister of Robert II. was the widow of Sir David Lindsay of Crawford, who died in 1356. But neither will this account for her daughter by Sir Hugh de Eglinton being marriageable in 1361, nor will any date of the marriage, at a latter period, account for Sir John Montgomery having by her a son, in full manhood, at the battle of Otterburn in 1388. The solution of the whole seems to be this--that Sir Hugh de Eglinton had been twice married; 1st to the heiress of Ardrossan, by whom he had issue, Elisabeth, who in 1361, was married to Sir John Montgomery. 2dly to Lady Egedia Stewart, after the death of her first husband Sir James, or rather Sir David Lindsay, by whom he had no issue. He himself died not long after 1374, the last year in which he appears in record--and this will also account how his daughter, the heiress of her mother in Ardrossan, had such an interest in that part of the property.

Malcolm Canmore who reigned from 1057 till 1093. See Crawford's Peerage. In 1296 there is a Rodolphus de Eglinton among the Magnates Scotiæ, who submitted to Edward I.; and the last of them mentioned, the above Sir Hugh de Eglinton, was Justiciary of Lothian in 1361. [For the family of Ardrossan, see p.158.]

VIII. JOHN DE MONTGOMERY of Eagleshame, Eglinton, and Ardrossan, succeeded to his father soon after 1392. In 1423 he was one of the hostages for the ransom of James I., at which time his revenue is set down at 700 merks, whilst that of Hamilton is rated at 500, and of Gordon at 400. In 1429 he appears among the Lords in Parliament. Nisbet says he was advanced to that dignity in 1427. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell of Caerlavrock. From the second son of this marriage are descended the Montgomeries of Stanhope and of Macbeth-hill, the eldest Cadets of the family. The Glencairn and the Kilmarnock families, descended from his two daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. ALEXANDER second LORD MONTGOMERY, who was in high consideration during the reigns of James I. and James II. and held several public offices or employments. He died about the year 1461 or soon after. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. From the second son, George, descended the Montgomeries of Skelmorley. The daughters were married: the 1st to the Earl of Lennox; the 2d to Lord Kennedy; and the 3d to Cunninghame of Glengarnock. His eldest son,

X. ALEXANDER, (Douglas calls him ANDREW,) died before his father, in 1452. He married Elisabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Hepburn of Hales, and by her had issue, three sons and a daughter. Robert, the second, was ancestor of the Montgomeries of Braidstone, afterwards Earls of Mount Alexander; Hugh, the third son, was ancestor of the Montgomeries of Hazelhead—both families are now extinct. The daughter was married to Lord

Home, at that time Laird of Lainshaw and other lands in the neighbourhood. The eldest son,

XI. **ALEXANDER**, succeeded his grandfather, and was third Lord Montgomery. In 1465 he had a Charter of the lands of Bonington and Pilton in the county of Edinburgh. He married Catherine, daughter of Lord Kennedy, by whom he had two sons; the second, James, was designed of Smithston. The eldest,

XII. **HUGH**, fourth Lord Montgomery, was born about the year 1460, was created Earl of Eglinton in 1507, and died in a good old age after the 3d. Oct. in 1545, the last time he is mentioned in Parliament. In his time began the great feud betwixt the families of Eglinton and Glencairn, which seems to have been carried on with much animosity on both sides for more than 100 years, and attended with the loss of many lives. The first great exploit recorded was the sacking of the House of Kerelaw and carrying off the goods, by this Lord, for which he got a remission from the Crown, in Oct. 1488. This was one of the principal messuages belonging to the Earl of Glencairn. The Cunninghames do not seem to have been able at the time to retaliate, but they did not forget the visit; but treasuring it up in their minds till about 40 years after, they took their opportunity, and burnt the Castle of Eglinton to the ground, and with it all the family papers and Charters. This appears in a new Charter granted in 1528 by James V. This Earl appears to have been implicated also in a feud against the Laird of Lochleven in Fife. In this he was joined with Lord Sempil, Sir Neil Montgomery, and Sir John Stirling of Keir, and for which they were all included in a summons for treason, dated 21st June 1526. Keir only was forfeited, as he was probably the principal in the transaction, but, in a short time after, was restored. The Earl married Lady Helen Campbell, daughter of Colin Earl of Argyle, by whom he had issue, six sons: 1. Alexander, Master of Montgomery, who died before his father was advanced to the dignity of Earl; 2.

John, Master of Eglinton ; 3. Sir Neil Montgomery the first of Lainshaw ; 4. William of Greenfield, who married Elisabeth, the daughter of Robert Frances of Stane, by which he acquired that property near Irvine ; 5. Hugh ; and 6. Robert, who, in 1530, was bishop of Argyle.

XIII. JOHN, Master of Eglinton, was keenly engaged also in feuds with the Cunninghames, particularly with Craighends, as appears in the Parliamentary Records in 1505, in which he is called ten different times to answer, but does not once think fit to appear—but the matter seems to have been afterwards accommodated. He was himself killed in Edinburgh, in the affray known by the name of “ Cleanse the Causey,” in April 1520. He married Elisabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, by whom he had two sons: 1. Archibald ; 2. Hugh ; and a daughter who was married to Douglas of Drumlanrig, and from which marriage are descended the present families of Buccleugh and Queensberry. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. ARCHIBALD, Master of Eglinton, equally of a keen and martial disposition. He took an active part in the rencounter at Melrose on the 23d July 1521, against the Laird of Buccleugh, and was next year at the affair at Lithgow Bridge, where the Earl of Lennox was slain. He died same year unmarried, when he was succeeded by his brother, Hugh, as Master of Eglinton, and who, on the death of his grandfather the first Earl in 1545, succeeded him also, and became

XIV. HUGH the second Earl of Eglinton, but lived a very short time, as he died on the 3d Sept. 1546. By his Lady, Mariota Seton, daughter of George Lord Seton, he had a daughter married to Kennedy of Bargeny, and a son, who succeeded him,

XV. HUGH third Earl of Eglinton. He embraced the party of Queen Mary, and having been on her part at the battle of Langside, 13th May 1568, he was forfeited in Parliament on the 9th of August following, but the sentence was not enforced ; on

the contrary, he was held in great consideration afterwards at Court. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Innerpeffry, by whom he had two sons: 1. Hugh; 2. Robert of Giffin; and two daughters: 1. Lady Margaret, married to Robert first Earl of Winton; and 2. Lady Anne, married to Lord Sempil. He died in 1585, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. HUGH fourth Earl of Eglinton, a youth of great hopes and singular endowments, but had the misfortune to be murdered, in the flower of his age, by John Cunninghame of Colneath (Clonbeath?) and his accomplices, on the 12th April, 1586, leaving issue, by Giles his wife, daughter of Robert Lord Boyd, only one son*.

XVII. HUGH fifth Earl of Eglinton, who, during his minori-

* So says Douglas; but a more correct account is to be found in the Records of Parliament, lately published, vol. III. p. 479, of date 29th July 1587. "Act in favour of Robert Maister of Eglintoun. Forsamekle as David Cunninghame of Robertland, Alexander Cunninghame of Aikett; John Cunninghame in Corshill, and the remanent thair complices, committers under traist of the maist vyle, cruel and detestable murther of umwhill Hew Erle of Eglintoun—were denouncit our Sovereane Lords rebellis and put to his Hienes horn," &c. A commission by the "Secret Counsell" on the 12th August 1586, and ratified by this act, was given to Robert Maister of Eglinton, to expel these denounced rebels from the *Places* of Robertland and Aikett, to put in six men in the former and four in the latter house, at the rate of L.6 per man per month, to be recovered from the readiest sums that could be raised on these respective estates. Thus it continued till another decree of the Secret Counsell on the 25th March 1591, and ratified by Parliament 5th June 1592—whereby the Laird of Robertland was received into the number of his Majesty's subjects and restored to his *Place* and lands, but ordering him to give a full discharge to the Maister of Eglinton for his intrusions. The same favour was at the same time extended to the wife of Alexander Cunninghame, stiled Dorothea Ross Lady Aikett, who complained bitterly of "the destruction of the policie of the *place* of Aikett, housis, yairdis, orcheardis and other growand tries, sua that the samyn has bene rwinous and laid waist, but (without) door, windo, lok, ruif, or but ony repair, and the dewties prescribed, rigourouslie exactit to the grit wrack of the puir tenantis quha ar not addetit in sa mekle mail as is extortionat be thame." Her Ladyship however had to grant a discharge also to the Maister of Eglinton for his intrusions, and to become bound under a penaky of 5000 marks, to reset neither her husband nor any other person concerned in the above murder, while they lay under a process for it. It should seem that Aikett was the principal in this murder, and as Clonbeath is not mentioned in any stage of the process, he could, at the worst, have only been an accessory.—He was however soon slain after this in Edinburgh, supposed to have been by the Montgomeries, who certainly did not allow this murder to pass unpunished, but took signal ven-

ty, was placed personally under the guardianship of his maternal uncle, William Boyd of Badenheath, whilst his property and territorial rights were consigned to the management of his uncle, by the father's side, Robert Montgomery of Giffin, who it seems was called *Master* of Eglinton, (a very unusual appellation, seldom, or almost never bestowed on any but the eldest son or heir-apparent of a family,) and who died in 1602. In the following year this Earl obtained a very considerable addition to his fortune by the acquisition of the Abbey lands of Kilwinning. These he acquired from the Commendator, William Melville, of the family of Raith, who, in conformity to a Charter dated 17th May 1592, from James VI. obtained for himself, his heirs and assignees, heretably, the monastery and lands, &c. belonging to it, which were then erected into a temporal Lordship. The whole of this valuable donation, the said William Melville disposed to Hugh Earl of Eglinton, who on the 5th Jan. 1603, (not on the 5th June 1593, as incorrectly stated p. 192.) expedes a Charter of confirmation from the Crown for the same. He married Elisabeth, the only child of his uncle the Master, but having no issue, and seeing no probability of having any, he settled his lands and honours on his cousin Alexander, son of his aunt Margaret, Countess of Winton, and obtained in 1811 a Charter from the Crown in confirmation, with the precedency of the titles. He died next year at an early period of life, and his countess afterwards married Thomas Lord Boyd. The circumstance of there being a Master of Eglinton in this Earl's time, and a Countess of Eglinton

geance on the Cunninghames for their concern in it. From this time, the feud that had continued so long betwixt these two great families appears to have been exhausted by exertion, or suffered to expire through mutual forbearance, and the two chief Houses of Eglinton and Glencairn returned again, not merely into habits of good neighbourhood, but even into those of friendship and of family alliance; and at the present day, the chieftainship of the one family by direct male descent, and of the other by the nearest descent maternally, is invested in the same person under the united names of Montgomery-Cunninghame.

ton after his decease, misled Douglas to conclude that the Mastet was his son and the Countess his grandchild, and so has he recorded it in the Peerage.

The succession now reverted to the issue of Hugh the third Earl, namely to the son of his daughter, Margaret, Countess of Winton, whose eldest and second sons, in succession, were Earls of Winton, whilst her third son, [the 17th in this genealogy,]

XVII. ALEXANDER, became sixth Earl of Eglinton, in 1612. Soon after his accession to the Earldom, an invasion of the rights of the family was made by the Court, which conferred the Lordship of Kilwinning with all its pertinents on Sir Michael Balfour of Burleigh, by an Act of Parliament, on the 23d Oct. 1612, and confirmed by a Charter dated 7th Sept. 1614. Constituting him also a Lord of Parliament, by that title—without regarding the Charter of this subject given to Hugh the last Earl, in 1603, as above. This Earl, whose bold, undaunted spirit had obtained him the bye-name of *Greysteel*, could ill brook the injustice. After remonstrating in strong terms against it, which led merely to a tedious delay, without coming to the point, he found it necessary to wait personally on the favourite of the day, (Somerset,) and signified to him, that though he was little acquainted with the intricacies of Law-discussion or of Court etiquette, yet he knew the use of his *sword*; and, as a Peer, he was entitled to be heard, and to have justice done to him. This demonstration had the effect to lead to an immediate inquiry into the merits of the case; and finding his claims well founded, a Charter of confirmation of the former was granted by a new one from the Crown in 1615. This transaction led people to observe that he succeeded better with his *Greysteel* than by the *Grey-goose-quill*; and by that characteristic name he is still recollected in the country.

In the unhappy civil war which afterwards arose in the reign of Charles I. he took the part of the Parliament, and was a keen Covenanter at that period. But in 1650 he embraced the Royal

party in attempting to restore Charles II. to the throne; which, though unsuccessful at the time, he lived to see accomplished by the peaceful restoration in 1660. He died in 1661 in the 78d year of his age. He married Lady Anne Livingston, daughter of the Earl of Linlithgow, by whom he had issue, five sons, and a daughter: 1. HUGH; 2. Sir HENRY of Giffin; 3. Col. ALEXANDER; 4. Col. JAMES of Coilsfield; and 5. Major-General ROBERT MONTGOMERY, highly distinguished in arms, and for a religious and conscientious disposition. The daughter, Lady Margaret, was 1st married to the Earl of Tweedale, by whom she had a son, William, ancestor of the present family of Hay of Drumelzier; and 2dly to the Lord Chancellor, Earl of Glencairn, to whom she had no issue. He was succeeded by the eldest son,

XVIII. HUGH, seventh Earl of Eglinton. He took the part of the King in the civil wars; and in 1648 was in the battle of Marston Moor, whilst his father fought on the side of the Parliament in the same action. He was very obnoxious to the usurper, Cromwell, who excepted him out of his Act of Grace in 1654, and razed his Castle of Ardrossan, carrying, it is said, the materials of it to Ayr, to assist in the erecting of a fort there. The family in the mean time retired to their Castle in Little Cumbra. He married 1st Lady Anne Hamilton, daughter of the Marquis of Hamilton, by whom he had a daughter, Lady Anne, married to the Earl of Findlater, and had issue, from whom are descended, maternally, the present Earls of Findlater, Lauderdale, Hoptoun and Fife. He married 2dly Lady Mary Lesley, daughter of the Earl of Rothes, by whom he had issue, two sons and five daughters: 1. ALEXANDER; 2. FRANCIS of Giffin. 1st daughter, Lady MARY, married to the Earl of Winton; 2. Lady MARGARET, married to the Earl of Loudoun; 3. Lady CHRISTIAN, married to Lord Balmerino; 4. Lady ELEANORA, married to Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon; and 5. Lady ANNE, married to Sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall.

XIX. ALEXANDER eighth Earl of Eglinton succeeded his father in 1669. He entered early into the principles which led to the Revolution, and enjoyed the confidence of King William. He married 1st Lady Elisabeth Crichton, daughter of the Earl of Dumfries, by whom he had issue, his successor, and a daughter Lady MARY, married to Sir James Agnew of Lochnaw. He married 2dly, in 1698, Catherine, daughter of Sir William H. Quintin, then in the 90th year of her age: a most singular fact. His Lordship was also her fourth husband. He died in 1701, and was succeeded by his son,

XX. ALEXANDER ninth Earl of Eglinton. He took an active part in supporting Government at the time of the rebellion in 1715, during which, in conjunction with the Earls of Kilmarnock and Glasgow, and Lord Sempell, he assembled 6,000 trained men at Irvine, ready to fight for King George. He was endowed with great talents, of a prudential and accumulative nature, redeeming the estate from many incumbrances, and increasing its value by many purchases—in a period of no very long extent, as he died in 1729. He married 1st Margaret, daughter of Lord Cochrane, by whom he had two sons who died young; and four daughters: 1. Lady CATHERINE, married the Earl of Galloway; 2. Lady EUPHEMIA, married George Lockhart of Carnwath; 3. GRACE, married the Earl of Carnwath; 4. Lady JEAN, married Sir Alexander Maxwell of Monreath; all of whom had issue. 2dly, he married Lady Anne Gordon, daughter to the Earl of Aberdeen, by whom he had Lady MARY, married to Sir David Cunninghame of Livingston, and had issue. 3dly he married Susanna, daughter of Sir Archd. Kennedy of Culzean, by whom he had, 1. JAMES, who died young; 2. ALEXANDER, and 3. ARCHIBALD, afterwards in succession Earls of Eglinton; 4. Lady ELISABETH, married to Sir John Cunninghame of Caprinton, and had issue; 5. Lady HELEN, married the Hon. Francis Stuart, son of the Earl of Moray—no surviving issue; 6. Lady SUSAN, married

John Renton of Lammerton, and had issue; 7. Lady MARGARET, married Sir Alexander Macdonald of the Isles, and had issue; 8. Lady FRANCES; 9. Lady CHRISTIAN, married James Moray of Abercairnie, and had issue; 10. Lady GRACE, married Cornet Bine, died without issue. Susanna, his last Countess, survived him 51 years, and died at Auchans in 1780, in her 94th year. He was succeeded by his son,

XXI. ALEXANDER tenth Earl of Eglinton.—A Nobleman to whose refined and correct taste much of the general improvement of the country is owing: more especially, from his example in enclosing and planting, as well as in the general system of husbandry introduced by him over his widely-extended property in the counties of Ayr and Renfrew. His death, which was deeply regretted, was occasioned by a shot he received from Mungo Campbell, an officer in the Excise, in an unfortunate scuffle that arose from the latter being challenged for hunting on his grounds, near to Ardrossan, on the 24th Oct. 1769. This happened about half an hour past 12 o'clock, and he died next morning at Eglinton Castle about one. He was succeeded by his brother,

XXI. ARCHIBALD, eleventh Earl of Eglinton. He entered early into the Army, and was in much severe service, particularly in America during the war that terminated in 1763. He rose gradually through the various ranks, and died a General in the Army on the 30th Oct. 1796. He married 1st in 1772, Lady Jean Crawford, eldest daughter of George 18th Earl of Crawford, but who died in 1778 without issue. He married 2dly Frances, only daughter of Sir William Twisden of Roydon Hall in Kent, by whom he had issue, two daughters: 1. Lady MARY; 2. Lady SUSANNA, who died unmarried in 1805. On his death as above, without male issue, the titles, with about one half of the landed property fell to his heir male, Hugh Montgomery of Coilsfield (of whom afterwards), whilst the remainder, besides the executory, fell to his two daughters, and ultimately (by destination or by succession) wholly to the eldest,

XXII. LADY MARY MONTGOMERY, who married on the 28th March 1803 (then 16 years of age,) Archibald Lord Montgomery, eldest son of Hugh Earl of Eglinton, thus uniting the heir of entail with the lineal branch of the family. Of this marriage there were two sons: 1. HUGH; 2. ARCHIBALD, both of whom, afterwards. Lord Montgomery dying in Jan. 1814, her Ladyship 2dly married Charles Montolieu Burgess of Beauport in the county of Essex, eldest son of Sir James Bland Burgess, by Anne, daughter of Col. Montolieu, and has issue, a son, Charles James Savile, born the 7th Oct. 1816. The Earldom of Eglinton, on the death of Earl Archibald as above, was now taken up by Hugh Montgomery of Coilsfield, descended thus, [extracted chiefly from Wood]:—

XVII. ALEXANDER the sixth Earl of Eglinton, (first of the House of Seton,) and 17th generation, maternally of the Montgomeries, had five sons, (see p. 213) the 4th of whom was the Honourable Colonel

XVIII. JAMES MONTGOMERY of Coilsfield, which estate he acquired by purchase from the family of Caprinton, with the tocher of his Lady, ———, only daughter of Æneas Lord Macdonnell of Aros. By this Lady he had issue, two sons and three daughters: 1. Alexander; 2. Hugh; 1. daughter, Margaret, married to Chalmers of Gadgirth; 2. Mary, to Dunbar of Machriamore; and 3. Elisabeth, to Kennedy of Kirkmichael. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. ALEXANDER, who died soon after, unmarried. His brother,

XIX. HUGH MONTGOMERY, succeeded in Coilsfield. He married 1st Jean, daughter of Sir Wm. Primrose of Carrington, ancestor of the Earls of Roseberry, by whom he had three daughters: 1. ———, married Hamilton of Letham; 2. ———, married ——— Girvan, Esq. and the 3d married ——— Burnet, Esq. He married 2dly Catherine Arbuckle, widow of Hamilton of Letham,

by whom he had a son, Alexander, and a daughter, Margaret, married to John Hamilton of Jamaica, of whom Sundrum is descended. He was succeeded by his son,

XX. ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY of Coilsfield, who, in 1738; married Lilius Montgomery, heiress of Skelmorley, (see p. 82.) sprung from the original House of Montgomery, before it was connected with the House of Seton. By this Lady he had issue; 1. Hugh; 2. Alexander, of Annock Lodge; 3. Thomas, died in Virginia in 1793 unmarried; 4. Archibald, of Stair, who was in the civil service of the East India Company; married Miss Chantry, by whom he has issue, three sons, still living—Archibald, William, and Edmond;—5. James, a Lieut.-General in the Army, Colonel of the 74th Regiment, and Member of Parliament for Ayrshire; 1. daughter, Frances, married James Ritchie of Bushbie, and left issue; 2. Lilius, married John Hamilton of Sundrum, and has issue; 3. Margaret, married John Hamilton of Bargeny, and died without issue.

XXI. HUGH, the eldest son, on the death of Archibald the eleventh Earl, on the 30th Oct. 1798, became the twelfth EARL OF EGLINTON. He was bred originally to Arms—and had a commission before he was 17 years of age—served during the greater part of the 7 years' war in America, (ending in 1763)—and was 14 years a Captain in the Royal Scots, or 1st Regiment of Foot. In 1778 he was appointed Major and afterwards Lieut.-Colonel in the Argyle Fencibles; and in 1793 he raised the West Lowland Regiment, of which he was Colonel, and soon afterwards raised a Regiment of the Line called the Glasgow Regiment, which was reduced in 1795, when he had conferred on him, the appointment of Lieutenant Governor of Edinburgh Castle, which, soon after his succession to the titles and estate of Eglinton, he relinquished, both it and the Army altogether, his active and energetic mind now finding ample employment in the management of his great and widely-extended landed property. He soon

after rebuilt, from the foundation, Eglinton Castle—rendering it one of the most stately mansions in Scotland—laid out on new grounds, the delightful gardens—enlarged the woodlands—re-organised the whole approaches, and directed the waters, all in a stile uncommonly elegant, and peculiarly his own—in fact, rendering the whole, in a manner a new creation—whilst his equipage was among the most splendid to be seen; and no where was such a numerous household kept in better regularity and order. In truth, he was magnificent in all his undertakings, and pointedly correct in all his arrangements. He was thrice elected Knight of the Shire for the county of Ayr, which he resigned of course, on his coming to the titles; but so soon as a vacancy occurred in the representation of the Peerage, in 1798, he was elected to that situation, and again in 1802, in which he continued till 1806, when he was raised to the British Peerage by the title of Lord Ardrossan. He was also a Knight of the Thistle and Lord Lieutenant of Ayrshire. He married his cousin Eleanor, fourth daughter of Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill; a Lady of inestimable virtues, and the most happy disposition, and who died on the 18th Jan. 1817. By this Lady he had issue, two sons and two daughters: 1. Archibald; 2. Roger, a Lieutenant in the Navy, died when on the public service, in Jan. 1799, at Port Royal in Jamaica: the daughters were; 1. Lady Jean; 2. Lady Lilius, married 1st to Robert Dundas Macqueen of Braxfield, who died on the 5th Aug. 1816. 2dly on the 21st August 1817, to Richard Alexander Oswald, younger of Auchencruive. His Lordship died on the 15th Dec. 1819, aged 80 years and 5 days, and was succeeded by his grandson, son of his eldest son,

XXII. ARCHIBALD LORD MONTGOMERY; who was born in 1773; entered early into the Army as an Ensign in the 42d Regt.; was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Glasgow Regt., reduced in 1795; and afterwards Colonel of the Ayrshire Militia, which he resigned in 1807; and in 1809 was promoted to the rank of Major-General.

in the Army. He served in Sicily, in the years 1812 and 1813, as Commander of the British forces in that island. Removing from it, on account of bad health, he died on his way homeward, at Alicant in Spain, on the 4th Jan. 1814, from whence his remains were removed, and interred at Gibraltar. He married Lady Mary Montgomery, eldest daughter of Archibald the eleventh Earl of Eglinton, by whom he had issue, two sons: 1. HUGH, born at Coilsfield 24th Jan. 1811, and resided afterwards at Eglinton Castle, under the immediate care and solici- tude of his venerable Grandfather, the late Earl. He was a youth of great hopes, and of a manly disposition; but, being seized by that malignant disease the Croup, [Cynanche Trachealis,] to which children are peculiarly liable, and which is so generally fatal, he died, after a few days' illness, on the 13th July, 1817. An elegant column of white marble, with an appropriate inscription, was erected to his memory, in a sequestered spot among the woods near to Eglinton Castle, by his afflicted and most affectionate Grandfather. The second son,

XXIII. ARCHIBALD-WILLIAM, was born at Palermo in Sicily 29th Sept. 1812, and was brought soon after to Eglinton Castle, where he continues to reside; and on the death of his Grandfather as above, became the thirteenth EARL OF EGLINTON. He is the 23d generation of all the three great families he represents: namely, of Eglinton; of Coilsfield; and of Skelmorley, the last being of the Montgomery family direct, and which has flourished with an unabated energy of character, now upwards of 750 years since it came to Britain, and nearly 700 since it settled in Scotland.

DOWRA and PATTERTON.—These lands are situated next to Eglinton on the north-east. They belong to Sir James Montgomery Cunninghame, Bart. of Corsehill, and extend to nearly 400 acres arable, and abound in coal.

BURROWLAND.—This is situated westward from Dowra, and is bounded also by the lands of Eglinton on the south. It extends

to about 200 acres, and lies upon coal. It once belonged to a family of the name of Brown, who were also proprietors of the lands of Nethermains in the parish of Kilwinning; for we find, by a Retour dated 5th May 1640, James Brown served heir to his father, Robert Brown of Burrowland, in the lands of Nethermains.

James Brown left two daughters, and one of them, named Janet, married Alexander Blair, second son of Mr. Blair of Giffordland. They were succeeded in the lands of Burrowland by their son, John Blair, whose wife, Janet Stewart, daughter of John Stewart of Shawwood, appears to have been infeft in them in virtue of the provisions in her marriage contract in the year 1671. John was succeeded in 1736 by his son Alexander, who died without issue, when the lands of Burrowland descended in the year 1742 to his brother, James Blair of Lochwards. He was succeeded by his son, also named James, who was infeft in the lands of Burrowland in Dec. 1754. James died unmarried; when the lands of Burrowland and Lochwards descended to his sister, Jean Blair, who was duly infeft in them in July 1762. She died in October 1804, and was succeeded by her only son, James Blair, as heir to her in the lands of Burrowland and Lochwards.

Mr. Blair died unmarried upon the 12th of June 1815, having, upon the 4th of July in the preceding year, executed a settlement by which he conveyed the lands of Burrowland to Mr. Hyndman of Springside, one of his relations by his mother.

MOUNTGREENAN.—Adjacent, on the north, to these last properties mentioned, this estate is situated, and belongs to Robert Glasgow, Esq. of the island of St. Vincent, but a native of Cunninghame. Part of it is in the parish of Stewarton. That portion of it in Kilwinning parish extends to 450 or 500 acres, including the adjacent excellent lands of Upper Fergushill on the north side of the Lugton. There is still some moss land on this property not yet reclaimed, but is in progress towards it: there

are about 50 acres in woodland, partly old timber, and partly thriving young plantation ; the rest is arable. Mr. Glasgow has set down here, a few years ago, an elegant and stately mansion, in a fine commanding site, overlooking from amid its own woods a great extent of country on the mainland, as also the isle of Arran, with the intervening Frith of Clyde and its shipping, with the rock of Ailsa in full view, though more than 30 miles off.

This valuable property (in both parishes) belonged anciently to a branch of the widely-spreading family of Ross, who probably acquired it from the de Morvilles perhaps 600 years ago. The last of them, of whom I see mention in public records, is John Ross of Mountgreanan, who appears in almost every public deed in the reign of James III. from 1478 to the unfortunate end of that King's reign in 1488, in which he seems to have been the public prosecutor or King's Advocate ; and adhering firmly to the interest of that Prince, he was afterwards impeached in Parliament by the prevailing party, and on the 14th Oct. 1488, found guilty of treason, and " domed [in the phrase of the times] " to forfalt to our Sovrane Lord the King his lif landis office " gudis movable et unmovable and all uther his possessions he " haid within the realme of Scotland evir mare to remane with " our said Sovrane Lord his airs" &c. But his talents as a statesman were too well appreciated to allow, that he should be disposed of in this manner. The ruling powers soon restored him again to favour ; for on the 11th Feb. 1489, he appears not only in Parliament but as a Lord of the Articles, and continued so in every succeeding Session down till the 20th Feb. 1491, when he is stiled " Sir John the Rosa of Mountgrainen." Probably he died soon after, as his name does not again appear in record. It seems to have become the property of the Monastery of Kilwinning after this, at least it was so—in 1583, when the Commendator bestowed it, by a Charter that year, on his own son, Alexander Cunninghame, and his spouse, Jean Blair ; and in this fa-

nily it continued till in the year 1687, when it was acquired by Hugh Stevenston, clerk of the Privy Council, on the forfeiture of Thomas Cunninghame, the 5th generation from the Commendator. It remained with the Stevenstons till 1778, when it was acquired by John Bowman of Ashinyards, who in 1794 sold it to Robert Glasgow, Esq. the present proprietor, son of Dr. Glasgow of Pudevenholme of Kilbirnie, and grandson to the Rev. John Glasgow, minister of that parish.

CLONBEITH.—This property is situated north from Mountgreenan—the water of Lugton being betwixt them—and west from that of Upper Fergushill. It extends (including DARMULE and SEVEN ACRES) to nearly 500 acres, most of it good arable land. This, also, belonged anciently to the Monastery of Kilwinning, and was feued out by Alexander the Abbot, on the 31st March 1534, to an *nobili viro*, James Cuninghame and his heirs male, to be held of the Abbot of Kilwinning, for the yearly payment of 12 merks, 9 capons, 9 hens, &c. and described as a 6 merk land. In a subsequent Charter, dated 28 Nov. 1581, granted by John Cuninghame to his son James, it is called the 6 merk land of old extent of Clonbeith and *Darnemyle*, with the mansion, &c. These lands continued in possession of this family till 1633, when they were sold by David or Daniel Cuninghame of Clonbeith, and William Cuninghame younger of Clonbeith, with consent of Sir William Cuninghame of Caprington for his interest, to James Scott, provost of Irvine. This family of Scott seems to have been Cadets of the Millerie branch of the Buccleugh family, and had also the lands of Scots Loch near Irvine, and different individuals of them appear in the records, as representing the Burgh of Irvine in Parliament, at sundry times during the 17th century. They continued in possession of Clonbeith till 1694, when Walter Scott sold these lands to James Park, who in 1695 sold them to Hew Cuninghame designed in the disposition “of Clonbeith,” (in all probability a descendant of the original proprietors who might still

have retained the superiority). After this, on the 3d July 1717, they were sold by George Cunninghame, son and heir of Hew Cunninghame of Clonbeith, Writer to the Signet, to Alexander ninth Earl of Eglinton, and remain the property of his granddaughter, Lady Mary Montgomery Burgess. The old mansion of the first Cunninghames remains still pretty entire, though roofless, and is a conspicuous object to the neighbourhood.

MONKRIDDEN.—This property is situated westward from the preceding and adjacent to it. It extends to upwards of 680 acres of arable land, including some old growing timber around its old mansion, and a considerable extent of thriving young plantations. This also, in former times, belonged to the well-endowed Monastery, and has been alienated by feu, in different parcels, at sundry times, by the Abbots or Commendators. The earliest disjunction I have met with is dated 20th July 1532, by Alexander Abbot of Kilwinning, in favour of Thomas Niven, and his spouse Elisabeth Crawford. There are several other Charters of other parts of it to the same persons, in 1548 and 1545. This property remained in the Niven family till 1698, when, on the 12th April that year, (after being augmented by the lands forming now part of it, of Hullerhill and Lyleston,) it was alienated by William Niven of Monkriden, to Hugh Cunninghame before mentioned of Clonbeith. An account of this family now falls to be introduced.

Cunninghame formerly of Clonbeith now of Monkriden.

It is stated by Nisbet, [Her. vol. II. p. 43 App.] that Cunninghame of Clonbeth is a Cadet of Glencairn, through Aikett. The Clonbeith he speaks of, must have been he who was living at the time when he wrote this account, in the beginning of the last century, namely

I. HEW CUNNINGHAME, who re-acquired these lands from James Park in 1695, who had purchased them from Walter Scott in 1694, whose family had acquired them from his own ancestors

(as I presume,) who held them from 1584 till 1633 as above. This Hew was the first of Monkridden, and died previous to the year 1712. He was succeeded by his son,

II. GEORGE CUNNINGHAME of Monkridden. He married in 1714 Agnes, daughter of George Dallas of Parkie, representative of an ancient and respectable family in Linlithgowshire, by whom he had a son, George, and three daughters. He died sometime after 1729, and was succeeded by his only son,

III. GEORGE CUNNINGHAME of Monkridden. In 1752 he married Janet, second daughter of John Gemmel of Towerlands, by whom he had a son and four daughters: 1. Agnes, married to William Miller of Monkcastle, and had issue; 2. Catherine, married to the Rev. Thomas Brisbane, minister of Dunlop, and had issue; 3. Anne, married to the Rev. John Monteath, minister of Houstoun, and had issue; 4. Elisabeth, married to ——— Harrison, who held an office in the Excise, Edinburgh. He died in Dec. 1786, and was succeeded by his only son,

IV. FERGUSON CUNNINGHAME of Monkridden, the present proprietor.

AUCHINTIBER.—These lands are situated east from Clonberth and Upper Fergushill, and are the most easterly in the parish. They extend to about 300 acres, one half of which is good arable land, and the other mossy soil, much of which is still unreclaimed. This territory is possessed by 6 different proprietors, of whom one is non-resident, and 5 reside in the near neighbourhood of each other in Auchintiber, a kind of township, pleasantly situated among its little gardens at a short distance northward from the water of Lugton. In 1609 there is recorded a ratification by Parliament, in favour of Gavin Hamilton, of Raploch, of an infestment by the umwhile Alexander, Commendator of Kilwinning in 1588, of an “annual rent of few ferme deutie from “the landis of Auchintiber Over and Airthmaid, of sextene bollis “meill, four bollis beir, nyne scoir aughtene stanis cheis, and se-

“ven stirkis:” which is the more worthy of remark, from shewing, that the proportion of cheese made in those days, compared to other articles of produce, was fully as much as in the present times.

AUCHINMADE.—This territory, situated in the most northerly part of the parish, towards Beith, is divided among six proprietors also, but of whom only three are resident. It extends to nearly 900 acres, of which a third part is deep m^oss;—the rest is in general good arable land. The whole is incumbent on limestone. There are several small properties still, on the east side of the Garnock: as—

Groat-holme—close on the river, about two miles up from Kilwinning—remarkably fertile land—belongs to Mr Burns, who has also Redstone, Castleton, and Bridge-end, on the same side.—Ardoch-outer, belongs to Mr. Campbell in Irvine; Ardoch inner, to Messrs. Crichtons;—both are good land.—Woodgreen and Redwalls belong to the poor: the last is situated near to Auchintiber; the first is on the Garnock, and is very fine land.—Bridge-end, Wm. Anderson; and Muirfoot, Mungo Peden, are situated near to Upper Fergushill.—Windy-hall and Broomhill about a mile east from Kilwinning, are cheerful, small possessions.—On the Corsehill, adjacent to Kilwinning, there is much fine land, in small portions, belonging to several proprietors.—There are several other pendicles, in still smaller lots. [See Table of Valued Rent.]

FREEHOLDERS QUALIFIED TO VOTE.

ROBERT GLASGOW, of Mountgreenan.

ALEXANDER MILLER, of Monkcastle.

TABLE OF VALUED RENT.

<i>Properties west of Garnock.</i>		<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>Valued Rent Scots.</i>		
			<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Nethermains, &c. &c. &c.	-	Earl of Eglinton,	559	11	9
Various possessions,	-	Lady Mary Montgomery,	309	10	0
Monkcastle,	-	Alexander Miller, Esq.	295	18	0
Ashgrove and the Wood,	-	Miss Bowman,	201	17	10
Wood, Pattiston, part Whitehirst } Woodside & two-thirds of Mills, }		Mr. Burns,	190	9	2
Smithston,	-	Heirs of Alexander MacGown, Esq.	215	0	0
West Dowra and Dubs,	-	Messrs. Crichton,	160	4	6
Dalgarvan, part	£100 0 0	Earl of Glasgow,			
Ditto,	39 0 0	Messrs. Crichton,			
Ditto,	12 0 0	Mathew Reid and D. Muir,			
Ditto,	10 0 0	Heirs of Dr. Alexander,			
{ Ditto, Mills of	66 13 4	Colonel Blair of Blair,			
{ Pays in Dalry Parish,					
Total of Dalgarvan,	-	-	227	13	4
Cranberry Moss,	-	William Boyle, Esq.	50	14	0
Byrehill,	-	William Deans, Esq.	47	5	0
Stobs,	-	W. and A. Ramsay,	42	19	2
Fairlie Bog,	-	James Muir,	28	11	8
Whitehirst, part of, &c.	-	James Patrick,	28	6	8
Woodside, part of	-	James Barclay,	28	6	8
Longford, part of	-	Colonel Fullarton,	27	0	0
High Smithston,	-	Robert Dunlop,	24	4	0
Tod Hills,	-	John Brown, Esq.	20	8	8
Greenfoot Yard,	-	James Cunninghame,	20	0	0
Whitehirst, part of	-	Mrs. Brown,	18	6	8
Woodside, part of	-	Heirs of Charles White,	17	6	8
Ditto,	-	Mrs. Hood and sister,	16	0	0
Ditto,	-	Robinson,	11	0	0
Broom Butts, &c.	-	John Morris,	11	1	0
Byres, part of	-	John Gibson,	10	6	8
4 Small Subjects,	-	Sundry people,	14	3	4
65 Houses, in town and Byres,	-	Sundry people,	144	18	8
One-third of Kilwinning Mills,	-	Mr. John Crichton,	44	9	0
Total, west of Garnock,			L.2765	12	5

Properties east of Garnock.		Proprietors.		Valued Rent Scots.		
				£	s.	d.
Eglinton, - - - -	-	Earl of Eglinton, - -	-	1655	7	3
Clonbeith, Darmule, &c. - -	-	Lady Mary Montgomery, -	-	377	3	4
Mountgreenan, &c. - - -	-	Robert Glasgow, Esq. -	-	297	4	0
Monkridden, - - - -	-	Fergusson Cunninghame, Esq. -	-	284	0	0
{ Downra and Patterton, - -	-	Sir J. Montgom. Cunninghame, Bt.	-	225	0	0
Pay in Stewarton.						
{ Groat-holme, - - - -	£200 0 0					
Pays in Dalry Parish.						
Redstone & a House	39 6 8	Mr. Burns, - - - -	-	296	16	8
Bridgend & Castleton,	57 10 0					
<hr/>						
Auchinmade, part - - - -	92 8 0	Earl of Eglinton, - -	-			
Ditto, - - - -	46 4 6	J. Smith, Esq. Swinsridgemuir,	-			
Ditto, - - - -	33 6 8	Lady Mary Montgomery, -	-			
Ditto, - - - -	33 6 8	William Barr, - - - -	-			
Ditto, - - - -	33 6 8	Andrew Boyd, - - - -	-			
Ditto, - - - -	33 6 8	David Muir, - - - -	-			
Total of Auchinmade,				271	19	2
<hr/>						
Auchintiber, part - - - -	40 0 0	Mr. Miller, Monkcastle,	-			
Ditto, - - - -	24 6 10	Montgomery, - - - -	-			
Ditto, - - - -	18 6 9	Mrs. Garland, - - - -	-			
Ditto, - - - -	13 0 0	John Ker's Heirs, - - - -	-			
Ditto, - - - -	12 16 8	Thomas Anderson, - - - -	-			
Ditto, - - - -	12 16 8	Robert Gemmill, - - - -	-			
Total of Auchintiber,				121	6	11
<hr/>						
Woodgreen and Redwalls, -	-	Kirk-Session, - - - -	-	79	10	0
Megswell, - - - -	-	James Bicket, - - - -	-	28	13	4
Burrowland (not liable in Cess)	-	John Blair Hyndman, - -	-	66	13	4
Moss Culloch, - - - -	-	John Muir, - - - -	-	27	12	0
Bridgend, - - - -	-	William Anderson, - - - -	-	24	0	0
Ardoch, outer - - - -	-	John Campbell, - - - -	-	21	4	0
Ardoch, inner - - - -	-	Messrs. Crichton, - - - -	-	21	4	0
Moorfoot, - - - -	-	Mungo Peden, - - - -	-	16	0	0
Broomhill, - - - -	-	John Craig, - - - -	-	16	0	0
Bridgend and Corsehill, parts of -	-	Mrs. Fleck, - - - -	-	15	0	0
Corsehill, part of - - - -	-	John Dyot, - - - -	-	14	13	4
Ditto, Ditto, - - - -	-	John Steel, - - - -	-	14	13	4
Ditto, Ditto, - - - -	-	John Wilson, - - - -	-	13	6	8
Windy-hall, - - - -	-	George Cunninghame, - -	-	15	10	0
Millings and a House, - - -	-	Messrs. Crichton, - - - -	-	14	18	4
Bridgend, part of - - - -	-	James Allan, - - - -	-	13	6	8
Do. - - - -	-	James Allan, - - - -	-	12	11	4
4 Small Subjects - - - -	-	Sundry people, - - - -	-	22	10	2

Total, east of Garnock, L.3964 3 10

Total, west of Garnock, (from the preceding page,) 2765 12 5

Total, L.6729 16 3

PARISH OF DALRY.



THIS Parish is bounded by those of Kilwinning and Ardrossan on the south; by Kilbride and Largs on the west; Kilbirnie on the north; and Beith on the east. The outline is very much extended, so that the contents bear no proportion to the extreme length and breadth, which from s.e. to n.w. is 9 miles, and from s.w. to n.e. is 7: which, were it a regular figure, would give 63 square miles of surface; but as the ascertained number of acres is only 14,700, it hardly amounts to 29.

General Appearance.—A deep valley stretches from s.w. to n.e. through the middle. On the western side the grounds rise, by various gradations, to the summit of that ridge of hills which divides this parish from those of Kilbride and Largs. These are from 700 to 1200 feet above the sea, and are little less above this valley, which at an average is hardly 100 feet above high-water mark. On the eastern side, the grounds rise from 150 to 200 feet, in the course of half a mile from the Garnock; after which the surface in the distant view seems to be a level plain in its whole extent, but on a nearer inspection, is found to be greatly varied in heights and hollows. This eastern wing of the parish is skirted for about six miles by the Garnock, in all its windings, whose sloping banks, on that side, are ornamented with the plantations of Blair, and by those of about ten or a dozen of lesser properties, the mansions of which, are set down within a

short distance of that water. The western side of the valley is also much beautified with plantations, less or more, around the seats of the numerous proprietors there; whilst the stately village of Dalry, set down on the summit of a considerable eminence in the heart of it, forms itself an interesting part of the general view.

Minerals.—COAL, LIMESTONE, and white FREESTONE, abound greatly in the eastern division. The strata of them all lie fair, approach near the surface, and are easily wrought. In the western division, the sub-stratum is generally hard whin rock. There is also some coal, and one of the best limestone quarries in the country is on this side, at the Hourat.

Soil.—In the eastern division the soil is generally clay, pretty stiff or adhesive, unless where, from long continued cultivation, it has been converted into loam—but is still ready, on being neglected, to revert into its original nature, so productive of sprits, rushes, and other coarse herbage. There is also a considerable extent of mossy land in this quarter, and this more readily yields to cultivation, and has in fact been cultivated very extensively and with great success. On the west side, the soil, generally incumbent on whin-stone, is naturally of a more kindly quality, yielding more readily to cultivation.

Roads.—This extensive parish is well accommodated with roads, both turnpike and parochial, and they are in general well kept, though from the great inequality of the surface, it is hardly practicable, in some cases, to conduct them so nearly on a level as could be desired. But great improvements have been made and are still making in this respect.

Crops Cultivated.—WHEAT is hardly grown any where, but in the Holme lands in the valley.—TURNIP is little known as a field-crop.—FLAX is more cultivated here than in any parish yet described: for, in addition to the usual patches for home use, it is very generally raised in larger parcels for sale; especially in

the eastern division, where two or three acres of it together are in different parts to be met with. Other crops are cultivated in much the same proportion, as in the preceding parishes.

Contents of the Parish.	{	In tillage,.....	1777	} Total 14700 ACRES.
		Cultivated grass land,.....	5509	
		Hill pasture,	5515	
		Moss land, &c.....	1345	
		Woods and gardens,.....	554	

Live Stock.—From the great extent of sound hill-pasture, in addition to the usual proportion of arable land in grass, there is in this parish, besides the milch-cows, a considerable number of grazing cattle kept, as well as of sheep. Of these last, about two-thirds are of the black-faced Linton breed, so celebrated for the excellency of their mutton, and so noted for their wild and restless disposition.

Horses of every description,.....	221
Cattle ditto,.....	2528
Sheep ditto,.....	2669
Swine,.....	402

TOWN OF DALRY.—This pleasant village is situated about 7 miles N.W. of Irvine and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Beith. The streets, crossing or falling into each other, meet, as on a common centre, at the highest part of the hill on which the town is set down, where there is a small square. The houses are some of them of one story, and some of them of two, but all are well built, of good masonry, and covered with slate. It contains about 1265 inhabitants; among whom are

Weavers,.....	454	Smiths,.....	5	Saddler,.....	1
Tailors,.....	9	Stocking weavers	4	Retail shops.....	12
Shoemakers,.....	14	Bakers,.....	2	Inns & alehouses	6
Wrights,.....	14	Fleshers,.....	2	Surgeons,.....	2
Masons,.....	6	Flaxdressers,.....	2	Writer.....	1
Wool-carders, ..	6	Coopers,.....	3		

One Church, two Meeting-houses, a Post-office and a Printing Press.

Manufactures.—In the town the chief manufacture is weaving of cotton and other soft fabrics for the Glasgow and Paisley employers. There is also wool-carding and wool-spinning; tow-carding and tow-spinning. In the country parts there are the following trades' people; Weavers 42, Wrights 10, Smiths 8, Taylors 2, Coaliers 42, and Quarrymen 15: some of these last two reside in the village.

The population of the country parts is,..... 1760

In the town as above,..... 1265

—————
Total in the parish, ...3025

Schools.—Besides the Parish School, taught by Mr. William Harvey, there are six private schools in the various parts of this widely-spreading parish. The number of scholars in all is 450. [See Statistical Table.]

Poor.—There are on the ordinary roll 28, and 12 more who get relief occasionally, among whom is distributed yearly about £160. [See Stat. Table.]

Ministers—since the Revolution.

[Prior to this, in 1636, John Cunninghame of Bedland was minister, as appears from a Retour. He was succeeded by Robert Bell, who obtained an augmentation, as appears from a decreet in 1650, fixing the whole stipend at four chalders of meal, one chaldar of bear, and £300 Scots, together with £50 Scots for communion elements.]

NAMES.	ADMITTED, &c.	DIED.
Robert Bell,.....	Before 1650.....	Before 1693.
John King,.....	Ord. April 25. 1693...	1713.
John Fullarton,.....	Ord. April 25. 1717...	April 17. 1761.
John Fullarton,.....	} Trans. from Dunlop, } April 1. 1762.	} Jan. 23. 1802.
<small>Son of the preceding.</small>		
John Thomson,.....	} Trans. from Camne- } than Nov. 18. 1802.	

Dissenters.—In 1785 the Burgher Seceders erected a meeting-house here, which holds about 300 hearers, the supposed amount of their present congregation. The Rev. George Russel is their minister, being the only one they have yet had.

There is another congregation of Dissenters, but under what denomination, not known to me. It is not numerous. The Rev. Mr. Gemmil, who had before he came here, a Seceding congregation at Kilmairs, is their Pastor. He also practices Physic, and likewise keeps a Printing office.

Estates and Families.

There are about 80 different land-proprietors, and many more distinct properties in this parish. A description of the whole would, itself, fill a volume, and might after all excite not much interest beyond its own limits. An endeavour shall therefore be made to generalize this part of the subject, by arranging the estates into classes, according to the natural divisions of the parish as separated from each other by the different streams.

I. That part, which is situated to the eastward of the water of Garnock. The principal property in this is

THE BARONY OF BLAIR.—This comprehends considerably more than 3,000 acres, including, in this account, part of the lands of LESSONS, lately sold to Mr. Glasgow of Mountgreenan; and those of AUCHINSKEITH and JAMESTON, purchased about the same time by Col. Blair. This portion is situated next to the parish of Kilwinning, while it stretches from the Garnock on the west, to the boundary of Dalry parish with Beith on the east, occupying a space of more than 6 square miles. It is nearly all arable land. The woodlands on this property extend to about 400 acres, and are greatly ornamental to the country. The House of Blair is an ancient structure of considerable size, has been erected at different periods and in different styles of building, but is still a commodious mansion. It is set down on a rising bank about a quarter of a mile up from the Garnock, well sheltered among its ancient timber, of which some Spanish Chestnuts are among the largest size, of perhaps any in Scotland. This Barony has remained a very long time in the family of the same name.

Blair of Blair.

This is a very ancient family, connected by intermarriages with the best in the west of Scotland, and have enjoyed a high rank in Ayrshire for more than six hundred years. They were the chief of all the Blairs in the south and west country; but another family of the same name, who settled in the north, in the counties of Fife, Perth and Angus, namely BLAIR of BALTHYOCK, always competed with this family for the chiefship, till at last James VI. (than whom, none more fit to decide a question of this kind,) determined "that the eldest man for the time being, of either family, should have the precedency." Both families seem to be equally ancient, but it is doubtful if they be of the same origin, though of the same name. [See "Douglas' Baronage" 1st edit. p. 186 and 194.] Their Arms have no affinity. The succession of this family is well authenticated.

I. WILLIAM de BLAIR. He is mentioned in a contract between Ralph de Eglinton and the town of Irvine in 1205, and is said to have died in the reign of Alexander II. betwixt the years 1214 and 1249. He left a son,

II. WILLIAM, who, in a Charter of Alexander III. to the Abbey of Dunfermline, about 1260, is stiled *Willielmus de Blair, Dominus de eodem*, or of that Ilk. He left two sons; 1. Bryce; 2. David. He was succeeded by the eldest,

III. SIR BRYCE BLAIR of that Ilk, who nobly joined WALLACE in defence of the liberties of his country, and lost his life in the cause, having been taken prisoner by the English, and executed at Ayr in 1296. Having no issue, he was succeeded by his brother,

III. DAVID BLAIR of that Ilk, who was compelled, with almost the whole magnates *Scotiae* to submit to Edward I. in the same year 1296. In the critical remarks on the Ragman Roll p. 36, he is particularly mentioned as the progenitor of this family. He was father of

IV. ROGER de BLAIR of that Ilk, who was a steady adherent of Robert Bruce, from whom he got a Charter *Rogero de Blair dilecto et fideli nostro* of four chalders of victual yearly out of the lands of Bourtrees in the Shire of Ayr. (Chart. in Pub. Archiv.) He died in the reign of David II. and was succeeded by his son;

V. JAMES BLAIR of that Ilk, who got a grant of several tenements of land in the vicinity of Ayr, which had fallen into the King's hands by forfeiture. This is confirmed by a Charter by David I. Feb. 3, 1368; [King David's Book of Charters.] He left two sons: 1. James; 2. John, progenitor of the Blairs of Adamton—a family that has come down to almost the present day. He was succeeded by the eldest son;

VI. JAMES BLAIR of that Ilk, who got a Charter from Robert II. dated 8th May 1375, confirming a Charter granted to his father by David II. of the lands of Corshogyll, &c. in Dumfriesshire; and another, dated 23d July same year, of the lands of Hartwood, &c. He died in the reign of James I. and left a son,

VII. DAVID BLAIR of that Ilk, who was succeeded by his son.

VIII. JOHN BLAIR of that Ilk, who was served heir to his father, James, and from James III. got a Charter *Johanni Blair de eodem nepoti et heredi Jacobi &c. terrarum baroniæ de Blair, &c.* in Ayrshire, 19th Jan. 1477. He left issue a son, John; and two daughters: 1. Egedia, married to James Kennedy of the family of Cassilis, which appears by a Charter 18th April 1515, *Egidie Blair, relicte quondam Jacobi Kennedy, annui redditus terran, de terris baroniæ de Dumure.*

2. Elisabeth married to Ninian Stewart of Bute, which appears by a Charter, *Elisabethæ Blair, Sponsæ Niniani Stewart, et Roberto Stewart eorum filio, terrarum de Ambriore, &c.* 15th August 1529.

IX. JOHN BLAIR of that Ilk, succeeded his father in the reign of James V. He had a Charter 12th Aug. 1540, of the 5 merk land of Dalquhone in Ayrshire, and another 12th March 1544 of

the 9 merk land of Bogton; Holmhead, and two third parts of the Mill of Cathcart in the Shire of Renfrew, and which lands continued in the family at least till 1679, when part of them was sold to Hamilton of Aikenhead, ancestor of the present James Hamilton, Esq. of Holmhead. [See Renfrewshire Hist. edition 1818, p.p. 30. 264.]—He died in the reign of Queen Mary. He married Lady Elisabeth Montgomery, daughter of the Earl of Eglinton, by whom he had his successor,

X. JOHN BLAIR of that Ilk, who married Margaret, daughter of ——— Cunninghame of ———, and on the resignation of his father, got a Charter of the lands of Tunybankhead and Blair-Ardoch, &c. in Ayrshire, 23d Nov. 1546. He died in the beginning of the reign of James VI. and was succeeded by his son,

XI. JOHN BLAIR of that Ilk, who married Grizel, daughter of Robert the third Lord Semple, [misprinted 2d in Douglas' Peerage,] and got a Charter *Johanni Blair de eodem et Grisellideæ Semple, ejus Sponsæ, terrarum Thornlie-Wallace, &c.* 3th Feb. 1573. Also a Charter of Ryseholme, Flaskwood, North and South Blaise, &c. 1st Feb. 1575, and also Charters of the 40 sh. land of Muirburn in Renfrewshire, and Overbirket, &c. in Ayrshire, 3d and 4th Feb. 1580. By the said Lady of Semple, he had two sons, John and Alexander, and four daughters:

1. Jean, who got a Charter of the lands of Hutter-hill, &c. in Ayrshire, 14th Aug. 1591, probably the same that in 1583 is conjoined in a Charter of Mountgreenan to Alexander Cunninghame and Jean Blair.

2. Margaret, who was married to ——— Ker, of Kersland and had a Charter to her and her son, Robert, of the lands of Trearn, in Ayrshire, 2d Jan. 1594.

3. Grizel, married to David Blair of Adamton, as appears from a Charter 21st July.

4. Anna, married in 1595, to John Brisbane of Bishopton, which family is from that time descended of this marriage. [See p. 94.]

Alexander, the second son, married Elisabeth Cochran, heiress of that ilk, and from the issue of that marriage is descended the present family of Dundonald. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. JOHN BLAIR of that ilk, who in 1597 had a Charter *Johanni Blair de eodem* of the lands of Ramshorn, Meadowflatt, &c. in the Shires of Edinburgh and Lanark.

In a discharge granted by him to the town of Irvine, for parsonage tiends, for certain lands in the vicinity of that town, on the 14th May 1600, he styles himself "Blair of that ilk" sumtyme tutor Testamentor to James Cunnynghame of Mountgrenan, in behalf of the said James, &c. The witnesses to this deed (in the Charter chest of the Burgh) are James Mowat of Busby, John Crawford of Crawfordland, Thomas Neveine of Monkredes, and William Montgomery, writter hereof. Blair's own signature is in one word, "*BLAIROFTHATILK.*"

Who he married is not mentioned, but he died in 1609, and left three sons, and a daughter:

1. Bryce, who succeeded him.
2. James, stiled in a Charter dated June 1615, *de Malmwre et Annabelle Stewart eius Spousa, terrarum de Nether Newat, Kirkbuddo, &c. in Ayrshire.*
3. Robert of Bogtoun, (father of Sir Adam Blair of Bogtoun.)
4. Margaret, the daughter, married John Crawford of Kilbirnie, and had issue, from whom is descended Lady Mary Lindsay Crawford, only sister and heiress of the late George Earl of Crawford and Lindsay.

XIII. BRUCE BLAIR of that ilk, was retoured heir to his father, on the 10th April 1610, in the whole lands and barony of Blair. He married Lady Jean Cunnynghame, second daughter of William eighth Earl of Kilmarnock, (see Peerage) by whom he had

1. Sir Bryce.
2. John, of whom afterwards.

3. Margaret, married to Sir Archibald Stewart Bart. of Blackhall and had issue, from whom is descended the present family of Blackhall. He died 4th Feb. 1639, when he was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. SIR BRYCE BLAIR of that Ilk, who had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by Charles I. He survived his father only a few months, dying in July 1639. Who he married is not mentioned, but he was succeeded by his only son,

XV. JOHN BLAIR of that Ilk, who was retoured heir to his grandfather and father 1st May 1645, and died soon after without issue. He was succeeded by his uncle,

XIV. JOHN BLAIR (see No. XIII.) who, on the death of his nephew, became "of that Ilk." He married Isabel, second daughter of Thomas sixth Lord Boyd; (see Peerage) and by her, had issue a son. He died in 1662, when he was succeeded by his son,

XV. WILLIAM BLAIR of that Ilk, who in Feb. 1664, was retoured heir to his father, in the whole lands and barony of Blair. He was a man of great energy of character. He came early into the Revolution; was a member of the Convention of Estates on the 16th March 1689, and one of the Committee for settling the Government; and in April after, was named a Commissioner concerning a treaty of Union betwixt the two kingdoms, which however did not succeed at that time. In the same year, he raised a troop of horse in support of the Revolution, and went at their head to the county of Perth, but he was surprised by Dundee, and carried to the Highlands, where he died. He married Lady Margaret Hamilton, daughter of William second Duke of Hamilton, by whom he had a son,

XVI. WILLIAM BLAIR of that Ilk, who married Margaret, daughter of Campbell of Gargunnoch, by whom he had a son,

XVII. JOHN, who died before his father, unmarried, and a daughter,

XVII. MAGDALANE BLAIR of Blair, who on the death of her father, William, anno —, succeeded to the estate. She married Mr. William Scot, Advocate, second son of John Scot, Esq. of Millenie. To him she had one only child, a son, William, of whom afterwards.

After her death, anno —, Mr. Scot, who had assumed the name of BLAIR, married Catherine, only daughter of Alexander Tait, merchant in Edinburgh, by whom he had, 1. Hamilton Blair, of whom afterwards; and four other sons and six daughters —namely,

2. Alexander Blair, Surveyor of the Customs at Port-Glasgow, who married Elisabeth, only daughter of John Hamilton, Esq. of Grange in Ayrshire; and had issue.

3. John Blair, a Captain of Foot, killed at the battle of Minden, 1st Aug. 1759.

4. Thomas Blair, a Cornet in the Scots Greys, killed at the battle of Vald, anno 1747.

5. William Blair, a Lieutenant of Foot, killed at the head of a detachment fighting against the Indians near Oswego in 1756.

1st daughter; Anne, married to David Blair, Esq. of Adamton, to whom she had a daughter, Catherine, heiress of that estate, married to the late Sir William Maxwell of Monreith.

2. Magdalane, married to Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, to whom she had the late Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Bart. Hamilton, and Dunbar, and three daughters: 1. Catherine, married to John Fordyce, Esq. of Aytou; 2. Jane, married to his Grace Alexander Duke of Gordon; and 3. Eglinton, married to Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop, Bart.

3. Janet, married to Alexander Tait, Esq. one of the principal Clerks of Session, and had issue.

4. Barbara, married to William Fullarton of that Ilk, Esq. to whom she had a son, the late Colonel Fullarton of Fullarton.

5. Catherine, died unmarried.

6. Mary, married to Sir John Sinclair, Bart. of Stevenston and Mirkle, and had issue.

To return now to

XVIII. WILLIAM BLAIR of that Ilk, (son of Magdalene Blair of Blair,) the undoubted representative of that very ancient family. He made a settlement of that whole estate, (as he had the most unquestionable authority to do), failing heirs, of his own body upon the children of his father's second marriage, and dying in 1732 without issue, was accordingly succeeded by his eldest-brother, consanguinean, as before stated, Hamilton Blair. But before tracing his succession, we shall deduce his paternal genealogy, which will be found to be little less ancient than the family of Blair itself, and from an origin among the most respectable in Scotland, namely, that of the House of Buccleugh.

From the Peerage by Douglas, it is made evident that the fifth generation of that family,

SIR RICHARD SCOT, from whose time downwards the history of the family is ascertained, by unquestionable authority, made a great figure in the reign of Alexander III. which reign commenced in 1249. He married the heiress of Murthockstone of that Ilk in Lanarkshire, (now Murdieston on the banks of the Calder, about 7 miles north-east from Hamilton), and for a long period, this continued to be the title and general place of residence of the family, even until anno 1446, when the fifth generation in succession,

SIR WALTER SCOT of Kirkurd, son of Sir Robert of Murdieston and Rankelburn, exchanged the lands of Murdieston with Thomas Inglis of Manner, for the lands of Branxholm, Goldilands, &c. in Teviotdale—and which exchanged lands continue in the respective families to the present day.—In the Baronage, by the same author, when deducing the genealogy of the Millinie branch of the House of Scot, he states, “that it appears to have been descended from the House of Buccleugh when that

family resided in Lanarkshire—That they were proprietors of the lands of Clonbeith, Scots Loch,* and others about Irvine, many centuries ago; and always had for their Armorial Bearing the simple Arms of Bucóleugh, with a proper difference for a younger son." That having no access to their family writs, he could not pretend to deduce them from their origin; but he traces them downwards from the time they settled in Lothian, thus:

I. JAMES SCOT of Scots Loch, lived in the reigns of Queen Mary and James VI. He was father of

II. LAURENCE SCOT, a man of abilities who made a considerable figure in the reigns of James VI. and Charles I. Being bred to the Law, he was appointed Clerk to the Privy Council, and one of the principal Clerks of Session, and acquitted himself with great credit. He acquired a considerable landed property in the county of Edinburgh at various times; namely, Harperig since called Templehill, Buitland, and Buitlandhill, for which he had a Charter in 1618; Easter and Wester Bavelaw, in 1628; Clerkington, in 1634: which last, for a considerable time, was the chief title of the family. He married Elisabeth, daughter of Hop-Pringle of Torsonce, by whom he had

1. William, of whom afterwards.
2. James, who got from his father the lands of Bonnytoun in West Lothian, but of whom there is no succession.
3. Laurence, progenitor of the Scots of Bavelaw.
4. A daughter married to Lauder of Hatton, from whom is descended the present family of Lauderdale.
5. A daughter, married to — Houston, probably her cousin, of the family of Houstoun of Houstoun, by a daughter also of Torsonce. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

* Scots Loch was in the immediate vicinity of Irvine, and occupied that land which in the beginning of the last century was drained by the late Rev. Mr. Warner, minister of the Parish, by means of a very deep ditch still called the *Minister's Cast*. For Clonbeith, see p. 229.

III. SIR WILLIAM SCOT of Clerkington, who had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by Charles I. and was appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice in 1642. He married 1st a daughter of Morrison of Prestongrange, by whom he had a son,

Laurence of whom afterwards.

2dly, He married Barbara, daughter of Sir John Dalmahoy of that Ilk, by whom he had

1. John, of whom afterwards.
 2. James of Scots Loch, (the original Ayrshire estate,)
 3. Dr. Robert Scot, Dean of Hamilton, &c.
 4. Barbara, married 1st — Stewart, a son of Blackhall; 2dly, Sir William Drummond of Hawthorn-Dean.
 5. Agnes, married to Sir John Home of Renton; and
 6. Another daughter, married to Ogilvie, of Murkle, in Angus.
- Sir William was succeeded by his eldest son;

IV. LAURENCE SCOT of Clerkington, who married another daughter of Sir John Dalmahoy, (sister to his father's second wife,) by whom he had only two daughters—one married to George Winram, Esq. of Eymouth, and the other to Robert Kennedy, Esq. Comptroller of the Customs at Borrowstonness. Dying without issue male, the representation of the family now devolved on

V. JOHN, the eldest son of the 2d marriage of Sir William, who got in patrimony from his father the lands of Milenie or Malleny—a beautiful property in Mid Lothian, on the south banks of the Leith water, seven miles west from Edinburgh—and which has ever since continued to be the chief title of the family. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Cockburnspath, by whom he had two sons and two daughters:

1. Thomas, who carried on the line of the Mallany family.
 2. William, who married the heiress of Blair as above.
- Of the daughters, one was married to Sir William Calderwood of

Bolton, a family (united to that of Durham,) of great respectability still in Mid Lothian—and the other married to her cousin, Laurence Scot of Bavelaw.

To return now to the family of Blair—

XVIII. HAMILTON BLAIR of Blair, on the death of his brother in half blood, William, in 1732, as before, succeeded to the whole lands and barony of Blair. He entered early into the Army, and in 1760 was Major of the Royal Scots Greys. He died in 1782. He married Jane, daughter of Sydenham Williams, Esq. of Herringston in the county of Dorset. by whom he had

1. William, of whom afterwards.
2. Agatha, married to Lieut.-General Avarne.
3. Jane, married to Robert Williams, Esq.

XIX. WILLIAM BLAIR of Blair, succeeded his father in 1782, and is the present proprietor. He was Colonel of the Ayrshire Reg. of Fen. Cav. He married Magdalane, eldest daughter of the late John Fordyce, Esq. of Ayton in the county of Berwick, by whom he had five sons and seven daughters. (She died in 1817.)

1. Hamilton, who died in March 1815, a Lieutenant in the R.N.
2. John-Charles, a Midshipman in the R.N. ; 4. Henry ; 5. Augustus. The daughters,

3^d Son William a Midshipman R.N.
 1. Catherine, married to Mathew Fortescue of Stephenstown in the county of Lowth, Ireland ; 2. Magdalane ; 3. Jane-Louisa, married Col. Jackson of Enniscoe, in the county of Mayo, Ireland—she died in 1817 ; 4. Elisabeth ; 5. Charlotte ; 6. Jane ; 7. Georgiana.

ARMS.—1st and 4th *Argent*, on a Saltier, *Sable* ; 9 Mascles of the first ; for Blair ;—2d and 3d. *Or*, on a Bend, *Azure* ; a Star between 2 Crescents of the field, and in base an Arrow bendwise proper, feathered, headed, and barbed, *Argent* ; for Scot.—Crest, a Stag lodged proper ; motto, AMO PROBOS.

BARONY of KERSLAND.—This is situated next to Blair on the north, and is stretched out, the whole length of the eastern wing of

the parish, from the Garnock to the parish of Beith. It extends to nearly 1900 acres, in which there are above 60 acres of woodland. It is nearly all arable also, some of it thin and adhesive, and some of it deep and fertile, whilst about 200 acres is reclaimed moss land, and there is still a small portion of moss not yet improved.

This valuable barony was for many ages possessed by a family, from whom it probably derived its name, the **KERS** of **KERSLAND**, who were connected by intermarriage with the first families in the country, and as appears from the *Retours* lately published, were proprietors of other considerable domains besides: some situated in the western parts of this parish, and some in the parish of Beith on the east. Their antiquity seems to be undoubted, at least as far back as the year 1291, when William Ker appears in the Ragman Roll as proprietor of lands in Ayrshire, whom both Douglas and Nisbet affirm to have been the ancestor of the Kers of Kersland. The latter author states "that the male line of the family failed in the time of James VI. in the person of Robert Ker of Kersland, whose heir female was married to the renowned Captain Thomas Crawford." Their eldest son, Daniel, assumed the name and Arms of the family, and succeeded them in the property. His son, Robert, being a zealous Covenanter, got entangled in the insurrection in the reign of Charles II. that ended in the battle of Pentlandhills in 1667. For this he fled to Holland, and his estate was forfeited and given to General Drummond, to whom it was an unproductive gift, as many of the tenants had prior to this obtained wadset rights of their farms, for money formerly lent to their Laird, whilst the rest, with an affectionate zeal to his family, fell on ways and means to remit him the rents, and then illuded the demands of the intruder, by pleading poverty. Soon after the Revolution in 1688 the forfeiture was reversed, and the estate restored to Robert Ker. He died in Holland about 1690, and was succeeded

by his son Daniel, who was killed at the battle of Steinkirk in 1694, and was succeeded by his sister Jean. She married, about 1697, John Crawford of Fergushill, (a descendent of Craufurdland,) who in consequence assumed the name of Ker, and was much famed in his time for his political tergiversations, and is the same who wrote the well-known *Memoirs*. In his time, the estate became so overloaded with wadsets and debts, that he found it necessary, betwixt 1699 and 1704, to grant irredeemable feu Charters to sundry mortgagees, to the extent of half the property. He died in 1725, and was succeeded by his daughters, four heiresses portioners. The debts still increasing, these found it unavoidable, to let the remaining part of this ancient barony go from them by a judicial sale in 1743. It was purchased by Wm. Scot of Bavelaw, who afterwards conveyed it, by feu Charters, to different individuals, retaining feu duties to the extent of about £70 sterling yearly, exclusive of casualties of superiority. His son, Charles Scot, borrowed so much money on the security of these duties, &c. that on his death, his son declined making up titles to them—so that the creditors adjudged and judicially sold them in 1801. They were purchased by the principal adjudger, John Smith of Swineridgemuir, who is now superior of the twenty merk land, or Barony of Kersland.

The whole Barony is at present possessed by 25 different proprietors, among whom are 7 of the name of Ker,—in all probability, descended of the original main stock, though none of them seem to think it of any importance to trace the line of connexion.

Of these different properties, about one half are situated on a bank shelving towards the Garnock, on the west and northern sides of the barony. These are the Kerslands proper, the Kershead, the Coalheugh-glen, the Tod-hills, the Brown-hills, the David's-hills, and the Auchengrees, extending in all to about 700 acres, of arable land, much of it of very good quality, though in

general of an adhesive nature, and some of it very steep: As the proprietors are all resident, the whole has a cheerful appearance, from the growing timber, more or less, around their respective dwellings. At the east end on the banks of the Polgree, the house of Maulshead has a cheerful appearance, surrounded with a considerable extent of very thriving plantation. The chief other properties, from this south, and returning westward, are Coalburn, with Barkip and Barcosh—the Muirhouses—Swineridge—Muir—and Highfield, extending in all to upwards of 900 acres, of a flatish country, and nearly all arable land, of various quality, and considerable fertility,—though much of it is derived from moss, whilst some moss land remains still unreclaimed. The chief residing heritor here, is Mr. Smith of Swineridgemuir, who was the first to shew that moss was convertible into as productive a soil as any, by a process of surface-draining, and application of lime, that has since been successfully imitated in various parts of the country, and of which a detailed account is to be seen in the last edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. I. p. 374. On this property there has recently been erected an excellent family mansion, remarkably commodious in all its parts, and constructed in a stile of great sufficiency, set down amid some very thriving timber both full-grown and of more recent planting. This family have had possession of Swineridgemuir before the year 1666, about which time they had wadssets upon it, extended to irredeemable feu Charters in 1699 and 1702. The family of Robert Ker of Auchingree is of much the same standing.

The 2d division, is that part of the parish which lies betwixt the burn of Pitcon on the east, and the water of Rye on the west. It is sometimes called the Barony of Boyd, but is not so distinguished in any Charter. It extends about 5 or 6 miles in length from s. e. to n. w. but varies in breadth from less than a mile, to nearly three miles in some places. It contains altogether about 4450 acres, including the hill lands of Blair Park, si-

tuated on the heights betwixt this parish and Largs; and part of it descending to the Largs-side of the water shed. Of this division, about 3 parts in 5 may be stated as arable, and the remainder moorish land, or hill pasture. Colonel Blair has the largest half of it, the rest is divided among upwards of 20 different proprietors. By much the best House in this quarter is, that of Pitcon; situated on a small hill of a conical shape, rising out of a flat plain, on all sides, near to the junction of the Rye with the Garriock. This estate had long been the property of a branch of the family of Kilmarnock. Their ancestor was Thomas Boyd, second son of Alexander, who was second son of Sir Robert Boyd, the Great Chamberlain of Scotland, in the early part of the reign of James III., and from about the end of the fifteenth century, this family of Boyd continued proprietors of Pitcon till the year 1770; when Thomas Boyd, the last of them, sold it to George Macrae, merchant in Ayr, and from whom it was adjudged by the creditors of the Douglas and Heron Bank of Ayr, and acquired at a judicial sale in 1787, by James Robison, who was succeeded by a sister, who disposed the property to John Cockburn a near relative; or rather, the lands are now held in trust by J. Smith of Swineridgemuir, and Mr. Robert Houstoun, to be conveyed to Mr. Cockburn, after discharging certain legacies, &c. Part of this estate lies on the Kilbirnie side of the water of Pitcon, but is included in the Parish of Dalry.

Another division is included within the water of Rye on the east and north, and the Caaf water on the south and south-west. It comprehends nearly 4000 acres; of which more than the half is arable, and the greater part of the remainder is sound hill pasture,—the quantity of moss land is less than a fifth of the whole. There are 47 distinct properties in this division, belonging to 34 heritors, of whom 20 reside. The Earl of Glasgow has the greatest extent of any in it, then Miller of Monkcastle, Blair of Giffordland, and Morris of Craig, in the order here named. The

best lands, at an average of each possession are, however, among the lesser heritors. The most valuable estate in ancient times was, and still is Baidland, distinguished into Baidland-Crawfurd, and Baidland-Cunninghame, from its respective owners in former days. But the whole is now subdivided into several lesser portions.

GIFFORDLAND, situated on the western boundary of this division, was possessed prior to the battle of Pinkie in 1547, by a family of the name of Crawfurd, as we find from the retours of those times, in which Isabella succeeds her father, John Crawfurd, who fell in that disastrous fight, called in some retours Pinkieheugh, and in others Fawsyde. Not long after this, it appears among the title deeds of the Kilmarnock family, at different times, down to 1655. In 1668, John Blair is retoured heir in this property to his father, and from whom is descended the present proprietor, Edward Blair of Giffordland, residing in London. The House, situated on a small streamlet surrounded with old woods, is getting out of order.

BIRKET, or BIRKHEID, in the neighbourhood of the last, but farther up the country, appears in a retour in 1586, to Andrew, as heir to Ninian Crawfurd, his father. In this family it continued till 1765, when it was sold by William Crawfurd of Possill, to Alexander Crawfurd, merchant in Saltcoats, and is now the property of his son, James Crawfurd, Esq. in Saltcoats.

LYNNE.—This property, consisting of about 240 acres of arable land, on the left banks of the Caaf, approaches to the town of Dalry. It was long possessed by a family of the same name, or, of that ilk. In Nisbet's Remarks on the Ragman Roll, it is thus taken notice of: "Walter de Lynne is without doubt the ancestor of the Lynnes of that ilk, a little ancient family in Cunningham, but lately extinct." There are still many people of the name of Linn, or, as some of them spell it, Lind, not aware of their own antiquity. In *Piercies Relicks of Ancient Poetry*,

there is a much-admired poem, called the "Heir of Lynne," which he supposes to be a Scottish legend—probably of this very family. This property has for a considerable time past, been parcelled out into lots among a number of heritors, which at present amount to sixteen. {See Table of Valued Rent.} On one of these, called the farm of Upper Lynne, the ruins of the old manorial place are still to be seen, but almost obliterated.

BROADLIE is a pleasantly-situated property, of less than 100 acres, of arable land, about a mile to the westward of Dalry. It was long possessed by a family of the name of Harvie, of whom several are still residing in the parish. From the Armorial Bearings of this family, as recorded by Nisbet, being nearly the same with those of Harvey of Broadland in Aberdeenshire, it seems probable that they are of the same stock. John Harvie in 1676 was retoured heir to his father in this property, and in consequence of a marriage in contemplation in 1683, he disposed Broadlie to Robert Montgomery of Bogston, a descendant of the family of Giffin; and in this family it still remains, whose descent can be satisfactorily traced down, thus:

I. ROBERT MONTGOMERY, who was of Bogston in 1683, was succeeded in Broadlie by his son,

II. JOHN MONTGOMERY, who married ANNE HARVIE, heiress of Broadlie, daughter of the above John Harvie, and his spouse, Catherine Wallace, and by her had his successor,

III. JOHN MONTGOMERY of Broadlie. He married Margaret Gilmour, of Netherkirk in the parish of Neilston, by whom he had two sons: 1. Robert, who succeeded his father in Broadlie, but died without issue, when he was succeeded by his brother, the second son,

IV. JOHN MONTGOMERY, who, till this succession opened to him, taught a school at Inverary, and where he was employed at times in teaching the family of Argyle. He married Marion Gilmour, daughter of Gilmour of Grange, in the parish of Dun-

lop, by whom he had issue. He died in 1730, and was succeeded by his son,

V. **ROBERT MONTGOMERY**, present Laird of Broadlie, who was infeft in these lands in 1733, May 10th, and is now in his 90th year, and has been seized in these lands upwards of 87 years. He married in 1750 Elisabeth Stevenson, daughter of Hugh Stevenson, shipmaster in Saltcoats, by whom (who died in 1806,) he had issue, three sons: 1. Hugh, of whom afterwards; 2. John; 3. James, both lost at sea in 1777. Of the daughters, Margaret married Robert Patrick of Ward in this parish, (whose great-grandfather was common ancestor to the Patricks of Hazelhead, Roughwood, and Drumbowie,) and had issue, seven sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Robert Patrick, Factor to Colonel Blair of Blair, married Jean, daughter to John Kirkwood of Kersland and Pasturehill, by whom he has issue, three sons: 1. Robert; 2. David; 3. John; and one daughter, Margaret.

VI. **HUGH MONTGOMERY**, the eldest son, was first Port-Officer in Port-Glasgow. He married Miss BARCLAY of Hills, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, by whom he had issue: 1. Robert, who died in Jamaica; 2. James, of whom below; 3. A daughter, Elisabeth, who died 22d Sept. 1819. He died in Nov. 1819, and the representation of the family now devolves on the only surviving issue of the marriage,

VII. **JAMES MONTGOMERY**, M.D. at present Physician to the Dispensary at Helstone in Cornwall, apparent of Broadlie, &c.

The last division into which this parish is naturally arranged, is that portion of it which lies beyond the water of Caaf. This consists of 4 distinct properties, possessed by 4 different proprietors, all non-resident; namely,—Blackstone, the property of Lady Jean Montgomery; Munnock and Gill, belonging to Lady Mary Montgomery Burgess; Crosbie Gill, the property of Crawford of Auchnames; and Dykehead, belonging to Mr. John Brown in Saltcoats.

There is much of this division, a deep fertile loam ; a considerable proportion sound hill pasture ; some of it of a moorish nature ; and on Mr. Crawford's part there has lately been put down 9 acres in plantation. There is no house, except for the tenants, on any part. The whole has hitherto been ill accommodated with roads, but the new road in progress from Kilbride to Dalry, passing this way, when completed will render the access easy, and tend greatly to the advantage of all these very improvable subjects. These properties extend to upwards of 1000 acres.

TABLE OF VALUED RENT.

<i>Properties.</i>	<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Blair, &c. E. of Garnock,	Colonel Blair, - - -	} 2160 8 8	} 2489 14 4
Hourat, &c. W. of Garnock,	Ditto, - - -			} 329 5 8
Lessons, - - -	Robert Glasgow, Esq.	} 68 0 0	} 73 11 0
Wallace Fauld, - - -	Robert Templeton, - - -			} 5 11 0
<i>Kermland as under.</i>			
Swineridgemuir, &c.	John Smith, Esq. - - -	129 0 0	
East Mains and Highfield, -	Daniel Ker, - - -	90 0 0	
West Mains and Pasturehill,	John Kirkwood, - - -	57 0 0	
Coalheugh-glen, - - -	John Fulton, - - -	20 0 0	
Kersehead, - - -	Andrew Miller, - - -	37 0 0	
Kersloch-Muir, - - -	Thomas Fowlds, - - -	10 0 0	
Muirhouses, - - -	Robert Glasgow, Esq. - - -	22 0 0	
Coalburn and Barkip, - - -	William Patrick, W. S. - - -	87 13 4	
Barkosh, - - -	Do. and John Cochran, - - -	53 6 3	
Maulshead, - - -	Andrew Mitchel, - - -	36 0 0	
Auchingree, Little, - - -	John Boyd and John Harvie, - - -	39 6 8	
Do. Meikle, part of	Robert Ker, - - -	97 13 4	
Do. Do. and Sidehouse,	James Ker, - - -	34 0 0	
Do. another part, - - -	William Ker, - - -	13 0 0	
Todholes, - - -	Andrew Smith, - - -	90 6 8	
Brownhill, &c. - - -	Heirs of John Smith, - - -	73 16 8	
David's-hill, part of	Hugh Ker, - - -	13 16 8	
Do. two parts, - - -	W. Thomson and D. Kyle, - - -	33 6 8	
Hareheugh, - - -	Bryce Ker, - - -	10 0 0	
Total of Kermland, - - -	- - -	880 6 3	

Note.—The following are either included among the above, or pay no Cess—
Glenhead, Mrs. Bartlemore; Meadowhead, William Ker; part of Pasturehill; James Ker; Bellstone, Robert Spear; Barony Mill, W. Galloway.

Ryseholme, - - -	Earl of Glasgow, - - -	123 0 0
Pitcon, - - -	John Cockburn, - - -	136 8 4
Do. parts of - - -	Paton, Boyd, Morris, Galloway, - - -	45 5 0
Dogatland, - - -	James Reid and others, - - -	56 0 0

<i>Properties.</i>	<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Whitecraig, - - -	John Crichton and others,	43 18 0	
Rankin's part of Boyd, - - -	Sundries, - - -	67 0 0	
Camphills, - - -	R. and J. Spear, - - -	120 0 0	
Langdike, - - -	John Biggart, - - -	20 0 0	
Thornyside, Meikle Mire,	Heirs of James Wilson, - - -	38 10 0	
Whitehill, - - -	John Biggart, - - -	40 0 0	
Swinelees, &c. - - -	Theophilus Paton, - - -	31 0 0	
Butterwell, - - -	Heirs of John Spear, - - -	15 0 0	
Forretside, &c. - - -	James Lang, - - -	22 0 0	
Gowanlee, - - -	A. and J. Houstoun, - - -	32 10 0	
Langside, - - -	John Greig, - - -	27 0 0	
Hardcroft, - - -	Robert Lang, - - -	10 10 0	
Total betwixt the Garnock and the Rye, exclusive of } Col. Blair's as above, - - -			823 1 4
<i>Between the Rye and the Caaf.</i>			
Baidland-Cunninghame, } Blaise, Flaskwood, &c. }	Earl of Glasgow, - - -	545 14 4	
<i>Baidland Crawford, as under.</i>			
Wards, Third-part, Baid- land-hill, North-Baidland, South-Baidland, Cubside, Baidland-Mill, Meadow, }	Robert Patrick, J. Patrick, Alex. Miller, Esq. J. Craig, H. Archibald, J. Kiddart, W. Wilson, J. Archibald, }	220 5 4	
Auld Muir, &c. - - -	R. Morris, Esq. of Craig,	266 5 4	
Birket, - - -	James Crawford, - - -	80 5 4	
Giffordland, - - -	Edward Blair, Esq. - - -	123 16 8	
Windyedge, &c. - - -	Miller of Monkcastle, - - -	82 13 4	
Highlees, part of - - -	Robert Crichton, - - -	60 4 4	
Kirklands, - - -	W. and Andrew Craig, - - -	48 0 0	
Temple Lands, - - -	Robert Patrick, - - -	12 0 0	
Old Glebe, - - -	John Crichton, - - -	10 0 0	
Cloberhill, - - -	John Spear, - - -	50 9 10	
Broadlie, - - -	Robert Montgomery, - - -	70 5 4	
Ditto, Little, - - -	James Fulton, - - -	26 13 4	
Drake-Myre, Kirk Orchard,	A. Muir, W. Paton, - - -	11 0 0	
Four pound land of Lynne as under.—Lynne, Lynne- laigh, Lynne Craigs, Merks- worth, Holmes of Caaf, Burnhouse. }	John Crichton, John Lyle, George Young, James Pol- lock, Mr. Service, and W. Crawford, - - - }	228 6 8	
And 10 small places, 10 different people having among them £41 16. 8.			
John Whyte's lands, - - -	Sundries, - - -	19 3 6	
Total of this part of the parish, - - -			1855 3 4
<i>Beyond the Caaf.</i>			
Munnock and part of Gill	Lady Mary Montgomery,	192 11 0	
Blackstone, - - -	Lady Jean Montgomery, - - -	100 3 4	
Gill, part of - - -	Crawford of Auchnames,	41 5 2	
Dykehead, - - -	John Brown, - - -	88 17 11	
Total of this Division, - - -			422 17 5
Total of the Parish, - - -			£6538 14 1

Singular Cave.—In the limestone rock on the bank of the Dusk, in the lands of Auchinskeith, there is a natural Cave 185 feet in length, containing a number of rooms, some of them of large dimension. The inward structure is like Gothic arched-work, supported with massy columns and buttresses. The roof is shining with calcareous incrustations, and in one side of the entry there is a vein of sulphate of barita ten inches in thickness.

Antiquities.—There is adjoining the village, an artificial green mount called Courthill. It is of a conical form, rising about 15 feet above the adjacent ground, and every where regular in its shape. There have been different cairns of stones removed in this parish, and found to contain stone coffins, with urns and burnt bones—evidently the doings of very remote times, perhaps as far back as those of the Druids:—at all events beyond the introduction of Christianity into the country. On the hill of *Caerwinnin*, the most prominent object in the lower part of the parish, there remains evident marks of an ancient fortification. It consists of three concentric circles or walls of dry stone, enclosing a considerable space. The continuity of the outer wall cannot very well now be traced, as the stones have, in most parts, been carried off to build houses, and park-walls, but what of them remains shews it to have been very thick. The stones must have been all brought from a considerable distance, as none of them are of the kind of which the hill itself is composed—which is formed of a very hard claystone-porphyry; while in the vicinity of the hill the prevailing rock, or substratum, is porphyry overlaid with coroloidal limestone, abounding in entrochi. No stones of this kind are to be found in the fort.

FREEHOLDERS QUALIFIED TO VOTE.

WILLIAM BLAIR of Blair.

JOHN SMITH of Swineridgemuir.

MATHEW FORTESCUE of Stephenstoun.

PARISH OF KILBIRNIE.



KILBIRNIE Parish is situated north from the main body of the parish of Dalry, and east from its northerly wing. On the n.w. it is bounded by the parish of Largs; on the east, by part of Renfrewshire; and on the south, by part of the parishes of Beith and Dalry. In length from s.e. to n.w. it extends $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles—the breadth from s.w. to n.e. is from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. As it is pretty regular in the outline, this should indicate an area of about 20 square miles. In fact it amounts to about 19, the number of acres being 9458.

General Appearance.—In the lower end, on the banks of the Garnock, and by the Loch of Kilbirnie, the country is in general flat, the soil fertile and in full cultivation. It soon rises higher and higher towards the north-west, till, at the boundary line with the parish of Largs, the hills attain a height of from 1400 to 1600 feet and more, being the highest in Cunninghame, and hardly exceeded by any within the county. The cultivated part of the parish is limited to the lower end, or not extending above 2 miles upwards from the village; and in this tract the whole population is set down. It is also much enlivened by the houses of the different proprietors, all of which are surrounded less or more with growing timber. The hilly lands are generally clothed with fine green pasture, except towards the northern extremity, where there is a great expanse of heath or moss land.

Minerals.—**COAL** and **LIMESTONE** are found plentifully in the

lower parts, and both are wrought to a considerable extent. There is also a quarry of **FLAGSTONE**. The substratum of the hills is hard whin-stone.

Soil—In general a deep and fertile loam in the lower parts, and where tillage is more prevalent, whilst the pastures of this parish, whether upland or lower down, are among the best in the district: than which, nothing evinces so decidedly the natural goodness of the soil.

Roads.—A turnpike road from Dalry to Lochwinnoch runs across the whole of the lower end of this parish, by Kilbirnie, and gives very ready access to the most extensive tract of the arable lands. From Kilbirnie to Largs there is also an excellent turnpike road, whilst two good parish roads, leading upwards into the interior, complete the accommodation.

Crops Cultivated.—**WHEAT** is grown only on the best of the lands in the lower part of the parish, and even there, to a very moderate extent.—**TURNIP** is hardly yet introduced—the strong, deep soil, is indeed little adapted to the cultivation of this root. **FLAX** has at times been cultivated extensively, but at present is limited to small patches for family use, seldom exceeding an 8th part of an acre on any possession.

Contents of the Parish.	{	In tillage,.....	804	Total 9458 ACRES
		Cultivated grass land,.....	2930	
		Green hill pasture,.....	2912	
		Heath, moss land, &c.....	4253	
		Woods and gardens,.....	109	
		Water,.....	450	

Live Stock.—In addition to the dairy, the great staple of the country, the husbandmen pay not a little attention to the rearing of young stock. Considerably more than the half of the cattle grazed, are of this description, and it may be observed that in this parish there are more cattle of all kinds grazed in proportion to the extent of range, than in any other yet taken notice of.

Horses of all descriptions,.....	132
Cattle ditto,.....	1411
Sheep,.....	1100
Swine,.....	150

TOWN OF KILBIRNIE.—This village is pleasantly situated on the Garnock, about 4 miles N.E. of Dalry and 2½ miles N.W. of Beith, in the heart of a very pleasant part of the country. The houses are handsomely built, and are in general covered with blue slate. The number of inhabitants may be about 700, of whom there are,

Weavers,.....	92	Masons,.....	8
Tailors,.....	7	Wrights.....	8
Shoemakers,.....	8	Smiths.....	4
Bakers,.....	2	Fleshers,.....	2

THE POPULATION OF THE PARISH is altogether 1191. There is no other village in it. The country people are all occupied in husbandry. There are employed in the country however, 21 coaliers, and 8 quarrymen, but nearly all these reside in the village.

Manufactures.—About 4-5ths of the weavers are employed by the Paisley Manufacturers in working up cottons, &c. There is also a Bleachfield; the other trades' people are employed in the customary or ordinary work required in the parish.

STATE OF EDUCATION.—There is only one school, being the Parish School, which has been successfully taught for about 45 years by the present teacher, Mr. William Paton. The number of scholars is about 130; and the branches of education are—English, or Reading; Arithmetic; Book-keeping, and Mensuration.

STATE OF THE POOR.—There are about 14 poor on the permanent roll, who receive each from 5s. to 10s. monthly or about £60 a year among them. There are several other necessitous people who get relief occasionally to the extent in all of about £15 yearly.—From whence this arises, see Stat. Table.

Ministers—since the Revolution.

NAMES.	ADMITTED, &c.	DIED.
William Tullidaffe,...		Ejected
John Glasgow,.....	Aug. 16. 1688.....	Died in 1721.
James Smith,.....	May 2. 1723.....	Died Feb. 12. 1733.
Malcolm Brown,.....	January 30. 1734.....	Died Dec. 21. 1794.
Robert Urquhart,.....	August 6. 1795.....	

Estates and Families.

This parish is at present possessed by 24 different heritors. It was in former times possessed by three only, and is still distinguished into three baronies, as anciently possessed by three distinct families. The most extensive barony is that of **KILBIRNIE**, which has been possessed by, and continues still in the same family, by marriage or by succession, since the year 1397 down to the present times, a period of 443 years. This Barony is situated on the western side of the parish, and occupies very nearly one half of the whole—extending to more than 4700 acres, of which nearly 1800 are arable, meadow and woodland. There are upon it the remains of a very stately castle and manor-place, of which some notice will be taken under the head of Antiquities. It belongs to Lady Mary Lindsay-Crawford, heiress of line of the very ancient and noble family of the Earls of Crawford and Lindsay: but as it is only in her capacity of lineal descendant of Crawford of Kilbirnie, that she is connected with Ayrshire, the deduction of her pedigree shall be limited to that family. [Abridged chiefly from Douglas.]

Crawford of Kilbirnie.

I. **GUALTERIUS de CRAWFORD**, the most remote that is known of the family, is witness to a Charter to the Monastery of Coldingham inter 1189 et 1202. He was succeeded by his son,

II. **SIR REGINALD de CRAWFORD**, sheriff of Ayr. His eldest son, Hugh, was ancestor of the family of Loudoun. His second son,

III. SIR JOHN CRAWFURD, was designed of Crawford-John, from having acquired a portion, so called from himself, of the great Barony of Crawford in Clydesdale, another part of it being about the same time called Crawford-Lindsay, in consequence of the estate of Crawford being divided among the daughters of the last Sir John Crawford of Crawford; to one of whom it seems probable either this Sir John, or his father, Sir Reginald, was married;—there was one married to Sir D. Lindsay of Wauchopédale; whilst another was married to an ancestor of the Douglas family. He had a son, Reginald; and a daughter, Margaret, married to SIR WALTER BARCLAY of a family of great respectability in this country about that time, to whom she brought half of the lands of Crawford-John. His son,

IV. SIR REGINALD de CRAWFURD succeeded to the remaining half of Crawford-John. He was a steady adherent to Robert Bruce, and from whom he got the lands of Crumshuc (Crumock?) in Cunninghame, that had belonged to John Balliol. He was succeeded by his son,

V. ROGER de CRAWFURD. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham in 1346. He was succeeded by his son,

VI. MALCOLM de CRAWFURD. He married one of the co-heiresses of Galbraith of Greenock; by whom he had a son,

VII. ROGER de CRAWFURD, his successor; whose son was

VIII. JOHN de CRAWFURD. He had a Charter in 1445 of lands in Kyle. He was succeeded by his son,

IX. MALCOLM de CRAWFURD of Greenock, who married Marjory, heiress of Sir John Barclay of Crawford-John, lineally descended from Sir John Crawford, No. III. in this account: whose daughter,

IV. MARGARET, was married, as above, to Sir Walter Barclay. They left issue a son,

V. DAVID BARCLAY, who we find possessed of half the lands of Crawford-John in 1357. He was succeeded by his son,

VI. SIR HUGH BARCLAY designed of Kilbirnie as well as of half the lands of Crawford-John in 1397. He was succeeded by his son,

VII. SIR ADAM BARCLAY, stiled, in a Charter in 1429, *Adam filius domini Hugonis de Kilbirny Miles*. He left issue a son,

VIII. SIR JOHN BARCLAY of Kilbirnie and Crawford-John, who died without issue male in 1470, and whose only daughter Marjory was married to

IX. MALCOLM CRAWFURD of Greenock as above (see No. IX.) whereby the heirs male and heirs of line of this family became united. He got a Charter from James IV. in 1499, *Malcolm Crawford de Greenock, terrarum de Kilbirnie, dimidietat baronie de Crawford-John*. There were four sons and a daughter of this marriage, (which daughter married Sir Adam Cunninghame of Caprington); he married 2dly Marian, daughter of the first Lord Crichton. They were succeeded by their eldest son,

X. ROBERT CRAWFURD of Kilbirnie and Crawford-John. He married Margaret, daughter of Semple of Eliotstoun, and died in 1518; and was succeeded by the only son of the marriage,

XI. LAURENCE CRAWFURD of Kilbirnie. He exchanged the lands of Crawford-John, with Sir James Hamilton of Fynart, for the lands of Drumry, in 1528. He married Helen, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, by whom he had six sons and two daughters; of the sons, Thomas, the sixth, was ancestor of the Crawfurds of Jordan-hill. He died in 1547, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. HUGH CRAWFURD of Kilbirnie, who fought in the battle of Langside, May 13th 1568, on the side of Queen Mary. He married 1st Margaret, daughter of Colquhoun of Luss, by whom he had a son who succeeded him; 2dly, Elisabeth, daughter of Barclay of Ladyland, by whom he had a son and three daughters. He died in 1576, and was succeeded by his son of the first marriage,

XIII. **MALCOLM CRAWFURD** of Kilbirnie, who married Margaret, daughter of Cunninghame of Glengarnock, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. He died in 1592, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. **JOHN CRAWFURD** of Kilbirnie, who married Margaret, daughter of Blair of that ilk, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. He died in 1622, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. **JOHN CRAWFURD** of Kilbirnie, who rebuilt the house of Kilbirnie in 1627. He married Lady Mary Cunninghame, daughter of the Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. He died in 1629, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. **Sir JOHN CRAWFURD** of Kilbirnie, who was knighted by Charles I. and took a part in the civil wars. He married first a daughter of Lord Burleigh by whom he had no issue; 2dly Magdalane, daughter of David Lord Carnegie, by whom he had two daughters: 1. Anne, married to Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, from which marriage is descended the present family of Blackhall and Ardgowan; 2. Margaret, who married Patrick, second son of John the 15th Earl of Crawford and first of Lindsay, on whom Sir John settled the whole of the family estate. Sir John dying in 1661, the representation of the family fell on Cornelius Crawford of Jordan-hill, as heir male (see No. XI. above); but in the estate of Kilbirnie, &c. he was succeeded by his youngest daughter,

XVII. **MARGARET CRAWFURD** and her husband Patrick Lindsay, who now, in consequence of the entail, assumed the name of Crawford of Kilbirnie. Of this marriage there were three sons and three daughters. Margaret died in 1680; when Patrick died is not mentioned, but they were succeeded by their eldest son,

XVIII. **JOHN CRAWFURD** of Kilbirnie, who came early into

the Revolution, and in 1698 was chosen Member of the Scots Parliament for the Shire of Ayr, and again in the first Parliament of Queen Anne. In 1705 he was raised to the Peerage by the title of Viscount of Mount-Crawford, which afterwards he got altered to that of Garnock. He married Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Bute, by whom he had five sons: 1. Patrick; 2. John; 3. James;* 4. David; 5. Charles; and three daughters. He died in 1709, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. PATRICK second Viscount GARNOCK. He married Miss Home, daughter of George Home, Esq. of Kelly, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters. His eldest daughter, Margaret, was married to David first Earl of Glasgow, of whom the present Earl is descended. He died in 1737, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

XX. GEORGE third Viscount GARNOCK, who succeeded to the honours of Crawford, &c. on the death of John the eighteenth Earl. He married Jean, daughter of Robert Hamilton, Esq. of Bourtreehill, by whom he had three sons and two daughters:

1. George, of whom afterwards.
2. Robert, } died unmarried.
3. Bute, }
4. Lady Jean, married in 1772, to Archibald Earl of Eglinton, but died in 1778, in her 21st year, without issue.
5. Lady Mary, of whom afterwards.

* The following paragraph appeared in the Edinburgh papers of 28th April 1810. "We are informed that John Lindsay Crawford, Esq. from Ireland, is in the course of establishing his propinquity as heir of the title of Crawford and Lindsay. He is great-grandson of James third son of John the first Viscount of Garnock, who was eldest son of Patrick Lindsay second son of John fourteenth Earl of Crawford and first of Lindsay. He resides at present in Ayr." This cause was afterwards brought before the proper Courts at Edinburgh about 7 years ago; but Mr. Crawford, in the course of exhibiting evidence of his relationship, was convicted of producing some papers that were forged, for which he was sentenced to 14 years banishment, and was transported to Botany Bay accordingly.

His Lordship died in 1781, and was succeeded by his eldest son, **XXI. GEORGE LINDSAY CRAWFURD** fourth Viscount GARNOCK, twentieth Earl of CRAWFURD, and sixth Earl of LINDSAY; Lord Lieutenant of Fife, and a Major-Gen. in the Army. His Lordship died unmarried in 1808, and was succeeded in his estates in Fife, Dunbartonshire and Ayrshire, by his only remaining sister,

XXI. LADY MARY LINDSAY CRAWFURD; of Crawford, Lindsay and Garnock, &c.

Next eastward from this is situated the Barony of Glengarnock. It extends over about 1500 acres, on both sides of the Garnock, of which more than 1100 is remarkable good arable land, and the remainder moor pasture. Of this, Lady Mary Lindsay Crawford possesses nearly 700 acres of the arable land, together with the superiority of all the rest. Mr. Cochran of Ladyland is proprietor of above 150 acres of the arable land; and eight different lesser proprietors (all resident) possess among them about 270 acres, whilst the moorlands of it are occupied in common by them all. This very valuable Barony was, at a very remote period, possessed by a family of the name of Riddell, the heiress of which was married about the year 1265 to Henry Cunninghame of Kilmaurs, according to Douglas, but according to Wood, to Galfridus, the son of this Henry; but which Galfridus, according to both, was the immediate ancestor of the family of Cunninghame of Glengarnock, a family that continued in great splendour till little more than 150 years ago, when it seems to have declined.

The last Barony to be mentioned of the three, is that of Ladyland. It is situated in the north-eastern quarter of the parish, and extends over about 2000 acres, of which nearly the half is arable, and the rest sound hill pasture and moor. Of the arable lands, about 400 acres are possessed by 12 different heritors, in various portions from 15 acres, up to 116, which is the largest that any of them possess, the general extent being from 20 to 40

acres each. They are all resident. They have all a servitude of pasture over the moor. The great body of this Barony however belongs to Wm Cochran, Esq. of Ladyland, who resides upon it, in a handsome mansion recently erected in the vicinity of the ancient seat, situated on a bank in a hollow, among surrounding high grounds, about a mile and a half north from the village of Kilbirnie—but yet commands, to different points, some beautiful views of the country towards the south and the sea.

This Barony has been possessed by different families at different periods. Douglas refers to a Charter dated in 1426, to shew, that David the next eldest brother of James the first Lord Hamilton, was ancestor, among other descendants, to Hamilton of Ladyland. How soon this might have taken place does not appear, but we find from the preceding genealogy No. XII. that it was possessed by a family of the name of Barclay before the year 1576; and again in 1629 David Barclay is retoured heir to his father, Sir David Barclay of Ladyland and Auchinhuiff, (in the vicinity,) united to it in one *dominium*. It should seem, that it soon after passed from this family; for in 1631 John Blair is retoured in these lands. The first of the name of Hamilton, that appears in these retours, as proprietor of Ladyland, is in 1690; when John Hamilton is retoured heir to his father, Capt. William Hamilton of Ladyland, in the 5 merk lands of Over and Nether Ardochs in the regality of Kilwinning. This family of Hamilton of Ardoch had been possessed of that property, in the vicinity of Kilwinning, for some generations previous to this. In 1633 Magister Gavin Hamilton was retoured heir to his father, James Hamilton, of Ardoch and other lands near Kilwinning, and of Rouchbank and Crummock near Beith. In 1637, James Hamilton is retoured heir to his father, Gavin Hamilton, in these different properties, and who was still stiled Magister, probably from having been a Clergyman, as it was usual in those times so to distinguish a churchman. Whether this last James was the

father of Captain William Hamilton of Ladyland, does not quite appear; but that this William was of the same family of Ardoch appears incontestable, and in all probability the direct lineal descendant of Magister Gavin.

Though the first retour that is published of the Hamiltons of Ladyland is dated in 1690, yet they were in possession of it a considerable time before, as is apparent on part of the old mansion still remaining, in which their name is inscribed of date 1669. John Hamilton who was retoured in Ladyland in 1690, sold the property to Alexander the ninth Earl of Eglinton, a few years before the year 1718, and the Earl sold it soon after to Wm. Cochran of Edge, parish of Lochwinnoch, whose seizin was put on record in the 8th Jan. 1718. He married Margaret Orr, of Easter Gaven and others, by whom he had issue, William, and five daughters. He died 21st Dec. 1765, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William Cochran of Ladyland, who in 1756, married Janet Glasgow, daughter of Robert Glasgow, Esq. of Pudvenholme, part of the estate of Glengarnock, sister to Robert Glasgow, Esq. of Mountgreenan, by whom he had six sons and four daughters. He died 13th Feb. 1803, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William Cochran, now of Ladyland, who on the 5th Sept. 1815, married Catherine Hamilton, great-grand-daughter of the last Hamilton of Ladyland, (and sister to William Hamilton, Esq. of Craighlaw, Lieut. in the 10th Regt. of Dragoons, or Prince of Wales' own Regiment of Hussars,) and has issue a daughter.

TABLE OF VALUED RENT.

<i>Properties.</i>	<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>Valued Rent.</i>		
		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Barony of Kilbirnie,	Lady M. L. Crawford,			1573 10 0
Do. Glengarnock, part	Do.	691	10	0
Bashaw or Barshaw,	William Cochran, Esq.	40	0	0
Blackbarn and Birkhill,	Do.	90	0	0
Bridgend, south,	Do.	7	0	0
Bankside,	Mr. Brodie,	80	0	0
Gierston,	Mr. Barclay,	31	0	0
Wattieston,	Mr. Fife,	31	0	0
Burnside,	Mr. Peebles,	31	0	0
Chapelston,	Mr. Jameson,	35	0	0
Ballieston, North,	Mr. Walker,	30	0	0
Bridgend, North,	Mr. Allan,	18	12	4
Leadside,	Mr. Montgomery,	22	0	0
Total of Glengarnock,				987 3 4
Ladyland proper,	William Cochran, Esq.	125	3	2
Glengarth,	Mr. Brodie,	92	16	10
Rashlygate,	Mr. Walker,	48	9	3
Whiteridden,	Mr. Allan,	24	4	6
Gateside,	Mr. Barr,	18	3	4
Gateside,	Mr. Allan,	18	3	4
Langlands, North,	Mr. Gemmel,	36	6	8
Langlands, South,	Mr. Walker,	36	6	8
Wallast,	Mr. Wilson,	36	6	8
Redheugh,	Mr. Allan,	36	6	8
Baillieston, South,	Mr. Logan,	10	7	10
Auchinhove, North,	Mr. Robertson,	31	2	11
Auchinhove, South,	Mr. Barclay,	31	2	11
Total of Ladyland,				545 0 9
Total of the parish,				2398 14 1

Old Castle of Glengarnock.



Antiquities.—The old Castle of Glengarnock is perhaps among the most ancient and most stately ruinous fabrics in Ayrshire. It is pitched on the top of a high precipitous rock, in a peninsula formed by the Garnock, about 2 miles north-west of the village of Kilbirnie. To look down from it is awful. The rock on which it is erected, appears to be from 80 to 100 feet in height, altogether perpendicular, whilst the building itself is of great elevation. The deep chasm with which it is nearly surrounded, is dismally dark, the waters being almost hid by the overshadowing woods, springing from both sides of the stream.

There is no account, nor tradition, at what time it was erected, nor by whom—whether by its last Lords of the family of Cunningham, or by the Riddels who preceded them. It has no affinity in its architecture to the sombre square towers so frequent in this part of the country; and yet it is fully as ill accommodated with lights. There is no appearance of works of defence, neither gun-ports nor arrow-slits. It is indeed so inaccessible, that confidence might be placed for security in its natural situation. It is at present much delapidated;—the out buildings in particular can be traced only by their foundations. It belongs to Mr. Cochran of Ladyland.*

KILBIRNIE CASTLE.—This ancient seat of the Crawford family, Viscounts of Garnock, is situated about a mile west of the village of Kilbirnie. It is composed of two distinct edifices, erected at two different periods. The most ancient is a huge square tower of great height, with very massive walls, and a very scanty supply of lights. Though evidently built for defence, yet, as it has no gun-ports, it must have been erected before the invention of fire-arms; and, of course, in the days of the Barclays, its most ancient proprietors. The other, which is adjacent to it, and forms a

* There is a tradition in the neighbourhood, that Glengarnock Castle is the ancient castle of *Hardyknute*, of equal legendary fame in the Battle of Largs. See some notice of this taken, in an article in the appendix.

right angle with it, is not only much more modern, but has been a very commodious and elegant mansion. . . It was built in 1627, by John Crawford of Kilbirnie (No. XV. in the genealogy) who died two years thereafter. It underwent a great repair about the year 1756, by George the nineteenth Earl of Crawford, and the first of this house that enjoyed that title. In the very time that it was undergoing this renovation, it was burnt to the ground by accidental fire, and from a cause which remained long unaccounted for. The carpenters had nearly finished their operations. They were working in the garret story. They had no fire there, and by way of precaution, they locked the doors of the apartments in the evenings when they left off work, and carried the keys with them. They had left, however, the garret or sky-light windows open. It was through these that the fire found access from a foul chimney, that was set on fire, by one of the Ladies of the family, having inadvertently thrown the melted grease in the socket of a candlestick, into a grate in the lower story, about the time she retired to bed. Even the firing of the chimney, was not at the instant discovered, as the flame did not issue from below, but altogether at the top of the vent. This circumstance which was known to only one of the female servants, or rather to a nurse, at the time was carefully concealed, and the burning was always accounted supernatural, till about 24 years after, when, on the death of the Earl, it was divulged. This house has still a dignified appearance, even in its ruinous state. At the period of its destruction, it was among the best mansions in the county of Ayr. It would make a good mansion still. The walls are quite entire; the architecture is in a respectable style, and the situation is remarkably good.

PARISH OF BEITH.



BEITH Parish is situated south-east from that of Kilbirnie and next to it. It is otherwise bounded, by part of Renfrewshire on the north-east; by the parish of Dunlop on the south-east; and by those of Kilwinning and Dalry on the south and westerly points. It is about 5 miles long from s.w. to n.e. whilst its greatest breadth from n.w. to s.e. is about 3 miles and a half. The extent in all is about 16 square miles, as will more precisely appear from the contents in particular, to be after stated.

This parish may be considered under two grand divisions, which, prior to the Reformation, appear to have been two separate parishes; or, as still distinguished by the names, of the **BARONY** of **BEITH** occupying the north-west quarter, and the **LORDSHIP** of **GIFFIN**, on the south-east. There is also the territory of **Shitterflat** on the north-east side, but that making part of the Shire of Renfrew, is not included in this account.

Minerals.—**COAL** has been partially wrought; but not being of a very promising appearance, the works have been discontinued: but may be renewed, when that mineral becomes scarcer in the neighbourhood.—**LIMESTONE** is very plentiful, and has been long wrought extensively, more especially on the lands of **Broadstone**, from whence a great tract of country is supplied with lime. In one part there, it is full of petrified shells of a non-descript species, and as it takes a fine polish, it is now used as a marble in ornamental work, as chimney-pieces, &c. and is certainly very

applicable. It is uncommonly rich ; exhibiting an endless variety in the combination.—FREESTONE for building also abounds.—WHINSTONE too, is very general ; much of the parish being incumbent on it.

Soil.—This is as various, as are the minerals under it, from which most of it is derived. There is some mossland also and clay ; but a great proportion is of a loamy nature, especially in the vicinity of the town, where it is remarkably fertile, and fit for every agricultural purpose.

Roads.—Few parishes are better provided, and access to every estate almost in it, is had in various directions and at convenient distances. Road materials abound every where, and though the surface of the country is much diversified into heights and hollows ; yet, as in the modern science of road-making, these are carefully avoided, travelling is becoming every day a work of less labour ; notwithstanding that there may still remain a few awkward pulls, to which improvement has not been fully extended.

Crops Cultivated.—WHEAT, very sparingly, though the produce is generally good, and the soil, through a great part of the parish, is well adapted to it.—FLAX is grown pretty extensively, there being many small fields of it raised for sale, whilst there is a very general sowing of it in small patches, for family use.

TURNIP has long been introduced, but the cultivation of it is far from being general, and in no place to any considerable extent.

POTATOES are cultivated on a large scale with great attention, and the returns are very liberal.—OATS are the great crop here, as in all the district over, while BEANS and BARLEY are grown in small proportions only.

Contents of the Parish.	}	In tillage,.....	1596	Total 7676 ACRES
		Cultivated grass land and meadow,.....	4240	
		Hills and other natural pasture,.....	1260	
		Moss land,.....	200	
		Woodlands and gardens,.....	256	
		Roads, &c.....	124	

Live Stock.—A considerable number of young horses are bred here, and the race is very good. The dairy stock is still the most prevalent among the cattle and of the same good kind, as already noticed. Sheep are only to be found in small parcels, but all over the parish.

Horses of all descriptions,.....	217
Cattle ditto,.....	1680
Sheep,	520
Swine,.....	340

TOWN OF BEITH.—This place, which in respect to population, ranks as the fourth in Cunninghame and the sixth in Ayrshire, has attained to this distinction, in modern times. About the era of the Revolution in 1688, it contained only five dwelling-houses, besides the kirk and minister's manse. In 1752, when the late Rev. Dr. Webster collected an account of the population of Scotland, this town and parish was returned at 2064 souls, of whom, it is supposed, there might be about 700 in the town. In 1792, it contained 1754, and in the last census, which was taken in 1814, the number was 2408 in the town, and 1411 in the country parts of the parish. It has continued on the increase since that time, so that it may be fairly estimated now at 2600 souls; and as there are about 1400 in the country, hence the population in all will be about 4000.

Manufactures.—About 100 years ago, the chief manufacture in the parish was a kind of coarse linen, which was also bleached here before it was sent away. This gave place to a spinning of fine yarn, and that again was superseded in a great measure by a white-thread manufactory, about the year 1760. The weaving of silk was also introduced about that time, and continued for some years to increase so much as to bring in £100 weekly to this town, but being overdone, or rather the fancy in Ladies' dress taking a different turn, it declined rapidly about the year 1793, but was succeeded by the muslin trade, which for a time flourish-

ed greatly, till it, too, got beyond its natural bounds, so as to end about 10 years ago in a kind of general bankruptcy among the speculators, who in excuse for their own imprudence might lay the whole blame on the taxes and national debt, which indeed has long been the scape-goat of every overstretched adventure. The weaving of muslin and other soft fabrics for the Glasgow and Paisley Manufacturers is still the chief occupation in Beith—there being hardly any other crafts but such as are required every where for the resident population, unless it be a small tannery. The employment at present of the inhabitants will appear as under. There being of

Weavers,.....	242	Masons,.....	20	Saddlers,.....	6
Taylors,.....	22	Wrights,.....	26	Watchmakers, ..	3
Hosiers,.....	20	Shoemakers,.....	25	Wigmakers,	2
Hecklers,.....	4	Blacksmiths,.....	5	Tanners,.....	2
Dyesters,.....	2	Tinsmiths,.....	2	Bakers,.....	12
Threadmakers.....	7	Nailers,.....	3	Fleshers,.....	5

Surgeons 5, Writers 12, Booksellers 2, Druggists 3, Inns and dram-shops 33, Grocery shops 34, Cloth shops 8, Iron-mongery shops 2. Also in the country parts, 3 Smiths, 4 Wrights, 2 Masons and 2 taylors.

The town itself is pleasantly situated on a hill side, which occasions a ready descent to the waters—washing the streets on every shower. The streets are some of them spacious enough; many of the houses are handsome and elegant, and the place itself is the residence of many genteel families. It is situated on the great road betwixt Irvine and Paisley, at about 11 miles of distance from each.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATE.—From the records of the church, it appears that in 1556 Thomas Boyd was “Reidar at Baith, his stipend xx. lib. with the Kirk land to be payit out of ye thrid of Kilwynyng, 1 ch. iiij bollis meill.” In 1593, Mr. John Young was minister; and his stipend, “the hail parsonage of Baith, xl. iij li. v. s. money ix. bollis iij fer. ii pecks meill with the vicar-

age thereof and mans and gleib." About this time, the Earl of Eglinton, then the principal heritor, feued out the five houses, mentioned before, for the accommodation of those persons who travelled to hear sermon. These still exist under the name of the "five feus," and are all the property that the Earl of Eglinton now has in the parish. In 1603, Hugh the fifth Earl, obtained the patronage of this parish, along with that of many others, in consequence of his grant from the Crown of the Abbacy of Kilwinning. In 1633 there passed an Act of the Scots Parliament for reedifying the Kirk of Beythe, in some more convenient place for the parishioners, "who cannot (at that time) goodlie address and convene thameselfs thairto be reason of the stormes of weather and of the deep and evil wayes." The Kirk, however, was never removed but stood in its old site (where its ruins still remain,) till in 1807 when a new church was founded in a more elevated station, and which was finished in 1810. It is 81 feet by 54, over walls; about 32 feet, the side walls in height, and cost £2455 including a high square steeple, in which there is an excellent bell, a gift from Robert Sheddon, Esq. of London, a native of this parish. In 1645, Mr. Fullarton, a man of distinguished abilities, was minister of Beith; in 1672, Mr. Maitland, an indulged minister, who in 1676 had a Mr. Creighton conjoined with him; in 1681 a Mr. Robison a Curate was put in, to the great dissatisfaction of the people, who could hardly keep their hands off him. In 1691 Mr. Orr, a genuine Presbyterian minister was placed, in whose time the weekly market-day was changed from the Saturday to the Friday, on which it still continues. The succession, &c. of the ministers from that period, will appear as arranged below.

Ministers—since the Revolution.

NAMES.	ADMITTED, &c.	TRANSLATED or DIED.
Alexander Orr,.....	1691.....	Trans. 1700 to St. Quivox.
Robert Cameron,.....	1701.....	Died 1735.

NAMES.	ADMITTED, &c.	TRANSLATED or DIED.
Wm. Leechman, D.D.	September 30. 1736.	} Adm. Prof. of Div. College of Glasgow Jan. 3. 1744.
J. Witherspoon* D.D.	April 11. 1745.....	
David M'Lellan,.....	August 4. 1758.....	} Trans. to the Laigh Church, Paisley, June 16. 1757.
Robert M'Vey,.....	} Feb. 25. 1796, assist- ant and successor.	} Died July 3. 1811.
James Muir,.....			April 26. 1812.....

In 1727, the old glebe, consisting of $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 acres, was exchanged with Lord Eglinton, for the present one, consisting of more than 40 acres—no reason assigned, except that this last was waste land, supposed to be unimprovable. It has, however, been improved, and is now considered to be among the best land in the parish, of which the circumstance, that it lets from £3 to £6 an acre, is no small evidence.

STATE OF EDUCATION.—There are 13 schools in the parish,

* He was a lineal descendant of the renowned John Knox, the Scottish Reformer, and was born at Yester in East Lothian, where his father was minister, who was a man eminent not only for piety, but for literature, and for a habit of great accuracy in all his writings and discourses. Hence the example of the father may be supposed to have had an influence on the son, in forming that taste and correctness for which he was all his lifetime distinguished—combined with a firmness and decision of character, that may be said he had a hereditary tendency to exert. Thus when the Rebellion of 1745 broke out, he took a decided part in support of Government, and though hardly yet known to his parishioners in Beith, he animated them so effectually to enrol themselves as volunteers in the cause of King George, that he prevailed on a considerable number of them to march, along with himself, to Glasgow, to join the Royal Forces. But here—from that false confidence which so often becomes pernicious to even the best of causes—they were informed that their services were not required, and were ordered home. He himself however continued with the army, and being at the disastrous Battle of Falkirk, was there taken prisoner, and confined by the rebels in the Castle of Doune, till the result of the Battle of Culloden enabled him and others to regain their liberty. He left Paisley in 1768, and went to America, where he was appointed President of the College of Princeton in New Jersey. There he introduced into their philosophy all the most liberal and modern improvements of Europe; and learning received an extension that was before unknown in the American seminaries. After having been 7 years a representative of the Province of New Jersey, in the Congress of the United States, he died on the 15th Nov. 1794, in the 73d year of his age. His works, in 9 vols. 8vo, were published at Edinburgh in 1804.

of which 8 are in the town. The number of scholars in all is 495, which is among the greatest proportional number in any parish of the district, to the population; and shews the respect that is paid to education here.

STATE OF THE POOR.—In such a populous parish many indigent people may be expected, more especially with such a manufacturing town in it. The number on the regular roll is 46, who get from 14s. to 2s. 6d. each, per month, according to circumstances. The average is about 6s. a month or £3 12s. yearly. Besides these, there are perhaps as many more, in the course of a year, that get occasional relief according to their various necessities. The sum paid in all is nearly £300 a year.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—There were 3 of these benevolent institutions for mutual relief, that were in use to distribute about £50 yearly among sick or indigent members; but the stress of the times has much reduced their funds.

Dissenters.—**ANTIBURGHERS.** The first erection of their meeting-house was in 1760, and Mr. Laidly their first minister was settled in 1761, but he withdrew from their communion in 1763. He was succeeded in 1765 by Mr. Andrew Mitchel, a man much esteemed by his own party and by all good men, and was highly respected in the parish and neighbourhood—visiting the sick and afflicted, of every sect without distinction. The parish minister at the time, Mr. David Maclellan, was a man of a similar benevolent disposition, and they lived together in habits of great friendship and intimacy. Mr. Mitchel died in 1812, after a lingering nervous disorder, which prevented him from preaching for some years before his death. He was succeeded by their present minister, Mr. Meikle, who was ordained in Sept. 1812. The meeting-house was rebuilt in 1816, and is a commodious place of worship capable of holding easily about 500 people. The number of communicants is about 140—a few of whom are from the neighbouring parishes, but only 5 of these not in the

county. The minister has a handsome manse, built in 1812, together with a good garden, all at the expence of the congregation.

CHURCH OF RELIEF.—The Dissenters of this class (forced by the abuse of Patronage alone, from the establishment,) erected their meeting-house in 1784. Their first minister, Mr. Thomson, was placed in 1788, but left them in 1800, and went to Glasgow. He was succeeded in 1802 by their present minister, Mr. Anderson.

FAIR.—On the 30th Aug. yearly there is a great fair in Beith, chiefly for horses, where many fine young horses, bred mostly in Ayrshire, are to be seen; these attract dealers from the neighbouring counties of Renfrew and Lanark, through whose hands they are passed to the Lothians, Fife, Angus, and more distant parts. This is the famed *Tennent's* day, so called from a legendary Saint of that name.

Estates and Families.

This parish is parcelled out among 163 heritors, having individually from £670 Scots of valued rent, down to 10s. or less, including houses and yards in the town of Beith. To describe, or even to name all these possessions, is a task not to be undertaken;—I shall therefore limit the remarks to the principal estates.

CRAWFIELD.—This property, which is separated from the parish of Dalry, by the Polgree burn, extends to upwards of 360 acres of various quality of soil, much of it of an adhesive nature, whilst part of it is derived from moss. It is all arable. It was purchased more than 100 years ago from a family of the name of Peebles, by Alexander the ninth Earl of Eglinton, and is still in his family, being the property of Lady Mary Montgomery Burgess, his grand-daughter.

WILLOWYARD.—Adjacent to this on the north and east, this small but pleasantly-situated property, is spread out on the south side of the Loch of Kilbirnie, and extends to upwards of 120 acres. It belonged some time to the late John Neil, Esq. of Edinburgh, who improved it greatly, particularly by belts of

planting, which occupy several acres, and are so judiciously disposed, as to confer a beauty on the subject, as well as considerable shelter. The house is cheerfully placed, in full view of the Loch, and is the occasional residence of the proprietor, Robt. Steele, Esq. of Port-Glasgow.

MORRISHILL; Mr. Shedden.—This house, about a quarter of a mile west from Beith, is pleasantly situated amid its own trees and gardens, and overlooking, from a small eminence, a great expanse of country. The lands, incumbent on whinstone rock, are very fertile.

MAINS-NEIL, MAINS-MARSHAL, MAINS-HAMILTON, &c. are all situated to the north of Beith, sloping down toward the Loch of Kilbirnie, and are all good lands. On a corner of the last, near to the town, there has lately been erected a goodly-looking house, built by Mr. Dun, but belonging now to Mr. Houstoun.

WOODSIDE.—This valuable property, extending to perhaps 400 acres of arable land, of good quality, is situated in the same quarter, but more northerly, on the south side of the Roeburn, or Moorburn, which is here the boundary betwixt the Counties of Ayr and Renfrew. This property (as indeed the whole Barony of Beith,) belonged at one time to the Monastery of Kilwinning; from which it was a feu, at an early period, to Ralston of Ralston, and continued many generations in that family. These lands, as well as those of Auchingown-Ralston adjacent, in Renfrewshire, were alienated in 1772, by the late Gavin Ralston, to Dame Jean Stirling, Lady of the late James Erskine Lord Alva, of whom the present proprietor, Lieut.-Gen. A. G. Stirling of Duchra, is the representative. This family of Ralston of that Hk, having long been highly respectable in this part of the country, a concise account of it shall here be given.

Ralston of Ralston.

Crawfurd in his History of Renfrewshire, p. 38, says, this family is descended from a younger son of the (Macduff) Earls of

Fyfe; and refers to Charters to which they are witnesses in 1272 and 1346. The first of them however, from whom I shall here deduce the family, was

I. JOHN de RALSTON, or RALPHSTON, who flourished in the reign of James II. and rose to the highest honours both in Church and State. In 1444 he was made keeper of the Privy Seal; in 1448 Bishop of Dunkeld; and in 1449 Lord High Treasurer, and was sent the same year Ambassador to England, and again in 1451. He died in 1452. See "Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops"—where he calls him the representative of a small but very ancient family of the same designation, in the Shire of Renfrew. He was succeeded by his nephew,

II. WILLIAM RALSTON of that Ilk, who married Elisabeth, daughter of Sir John Mure of Caldwell. To him succeeded his son,

III. THOMAS RALSTON, who in 1505 obtained a Charter of the lands of Ralston. He was succeeded by his son, also called

IV. THOMAS RALSTON, all which is instructed by a Charter of these lands, and also of those of Rosshölme near Irvine, and of Dunlop-hill near Dunlop—dated 9th July, 1527. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

IV. HUGH RALSTON of that Ilk, who married his cousin Janet, daughter of Adam Whiteford of that Ilk; and this marriage being within the degrees forbidden by the Church of Rome, he afterwards obtained a dispensation for it, from the Chancellor of Dunblane, who had obtained authority to grant 20 such dispensations. This one is dated 7th July 1534. He fell at the Battle of Pinkie on the 10th Sept. 1547, and was succeeded by his son,

V. HUGH RALSTON of that Ilk, who acquired the lands of Woodside and Turnerland in this parish, from Gavin, Commendator of Kilwinning in 1551. He married Janet Hamilton, of the family of Torrence. His eldest son,

VI. GAVIN RALSTON, married in 1575, Jean, daughter of Robert Ker of Kersland; and predeceasing his father, left a son,

VII. WILLIAM RALSTON, who on his grandfather's death, (who was living in 1609,) became Ralston of that Ilk. He married Barbara, daughter of John Hamilton of Hedston, (ancestor of Lord Belhaven,) and had a son, William; and a daughter, Catherine, married in 1643 to Hugh Hamilton of Roughwood. About this period, or rather before, the family had left their ancient manorial place of Ralston, (about 2 miles east from Paisley,) and taken up their residence at Woodside, in this parish, about a mile north from the village. He was succeeded by his son,

VIII. WILLIAM RALSTON of that Ilk. He acquired in 1643, from James Hamilton of Ardoch, (ancestor of Ladyland,) the lands of Roughbank and Crummock in this parish; and also the lands of Auchingown in the parish of Lochwinnoch, from Lord Abercorn. He was married: 1st to Ursulla, daughter of William Mure of Glanderston, by whom he had a son, Gavin; and two daughters: 1. Ursulla, married in 1668 to John Hamilton, eldest son of James Hamilton of Hallcraigs; and 2. Jean, married to Alexander of Newton (ancestor of Southbar); 2dly, he married Jean, daughter of James Dunlop of that Ilk, in Nov. 1674.

IX. GAVIN RALSTON, his son, married Jean, sister of Sir Wm. Mure of Rowallan, (paternal ancestor of the present family of Loudoun)—his father then resigning to him the estate. The marriage contract, dated 25th Feb. 1671, is witnessed by Sir H. Campbell of Cessnock, Sir John Shaw of Greenock, Dunlop of that Ilk, Hamilton of Wishaw, and Montgomery of Hazelhead—all connections of the family. He died in 1692, and his widow afterwards married John Boyle of Kelburn, without issue.

X. GAVIN RALSTON, the only son of the marriage, succeeded his father as Ralston of that Ilk. He married in 1697, Anna, daughter of Wm. Porterfield of that Ilk, by Annabella, daughter of Sir Archd. Stewart of Blackhall; by whom he had a son, William,

and four daughters: 1. Ursulla, married to Robert Barr of Tree-
arne; 2. Annabella, married to James Maxwell of Williamwood;
3. Jean, married to John Shedden of Roughwood, (of whom af-
terwards); and 4. Katherine, married to the Rev. John Fullarton
of Dalry. In 1705 he sold the estate of Ralston to the Earl of
Dundonald—from whence it has passed through different hands,
and is now possessed by a family of the name of Orr. He was
succeeded by his son,

XI. WILLIAM RALSTON, (still continuing the stile of that Ilk,) who married Marion, daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. David Ewing, minister of Calder, near Glasgow, by whom he had one son, Gavin, and two daughters: 1. Margaret, married the Rev. John Fleming, Kilmalcolm; 2. Anne, who married W. Caldwell of Yardfoot, and both left issue. He died about the year 1745, and was succeeded by his son,

XII. GAVIN RALSTON of that Ilk. He married Annabella, daughter of James Pollock of Arthurlee, (by Jean, daughter of Sir Robert Pollock of that Ilk,) by whom he had issue, two daughters: 1. Annabella, married Hugh Crawford, Esq.; 2. Jane, married Major Studdert, and both have issue. He died, at a very advanced age, in June 1819, and was buried in the tomb of his ancestors at Beith. His widow still survives.

ARMS—*Argent*, on a bend; *azure*; 3 Acorns in the seed, *Or*; Crest, a Falcon proper; Supporters—dexter, a Man in Armour; Sinister, a Horse rampant;—Motto, FIDE ET MARTE.

GRANGEHILL—This property, conjoined with Bigholme adjacent, is situated near to Beith, on the right hand side of the road to Paisley. The house was built in 1804 by the present proprietor, Mr. Fulton, who has improved the lands greatly, and embellished them much—rendering this one of the most pleasant places in the parish.

BROWN MOOR (OR BRUMEMURE)—is situated eastward from the last mentioned, stretching upwards among the adjacent hills, but

containing some good soil. It was acquired by the family of Wishaw, through the marriage of an heiress of a former family of the name of Hamilton, and was alienated about the year 1796, by the late Lord Belhaven, to Hugh Crawford, Esq. in Greenock, whose heirs now enjoy it.

BARCRAIGS, a small property, is situated among the hills in the same quarter, but still contains some good soil.

THREEPWOOD.—These lands are situated still farther east, among a range of green hills, in a corner of the parish, and connected with Ayrshire only on the west side. They extend to considerably more than 300 acres, all of a kindly soil, incumbent on whinstone—as far as soil can be had,—some of it being thin enough. It has undergone much improvement of late, through draining, enclosing, and planting of wood. There are three different proprietors, of whom Mr. Love has the best share, either with respect to extent or valued rent. His family is the oldest in the parish, except one—his ancestors having had these lands in feu, from the Abbot of Kilwinning, as far back as 1554. There is a Bleachfield here in considerable repute.

CUFF and COWIELAND.—This hilly property is situated adjacent, on the west, to the preceding. The lands are good, where of sufficient depth, as they are incumbent on whin rock, which in some places rises to the surface. The extent is above 100 acres.

BOGSIDES, BOGHALL, HOODS-YARDS and the FULLWOODHEADS, are all situated not far from each other, west from the Cuffhill, and east from the lands of Grangehill. They extend to upwards of 200 acres, all good lands, chiefly on a rocky bottom.

HILL OF BEITH.—These lands, situated near to Beith, belonged at one time to a branch of the family of Cunninghame of Caddel; and after being sold different times, they now belong to Hugh Brown, Esq. of Broadstone, who has several other lands. He resides on them, in a very cheerful house, almost within the town.

BRAIDSTANE OF BROADSTONE.—This ancient barony is situated southward from Beith, and at a small distance from it. It extends over nearly 300 acres of good land, incumbent on limestone, which is in some places open to the view, and in all is easily come at, and lying in very fair strata, admits of being wrought with great facility. Here also is marble.

It appears from a Charter dated in 1452, that this estate belonged then to “John de Lyddale, Dominus de Bradestane;” and as this refers to prior Charters in favours of his family, it seems probable, that they might have had them at a period still more remote.

These lands, soon after the above date, were the property of the Eglinton family. Robert Montgomery, second son of Alexander third Lord Montgomery, is designed of Broadstane. One of his descendants acquired from the Monastery of Kilwiining, prior to the Reformation, the lands of Boghall and others in the Barony of Beith, which lie adjoining to Broadstone. About the year 1600, Hugh Montgomery of Broadstone, who had acquired great estates in Ireland, carried over a Colony of Protestants there, from this neighbourhood, where their descendants still remain. In 1620 he was created Viscount of Ardes, and his Patent bears to be granted “on account of the many and great deserts, and the assistance strenuously afforded by our dear and faithful Hugh Montgomery of Bredstane in our kingdom of Scotland, Knight, in pacifying of Clandebora after rebellion in the tumults of the peasants of Ulster; also in pacifying of Ardes, in our kingdom of Ireland, a colony of Scots being brought, in the beginning of our reign, over Great Britain into Clandebora and Ardes, towards the encrease of the restored Religion, and towards the obedience of the peasants towards us.” One of his descendants was created by Charles II. Viscount Mount Alexander, and afterwards, Earl Mount Alexander. The family became extinct in 1758.

The said Hugh Montgomery married a daughter of John Shaw of Greenock; and soon after settling in Ireland, he granted a Mortgage over these lands to John Shaw, his brother-in-law; to whom afterwards, about 1644, he granted a conveyance of the absolute property of this estate.

The family of Greenock continued occasionally to reside at the old Castle here, till after 1700, when they gradually alienated the estate in feus, till the whole was disposed of, except the farm on which the old mansion stood, of which there is hardly a vestige now to be seen. Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart. still retains this farm, together with the superiority of the whole. His own valuation, by which parish-burdens are paid, is still the largest; Mr. Sheddon of Morrishill is the next in extent—There are 7 other proprietors, whose valued rent, in cumulo, is only as 3 parts in 7 of the whole, some of them having very small portions.

CRAIGHOUSE.—These lands were feued, at an early period, by the Monastery of Kilwinning, to Robert Montgomery, from whom they came by regular descent to Robert Montgomery of Craighouse: on whose death in 1789, they were inherited by his daughter, Mrs. Jean Montgomery, spouse of Robert Montgomery, Esq. Banker in Irvine, whose eldest son, Robert Montgomery, Esq. is now Banker there. They extend to upwards of 130 acres of arable land of good quality, and are situated about a mile southwards from Beith, on the west side of the road leading to Dunlop. In the same quarter are situated the different possessions of **MARSHYLANDS** (nearer Beith) **GILLSLAND**, **SCOOP**, **BOGFAULD**, and **WINDYHOUSE**, (these more southerly,) of various quality of soil, but generally productive. Near to these are the **DOCRAS**, 2 possessions; and southward from them, the **BALGRAYS**, 4 possessions; all well laid out, and well cultivated lands.

BOGSTON.—This property, extending to about 100 acres of fertile lands, with an adequate mansion, amid some thriving

plantation, is situated about 2 miles southward from Beith. It forms part of the ancient barony of Giffin, and is the most northerly lot of that great estate when it was parcelled out about 100 years ago.

LORDSHIP OF GIFFIN.—There happens to be preserved in the Cartulary of the Abbey of Dryburgh, copies of some Charters, which throw light on the ancient proprietors of this great estate. One in particular contains a grant by Alexander de Nenham of half a caracut of land, in his territory of Giffin, to the Monks of Dryburgh, “*pro animabus Dominorum meorum Riccardi de Morville,*” and others of that family, which corroborates the opinion of Lord Hales, that Hugh de Morville, who founded the Abbey of Kilwinning, was the founder also of that of Dryburgh; of which I was not aware, in the enumeration of the different estates possessed by the de Morville family, page 50. In all probability this Lordship of Giffin had, at one time, belonged to them also, as it is certain, that the lands of Crummock, in the neighbourhood, belonged to their descendant, John Balliol. From the personages mentioned in this Charter, it must have been granted betwixt the years 1209 and 1233. The lands conveyed in it are so accurately described and pointed out by natural boundaries, that any person may recognise them at the present day. They are on the estate of Treearne, which was then part of the Lordship of Giffin. In 1371 Hugh de Eglinton obtained a Charter of the lands of Giffeyn from Robert II., as they had previously fallen to the Crown through forfeiture, but, of whom, is not mentioned. John Montgomery of Eagleshame having married the heiress of Eglinton, Giffin among other lands became his property. His son, John, first Lord Montgomery, gave this estate to his second son, Robert, and who was succeeded in it by his son, Sir Adam Montgomery of Giffin, and he again by his descendants in succession, Alexander, Adam, and Troilus the immediate ancestor of the Montgomeries of Macbeth-hill, &c. [See Douglas.]

Baronage]. As however there appears a Charter of date 1452, (about the æra of Sir Adam as above,) in which the Laird of Giffin is distinctly called *William Montgomery*, it should seem that either the estate (as from its extent it well might,) was parcelled out among different branches of the family; or, like to the titles in a German principality,—all the branches used them in common. However this may be, it is certain that the whole was resumed by their chief, Hugh, first Earl of Eglinton, who in 1505 has it all comprehended in a special Charter to himself, dated at Stirling on the 23d of April that year. After this, it was at different times given off, as a portion to younger branches of the Eglinton family; as in the reign of Queen Mary, when Hugh, the third Earl, gave Giffin to his second son, Robert, who failing of male issue, it returned again to the main House where it remained till Alexander the sixth Earl gave it to his second son, Sir Henry Montgomery of Giffin; and falling back again for want of issue male, it was finally alienated by Hugh the seventh Earl of Eglinton, to his second son, Francis Montgomery of Giffin, prior to the year 1669, the year in which the Earl died. This Francis was a Privy Counsellor and a man of abilities and considerable influence. About the year 1680 he acquired the lands of Hazlehead from Robert Montgomery, the last male representative of that family, a branch also of Eglinton, and which estate on his son's marriage (with Lady Mary Carmichael, daughter of the Earl of Hyndford,) he made over to him, as well as the fee of the estate of Giffin. This son, John Montgomery, was, after the Union, Member of Parliament for the county of Ayr, but being a man of expensive habits, his estate of Hazlehead as well as the reversion of Giffin, was disposed of, by judicial sale in 1722, and purchased by Sir John Anstruther Bart. as well as the superiority of the old feus of Giffin, and soon after he parcelled out the remainder in 30 or 40 lots to the ancestors (or authors) of the present proprietors. Even the venerable old Castle itself,

which not being from that time inhabited, has become ruinous. Of this a view is given in this work, as a memorial of its present appearance; for it cannot, without some pains be taken to keep it up, remain long in existence. The family of Montgomery of Giffin seems to be extinct. This great Lordship included originally, besides Giffin of the present day, the lands of Hazlehead, Broadstone, Ramshead, Treearne, and Roughwood, extending in all to £3788 9s. 10d. of valuation; which is considerably more than half the valued rent of Beith parish. As it now stands, the valued rent is £1400, and the extent nearly 2000 acres of among the best lands in it. The principal portions of it, are the North and South BARRS, situated on both sides of the road, which leads through the heart of the property from Beith to Dunlop: the NETTLEHIRSTS and LUGTON RIGS, as also BURNHOUSE, the BOBSTONE, DRUMBUIE, GATE-END, &c., with the FORESIDE (reckoned one of the best farms in the parish), all on the south side of that road; the lands of GREENHILLS, TANDIEHILL, THIRD-PART, BROWN-HILLS, and BURNSIDE, on the north side. But the best portion of the whole is perhaps the lands of GAZZ on the west side of Lugton water, upwards from the great road. This fine wing of the lands of Giffin extends to upwards of 250 acres of a deep fertile soil fit for wheat or any crop, and is parcelled out among 6 different proprietors. Adjacent to these, on the north, (but not in Giffin Lordship,) are situated the lands of MIDDLETON, HIGH-GATES and CAULDSIDEAM, all of excellent quality, extending to about 400 acres. The whole of these last seem to be incumbent on limestone, of which there are some quarries extensively wrought.

HAELEHEAD.—Westwards from the lands last mentioned, is situated this valuable estate. It was given off in the fifteenth century as an appanage to a younger son of the family of Montgomery: Douglas, in his Peerage, says, to Hugh the third son of Alexander (or Andrew) the third Lord Montgomery; but in his Barony, he says, Sir Adam Montgomery of Giffin gave it

to his second son John. However this may be, it remained with the family of the original grantee, till Robert Montgomery, the last male representative, sold it in 1680 to Francis Montgomery of Giffin—and it followed the fate of that estate, when it went to wreck about 100 years ago. It was then purchased at the judicial sale in 1722, by Col. Patrick Ogilvie of Inch-Martin, who was maternally descended of the original family of Montgomery of Hazlehead. In 1746 he feued out about two-thirds of it, and sold the remainder to Robert Brodie of Calderhaugh, who by his wife, the widow of William Ralston of that ilk, had an only daughter, Marion, married to the late Mungo Smith of Drongan. In 1752 he sold this estate to Michael Carmichael, second son of Thomas Carmichael of East-end. He was succeeded by his son, Maurice Carmichael of East-end, who in 1807 sold it to Dr. Robert Patrick of Treearne, of whom afterwards.

About the time that this estate was acquired by Francis Montgomery of Giffin, the manor-place consisted of an old square castle, to which he made a great addition in a more modern stile, intending it for the residence of his only son, he himself residing at Giffin. He also made considerable plantations around it in form of a cross, according to the taste of the times. To these plantations great additions have lately been made by the present proprietor, Dr. Robert Patrick.—The house is now roofless and in ruins, but he intends to erect a new mansion in its vicinity, and not far from it, he has already laid down the garden. The situation is remarkably pleasant.

TREARNE.—Adjoining these lands on the west, this property is situated, consisting of very productive land, incumbent, as well as the preceding, on limestone. The old mansion is situated on a considerable eminence, from whence a very extensive prospect might be had, were it not for its own woods with which it is so closely shut up, as to see nothing from it, nor is itself seen from any place. It belongs to the proprietor of the preceding estate, and where he generally resides.

It has already been traced as above, to the Lordship of Giffin. Prior to 1500, it belonged at one time to Robert Ker, a younger branch of the family of Kersland. From whose family it went to Robert Bar, whose descendants sold it in 1748, to the Tutors of John Patrick of Waterside, father of the present proprietor.

Patrick of Crearns.

It appears that the ancestors of this family were early settled about the Monastery of Kilwinning: one of them in particular, John Patrick, is a subscribing witness to a Charter connected with that Abbey, dated 19th July, 1459. On the approach of the Reformation, they acquired some lands from the Abbot, situated in the vicinity of Kilwinning, as Dalga, &c. and some of the family are still in that neighbourhood. The first of this family connected with the parish of Beith, was

I. ROBERT PATRICK, who in 1648 acquired the lands of Waterside in the Lordship of Giffin.* He died in 1676, and was succeeded by his son,

II. HUGH PATRICK, who died without issue in 1682, when his brother,

II. ROBERT PATRICK, succeeded him in Waterside. He married Janet Shedden, by whom he had a son,

III. ROBERT PATRICK, who predeceased him in 1736. He married Barbara Conn, daughter of John Conn, proprietor of one half of the lands of Pitcon in the parish of Dalry and others, by whom he had a daughter, Janet, who was married to her cousin John, son of Hugh Patrick of Drumbuie; and a son,

IV. JOHN PATRICK, who in his infancy succeeded his grand-

* His brother, John Patrick, was proprietor of the lands of Drumbuie. In 1716 he was succeeded by his son, Robert; and in 1730 Hugh, the son of Robert, succeeded his father in Drumbuie. His eldest son, John Patrick, married Janet, the eldest daughter of Robert Patrick of Waterside. His eldest son, Robert, married Janet, the daughter of James Maxwell of Braidland. The eldest son of this marriage, Captain James Patrick, is now proprietor of Drumbuie. He was sometime Captain in the Ayrshire Militia; afterwards in the 70th Regt. and is now on half-pay.

father, and through his mother inherited the lands of Pitcon, and also part of the lands of Gree in the Lordship of Giffin: and farther, his Tutors in 1748 purchased for him the lands of Treearne, as already stated. He married Marion, daughter of John Shedden of Roughwood, by whom he had three sons and two daughters; the second son, John, is at present a merchant in New-York; the third son, William, is a writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, and a considerable proprietor, both in this parish and that of Dalry. The eldest son,

V. ROBERT PATRICK now of Treearne, entered into the Army in a medical capacity in 1789, and served at the siege of Toulon; also in Corsica at the siege of Calvi; afterwards in Elba; in Portugal; and, in 1798, at the taking of Minorca. In 1800, he was appointed Inspector of Hospitals, in which capacity he acted till the peace in 1801. On the renewal of the war in 1802, he was appointed to the middle district of England; and in 1805, he went with the expedition which was sent to the assistance of the Austrians, but which returned, in consequence of the sudden peace, soon after. He remained on the staff in England till the peace in 1815. In 1805, he married Harriet, second daughter of the late General William Gardiner, brother of the late Luke, Lord Mountjoy, by Harriet, daughter of Sir John Wrottesley, by whom he has two sons, John and William.

In 1807, when, in conjunction with his brother William, he purchased the estate of Hazlehead, he transferred to him the lands of Roughwood, (to which he had succeeded as heir of his uncle, William Shedden), in exchange for his share of the former.

ARMS.—*Argent; a Saltier Sable; on a chief of the last, 3 Roses of the first: Crest, a Dexter Hand proper, holding a Saltier Sable.*

—Motto, *ORA ET LABORA.*

ROUGHWOOD.—This property is situated on the western side of the parish, south from the lands of Crawfield first mentioned. The soil is various, generally damp originally, and much of it pure

moss. It has undergone great improvements by the present proprietor, William Patrick, Esq. more especially by converting the moss into arable land;—by draining; by road-making, to an extent of more than 2 miles; and by plantations—rendering the whole quite a different subject.

This estate appears to have been separated from Giffin by a grant to a very ancient family of the name of Hammil, at a period prior to the acquisition of Giffin, by Sir Hugh de Eglinton in 1371. In 1452, there is also a Charter from John de Lyddale, Dominus de Bradestane, (before mentioned), to Robert de Hommyl of Roughwood, containing a confirmation of previous and older grants, to that family. This estate in 1600 belonged to his descendant, Hugh Hammil, some of whose family accompanied Hugh Montgomery of Bradestane, to Ireland, and settled there, and of these are descended several respectable merchants in Dublin at this day; and Dr. Hammil, Physician to the Emperor of Russia, is understood to be descended from the same. Hugh Hammil of Roughwood, in 1643 married Catherine, daughter of William Ralston of that Ilk, by whom he had a son, Mathew, and a daughter, Anna. Mathew sold this estate about the year 1690, to Robert Shedden, and afterwards died unmarried. Anna married Robert Montgomery of Craighouse, whose great-grandson, Robert Montgomery, Banker in Irvine, now represents the family of Hammil of Roughwood.

Shedden of Roughwood.

I. ROBERT SHEDDEN, who had previously acquired the lands of Millburn in the parish of Tarbolton, and the lands of Coalburn in the parish of Dalry; bought, as above, in 1690, the lands of Roughwood. He left two sons, John and William; and a daughter, Elisabeth, married to George Brown of Knockmarloch, of whom Major George V. Brown, now of Knockmarloch, is descended. He left his lands of Roughwood, Millburn, and Coalburn, to his eldest son John, and certain other lands to his second son William,

II. JOHN, married Jean, daughter to Gavin Ralston of that ilk, (by his lady, Anna, a daughter of Porterfield of that ilk,) by whom he had two sons, John and William, and a daughter, Marion, married to John Patrick of Treearne, of whom afterwards. John, the eldest son, was a Surgeon in the Army, and died at the siege of Havana in 1763. The second son,

III. WILLIAM, went to Virginia, as a merchant, where his cousin, Robert Shedden, eldest son of his uncle William as above, was also settled. They took the Royalist side, at the commencement of the American war, and were obliged to fly from the country, where their property was forfeited. They went to the West Indies and remained till the peace in 1783, when Robert Shedden settled in London, and is now a merchant there of great wealth and of the first respectability. He has a large family. William Shedden went to New-York, where he settled, and died without issue in 1798, and was succeeded by Dr. Robert Patrick, the eldest son of his only sister, Marion Shedden, and who, in consequence of an arrangement, as already stated, with his brother William, made over this property to him, so that it belongs now to William Patrick, W. S.

There are several small possessions omitted in this list, situated chiefly in the neighbourhood of the town. Among others are the lands of Crummock, particularly noticeable, as having been the property at one time of the Balliol family. They are valuable lands, but as known under that name at present, are not very extensive. They are situated on the east side of the town, and close upon it, part of Berth being set down upon them, and one of the best villas about Berth; Mr. Wilson's of Crummock, is in the immediate vicinity. There is part also of the Caldwell estate of which no notice is taken. It is situated in the north-east corner of the parish. The great body however, of that property, lies in Renfrewshire.

TABLE OF VALUED RENT.

Properties.	Proprietors.	Valued Rent.		
		£	s.	d.
Treearne, Hazlehead, &c.	Dr. Robert Patrick,	662	11	8
Ramshead, Highats, Biggar, &c.	Part of Caldwell,	520	0	0
Woodside,	General A. G. Stirling,	290	1	0
Crawfield, &c.	Lady Mary Montgomery,	284	0	0
Roughwood, &c.	William Patrick, Esq. W. S.	263	12	4
Brown-muir,	James Crawford, Esq.	186	1	0
Grangehill, &c.	John Fulton, Esq.	170	16	8
Broadstone, &c.	Hugh Brown, Esq.	170	16	0
Craighouse, &c.	Mrs. Montgomery,	165	0	0
Middleton,	William Caldwell,	150	0	0
Threepwood,	John Love,	136	16	9
Willowyards,	Robert Steele,	114	0	0
Gree, part of	Mrs. Brown,	86	0	0
Morrishill,	John Sheddén,	82	18	0
Highgate,	Robert Biggart,	80	16	8
Broadstonehall,	Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart.	74	0	0
Guff,	John Urquhart,	71	17	6
Gate-end,	Hugh Ker,	67	0	0
Balgray, part of	John Stevenson,	66	19	4
Stirlings Highgate,	Robert Biggart,	62	10	0
Netherhill,	John Wilson,	60	6	5
Bogston,	Robert Montgomery,	60	0	0
Marshal Land, part of	Robert Speir,	58	18	2
Brownhill,	John Sheddén,	58	11	5
Muirston, part of	John Gilmour,	58	18	5
Drumbuie,	James Patrick,	57	0	0
Gree, part of	John Gilmour,	54	0	0
Third-part, part of	William Wilson,	52	0	0
Balgray, part of	Robert Muir,	47	8	9
Shotts, &c.	Margaret Patrick,	46	18	6
Fireside,	Robert Glasgow, Esq.	46	0	0
Neu Duties,	Earl of Eglinton,	46	0	0
Southbar,	Hugh Ker,	45	0	0
Threepwood, part of	Robert Sheddén,	44	12	5
Ditto, Ditto,	Hugh Stevenson,	43	12	3
Kugton Riggs, part of	R. King,	42	13	4
Highgate, part of	M. and M. Harvey,	41	18	4
Auldmill,	Thomas Biggart,	40	6	0
Nettlehirst, part of	Mrs. Fulton,	40	0	0
Third-part, part of	John Stevenson,	39	0	0
Nettlehirst, part of	John Ker,	37	10	0
Bogside,	John Fleming,	37	0	0
Newhouse,	Thomas Pollock,	37	0	0
Deepstone, part of	John Gemmel,	37	0	0
Linton Riggs, part of	John Gemmel,	37	0	0
Deepstone, part of	Mrs. Speir,	37	0	0

<i>Properties.</i>	<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Balgray Muir, - - -	William King, - - -	33	6	8
Lugton-Rigs, part of - - -	Thomas Snodgrass, - - -	32	0	0
Mains, &c. - - -	Andrew Marshal, - - -	32	0	0
Fullwood-head, - - -	James Ker, - - -	30	0	0
Barcraigs, - - -	John Ritchie,	28	0	0
Giffin-Castle, - - -	Thomas White,	27	0	0
Gree, part of - - -	John King,	27	0	0
Newlands, - - -	R. and D. Snodgrass,	27	0	0
Muirston, part of - - -	Robert Craig,	26	16	4
Nettlehirst, part of - - -	John Cochran,	26	10	0
Bank - - -	Robert Carrick, Esq.	26	0	0
Boghall, - - -	Mathew Pollock,	25	10	0
Bogfauld, - - -	John Smith,	25	0	0
Bottoms, - - -	William Stevenson,	25	0	0
Hazlehead, town, - - -	John Wark,	23	16	8
Gree, part of - - -	James Gilmour,	23	0	8
Dockra, part of. - - -	George Ker,	22	10	0
Dockra, part of - - -	Francis Wark,	22	10	0
Burnside, - - -	William Stevenson,	22	0	0
Lugton Rigs, part of - - -	J. Ker,	20	10	0
Drumbuie, part of - - -	R. Biggart,	20	0	0
Marshal-land, part of - - -	Mrs. Gibson,	20	0	0
Mains-Hamilton, part of - - -	Alexander Ramsay,	19	15	6
Gatehead, - - -	William Brydon,	18	16	8
Nettlehirst, part of - - -	John White,	18	0	8
Sidehead, - - -	Kirk Session,	18	0	0
Burahouse, - - -	R. Biggart,	18	0	0
Laigh Mains, - - -	R. Gillies,	18	0	0
Broadstone, part of - - -	John Barr,	17	0	0
Moss-end, - - -	Bryce Ker,	16	13	4
Hoods yards, - - -	Robert Love,	16	0	0
Mains-Hamilton, part of - - -	Robert Houston,	15	17	0
Crummock, &c. - - -	William Wilson,	15	11	10
Lochfaulds, - - -	Heirs of William Stewart,	15	0	0
80 Subjects as above, having in all		5704	11	10
17 Subjects from £13 5s. 5d. to £10 inclusive, in all		182	15	7
30 Ditto, under L.10, having in all		191	7	3
29 Ditto, in the town, having in all		36	19	5
Total of the parish, in Ayrshire		6115	14	2
3 in Shitterflatt, in Renfrewshire,		164	13	4
159 Total of Beith parish,		6280	7	6

FREEHOLDERS QUALIFIED TO VOTE.

_____ of Caldwell.	HUGH BROWN of Broadstone.
ROBERT PATRICK of Treearne.	H. CRAWFURD of Brownmuir.
WILLIAM PATRICK, W. S.	Sir M. S. STEWART of Greenock.
Lt.-Gen. STIRLING of Duchra.	Capt. A. MONTGOMERY of Giffin.

Antiquities.

On a hill on the estate of Hazlehead, there is one of those large *Rocking Stones*, of several tons weight, generally ascribed to the times of the Druids. This was wont to be set in motion by the smallest force, but has now, in a great measure, lost that faculty, from having been disarranged in its position, by attempts, in digging under it, to ascertain the manner in which it was poized. Not far from it, there has also been several tumuli, composed of heaps of stones, under which, in square cells formed with flat stones set on edge, were found human bones. Some of these heaps have been removed entirely. Part of one, of uncommon largeness, still remains. It had been 30 or 40 yards in length, from 24 to 30 feet broad, and from 6 to 8 feet in height above the surface of the adjacent ground. In this, the cells for depositing the dead were each about 6 or 7 feet in length, about 3 feet wide, and about 30 inches deep. The stones that formed the sides and roof of each were huge unshapely slabs, of a ton weight, or more,—so long, that one served for each side, and one as a covering at top. The side stones rested on the solid ground, at bottom. These receptacles, were arranged like catacombs, in two regular lines (lengthways in the middle of the tumulus) fronting each other, with a passage between, of about 4 feet in breadth. In each, were found the bones extended of a man: the skull resting on a stone at the inner end, while at the feet, were the bones or skeleton of a dog, lying across. This points evidently to man, in his Hunter state;—who knows, how many ages gone? Perhaps in the Fingalian times;—not only before the era of Christianity, but that of the first Roman invasion. These sepulchral caverns were concealed by the thick covering of loose stones laid over the whole; filling up not only the passage in the middle, but extending 6 or 8 feet beyond the cells, on each side of the tumulus. The cells were so nearly laid together, that there was little interval between the side stones of one, and the side stones of those next it. It was in removing the loose stones, a few years ago, to form a road in the neighbourhood, that the discovery was made. About 30 feet in length, in the middle of the tumulus, is still entire, and, no doubt, contains some more of these singular depositions of departed heroes. Dr. Patrick has enclosed it with a wall to prevent further delapidation. A single bead, and a small bit of copper like a piece of defaced coin, were the only extraneous things found.

Giffen Castle,



From the North.

PARISH OF DUNLOP.



DUNLOP parish is situated on the south-east side of that of Beith, and is separated from it by the water of Lugton, the whole way. On the n.e. it is bounded by the county of Renfrew, and every where else by the parish of Stewarton. The length from s. w. to n.e. is about 4 miles, and the breadth, in a direction across to this, is little more than 2 miles. The whole extends to 4462 acres, exclusive of that part of it, in the county of Renfrew, to which this account does not apply—only so far, that it extends to about 700 acres.

General Appearance.—This is so well described by the Rev. Mr. Brisbane, in the Statistical Account of this parish, in 1793, that I shall quote his words. “It may be said to consist of a great variety of hills. None of them remarkable for height, but many of them for beautiful and extensive prospects, and all for the rich grass they produce;—and though hilly, is of easy access and well adapted to the purposes of pasture and agriculture.” I may add, that none of these small hills rise above 100 feet above the surrounding hollows—and that several of them present steep fronts of naked rock, more especially those in the vicinity of the village.

Minerals.—There is an excellent bed of limestone on the lands of Gameshill on the southern boundary of the parish, which continues to be wrought to a considerable extent. There is little

more wrought in the parish, though it is found in other places. There is no coal at all. The great body of the parish stands on basaltick rock, and this mineral and coal are never found in contact.

Soil.—The substratum as above being either limestone or rotten rock, the soil is excellent, even though it should be of slender depth. In no parish yet described; is there so great a proportion of fertile soil, or so small a proportion of barren, as in Dunlop.

Crops Cultivated.—**WHEAT** very little: yet every other kind of grain is cultivated with great success. But the dairy is the predominant object here, and every thing must give place to pasture, or be subservient to it.—Even **TURNIP**, to which the soil is peculiarly applicable, is very little known as a field production. **POTATOES** are preferred to it, by all dairy people here, as having less tendency to give a taint to the milk, and are grown extensively.

Contents of the Parish.	{	In tillage,.....	876	} Total 4462 ACRES
		Cultivated grass land,.....	3200	
		Natural pasture, &c.....	332	
		Woods and gardens,.....	54	

Live Stock.—Milch-Cows, with the young stock required to keep up the number, form the chief branch. There are some grazing cattle laid on the old pastures of the two largest estates, but almost none of such, any where else.—Sheep are kept only in three's or four's, on any possession, for wool for family use; generally of an excellent kind.

Horses of all descriptions,.....	103
Cattle ditto,.....	1074
Sheep,.....	150
Swine,.....	240

Dunlop Cheese.—Though this parish has long obtained a celebrity for cheese, yet, neither is the breed of milch-cows better

here, than in the rest of Cuninghame, nor the mode of cheese-making different. All Ayrshire cheese goes by the same name, and, through it all, the quality is remarkably similar. Dunlop indeed had the merit of first bringing this cheese into notice, owing, it is said, to a Barbara Gilmour who, about 120 years ago, had acquired, in Ireland, a particular knowledge of making cheese from the *whole* milk, instead of *skimmed* milk, which till then had been the usual practice in this country. This gentlewoman, returning here to her native country, paid more than usual attention to the making of cheese, and it soon acquired a name, and with it the practice extended by degrees over the whole neighbourhood.—Her descendants now enjoy a considerable extent of property in the parish. I enter into no discussion as to the mode of manufacturing this cheese, only, so far as I have observed, there seems to be no peculiarity in it, further than what may be supposed to arise from dexterity in consequence of long-continued practice. It seems to be the general richness of the milk, which forms the basis of the whole. It may even be observed, that there is still something in the quality of this cheese, that originates in *chance*. For, it is obvious, that even in the same dairy, cheese made all in the course of the same period, are not all alike good—some being more excellent than others. There are even some dairies, from whence it is in better repute, than in others, without any observable difference in the pastures—or in the cows—or in the manner in which they are fed. The different agricultural societies would do well to institute an annual premium for the best cheese.

Fair.—Dunlop Hallow-Fair is among the best in Cuninghame; especially for dairy stock.

Roads.—This parish is remarkably well accommodated with roads, in all directions. The materials for road-making are, in every part of it, had in abundance, and of the best quality.

TOWN OF DUNLOP.—This pleasant village consists chiefly of

a single street, inhabited by about 200 people. It is situated on the road from Beith to Stewarton, about five miles from the first and three miles from the latter place. The water of Glazert winds round it, on the south, from east to west;—the banks of which exhibit, in various places, a picturesque scenery of craggy rocks, of considerable height, almost perpendicular. The soil around it is excellent, and every villager has his nice little garden. It is too small a place to have any manufactures, beyond the usual demand of the neighbourhood. There are in it

Shoemakers,.....	10	Smiths,.....	6
Masons,.....	8	Wrights,.....	5
Weavers,.....	6	Taylor,.....	1

no Baker—no Flesher—and so few complaints among the people, that there is not a Surgeon in the parish—nor a Writer in it all. Neither are there any Dissenters. The population in the parish amounts to about 1010.

SCHOOL.—None but the parochial one, taught by Mr. Bryce, at which there are about 70 scholars at an average in the year—considerably more in winter, when the grown up boys and girls can best be spared from field operations.

STATE OF THE POOR.—In such a healthy parish as this is, and uncontaminated with the dissipation and vices of mechanics, congregated into crowded towns, there must be but a small proportion of indigent people. The poor on the permanent roll amount to only seven, and three or four more that get occasional supply. Among the first there is distributed yearly about £45, including their house rents; and among the last £5, making £50 in all.

Ministers—since the Revolution.

NAMES.	ADMITTED, &c.	TRANSLATED or DIED.
John Jameson,.....	Sept. 21. 1692.....	
James Rowat,.....		Translat. to Jedburgh.
Robert Baird,	March 28. 1734.....	Died March 27. 1756.
Dr. James Wodrow,..	September 1. 1757.	{ Trans. to Stevenston, October 1759.

NAMES,	ADMITTED,	TRANSLATED,
John Fallarton,.....	September 25. 1760.	} Trans. to Dalry, Mar. 16. 1762.
John Graham,.....	May 12. 1763.....	
Thomas Brisbane,.....	April 27. 1780.....	} Trans. to Kirkfinlet, June 30. 1779.

~~Estates and Families.~~

There are 55 distinct properties in this parish, possessed by nearly the same number of heritors, of whom 44 are resident, besides the principal heritor, who resides occasionally. These occupy their own lands as husbandmen, and all having a portion of wood, less or more, around their respective mansions, at no great distance from each other, gives the country a cheerful and cultivated appearance. The extent of these properties is, each from 12 acres or less, to 150 or more, but more generally from 20 acres to 60. The principal estate is that of DUNLOP proper. It is situated chiefly on the eastern side of the parish, having only two or three farms west from the village. The whole extends to upwards of 1000 acres of excellent land, including more than 20 of very thriving wood, some of it very ancient, and some more recently planted. The manor-place of this barony is set down in a hollow, by the side of a small rivulet, which divides this parish from that of Stewarton on the east. It is a stately fabric of pretty ancient standing, having the date 1599 over the main door. It has been a fortified place, in the spirit of ancient times, but nevertheless is possessed of great accommodation, with several elegant apartments. It is the occasional residence of Lieut.-General James Dunlop of Dunlop, the representative of a family of considerable antiquity.

Dunlop of Dunlop.

Of the first establishment of this family, no authentic account appears. But in the Charter chest of the Burgh of Irvine, is to be seen a notorial copy of an inquest taken in 1260, respecting some lands in litigation between Dom. Godfrey de Ross and

that Burgh, in which the name of Dom. William de Dunlop is incidentally mentioned. Thirty-six years after this period, namely in 1296, the name of Neil Fitz-Robert de Dalop is to be met with in the Ragman Roll, whom Nisbet conjectures to have been of Dunlop. [See vol. II. p. 38. app.]

About the middle of the following century, James Stewart of Bute, great-grandson of Robert II. is stated to have married a daughter of Dunlop of that Ilk. [See Brown's Genealogical Tree.] From this time forward, the existence of the family is well established by their title deeds and other authorities.

III. Thus in 1488 CONSTANTINE DUNLOP of that Ilk, has a transaction respecting the entry of the lands of Hunthall, that had been in arrear since the time of his grandfather, Alexander Dunlop. He may therefore be stated as the third link in this chain of genealogy, without going farther back in the precise deduction.*

IV. In 1489 ALEXANDER DUNLOP, in all probability the son of Constantine, was appointed by Parliament (among other Lords as they are termed) to collect the bygone rents and casualties of the Crown, in Stewarton and Kilmarnock, along with Alexander

* Might I hazard a conjecture as to the cause of that chasm in the history of this house from 1260, till the time of the grandfather of Constantine, who appears in 1488, it would be this,—That the family of Dunlop had taken part with Balliol in the contest with Bruce for the kingdom about the beginning of the fourteenth century, and had been forfeited by the latter in consequence; and their lands attached to the Crown. It is so far certain, that this barony belonged to Robert III. in 1390, as it was then conferred by him on his son-in-law, Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, along with the forfeited Lordship of Stewarton, in the vicinity, that fell to the Crown in the reign of Robert Bruce, on the attainder of a potent branch of the family of Ross for adhering to the Balliol interest. This Earl of Douglas conferred these lands, among others, on his own son-in-law, John, Earl of Buchan, in 1413, and who being slain at the battle of Vernuill in 1424, without leaving issue male, it is probable that these lands would return again to the family of Douglas. That they actually did so, appears from this, that on the 26th Oct. 1451, James II. renewed a charter of them to William the eighth Earl of Douglas, and whose brother and successor, James the ninth Earl of Douglas being forfeited in 1455, the lands of Dunlop would again revert to the Crown—which might then restore the ancient patrimony of the Dunlops to the descendants of its original Barons—who appear, as here instructed, to have been the proprietors about this very period.

Boyd, unquestionably of the Kilmarnock family. [See the Rec. of Par. lately published.]

V. In 1537 ALEXANDER DUNLOP, (son it is to be presumed of the preceding) is in possession of the lands of Hunthall, alias Dunlop, and of the presentation of the parish clerkship of Dunlop and patronage of the church. By a Charter under the great seal, in the reign of Queen Mary and protectorship of the Earl of Arran—he settled his estate on his five sons in succession—James, William, Constantine, Robert and Andrew. He was succeeded by his son,

VI. JAMES DUNLOP of Dunlop, whose retour is dated in 1549. He was succeeded by his son,

VII. JAMES DUNLOP of Dunlop in 1626. He married Jean, daughter of Somerville of Camnethan, by whom he left three sons: 1. James; 2. John, afterwards of Garnkirk; 3. William, afterwards of Bloak. He was succeeded by his son,

VIII. JAMES DUNLOP of Dunlop in 1617. He married Margaret Hamilton, said to have been the widow of a Bishop of Lismore, by whom he had a son, James, that did not immediately succeed him, as the estate, through some family arrangement not explained, went on his father's resignation in 1633 to his uncle, John of Garnkirk, but it should seem in trust only, for

IX. In 1638 JAMES DUNLOP, son of James, obtains a Charter under the great seal of the lands of Dunlop, on his uncle John's resignation in his favour. He married Elisabeth Cunninghame, by whom he had two sons, Alexander and John. He seems to have been a warm supporter of the Presbyterian cause, and to have had his share of sufferings accordingly, being often, not only heavily fined, but thrown into prison in those execrable times. [See Crookshanks' Hist.] For some family reasons, not mentioned, this gentleman also made a temporary alienation of a considerable part of his lands to the Earl of Dundonald in life-rent and his son Lord Cochrane in fee,—in all probability as a

screen from forfeiture, this happening about the Pentland-hills-time in 1667. When he died is not mentioned, but his son,

X. ALEXANDER DUNLOP, married Antonia Brown, daughter of Sir — Brown of Fordel, by Dame — Scott, (afterwards Lady Rowallan,) in 1667, on which occasion his father made over to him the valuable possessions of Muirshields, Over and Nether Oldhalls, Galloberries, and barony of Peacock-bank. By this Lady he had a son,

XI. JOHN DUNLOP of Dunlop, who in 1684 got a disposition to the lands that had been settled on his father, Alexander, and in 1685 the Earl of Dundonald resigned to him those lands of which he had got a conveyance; and in 1687 he had an adjudication against his grandfather, James, by which he got possession of all his estates. In 1688 he had a part of them erected into a free barony, by the name of the Barony of Dunlop. It should seem that he died about the year 1718, without issue, or probably unmarried, when he was succeeded by

XI. FRANCIS DUNLOP of Dunlop, his youngest brother out of six. There were also two sisters.* He married 1st Susan, daughter of Leckie of Newlands, by whom he had three sons: 1. John, of whom afterwards; 2. Hugh, who died a student at Glasgow College in his 17th year; 3. Alexander, Major of the Inniskillings which he commanded on the unfortunate expedition to Carthage in 1741, from which, on account of bad health there contracted, he was obliged to retire, and died on his return

* Of the four other brothers nothing is known but that one of them went out in the unfortunate expedition to Darien and was never more heard of. The eldest sister Elisabeth, was married to Sir Robert Denham, Bart. and left two sons; 1. Robert, who succeeded to the title and estate; went into the Royal Navy, and had the command of a ship against the Spaniards, and fell in action, early in life; 2. Alexander, went into the Army—was sent to the West Indies—fell into bad health there, and lived only a land in Britain. The youngest married an English Gentleman of the name of Brewster, who was forfeit in the *ill times*. She likewise left two sons, both of whom were put into the church, and left families. These four boys, losing their parents in infancy, were educated at Dunlop, with Francis Dunlop's own sons.

to Britain unmarried; and a daughter, Antonia, married to Sir Thomas Wallace, Bart. of Craigie, but died with issue. 2dly. He married a daughter of Sir ——— Kinloch of Gilmerton and widow of Charles Campbell, by whom he had two daughters: 1. Magdalane, married to Robert Dunlop, an Officer in the R. N. (and left two children,—a son, Robert, a Lieut. in the R. N. has a family; and a daughter, Frances Magdalane, married to her cousin, John Dunlop. See below); 2. Frances, who died unmarried. His last Lady, Mrs. Campbell, had a daughter by her first marriage, who was married to Sir Robert Myrton, Bart.

XII. JOHN DUNLOP of Dunlop, on the resignation of his father, Francis, in 1748, was invest in the estate. He married Frances Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, Bart. (by his first wife, a daughter of Colonel Agnew of Lochryan,) by whom he had seven sons and six daughters: 1. Francis, died young; 2. Sir Thomas, who succeeded to the estate of his maternal grandfather, and took the name of Wallace of Craigie; 3. Alexander, died young; 4. Andrew, and 5. James, both of whom afterwards; 6. John, was in the Army, but early retired on half-pay, married his cousin Frances Magdalane, as above, (by whom he has had seven sons and four daughters; 1. John-Andrew, writer in India; 2. Robert, in the West Indies; 3. Henry, advocate; 4. Wallace Francis, a Lieut. in the East India Company's Military Service; 5. Anthony, a merchant in Bombay,—and two boys who died young. The daughters are unmarried); 7. Anthony entered the Navy early in life. (He married Ann, daughter of ——— Cunningham, Esq. brother of Sir William Cunningham, Bart. of Fairley, by whom he has four sons, and three daughters still in childhood.) The daughters, besides one who died young, are, 1. Agnes Eleanora, married to Joseph Elias Perochon, a London merchant, son to the very eminent Lisbon merchant of that name, and brother to Edward Perochon, many years British Consul at Lisbon; 2. Susan, married to James Henry, a French Gentle-

man, had a son who possesses his father's property near Bourdeaux—is married, and has one child, a daughter; 3. Frances, married to Robert Vans Agnew, Esq. of Barnbarrow (had five sons and four daughters: 1. Robert, an Officer in the Guards, went to the West Indies as his uncle's aid-de-camp, and died a few days before him: see below; 2. John, the present representative of the family; 3. James, was in the R. N. and perished in the Queen Charlotte, when she was burnt off Leghorn on the 17th March 1800, only 24 officers and 144 seamen escaping; 4. Patrick, Major in the East India Company's Service; 5. Henry Stewart, advocate. One daughter died in infancy, and three remain unmarried); 4. Rachel, married to Robert Glasgow, Esq. of Mountgreenan; and 5. Keith, unmarried. The fourth son,

XIII. ANDREW DUNLOP succeeded in 1784 on his father's resignation to the estate of Dunlop; (his only remaining elder brother, Sir Thomas the second son, having succeeded to the estate of Craigie.) He served in the American war, during which he attained to the rank of Major; in 1795 he raised a Regiment of Horse, called the Ayrshire Fencible Cavalry, which he commanded till they were reduced in 1800. He was afterwards sent to the West Indies, and died a Brigadier-General in command of the troops, in the island of Antigua, in the year 1804. He was succeeded in the estate by his next brother,

XIV. JAMES DUNLOP, the present Laird of Dunlop, or of that ilk, a Lieut.-General in the Army, and representative in Parliament, for the third time, of the County of Kirkcudbright. He married Julia, daughter of Hugh Baillie, Esq. a younger son of Baillie of Monkton, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, still in childhood.

Arms.—*Argent*; an Eagle with two heads displayed, *Gules*; Crest, a Dagger in a dexter hand, erect—motto, MERITO.

HAPLAND, is the next in extent. It consists of more than 450 acres, belonging to different proprietors, and is situated north-

wards from the village. The whole is valuable land. The house is situated amidst some thriving plantation and has a good appearance. This in ancient times was probably a part of the estate of Dunlop, as it certainly was possessed at one time by a branch of the family. In 1573 John Dunlop is retoured heir male and heir of entail to his uncle, Adam Dunlop, in these lands. In 1600 David Dunlop of Hapland exchanged this property with Patrick Cunninghame for the lands of Boreland, in whose family it probably remained, till it came to a branch of the Porterfields of that ilk, which was in possession of it in 1648, when John Porterfield was retoured heir to his father, Gabriel, in this estate and other lands in this parish, of which Hapland, in particular, belongs to his descendants till this day. Alexander Porterfield, the last Laird of Hapland of that name, succeeded his father, Gabriel, sometime betwixt the years 1750 and 1760, and was unfortunately killed, a few years after, by a fall from his horse, in returning one night from Stewarton. Dying unmarried, the estate became the property of his three sisters, co-heiresses. The eldest, Johanna, was married to Thomas Trotter, Esq. who in 1768, on the death of his brother Henry, became Laird of Mortonhall, near Edinburgh, representative of an ancient family there, and enjoying considerable possessions both in Mid Lothian and in Berwickshire. The manor-place of Hapland, and about 200 acres of lands adjacent, belong now to her son, Lieut.-General Alexander Trotter. The second sister married Hamilton of Barr; the third sister married Sommerville of Kennox, and her daughter married Col. M'Alister (of the family of Loup,) now of Kennox, and also proprietor of the remainder of the estate of Hapland.

The lands of GRANGE, of CRAIGNAUGHT, of TAIL-END, of HAZLEBANK, of BROADLEE, and of MUIRSHIELDS, are situated conterminous to each other in the north-east corner of the parish. They extend to about 660 acres, of which above one third-part is hill

pasture or moorish lands, being almost the only lands of this description in the whole parish. They belong to 8 or 9 different proprietors. [See Valuation Table.]

DOWNFLAT, WATERLANDS, LOCHRIG-HILLS, HALKETS Easter and Wester, together with **CRAIGHEAD**, are situated westward from the preceding, and extend to the water of Lugton, the western boundary of the parish. The last in particular are pleasantly situated, as well as being all good lands. The whole extends to about 700 acres, and belongs to 5 different proprietors. See the Table.

South from these, and lying betwixt them and the lands of Hapland, are situated the lands of **HALL-MOSS, BROKELMUIR, ALTON,** and **HAPLAND-MUIR**, extending to about 160 acres of land of different qualities. They belong to 4 proprietors.

Conterminous to the lands of Hapland, on the south, there are three farms belonging to the Dunlop estate, and which extend westward to the water of Lugton—all partaking of the general good quality of the lands of that Barony.

Southwards from these, and chiefly extending downwards to the Lugton, are situated the remarkable good lands of **OLDBALL**, consisting of 6 possessions—three on the north side of the road to Beith, and three on the south side of it. They belong to 6 different proprietors, who have all very pleasant dwellings set down on them respectively. They extend to about 250 acres.

Next to these, and extending southwards, betwixt the Lugton and the Glasert waters, the whole remaining length of the parish, are situated the following possessions in the order here stated, from north to south; namely, **LOANHEAD, UPPER ASKET,** and **AINETHILL, BRAEHEAD, WATERSIDES, LEASEHEAD, THORIK, RAVENSLIE,** and **Nether AINET,** extending in all to about 450 acres of good fertile lands, each with their respective comfortable habitations, belonging to different proprietors.

In the vicinity of the village, on the north-side, are situated **STRUTHERS, NEWLANDS,** and **KIRKLANDS**—and to the southwards,

but a little farther off, HAPLAND-MILL, TEMPLEHOUSE, BORELAND-HILLS, MAINS, NETHERHOUSES, and HILL, extending in all to about 350 acres, possessed by 9 proprietors, of whom one is non-resident. They have all suitable houses. On the last, is perhaps the best seat of a small proprietor in the parish. Towards the south end of the parish are situated the remaining possessions of NETHERHILLS, HOLLOWES and GAIMSHILL, all fine properties, possessed by 5 proprietors of whom 2 are non-resident. The extent in all of this class, is about 286 acres, including in it, some of the most fertile lands of the whole:

At a short distance, lower down, from Dunlop village, are situated the lands of BORELAND, consisting in general of fertile soil, and now divided among sundry proprietors, most of whom are non-resident. The Dunlops of Boreland have been among the most ancient proprietors in the parish. They acquired this property A.D. 1600 by an exchange as already stated, with Cunningham of Boreland, for their original possession of Hapland, where they had before resided for several generations. The family has lately diverged into two branches, through marriage of two heiresses portioners. Mr. Thomas Reid of Balgray, who married Jane, the youngest, has recently erected a handsome modern house on his part of the property. Mr. Andrew Brown of Craighead, who married Mary, the eldest, has the original mansion, lately rebuilt, which is romantically situated by the Glazert, as it winds along among its small hills, some of them verdant with the finest pasture, and others presenting a face of rock of the rudest form. There is some fine wood on this property, partly ancient, and partly younger plantation. Other ancient proprietors, are Andersons of Aiketmill and of Broadley; Craig of Boreland-hills; and Gilmour of Grange.

Antiquities.—In the church yard there is a tomb erected about 180 years ago, to the memory of a minister of the parish. On a flagstone in the floor is the following inscription: "Heis

lyis Hanis Hamiltoune vicar of Dunlope, quha deceist ye 30th of Maii 1608. ye aige of 72 zeirs, and Janet Denham his spous." Under a marble arch, with two marble pillars of the composite order in front, are two statues kneeling on a marble monument in the attitude of devotion, and habited according to the fashion of the times. There is also a long inscription on a marble slab in the wall, stating that he was son of Archibald Hamilton of Raploch, and that his wife was daughter of James Denham of West-Shields—that they lived together 45 years, during which period he served the Cure at this church;—that they had six sons, and one daughter, Jean, married to William Muire of Glan-derstoun—and other particulars. It appears to have been erected by their son, James the first Visc. Clandebois of the kingdom of Ireland, from whom descended the Hamiltons, Earls of Clan-brasil, a family whose honours became extinct in 1798. It is, on the whole, a piece of fine workmanship, but from neglect, it is getting into a ruinous state, as there seems to be no person who feels a concern to keep it in repair, though not for want of direct descendants in this part of the country.

OLD CASTLE OF Aiket—was for long, the residence and title of a considerable branch of the Glencairn family, being descended from Sir James, the second son of Sir Edward Cunninghame of Kilmaurs who flourished in the end of the 13th century, about the time of the Brucean contest. The representative of this family appears to be Cunninghame of Monkriden, through Clon-beith, (as stated p. 224.) This old fabric is situated about a mile below the town of Dunlop, on the right bank of the Glazert. It was originally one of those square towers, so common in ancient times in the country—of great height and 30 feet of a side, divided into 4 stories, and abundantly dismal in its disposition of lights. It has been greatly altered of late, so that it has lost much of its ancient aspect. The last retour that I have seen of its ancient Lords, the Cunninghames, is dated in 1695.

TABLE OF VALUED RENT.

Properties.	Proprietors.	Valued Rent.		
		£	s.	d.
Dunlop, proper	General Dunlop,	761	6	2
Hapland, part of	Gen. Trotter,	£266	0	0
Do.	Colonel M ^c Alister,	179	17	6
Do. Muir and Mill,	Wark, Logan,	46	6	8
Dounieflat and Waterlands,	Part of Caldwell,			
Grange and Muirshields,	Mr. Cochrane,	127	6	8
Grange, 8 other parts,	Gilmour, Gilmour, Rev. Mr. Clark,	92	0	0
Craignought,	John Gilmour,	46	0	0
Hazlebank,	Alexander Wyllie,	25	0	0
Tailend,	Heirs Portioners,	33	6	8
Broadlee,	John Anderson,	68	13	4
Halket, Easter,	John Wyllie,	59	0	0
Do. Wester,	John Robertson,	66	13	4
Craighead,	Andrew Brown,	58	13	4
Lochrighills,	David Kirkwood,	92	13	4
Hall-moss,	William Miller,	13	0	0
Brockmuir,	Robert Duncan,	86	13	4
Alton, Newlands, Struthers,	Wark, Hall, Gilmour,			
Kirklands, Pendicle,	Dunlop, Bar,			
Oldhalls, 5 subjects from £45	Wark, Morris, Gilmour,			
to £20 each,	Cochrane, Fergusson,	185	6	9
Hill,	John Brown,	52	0	0
Boreland, part of	Robert Glasgow, Esq.	109	6	2
3 more subjects, and, the Hill,	Brown, Reid, Campbell, Craig,	132	6	8
Aiket, 3 subjects,	Gibson, Logan, Anderson,	44	0	0
Loanhead, 2 subjects,	Cochran, Calderwood,	70	0	0
Braehead,	John Gilmour,	44	0	0
Leahead and part of Aiket,	John Gemmill,	100	6	0
Waterside, 2 subjects,	Gemmil, Stewart,	27	0	0
Thorn,	David Gemmil,	53	6	8
Ravenslie,	David Cunninghame,	38	13	4
Templehouse,	John Gemmil,	50	0	0
Netherhouses, 2 subjects,	Mrs. Gemmill, A. Brown, Esq.	52	0	0
Mains,	Robert Carrick, Esq.	72	0	0
Netherhills, 3 subjects,	J. Anderson, R. Anderson, Stevenson	92	0	0
Hollows,	Robert Glasgow, Esq.	44	0	0
Gaimshill,	William Cunninghame, Esq.	79	0	0
Total in Ayrshire,		2591	9	8
In Renfrewshire,		534	8	1
Total in Dunlop parish,		4115	17	9

FREEHOLDERS QUALIFIED TO VOTE.

H. TROTTER of Mortonhall.—Lieut.-Gen. J. DUNLOP of Dunlop.

* Supposed to be so, from being required to complete the total sum of the valuation.

PARISH OF STEWARTON.



STEWARTON parish is situated southwards from that of Dunlop, and is otherwise bounded by part of Renfrewshire on the north-east; by the parishes of Fenwick and Dregbothn on the south; and by those of Irvine and Kilwinning on the west. Its greatest length is from east to west, in which it is nearly 10 miles, whilst its breadth in a direction from s. to n. varies from 4 miles to little more than one. It extends in all to about 20 square miles.

General Appearance.—This parish rises gradually from s. w. to n. e. till it terminates on the boundary line with the county of Renfrew, where the lands are of a considerable height, and get diversified into small hills. It is intersected also, through its whole extent, by several streams of considerable size, as the Annock, the Swinsey, the Corsehill-burn, and the Glazert; some of which flow in very deep channels. The surface, of course, is very unequal; and though there is not a great expanse of woodland to be met with in any one place, yet as the numerous body of residing heritors have all of them plantations, less or more, around their respective mansions, the face of the country has a cheerful and sheltered aspect; while even the climate itself is the more genial in consequence.

Minerals.—COAL is to be met with in many places in thin strata under the beds of limestone, and, so far as access may be thus got to it, is applied on the spot to the burning of that lime;

but no where has it yet been found so thick in the seam as to admit of being wrought by itself.—LIMESTONE abounds greatly in the eastern division of the parish, near to Stewarton, where it lies near the surface, very level and easily wrought.—FREESTONE, well adapted to building, is also abundant.—BASALTICK ROCK, commonly called WHINSTONE, is the general mineral towards the march of the parish with Renfrewshire on the east and north.

Soil.—This in general is a fertile clay, or easily converted into such by cultivation; some also is derived from moss, which, from the recent improvements, bids fair to be as productive as any; but much remains still to be done.

Roads.—It is remarkably well accommodated with turnpike roads as also parish roads in all directions, though the access from these, to the interior of the different properties, is in many cases not very good, and in some very bad.

Crops Cultivated.—WHEAT is not regularly introduced into the system of rotation, neither SUMMER FALLOW nor TURNIP, except in the Policies of Lainshaw and the lands of Peacockbank. Neither can the GREEN CROPPING system, become general on the adhesive clay soil of this parish and general dampness of the climate, though it is in some degree introduced on a small scale through the whole parish—and may in time be extended to a greater breadth.—POTATOES are raised however universally, and on a considerable scale, and much pains are bestowed on their cultivation, by every class of husbandmen from the greatest proprietor to the meanest occupier of a kale-yard.

Contents of the Parish.	{	In tillage,.....	1512	} Total ACRES..
		Cultivated grass land,.....	6320	
		Natural pasture,.....	1346	
		Moss land, &c.....	825	
		Woods and gardens,.....	142	
			10,145	

Live Stock.—Milch-Cows form the chief class of the cattle, but with rather a larger proportion of young stock rearing than in the preceding parishes. There are but few sheep.

Horses of all descriptions,	261
Cattle ditto,.....	2262
Sheep,.....	270
Swine,.....	474

Lordship of Stewarton.

The extent of this ancient Lordship is nowhere defined, though often mentioned in old Charters; but seems to have extended beyond the parish, or at least to have comprehended lands that are not at present in it. The name itself is perhaps coeval with that of the surname of Stewart, which was first used, as a family distinction, by Walter II. the third High Steward, who succeeded to the office in 1204; as previous to this; the designation of Stewart was limited to the person in office.

The Lordship of Stewarton was the proper inheritance of James the High Steward; who succeeded to the office in 1283: though at the same time a potent branch of the family of Ross had a part of the lands:—then of Walter III. the sixth Steward: then of Robert II. King of Scots: and afterwards, of his son Robert III.—all High Stewards in succession. [See Hume's Preface to the History of the Douglasses]. We shall find that the Lordship of Stewarton was vested in the crown at different eras much lower down.

Stewarton, Armsheugh, and Dunlop, in Cunninghame—and Trabuage in Carrick—were given as a dowry by Robert III. with his daughter Margaret to the renowned Archibald, surnamed Tyneman, the fourth Earl of Douglas. The second of these baronies, Armsheugh, belonged at one time to John Balliol, King of Scots, and was forfeited by Robert Bruce, after his successful assumption of the Crown in 1306, and probably at that time was conferred on his son-in-law, Walter the High Steward, as his share in the spoils of the Balliol family.

The above Archibald, Earl of Douglas, when he gave Elisabeth in marriage to John Stewart, Earl of Buchan, the second:

son of Robert Duke of Albany—bestowed on him, at same time, the lands of Stewarton, Armsheugh, and Dunlop, in Cunninghame; Trabuage, in Carrick; and Tullyfrazer, in Stirlingshire. The Charters for all these were confirmed by the Governor, Duke of Albany, in the eighth year of his governmentship: corresponding to the year 1414.

This Earl of Buchan, Constable of France, and the most heroic of the whole Stewart family, was killed, along with his father-in-law, Earl Douglas and Duke of Touraine, at the battle of Vernueil on the 27th August 1424. He left only one child, a daughter, Margaret, who was married to George Lord Seton, whose father, Sir William Seton, was also slain at the battle of Vernueil. The earldom of Buchan reverted to the crown, but it should seem that the lands of Stewarton at least, and Dunlop, returned again to the family of Douglas. It is certain so far, that a Charter of confirmation of these lands, as already noticed in the account of the family of Dunlop, was granted by James II. in 1451 to the then Earl of Douglas; and on his forfeiture, about 3 or 4 years after, they would revert once more to the crown.

The next account I find of the Lordship of Stewarton, is in the Records of Parliament, dated 21st June 1526, when there is a ratification by Parliament of a gift by James V. to his "familiar" servitor Henry Kempt of the lands of Dowyra, Patterton, Robertsonland, Cultiswra, and Clarklands, in the Lordship of Stewarton." The two last, called the "6 markland of Clarklands and Mill thereof, and 40s. worth of the lands of Cultiswra," had afterwards been granted to Mungo Muir of Rowallan, but his Charter of them, after infestment taken, was set aside by Parliament on the 20th Nov. the same year, "His Majestie havin been circumventit thereintill, the samen havin been befor set in feu ferme to his lovat familiar Henry Kempt." It should seem, however, that these lands and Lordship had reverted to the crown again: for on the 19th April 1567, a Charter was granted by

Queen Marie, and ratified by Parliament, (besides many other possessions, “ of all and hail the landis and Lordship of Stewarton with the feu mailts, &c. in the Baillierie of Cunninghame to her daylie and familiar servitor John Semple, son to Robert Lord Semple, and Marie Levingstoun (daughter to William Lord Levingstoun) her hienes familiar servitrice, to Knit thame togidder in lauchful marriage, with provision of an reasonable leving.”

These two well-endowed spouses, were “ John the Dancer, and Marie the Lusty” of John Knox, who were ancestors of the respectable family of Semple of Beltrees and of Third-part in the County of Renfrew, which last was retained by their posterity till the year 1758, when it was sold to Macdowal of Castlesemple, by Robert Semple the sixth generation in succession, who died in 1789, at the extraordinary age of 103 years, after having been upwards of 80 years in the commission of the peace, and seeing 3 generations of his descendants. How long this family retained the “ Lordship of Stewarton” is to me unknown, only, I see that there was a ratification in Parliament of the infestment of “ Sir James Sempell in the lands of Stuarton” in the year 1612.

VILLAGE OF STEWARTON.—This pleasant and thriving town is situated on the banks of the Annock, about 4 miles N. from Kilmarnock and 7 N.E. from Irvine. Till within these 150 years it consisted of but a very few houses around the church; now it extends nearly half a mile in length, with several cross streets or lanes:—has in it many handsome buildings, and contains, in all, a population of about 1800 souls. The country around it is fertile and populous, which gives employment to tradesmen and labourers of every description; whilst provisions, of every kind, are supplied in abundance.

Manufactures.—There are about 300 weavers’ looms of one kind or other, of which about 250 are employed in the muslin and silk fabrics, for the Glasgow and Paisley merchants, and a

about 50 for the more steady customary work of the neighbouring population. But the manufacture for which Stewariton is most famed, is that of blue bonnets. Almost the whole of the regimental bonnets, (which even the English Dragoons and other English soldiers, when in undress, now wear,) are made here, as well as the common Scotch bonnet for the country people. This branch gives employment to from 40 to 50 families, in which women and girls, as well as men and boys, are employed. The bonnet-makers of Stewariton were, till of late, considered to be a corporation; and minutes, recording their transactions in that capacity, have existed for a long period back. Their Deacon had even the honour of being stiled Princeps Pileorum Artifex, of Scotland.

One manufacture is almost peculiar to this place; namely, that of Clockwork, which is, in demand over almost all Scotland. There is a manufacture, too, of Spindles for Cotton and Woollen Mills, which gives employment to 14 hands.

There have been of late erected various water-mills for carding wool and tow, and also for wauking (fulling) of bonnets, at some of which there are also machinery erected for spinning wool; and it is supposed that these works, as connected with both the bonnet trade in Stewariton, and that of carpets at Kilmarnock, might be still further extended, as the water of Annock here is equal to several such establishments. But while many people would hail such increase of trade as beneficial to the country, and consequent increase in the manufacturing population; there are others, (who seem well justified from experience,) that would deprecate them, as being vastly more prejudicial to the general interest, from the vice and bad dispositions they engender in the minds of the operatives, than all the wealth and seeming prosperity that would arise from them, could counter balance.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—There are several in the town, and which give liberally to the sick and indigent members connected with them, and all are supposed to be in a prosperous state,

though, as they have not been of very long standing, it may happen, that the annual disbursements have not yet reached their maximum.

SAVINGS BANK.—This was attempted some years ago to be established—but at that time, the spirit of Reform, or some specious thing under that name, prevailed against it, under the pretext, that such an institution could be of advantage to the heritors only—as these, it was asserted, were bound to support the poor. So long as the labouring part of the community allow such a notion to possess their minds, as it annihilates industry, they will remain poor, even to the end of time.

There is a Justice of Peace Court held regularly once a month here. There is no other Magistracy, and no Police.

There is a weekly market on Thursdays, but is not well attended, as the country people prefer *their* weekly market, to be on the Fridays at Kilmarnock. But the town is nevertheless well supplied with Butchers' meat and other provisions, in various shops, that are daily kept open for the purpose. There are also some stated fairs.

There is a daily Coach, passes through it from Kilmarnock to Paisley, to the great accommodation of this part of the country. There is a Post twice-a-day, both to and from Kilmarnock. But there is no Bank nor bank-agent established in Stewarton; the more surprising, that there was once one that did a deal of business here for 3 years together from the year 1793—transacting to the extent of £30,000 each year. Their agent, John Blackwood, though placed in the humble station of bell-man of the parish, was of a character so well established for accuracy and integrity, that no security was required of him—and on this occasion he fully supported the reputation he had previously acquired. In this town are the following tradesmen, &c.

Weavers,.....	275	Masons,.....	31	Flesbers,.....	7
Bonnet-makers,	100	Grocers,.....	26	Bakers,.....	5

Wrights,.....	50	Tailors,.....	21	Saddlers,.....	2
Shoemakers,.....	49	Smiths,.....	14	Inn-keepers,.....	21

In the Law department 10.—Medical 3.

NOTE.—Apprentices are included: women and girls not included among the Bonnet-makers, but boys are.

Population.—In the town,..... 1800
In the country parts,..... 1600

Total,..... 3400

SCHOOLS.—Besides the parish school, taught by Mr. Duncan Macfarlane, there are six more. The number of scholars in all is about 400.

POOR.—There are about 30 on the permanent roll, who get, weekly, each from 1s. to 3s.; besides these, there are 7 or 8 who get occasional assistance, some less and some more, as they may require. Altogether there is about £140 yearly distributed to the poor.

Ministers.—since the Revolution.

NAMES,	ADMITTED,	DIED,
Alexander Forbes,.....	May 9. 1693.....	
Robert Paisley,.....		1711.
— Montgomery.....	September 9. 1713....	Sept. 27. 1757.
Thomas Maxwell,.....	September 28. 1758...	Mar. 13. 1796.
James Douglas,.....	{ May 13. 1793. assist. }	
	{ and successor. }	

Dissenters.—ANTIBURGHERS. Their meeting-house was erected in 1776, and holds commodiously 600. The congregation amounts at present to about 200 examinable persons. Their present minister is the Rev. James Methven, who was admitted on the 5th July 1803, from Ballmulla in Fife, where he had officiated 6 years before. There are about 110 other dissenters of different classes, in the town—but are included in those parishes where their respective places of worship are situated.

Estates and families.

This parish is possessed by upwards of 70 land proprietors, having nearly 8000 acres of arable land among them, besides the

many small possessions or feus in the town of Stewarton.

MOUNTGREENAN.—This is the most westerly estate in the parish. The larger part of it, together with the manor-place, is in the parish of Kilwinning. [See p. 222.] There is still more than 400 acres of it in this parish, much of it good land, and some of it unreclaimed moss.

AUCHINHARVIE—is situated next eastward from the preceding. It belongs to different proprietors. The old castle, now ruinous, is all of it that still remains to the family of Cunninghame, its ancient possessors; [see p. 172.] The soil in general is good, but there is still a part of it moss.

CREVOCH ancient barony is situated betwixt the lands last mentioned and the water of Glazert. It is now possessed by 8 different proprietors. The principal part, now called Kennox, belongs to Col. M'Alester, in right of his Lady, heiress of the late William Somerville, Esq. There is a modern mansion on this, on the banks of the Glazert, and a considerable extent of woodland. The whole extent of Crevoch is about 1000 acres, of which more than a tenth part may be stated moss.

BONSHAW, or BOLINSHAW—is situated on the east side of the Glazert. It belonged before the year 1470, and for a considerable time after, to a branch of the Kilmarnock family. In 1592, Barbara Lawson was retoured to these lands, as heir to her father, John Lawson, stiled *Carbonum Magistri Jacobi quinti Regis*. In about a century afterwards, it became the property of a branch of the Dundonald family. The old mansion is in utter ruins. It seems probable that this property once comprehended the lands adjacent of Sandielands and Bankend, and the High and the Laigh Chapeltons. The whole of these, with Bonshaw proper, extends to upwards of 400 acres of remarkable good land.

LAINSHAW.—This fine property extends from those last mentioned, eastward to Stewarton, part of which town is built upon it. In 1450 this estate, as well as that of Robertson, Macbeth-hill,

and others in the neighbourhood, was granted in a Charter by James II. to Sir Alexander Home, father of the first Lord Home, whose eldest son Thomas, by his second Lady, was stiled Thomas of Lainshaw, and had possession, accordingly, of these lands. How long they continued in this family does not appear;—perhaps they might be lost by forfeiture soon after the battle of Floudoun in 1513, when the Homes fell into disgrace. It is so far certain that, soon after this period, Lainshaw belonged to Hugh the first Earl of Eglinton, who gave it to his second son, Sir Niel Montgomery, whose descendants retained it down almost to the present times.

Montgomery of Lainshaw.

I. SIR NIEL MONTGOMERY, second son of Hugh first Earl of Eglinton, by Lady Helen Campbell, daughter of Colin first Earl of Argyle, married first Margaret Mure, only daughter and heiress of Quintin Mure of Skeldon, by whom he got that estate also. By this Lady he had two sons: 1. John the eldest, who died without issue; 2. Niel, of whom afterwards. 2dly, He married Margaret Boyd, only daughter of Robert third Lord Boyd, a marriage which seems to have bred an unnatural animosity betwixt the two families, which arose to such a height, as to be the cause of his death, for he was killed in the town of Irvine by the same Lord Boyd, and Mowat of Busbie and others, which occasioned afterwards much bloodshed in Cunninghame. This was in 1547, when Sir Niel was far advanced in years. . . This feud was afterwards composed through the mediation of the Earls of Eglinton, Cassilis, Argyle, and other mutual friends. Sir Niel had also three daughters: 1. Christian, Lady Luss; 2. Elisabeth, married to Hume of Fast Castle; 3. Helen, married to Maxwell of Newark.

II. NIEL MONTGOMERY of Lainshaw, Esq. his second son, succeeded him. He married Jean, only daughter of John fourth and last Lord Lyle, (by Grizel, daughter of David Beaton of

Creich,) and whose only son, James, Master of Lyle, died unmarried about the year 1556: on which the estate of Lyle came by a special deed of entail to the above Niel Montgomery, in right of his Lady, the Hon. Jean Lyle, and who in consequence quartered the Arms of Lyle with his own. He was succeeded by his son,

III. SIR NIEL MONTGOMERY of Lainshaw, who by a contract dated in 1599, resigned all claim to the estate of Duchal (or of Lyle) and others, for a certain sum of money paid him by Wm. Porterfield of that Ilk, according to a Decree Arbitral pronounced by John Blair of that Ilk, William Mure of Rowallan, and Alexander Fleming of Barrochan; but he still assumed the Arms of Lyle, as heir of line to that noble family. He married Elisabeth, daughter of Cunningham of Aiket, by whom he had three sons: 1. Niel; 2. John; 3. William, of whom descended the Montgomeries of Bridgend; and two daughters, the eldest married to Graham of Grugar; the other to Johnston of Wamphray. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. NIEL MONTGOMERY of Lainshaw, who married Marion, daughter of Sir William Mure of Rowallan, by whom he had a son, Niel, who seems to have predeceased him, as he was succeeded by the son of his brother John,

V. DAVID MONTGOMERY of Lainshaw, by Jean, daughter of Captain Daniel Forrester of the House of Carden. He married Marion, daughter of James Dunlop of that Ilk, by whom he had a son, James; and a daughter, Jean, married to the Rev. Mr. Laing, Parson of Donnachadee. He appears in the commission of supply for Ayrshire in 1661. He was afterwards concerned in the insurrection in 1679, along with many other respectable Gentlemen in Cunninghame. For this he was forfeited by James II. in 1685, and his whole property declared by a general act of attainder, to be vested in the crown. By a similar authority, his rights and his lands were restored to him in 1690. He died before 1696, as in that year we find his son,

VI. JAMES MONTGOMERY of Lainshaw, as a Commissioner in the act of Supply. About the same time he was made Clerk of Justiciary for life. He assumed the title of Lyle, and bore it till his death as representative of that noble family. He married Barbara, daughter of John Kennedy of Craig, or of Barclanachan in Carrick, (by a daughter of Hunterston,) and had issue a son, who succeeded him after 1716; when Crawford wrote his History, from whence the preceding account is chiefly taken. This son was

VII. DAVID MONTGOMERY of Lainshaw. He married — Boswell, daughter of the late Lord Auchinleck, by whom he had a son James, and three daughters: 1. Elisabeth, married to Captain Alexander Montgomery Cunningham of Kirkton-holme, and had issue; 2. Margaret, married to James Boswell, late of Auchinleck, and had issue; 3. Mary, married to — Campbell of Trees-Bank, and had issue. He was succeeded by his son,

VIII. JAMES MONTGOMERY of Lainshaw, who married Jean, daughter of Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollock, but dying without issue, the family is now represented by Sir James Montgomery Cunninghame, Bart. of Corsehill, son of Elisabeth the eldest sister, (See Corsehill in the next article.)

This estate was afterwards sold to ———— Cunninghame of Bridgehouse, merchant in Glasgow, whose son, William Cunninghame, Esq. is now proprietor, and also of the lands of Macbeth-hill, of Kirkwood and of Bloak, &c. in the neighbourhood; extending in all to more than 2500 acres, of which about 2400 is among the most productive land in the parish. The ancient house of Lainshaw, near to Stewarton, is the manor-place. It is formed of two old square towers, with a more modern building interposed between them and connecting them together; constituting a mansion of great size, and not incommodious considering the discordant stiles of the different fabrics of which it is composed. There is a considerable extent of old timber growing around this ancient habitation.

CORSEHILL.—Immediately to the east and northward of Stewarton, is situated the ancient and extensive Barony of Corsehill, of which Sir James Montgomery Cunninghame, Bart. is proprietor of part, and superior of the whole. This barony comprehended the several farms known by the names of **CORSEHILL**, Meikle and Little **CORSEHILL**; Nether **ROBERTLAND**, **KIRKFORD**, **CULTISWRA** Meikle and Little; and at one time **HAIRSHAW**, **BLACKLAW**, **CORSEHOUSE**, and several smaller possessions, were included in it. The farm of Corsehill proper, on which stands a venerable fragment of the old Castle of Corsehill, is all of this ancient barony, of which the family now holds the *Dominium utile*.

Cunninghame of Corsehill.

WILLIAM fourth Earl of Glencairn, and sixteenth generation of the family from their first settlement in Scotland about the year 1110, died in 1547, and by his second Lady, Margaret Campbell, daughter and heiress of John Campbell of West Louden, had issue five sons and one daughter. The eldest son, **Alexander**, succeeded him as Earl of Glencairn; the second son, **Andrew**, was ancestor of this family; the third son, **Hugh**, was ancestor of the **Cunninghames of Carlung**; the fourth son, **Robert**, was ancestor of the **Cunninghames of Mountgreenan**; the fifth son, **William**, was Bishop of Argyle, and ancestor of the **Marquis of Conynghame** in Ireland; and the daughter, **Elisabeth**, was married to Sir John Cunninghame of Caprington, but died without issue.

I. ANDREW CUNNINGHAME, the second son, got three Charters dated in succession, 1537, 1538, and 1541,* in which he is designated son of Sir William Cunninghame, Knight of Kilmaurs, (afterwards Earl of Glencairn,) in which the two Corsehills are particularly specified. He was succeeded by his son,

II. CUTHBERT CUNNINGHAME of Corsehill, who died betwixt

* See Register of Retours, Lib. xxvi. p. 129.—Lib. xxvii. 12.—Lib. xxviii. 84.

the 16th of May and 21st Dec. 1616, as appears from the tenor of two public records of these dates.* He was succeeded by his son,

III. SIR ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAME of Corsehill. That he was grandson of Andrew the first of the family, and son and heir male of Cuthbert as above, appears from a Charter of confirmation dated 11th Dec. 1622.† He died in the month of May 1646. He married Anne, daughter of John Crawford of Kilbirnie, by Lady Mary Cunninghame, daughter of the Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had a son,

IV. ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAME of Corsehill, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Patrick Houston of that Ilk,‡ and had issue a son;

V. ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAME, who died before him, leaving a son,

VI. ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAME of Corsehill. All this is instructed by a Charter dated 13th April 1663, and a confirmation dated 26th Jan. 1672.¶ On the 22d February 1672, he was by Charles II. created a Baronet of Nova Scotia. He married Mary, daughter of John Stewart, Master of Blackhall, by Mary, his Lady, daughter of Sir James Stirling of Keir,§ by whom he had his successor,

VII. SIR ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAME of Corsehill, the second Baronet. He was retoured heir to his father in May 1685,** and took Charters to the lands, of date 26th Feb. 1686.†† He married Dame Margaret Boyle, sister to the Earl of Glasgow,‡‡ by whom he had issue, his successor,

VIII. SIR DAVID CUNNINGHAME of Corsehill, the third Bart. He married Penelope, daughter of George Montgomery of Kirk-

* See Retours, Lib. vii. fol. 154. † See Privy Seal Records, Lib. I. No. 77.

‡ See Crawford's Hist. of Renf. p. 72. ¶ See Great Seal Records, Lib. 64. No. 254.

§ See Crawford's Hist. of Renf. p. 89. ** Retours, No. 38. fol. 24 et 30.

†† Recorded at Ayr, 24th Sept. 1686. ‡‡ Douglas's Peerage, p. 288.

tenholme, by Easter Kilbride in the Shire of Lanark, descended of the Montgomeries of Skelmorley, by whom he had a son,

IX. Captain ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY CUNNINGHAME. The first surname he took in consequence of inheriting the lands of Kirktonholme, in right of his mother, the heiress of that estate. He married Elisabeth, the eldest daughter of David Montgomery of Lainshaw, by whom he had five sons; 1. Walter of whom afterwards; 2. David, of whom afterwards; 3. Alexander, bred to the Army, and served as an officer in the Duke of Hamilton's Regiment, during the American war; and died unmarried in 1782; 4. James, of whom afterwards; 5. Henry, bred to the Navy; was a Lieut. on board the Alfred, in Rodney's great engagement, 12th April 1782. Died unmarried in 1785.—There was also a son who died in infancy, and two daughters who died unmarried.—He died in January 1770, before his father, Sir David, who survived him only a few months, dying at Corsehill in the same year; when he was succeeded by his grandson,

X. SIR WALTER MONTGOMERY CUNNINGHAME of Corsehill, son of Capt. Alexander, as above, who died unmarried in March 1814, and was succeeded by his brother,

X. SIR DAVID MONTGOMERY CUNNINGHAME of Corsehill, who died in November the same year, also unmarried, when he was succeeded by his only remaining brother, now

X. SIR JAMES MONTGOMERY CUNNINGHAME, the sixth Baronet of Corsehill, and who combines in his person the honours, also, of the family of Glencairn, being the first heir male in succession, as likewise those of Lyle Lord Lyle, so far as transmissible by a female, in direct lineal descent. In 1802, he married Jéssie, daughter of the late Thomas Cumming, Banker in Edinburgh, representative of the family of Cumming of Earnside in the shire of Nairn, by whom he has five sons: 1. Alexander; 2. Thomas; 3. James; 4. George; 5. Henry; and two daughters: 1. Jéssie; 2. Grace Matilda.

ARMS.—The Armorial Bearings of the families of Corsehill, Kirktonholm, Montgomery of Lainshaw and Lyle, emblazoned in due order, in their respective quarters: Supporters two Leopards: Crest, an Unicorn's Head erased.—Motto, **OVER FORK OVER.**

GALLOBERRIES.—These lands are situated northwards from those of Corsehill, though not quite adjacent. About 4-5ths of them belong to Gen. Dunlop, and one-fifth to Mr. Wyllie. Adjacent to them, on the east, is **MERRYHILL**, part of the ancient estate of Robertland. Eastwards from the last mentioned, are the lands of **AUCHINTYBERS**, possessed by five different proprietors;—north of these are the **FULLWOODS**, belonging to three proprietors; and still more northerly, the **GARRACH HILLS**, belonging to three different heritors also. On each of these last three mentioned, the houses of the proprietors are congregated into townships together. The whole extend to about 950 acres, incumbent, nearly all, on whinstone, and containing a great proportion of good land, but having also some moorish soil—more especially in the last mentioned. In 1452 all these three are contained in a Charter to Gilbert the first Lord Kennedy, ancestor of the Cassillis family.

Eastward from them all, are the lands of **WHITELAW** and of **BLACKLAW**, extending to more than 700 acres, and in each the proprietors live also together in townships. Beyond them still, to the boundary of the parish with the county of Renfrew, are the lands of Corsehouse, all of a similar nature, good soil, incumbent on hard rock, and with a portion of moss land. The whole are situated on the north side of the water of Annock, which runs here in a deep valley. The **HAINSHAW** is situated opposite these, on the south side of that water—extends to about 250 acres of deep arable land, not unfertile, and about 600 acres of moss land: Is divided among 6 proprietors, of whom 3 are non-resident and 3 reside on their respective portions separately.

ROBERTLAND.—This great Barony is situated lower down than

the last, and extends to both sides of the Annock. It comprehends about 1000 acres, nearly all arable, of different qualities, as might be expected, in such an extent, but is generally deep and fertile. It belonged for ages to a great branch of the family of Cunninghame, of no little renown in its time. It was in — alienated from this family to sundry purchasers, among whom the principal was the late Sir James Hunter Blair, Baronet of Dunskey, who acquired the manor-place and nearly the half of the whole estate. This has since been acquired by Alexander Kerr, Esq. a native of Stewarton, who has recently erected on it an elegant mansion in a commanding situation on a high point of land betwixt the Annock and the Swinsey waters, in the vicinity of the very high old ruinous castle, which is about to be removed altogether. The rest of this ancient estate has been parcelled out into five other possessions, [see Table of Valued Rent,] of which Williamshaw is the most extensive, and on which a shewy house is erected.

NETHER ROBERTLAND, nearer to Stewarton, extends to about 130 acres, and is parcelled out among sundry occupants.

CULTISWRAY, (or, as now called, **CUT-STRAW**,) is situated also in the vicinity of Stewarton; extends to nearly 180 acres of good land, belonging to 7 or 8 different proprietors.

LOCHRIG and **HORSEMUIR**—are situated on the boundary of the parish, south from the village, and extend to about 300 acres of valuable land, on which there is an old mansion of suitable dimension, well sheltered amid its old woods. Lochrig belonged long to a family of the name of Arnot, of whom the present proprietor is the representative, as his grandfather, son of Major Mathew Stewart of Stewarthall, acquired it by marriage of the heiress of the Arnot family.

OVER-LOCHRIG—is situated eastward from the preceding, on the boundary with the parish of Fenwick. It belongs to Col. Barns, who has part of Auchinharvie and the lands of Kirkland

in this parish, as also some lands near the town of Fenwick; all valuable property.

PEACOCK-BANK—is situated in the vicinity of both the Loch-rigs, but nearer than any of them to the town. It is of considerable extent, and is remarkably well cultivated. There are several other small but valuable properties situated chiefly in the vicinity of the town; only GALLOWAYFORD is situated on the left bank of the Glazert, opposite to the lands of Kennox.

TABLE OF VALUED RENT.

Propertiss.	Proprietors.	Valued Rent.		
		£	s.	d.
Mountgreenan, - - -	Robert Glasgow, Esq. - - -	-	-	378 0 0
Auchincharvie, - - -	Colonel Burns, - - -	£90	0	0
Ditto, part of - - -	Burns's heirs, - - -	83	10	0
				<u>163 10 0</u>
Crevoch, now Kennox, - - -	Colonel M'Alester, - - -	459	7	4
Fairley-Crevoch, - - -	Gabriel Langmuir, - - -	136	0	0
Barnahill, - - -	R. Montgomery, - - -	168	0	0
Scrogie Mill, - - -	Earl of Glasgow, - - -	36	0	0
Thrasher-house, - - -	Andrew Gemmit, - - -	62	0	0
Hays-Muir, - - -	James Dunlop, - - -	86	0	0
Water Meetings, - - -	Thomas Dunlop, - - -	6	0	0
Stakeleyhill, - - -	Thomas Reid, - - -	126	0	0
Total of the ancient Barony of Crevoch, - - -				<u>1099 7 4</u>
Bonshaw, - - -	Alexander Reid, - - -			90 0 0
Chapelton, High - - -	James Wilson, - - -			137 0 0
Chapelton, Low - - -	John Millar, - - -			120 0 0
Lainshaw, including Macbeth-hill, } Kirkwood, Sandielands, Bank- end &c. - - -	William Cunningham, Esq. - - -			2026 19 8
Gallowayford, - - -	James Millar, - - -			21 0 0
Corsehill, - - -	Sir J.M. Cunningham 290	8	8	
Ditto, part of - - -	William Mackie, - - -	84	10	0
Do. Do. - - -	John Alexander, - - -	71	0	0
Do. Do. - - -	John Caskie, - - -	70	0	0
Do. Do. - - -	Robert Wyllie, - - -	35	0	0
Do. Do. - - -	John Wyllie, - - -	30	0	0
Do. Mill, - - -	James Logan, - - -	4	0	0
Total of the Corsehills, - - -				<u>584 18 8</u>
Galloberry, - - -	General Dunlop, - - -			371 6 8
Do. part of - - -	James Wyllie, - - -			50 0 0
Auchintyber, - - -	Alexander Fergusson, - - -	50	0	0
Do. part of - - -	James Fergusson, - - -	50	0	0
Do. Do. - - -	William Barbour, - - -	46	18	4

STEWARTON.]

of Cunninghame

327

<i>Properties.</i>	<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Auchintyber, part of	Robt. Duncan's heirs,	226	13	4
Do. Do.	James Muir,	23	6	8
Total of Auchintyber,			196	13 4
Fullwood,	Sir J. M. Cunninghame	31	10	0
Do. part of	John Fergusson,	31	10	0
Do. Do.	James Mackie,	31	10	0
			94	10 0
Gabrach hills,	3 Proprietors of the name of Stewart		119	0 0
Whitelaw, part of	John Barbour,	58	10	0
Do. Do.	Thomas Stevenson,	38	0	0
Do. Do.	John Dickie,	19	10	0
			116	0 0
Blacklaw, part of	William Gray,	62	0	0
Do. Do.	John Brown,	62	0	0
Do. Do.	Thomas Wallace,	62	0	0
			176	0 0
Hairshaw, part of	Cunninghame of Lshaw	31	14	10
Do. Do.	John Stevenson,	39	10	0
Do. Do.	William Stevenson,	36	0	0
Do. Do.	George Knox,	35	10	0
Do. Do.	Baillie Stewart, Irvine,	18	0	0
			160	14 10
Robertland, proper	Alex. Kerr, Esq.	423	4	0
Williamshaw, part of	James Donaldson,	226	0	0
Merryhill, ditto	David Dalziel,	106	0	0
Thornhill, ditto	James Airston,	78	0	0
Lintbrae and Overhill, ditto,	J. Stevenson's heirs,	67	0	0
Gateside,	Thomas Walker,	52	0	0
			952	4 0
Robertland, Nether	David Wyllie,	102	13	4
Do. part of	Sundries,	28	0	0
			130	13 4
Cultiswray or Cut-straw,	Mathew Wyllie,	46	13	4
Do. part of	Thomas Deans,	46	10	0
Do.	John King,	36	0	0
Do.	4 Several proprietors,	55	13	4
			184	16 8
Peacock-bank,	John Deans,		127	13 4
Lochrig and Horsemuir,	Mathew Stewart, Esq.		332	13 4
Lochrig Over and Kirkhill,	Colonel Barns,		136	0 0
Corsehouse,	Heirs of John Gavin,		42	0 0
Clarkhill, &c.	Andrew Brown, Esq.		163	0 0
Clarkslands,	J. Gilmore & A. Fowles' heirs,		90	0 0
Spot,	John and James Wilson,		27	10 0
Castle-tak,	Mrs. Bracket,		16	0 0
Bogside,	Robert Stevenson,		10	0 0
Templehouse,	William Deans, Esq.		19	0 0
Lochmill,	Lady Montgomery Burgess,		25	0 0
Town's feuers,	Many,		109	1 8

Total in the parish, . . . 6314 13 10

FREEHOLDERS QUALIFIED TO VOTE.

JAMES HUNTER BLAIR of Dunskey and Robertland.

Col. J. S. BARNES of Kirkhill.

Col. S. M'ALESTER of Kennox.

W. CUNNINGHAME of Lainshaw.

Sir J. MONTGOMERY CUNNINGHAME of Corsehill & Kirktonholme.

M. STEWART of Loehridge.

Antiquities.—On an eminence known by the name of **CARN-DUFF**, situated in the property of Mr. John Dean of Peacockbank near Stewarton. there is a large collection of stones which has always been looked upon as a sepulchral monument. The proprietor having some time ago caused a part of this cairn to be opened up, three urns containing bones and ashes were found deposited in small cells near the original surface of the ground. One of the urns, which was unfortunately broken before it was taken up, appears to have been about a foot in diameter; the other two measure about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and nearly 6 inches in height. They appear to have been formed of very coarse clay, but some taste has been exercised in their formation, and zigzag lines have been drawn or cut all round the edge or rim of the vessel. One of the small urns was found lying on its side in a cell about 30 inches square, formed with coarse flags. It was filled with loose earth mixed with burnt bones and ashes. The two other urns were inverted. The urns, as well as other small cells in the clay, containing burnt bones and ashes, appear to be placed in a circle, about eight yards from the centre of the heap and near its extremity. On or near this circle there are a number of small coarse flag-stones placed on the original surface of the ground; and the earth at the bottom of the cairn near the centre, appears to have been very much burnt, even to the depth of some inches, and is mixed with ashes and small fragments of bones. The height of the cairn will not in the middle exceed 5 or 6 feet; but it is probable that many of the stones have been carried off in former times for making roads, or other

purposes. It is chiefly composed of what are called whin-stones, and they are mostly of a large size.

No stones bearing the mark of a hammer or chisel have been discovered. The whole heap is grown over with turf, and has been planted with trees thirty or forty years ago. There is every reason to think that it contains a great many more urns, as not more than a fourth part of it has yet been examined.

MURDER OF HUGH, FOURTH EARL OF EGLINTON ; [see p. 211.] This young Nobleman was murdered on his way homewards, returning from Robertland, by CUNNINGHAM of Aiket, on the 12th April 1589, near to the village of Stewarton ; the Laird of Robertland, and others of the Cunninghames, being accomplices. The traditionary account of it here, is, that his Lordship being on a visit to the Laird of Robertland, called, on his way from Eglinton Castle, on his near relative, Sir Niel Montgomery of Lainshaw, who endeavoured to dissuade him from going to Robertland, but could not prevail. After he had left Robertland, he was waylaid on his return homewards, and shot at a place near to Stewarton, then called the Windy-path, but, since that time, has been called the Mourning-path.—That he sat for some time in the saddle after he received the shot, but galloping as fast as he could—till he came to the Annock, when he fell from his horse into the water, close to the village, and died immediately.

Auchenharvie Castle.



PARISH OF FENWICK.



FENWICK parish was originally included in that of Kilmarnock. It was separated from it in 1642, and was then called New Kilmarnock, but soon afterwards acquired the name of Fenwick, from the name of the principal village, near to which the church was set down. This is called Fenwick-town; another village that has arisen still nearer to the church, is called the Kirk-town of Fenwick: both, together, contain about 300 inhabitants, and are situated from 4 miles to 4½ miles from Kilmarnock on the road to Glasgow.

The parish is situated s.e. from that of Stewarton; n. from that of Kilmarnock; n. w. from that of Loudoun; and on the n.e. is bounded by the Shire of Renfrew: In length from s.w. to n.e. it is about 7 miles, and from n. w. to s. e. about 5. The extent altogether is about 27 square miles; the number of acres being 13,548.

General Appearance.—Though there is hardly any part of it that rises into hills, (unless those moderate heights near to Kingswells may be so called,) yet as the surface rises pretty sharply, with one continued ascent from s.w. to n.e. it becomes considerably high at last, and gives the whole an open exposure to the western winds. Neither is it under a general shelter from plantations; but it is still far from being unfavourable to the health of the people, or to the growth of the crop.

Minerals.—There is not much appearance of **COAL**.—**LIMESTONE** is plentiful and excellent; some of it is full of shells.—

FREESTONE abounds too, in many places: but the greater part of the parish is incumbent on hard WHIN-ROCK.

Soil.—The soil is in general deep and productive, but is somewhat backward in the spring time, from humidity, and being more or less affected with moss. In mild seasons the crops however are generally abundant.

Crops Cultivated.—Hardly any grain but OATS—and a little BEAR.—FLAX thrives, but the cultivation is limited to the home consumpt of the husbandmen.—WOOD thrives greatly, though not much planted, as there are few resident heritors.—MEADOWS abound greatly, and very heavy crops of natural HAY are got from them, by the sides of the various streamlets that subdivide the moorish uplands of the parish.—POTATOES are cultivated extensively, and nowhere are better crops to be found.

Contents of the Parish.	{	In tillage,.....	1388	} Total 13,548 ACRES.
		Cultivated grass and meadows,.....	5983	
		Natural pasture,.....	2437	
		Moss land, &c.....	3692	
		Woods and gardens,.....	48	

Live Stock.—Milch-Cows are still the prevailing stock, but with a considerable proportion of young cattle of the same breed for sale. In the upper part of the parish, among the moorlands there are considerable flocks of black-faced sheep kept; and in the lower part of the country, a few pet sheep are kept on every farm for family use. The number of Live Stock, in all, appears to be thus:—

Horses of all descriptions,.....	153
Cattle ditto,.....	2020
Sheep ditto,.....	2360
Swine fed yearly,.....	336

Roads.—The great road from Kilmarnock to Glasgow, traverses the parish in its greatest length: one from Galston towards Kingswells crosses part of it in another quarter, whilst different parish-roads intersect it in various places: few parishes are better accommodated.

Manufactures.—Weaving of muslins, &c. for the Glasgow merchants, has been established to a considerable extent in Fenwick-town;—and shoemaking in the Kirk-town. The other craftsmen are merely such as are required in the parish itself. There are in all—

Weavers,.....	96	Smiths,.....	9
Shoemakers,.....	30	Wrights,.....	6
Masons,.....	22	Fleshers,.....	6
Tailors,.....	10	Baker,.....	1

Population.—In the two villages,..... 300

In the country parts,..... 1300

Total in the parish,..... 1600

Poor.—Only 8 on the permanent roll, and 4 at an average, yearly, that get occasional relief. The whole get among them yearly £35.

SCHOOLS.—There is the established school at the Kirk-town, taught by Mr. John Fairley; and a private one at Fenwick, taught by Mr. M'Millan. There are two lesser private schools in other parts of the parish;—among all these there are 204 scholars. (See Statistical Table.) There is a sewing-school in Fenwick-town at which about 20 girls are taught. There are several Friendly Societies containing in all 210 members. There was a parish Library instituted in 1808, which contains upwards of 200 volumes.

Ministers—since the Revolution.

NAMES,	ADMITTED,	DIED,
William Guthrie,.....	November 7. 1644..	} Ejected in 1662, and died in 1665.
Andrew Foulis,.....	_____	
William Simson,.....	_____	in 1718.
John Chiesley,.....	March 18. 1719.	in 1740.
James Halket,.....	April 15. 1741.	April 16. 1779.
William Boyd,.....	June 25. 1782.	_____

Dissenters.—A Burgher meeting-house was erected here in 1787, calculated to hold 500 sitters: the congregation amounts to about that number, including examinable children. The Rev. James Dewar is their minister, who was settled among them in 1787.

Estates and Families.

This large parish is possessed by nearly forty proprietors, of whom three have nine-tenths of the whole.

POLKELLY.—This ancient Barony is situated adjacent to the parish of Stewarton, in the higher part of the boundary. It extends to upwards of 2400 acres, of which nearly 1500 is fertile arable land. It belonged in a remote period to a family of the name of More. Gilchrist and Renaud More are mentioned in the Ragman Roll in 1292. "These were," according to Nisbet, "the Polkelly Mores, the stem of the Mores, and an ancienter family than Rowallan, and came to Sir Adam More of Rowallan, by marriage of an heiress, in the reign of Robert I. or David II." This estate became again a distinct property, in a branch, probably, of the same family. For in the reign of James III. the Lady Polkelly, widow of Hugh Muir of Polkelly, was married to the Laird of Craufurdland, as will be seen in the history of that family. In three different Retours, inter 1621 et 1672, it appears among the different lands belonging to the Cunninghamhead family. In 1689, Thomas Cochrane of Polkelly is in the list of Commissioners of Supply. It belongs now to the Earl of Glasgow. The ancient manor-place has long been in ruins, and is now an unshapely heap. [See the Map.]

ROWALLAN.—This much larger and still more valuable Barony is situated on the west, and southward of the preceding, bounding it, in all the extent of these two sides. It extends to upwards of 4500 acres, of which more than 3,200 is arable, and among the best land in the parish. This includes about 500 acres, situated adjoining, in the parish of Kilmarnock.

This great Barony belonged in the thirteenth century to a branch of the potent family of Cumin, see p. 103, where it is called Rowgallan. Not long afterwards, it came to the Mures, by marriage with the heiress of the Cumins. The earliest Charter of that family, of which I have seen a copy, is in the reign of Robert III. about the year 1390, being one of confirmation of these lands to Sir Adam Mure de Rowallan. It is to be regretted, that no history of the Mures of Rowallan has yet been undertaken. They however occur incidentally in the history of the country in every age: and, by the marriage of Elisabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan, with Robert II. the family has been rendered singularly illustrious, as from it, not only the present Royal Family of Britain is maternally descended, but nearly the whole Royal Families in Europe. The lands still continue in the possession of the family---the present Most Noble Proprietrix, the Marchioness of Hastings (Countess of Loudoun) being the direct lineal descendant, and representative of the Mures of Rowallan.

The mansion of Rowallan is set down in the lower extremity of the Barony, in a snug warm situation, by the side of a small gurgling brook, in a corner of the parish of Kilmarnock. It is surrounded with some fine old timber, among which are many sweet chesnut trees, and a remarkably beautiful ash of great size. The house itself is an old fabric of a singular structure, and though of moderate dimension, is apparently not incommodious. It has not been inhabited for some time, and though still entire, is getting into decay; whilst its old garden is in a similar state of neglect. There are different dates on the house, some of them 200 and 300 years back, with various initials, and the 3 mullets and a moor's head, the arms of the family. Old as it is, there remains a considerable fragment of a building close by it, greatly more ancient. This is founded on a projecting rock. Hence, probably, the origin of the name it bore in 1292, of *Craig of Rowallan*.

CRAUFURDLAND.—This ancient Barony, formerly called *Ardach*, is situated southwards from the villages of Fenwick, but stretches more to the eastward, extending four miles in length from the lower end of the parish upwards towards the moors. [See the Map.] It comprehends upwards of 1700 acres, the greater part valuable corn land; whilst the remainder is green pasture and woodlands, with a part also of moss. The manor-place, with about a fourth part of the Barony, is situated in the parish of Kilmarnock. The following interesting memoir of this very ancient branch of the Craufurds, one of the main stems of that widely-spreading and genuine Scottish family, is taken from its own title deeds and other MSS.

Craufurd of Craufurdland.

The ancient surname of Craufurd arose from the Barony of Craufurd in Clydesdale, being one of the largest in the kingdom while it was entire—some 3 or 400 merk land, possessed from very ancient times by Barons of the same name—from whom, by marriages it devolved to the Douglasses, the Barclays, and Lindsays, betwixt the years 1100 and 1200.—Part of the Barony of Craufurd-John remained with the Earls of Douglas till their forfeiture, being most part divided amongst vassals. The Barony of Craufurd-Lindsay (a 100 merk land) was given in excambion by Alexander Earl of Craufurd in the reign of James II. to George Earl of Angus; and is now called Craufurd-Douglas.—The lands of Friarmore were given to the Abbey of Newbottle.

Before this time sundry gentlemen, younger brethren of that house, had settled themselves by marriage in competent estates, retaining the ancient surname, of whom many ancient families are descended; namely, (besides the House of Loudoun in the county of Ayr, Craufurdstoun in Clydesdale; and Craufurdstoun in Carrick, and other houses, of old turned to other surnames,) these twelve ancient families:—Craufurdland, Baidland, Liffmorris, Drongan, Borno, Fetherhead, Giffardland, Haning, Kerse,

Kilbirnie, Auchnemes, and Baillie of Monkland: the latest of which is not much short in antiquity of the days of King Robert the Bruce.

I. JOHN CRAUFURD, often mentioned in the Register of Kelso and Lismahago, had many lands in Clydesdale. Cir. 1140.

II. ROBERT CRAUFURD, his son, lived about the year 1180 or 1200, mentioned oftentimes in the same Registers.

III. SIR REGINALD CRAUFURD, his son, sheriff of Ayr, sometime inter 1200 and 1220, married Margaret de Loudoun, heiress of Loudoun, and had by her four sons: 1. Reginald; 2. William; 3. John, of whom afterwards; and, 4. Adam. From the second and fourth sons are descended many families in the shires of Ayr, Renfrew, Lanark, Stirling and Aberdeen; also in the Lothians.—Sir Reginald, his eldest son and successor, also sheriff of Ayr, who, and his posterity of the same name and title, enjoyed the said lands down to Sir Reginald Craufurd of Loudoun who was murdered by the English in the Bars of Ayr 1297.—This Sir Reginald left an only son, Reginald Craufurd, who was also murdered by Edward Longshanks, King of England, 1306; and an only daughter, Susanna Craufurd, who married Sir Dovenald Campbell, son to the Lord Lochoy who was sister's son to King Robert Bruce; of whom are descended the present house of Loudoun.

IV. From JOHN CRAUFURD the third son, the house of Craufurdland is descended. This John, by his father's donation, had many lands in Clydesdale, and in right of his wife, ALICIA DE DALLSALLOCH, possessed, if not all, at least a good part of that Barony, all which, (sometime possessed by his eldest son,) by marriage of his daughter, came to the CUMINS, who gave to his second son, called John Craufurd, the lands of Ardach or Craufurdland, in contentation of his right to the whole, as heir male to John Craufurd, his father, or to his elder brother.

V. JOHN CRAUFURD, first Laird of Craufurdland, second son

of the above John Craufurd, and grandson of Sir Reginald Craufurd, sheriff of Ayr, lived in the days of King Alexander II. (inter 1214 et 1249,) and was succeeded in the said lands by his eldest son,

VI. JOHN CRAUFURD of Craufurdland, who lived in the days of Alexander III. (inter 1249 et 1285,) and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. JAMES CRAUFURD, who was a follower of Sir William Wallace, his cousin, and is one of those who are marked to have been present in 1297, at Wallace's election to be Warden of Scotland, at the Forrest-kirk in Selkirkshire. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. ——— CRAUFURD of Craufurdland, who died about the year 1350, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. JOHN CRAUFURD of Craufurdland, who acquired a new confirmation of the lands of Ardoch, alias Craufurdland, from King Robert III. which Charter is dated at Dundonald in the year 1391, in the 2d year of his reign, he having succeeded in anno 1390. Of this John Craufurd are descended the families of Giffordland and Birkhead in the shire of Ayr. He was succeeded by

X. ——— CRAUFURD of Craufurdland, his eldest son, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

X. SIR WILLIAM CRAUFURD of Craufurdland, son of the above John Craufurd, a man of great bravery and fortitude, who had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by King James I. This Sir William was at the siege of Crevelt in France in the year 1423, where he was sorely wounded and taken prisoner, and was one of the captives released with King James I. of Scotland, 1424. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. RANKINE CRAUFURD of Craufurdland, who married, about the year 1430, _____, by whom he had three sons: 1. William, his eldest son and successor; 2. Robert, who was

bred a churchman; and 3. Andrew. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. WILLIAM CRAUFURD of Craufurdland. He lived in the days of King James II. and married Janet Hamilton, daughter of the Laird of Bardowie, by whom he had three sons: 1. Archibald, his successor; 2. William, who married — Nisbet, the heiress of Cultness and author of the Craufurds of Dean; 3. Thomas Craufurd of Amlaird. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. ARCHIBALD CRAUFURD of Craufurdland. He lived in the reign of King James III.; was twice married: first to Jean Kennedy, daughter of Gilbert Kennedy, second Laird of Bargenny, by whom he had a son, Robert, of whom afterwards. He married 2dly, — Boyd, widow of Hugh Muir of Pokelly, eldest daughter to Archibald Boyd of Narston and Bonshaw, by whom he had two sons and a daughter: 1. Thomas Craufurd, from whom are descended the Craufurds of Classloch and Powmill in Kinross-shire; 2. William Craufurd, Secretary to the Earl of Morton, who settled in Tweedale, and of whom the Craufurds in that country are descended. His daughter Jean, was married to Cathcart of Waterhead.

His father-in-law, Archibald Boyd of Bonshaw, had three daughters—The Lady Pokelly above-mentioned was the eldest; the second was Elisabeth, Lady Lochleven, of whom the Earl of Morton is descended; the third was Margaret Boyd, who in her youth was Mistress to King James IV. and bore to him Alexander Stewart, Archbishop of St. Andrews, and Jean, Countess of Morton. She being a great favourite in the Court, and cousin to Dame Elisabeth Boyd daughter to Thomas Lord Boyd, and Countess of Angus, whose husband Archibald Earl of Angus, (then Chamberlain,) had the greatest power in the state—She, the said Margaret Boyd, by his means and her own, brought her cousins the Boyds into the Factory of the Lordship of Kilmar-

rock, their ancient patrimony—lately fallen to the crown by forfeiture; in the possession whereof they continued upholden by the Earl of Angus, till such time as they were restored again by the Duke of Hamilton, Governor, after the battle of the field of Glasgow in 1545. She procured to herself the ward of the Laird of Rowallan, John Muir, and married him.—She brought about the marriages of her other sisters to the Lairds of Lochleven and Craufurdland. In consideration of which last marriage, she, donator in presence of the said Archibald Earl of Angus, Chamberlain, “apud Boghall prope Biggar 17^{mo} Decembris 1493,” disponeth to Archibald Craufurd of Craufurdland her kinsman (as she calls him), the ward of the lands of Craufurdland. The words are “Honorabili viro Archibaldo Craufurd de Craufurdland, consanguineo meo wardam terrarum de Ardoch, et omnium terrarum infra dominium de Craufurdland, tam proprietatis quam tenendrie per donatianem S. D. N. Regis”—She procured Elisabeth Muir, daughter of her sister the Lady Reckelly, to be married to Robert Craufurd, young Laird of Craufurdland, for which cause she procured to him the *landrie* and tack of the lands of Walston, from the said Archibald Earl of Angus, anno 1494, which Walston lands are part of the Barony of Kilmarnock, and then belonged to the crown, and were afterwards possessed by the said Robert's successor.

There had also been a long feud betwixt the Lairds of Craufurdland, and the Laird of Rowallan, their superior of the lands of Ardoch, during which the ancient evidents of both these houses were destroyed; and we find anno 1472 or 1476 [for the last figure is obscure], in a Justice Eyre holden by John Lord Carlisle (Chief Justice of Scotland on the south side of the Forth) at the Burgh of Ayr, Robert Muir of Rowallan, and John Muir his son, and divers others their accomplices, indicted for breaking the King's peace against Archibald Craufurd of Craufurdland.—This feud, by means of this Dame Margaret Boyd, was at length ex-

tinguished; and a new Charter upon Resignation granted to the Laird of Craufurdland of the lands of Ardoch,—at the first the whole holding ward,—thereafter, a five merk land of the Mains, holding blanch; the rest ward.

XIV. ROBERT CRAUFURD the eldest son, in Craufurdland, during his father's life was stiled of Auchencairn in Nithsdale. He stood also infest in the lands of Redhall in Annandale, holding ward of the King. He married Elisabeth Muir, daughter to the Laird of Pokelly, by whom he had three sons: 1. John, his successor; 2. William, Laird of Walston, married Mowat, daughter to the Laird of Busbie, by whom he had John Craufurd of Walston who married Isabell Craufurd heiress of Giffardland, and also of William Craufurd of Beanscroft; 3. James Craufurd, (afterwards Sir James,) vicar of Kilbryde.—The above Robert Craufurd of Auchencairn died, before his father, of the wounds he received at the Wyllielee in company with his father attending James Boyd, Earl of Arran, who was killed there by the Earl of Eglinton. This happened in 1484.*

XV. JOHN CRAUFURD of Craufurdland, eldest son of the said Robert Craufurd, succeeded his grandfather, Archibald Craufurd. He, by his prudent conduct, composed the feud betwixt the Boyds and Montgotmeries, and received in marriage Janet Montgomerie, daughter to the Laird of Giffin, by whom he had two sons: 1. John Craufurd, his successor; 2. Archibald, born after his father's death, was Parson of Eaglesham, a Lord of Session, Secretary and Almoner to Queen Mary of Guise Regent, with whose corpse he was sent to France anno 1560 to see it deposited in the Benedictine Monastery of St. Peter at Rheims, where his own sister Renee was then abbess. When in France, he got a commission from her daughter, the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, renewing to him his office of Secretary and Almoner, and ex-

* Douglas states the death of James Earl of Arran, to have been in 1484; but says nothing of the manner how.

pressive of her obligations for his great services rendered to her late mother; which commission, supposed to be the first granted to a Scotsman, is dated at Joinville in France the 17th April 1561. [See appendix for a copy of the original which is preserved among the family papers.]

Queen Mary, after her arrival in Scotland, August 1561, was permitted to have Popish worship in the chapel at Holyroodhouse. Some French noblemen, who had accompanied her in her voyage, were then with her, and many of her servants were natives of France. The Sacristan, or Keeper of the sacred utensils, was Sir James Paterson, who probably was one of her officiating chaplains, and one of the Popish Knights. Riotous attacks were sometimes made upon the chapel, and there was danger of its being rifled at any time when she should be absent from Edinburgh. It was probably therefore upon this account, that the Queen, Jan. 11. 1561-2, directed Sir James Paterson to deliver to her valet de chambre, Servais de Conde, the furniture of her chapel, to be kept by her respectable Almoner, Mr. Archibald Craufurd, in the wardrobe of her palace at Edinburgh, from whence it could be easily conveyed as often as was necessary. (See appendix for a copy of the Inventory of these curious ornaments at the time they were delivered over. The original of which Inventory, with the signatures, is still preserved by the Craufurdland family.)

In June 1567, the Queen was conducted in the night time and in a disguised dress, as a prisoner to the castle of Lochleven. She was spoiled of all her princely ornaments, and clothed with a warm brown cassock. "The Lords took an Inventory of all the plate, jewels, and other moveables within the palace of Holyroodhouse; and yet this was not all, for we are likewise informed, that they spared not to put violent hands on her Majesty's cupboard, melted the specie thereof, and converted it into coin, thereby to forge a staff to break her own head. The Queen's cupboard amounted to sixteen stone weight."—Keith, page 404, 407.

It appears however, from the Craufurdland papers, that she found means to put into the hands of Mr. Archibald Craufurd her Almoner, certain pieces of plate for the service of her table, which he faithfully kept in his possession till November 1567; at which time they were demanded from him, by the Treasurer Mr. Robert Richardson, and on the 13th of that month were delivered by the said Treasurer to James Stewart Earl of Murray, Regent of the Kingdom, who granted his acquittance for the same to Mr. Archibald Craufurd; (see appendix for a copy of this acquittance;) the original paper being in the possession of the Craufurdland family.

The above Archibald Craufurd, among the many acts that distinguished his life and proved him so worthy of Royal confidence, built the West Church of Glasgow, and the Bridge of Eaglesham. He died unmarried.

The before-mentioned John Craufurd of Craufurdland was a youth of a noble spirit and great resolution. He accompanied James IV. to the fatal field of Floudoun where he lost his life in the flower of his age with his Royal leader, anno 1513. His widow, Janet Montgomerie, married Robert Hunter of Hunterston, of whom the present family of Hunterston are descended. He was succeeded by his infant son,

XVI. JOHN CRAUFURD of Craufurdland, who married Margaret Blair, daughter to John Blair of that Ilk, by whom he had three sons and five daughters: 1. John, his heir; 2. Thomas, who married Margaret Craufurd, heir portioner of Giffardland, sister to Isabel Craufurd spouse to John Craufurd of Walstoun; 3. Robert, died unmarried;—1st daughter, Janet, married to James Auchencross of that Ilk; 2. Agnes, married to Hugh Montgomerie of Smithston, Baillie of Kilwinning; 3. Elisabeth, married to Alexander Arnot of Lochrig; 4. , married to Archibald Dunlop of Auchenskeith; 5. Marion, married to John Currie in Gardrum. He got a Charter under the Great

Seal from King James VI. Johanni Craufurd de Craufurdland, terrarum de Giffardland, &c. in Ayrshire, dated 27th March 1576. He died anno 1583, in the 71st year of his age, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. JOHN CRAUFURD of Craufurdland, who upon his father's resignation got a Charter under the Great Seal, Johanni Craufurd juniore de Craufurdland, terrarum ecclesiasticarum de Kilbride, &c. in Ayrshire, dated 12th Feb. 1581.—He also, during his father's lifetime, got from Mary Queen of Scots a gift of the ward of the lands of Reidhall lying within the Stewartry of Annandale;—the deed of gift having the Queen's signature attached to it, is dated at Edinburgh the 26th December 1561, and is in possession of the Craufurdland family. [See appendix].—He married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Wallace of Cairnhill, by whom he had four sons and three daughters: 1. John, his heir; 2. Hugh, portioner of Rutherglen, was married and had several sons, who all went to Germany and settled there; 3. Robert of Howrat, died unmarried; 4. Archibald, Constable of Dunbarton Castle, and one of the Baillies of that Burgh;—The daughters were 1. Janet, first married to George Campbell of Stevenston and Ducat-hall; 2dly, to Mungo Campbell of Cowfauldshaw; 3dly, to John Darleith of that Ilk; of all which marriages she had issue who treired all their families.—2. married Robert Eergushill of that Ilk; and 3. Marion, married William Shaw of Mainholm, who died without issue. He had also a natural son Robert, for whom he purchased the lands of Nethertown of Kilmarnock, then belonging to the crown. This Robert was at the battle of Pinkie, and died of the wounds he received there.

This Laird of Craufurdland was a man of eminent abilities, and great spirit; and though he lived in a most splendid manner, yet he did not encumber his paternal estate. He died anno 1603 aged 70, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

XVIII. JOHN CRAUFURD of Craufurdland, who married 1st in 1590, Helen, daughter to James Chalmers of Gadgirth, by whom he had a son John, his successor; and three daughters: 1. Janet, married to Alexander Cunningham of Waterston and Carlung; 2. Agnes, married to Thomas Craufurd of Walstoun, portioner of Giffardland; 3. Helen, married to William Rankine of Sheil.—He married 2dly, Christian Wallace, daughter to the Laird of Auchans, then widow of Mr. James Ross of Whiteriggs and thereafter Lady Dreghorn, by whom he had a son and a daughter, Robert and Catherine. Robert got from his father the lands of Monkland, and married Catherine Davidson, daughter of Patrick Davidson of Sheil, burges of Ayr. Their only son John dying soon after his father without issue, the lands of Monkland returned to the family of Craufurdland. His daughter Catherine married Robert Stewart of Barskimming. In conjunction with John Craufurd his father he gave contentation to the Laird of Rowallan in 1602 for the pretence of wardholding of the 14 merk land of Ardaeh, alias Craufurdland, which originally held blanch of Rowallan as superior, (but of late had been taken to hold ward,) at the reconciliation betwixt the families in 1511. He died in 1612 aged 42. His son,

XIX. JOHN CRAUFURD, in 1610 married Elisabeth Cunningham, daughter to Alexander Cunningham of Corsehill, who bore him two sons: 1. John, of whom afterwards; 2. Alexander died an infant. He was a youth of great life and spirit. He died of a hurt he received at foot-ball a little before his father, anno 1612 aged 21. His widow married Sir David Barclay of Ladyland, and his infant son,

XX. JOHN CRAUFURD of Craufurdland, born in 1611, succeeded his grandfather in 1612; and June 15. 1613, was served heir to both his grandfather and great-grandfather. In 1630 he married Janet Cuninghame, daughter of the Laird of Craigends; by her he had seven sons and five daughters: 1. John, his heir;

2. Alexander Craufurd of Fergushill, (who married 1st Elisabeth Maxwell, daughter of John Maxwell of Southbarr, by whom he had two sons and three daughters.—2dly, he married Isabell Henderson, daughter of Henderson of Baikie and relict of Bryce Boyd of Pitcon, by whom he had a son and daughter); 3. William was a merchant and burges of Glasgow. (He married Martha Miller, daughter of John Miller, of the Barskimming family, by whom he had four sons and a daughter: 1. Anthony; 2. Mathew [married 1st Agnes Stewart daughter of Alexander Stewart of Torrence, and 2dly, Esther Fletcher, co-heiress of Cranstoun, by whom he had seven sons and one daughter, of whom more afterwards]; 3. John; 4. James, and a daughter;—) 4. James, was a surgeon; 5. Archibald, died in Africa aged 20; 6. Robert; 7. Thomas.—The daughters were: 1. Elisabeth, married John Hamilton of Grange, by whom she had two sons and six daughters; 2. Agnes, married John Campbell of Kingcleugh, to whom she bare two sons and a daughter; 3. Isabella and Anne, died in infancy; 4. Janet, married William Craufurd of Dalleagles, to whom she bare five sons and two daughters.

He married 2dly, Margaret Skeene, daughter of — Skeene of Hallyards and relict of William Fairley of Bruntfield; and again for his third wife, married Elisabeth Inglis, daughter of — Inglis of Ingliston and relict of Dundas of Breastmiln, but had no issue by these last two marriages. He died 1686 aged 71, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXI. JOHN CRAUFURD of Craufurdland, who in 1667 married Anna Stuart, daughter of Sir Archibald Stuart of Castlemilk, by whom he had three sons and four daughters: 1. John; 2. Archibald; 3. James.—The daughters all died young. He died in 1693, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXII. JOHN CRAUFURD of Craufurdland. He married Elisabeth Kerr, daughter of Mark Kerr of Morrieston, by whom he had five sons and three daughters: 1. John, his heir; the 2d and

3d died without issue; the 4th, William, was a writer in Edinburgh, died also without issue. Andrew the 5th son, was surgeon in Lord Mark Kerr's Dragoons, afterwards settled at Preston in England; but died at Edinburgh Dec. 1762, without issue. The 1st and 3d daughters died unmarried; the 2d was Elisabeth, of whom afterwards. He died in 1744, and was succeeded by his son,

XXIII. JOHN CRAUFURD of Craufurdland, who in 1719 married Robina Walkinshaw, daughter and heiress of John Walkinshaw of that ilk, Laird of Bishoptoun, upon which marriage he added the name and arms of Walkinshaw to his own, and by her he had several children who all died young excepting John Walkinshaw Craufurd, his eldest son and successor. He afterwards married Elenora Nicolson, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock and relict of the Honourable Thomas Boyd, advocate, brother-german to the last Earl of Kilmarnock, by whom he had no issue. He died at Newcastle the 10th Jan. 1768, and was succeeded by his son, the said

XXIV. JOHN WALKINSHAW CRAUFURD of Craufurdland, who early entered into the army. He was an intimate friend of the unfortunate Earl of Kilmarnock, who suffered with others for the attempt to restore the house of Stuart. He attended him to the scaffold, and it is said held a corner of the cloth to receive his head; he afterwards performed the last sad office of friendship by getting him interred. For the public exhibition he then made, he was put to the bottom of the army list. He rose to be Major Commandant of the 115th Regiment of Foot, and latterly to the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the army. He was present at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, where he distinguished himself. He died at Edinburgh unmarried aged 72, Feb. 1793, settling his estate, by a deed made on his death-bed, upon Thomas Coutts, Banker in London. His aunt and nearest heir, however, Mrs. Elisabeth Craufurd, instituted an action of reduction of this set-

tlement, and after a long litigation carried on by her and her successor, the deed was reduced by a decree of the House of Lords in 1806, by which the succession to this ancient estate returned into its natural channel.

XXIII. ELISABETH CRAUFURD of Craufurdland, daughter of the before-mentioned John Craufurd of Craufurdland and Elisabeth Kerr of Morrieston and aunt to the last John Craufurd, married 1st William Fairlie of that Ilk, by whom she had a daughter who died in infancy. She afterwards married, 3d June 1744, John Howieson of Braehead in Mid Lothian, head of one of the most ancient families in that county, by whom she had two sons, William and John, who died in infancy, and two daughters: 1. Elisabeth; 2. Margaret, who died unmarried in 1801.

The said Elisabeth Craufurd died at the advanced age of 97, at Braehead in Mid Lothian in 1802.

XXIV. ELISABETH HOWIESON CRAUFURD of Craufurdland eldest daughter of the above Elisabeth Craufurd and John Howieson, unites in her person the representation of the ancient families of Craufurdland and Braehead, which had always been in the male line till the former came to her mother and the latter to herself.

The origin of the family of Braehead, as handed down by tradition, is as singular as it is honorable. It is said one of the Kings of Scotland (one of the James's) hunting at Cramond, having strayed from his attendants, was attacked by banditti, who might have murdered him, but for the timely assistance and intrepidity of a husbandman of the name of Howieson, who with his son were threshing grain in a barn hard by. Hearing the cries of a man in distress, the father and son ran out with their flails, which they used so manfully as to put the ruffians to flight, and brought the King, without knowing his rank, into their house, where he washed the blood from his face occasioned by the wounds he received; and they gave him every refreshment which their habitation afforded. His attendants soon after arriving,

their Royal guest took his departure, desiring the husbandman to enquire at Edinburgh Castle for a person of a certain name, giving a feigned one, and on doing so the husbandman to his utter dismay was ushered into the Royal presence; when the King expressed his gratitude for the great services rendered him, and bestowed upon his deliverer the lands of Braehead, then crown lands, and which the husbandman at the time occupied. It is said the condition attached to the gift was, that the proprietor of Braehead shall, in all time coming, attend at Cramond Bridge with a basin of water and napkin, for his Majesty to wash his hands as often as he passes that way. The supporters of the family are allusive to the above tradition, being two husbandmen, one holding a basin and napkin, and the other holding a flail. The Reddendo in the Charter of this family, being *Servitium Lavacri*, is also allusive, and seems to confirm the above story.*

*The following notices of this family are extracted from Wood's *Antient and Modern State of Cramond Parish*, published in 1794; one of the best local Histories that has yet appeared.

"The Howisons of Braehead are by far the most ancient family of the parish, having subsisted there upwards of 350 years, a longer period than any other of the numerous families that have had interest in this district have done." From the pedigree which he afterwards adduces of the family, it appears, that

I. JOHN HOWISON, was a Burgess in Edinburgh in 1450. That his son,

II. JAMES HOWISON, had a Charter of Cramond-Regis in 1465. His son,

III. GEORGE HOWISON, was witness to a Sasine of Sir John Moubray of Barnbougle, 9th Oct. 1511. His son,

IV. ANDREW HOWISON, of Cramond-Regis, had a Charter dated 10th Feb. 1555. He married Elisabeth, daughter of ——— Bathgate. His son,

V. JOHN HOWISON of Braehead, in Cramond-Regis, had a Charter dated 13th Dec. 1575—died in 1618. He married Janet, daughter of Alexander Moubray in Dalmeny, (descended of the ancient family of the Moubrays, Dukes of Norfolk), by whom he had a son,

VI. ALEXANDER HOWISON of Braehead, who died in 1637. He married a daughter of James Haldane in Saughton, by whom he had a son,

VII. JAMES HOWISON of Braehead, who was buried at Cramond 20th March 1680. He married Alison, daughter of Ramsay of Blackcraig, by whom he had a daughter Agnes, married to James Dundas in Southfield—4 children who died young—and a son who succeeded him,

VIII. ALEXANDER HOWISON of Braehead, who died 18th April 1703, aged 67. He married Martha, daughter and heiress of William Young in Craighleith, by whom he had several children who died young, or without issue, and a son who succeeded him,

The above Elisabeth Howison Craufurd married the Rev. James Moody, late one of the ministers of the gospel at Perth, who now assumes the name of James Howison Moody Craufurd, to whom she had seven children: 1. John Craufurd Howison, died in infancy; 2. Alexander born 1780, died 1796; 3. William Howison Craufurd. Daughters: 1. Elisabeth Beatrix, died in infancy; 2. Margaret; 3. Elisabeth Craufurd, died in infancy; 4. Isabella. Her only remaining son, is

XXV. WILLIAM HOWISON CRAUFURD of Craufurdland. He in 1808 married Janet Esther Whyte, only daughter of James Whyte of Newmains and his wife Esther Craufurd. The father of the said Esther Craufurd was the lineal male descendant of William the third son of John Craufurd of Craufurdland and Janet Cunninghame of Craighends his wife, before mentioned.

It is a remarkable coincidence, and worthy of record, that a female descendant of this collateral male branch of the family, is now united to the only male descendant of a female, on whom the representation devolved, upon the failure of the direct male line of this very ancient family. The descent of the said Janet Esther Whyte is as follows. William [No. XXI.] third son of the before mentioned John Craufurd [XX.] and Janet Cunninghame, who lived in the days of the unfortunate Charles I. married, as has already been stated, Martha Miller, daughter of John Miller, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. Mathew, [XXII.] the second of these sons, with whom only we are at present interested, married 1st Agnes Stuart, daughter of Alexander Stuart of Torrence, by whom he had one child a daughter, married to Sir William Dalrymple of Cousland. 2dly, Esther Fletcher, co-heir-

IX. WILLIAM HOWISON of Braehead, who died of a fit of apoplexy, on his way home from Cramond church, 20th Feb. 1729, aged 63. He married Margaret, daughter of John Mitchel of Alderstone, by whom he had a daughter married in 1755 to Mr. William Dauling; a son Charles (the 6th of the family,) who died in 1780, s. m. p.; and 5 more children, who died young—besides his eldest son, who succeeded him,

X. JOHN HOWISON of Braehead, who died 12th May 1787, aged 74. He married, as already stated. *Vide supra.*

ess of Cranston, whose mother was Esther Cunninghame, a daughter of the Laird of Enterkine, and she herself grand-daughter of the Bishop of the Isles. By her he had seven sons and one daughter: Mathew, the eldest son, was a man of singular worth and merit. John [XXIII.] his second son, possessed of similar endowments, was a physician; and got his diploma at Leyden. He married Janet Orr, daughter of John Orr of Barrowfield and Grugar, then a family of great wealth and consequence in Glasgow, by whom he had two sons and five daughters. Martha, only daughter of the above Mathew Craufurd and Esther Fletcher, married John Orr of Barrowfield and Grugar, (brother of the above Janet Orr,) to whom she had several children. Mathew, eldest son of John Craufurd and Janet Orr, died unmarried at Edinburgh 1815. John, second son of John Craufurd and Janet Orr, married Mary Johnston of New-York, by whom he has one son John, and two daughters. Esther Craufurd, (XXIV.) the only one of the before-mentioned five daughters of John Craufurd and Janet Orr, who was married, has by her husband, James Whyte of Newmains as already stated, three sons, and one daughter; which daughter Janet Esther, [XXV.] is the wife of the present William Howison Craufurd, as above, to whom she has one son and two daughters:

XXVI. 1. JOHN REGINALD CRAUFURD, born 30th August 1811; and is the twenty-sixth generation by both parents recorded in this genealogy; 2. Elisabeth Constantia, born 18th Oct. 1813; 3. Winifred Janet, born 29th June 1817.

ARMS of Craufurd of Craufurdland.—Gules, a fesse ermine. Crest, a Marble Pillar supporting a Man's Heart proper. Motto, STANT INNIXA DEO.

ARMS of Howison of Braehead.—Argent, a Heart proper, on a Chief, Azure, three Fleur de Lis, Or. Supporters, Two Husbandmen in the dress of the fourteenth century: one holding a Flail, and the other a Basin and Napkin. Crest, a Dexter Hand erect and coupéd at the wrist. Motto, SURSUM CORDA.

HAIRSHAW-MUIR, OR HARTSHAW-MUIR.—This very extensive property is situated in an eastern quarter of the parish, bounding with the county of Renfrew. It is larger than some whole parishes;—containing above 10 square miles of country, or more than 5000 acres, of which about one-fourth part is arable meadow, or green pasture; the rest moor and mosses. It made part of the ancient Lordship of Kilmarnock, and as such, was part of the great domains of John Balliol that were forfeited by Robert Bruce, and conferred on his own adherent, Sir Robert Boyd. There was a **HARTSHAW** also, in this part of the country, that was forfeited at the same time, as having belonged to the unfortunate Balliol, which I should suppose to be the **HAIRSHAW** of Stewarton; so called by corruption, in the same manner as **Hairshaw-Muir**, instead of **Hartshaw-Muir**, both indicative of the original meaning the **DEERWOOD** and the **DEERWOOD-MUIR**. Of the succession of proprietors in this estate, I have no knowledge, further than, that it appears in 1687 among the **Retours** of the Glasgow family, to whom it still belongs. There is no mansion-house upon it, and probably never was.

DALSWRAITH, or the *ten-pound land* of **Darwhilling**, is situated southwards from the preceding, and lower down, bounding with the parish of Kilmarnock. It extends to more than 1000 acres, of which, about 800 is arable; 200 moss and 6 or 7 in wood. It is possessed by 14 different heritors. The most valuable portion of it is **Darwhilling**, which extends to more than 200 acres of valuable land, and has on it an adequate mansion, with some thriving plantation. But **Raithmoor** and **Grassyards**, in one property is more extensive. The names and relative values of them all will be seen in the Valuation Table.

ROSE, OR ROSS-FENWICK, (anciently **Ross-Fynick** and **Wattis-fynick**.)—The only remaining grand division of the parish, is situated on the right banks of the water of Fenwick, and on which the two towns of Fenwick are set down. It extends in all to

335 acres; the whole fertile land, and in full cultivation; and is possessed by 14 proprietors also. The Skirnie lands, with Croilshaugh, is the largest of these, next to which is Gardrum. Both have adequate mansions; and both have some wood upon them, more especially the first, where it consists of a belt of planting by the way-side, which is remarkably thriving, though set down in a very exposed situation.

TABLE OF VALUED RENT.

<i>Properties.</i>	<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>Valued Rent.</i>		
		<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Rowallan (in Fenwick)	Marchioness of Hastings,	2355	0	0
Polkelly,	Earl of Glasgow,	1112	0	0
Hartshaw-Muir,	Do.	716	0	0
Craufurdland,	William H. Craufurd, Esq.	678	12	0
Darwhilling,	James Mitchel, Esq.	189	0	0
Raithmuir, &c.	Mr. Boyd,	114	16	0
Raith, proper,	Dr. Macknight,	88	0	0
Beanscroft,	Allan Brown,	70	0	0
Raith Mill,	Sir William Miller,	49	0	0
Hillhouse hill and Cottage,	Captain Whyte,	47	4	0
Brae,	John Fergusson,	40	0	0
Roading-dikes,	James Fergusson,	35	0	0
Hillhouse hill,	John Baird,	32	13	4
Nether Raith,	Mrs. Mure,	32	1	8
Horsehill,	David Dickie,	30	0	0
High Grassyards & 2 other subjects	Brown, Young, Mure,	37	18	0
Total of Dalswraith or the £10 land,				763 13 0
Skirnielands, &c.	Alex. Foulds, Esq.	283	15	0
Gardrums, 2 subjects,	Dunlop, Shedden,	74	7	0
Moorend,	James Love,	32	13	0
Rose Fenwick, proper	Colonel Barns,	30	0	0
9 other subjects,	Sundries,	121	10	0
Total of Rose Fenwick,				342 5 0
Total of the Parish,				£5967 10 0

FREEHOLDER QUALIFIED TO VOTE.

W. H. CRAUFURD of Craufurdland.

Discellanies.*—EMINENT CHARACTER.—Mr William Guthrie, the first minister who was settled in the parish, was justly famous

* Abridged chiefly from the excellent Statistical Account of this parish, by the present minister, Mr. Boyd—published in 1795.

in his time. He was ordained, as before stated, in 1644, but was ejected in 1662 for non-compliance with the powers which then were, and died in 1665. He was great great-grandfather to the present Sir William Millar, Lord Glenlee. He was eldest son of the Laird of Pitforthie in Angus; but resigned his paternal estate in favour of a younger brother, that he might be more at leisure to prosecute the functions of the sacred office to which he was attached. He was a man of great erudition, but was peculiarly eminent for piety, and a fervent indefatigable zeal for promoting the interests of religion. His little treatise entitled "The Trial of a Saving Interest in Christ," was much thought of at the time it was written, and continues still in high estimation: It was translated into several foreign languages, and had a great circulation through all the Protestant churches abroad. Dr. Owen, a celebrated divine of the same age, said of this treatise, "I have written several folios, but there is more divinity in this than in them all." From him is also descended, maternally, the family of Warner of Ardeer in this county.

ANCIENT FAMILY OF HUSBANDMEN.—Far up among the moors in the Barony of Rowallan, there is a large sheep-farm called **Locheone**. It has been possessed for many generations by a family of the name of Howie, which, from their own account, fled here as refugees from the persecution raised against the Waldenses in France, and have resided in this place for some hundred years. They met with their share of troubles here also in the persecuting reigns of the two last Kings of the Stuart line; for with the same unbending spirit of their ancestors, they resisted encroachments on their religious liberties. There are still preserved here, the colours that the covenanters of this parish carried with them to the battle of Bothwell Bridge which some of them had the address to carry off safe; and they shew also here the sword of a Captain Paton (of Meadowhead), and some other things which are considered as precious relics.

PARISH OF LOUDOUN.



LLOUDOUN Parish is situated in the south-east corner of this division of Ayrshire, and separated from Kyle, the next division, by the water of Irvine. It is of a triangular figure. The longest side is from E. to W. about 7 miles along the Irvine: the side next the county of Lanark, on the east, is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; it ends in a point in the S. W. where the Irvine receives the Polbeth Burn, which separates it from Kilmarnock parish. It extends to about 23 square miles of surface.

General Appearance.—Part of one of the finest vallies in Ayrshire is situated in this parish, being the northern half of that narrow dale, about 6 miles in length, stretching from Galston upwards, to Loudoun-Hill, on each side of the water of Irvine. It is the most fertile of the parish, the most embellished with plantations; and where about three parts in four of the whole population reside. The lands rise from it towards the north on a pretty sharp acclivity for about half a mile or more, ending in a kind of Table land at the height of from 300 to 400 feet above the level of the stream. From this, backwards to the northern confines with the parish of Fenwick, there is a great expanse of benty and moorish lands with a considerable proportion of moss, but having some strips of good corn-land even there, by the sides of the lesser streamlets. Loudoun-Hill, at the head of the vale, is a beautiful object. It is of a conical form, occupying

but a small base and not rising above 500 or 600 feet in height, yet is seen at a great distance. It is cultivated almost to the top, or rather altogether, for what is not under the plough is planted with wood, except on the south side, where it is bare and steep rock from top to bottom.

Minerals.—There is some COAL wrought in the west end of the parish.—LIMESTONE is in great plenty.—BASALTIC ROCK forms the basis of Loudoun-Hill, and the substratum of a great proportion of the lands. There is also some very good WHITE FREESTONE.

Soil.—This is in general of a kindly nature, yielding readily to cultivation. In the vallies by the Irvine and other waters, it is remarkably fertile.

Roads.—An excellent road, remarkably level, goes through its whole length, from east to west, nearly by the water-edge. There are different other well-made roads across, from south to north. There is indeed great attention paid to this subject, on the part of the noble family, to whom the greater part of the parish belongs.

Crops Cultivated.—WHEAT, is sown to a considerable extent in the bottom of the large valley by the Irvine water, and no where in Cunninghame with greater success.—OATS here, as every where else, is however the chief crop cultivated, and generally two years in succession with undiminished luxuriancy.—TURNIP is little known.—FLAX, as usual, in small patches, for family use.—POTATOES, largely, and in great stile.

Contents of the Parish.	{	In tillage,.....	1590	} Total ACRES.
		Cultivated grass and meadow,.....	4610	
		Moorish pastures,.....	2625	
		Moss land, &c.....	1214	
		Woods and gardens,.....	504	

The Stock.—The dairy cows are still the chief object with the husbandmen, and the breed is equally good with that in the other parishes described. There are but few cattle kept here for feeding, but there is a pretty large rearing stock; and many young

cattle are sold annually to other places. There are some flocks of black-faced sheep among the moors. The Live Stock of all kinds appears to be as under :

Horses of all descriptions,.....	156
Cattle ditto,...	1151
Sheep,.....	960
Swine fed yearly,.....	240

Cotons and Villages.

NEWMILLS.—This town is pleasantly set down on the north banks of the Irvine, about the middle of the most populous part of the parish, and which circumstance occasioned the removing of the parish church to it, about — years ago, from the place where it was formerly situated near the west end of the parish, where a burying-ground still remains around the ruins of the old kirk. In 1491 on the 9th Jan. it was erected into a Burch of Barony, now governed by 2 Baillies and a Council of fifteen. It has a town-house, and also a prison for the temporary confinement occasionally of delinquents. The town consists of a main street, about a quarter of a mile in length, and two or three lanes leading off from different places. The number of inhabitants in 1819 was 1290. The chief manufacture, or almost the only one, is weaving, for the Glasgow merchants.

DERVAL.—This thriving village, is situated in a similarly-pleasant part of the valley, about a mile farther east. It consists of a street much longer and broader but without any lanes branching off. In 1792 it contained about 400 inhabitants, and now upwards of 700, employed chiefly, as the other, by the Glasgow manufacturers, in weaving muslins and other slim fabrics. There has been lately erected here an elegant school-house, through the munificence of the Most Noble Proprietrix the Marchioness of Hastings, set down in a handsome square now forming near the west end of the town. In this school, taught by Mr. Thomas Mitchel, there are upwards of 160 scholars, at the various classes

of reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and the elements of Latin and Greek. This of itself bespeaks Derval to be a place of no mean importance.

Population.—In 1792, Newmills contained about 1000 inhabitants, and the parish altogether 2308. At present the numbers are respectively as under :

Newmills about.....	1290	}	Total 3170 SOULS
Derval,.....	718		
In the country parts,	1162		

Occupations.

Weavers,.....	775	Wrights,.....	15	Fleshers,.....	4
Shoemakers,.....	18	Smiths,.....	12	Bakers,.....	2
Tailors,.....	8	Masons,.....	10	Coaliers,.....	8
		Surgeons, 2.....	Writer, 1.		

STATE OF EDUCATION.—The school of Derval has already been mentioned. The parish school, under the able administration of Mr. Andrew Campbell, is very respectable. The number of scholars in both, being 325, is creditable to the general disposition of the people.

STATE OF THE POOR.—From the great increase of people in the manufacturing classes, the number of the indigent has also been augmented. Insomuch, that, as formerly in 1791, when £48 was all that was required yearly, for the poor, both permanent and occasional—there is now required £240. In the former period, each of the 12 poor then on the roll got from 1s. to 2s. a week, or about £3 15s. annually. How many poor at present on the roll, and what each may receive weekly or yearly—and how the funds are constituted for their support, will appear in the Statistical Table at the end.

Ministers—since the Revolution.

NAMES,	ADMITTED,	DIED, &c.
Hugh Fawside,.....	Sept. 26. 1695.....	Jan. 10. 1752.
Andrew Ross,.....	Sept. 27. 1753...	}
Dr. George Laurie,.....	Sept. 28. 1763....		Tran. to Inch in Wig- tonsh. Oct. 21. 1762.
Dr. Archd. Laurie,....	Aug. 1. 1793, as- sistant & success. }	Oct. 17. 1799.
4 X		

Separatists.

REFORMED PRESBYTERY, OF CAMERONIANS.—This parish and neighbourhood may be said to be almost the head quarters of this zealous and exemplary class of Religionists.—**DRUMELOG**, so noted for the discomfiture of Claverhouse and his Dragoons, by the original Cameronians, is situated a few miles from Newmills eastward, in the parish of Strathaven, but quite near to Loudoun-Hill in this. The action happened on Sunday the 1st June 1679. It is a memorable event with the people of this neighbourhood, and has been rendered still more interesting from the “Tales of my Landlord,” lately published, in which, though the account differs not materially, as to the result, yet it is unnecessarily incorrect in many particulars. In the appendix I shall give a short description of it from Wodrow’s History, as also a concise account of the Cameronians in general, from authentic sources hitherto unpublished. No class of separatists can be of a less assuming demeanour, more peaceful in their general habits, nor more conscientiously honest in their transactions. It is not from people of these dispositions, that any injury to the cause of religion, or of social order, is to be apprehended. In this parish, in the village of Derval, they have a neat, though undecorated place of worship calculated to hold commodiously about 400 people. The number who usually attend, is from 800 to 400, of whom about 160 are residents in this parish. This meeting-house was built in 1807. Before that period, the Cameronians in this quarter constituted part of the congregation of Crookedholme, then under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Wm. Steven, who preached at the different places alternately, till he died about the year 1800. In 1810 the Rev. A. M. Rogerson was ordained minister of this congregation, to whom, in 1811, they built a handsome and commodious manse, to which is attached convenient offices and a good garden.

ANTIBURGHERS.—Their meeting-house in Newmills was erect-

ed in 1773, and accommodates easily 500 sitters, of whom about 400 constitute the congregation, exclusive of young examinable persons. The Rev. James Greig was their first minister. He was ordained in Nov. 1773, and died 19th June 1813. After a vacancy of about 3 years, their present minister, the Rev. John Bruce, was ordained on the 1st May 1816. They also have built a handsome manse for their minister.

Estates and Families.

LOUDOUN.—This very ancient Barony extends over about nine parts in ten of the whole parish; and of this nearly the half is fertile arable land, besides containing about 450 acres of woodland of great value. Loudoun Castle, the manor-place, is one of the most princely mansions in the county. As it makes no part of the plan of this work to give minute descriptions of the houses of the different proprietors, I enter no further into the subject.

No family in Ayrshire has had longer possession of their property than this of Loudoun. The next to it is that of Cassilis, which dates from the time of Malcolm IV. whose reign commenced in 1153. This of Loudoun shews Charters dated in the reign of his grandfather David I. which commenced in 1124. The Glasgow family dates from the reign of Alexander III. commencing in 1249. There are none other of the Ayrshire Nobles that can shew testimony so far back, of being connected with the county.

It has, however, descended by marriage with heiresses through four different families in succession, and is now in the fifth. In this respect it is completely singular,—there being none other such in Scotland. Thus, the Barony or lands of Loudoun have been enjoyed in regular descent, through 24 generations, in four different families, as under:

	GENERATIONS.
1. By the original family de Loudoun,.....	3
2. By the CRAGFURD Family,.....	5
3. By the CAMPBELL Family, of the House of LOCHOW, 12	12
4. By the CAMPBELL Family, of the House of LAWERS,..	4
<hr/>	
Total generations in regular descent,	24,

to the present Marchioness of Hastings—from whom it will pass into that of RAWDON—being the fifth time—in consequence of marriage with heirs female.

family of Loudoun.

The history of this renowned family, if traced through all its ramifications, would fill a volume. The extent of this work not admitting of such ample description, the account of it on the contrary will be condensed into as small space as possible, consistent with explicitness—citing Deeds and Charters, only for the purpose of marking the time in which the different personages lived.

I. In the reign of David I. the lands of Loudoun were possessed by a Baron of the name of LAMMINS, whose son,

II. JAMES DE LOUDOUN de Eodem, got different Charters in the reign of William I. (inter 1165. et 1214) from the de Morville family, Constables of Scotland.

III. MARGARET DE LOUDOUN, his only daughter, succeeded him in the lands of Loudoun. She married Sir Reginald de Craufurd, Sheriff of Ayr, who is mentioned in a Deed dated in 1220. Their son,

IV. HUGH CRAUFURD of Loudoun, is stiled, in a Charter dated 1226, "Hugo filius Reginaldo," which shews both his relationship to the preceding and the period in which he lived. He left a son,

V. HUGH CRAUFURD of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr, who had a letter of safe conduct in 1255 to go to England, which shews the time in which he lived. He had a daughter, Margaret, married to Sir Malcolm Wallace, and who was mother of the renowned Wallace the Guardian. He had also a son,

VI. SIR REGINALD CRAUFURD of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr, who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, and was next year, with several others, put to death in a massacre by the English Garrison at Ayr. By his wife Cecilia, he had a son,

VII. SIR REGINALD CRAUFURD of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr,

who lost his life in the cause of his country, in 1803, leaving an only child,

VIII. SUSANNA CRAUFURD of Loudoun. She married Sir Duncan Campbell, grandson of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, ancestor of the Dukes of Argyll; and thus were the estates carried a second time by a female out of the family. He had a Charter dated at Pennycook, (Peny-cross?) 4th Jan. 1318, to Duncan Campbell and his wife, of the lands of Loudoun and Stevenston in Cunningham, in one free Barony to them and their heirs. He had also the heritable Sheriffship of Ayr in right of his wife, and marshalled the Arms of Loudoun and Craufurd with his own. They had a son,

IX. SIR ANDREW CAMPBELL of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr, who was in the battle of Durham in 1346, with David II. and taken prisoner along with him. He died in the reign of Robert II. (inter 1371 et 1390,) leaving a son,

X. SIR HUGH CAMPBELL of Loudoun. He is witness to a Charter in 1406, where he is stiled Hugh Campbell Lord of Lowden, while another of the witnesses is Willielmus de Conynghame, tempore illo Vicecomes de Are; which seems to shew that the office of Sheriff of Ayr, was not then exercised by the family of Loudoun. He was one of the barons nominated to meet James I. at Durham in 1428. He left a son,

XI. GEORGE CAMPBELL of Loudoun, who was one of the hostages for the ransom of James I. in 1424.

XII. SIR JOHN CAMPBELL of Loudoun, supposed to have been the son of the preceding, and to have died, without issue, some considerable time before Jan. 2. 1452, when, of that date, Alicia Campbell, wife of the deceased John Campbell of Loudoun, has a Charter confirmed of an endowment by her for the support of two chaplains in a chapel on the banks of the Irvine.

XIII. SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL of Loudoun, who had a Charter of the office of Sheriff of Ayr, dated 16th May 1450, is supposed

to have been the brother of the preceding, and to have, about that time, succeeded him in the barony of Loudoun. He had a son,

XIII. Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL of Loudoun, who has a Charter of various lands dated on the 19th July 1465, in his father's lifetime.

XIV. GEORGE CAMPBELL of Loudoun, (called John in the Records of Parliament,) had a Charter of Sheriff of Ayr, on his father's resignation, dated 4th July 1489, and another dated 9th Jan. 1494, erecting Newmills into a Burgh of Barony. He married 1st a daughter of Lord Kennedy, by whom he had issue, a son, Hugh, of whom afterwards; another son, George, ancestor of the Campbells of Killoch; and two daughters; one married to Robert Lord Erskine, and the other to Sir Allan Lockhart of Lee. He married 2dly Marion Auchinleck; one of the daughters and co-heirs of Auchinleck of Auchinleck, by whom he had a daughter, Annabella, married 1st to David Boswell of Auchinleck, from which marriage is descended the present Alexander Boswell now of Auchinleck; and 2dly to John Cunningham of Caprington.

XV. Sir HUGH CAMPBELL of Loudoun, the eldest son, Sheriff of Ayr, had Charters of various lands dated in 1505 and 1506, and died in 1508. He married Isabel Wallace, daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, by whom he had a son, Hugh, and four daughters married respectively to—1. Lawrence Crawford of Kilbirney; 2. Mungo Muir of Rowallan; 3. John Campbell of Cessnock; and 4. Thomas Kennedy of Bargerly. He was succeeded by his son,

XVI. Sir HUGH CAMPBELL of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr. He had Charters of a great many lands, at various dates from 1526 till 1553, and died in 1561. By his first lady, the Lady Elisabeth Stewart, daughter of Mathew Earl of Lennox, he had a son, Mathew; and a daughter, Marion, married to Sir James Carmi-

chael of Hyndford. By his second lady, a daughter of Sir John Drummond, he had no issue. He was succeeded by his son,

XVII. SIR MATHEW CAMPBELL of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr, who had various Charters from 1565, till 1570. He promoted the reformation, but still was on the side of Queen Mary, and was taken prisoner by her opponents at the battle of Langside. He died about 1572. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Innerpeffry, and by her had issue, two sons and seven daughters: 1. Hugh; 2. Mathew, who went to Germany and signalized himself there in the wars; settled in Livonia, and from the family designation assumed the name of Loudon, or Laudon, and was ancestor of the late celebrated Field Marshall Count Laudohn, in the Imperial Armies of Austria, the successful opponent of the Great Frederick:—the seven daughters married, respectively, to—1. Montgomery of Giffin; 2. Lord Boyd; 3. Sir John Wallace of Craigie; 4. Cunningham of Caprington; 5. Crawford of Lochnorris; 6. Lord Kirkcudbright; and 7. Ker of Kersland. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. SIR HUGH CAMPBELL of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr, who was created Lord Loudoun in 1601, and died in 1622. By his first lady, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, he had a son, George; and three daughters, the 1st married to Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy; the 2d to Sir John Maxwell of Pollock; the 3d to Kennedy of Blairquhan. By his second lady, a daughter of the Earl of Gowrie, he had two daughters; the one married to Sir David Cunninghame of Cunninghamehead, the other to Craufurd of Kerse. His only son,

XIX. GEORGE Master of Loudoun, died before his father, leaving by his wife, Lady Jean Fleming, daughter of the Earl of Wigton, two daughters: 1. Margaret, of whom immediately; and 2. Elisabeth; married to Sir Hugh Campbell of Cessnock.

XX. MARGARET, Baroness of Loudoun, succeeded her grandfather in her portion of the estates, and married Sir John Camp-

bell of Lawers, and thus again (being the third time) the estate of Loudoun was carried by a female into another family, but in this instance to a descendant of the same stock from which her paternal ancestors sprung; namely, from Campbell of Lochow, ancestor of Campbell of Glenurchy, from whom descended Campbell of Lawers.

Sir John Campbell of Lawers, was born in 1598, married Margaret, Baroness of Loudoun, in 1620; was created Earl of Loudoun in 1633, but on account of an opposition almost at the same instant to the Court, the patent was stopped at the Chancery, till in 1641, being again in favour, the title was allowed with the precedence of 1633. In these troublesome times he had nearly lost his life by an order from the King, but on the whole, his politics coincided so much with the Royal party that he incurred the signal displeasure of Cromwell so as to be excepted out of even his severe Act of Grace.* He afterwards made his peace with General Monk, and lived quietly till the Restoration. He died in 1663. By Lady Loudoun he had two sons, and two daughters—of these last, one was married to the Earl of Panmure, and the other to Lord Balmerino. The second son died unmarried. The Earl was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXI. JAMES second EARL OF LOUDOUN. Inheriting a due portion of the inflexibility of the family, he could not concur in the arbitrary measures of Charles II. but went abroad and resided till 1684, when he died at Leyden. He married Lady Margaret Montgomery, daughter of the Earl of Eglinton, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. Of the sons, the 2d died without issue; the 3d was Sir James of Lawers, of whom afterwards. The daughters were married, the 1st to the Earl of Balcarras; the 2d to Sir James Campbell of Aberuchil; the 3d to Ross of Galtoun; and the 4th to the first Viscount Primrose. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

* See Cromwell's *Act of Grace*, in the Appendix.

XXII. HUGH third EARL OF LOUDOUN, a Nobleman highly respected. He took a decided part also in the politics of the time, and filled several offices in the state. Under King William he was a Privy Counsellor, and an Extraordinary Lord of Session. In the reign of Queen Anne, he was also in the Privy Council; was a Commissioner of the Treasury; one of the Secretaries of State for Scotland; and a Commissioner for the Treaty of Union, which being effected, he was appointed Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; but not complying with the Tory ministry in the latter end of that reign, he was deprived of that office in 1713. On the accession of George I. he was again sworn a Privy Counsellor, and constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ayrshire. He served with distinguished bravery as a volunteer at the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715. He represented the Sovereign, as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in 1722, 25, 26, 28, 30, and 1731; and was a representative in Parliament of the Scottish Peerage at every general election, from 1708 till 1731, when he died on the 20th Nov. that year. He married in 1700 Lady Margaret Dalsymple, only daughter of John first Earl of Stair, a Lady of great dignity of character and eminent accomplishments. She survived her Lord 46 years, dying on the 3d April 1777 in the 100th year of her age, at her castle of Sorn, in the district of Kyle, where the astonishing exertions of her creative genius in embellishing that place and adjacent lands, is well described in the Statistical Account of that parish, and will fall to be taken notice of in the 2d volume of this work. By this Lady his Lordship had issue, a son and two daughters; one of the daughters died unmarried in 1774, and the other was married to Campbell of Shawfield, but died at an early age without issue.

XXIII. JOHN fourth EARL OF LOUDOUN succeeded his father in 1731, and was chosen a representative of the Scottish Peerage in 1734, and at every general election till his death in 1782. He

was bred to the army, and was actively employed from his entry into it in 1727 as a Cornet in the Scots Greys, till the end of the 7 years' war in 1763; and at the time of his death, being then 77 years of age, he was the third Field Officer in the army. The limited plan of this work does not admit of entering into a detail of his meritorious services—more especially noticeable in the Rebellion 1745–6; in North America in 1756–7, and in Portugal in 1762. A concise narrative of these may be seen, under the article Loudoun, in Wood's Peerage. His Lordship dying unmarried, was succeeded by his cousin, only son of his uncle,

XXII. The Hon. Sir JAMES CAMPBELL of Lawers, (third son of the second Earl of Loudoun,) who went early into the army, and saw much hard fighting, and always signalized himself with the most undaunted intrepidity; as at the battle of Malplaquet in 1709 where, at the head of a part of his regiment, the Scots Greys, he cut his way through the enemy and opened a way for the foot to pass: at Dettingen in 1743, where his conduct was remarkably conspicuous: and lastly, at Fontenoy in 1745, where he commanded the British Horse at that sanguinary battle: and here he was mortally wounded; one of his legs also was taken off by a cannon ball. He died soon afterwards, and was buried at Brussels. He is said then to have been in the 78th year of his age. He married Lady Jean Boyle, eldest daughter of David first Earl of Glasgow, by his second lady Jean, daughter and heiress of William Mure of Rowallan; and by her had a daughter who died unmarried; and a son,

XXIII. JAMES MURE CAMPBELL of Lawers, who was also bred to the army, and was esteemed a very brave Officer, as he was also an accomplished scholar and an amiable man. He was born in 1726, (from which it may be inferred, that his father must have been well advanced towards 60 years of age on his marriage,) and succeeding to his mother's estate of Rowallan, on her death in —, he assumed the name of Mure, prefixing it to his own. He

died on the 28th April 1786, being then in the 61st year of his age, and a Major-General in the army. He succeeded to the honours and estate of his cousin, John the fourth Earl, in 1782, and thus became fifth Earl of Loudoun. He married on the 30th April 1777 Flora, eldest daughter of John Macleod of Rasay, who died 2d Sept. 1780, by whom he had an only child.

XXIV. FLORA MURE CAMPBELL, Countess of Loudoun, Lady Tarrinyean and Machliffe, born in Aug. 1780, succeeded her father in 1786, and on the 12th July 1804, was married to Francis Rawdon Hastings, Earl of Moira in Ireland; and Baron Rawdon in Great Britain. This Nobleman is lineally descended of

1. WILLIAM DE HASTINGS, (renowned in the tragedy of Jane Shore,) who was murdered by order of the Duke of Gloucester in 1488. His son was

2. EDWARD, Baron Hungerford, who died in 1507. He was succeeded by his son,

3. GEORGE, third Lord Hastings, and first Earl of Huntingdon, died in 1544. His son,

4. FRANCIS, second Earl of Huntingdon, married the granddaughter of George Duke of Clarence. He died in 1561, was succeeded by his son,

5. FRANCIS the third Earl of Huntingdon; dying without issue in 1595, was succeeded by his brother,

6. GEORGE the fourth Earl of Huntingdon, who dying in 1605, was succeeded by his grandson,

7. HENRY the fifth Earl, who married Elisabeth, daughter and co-heiress of the fifth Earl of Derby, whose grandmother was daughter of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, by Mary, sister of Henry VIII, and Dowager Queen of France. He died in 1648, and was succeeded by his son,

8. FERDINAND the sixth Earl, who died in 1665, and was succeeded by his son,

9. THEOPHILUS the seventh Earl, who died in 1701, and was succeeded by his son,

10. **GEORGE** the eighth Earl, who died in 1705, and was succeeded by his half brother,

10. **THEOPHILUS** the ninth Earl, who died in 1746, and was succeeded by his son,

11. **FRANCIS** the tenth Earl, who dying unmarried in 1789, the earldom became extinct (of Huntingdon) but the ancient baronies devolved on his sister and sole heir,

11. **ELISABETH**, Baroness Hungerford, Hastings, &c. who married in 1752, **John Rawdon** Earl of Moira, to whom she had

12. **FRANCIS**, Lord Rawdon, who on the death of his father in 1793 became Earl of Moira, and on the death of the Countess his mother, on the 12th April 1808, became Baron Hungerford, Hastings, &c. His Lordship on the 7th Dec. 1816 was advanced in the Peerage of Great Britain, by the titles of Marquis of Hastings, Earl of Rawdon and Viscount Loudoun. By his marriage with the Countess of Loudoun as above, (and which is the fourth time that the honours of this ancient House have been conveyed by a female to other families,) they have had issue:

1. **Lady Flora Elisabeth**, born in Edinburgh.

2. **Francis George Augustus**, born in London in 1807, died the following day.

3. **George Augustus Francis**, Earl of Rawdon, born Feb. 4, 1808.

4. **Lady Sophia Frederica Christina**.

5. **Lady Selina Constance**.

6. **Adelaide Augusta Lavinia**.

The rest of the Parish is divided among 20 different proprietors (besides the Burgh-lands, which extend to about 130 acres) among whom **John Leeper** of the **Mickle Glen**, has the most extensive portion, while **John Alston** of **Loudoun Hill** has the most valuable of these smaller properties. These extend from 380 acres each, down to 20 acres, and even to 3, or 6. On some of them, are neat small mansions, suitable to the respective extent of land, among which two or three near to **Loudoun Hill**, one at

the east end of the town of Derval, and those on the Ladytons, are the most noticeable. The Loudoun estate is let out chiefly to tenants, of whom 52 substantial farmers have among them about 4000 acres of arable land with an extent of moorish lands nearly as large. The respective size of these farms will be best indicated by the number of milch cows in their respective dairies, and which is not unsimilar, in that respect, to the Cunninghame tenants in general : thus

1 Tenant has,.....	26 Milch-Cows.
1 Ditto,.....	25 Ditto.
1 Ditto,.....	24 Ditto.
5 Tenants have each from 20 to.....	15 Do. inclusive.
22 Ditto, have from 14 to.....	10 Ditto,
22 Ditto, from 10 to.....	6 Ditto.

Total 52 Tenants have among them..... 605 Milch Cows,
and five of these have each flocks of from 160 to 240 sheep also.

TABLE OF VALUED RENT.

<i>Properties.</i>	<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>Valued Rent.</i>		
		<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Estate of Loudoun, -	- Marquis of Hastings, -	4239	15	10
Burgh lands of Newmills, -	- Sundries, -	555	0	8
Loudoun-Hill, -	- James Alston, -	180	0	0
Meikle Glen, &c. -	- John Leeper, -	140	0	0
Ladyton, -	- William Wardrope, -	138	0	6
Townhead, -	- John Smith, -	98	16	0
Greenbank, -	- Hugh Morton, -	63	0	0
Passford, -	- John Wood, -	49	0	0
Newlands, -	- John Paterson, -	44	12	8
Do. 4 pendicles, part of	- Four Proprietors, -	16	0	0
Loudoun-Hill, -	- John Cameron, -	35	0	0
Skelly-Hill, -	- Thomas Morton, -	25	0	0
Carling-Craig, -	- Thomas Gilchrist, -	22	3	4
Dobieland, -	- John Morton, -	21	0	0
Moss-side, -	- N. Brown, Esq. -	20	13	0
Boghall, -	- James Montgomery, -	15	0	0
Dykehead, -	- Alexander Paterson, -	15	0	0
Greenhill, -	- James Leggat, -	14	0	0
Part of Kirklands, -	- John Smith, -	9	0	0
	Total, -	£5696	2	0

Antiquities.—What is supposed to be the remains of a Druid's Temple, is to be seen on the top of a hill. It is composed of large broad whinstones set on end. There are several tumuli or cairns of stone. Two of them have been opened, and found to contain human bones with marks of burning on them. In one, an urn 6 inches diameter was found with ashes in it. In another, a stone cell 4 feet 10 inches long and 19 inches broad was found, full of human bones. In the town of Newmills there still remains one of those dismal square towers, so frequent in this part of the country, supposed to have been an occasional residence of some of the Loudoun family, in former times.

There is a part of the old kirk of Loudoun, already mentioned, on which the roof is still kept up, that is appropriated as the burial vault of the family. In this is deposited the body of the Great Chancellor, John first Earl of Loudoun—so well embalmed, that it is not only still entire, but the lineaments of the face, and even the hair unchanged in colour, remain without any apparent alteration. He died in 1663.

PARISH OF KILMARNOCK.



TO proceed from Loudoun down the vale of the Irvine, the next parish we come to, is that of Kilmarnock. [See the Map.]—From east to west it extends, at a various breadth, from 3 miles to 5; whilst from s. to n. it is equally various in extent, from 2½ miles to 4½. The surface in all is equal to an area of very nearly 15 square miles.

General Appearance.—The water of Kilmarnock, which passes through the town, and falls into the Irvine, immediately below it, has formed, in its course through the parish, a pretty deep but narrow valley. With this exception, the whole parish may be considered as a level country, though somewhat undulated in the surface, and having a general declivity on a moderate scale from north to south.

Minerals.—COAL abounds greatly in the vicinity of the town, and on the west side in particular has been long wrought, and more extensively of late than formerly. During the course of the last ten years, it has formed the sole source of supply to the harbour at the Troon, where it is ascertained, that there has been exported from 20,000 to 25,000 tons yearly. The town of Kilmarnock itself, having rapidly increased during the same period, has occasioned a correspondent increase also in the consumpt of Coal.—FREESTONE too, is abundant.

Soil.—The whole parish almost, is arable.—The soil deep

and heavy, somewhat adhesive naturally, but of a productive quality, or rendered so through long continued cultivation.

Roads.—Kilmarnock affording a ready market to the country all around, has occasioned good roads to be made to it through this parish in all directions; it has the further advantage of two great post roads, at right angles to each other, across it.

Railway.—The Duke of Portland's Railway to the harbour of Troon, commences at the town of Kilmarnock, and passes through this parish westwards, so far as it extends. The Railway itself is 9 miles and 7 furlongs in length, of a double tract the whole extent. Of this, 3 miles and 1 furlong are in Cunningham, the rest is in Kyle. The declivity towards the Troon is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the mile—the whole descent being 86 feet. It was first opened for use in 1811, and was finally completed in 1812. The form is a flat rail tract, with flanges to keep the convex rimmed wheels in their proper course. The draught by each horse amounts to from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 tons, including the weight of the two waggons.

Crops Cultivated.—Though the dairy forms still an object with the husbandmen, yet their attention is not so peculiarly devoted to it, as in the other parishes under review. Hence **TILLAGE** is more practised, and green and white **CROPS** alternately, are more in use. Of the Tillage Crops too, **WHEAT** forms a more considerable portion than in any other parishes—preceded in many instances by **SUMMER FALLOW**.—**TURNIP**, however, is still a crop not received into favour.

Nursery.—Kilmarnock is famed for its Nurseries; and I could have been happy to have laid some satisfactory information before my readers on the subject, such as—when introduced—by whom, and by what means—the extent at first, and its gradual increase—But my good friends the Nurserymen did not chuse to nurse this disposition, but declined all disclosure. I can therefore only state, from my own observation, that nowhere are more

healthy seedlings produced—nor which, when transferred to the fields, come sooner into forest timber. Fruit trees too, and flowering shrubs, are raised in great perfection, and of every variety,—and respecting the demand, it is not limited to Ayrshire, but extends to Galloway—to Argyle—to Lanark and Dumfries shires, and not a little even to England and Ireland.

Contents of the Parish.	{	In tillage,.....	2194	} Total 7450 ACRES
		Cultivated grass land,.....	4626	
		Natural pasture,.....	34	
		Woods, gardens and nursery,.....	180	
		Moss-land, roads, &c.....	416	

Live Stock.—Nothing peculiar to be remarked. The number in all is reported to me as under:—

Horses of every description,.....	259
Cattle ditto,.....	1284
Sheep,.....	350
Swine,.....	286

TOWN OF KILMARNOCK.—This town is situated in a hollow on both sides of a rivulet, which in this parish goes by the same name, though farther up the country it is called the Water of Fenwick. It is in north lat. 55° 36' 52", and in 4° 25' 28" west lon. from Greenwich. It is about 21 miles ssw. from Glasgow, 12 mile nne. from Ayr, and 6½ miles e. from Irvine.

The old part of this town, like to all other old towns, is built with very little regard to plan—the streets narrow and crooked, whilst the houses are an intermixture of all manner of structure and material, and every kind of size. There has, however, been a great alteration in these respects, in that part of it which has been more recently erected, more especially within these last six or eight years. Kilmarnock now exhibits one of the finest streets in Ayrshire, and which, next to the main street of Glasgow, is the longest to be met with in Scotland. It extends very nearly a mile and a half. In this, towards the middle of the town, are many very elegant houses and richly-furnished shops, whilst

through it all, the breadth is abundantly spacious; and uniformity so far preserved, that mean and low houses are not intermixed with the more stately and better finished fabrics: nor recesses and projections as formerly, in alternate order, like to the teeth of a saw.

The name is supposed to be derived from a St. Marnock, whose cell or kil, a residence or place of sepulture, is thought to have been here. Such a Saint is stated to have died A. D. 322. But Kilmarnock, as a place, is not mentioned in history till near 1000 years after, and then not as a town but as a territorial possession, conferred by Robert Bruce on his faithful adherent Sir Robert Boyd. Prior to this it was the property of John Balliol, King of Scots, which with Bondington, (now Bonniton) in the vicinity, and many other estates in Cunninghame, belonging to that Prince, then fell to the crown through forfeiture. There is a considerable barony still goes under the name of the Lordship of Kilmarnock, and the town itself, from possessing part of it, ranks as an heritor in its own parish.

The first Charter erecting the town into a Burgh of Barony was granted in 1591 in favour of Thomas the fifth Lord Boyd; a second was obtained in 1672 in favour of William the first Earl of Kilmarnock, whose grandson, the third Earl, in 1700 gave a Charter to the town, of the whole common good, customs, &c. By virtue of these Charters, the town holds its present municipal constitution. The government is invested in 2 Baillies and 17 Counsellors, having a Treasurer and Town-Clerk—all chosen annually. There are six incorporated trades—those of the Bonnet-makers, the most ancient, (was incorporated in 1646)—Skinners, Tailors, Shoemakers, Weavers, and

Manufactures.—This is the greatest manufacturing town in Ayrshire—and, with the exception of Glasgow and Paisley, the greatest in the west of Scotland. The chief manufacture, or that in which most hands are employed, is weaving, in various branches.

There are about 1500 people employed by the Glasgow and Paisley manufacturers in the fabrication of muslins and silks. There are about 200 employed in the carpet manufactory, which is in great reputation in this town, and has recently undergone great improvement in its machinery, adding thereby to the beauty of the texture, as well as superseding the labours of a draw-boy formerly employed to each loom. The most ancient of all the incorporated trades, the bonnet-making, continues to employ many hands. This head-dress, till of late, peculiar to the Scottish nation, has, like to its tartans, obtained a wider spread. Even the English Regiments use the bonnet as an undress, instead of the flannel cap. Shoemaking employs many, as shoes form a considerable branch of the export trade here. In the town there are two large mills for spinning wool; there are two extensive tan-works—two breweries—a printfield—an iron foundery—and three printing offices. The skinner trade in its various branches, including that of glove-making, is very prosperous—there are several manufactories of candles—of tobacco and snuff—of cabinet work—and as much, perhaps, as in any occupation, the fleshers fill a distinguished station—the butcher-market of Kilmarnock being among the very best in Scotland.

In the different occupations are:

Weavers of muslins, &c.	1500	Wrights,	60
Do. Carpets,	200	Masons,	55
Bonnet-makers,	175	Smiths,	40
Shoemakers,	400	Bakers,	23
Taylors,	45	Fleshers,	20

Writers, 20...In the Medical department, 9.

In the country parts:—Smiths, 5; Wrights, 7; Taylors, 4; Masons, 4; Coaliers, no precise information—but supposed to be about 120.

In 1792, the carpet manufactory was that which produced the greatest value of goods, being estimated at £21,400 yearly; next to which was the shoemaking, estimated at £21,216. The tan-

ning at £9,000, and the skinning and glove-making together, at £10,000. The whole weaving (exclusive of carpets) at £6828. I have not been able to ascertain how this point stands at present, but should conceive, that while none of the other trades have declined, the weaving of muslins and such soft fabrics has, for some years past, produced more value in manufactured goods, than all the other trades combined.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATE.—This parish, as already stated in the account of Fenwick, once comprehended that parish within it. From the same cause (namely an increase in the population,) Kilmarnock, about eight years ago, underwent another division: a new parish being erected, by authority of the Lords Commissioners, for plantation of kirks, &c. The decree is dated June 19th, 1811, in which a portion contained within certain bounds therein designed was disjoined from the old parish, and erected into a new parish to be called in all time coming—The High Kirk of Kilmarnock; and on the 23d July 1811, the same was received by the Presbytery of Irvine, into the number of the parishes within its bounds: and on the 5th day of Sept. the same year, the Rev. Andrew Hamilton was admitted minister thereof. This additional parish to the Presbytery has had the effect to entitle it to be represented in the General Assembly of the Church by an additional minister—there being now 3, instead of 2 as formerly.

Ministers—since the Revolution.

NAMES,	ADMITTED,	DIED, &c.
James Rowat,.....	1688.	
Francis Findlayson,...		Died or rem. bef. 1711
William Wright,.....	{ Adm. May 3. 1711. from the 2d charge }	{ Died 1727.
Patrick Paisley,.....	Ordain. May 6. 1724.	Died Dec. 11. 1736.
Laurence Hill,.....	{ From the 2d charge admitted in 1739. }	{ Translat. to Glasgow Jan. 2. 1750.
James Lesley,.....	Ord. March 17. 1751.	Died May 19. 1764.
John Robertson,.....	Ord. April 25. 1765.	Died June 5. 1798.

KILMARNOCK.] OF CUNNINGHAM.

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	DIED, &c.
Dr. David Ritchie,....	Adm. Feb. 27. 1800.	Tr. to Ed. July 2. 1801
Dr. Andrew Grant, {	Ad. from Portmeak {	Tr. to Cannongate,
	May 6. 1802. {	Ed. Oct. 13. 1808.
Dr. Jas. M'Kinlay.. {	From the 3d charge {	
	Feb. 12 1809. {	

SECOND CHARGE.

James Osburn,.....	Ord. Aug. 9. 1688....	Rem. to the North.
William Wright,.....	Not mentioned,.....	{ Tr. to the 1st charge
		May 3. 1711.
George Peden,.....	Ord. May 3. 1711.....	Died in 1722.
Laurence Hill,.....	Ord. May 6. 1725...	{ Translated to the 1st
		charge in 1732.
Robert Hall,.....	Ord. April 11. 1739..	Died June 5. 1762.
William Lindsay,....	Ad. fr. Cumbrae 1763.	Died April 30. 1774
John Mutrie,.....	Ord. March 8. 1775...	Died June 2, 1785.
Dr. Jas. M'Kindlay,.	Ord. April 6. 1786..	{ Tr. to the 1st charge,
		Feb. 12 1809.
Dr. John Macleod, {	Admitted from the {	Trans. to Dundonald
	parish of Kilmoden {	Feb. 15. 1816.
	Nov. 23. 1809. {	
Robert Stirling,.....	Ord. Sept. 19. 1816...	

Population.—In the town, about..... 10,240
 And in the country parts, about..... 2,000

In all,..... 12,240

THE POOR.—There are about 140 on the roll, who get among them about £650 annually, besides about £500 given to the occasional claimants. The whole amounts to about £1175.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES.—No fewer than 42 such societies of males, and 5 of females, existed till 1817, when, on account of general distress, some of them failed. These societies, in the years as under, distributed as follows:

In 1813 - - - - -	£602 14 1
1814 - - - - -	606 8 2
1815 - - - - -	728 19 1
1816 - - - - -	1122 12 2

There has hitherto no SAVINGS BANK been established.

STATE OF EDUCATION.—There are 13 schools in the town, 4

of which are on the establishment, and one, a charity school, in which from 90 to 100 poor children are educated gratis—the rest are private schools. In the whole, the number of scholars amounts to about 1340. There are 4 Sunday schools, at which 356 young people attend for religious instruction.

Dissenters.—**CAMERONIANS.**—About the year 1775 a congregation of these genuine whigs was established at the pleasant village of Crooked-holme in this parish. In 1785 they erected their present meeting-house there, which is calculated to accommodate easily 400 sitters, but which is sometimes crowded to the extent of nearly 600. Prior to this time (1775) there were only four established ministers in this community in Scotland; and the minister of Crooked-holme, the late Rev. William Steven, supplied three different congregations besides this—namely, one at Paisley, one at Kilmalcolm, both in Renfrewshire; and one, as as before noticed, at Derval in the parish of Loudoun; all of whom have now ministers of their own. The congregation at Crooked-holme consists of about 150 communicants, (having about 90 examinable children in their families)—besides occasional hearers, and is made up from many different parishes in the western parts of Ayrshire. The present minister, the Rev. Adam Brown, was admitted to this charge in 1802. The congregation have erected for him a small, but neat and commodious manse, to which a good garden with a small piece of land is attached.

BURGHES SECEDERS.—In 1772 there was a Burgher Seceding meeting-house erected, and was filled with a respectable congregation. These in ~~time~~ split among themselves, on some polemical question of little public importance, which occasioned another meeting-house to be erected, with a separate congregation: In the first of these, the Rev. George Lawson is the present minister, with a congregation of about 1000 souls. In the second the Rev. Peter Campbell is the present minister, whose congregation amounts to about 350. In both the examinable children are included.

ANTIBURGHERS.—In 1775, this class of seceders erected a meeting-house, which was also attended with a respectable congregation. They amount at present to about 800 under the pastoral charge of their present minister, the Rev. John Ritchie.

CHURCH OF RELIEF.—This class, which differs in no one article of faith, from the established church, but flies to this resource, to be relieved from the ill-managed domination of Patronage; erected a meeting-house here in ——. It consists at present of a respectable congregation of about 700 under the charge of a minister of their own choosing, the Rev. William Limont.*

METHODISTS.—This conscientious sect of religionists, which is the butt of aspersion in a neighbouring kingdom, and the cause there even of some alarm, has never been viewed in a bad light in Scotland. Nor indeed are they numerous. In this town there is a small circle of them, not exceeding 55 or 60—among whom _____ presides occasionally in their devotions.

BAPTISTS.—Of this pious and very unassuming sect there are about 25 members in this town. Whether they hold precisely the same religious tenets with those of the same denomination in Irvine, Kilwinning, and other towns in this part of the country, I do not quite know; nor is it of importance to be known. The whole body of Scottish Dissenters are among the best props to the cause of civil as well as of religious liberty. The impolitic abuse of the right of presentation may thin the desks of the established kirk. It may do worse:—it may weaken, or even annihilate, the religious principle among the people— it may loosen the bands of civil society as well as shake the pillars of the church. But those who betake themselves, from a conscientious motive, to a dissenting or seceding meeting-house, will be the very first.

* One good effect, however, it must be acknowledged, results from patronage, even in its hardest form—That though it may increase the number of Dissenters, it gives those who prefer the established church the opportunity of exhibiting, decidedly, their attachment to it, by remaining under its communion; and thus shew, that they have made their election as conscientiously as the Seceders themselves;—for in most cases it is as convenient and as cheap to attend a Meeting House as the Established Church.

to oppose the unprincipled demagogues in their daring attempts at what they call a Reform,—the eradicating of christianity altogether. It is more from those who are indifferent about these matters, or who care for none of these things; than from Dissenters, that danger is to be apprehended.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

BANK.—In 1775 a branch of the Bank of Scotland was established in Kilmarnock, but was withdrawn in 1801. In the year following, an association of monied men was entered into here for establishing a bank of their own, which was carried into effect accordingly; and, under the name of the Bank of KILMARNOCK, has done a deal of business since: whilst their notes have a wide circulation, and are with confidence received.

POST-OFFICE.—Letters are received and delivered twice a day both to the north and south, including a bye-post to Irvine and other towns to the right and left.

TOWN-HOUSE.—This is erected on the east side of the main street about the middle of the town. It is a stately structure, with capacious rooms for the different public offices, and Court-Room. It was built in 1805.

COFFEE-ROOM.—This is placed near the centre of the town too, at a point where several streets meet. It is appropriated as a reading-room, general lounge—and occasional place of rendezvous. It is 32 feet long, 22 wide, and 12 feet high. It is in the second floor of a handsome building erected in 1814.

LIBRARIES.—There are three circulating Libraries and two maintained by private subscription, in which the number of Books is considerable and well selected.

Estates and Families.

GRUGAR.—This fine property is situated in the eastern side of the parish, marching with that of Loudoun. It extends to considerably more than 2,000 acres, nearly all arable land, of the best quality. This about the time of the Brucean contest, be-

belonged to William de Ferrars and Alan de la Suce, in consequence of their marriage with two co-heiresses. [See p. 47.] Being partizans of Balliol, they were of course forfeited, and this part of their possessions was conferred by Robert I. on his steady adherent, Sir Robert Cunninghame of Kilmaurs, by a Charter dated 1319. In 1576, it belonged to Logan of Restarig, whose other large possessions in the Lothians and Berwickshire were soon after forfeited, and probably this place also. The next who appears as Laird of Grugar, was Graham of Knockdolian, in 1606; then Campbell of Loudoun, in 1613;—Boyd of Kilmarnock, in 1616, down to 1699, and how much longer is not to me known. It has been in various hands since, of whom the Orrs of Barrowfield had it a considerable time; then the representatives of Sir Geo. Colebrook; and lastly, the present proprietor, Mr. Blane. It does not appear that there was ever upon it a mansion-house.

KILMARNOCK BARONY.—This valuable property, (including the lands of Bondington, now Bonniton adjacent,) extends to upwards of 2350 acres, and was the patrimonial possession of John Balliol King of Scots, on whose forfeiture by that more energetic Prince, Robert Bruce, it was conferred on Sir Robert Boyd, by Charter from 1308 till 1816, and remained with his descendants, with little intermission, till the Glencairn family acquired it from them, sometime after 1752;—from whom it was purchased in 1795 by the Commissioners of Miss Scott, and is now the property of her husband the Duke of Portland—with the exception of about one-eighth part that is parcelled out among different owners. [See Table of Valued Rent.] It is situated in the heart of the parish, on both sides of the water of Kilmarnock;—the town itself being set down upon it. The soil is remarkably good.

CRAUFURDLAND.—See Fenwick parish, where the greater part of this estate is situated. About 400 acres, of the best of it, however, are in this; as also is the manor-place, Craufurdland Castle, part of which was erected about 8 or 10 years ago, in an antique

style, to comport with the ancient fortalice included within the same mansion. It is in a fine situation, on the steep banks of a rivulet, amid much woodland, and has a very picturesque and stately appearance.

ASSLOIS—With its mansion, a plain low edifice—is pleasantly set down among some very thriving plantation, on the east side of the water, on the summit of its shelving banks. It belonged for long to a family of the same name, or of Asslois of that ilk; then in 1702 and 1708, to a branch of the Montgomery family. The present proprietor is William Parker, Esq.

On the east side of the water are situated also the lands of **Walstone**;—the **Blackwoods**; the **Berryhill**; and **Sneddon-hall**; which last is situated pretty far up among the moors, and comprehends almost the only moorish lands in the parish. The lands of **Brashead** are on the same side of the water, but situated lower down, being close upon the town. Altogether these 5 or 6 properties contain among them, nearly about 1000 acres.

ROWALLAN—Part of this ancient Barony is also in this parish, and on the west side of the water, and in the most northerly quarter. The manor-place is in this parish too, but so near is it to the borders of the parish of Fenwick, that part of the offices are included in it.

ANNANHILL—Is situated also on the west side of the water, as are the **Langlands**, and **Bonniton**, all belonging to Mr. **Dunlop**, and all good land—in the immediate vicinity of the town. A considerable wing of the **Annanhill** lands is situated adjacent, in the parish of **Kilmaurs**. The lands of **Hillhead**, situated on the same side, lie northwards from the town, and belong to Mr. **Tough**.

CAMSKEITH; now called the **Mount**; and the lands of **Grange**, conterminous to each other—are situated from the town westward and still lower down, extending to the water of **Irvine**. The first was, at a long time back, the property of the family of **Hamilton**,

afterwards of Grange, from whom it went to a branch of the Cunninghames, and latterly to the Dunlops, from whence in 1787 it was purchased by the Commissioners of Miss Scott. The other was the property of the Hamiltons, after they sold Camkeith, and remained with the family till 1792, when the present Colonel Hamilton of Grange sold it to Miss Scott also; and thus they have both become the property of the Duke of Portland. They extend to more than 260 acres of excellent land, incumbent on some of the finest working coal in Ayrshire.

TABLE OF VALUED RENT.

<i>Properties.</i>	<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>Valued Rent.</i>
		<i>£ s d</i>
Lordship of Kilmarnock, -	Duke of Portland, -	22022 0 8
Parts of the {	Bonnyton, &c. -	Mr. Dunlop, - - - 153 8 4
	Broombrae, &c. -	Craufurdland, - - - 52 19 11
	Boreland, -	Mr. Fergusson, - - - 40 0 0
	Hillhead, -	Mr. Tough, - - - 73 6 0
	Struthers-hill, -	Wilson—Robertson, - - 31 10 5
		<hr/> 2363 13 4
Camkeith, Grange, Braehead, Silverwood, Lawhill, Loanfoot &c. }	Duke of Portland, -	774 2 8
Grugar, with Capric hill, -	William Blane, Esq. -	1531 18 8
Rowallan, -	Lady Loudoun, -	319 0 0
Craufurdland, part of, & Muskhall	J. H. Craufurd, Esq., -	376 1 4
Langlands, -	James Dunlop, Esq. -	165 4 0
Annanhill, -	Ditto, -	64 10 0
		<hr/> 229 14 0
Assios, -	William Parker, Esq. -	166 2 5
Walstone, -	Mr. Warner of Ardeer; -	96 6 8
Blackwood, Laigh, -	Mr. William Mitchell, -	74 14 0
Barnhill, -	Mr. Barr, -	49 0 0
Sundry parts, -	Mr. Foulds of Skirnie land, -	34 5 3
Blackwood, -	Mr. Boyd, -	26 11 0
Berryhill, -	Ditto, -	23 3 0
		<hr/> 54 14 0
Gilleburn, -	Mr. Andrew, -	27 15 8
Templeton, -	Mr. Steven, -	26 0 0
Kingshill, -	Mr. Gregory, -	21 1 1
Sneddon-hall, -	Mr. Thomas Mitchell, -	20 0 0
Town of Kilmarnock and sundry small subjects in the vicinity,		306 6 1
		<hr/> 6961 15 8
	Total,	6961 15 8

FREEHOLDERS QUALIFIED TO VOTE.

WILLIAM BLANE of Gtugar.—WILLIAM PARKER of Assloss.

Antiquities.—**DEAN-CASTLE**; the ancient residence of the once potent family of Boyd, Earl of Kilmarnock, is situated about half a mile up from the town, in a hollow near the margin of Kilmarnock water. It consists of three edifices, in very different styles of building. Two of them are square piles of great height, with extremely few lights, and apparently very ancient. The other is comparatively modern: forms two sides of a square, of two stories in height, and remarkably well furnished with windows, so, as it must, when entire, have been a very cheerful habitation. It was accidentally burnt to the ground in 1735, through the carelessness of a maid-servant, in the handling of some flax. This happened at a time when the unfortunate Earl (who was involved in the Rebellion in 1745,) was in France, and on his way homeward received the first intimation of it, by seeing an account in a newspaper of a Dean Castle in Scotland being consumed by fire—without stating in what part of the country, so that he was not aware that it was his own, till he arrived in England. See a concise account of this family in the appendix.

Dean Castle.



PARISH OF KILMAURS.



KILMAURS parish is situated betwixt that of Kilmarnock on the east, and Dreghorn on the west, terminating in a point betwixt them on the north-east; and on the south it is bounded by the water of Irvine, which separates it from Kyle. The length of it, from sw. to NE. is about 6 miles, and the greatest breadth across, to that direction, is about 2 miles and a quarter. It extends to nearly 9 square miles of surface.

Minerals.—Coal is wrought to a considerable extent in the lower end of the parish, near to the village of Corsehouse; and in that quarter too there is a Freestone quarry on the lands of Woodhill and Greenhill, of among the finest quality of any in Scotland. It is much used in ornamental works in building, and is even applied to the purpose of coolers and other vessels for the dairy.

Soil.—Deep and fertile throughout, there not being an acre of bad land in the parish.

Roads.—It is well accommodated with turnpike and other public roads, all well kept—though it requires much attention in the Trustees, as road-metal, especially fine gravel, is scarce, and the soil so apt to get miry.

Crops Cultivated.—The strong soil of this parish is much adapted to the production of WHEAT and BEANS, but still the DAIRY predominates, and TILLAGE here, as every where else in Cunninghame, is subservient to pasturage.

Contents of the Parish.	{	In tillage.....	1408	} Total 4490 ACRES
		Cultivated grass land.....	2960	
		Woods and gardens.....	56	
		Roads, &c.....	66	

Live Stock.—Little to remark—except merely that the milch-cows are among the best kept in the District, not from any peculiarity in the breed, but from the general warmth of this low-lying parish, and abundance of provender, they are little liable to suffer from either cold or hunger. The numbers respectively of the Live Stock are as under:—

Horses of every description.....	147
Do. of Cattle.....	944
Do. of Sheep,..	150
Swine fed yearly.....	260

TOWN OF KILMAURS—Is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the small water of Carmel, about 6 miles NE. from Irvine, and 2 miles NW. from Kilmarnock. It consists chiefly of one street, about 500 or 600 yards in length, having a small Town-house in the middle with a steeple and clock. It was erected into a Burgh of Barony by a Charter from James V. (inter 1513 et 1542) in favour of Cuthbert Earl of Glencairn, which contains a right also to a considerable territorial possession that shall be afterwards taken notice of. Suffice it here to state, that this town from being once famed for cutlery-work, has now no tradesman in that art—the predominant craftsmen at present being weavers and shoemakers. The number of inhabitants in 1793 was 514, since that time it has increased more than 200, among whom are,

Weavers,.....	90	Smiths,.....	5	Baker,.....	1
Shoemakers,.....	42	Tailors,.....	4	Flesher,.....	1
Wrights,.....	10	Mason,.....	1	Surgeon,.....	1

In the country parts of the parish there are 24 quarrymen, 20 Coaliers, 5 Masons, 5 Smiths, 2 Wrights, and 2 Taylors.

The population of the town is.....	719	}	1445
And in the country.....	726		

EDUCATION.—There are three schools in the parish;—the parochial in the town, a private one in the same, and another in the village of Corsehouse, having in all 205 scholars.

POOR.—There are from 14 to 20 on the permanent roll, besides 6 or 8 that get occasional relief. The sum expended annually on them is about £52. In cases of great pressure the heritors are never backward to contribute; but nothing in the shape of a rate, or assessment, is known.

Ministers—since the Revolution.

NAMES,	ADMITTED,	DIED, &c.
David Brown,.....	1688.	
Hugh Thomson,.....	July 21. 1691.....	Démit. Nov. 12. 1712.
John Millar,.....	September 25. 1718.	Died 1721.
Hugh Cochran,.....	March 7. 1723.....	— 1733.
Samuel Fergusson,....	March 27. 1734.....	— 1735.
William Coats,.....	May 3. 1739.....	Died May 2. 1777.
Alexander Gillies,....	March 11. 1778.....	— Nov. 26. 1786.
Alexander Millar,....	May 8. 1788.....	— Dec. 22. 1804.
John Roxburgh,.....	March 20. 1806.....	

Dissenters.—The only class of these, who have a meeting-house in this parish, are the Antiburghers. They have been here since 1740—almost as far back as the commencement of the Secession. Their present minister, the Rev. David Robertson, was admitted in 1810. They have a neat place of worship, built in 1789, capable of holding 450 people, together with a handsome manse for their minister. The congregation consists at present, (besides occasional hearers), of 250, of whom 230 are communicants.*

* The Rev. D. Smytane was the first that was established here, or indeed in Ayrshire. This was in 1740. The congregation was then scattered over a great extent of country, 12 or 14 miles around. The congregations of Kilmarnock, Stewarton, Kilwinning, Newmills, and Ayr, were, originally, branches of that of Kilmaurs, and were in succession disjoined from it—so soon as, from the increase in their numbers, they were enabled so to do, though still continuing in the same communion. Some question of a polemical nature, supposed generally to be of little importance, arose to disturb their unanimity, and in 1789 Mr. Smytane renounced his connexion with the

Estates and Families.

BARONY OF KILMAURS.—This very valuable property is situated all around the town of Kilmaurs, but, extends more widely towards the east, the north, and the west sides. It contains upwards of 2300 acres, all of a deep and fertile soil. Of this, more than 1500 acres are in the parish of Dreghorn, and the rest in this—exclusive of what is called the Tenements, to be afterwards noticed. Before it was reduced by different alienations by the Glencairn family, it was still more extensive, as it comprehended the lands of Cunninghamehead and other distinct properties in Dreghorn parish, being originally one of the best Baronies in the west of Scotland, when it was conferred by the de Morville family on the first of the Cunninghames, in the beginning of the 12th century. The manor-place is supposed to have been at first about a mile *se.* from Kilmaurs where some ruins can still be pointed out on the farm of Jock's Thorn, probably the original *Villam de Cunningham* the first possession of the family.*—The present mansion of Kilmaurs Place, though partly in ruins, is comparatively modern. The whole Barony now belongs to Lady Mary Montgomery Burgess, whose grandfather, Alexander ninth Earl of Eglinton, purchased it from the Glencairn family about 100 years ago.

ROBERTON.—This Barony extending to more than 1300 acres all rich land is situated southwards from the town at the distance of nearly a mile, and stretching southwards still further, to the Irvine water, which bounds it more than two miles. It belonged

Antiburgher Synod, which occasioned a schism in his own congregation, in which the party that adhered to him declined in numbers daily, till his death in 1788—when it failed entirely. The other party chose the Rev. George Paxton in 1789 to be their Pastor—a man of distinguished abilities, who being chosen in 1806 by the General Associate Synod, to fill their Professor of Divinity's Chair in Edinburgh, was succeeded by Mr. Robertson, as above, in 1810.

* A short notice of the Glencairn family will appear in the Appendix, including a concise account of the Campaigns of William the Great Earl in 1653 and 1654, from a genuine MS. only part of which has hitherto been published.

for ages to the Eglinton family, but with the exception of about 300 acres, has lately been parcelled out among a number of proprietors, as may be seen in the Table of Valued Rent. There is no manor-place upon it, and perhaps there never was. Probably it had been at one time a wing of the more ancient barony of Kilmaurs, and dismembered from it on some occasion of urgent pressure, to which great estates are just as liable as lesser possessions.

BUSBY.—This property belonged for a long period before the year 1600 to a family of the name of Mowat: the last of whom that I find in any Retour, is in 1626. It was afterwards possessed by a family of Barclays for a long time also. Both were allied by intermarriage, with the first families in the country. The ancient house is still standing, but is roofless and seems to be in a state of rapid decay. The style of building seems to belong to the middle of the 14th century—having both gun-ports and arrow-slits in the walls as means of defence. The antique decoration of the *twisted cable* in the architraves, indicates the same era. The extent of this barony is from 700 to 800 acres. The southern part of it belongs to the Duke of Portland—part of the barony of Robertson is interposed betwixt this and the northern division of it, belonging to Henry Ritchie, Esq. maternally descended from the Eglinton family. This portion is more than two thirds of the whole. There is no mansion upon it, (Mr. Ritchie residing on a separate small property in the vicinity); but from the different clumps of beautiful plantation, arranged with great taste on the highest part of the lands, it should seem that a more suitable mansion either is, or has been, in contemplation, and no where could a finer site be chosen.

THORNTON.—Adjacent to Busby, on the west, this property is situated. The extent is nearly 300 acres. The mansion is a modern handsome edifice, on a height surrounded with considerable plantations, overlooking a great expanse of country.

In former times it belonged to a branch of the family of Montgomery, descended of Murthaw, who appears in the Ragman Roll in 1296. They lost it by forfeiture in the reign of James V. at which time the only daughter of the family was married to Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick. [See Nisbet.] It belongs now to Colonel Cunninghame of Caddel.

CRAIG.—Southward from this, and extending to the Water of Irvine, this property is situated, belonging to Robert Morris, Esq. Including some lands adjacent, lately purchased, the extent is more than 300 aores, besides some thriving woodland. In 1576, it belonged to William Dunlop, heir to his grandfather Adam Dunlop of Craig, stated to be part of the barony of Robertson. In 1618, David Mylne, goldsmith in Edinburgh, is retoured in it as heir to his brother, called also David Mylne, minister of Dundonald. In 1780 it was acquired from Dalrymple of Nunraw in East Lothian, by Captain John Morris, brother to the present proprietor. The House was soon after burnt, when the present mansion was erected at a little distance west from the site of the old one, and is pleasantly set down on the top of a pretty steep bank on the north side of Irvine Water, and commanding a very fine prospect over the country to the west and south.

CARMEL BANK.—A snug residence, on a pleasant small property, is situated on the left banks of the Carmel, in the neighbourhood of the last two houses mentioned. It was anciently called the Moat. It belongs to John Cunninghame, Esq.

TOWER.—This very pleasantly-situated property lies at a short distance south-east from the town. There is an elegant small mansion on it, of modern erection. It belongs to Wm. Cathcart Esq. who is proprietor of part of the lands lately sold, of Robertson barony, and of other subjects in the parish. There are many lesser possessions belonging to sundry proprietors. See Table.

THE TENEMENTS OF KILMAURS.—These singular sort of possessions are connected with the town of Kilmaurs itself as a

Burgh of Barony. By a Charter from the Earl of Glencairn, and his son Lord Kilmaurs, dated 15th Nov. 1527, it appears, that the £5 land of Kilmaurs, consisting of 240 acres, (280 in fact,) was disposed to 40 different persons in feu-farm, on payment of 80 merks (Scots) yearly, or 2 merks for each lot, with an exclusive privilege to these feuars, "of buying or selling, of brewing or making malt, and of *all other art, or trade, as that of shoe-makers, skimmers, carpenters, woolsters, &c.*" This erection seems to have been intended to bring into this place as many tradespeople as possible, and the conferring on them of these lands at such an easy rate, to have been meant as a help and an encouragement unto them. But it does not appear to have had that effect. Giving them two distinct occupations—*husbandry* and *handicrafts*—was putting them under *two-masters*, neither of which would be well served, and such in fact has it turned out—while their husbandry has been very indifferent, and some of their original trades have failed altogether.

Antiquities.—There is an old pile of building, near to the church, on the lands of Tower, seemingly a very ancient erection—but for whose residence, even tradition has little to say. The burial aisle of the Glencairn family, close by the church, has in it an elegant monument erected to the memory of the Chancellor, William the ninth Earl, which may be mentioned as a specimen of beautiful ancient sculpture, to which little regard is now paid by his representatives, being exposed to the delapidations of every thoughtless or ill-disposed intruder. Busby Castle is already taken notice of. The view of it given, possesses at least the merit of being a fair representation uncontaminated with fictitious accompaniments.

FREEHOLDERS QUALIFIED TO VOTE.

ROBERT MORRIS of Craig

WILLIAM CATHCART of Tower

HENRY RITCHIE of Busby

JOHN CUNNINGHAME of Caddell

TABLE OF VALUED RENT.

Properties.	Proprietors.	Valued Rent		
		£	s.	d.
Kilmaurs, part of	- Lady Mary Montgomery Burgess,	1153	8	0
Gatehead, &c. &c.	- Earl of Eglinton, - - -	264		
Woodhills,	- William Cathcart, Esq. - -	216		
Muirfields and Corsehouse,	- Duke of Portland, - - -	144		
Plann and Hayside,	- Gilchrist, Esq. - - -	144		
Fardelhill,	- Mrs. Foulis, - - -	100		
Greenhill,	- Fulton, Esq. - - -	97		
Windyedge,	- Alexander Smith, - - -	64		
Rash-hill Park and Milton,	- Robert Morris, Esq. - - -	52		
Alton-Hill,	- Mr. James Kirkwood, - -	40		
Knockintyber,	- Mr. Robert Brown, - - -	16		
Total of Robertson,	- - - - -	1137	0	0
Craig,	- Robert Morris, Esq. - - -	338	6	8
Busby and Annandale,	- Duke of Portland, - - -	414	0	0
Busby,	- Henry Ritchie, Esq. - - -	580	0	0
Thornton,	- John Cunninghame, Esq. - -	300	0	0
Langmuir,	- Mr. George Cunninghame,	152	7	6
Tower,	- William Cathcart, Esq. - -	126	4	10
South-hill,	- Ditto, - - - - -	43	15	1
Tower-hill,	- Cornet Ralston, - - - - -	77	10	2
Hallbarns, &c.	- Patrick Warner, Esq. - - -	95	0	0
Carmel Bank,	- John Cunninghame, Esq. - -	92	6	8
Bogside, part of	- Heirs of John Boyd, - - -	43	19	1
Ditto,	- Peter Cochrane, - - - - -	43	19	1
Habbie Auld,	- James Cuthbertson, - - -	35	0	0
Annanhill, part of	- James Dunlop, Esq. - - -	30	15	0
Braehead,	- John Loudoun, - - - - -	13	0	0
Bairdsie,	- William Brown, - - - - -	10	0	0
Lindsaylee,	- John Cunninghame, - - - -	6	0	0
Brux,	- Mrs. Armour, - - - - -	6	0	0
40 Tenements of Kilmaurs,	- About 30 proprietors, - - -	480	0	0
		Total L.5188 12 1		

Busby Castle.



PARISH OF DREGHORN.

THIS Parish is separated from the parish of Kilmaurs on the east, through its whole extent, by the Gawreer burn. It touches upon the parish of Fenwick in the north-east; on the north it is bounded by the parish of Stewarton, and the Annock Water, which water also separates it on the west from the parish of Irvine, except in a small corner in the south-west, where the lands of Tarryholme in that parish are situated on the left banks of that stream: on the south the water of Irvine separates it from the parish of Dundonald in Kyle. In extent it is from 7 to 8 miles in length from sw. to ne. the breadth is from 2 miles to little more than half a mile. The extent is about 9 square miles. In this is included the ancient parish of Peirston, annexed to it in 1688.

Minerals.—In the lower end of the parish, from the village westward, COAL abounds, and till of late was wrought pretty extensively,—from 10,000 to 12,000 tons a year being put out. A FREESTONE of excellent quality is wrought on the lands of Annock Lodge; and on the lands of Buston, in the utmost extremity of the parish, in the north-east, a LIMESTONE quarry of good quality has long been opened, and supplies a tract of country in that quarter.

Soil.—In the vicinity of the village of Dreghorn the soil is, in general, a very fertile loam. North-eastward from thence, through the whole extent of that long wing of the parish, the soil is heavy and deep, and generally very productive. In the

lower end of the parish, west and south from the village, the soil is very various. In some places it is a very fertile loam, and in others a poor, hungry gravel, of very little natural worth—not graduating, these two kinds, into each other, but scattered throughout in separate distinct patches.

Roads.—The turnpike roads, and principal parish roads, are commodiously directed and well kept. Some of the private, or rather, less frequented tracts, remain still very bad, but are all in progress of improvement.

Crops Cultivated.—POTATOES are more generally grown in this parish than are commonly done in the others; owing to its vicinity to the town of Irvine, as many of the inhabitants there raise their family supply in this.—WHEAT of course; as succeeding in rotation, is somewhat more extensively sown too.

Contents of the Parish.	}	In-tillage,.....	1490	} Total 4447 ACRES
		Cultivated grass land,.....	2774	
		Woods and gardens,.....	122	
		Roads, &c.....	61	

Live Stock.—Nothing peculiar to be remarked. The whole appears to be as under :

Horses of all descriptions,.....	170
Cattle ditto,	843
Sheep,.....	186
Swine, fed yearly,.....	224

VILLAGE OF DRUGHORN—Is situated about 2 miles east from Irvine, on the road to Kilmarnock. It is a long straggling place, built without order or design, and contains about 190 inhabitants. The church here is a neat, octagonal building, calculated to hold commodiously 427 sitters.

POPULATION.—The number of people in the country parts amounts to about 608, to which, adding the number as above in the village, makes the whole amount to about 798, all of whom may be considered as country people, or belonging to the class of

husbandmen, there being no more trades people than such as are required in the parish itself for country purposes, namely :—

Smiths,.....	7	Millers,.....	3
Wrights,.....	7	Tailors,.....	2
Masons,.....	5	Weavers,.....	2
Shoemakers,.....	3	Coopers,.....	2

STATE OF EDUCATION.—The parish school is the only one in it. In this the number of scholars varies from 40 to 65. In a great part of this long-extended parish, the distance is too far for children to attend the parish school. They are much nearer to Stewarton and Kilmaurs.

STATE OF THE POOR.—The pauper list generally contains from 12 to 18 names, including occasional reliefs. The distributions take place monthly, and the ordinary allowance to each pauper is varied according to their particular circumstances from 4s. to 10s. per month—one blind man gets 6d per diem—but the poor are increasing in number. There is about £50 yearly distributed among them.

Ministers—since the Revolution.

NAMES,	ADMITTED,	DIED, &c.
John Spalding,.....	1687.	Trans. to Kirkcudbright.
Robert Young,....	.....September 6. 1692...	
Alex. Cunninghame,.....	September 17. 1695..	Died 1712.
James Semple,.....	May 7. 1718.....	Died Feb. 9. 1752.
Andrew M'Vey,.....	May 10. 1753.....	— July 4. 1769.
Michael Tod,.....	April 5. 1770.....	— Aug. 15. 1801.
Andrew Haldane,....	May 13. 1802.....	— Jan. 21. 1820.
Robert Smith,.....	{ Call to be moderated } September 14. 1820. }	

Estates and Families.

DREGHORN-proper.—The extent of this barony in the more ancient times, cannot now be traced; but prior to the Brucean contest it belonged to "John de Ball. William de Ferrariis, et Alan la Suche." The whole estates of these personages having been forfeited at that time by Robert Bruce, this was confederated

on a branch of the Stewarts of Bonkill.—Sir Alan Stewart of Dreghorn, who was killed at the battle of Halidown-hill in 1333. It continued in his family (afterwards Earls of Darnly and Lennox) till 1520, when it was acquired by Hugh first Earl of Eglinton, in whose family it still remains. It extends to more than 600 acres.

KILMAURS BARONY.—Of this great barony—as already stated in the account of the preceding parish—more than 1500 acres are situated in this. It occupies the most distant quarter of the whole—extending to the borders of the parish of Fenwick, beyond the town of Stewarton,—a small part of it also being included in that parish. It is all fertile land. Part of it, the Lambruchtens, is among the best of the whole. This part belonged also in the end of the 13th century to the ill-fated William de Ferraris and Alan la Suche, who are always conjoined in the same lands in the forfeitures of those times.

WARWICK-HILL.—This property is situated betwixt the barony of Kilmaurs and the lands of Dreghorn. This also was part of the lands forfeited from John Balliol, and his relatives de Ferraris and la Suche, [see pp. 47 and 50,] and conferred on “James the Steward” by Robert Bruce, in an early part of his reign. He was a younger brother of Sir Alan of Dreghorn, and along with him was killed at the battle of Halidown-hill. He had also the lands of Periston (now Peirceton) in the vicinity. He was succeeded by his son John, whose daughter and heiress carried the Peirceton lands, in particular, to her husband a Sir William Douglas, from whom it went, by marriage also, to the Barclays. There appears to have been two Warwick-hills: one called the 4 Merk Land, and the other the 5 Merk Land. The first became at an early period the property of the Cunninghamhead family, at least as far back as 1524, when William Cunningham is retoured heir to his father Robert in it. The 5 Merk Land was latterly the property of Montgomery of Bourtree-hill, but at

how early a period, my information does not reach ; but in the course of the last 100 years the succeeding proprietors in both appear to be thus :—In 1721 Sir W. Cunninghame of Cunninghamehead, sold the 4 Merk Land of Warwickhill, and the superiority of some of the Dreghorn lands, to John Edmestone afterwards minister of Cardross. In 1737 Patrick Montgomery of Bourtree-hill sold the 5 Merk Land of Warwick-hill and others to the same Mr. Edmestone. In 1778 John, the son of the above Mr. Edmestone, sold both the Warwickhills and others to Jonathan Anderson, merchant in Glasgow, who in 1790 sold them to the present proprietor, William Henry Ralston, Esq with the exception of Muirside, previously sold to John Fairlie, and now purchased by Captain Shaw ; and a small pendicle, adjacent to the Holm-mill lands, sold to Archibald Earl of Eglinton ; both part of Warwick-hill. The lands of Warwick-hill, as now known under that name, extend to upwards of 350 acres of remarkable good, heavy soil. There has lately been erected on them a handsome mansion, set down on the highest ground of the whole, which, though of very moderate elevation, commands an extensive prospect, while it makes itself a fine appearance in the country. There does not appear to have been any mansion previous to this, on these lands. Where the Stewarts had their Dwelling, is not known—perhaps Peirston, or, it may be, the ancient Fortalice of Cunninghamehead might have been the manor-place of the whole.

CUNNINGHAMEHEAD.—This fine property is situated adjacent to the preceding, and lying betwixt it and the Water of Annock. It consists of about 300 acres of excellent land. A family of the name of Cunninghame enjoyed this property more than 300 years. The first of them, was a second son of the Glencairn family, that branched off from that potent House about the year 1400. It was originally called Woodhead, but the name was changed by this family, to Cunninghamehead, in allusion to their own—not as it would indicate—the head of the Bailliwick. They

made a very distinguished appearance in their time, and had also other very extensive territories, spread abroad through the country. The family failed of issue male, nearly a century since. Colonel Fullarton of Fullarton, is the lineal representative. About 100 years ago, the last of them, Sir William Cunningham, getting embarrassed, sold off, parcel by parcel, his extensive domains. This place, the seat of the family, and the last he alienated, was purchased in 1726 by the grandfather of the present proprietor, Niel Snodgrass, Esq. There is a most commodious mansion on it, erected in 1745, which, at the time, would be esteemed among the most elegant in the country. The fashion, since then, of building, has altered greatly, without adding much however, to the accommodation. It is set down on the top of the steep banks of the Annock, overlooking from amid its venerable woods, a great expanse of country.

ANNOCK LODGE.—That portion of this pleasant possession, contained in this parish, is situated adjacent to the preceding, and westward from it, in the angle formed by the Annock, as it bends from flowing westward, to south. A considerable portion of it is situated in the parish of Irvine on the opposite side of the water. The house, formerly called Greenvale, is delightfully set down, in an opening hollow, amid its woods, with a fine prospect southwards, in the flow of the stream. It belongs to Wm. Montgomery, Esq. son of the late Alexander Montgomery who was next brother to the late Hugh twelfth Earl of Eglinton, and was in the naval service of the East India Company. He died in 1802. By his Lady, Elizabeth, daughter of John Taylor, Esq. of Towhead and Abbot-hall in Westmoreland, he left issue; 1. William, in the naval service of the East India Company; 2. Alexander, a Captain in the Royal Navy; 3. Hugh, in the civil department of the East India Company; 4. Thomas, in the military department of the East India Company; 5. Atchibald; 6. Elizabeth, married in 1804, to the Right Honourable David Boyle, Lord Justice Clerk, and has issue; 7. Annabella, married in 1805,

to Alexander West Hamilton, Esq.; 8. Charlotte; 9. Frances.

PENCROON.—South from the last two properties mentioned, this very valuable property, is situated—extending to more than 500 acres. It is already stated, that this estate was included among other lands, in a grant from Robert Bruce, on the forfeiture of John Balliol and his adherents, to Sir James Stewart of the house of Bonkill. From him descended the illustrious families of the Stewarts of Eorn, Innermeath and Athol; also Stuart of Grantully, from whom is the present Lord Douglas. His eldest son, Sir John Stuart, succeeded him in Peirston and appears as a witness in a Charter to the Abbey of Kilwinning, date uncertain, but thought, from other circumstances, to be 1356. His only daughter married Sir William Douglas, who appears in a Charter of the Fullarton family, as Dominus de Peirston in 1391. He left his lands to his three daughters;—the eldest was married to Blair of Adamton;—the 2d to Crawford of Thirlpart; and the youngest to Robert Barclay of a potent family, in those times, in the west of Scotland, and who in her right became Baron of Peirston and Warwisk-hill. [See Nisbet vol. II. app. p. 181.] The Barclays continued to enjoy this property for well nigh 300 years, in considerable splendour, and were allied through intermarriage with the first families in the country, and are now represented by the direct male descendant, Sir Robert Barclay of Peirston. The property they alienated in 1720 to the grandfather of the present proprietor, John McCredie, Esq. who resides on it in an elegant and commodious mansion, built 40 or 50 years ago, set down near to the Annock among some remarkably large old timber. The ancient mansion was situated close on the Annock, adjacent to the present fine old garden.

BOUETREE-HILL lands, part of—is situated in this parish; but the house and the greater part of the property is in Irvine parish, where it shall be taken notice of.

LANGLANDS, LAMBERTONHEAD, AITONHEAD, all good lands, (the first of considerable extent, the others less) are situated

eastward from Cunninghamehead, by the Annock water, or marching with the lands of Lainshaw. In the lower end of the parish, westward from the village, are the lands of Righouse, of Montgomerieston (or Montgomeryfield), of Warrix and of Rossholme, all pleasant properties, and generally good soil. This last belonged long to the Lord Ross of Hawkhead in Renfrewshire, (from whence probably it had its name) as appears from several retours about the year 1600. There are a few smaller places still, as will be seen in the Table of Valued Rent—Few of them present a finer site for a villa, than that of Muirside about half a mile east from Irvine, approaching to the Annock Water.

TABLE OF VALUED RENT.

<i>Properties.</i>	<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>Valued Rent</i>		
		<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Kilnhaurs (part of the Barony)	Lady M. Montgomery Burgess,	2088	7	0
Dreghorn, proper	Earl of Eglinton,	359	12	0
Bourtree-hill, part,	Ditto,	458	7	8
Peirceton,	John McCredie, Esq.	741	18	6
Warwick-hill,	William Henry Ralston, Esq.	454	0	0
Part of Kirkland,	Ditto,	32	2	1
Cunninghamehead,	Niel Snodgrass, Esq.	400	0	0
Langlands,	Andrew Gemmil, Esq.	168	0	0
Lambertonhead,	William Orr, Esq.	118	0	0
Altonhead,	Heirs of David Dale,	32	0	0
Warrix and Righouse,	Colonel Fullarton,	160	0	0
Warrix,	Heirs of Mr. John Bryce,	68	5	0
Rossholme,	Archibald Foulis, Esq.	50	0	0
Annock-Lodge,	William Montgomery, Esq.	90	0	0
Montgomeryfield,	Heirs of Dr. Fleming,	32	0	0
Bankhead,	John Auld,	32	3	1½
Middlepart,	Archibald Kirkland,	8	3	1½
Paperfaulds,	Colonel Cunninghame,	8	0	0
Temple Lands,	Colonel Hamilton,	6	13	4
Total		25247	11	10

FREEHOLDERS QUALIFIED TO VOTE.

NEIL SNODGRASS of Cunninghamehead.
 WILLIAM MONTGOMERY of Annock Lodge.
 A. GEMMIL of Langlands.
 W. R. RALSTON of Warwickhill.
 J. GEMMIL younger of Langlands.

PARISH OF IRVINE.

IRVINE Parish is situated betwixt that of Dreghorn on the east; Stevenston on the west; and those of Kilwinning and Stewarton on the north. On the south, the Water of Irvine separates it from Donald parish in Kyle. The main body of it [see the Map] is nearly of a square form, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from sw. to ne. and about as much from se. to nw. which would indicate an area of about 5 square miles. The whole extent, being ascertained from the contents of each property to be 2644 acres, will make up for any projecting corners in the actual figure—a square mile being about 500 acres.

General Appearance.—Nearly a level surface throughout; and bounded on almost all sides by different waters and brooks.

Minerals.—COAL is found under the whole surface—has been wrought in various places, and may continue workable for ages. There is an excellent HARD-STONE quarry in the vicinity of the town, being a species of granite, devoid of quartz and having but a very small glistening of mica in its composition. It is excellently adapted either for house-building or for causeying of streets.

Soil.—In the lower parts of the parish nearest the town, the soil, originally of blowing SAND, has been mostly converted into a fertile loam, through cultivation. Further inland, towards the parish of Stewarton, a heavy and adhesive CLAY prevails, on which also great improvement has been made by the same means.

Crops Cultivated.—Owing to having such a great population on the spot, POTATOES are very extensively cultivated; and from

the sandy nature of the soil, RYE to a certain extent is sown, in place of Wheat.—TURNIP too, from the latter cause, enters also into the system. See general Table of Crops Cultivated.

Contents of the Parish.	{	In tillage,	798	} Total ACRES.
		Cultivated grass land,.....	1415	
		Natural pasture,.....	210	
		Woods and gardens,.....	169	
	{	Roads, &c.....	52	

Live Stock.—Horses of all descriptions,.....	165
Cattle ditto,.....	510
Sheep,.....	90
Swine, fed yearly,.....	92

POPULATION—POOR, &c. &c.—will be seen in the account of the Town of Irvine.

Estates and Families:

BALGRAY.—This is the most northerly property in the parish. It extends to 300 acres of arable land, of a heavy and not unfer- tile soil, and is at present divided into 4 distinct possessions. [See Table of Valued Rent.] On them all, there are suitable man- sions, each amid its own plantations, and making a good appear- ance in the country, over which they all command an extensive prospect. This ancient barony in 1361 is contained in a Char- ter, along with the conterminous lands of Armsheugh, Dowra and Patterton, to Sir Hugh de Eglinton of Eglinton, and would pass of course, with the rest of the property of that potent Baron, to Montgomery of Eagleshame, who married his only daughter and heiress in the same year. The succession of proprietors in these lands appears from the progress of writs, to the present time, to be as under:—

1. In 1452 they are contained in a Charter to Gilbert first Lord Kennedy.
2. In 1540ditto..... to Gilbert third Earl of Cassillis..
3. In Nov. 1600 they were conveyed by John fifth Earl of Cassillis to Neil Montgomery younger of Lainshaw—who,

4. In 1602, conveyed them to William Mure of Rowallan.
5. In 1630 disposed by Sir William Mure to David Cunningham, afterwards Sir David of Auchendarvie. See p. 172.
6. In 1684 sold by Robert Cunningham of Auchendarvie to Hamilton of Grange—who,
7. In 1710, sold them to James Montgomery of Pearston-Hall, (now Annock-Lodge) and who,
8. In 1748, sold them to Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill.
9. In 1760 sold by the Bourtreehill family to the family of Montgomery of Kirktonholme; or Corsehill.
10. In 1786 sold, by a judicial sale, to Richard Campbell, William and Robert Reid, and John Niven.
11. In 1795 the above Richard Campbell sold his part of them
12. To William Reid of Stacklaw-hill; and about the same time, the above John Niven sold his portion to Thomas Dunlop, which is now possessed by his son, Robert Dunlop; whilst the descendants of the above William and Robert Reid, and William Reid of Stacklaw-hill, enjoy the other portions, each in severalty.

ARMSHEUGH.—In 1260 this property (which lies adjacent, on the south to the preceding,) belonged to a potent Baron, Sir Godfrey de Ross of Stewarton, as appears from a contest he had with the town of Irvine. [See Appendix.] Soon afterwards it belonged to John Balliol, King of Scots, and was forfeited by Robert Bruce and conferred on his own partizan, Sir Reginald de Craufurd of the Loudoun family—or at least 2 chalders of oat-meal, that John Balliol was wont to receive yearly from these lands, was given to Sir Reginald. In 1482 it appears along with Dowra and Patterton in a Charter to Lord Boyd, making part of the jointure lands to his mother, the Princess Mary, sister of James III. In 1654 and from that time, in various Retours down to 1697, it appears among the lands retoured to the Montgomery family of Skelmorley, in which it was latterly conjoined with the lands of Bourtreehill also belonging to the same family. It belongs at present, and for a long time past, to the Earls of

Eglinton—and extends over above 300 acres of excellent land, part of which is included in some farms adjacent in the parish of Kilwinning.

STONE CASTLE—or Lordship of Stane, or Stonanrig, as it has in old times been called—is situated southwards from Armsheugh and adjacent to it. It extends to more than 300 acres, most of it very good land. It belongs also to the Earl of Eglinton, and was acquired by the family through a marriage, early in the 16th century, with the heiress of FRANCIS of Stane, a family who had enjoyed it long, and of whom some cadets are still in the neighbourhood. Of the ancient manor-place a square tower still remains, repaired by the late Alexander Earl of Eglinton, and of which a view is given at the end of this section.

BOVETREEMILL—This ancient barony lies south and east from that of Stane, and extends to both sides of the Annock Water. Including probably some after purchases, it extends at present to more than 800 acres, of which the larger portion is in Irvine parish—the rest is in that of Dregborn; all valuable land. There is a good old mansion on it, surrounded with some fine old timber, as also, having some more recent plantation. This property appears to have been, at one time, part of the extensive domains of the de Morville family, Constables of Scotland. For in the time of the Brucean contest it was possessed, through marriage of two Ladies of that House, [see p. 47,] by William de Ferrars and Alan la Suche, and was afterwards forfeited by Robert Bruce, for their adherence to the party of the Balliols their kinsmen.*

* It does not appear, by any thing on record, that these two barons resided here, or on any other of their large possessions in this country; on the contrary, it may reasonably be inferred, from their possessing them all pro indiviso, that they remained on their own estates in England, their native land. George Ferrars Townshend, Marquis of Townshend, appears to be the lineal representative of the first, through his mother, Charlotte, Baroness de Ferrars of Chartley, and is the sixteenth Baron in succession—the family having been ennobled in the year 1298: of whom also was the Ferrars, Comtes de Derby. La Suche was also of a family in the Peerage of very ancient standing, but long since extinct, by the title of Lord Ashby, which town in Leicestershire is still called Ashby de la Suche.

It was afterwards conferred on Roger de Blair of that Ilk, or rather an annuity of 4 chalders of meal, out of these lands; for one should suppose that the rent would have been much more, even though the territory should not have been so extensive as at present. Of the after destination of this estate, I have met with no evidence, till in 1685, when it appears to have belonged to the Skelmorley family, as also in 1696:—from this family it went by purchase to Peter Montgomery, merchant in Glasgow. Perhaps soon after; as John Montgomery, probably the son of Peter, (see Balgray supra) in 1710 had the adjoining lands of Pearston-hall—and prior to 1748 sold Bourtreehill to Robert Hamilton, Esq. of Glengalt, (now Rozelle,) for, in that year, Robert Hamilton was designed of Bourtreehill, when he purchased from him also the lands of Balgray. Bourtreehill belongs now to the Earl of Eglinton, who succeeded his grand-aunt, the late Lady Craufurd, in 1816, in this estate, and also in that of Rozelle. This Lady was the eldest daughter of the above Robert Hamilton.

BARTONHOLM—Is situated in the north-west corner of the parish.—Part of it, nearly encircled in a link of the Garnock, is among the richest holme-land in the county. There is also upon it one of the best-going coaleries in the neighbourhood. This property belongs to Colonel Fullarton of Fullarton, representative of a very ancient family, whose property at one time extended from the Water of Irvine more than six miles southward along the coast;—and though the principal property is still in that quarter, in the territory of Kyle, yet as he himself resides in Irvine, within the district of Cuninghame, the genealogy of the family shall be inserted in this section.

Fullarton of Fullarton.

I. The first of this family to whom authentic records refer, was ALAN Fullarton de Fullarton, mentioned in a Charter granted by James the High Steward, and is, from corroborating circumstances, supposed to have lived about the middle of the 13th century, or from 1240 to 1260. His son was

II. ADAM Fullarton de Fullarton, mentioned in the same Charter, as the son of Alan. Inter 1281 et 1291. His son was

III. REGINALD Fullarton de Fullarton, who is mentioned in a Charter dated 1340. His son was

IV. SIR ADAM Fullarton de Fullarton, who in the same Charter is stiled son and heir of Reginald de Fullarton de Eodem. His wife was Marjorie Fullarton, stiled by Robert II. *his dearly beloved cousin*: a phrase, in those times, applied only in the plain sense of the words, denoting real consanguinity. Their son was

V. JOHN Fullarton de Fullarton, who received a confirmation of the Charters above mentioned, from Robert II. in 1371. He was himself knighted in England, by David II. in 1344, and was one of the hostages left there for that King's ransom. His son,

VI. REGINALD Fullarton de Fullarton, is mentioned in an Indenture, dated at Irvine in 1399, as heir to his grandfather Sir Adam. His son was

VII. RANKINE Fullarton of Fullarton: He married Marion, daughter of Wallace of Craigie, by whom he had three sons; the 2d and 3d sons, Adam and William, were provided for in the lands of Dreghorn, by a particular Indenture dated in 1412. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. GEORGE Fullarton of Fullarton. In a Charter in 1436 of confirmation to his two brothers, of the lands of Dreghorn, he is stiled Lord of Corsbie. His eldest son Paul, died before him without issue. He was therefore succeeded by his second son,

IX. JOHN Fullarton of Fullarton, whose retour is dated in 1471. His son was

X. JOHN Fullarton of Fullarton, whose retour is dated in 1494. His son was

XI. JOHN Fullarton of Fullarton, whose retour is dated in 1507. He married Catherine, daughter of John Maxwell of Nether-Pollock, by whom he had his successor,

XII. JOHN Fullarton of Fullarton, whose retour is dated in

1538, and he was living in 1564. He married Catherine, daughter of David Blair of Adamton, by whom he had his successor.

XIII. DAVID Fullarton of Fullarton. He married—1st, Christian, daughter of James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh; 2dly, Jane, daughter of Lockhart of Boghall, and in 1598 he resigned his lands of Fullarton and others in favours of his son, who succeeded him.

XIV. JAMES Fullarton of Fullarton, who in 1593 married Agnes, daughter of Fullarton of Dreghorn, by whom he had a son who succeeded him.

XV. JAMES Fullarton of Fullarton, who in 1624 married Barbara, eldest sister of Sir William Cunningham of Cunsinghamehead, by whom he had two sons (and a daughter, Barbara, who was married to Patrick M'Dowal of Freugh, and had issue, from whom is descended the present family of Bate and Dumfries). He was succeeded by his eldest son.

XVI. WILLIAM Fullarton of Fullarton, who married, 1st in 1662, a daughter of Wallace of Elinton; 2dly a daughter of Brisbane of Bishopton; and 3dly a daughter of Dunlop of Dunlop; but dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother.

XVII. GEORGE Fullarton of Fullarton, whose return is dated 1710. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Geay of Wariston, by whom he had two sons: 1. Patrick; 2. Robert, of whom afterwards. The eldest son.

XVIII. PATRICK Fullarton, Advocate, married Elizabeth, daughter to Cleland of that Ilk, by whom he had two sons: 1. William; 2. Patrick, of Rosemount. The eldest son.

XIX. WILLIAM Fullarton, succeeded his grandfather George Fullarton of that Ilk, (his own father dying before the succession opened,) in consequence of a disposition in 1711. He married Barbara, daughter of Wm Blair of that Ilk, by whom he had a son.

XIX. Colonel WILLIAM Fullarton of Fullarton, who succeeded him in 1750. He married Marianne Hamilton, daugh-

ter of George Lord Reay, (by Elisabeth, daughter of Fairley of Fairley,) but died in 1808 without male issue,* when he was succeeded by his second cousin S. M. Fullarton, descended thus :

XVII. ROBERT Fullarton, second son of George Fullarton of Fullarton (2d No. XVI.) as above—was a Writer to the Signet, and proprietor of Bartonholm. He married Girzel, daughter of John Stewart of Ascog, by whom he had a son,

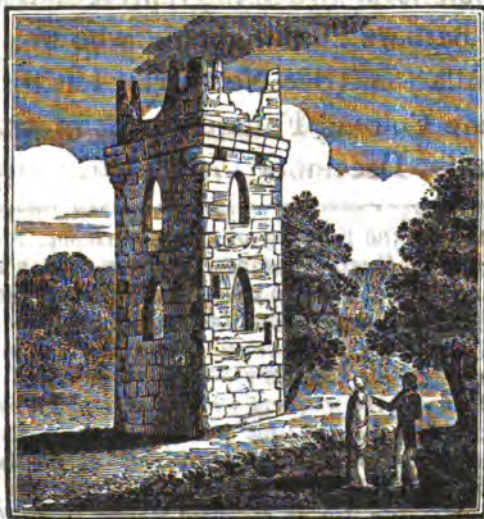
XVIII. GEORGE Fullarton of Bartonholm, an Officer in the Army. He married Barbara, sister of James Innes of Warrix, by whom he had a son,

XIX. STEWART MURRAY Fullarton, Colonel of the Galloway Militia, who on the death of his cousin, Colonel Fullarton, succeeded to the representation of the family of Fullarton of that ilk, and to the remaining part of the estate. He married Rosetta, daughter of the above Colonel Fullarton, his predecessor, by whom he has issue, five sons; 1. George; 2. James; 3. John; 4. Robert; 5. Stewart—and three daughters: 1. Barbara, married to Alex. Manners, Clerk to the Signet; 2. Marianne; 3. Margaret. He is also representative of the family of Cunninghame of Cunninghamehead, that family having, about 80 or 90 years ago, failed of male issue, when the representation devolved on the descendanta of Barbara Cunninghame, who was married to James Fullarton of Fullarton. (See No. XV.) His own immediate predecessor, the late Colonel Fullarton, was in consequence served heir to that family, December 17th, 1791.

* He was Secretary to the Embassy of Lord Stormont, at the Court of France, in 1776.—He raised the 91st Regt. of Infantry, and served with it on board Commodore Johnston's Fleet, and with it, went to India; and in May 1783 got the command of the Forces, Forts, and Countries south of the river Coleroon, and commanded the Southern Army on the coast of Coromandel, successfully, and with much honour to himself and advantage to the Company.—In 1793 he raised the 23d Dragoons and 101st Regt. of Infantry.—He frequently had a seat in Parliament, and twice represented his native county—the last time he was unanimously elected:—In 1802 he was appointed First Commissioner (or Governor) of the Island of Trinidad.—He wrote "A View of the English Interests in India," and his "Campaigns of 1782, 1783, and 1784."—He gave also an excellent Report of the Agriculture of Ayrshire &c. &c.

There are many other properties still, and of considerable value, in the parish; as **TOWERLANDS**, consisting of 70 or 80 acres of fine land, situated near to Bourtreehill house and surrounded by its land on all sides; **CHALMERS HOUSES**, nearer Irvine, very rich land; as also is **LOCHWARDS** in the same quarter; **HOLM-MILL** on the Irvine water; **SCOTSLOCH** on the north side of the town. There is also **BOGSIDE** and **SNODGRASS**, along the Garnock—extensive lands, belonging to Lord Eglinton—partly very valuable—partly sandy soil—all incumbent on coal.

The **BURGH** itself is a great heritor in its own parish, having 500 acres, or more, in full property. Of this a portion of the best, called the **KNAGGERHILL**, seems not to have been included in any Royal Grant, but has been a purchase. In 1634 it belonged to a family of the name of *Peiblis* which appears to have had, at one time, many possessions in this part of the country, as besides the above, they had the **BRUMELANDS** both in this parish and in Dreghorn; **ROSSHOLME** in Dreghorn parish—also **MAINSHILL**, **MORRISHILL**, and **CRAWFIELD**, in Beith parish; and **BLOAK**, in that of Stewarton. The name of Peebles continues still very respectable in this town and neighbourhood.



Stane Castle.

TABLE OF VALUED RENT.

<i>Properties.</i>	<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>Valued Rent</i> £ s. d.
Armsheugh, Stane Castle, Eglington Policie,	Earl of Eglinton, - - -	498 10 4
Bogside, - - -	Ditto, - - -	110 6 8
Snodgrass, - - -	Ditto, - - -	55 0 0
Bourtreeshill, - - -	Ditto, - - -	477 16 8
Balgray, south part, - - -	Robert Dunlop, £140 0 0	
Do. east part, - - -	Thomas Reid, - 100 0 0	
Do. west part, - - -	Robert Reid, - - 73 0 0	
Do. north part, - - -	William Reid, - 45 13 4	358 13 4
Annock-Lodge, part of Towerlands, - - -	William Montgomery, Esq. - - -	40 0 0
Bartonholm, - - -	Mr. Webb, - - -	129 0 0
Chalmers Houses, - - -	Colonel Fullarton, - - -	72 13 4
How-mill, - - -	Robert Glasgow, Esq. - - -	73 12 0
Milgarholm, - - -	John Hoggarth, - - -	67 0 0
Friars'-Croft, (in Kyle) - - -	Ditto, - - -	78 16 8
Tarryholme, - - -	The Burgh, - - -	27 3 0
	Duke of Portland, (no valued rent)	

Total Valuation, - - - - - } L. 1988 12 0
 By which Cess, &c. is actually collected, - - - - - }

Which corresponds with the County Books in the general sum, but differs materially in the three articles Bourtreeshill, Annock-Lodge, and Friars'-Croft, also in a small degree with Eglinton.

The following proprietors pay no Cess, having no valuation, but holding in Burgage of the Burgh.

The Burgh itself, - - -	Under the charge of the Magistrates
Scots Loch, - - -	Mr. Warner of Ardeer - - -
Lochwards, - - -	Dr. M'Kenzie & Mr. Robt. Rankin
Dalrymple Wards, &c. - - -	Baillie Stewart - - -

And the following proprietors of various nameless subjects, and of various extent from 20 acres downwards to half an acre and less—namely,

Messrs. Paterson, Mr. Alex. Campbell (Greenfield), Mr. John Campbell, Col. Reid, Bailie Finlayson, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Robert Montgomery, Mr. John Montgomery, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Orr, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Gemmill, Mrs. Fairie, Mr. Peden, Mr. Salmon, the Glebe, the Poor, and perhaps 20 or 30 more in still smaller portions. The whole of these Burgh lands extend to 750 acres or more.

FREEHOLDERS QUALIFIED TO VOTE.

S. M. FULLARTON of Fullarton.

D. CAMPBELL, Writer in Irvine.



The Town of Irvine



S situated near the influx of the Waters of Irvine and Garnock into the Frith of Clyde, in $55^{\circ} 36' 52''$ N. lat. and $4^{\circ} 38' 9''$ W. lon. from Greenwich. It is about 11 miles due north from Ayr, the county town, and about double that distance in a straight line sw. from Glasgow, to which the most direct road, by Stewarton, does not, in all its windings, exceed three miles more.

This town is built on the summit of a gently rising ground on the north side of the Water of Irvine. It consists chiefly of a main street about 5 furlongs in length, of which about one half is extended in a direction almost due east, leading to Kilmarnock, and the other in a direction almost due north, leading to Kilwinning. Nearly in its whole extent, it is from 60 to 80 feet in width, no part of it less than 24, and that, in one place only, opposite a single house about the middle. Many of the houses are constructed in a handsome stile, and nearly all have excellent gardens in the back ground. There are several lesser streets or lanes in various directions which are narrower, but the buildings in general not incommodious, whilst they also have each their gardens attached. In the immediate vicinity, some elegant villas have lately been erected, more especially on that sloping bank to the southward, near the river, from whence the prospect is delightful. On the south side of the water, there are several streets: the principal of which are Fullarton-street, on the road to Ayr;

and Halfway-street, on the road to the harbour. These are generally composed of low houses, but erected on a regular plan, and each house has also its garden, which makes them so far cheerful; but from the lowness of the situation, they are apt to be damp. This quarter of the town is neither within the Royalty nor in the parish, except *quoad sacra*, but is still considered as part of Irvine, while its population is more than a third part of the whole.

ROYAL CHARTERS.—Irvine is among the most ancient of the Royal Burghs in Scotland. The first Charter, however, is not extant, but Robert I. by a Charter dated the 12th May, in the 17th year of his reign (1322), confirms a former Charter to it by Alexander II. who began his reign in 1214, and died in 1249, so that this Charter must have been granted in an early part of the 13th century, beyond which date, few of the Burghs of Scotland have any writs to shew. Before this period, however, Irvine must have been an incorporation; for there is a contest recorded betwixt the *Town* of Irvine and Sir Ralph de Eglintoun that was accommodated in 1205, from which it must be inferred, that it had a Charter previous to that date. The following are in its Charter-Chest:—

1. Notorial copy of an Indenture dated 1260, betwixt Dom. Godfrey de Ross and the Burgh of Irvine. [See App.]
2. Precept under the Great Seal of Robert I. 14th Feb. in the 2d year of his reign, confirming privileges that had been called in question.
3. Charter by the same, 12th May in the 17th year of his reign. [See App.]
4. Charter by Robert II. 8th April, in the 2d year of his reign.
5. Charter by the same, 22d Oct. in the 16th year of his reign.
6. Charter by Robert III. confirming No. 2.
7. Decrete by the Duke of Albany, 14th July 1417, against William Fraunces of Stane. [See Appendix.]

8. Charter by James IV. 8th August 1511.
9. Charter by James VI. 20th March 1573.
10. Donation by James VI. of certain revenues for erecting a school.
11. Instrument of Sasine following on the preceding.
12. Charter by James VI. May 1. 1601.
13. Act of Parliament, Nov. 17. 1614, ratifying Numbers 3, 8, 10 and 12 of the above, and another Act similar in 1641.

SET OF THE BURGH.—The Council consists of 15, under the name of Merchants; in which are included, the Provost, 2 Bailies, a Dean of Guild and Treasurer, together with 2 Trades' Counsellors; in all 17,—elected thus:

The old Council elect 2 new Merchant Counsellors, and 2 Trades' Counsellors, and must change the latter yearly, as also 2 out of the number of the former. The remainder of their number may, or may not, be changed at the pleasure of the Council itself. The old and new Counsellors elect the Magistrates (Provost and Bailies) out of the leets (lists) of their own number, made by themselves; but these cannot continue in office longer than two years in succession; but after an interval of a year, may again be elected. The Dean of Guild and Treasurer are chosen on the Friday after the election of the Magistrates, from among the body of the Council. The Dean of Guild, whose office it is to preside over the Police of the Town, chooses a Council to himself, to advise with in all matters of moment. In this body, always twelve in number, he takes care to include a tradesman in each of the different departments of house-building, as much of his attention is required in settling differences betwixt conterminous house-owners; so that they neither encroach on each other's premises, nor on the public:—and to see that their respective habitations are upheld in a state of sufficiency. The Provost, the two Bailies, the Dean of Guild, and the two oldest Counsel-

lors, are ex-officio Commissioners of Supply for the Burgh and Parish, and also Commissioners for the Assessed Tax Acts.

INCORPORATED TRADES.—These consist of—

1. Squaremen—(Masons, Wrights, Slaters, Plasterers and Coach-makers.)

2. Hammermen,—(Blacksmiths, Tinsmiths, Silversmiths, Coppersmiths, Sadlers and Watchmakers.)

3. Weavers; 4. Taylors; 5. Shoemakers; and 6. Coopers.

There are many other occupations in this town, of essential importance, though neither incorporated into crafts, nor combined into societies. The numbers respectively in the different occupations are as under:—

Weavers,.....	602	Masons,.....	41	Ropemakers,.....	33
Seamen,.....	517	Taylors,.....	34	Bakers,.....	12
Shoemakers,.....	73	Carpenters,.....	30	Fleshers,.....	11
Wrights,.....	42	Blacksmiths,.....	20	Coopers,.....	6

There are 49 shop-keepers, and 53 houses of entertainment. There is a Printing-Office and two Booksellers' shops. There is a silver-smith, who also draws in landscape and engraves in wood. There are many in various other occupations, as house-painters—plasterers—dyesters, watchmakers, wigmakers, dress-makers, haberdashers, &c. and in the country part of the parish there are employed 186 coaliers, most of whom reside in the town.

Of the Clergy, there is the established minister, and two connected with the Secession. The medical department consists of one physician, and five surgeons, of whom some are apothecaries. In the law department, there are eight. Of the remaining inhabitants in genteel life, they are either in—public office—in the banks—teachers of various sciences—connected with trade or maritime commerce;—ship-owners—living on their rents—or Ladies living on their annuities.

The two Head Inns, as they are called, are very respectable. Both have post-chaises, and both have large rooms for public

meetings. A stage-coach passes and repasses, three days in the week, through this town, betwixt Ayr and Greenock; and one goes every week-day to Glasgow, and returns the same night. The post, from Glasgow, &c. by Kilmarnock, arrives here, and departs twice a-day.

POPULATION.—By the last enumeration in the town and parish in 1811, the population was found to be—

1. In the Burgh, or north side of the water,.....	8535
2. In the suburbs, south side of ditto,.....	1784
3. In the country parts,.....	441
4. Militia not included, 160, and seamen afterwards as- certained 450—together.....	610
	<hr/>
Total,.....	6370

But as the parish of Irvine, *quoad civili*, consists only of the Burgh and the country part—the numbers respectively, after proportioning the militia and seamen absent among the three divisions of the parish, will be thus:—

1. In the Burgh, or north side of the town,.....	8910
2. In the country parts,.....	488
	<hr/>
Total in the parish, <i>quoad civili</i> ,.....	4398
3. In Fullarton-street, &c. <i>quoad sacra</i> ,.....	1972
	<hr/>
Total,.....	6370

Again,—In the town on both sides of the water,...	5882
In the country parts,.....	488
	<hr/>
Total,.....	6370

Lastly,—It was ascertained that there were, Males,.....	3090
Females,.....	3280
	<hr/>
Total,.....	6370

It is believed that the town has had a small increase in its population, and this chiefly in its southern suburbs, where several additional houses have been built since 1811.

Taxes.—From a Report of a Committee of the House of

Commons, printed in 1793, it appears that the town of Irvine (on an average of 10 years preceding 1789,) paid annually into the Exchequer, in name of Cess, the sum of £80 and 4 pence, sterling: that sum has since been reduced, by the convention, to £50 10sh. and this, with the necessary expence of collecting it, is all that the inhabitants have to pay toward *Borough Taxes* in Irvine. All public expences, in every other respect, are defrayed from the Town's funds: such as—the building of edifices—church—school—prison,—bridge,—&c. and keeping them in repair—the causewaying of the streets—the public wells—and the public lamps—even the minister's stipend, and school salaries, are all furnished free to the inhabitants. Circumstances, it is believed, not to be paralleled in any other Burgh Royal or other town in the kingdom.

From the above Report it further appears, that the Burgh of Irvine at that time ranked as the 14th in Scotland (out of 66) in point of Revenue, and the 13th in Taxation. The following extracts, in form of a Table, from that Report, on these points, it is presumed, will not be esteemed uninteresting.

TOWNS.	REVENUE.			CESS.			TOWNS.	REVENUE.			CESS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Edinburgh, - -	13355	13	7	2849	10	4	Ayr, - - - -	672	2	6	66	4	0
Glasgow, - -	7239	13	7	1528	0	0	Dunbar, - -	668	17	0	43	4	0
Perth, - - -	3646	19	2	280	16	8	Montrose, - -	606	16	9	228	9	0
Aberdeen, - -	2849	19	9	487	6	4	Haddington, -	559	18	6	108	18	4
Dundee, - - -	2820	8	8	425	19	4	Linlithgow, -	395	0	8	96	6	0
Dumfries, - -	1480	15	2	122	5	0	Inverness, - -	557	16	0	128	0	8
Stirling, - -	1224	18	10	165	4	0	Kirkaldy, - -	284	11	11	80	9	8
Arbroath, - -	864	1	7	49	13	4	Irvine, - - -	554	15	3	80	0	4

Irvine is conjoined with the Royal Burghs of Ayr, in the same county, Campbelton and Inverary in Argyle, and with Rothsay in the shire of Bute, in the electing of a Member of Parliament. In the General Assembly of the Church, it is represented by a Member of its own. It is the seat of a Presbytery, consisting of 17 parishes with 19 ministers, which includes the whole of Cunningham, and the parish of Cumbra in Buteshire. This Pres-

bytery forms part of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, which once in 3 years holds its half-yearly meeting in this town.

PUBLIC EDIFICES.—The **TOWN-HOUSE**, situated near the middle of the town, is a stately fabric about 80 feet long, 27 feet broad, and two stories in height, with a steeple at one end rising about 80 feet high. In the ground floor is the Ordinary Council-Room, and the office of the Town-Clerk; in the upper story is the Great Council Room, and the Prison. In the Steeple is a Guard-Room. This house, built at the expence of the Burgh, must have cost a considerable sum. It is constructed with some taste, and in a substantial manner. The Town's Arms are a Lion rampant, guardant, with a Sword in one Paw and a Sceptre in the other; motto, **TANDEM BONA CAUSA TRIUMPHAT.**—The **CHURCH**—is situated on a rising ground southward of the town, near the river. It is 80 feet long, and 60 feet broad within, and holds easily 2000 people. It was erected on the site of the old church in 1774. The Burgh paid 3-4th parts of the expence, and the landed proprietors the other. The Steeple is very elegant. It is of a square form in the lower parts, 24 feet by 18, and rises in 6 or 7 stages, tire above tire, each contracted to less and less diameter till it ends in a point about 120 feet in height. In it there is an excellent clock, with 3 dials to as many distinct directions. The bell was the gift of the late Earl of Eglinton, and is certainly one of the fullest and finest toned in the country.—The **BRIDGE**, across the Irvine, was built by the Burgh in 1746. It consists of 4 well-turned arches, each 40 feet span; but the road-way, however well it might suit the times in which it was built, is too narrow now for the increased intercourse.—The **ACADEMY** is set down in a cheerful well-aired spot about 100 yards north-west of the town. It is an elegant structure, from a plan by Mr. David Hamilton, Glasgow. The foundation stone was laid on the 22d April 1814. The principal teaching-rooms, 4 in number, are each 36 feet long, 24 broad, and 12 feet high. The expence was

about £2100, of which the Burgh paid £1633 4s. 6d. The rest was obtained by subscription.

The two principal teachers in the Academy are, the Rector, Mr. J. L. Brown of the grammar-school, who has a salary of £30 from the Burgh; and Mr. William Clark, English teacher, who has a salary of L15. Both are of the first respectability in their line, and eminently successful in their labours. Under both, there are from 300 to 400 scholars. A class for drawing has lately commenced in it, which may ultimately be of great benefit to the town. It is taught by Mr. Bruce.

FREE SCHOOL—For indigent children, who had otherwise little chance for education at all, was opened in March 1814. The present teacher, Mr. Craig, has about 80 under his care. They are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and much proficiency is shewn in all these classes. The salary is L40, and about L10 more is required for school-rent and coals. The whole is defrayed by subscription or donations.

SEWING-SCHOOL—In this establishment, patronised by the Magistrates, there are from 20 to 30 girls taught plain-seam and coloured work—under the care of Mrs. Tarbet, who has a salary of L12 yearly from the Burgh, in addition to the fees for teaching.

BOARDING SCHOOL—For young Ladies, was lately established here by the Misses Crichton, which is giving great satisfaction.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS—There are 5 or 6 of these, in which about 260 children receive good education in reading, writing and arithmetic, though the respective masters have no salaries nor other emoluments than the very moderate school fees which they receive from their scholars. In all the schools combined, the number of scholars in the various literary classes is ascertained to be 768.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS—There are 527 young persons, who attend in various schools on the Sunday evenings, to receive religious instruction. They read portions of the Bible—repeat questions and psalms, or collate parallel passages of scriptura. Many of

these, though so far grown up as to have left the schools, attend here to refresh their memories in the sacred writings—confirm their religious principles, and to join in these pious exercises—which are superintended by many well-disposed elderly people of various religious persuasion; as also by the ministers of the town, who visit them from time to time.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—The number of these appears to be 16: the members connected with them 1113: the sums expended yearly £365 5s. 3d. This is in general distributed to the sick and indigent of their own number; but some 2 or 3 societies established among the higher classes, are for the relief of those poor people who are unconnected with any society.—There is a Sailer Society, under the direction of the ship-owners, who assess themselves at so much per ton per voyage, in addition to a small per centage on the seamen's wages, for the relief of widows, children, and the sick or disabled of the seamen. In Jan. 1817 their funds amounted to £800, and in 1818 there was L178 paid from it, among 62 annuitants and 87 other applicants.

BANK SOCIETY.—Was instituted here in Oct. 1812. In 1820 the number of members was about 60. It is sustained by yearly subscriptions—occasional donations, and collections. In August 1820 the sums till then collected amounted to L359 1s. 6d. of which, after various items of expenditure, chiefly in donations in aid of the funds of other distributive Societies, there remained a balance in the Treasurer's hands of L17 12s. 4½d.

SAVINGS BANK.—This happy device of converting pence into pounds, has been extensively adopted in Irvine. It was instituted on the 2d Oct. 1815, and by the 31st Dec. that year, there had been L128 deposited. This laudable spirit evinced itself still more strongly, by the great increase of deposits in the succeeding years, being at an average rate of about L400 annually—the whole amounting on the 31st Dec. 1819 to L1717 4s. 6d. besides L74 14s. 6d. of interest that had been acquired by that

time. In the same period, there had been of these sums repaid to depositors L551 10s. 5½d. leaving a stock still on hand of L1240 ts. 6½d. Of this L592 has been lodged in the Ayr Bank in the name of depositors in sums of L10 when it amounts to as much from any. The number of depositors from the commencement have been 219, of whom 93 are males and 126 females. The number of deposits have been 1969.

Manufactures.—The manufacturing interest does not appear to be in a prosperous state; on the contrary it seems to be declining. Some establishments that existed about 25 years ago have failed altogether: in particular a tambour work, that employed about 70 girls, and a spinning-jenny that employed 80; without there being, for those who lived by this last, (*machinery work*), any substitute in its place. The weaving manufacture too, depending almost wholly on the Glasgow or Paisley merchants, has declined along with them in their over-stretched speculations. The other trades people of Irvine, as Smiths, Wrights, Masons, Taylors, &c. whose labours were limited to the natural demand of the neighbourhood, remain in nearly their usual circumstances. Ship-building was wont to be carried on by 3 distinct companies to a considerable extent, and with the reputation of being well conducted. The size of shipping built here was from 30 tons to 240. This too has declined, there being only one building-slip at present employed. There are two Ropeworks and two Tanneries, both well established, but neither of them on a great scale.

Ministers—since the Revolution.

NAMES,	ADMITTED,	DIED, &c.
Patrick Warner,.....	{ Settled here March 24. 1688.	{ Resigned in 1709, (see p. 180.)
William Macknight,....	Ord. Apr. 24. 1709.	Died Apr. 30. 1750.
Charles Bannatyne,...	{ Tr. fr. Kilmorie in Arran Aug. 8. 1751	{ Died Ap. 27. 1773.
Dr. James Richmond,...	Ord. Mar. 15. 1774.	Died July 16. 1804.
James Henderson,.....	Ord. May 2. 1805...	Died Feb. 3. 1820.
John Wilson,.....	{ Admitted from South- Shields, June 22, 1820.	{

Dissenters.—**RELIEF CHURCH.** This was first erected in 1776, and afterwards enlarged in 1818. It is an elegant and commodious place of worship, seated to hold 930 hearers: the congregation at present consists of that number, of whom 600 are in full communion—the rest occasional hearers. The first minister here was the Rev. James Jack, ordained on the 29th April 1777, and died on the 20th Jan. 1782. He was succeeded by the Rev. Hugh White on the 3d July the same year, who was deposed by his Presbytery, on the 8th Oct. 1783, for errors in his doctrine: having got himself bewildered in the extravagant notions of a Mrs. Buchan, who gave out, that neither herself nor her adherents were ever to taste of death.—The late Rev. Peter Robertson was ordained on the 2d Nov. 1784, and died on the 30th Jan. 1819, highly esteemed for unremitting attention to his ministerial functions, the orthodoxy of his doctrine, eminent piety, and unassuming simplicity of manners. He was succeeded by the Rev. Archibald Maclaren, who was ordained the minister of this congregation on the 23d March 1820.

BAPTISTS.—Their meeting-house was erected in 1808. It is a plain, but commodious place of worship, capable of holding about 450 hearers, though the number in actual communion in this parish does not exceed 40.; but it is generally well filled with occasional attendants from other churches, and adherents from other parishes. It is under the pastoral administration of the Rev. George Barclay, who resides at Kilwinning, where he has also a place of worship, and officiates on alternate Sabbaths in both.

BURGHERS.—Their meeting-house—a very elegant fabric—was erected in 1809. It holds easily 800. The Rev. Alex. Campbell is their minister, and is the first that was settled, of this persuasion, in Irvine.

METHODISTS.—There are a few; perhaps from 20 to 30.

THE POOR.—Have increased greatly of late. In 1807 there were 34 on the permanent roll; in 1816, 50; and now in 1820, 80. Besides these, there are always as many more who get re-

lief occasionally. In 1807 there was distributed among both classes, in conjunction, £269; in 1816, £338; and in 1819, £460. [See the General Table.] Besides all this, there are from 30 to 35 who receive badges, authorising them to *beg* over the town and parish one day in each week. These are supposed to be not the worst provided for of any.



Antiquities.—The Sea-Gate Castle in Irvine (as above) is a ruinous fabric, of considerable antiquity. It belongs to the Earl of Eglinton, and is supposed to have been intended as the jointure house of the Dowager Ladies of that family. There is no date upon it; but from the circumstance of the united arms of Montgomery and Eglinton being engraved upon a central stone in a vaulted chamber in the lower story, it must have been built since the union of these two families by marriage in 1361; and that it could not be much later than that period, may be inferred from its structure as a house of defence, in which are many arrow-slits for bows, but no gun-ports for cannon or other fire-arms, which were introduced into Scotland about nearly the same era, and were never omitted in fortified places erected after that time.— In this old castle there remains still, quite entire, one of the most perfect specimens of the Saxon or Norman round arch (see p. 14) that is perhaps now to be met with in Britain. It is erected over the principal gate-way into the house. A square tower in one of the corners is evidently much more ancient, as may be concluded not only from the stile of building, but from the stone, being greatly more decayed from the action of the weather.

TABLE I.—Extent and Rent.

PARISHES.	I. Sq. m.	II. Acres Arable &c.	III. Acres Hills, &c.	IV. Total.	V. Valued Rent Scots 1653.	VI. Real Rent, Sterling, 1809.	VII. Time more.	VIII. Rent per Acre.	IX.
Androssan,	11	4436	1084	5520	2840 16 10	6098 18 0	25.722	127 6	
Beith,	15	6092	1584	7676	6115 14 2	9002 12 0	17.623	529 6	
Dalry,	29	7840	6860	14700	6538 14 1	10611 4 0	19.414	527 0	
Dreghorn,	9	4386	81	4447	5247 11 10	8753 6 0	20.239	440 0	
Dunlop,	9	4130	532	4462	3581 2 5	5931 5 0	19.226	628 8	
Fenwick,	27	7419	6129	13548	5967 10 0	7116 5 0	14.310	419 2	
Irvine,	5	2382	262	2644	1988 12 0	3256 7 0	19.624	727 4	
Kilbirnie,	19	3843	5615	9458	2905 14 1	3644 0 0	14.7 7	816 10	
Kilbride,	16	4939	2935	7924	3846 0 0	5098 10 0	18.212	1020 4	
Kilmarnock,	15	7000	450	7450	6961 14 8	9057 5 0	15.624	325 10	
Kilmaurs,	9	4424	66	4490	5188 12 2	7492 9 0	17.333	434 0	
Kilwinning,	17	7383	1141	8590	6729 16 3	9789 3 0	17.633	026 8	
Largs,	38	4850	14293	19143	3802 0 0	5019 0 0	15.8 5	320 8	
Loudoun,	21	6704	3329	10543	5696 2 0	3698 0 0	12. 10 10	17 4	
Sevenston,	6	1936	1246	3182	1206 0 0	4536 17 8	45. 28 0	48 0	
Stewarton,	20	7974	2171	10145	8114 12 10	12907 9 0	19. 25 5	62 4	
Totals and averages,	263	35794	48068	133862	76240 5 4	114012 6 8	18. 17 2	266 1	

REMARKS.

I. Square miles is set down at the nearest number to the actual extent in Scots acres, accounting 509 to the square mile; 263 is the number, if taken at one operation.

II. Under Arable, &c. is included also meadows, woods, and gardens.

III. Under Hills, &c. is included natural pastures, mosses, roads, &c.

V. The valued rent was taken in 1652 and 1653 by order of Cromwell, in order to the levying of a Property Tax on land, and being taken by his own people, and liable to be certified on oath, may be considered as a pretty just return of the actual rent at the time, in Scots money.

VI. The real rent, in sterling money, is taken from the returns in 1809, and may be depended on, with considerable confidence, as a fair exhibition. The rents increased considerably after that time till 1815, when they became depressed, and are probably not much higher now than in 1809.

VII. Shews the number of times more, that the rents amounted to in 1809 than they were 156 years before, in 1653—being at an average 18 times more—which has arisen partly from the depreciation in the value of money—but more from the circumstance of the lands being better cultivated.

VIII. Shews the present rent at an average per acre of the whole surface.

IX. Shews the same, supposing the rent to be derived from the cultivated lands only.

TABLE VI.—Crops Cultivated, &c. in acres, as ascertained in Summer 1819.

PARISHES.	I. Wheat	II. Barley	III. Oats.	IV. Beans.	V. Potatoes.	VI. Turneps.	VII. Fibers.	VIII. Pal- low.	IX. Wood	X. Gar- dens.	XI. Hay	XII. Mea- dow.	XIII. PASTURES Cultiva- ted.	XIV. PASTURES Natural	XV. Moo- land.	XVI. Roads &c.	XVII. Total.
Adrossan,	125	18	880	46	134	19	7	40	36	397	72	2862	874	120	90	3520	
Beith,	40	65	1083	85	216	234	694	14	140	780	230	3240	1260	200	124	7676	
Dalry,	18	46	1379	64	198	34	514	17	328	744	26	4470	5515	1130	215	14700	
Dreghorn,	96	125	946	110	160	14	7	52	104	610	18	96	2068	61	4447		
Dunlop,	-	10	750	6	84	4	12	36	18	380	350	2460	260	72	4462		
Fenwick,	-	66	1204	23	81	0	14	28	20	642	1476	3865	2437	5481	211	15348	
Irvine,	23	42	480	54	156	32	8	4	151	18	210	1205	210	52	2844		
Kilbarnie,	26	15	681	6	86	3	74	91	18	389	103	2438	1912	3560	143	9458	
Kilbride,	135	58	933	60	151	67	48	216	16	275	137	3500	2765	49	120	7924	
Kilnamock,	305	255	1045	276	210	16	5	80	60	120	1126	3500	2765	270	146	7450	
Kilmarnock,	89	110	904	100	80	10	8	42	24	582	2868	304	711	66	4490		
Kilwinning,	65	81	1304	131	157	25	9	380	86	642	446	4315	504	126	8330		
Larg,	12	34	760	16	214	293	84	10	494	36	234	136	2876	5145	288	19148	
Loudoun,	130	120	1146	60	96	4	14	458	46	705	850	3055	3625	1064	130	10543	
Stewarton,	22	13	288	56	62	154	23	131	22	134	500	1210	1200	46	3182		
Stewarton,	75	36	1047	88	184	16	22	86	56	586	500	5234	1346	675	150	10145	
Totals,	11594	1094	14799	1221	2269	284	2534	320	2985	626	434	4491	4785	6688	19320	2060	133962

STATISTICAL TABLES.

REMARKS.—Under Wheat is included a very small proportion of Rye.—Under Beans, is included a small proportion of Peas and Tares.—Under Barley, is included a considerable proportion of Bear or Big.—Under Turnip, is included one single acre of Carrot.—Under Gardens, is included about 60 acres of Nursery.—Number of acres arable, exclusive of Gardens and Meadow, 86,792, of which in tillage 30,400.

Note.—The reader by recurring to page 32 about the middle, will find that I was under a great mistake respecting the pro- portion of Barley cultivated, compared with Wheat. The fact was, that that part of the work was in the press before I had got all the returns from my correspondents in the different parishes. This Table, however, may be depended on as the result of very minute investigation.

TABLE III.—Live Stock.

PARISHES.	HORSES.					Milch Cows.	Other Cattle	Total.	Sheep.	Swine
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
Ardrossan,	79	42	13	17	151	635	522	1157	254	89
Beith,	114	53	18	32	217	1176	504	1660	520	420
Dalry,	130	31	20	40	221	1178	1150	2328	2669	402
Dreghorn,	112	25	12	21	170	625	218	843	136	224
Dunlop,	92	3	3	5	103	724	350	1074	150	240
Fenwick,	115	10	10	18	153	1294	726	2020	2360	336
Irvine,	54	83	10	18	165	266	244	510	90	92
Kilbirnie,	76	26	12	18	132	653	758	1411	1100	150
Kilbride,	96	24	16	26	162	601	794	1395	2373	218
Kilmarnock,	170	64	9	16	259	840	440	1280	350	280
Kilmaurs,	105	14	10	18	147	704	240	944	150	260
Kilwinning,	134	61	15	29	239	832	682	1514	396	280
Largs,	71	43	17	23	159	571	992	1563	4559	190
Loudoun,	94	19	15	23	156	719	432	1151	960	240
Stevenston,	40	56	6	12	114	248	174	422	145	80
Stewarton,	209	11	14	27	261	1497	765	2262	270	474
Totals,	1691	565	200	353	2809	12563	8991	21554	16482	3975

EXPLANATION OF THE FIRST FIVE COLUMNS.—I. Horses in Husbandry.—II. Other Horses in the Tax-Office lists.—III. Foals rearing.—IV. Other young Horses unbroke.—V. Total Horses.

The number of acres in tillage, see the preceding Table, being 30,400, makes about 18 Scots acres to each Horse employed in husbandry—about 23½ acres English.

TABLE IV.—Population.

PARISHES.			COUNTRY	TOWNS.	TOTAL.
	1755	1792-8	1819	1819	1819
Ardrossan,	1297	1518	324	2360	2684
Beith,	2064	2872	1400	2600	4000
Dalry,	1498	2000	1760	1265	3025
Dreghorn,	887	830	608	190	798
Dunlop,	796	779	610	200	1010
Fenwick,	1113	1261	1300	300	1600
Irvine,	4025	4500	441	5929	6370
Kilbirnie,	651	700	491	700	1191
Kilbride,	885	698	650	654	1304
Kilmarnock,	4403	6776	2000	10240	12240
Kilmaurs,	1094	1147	726	719	1445
Kilwinning,	2541	2360	1326	1934	3260
Largs,	1164	1025	1172	1100	2372
Loudoun,	1494	2308	1162	2008	3170
Stevenston,	1412	2425	367	3240	3607
Stewarton,	2819	3000	1600	1800	3400
Totals,	28143	34219	16137	35239	51376

TABLE V.—Religious Persuasion.

This Table is composed from the returns made on the subject under the head of Dissenters—which was obtained most readily, and in the most candid manner. In a few cases where the information was not quite full, the estimate has been formed by general averages from the others. To these returns is added the number of Children from 7 years old and under, that ought to be included in making up an exhibit of the whole. This has been calculated from a Table of the Probabilities of Life adapted to Scotland, by the late Rev. David Wilkie, minister of Cults; and published in his valuable Treatise, *The Theory of Interest*, p. 138.

DISSENTERS.	Places of Worship	In full communion.	General hearers additional.	Children.	Total.	When introduced
Burghers, - - - - -	7	2900	1506	612	4418	1780
Antiburghers, - - - - -	7	1572	1128	418	3118	1758
Relief Church, - - - - -	4	1530	1000	407	2937	1776
Cameronians, - - - - -	2	312	438	89	839	1638
Baptists, - - - - -	4	221	200	59	480	
Methodists, - - - - -	2	80		21	101	
Total - - - - -	26	6015	4272	1600	11887	

NOTE.—Examinable children are included in general hearers.

The whole population of the District being - - - - - 31,376

Deduct for Dissenters as above, - - - - - 11,887

Remains for the Established Church, - - - - - 99,489

Bating however, those who attend no place of worship, or who may be of no religion at all;—while these acknowledge no church, they can be identified with none.

TABLE VI.—Professional Occupation.

In the whole Sixteen Parishes there are—

Weavers, 5881	Wrights, 381	Bakers, 89	Coopers, 34
Seamen, 794	Masons, 292	Fleshers, 77	Salters, 20
Shoemakers, 762	Tailors, 228	Ship Carpenters, 57	Pract. in Law, 57
Coaliers, 632	Smiths, 192	Ropemakers, 45	Do. Medicine, 40

Supposing one-third of the trades' people and manufacturers to be married men, with families, and that each of their families consists of five souls—then there would be—

In trades and manufactures, - - - - - 22,128

Country people or husbandmen, - - - - - 16,137

In other professions or employment, - - - - - 19,111

Total as by Table IV. - - - - - 31,376

TABLE VII.—State of Education.

PARISHES.	No. of Schools.	SCHOLARS AT					
		Reading only.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Latin or Gael.	Various other Sciences	Total.
Ardrossan,	7	327	88	60	14	38	430
Beith,	13	304	138	92	15	16	495
Dalry,	7	267	152	76	12	15	450
Dreghorn,	1	40	10	8	2	3	60
Dunlop,	1	32	20	12	2	10	70
Fenwick,	4	126	54	33	9	4	204
Irvine,	10	358	280	130	48	36	768
Kilbirnie,	1	96	30	16	4		130
Kilbride,	2	84	32	19			126
Kilmarnock,	13	785	488	226	60	52	1340
Kilmaurs,	3	110	65	30	20	5	205
Kilwinning,	7	196	115	42	4	6	325
Largs,	6	152	76	28	8	48	228
Loudoun,	2	172	96	52	12	14	325
Stevenston,	3	151	78	30	2	2	232
Stewarton,	6	260	180	76	20	20	396
	86	3460	1902	930	232	269	5884

NOTE.—The various Sciences, in the last column of classes, are Mathematics, Geometry, Navigation, or the French language.—To some one or other of these the scholars of this class are applying—and it must be remarked, that the sum of the whole does not correspond with the sum in detail—for many of the scholars attend several classes.

TABLE VIII.—Of the Poor and State of their Funds.

PARISHES.	Number		Weekly allowance in Pence		Collections at the church	rents and interest of accumulated money	Incidents as dues on marriages and mortcloth &c &c	Donations and Contributions		Total			
	on the Roll	occasionally assisted	From	To				L.	s.		L.	s.	
													d.	d.	£	L.	s.
Ardrossan,	21	40	12	24	73	0	0	25	5	24	0	122	5
Beith,	46	45	7½	42	79	86	10	27	0	105	0	297	10
Dalry,	28	12	12	30	75	19	6	16	0	49	14	180	0
Dreghorn,	12	6	12	30	25	10	16	3	10	10	14	50	0
Dunlop,	7	4	12	30	21	26	10	2	10	0	0	50	0
Fenwick,	8	4	12	24	18	4	0	3	0	11	0	35	0
Irvine,	80	80	12	34	95	92	0	52	0	221	0	460	0
Kilbirnie,	14	7	15	30	28	9	10	3	10	34	0	75	0
Kilbride,	14	0	12	42	40	7	5	1	10	2	0	50	15
Kilmarnock,	140	140	12	36	275	50	0	25	0	350	0	1200	0
Kilmaurs,	18	6	30	60	42	0	0	5	0	5	0	52	0
Kilwinning,	56	60	12	24	75	233	0	15	0	0	0	323	0
Largs,	32	18	12	24	82	52	0	16	10	0	0	150	10
Loudoun,	47	30	12	36	30	13	0	5	0	192	0	240	0
Stevenston,	29	54	12	24	80	21	7	8	13	20	0	130	0
Stewarton,	30	8	12	36	100	0	0	8	0	32	0	140	0
Totals, -	582	514	13	36	1138	625	4	216	8	1556	8	3536	0

NOTE.—About 4 parts in 5 of the Poor, either on the permanent roll or those occasionally relieved, are individuals. There may be about one fifth, though stated under one name in the Books, that consists of widows having children, and in a few cases, an orphan family. The most expensive cases are those of illegitimate children, abandoned by their worthless fathers.

APPENDIX.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES RESPECTING MASONRY—(see p. 193.)

Communicated by Baillie Crawford, Secretary to the Mother Lodge, Kilwinning.

THIS Lodge, (Kilwinning,) is acknowledged to be the Mother of Scottish Masonry, (it is even doubted if it is not more ancient than York Lodge in England,) and has been carried down with respectability to the present day, and countenanced by the most eminent Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Kingdom. This is established not only by the records of the Mother Lodge, but also by the following document which stands upon the records of the Grand Lodge of Scotland :

Mutual Contract and agreement, amongst the worshipful brethren of the Mason Lodge of Pearth and Scoon :—“ In the name of God. Amen. To all and sundrie
“ persons to whom these presents do belong, witt ye us the persons under subscribers,
“ masters, freemen and fellow-craft Masons, residents within the Burgh of Pearth ;
“ that forasmeikle as we and our predecessors have and had from the Temple of
“ Temples built on this earth (ane uniforme community and union throughout the
“ whole world,) from which Temple proceeded one in Kilwinning in this our nation
“ of Scotland, and from that of Kilwinning, there proceeded the abacy and Lodge of
“ Scoon, built by men of airt and architectry, where they placed that Lodge as the se-
“ cond Lodge within this nation, which is now past memorie of many generations and
“ was upheld by the Kings of Scotland for the tyme, both at Scoon and the decayed
“ city of Pearth when it stood, and now at Pearth head Burgh of the Sheriffdom
“ thereof to this very day, which is now four hundred three score and five years or
“ thereby;” which deed contains a number other clauses, and concludes with the fol-
“ lowing attesting clause :—“ In testimony whereof we have subscribed the samen with
“ our hands at Pearth the twenty-fourth day of December 1658, signed by all the
“ members consisting of forty brethren.”

It may well be conceived by what a variety of accidents and causes, the records of any society may be lost, destroyed or neglected ; and these causes are not lessened when that society has existed for many centuries in a small country village ; indeed it would have been matter of wonder if they had been preserved through the various revolutions in the state and church, and in the decay of the seat of their deliberations and the destruction of the Monastery, when all the records were carried off. Part of them, however, have been since recovered in France. The right exercised by the Mother Lodge, of granting Charters of erection for so many centuries to many Lodges in Scotland, Ireland, America and the West Indies, is a strong proof of Kilwinning being the Mother Lodge of Scotland.

William St. Clair, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, &c. got a grant of the office of Grand Master from James II. He countenanced the Lodges with his presence, propagated the Royal Art, and built the Chapel of Roslin, that master-piece of Gothic Architecture. Masonry now began greatly to flourish through the country, and many noble and stately buildings were reared by the Prince and Nobles during the time of this Grand Master.—By another deed of the same King this office was made hereditary to the said William St. Clair, and his heirs and successors in the Barony of Roslin. The Barons of Roslin proved themselves great patrons of Masonry, in countenancing the Lodges, determining all matters of difference among the brethren, and supporting

with becoming dignity the character of Grand Master Mason all over Scotland—They held their head court or Grand Lodge at Kilwinning. The brethren met here with hospitality and protection; their peaceable behaviour and generous dispositions, recommending them to the notice of the country, they were soon joined by the great and wealthy from all parts.

The Lodge of Kilwinning continued to grant Charters of erection to the brethren in other parts, to form themselves into regular Lodges, under proper restrictions of adhering to the principles of true old Masonry, and preserving among themselves that harmony and union which ought and always has subsisted among the fraternity. This continued to be the state of Masonry in Scotland till the year 1736, when St. Clair of Roslin, hereditary Grand Master over all Scotland, assembled thirty-two Lodges in and about Edinburgh, and resigned into their hands, all right, claim or title whatever, which he or his successors had to preside as Grand Master over the Masons in Scotland. The brethren accepted of said resignation, and took under consideration the proper rules and regulations to be observed in the election of a Grand Master on St. Andrew's Day then next. The Grand Lodge of Scotland was then constituted and erected on the 30th day of November 1736, and was composed of representatives of all the Lodges in Scotland, electing office-bearers annually; so that in fact the Grand Lodge is merely a deputation from all the other Lodges, to legislate for the whole.

The Mother Lodge of Kilwinning not having acquiesced in the erection of the Grand Lodge, continued to hold an Independent Lodge as formerly, and grant Charters as usual to other Lodges of Masons. Several attempts were made to bring the parties together and to unite in one body the whole Free Masons of Caledonia, but failed till the year 1807, when a committee of five brethren was appointed on the part of the Grand Lodge, and a committee of equal number on the part of Kilwinning Lodge, to bring about so desirable an object, and vested by their respective constituents with full power for the adjustment of their masonic differences.—These met at Glasgow on the 14th day of October 1807, and having exhibited and exchanged their respective powers, and considered the matters in dispute, agreed as follows, viz:—

I. That the Mother Kilwinning Lodge shall renounce all right of granting Charters and come in, along with all the Lodges holding under her, to the bosom of the Grand Lodge. II. That all the Lodges, holding off the Kilwinning Lodge, shall be obliged to obtain from the Grand Lodge, confirmations of their respective Charters, for which a fee of three guineas only shall be exigible. III. That the Kilwinning Lodge shall be placed at the head of the roll of the Grand Lodge, under the denomination of the Mother Kilwinning; and her daughter Lodges shall, in the mean time, be placed at the end of the said roll, and as they shall apply for confirmations;—but under this express declaration, that so soon as the roll shall be arranged and corrected, which is in present contemplation, the Lodges holding off Mother Kilwinning, shall be entitled to be ranked according to the dates of their original Charters, and of those granted by the Grand Lodge. IV. That Mother Kilwinning, and her daughter Lodges, shall have the same interest in, and management of, the funds of the Grand Lodge, as the other Lodges now holding off her. The Kilwinning Lodge contributing annually to the said funds, a sum not less than two shillings and six pence sterling for each entrant; and her daughter Lodges contributing in the same manner as the present Lodges holding off the Grand Lodge. V. That the Master of Kilwinning Lodge, and his successors in office in all time coming, shall be Provincial-Grand-Master over the Ayrshire district.

These five articles of agreement by the Committees have been solemnly ratified and approved of, by both the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Mother Kilwinning Lodge, which puts at final rest all masonic schism on the subject.

Besides the Mother Lodge, Kilwinning, there are the following Lodges at present in the District of Cunninghame;—Beith St. Johns; Fenwick Moira; Irvine St. An-

drews; Kilmarnock St. Johns; Do. St. Andrews; Do. St. James's; Do. St. Mar-nock; Largs St. John's; Loudoun New-mills; Stevenston Thistle and Rose; and Stewarton Thistle Lodge. The whole of these harmonic societies may also be considered as associations for the relief of the sick and indigent. They all have funds appropriated to that purpose—some of them very considerable. The last one mentioned, Stewarton, has at present a common stock of L512, and the average alimnt for the last five years, paid to sick and indigent members, amounted to L35 10s. yearly.

HARDYKNUTE.—(See p. 266.)

The famed metrical Legend of Hardyknute has been supposed to apply to the Battle of Largs and to be connected with the old castle of Glengarnock. But that Legend itself, notwithstanding all its merit, is imaginary, and like to some justly-celebrated legends of the present day, disguises the sober records of truth by decorating them with the fictions of fancy. There are different accounts given of its origin. Percy, in his *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, with a strong bias to believe its authenticity, yet candidly confesses, that “after all, there is more than reason to suspect that most of its beauties are of modern date; and that these at least (if not its whole existence) have flowed from the pen of a lady within this present century, (written in the 18th.)” The following particulars may be depended on. One Mrs. Wardlaw, whose maiden name was Halket, (of the family of Pitferran,) pretended she had found this Poem written on shreds of paper, employed for what is called the bottoms of clues. A suspicion arose that it was her own composition. Some able judges asserted it to be modern. The Lady did in a manner acknowledge it to be so—by adding three stanzas that were not in the copy first printed.” These are the last three in the poem. It was first printed about the year 1720, partly at the expence of the late Duncan Forbes of Culloden and the late Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, both of whom believed in its antiquity. It was made more generally public in 1760, by Ramsay in his *Evergreen*. The second part was invented by Pinkerton, and afterwards published by him in 1781. In the preface to his *Scottish Ballads* he says, that Sir John Hope Bruce of Kinross, was the author of the first part, which Sir John said he found on vellum in a vault at Dunfermline. Mr. M'Donald, in his *History of Scottish Poetry*, imputes its origin to the same source with the Editor of the *Reliques*—saying “that it was written by Lady Wardlaw of Pitreavie, and adds, that this beautiful fragment is one of those literary curiosities that seems to have surprised the world, first by its intrinsic merit, and afterwards in the questionable shape of a rare and antique gem of Scottish Poetry.” It may be further remarked that the circumstances recorded in this ballad have no affinity with the battle of Largs, and accord with hardly any event in Scottish history.—Be it of ancient or modern fabrication, however, tradition, ever faithful to its trust, can now point out the very spot, not far from Largs, where the sons of Hardyknute were playing, when they heard the sound of their father's horn.

PAPERS REFERRED TO IN THE CRAUFURDLAND HISTORY—p. 341.

I.—*Commission by Mary Queen of Scots to Archibald Craufurd, second son of John Craufurd of Craufurdlund, renewing to him his office of Almoner and Secretary to the Queen, which he formerly held from her mother, Mary of Lorraine, Regent of Scotland, with whose corpse he had been sent to France. Dated at Joinville in France, 17th April 1561.*

“REGINA.”—“We for the gude trew and thankfull service done to our dearest unquhill (deceast) Mother the late Queen Regent of our Realm of Scotland, be our weel belovit clerk Mr. Archibald Craufurd, and for the gude service we hope he still shall do us in tymes coming, we therefor and for others divers and reasonable causes and considerations moving us, have receivit and be yr presents received.

“him in the same office he held in our dearest mother's tyme, wt sicklike salary as he had of her, and his entrie to be yerto next and immediately after our arriving in our realm, and from thence to continew in the said office wt the sum of three hundred marks yr for continued ay and quhile he be providit of ane benefice of greater value. In witness whereof we have subscribit this with our hand and causit affix our signet at Joinville the seventeenth day of April, the zeir of God one thousand fyve hundred threescore and ane zeir. (Subscribed) “MARIE.”

The impression of the signet is affixed to this document, bearing a regal crown, and the arms in the shield, being that of France, from her marriage with Francis II., dimidiated with those of Scotland, the arms of Scotland lying on the left half of those of France, being, azure, three fleurs de lis Or; two on chief and one on base; so that the fleur de lis on the sinister chief point, and the half of the fleur de lis on the base, are obscured by the arms of Scotland.

II.—*The Inventor of ye Queenis Grace Chapell Royale geir and ornaments now heir in ye Paleiss of Holyruidhous deliverit be Sir James Paterson sacristane at ye Queenis comand to Sernes de Conde Frenchman and varloit of our souverain Ladeis Chalmer be maistr Archd Craufurd her general maistr Almoner to be keipit in the wardrop of Edinburgh.*

Item Imprimis tua blew damaiss capis (caps) stripit wt gold. Item, tua reid welnouss (velvet caps or coverings) champit (perhaps intermixed) wt gold. Item, ane fyne caipe of claith of gold or blew welnouss feild. Item, three black welnouss carpis (perhaps carpets) for ye most ane of them studit wt gold. Item, tua tunikillis (small coats or vests) wt ane chesabill of blak welnouss for ye most stand wt three albis annitts stolis (long vests or robes) and sarnonis and purse. Item twa auld alter towalls. Item ane frontole, and ane pendikill (tassel) of black welnouss studit wt gold. Item four tunikillis, twa chesabillis, of fyne clayth of gold, wt three albis stolis sarnonis annitts and purse. Item ane mess buik of parchment wt ane nobt artiphenate of parchment. Item ane coffer wt lok and key within the qlk thair is pt of this forsaid garniture. Item ane pendakill of silk ane frontoll of clayth of gold and purpour velvat. All this geyr receipt be me Sernais varlot of Chalmer to our Sovereane at hyr comand ye 11me daye of Janver anno 1561 (viz. 1561–1562) befor me David Lamerol.

There follows in the French language the acceptance of the above ornaments by “Sernais de Conde vallet de chambre de la Royne” His subscription is dated a Lillebour 11me de Janvier 1561.

It is remarkable that in the above Inventory no mention is made of crucifixes, or images of any kind: If such had been in the chapel the zeal against Popery was then so great, that the chapel would have been immediately destroyed. Also there is no mention of the sacred vessels, some of which were perhaps contained in the coffer.—Keith, page 407, says, that in June 1567, after the Queen had been committed as a prisoner to the castle of Lochleven, “Alexander Earl of Glencairn went to the palace of Holyroodhouse, accompanied by his own servants only, and demolished the chapel, with all its ornaments and furniture.”

III.—*Acquittance by James Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland, to Archibald Craufurd, Almoner to Queen Mary.*

We James Erl of Murray Lord Abernethy and Regent of Scotland grantis me to haif ressavit be the handis of maistr Robert Richartson Tresurer fra ye handes of maistr Archibald Craufurd Parson of Eglesham this sylver work under qlk he had in keeping of the Quenis Majieste.

Item imprimis ane sylver chaless with the patery (border) gylt. Item twa syliver chandelaris gylt. Item ane watter fat (vase) wt ane watter stik (spout) gylt. Item ane syliver bell gylt. Item ane purse with ane boist gylt. Item ane cowip (cup) wt ane cower (cover) and ane sayer (salver) gylt. Item an crowat wt ane lyd gylt. Item ane flakkon (flaggon) wt ane charger gylt. Item twa hall crowatts, and dischargés

the said maistr Archibald hereof be this our acqtance subscribit wt our hand at Edinbroch the thirteenth daye of November in the zier of God 1567 zeirs.

JAMES REGENT.

IV.—*Gift of the ward of the lands of Reidhall in the Stewartry of Annandale, by Queen Mary, in favour of John Craufurd younger of Craufurdland; dated 26th December, 1561.*

Our Sovereane Lady ordanis ane letter to be maid under her Privie Seill in deu forme to her Lovit John Craufurd soul and apperand air to umquhill John Craufurd of Craufurdland his airis and assignais ane or mair of the gift of ye ward and nonentres of ye mailes fermis proffitis and dewiteis, of all and hail ye landis of Reidhall, wt the pertinentis lyand within the Stewartrie of Annandeile, Lordship of the same, and Shefdome of Dumfreiss, of all zeiris and termis by gane that the same has been in our Sovereane Laddis or her predecessors handis, as superiors yrof be resonn of wade or nonentries, sen the deceis of umqle Robert Craufurd of Auchencairne, and Elisabeth Muire his spous, quit and free yairof, or any other last lawfull possessor yairof immediate tennant to our Sovereane Lady or her predecessors of the same and siklike of all zeiris and termis to cum, ay and quhill the lawfull entrie of the rightinis air or airis yrto, being of lawfull aige, wt the releif yrof quhen it sall happin togidder wt the mariage of the said John Craufurd now apperand of Craufurdland, to himself his airis and assignais foresaidis, and failzeing of him be deceis unment, the mariage of any uther air or airis maill or femell that sall happin to succeid to the said umqle Robert, Elisabeth, or to ye last lawfull possessor foresaid, in the said lands of Reidhall, wt all proffitis of the said mariage with power to ye said John his airis and assignais fossaidis to intromit and tak up the malis fermis proffitis and dewiteis of the said landia during the said space, and to dispone yrupon, releif foressaid, and proffitis of the said mariage quhen they sall happen at yair plesor, and to occupy ye saide lands if they may, or set the land to tennents as yai sall think expedient during ye space foressaid wt courte playnt, unlawis, amerciaments, and Eschetis yrof, and wt comon pasture, free ishe and entree and all and sundrei others comoditeis, freedoms, &c. frillie quietlie, &c. But revocation, &c. and that the said letter be extendit in ye best forme wt all clauses neidfull subscribit be our Sovereane Lady at Edinburgh the 26th day of December the zeir of God 1561 zeirs.

MARIE R.

CROMWELL'S ACT OF GRACE.—(See p. 364.)

This notable act of arbitrary power is worthy of a place—not merely as a fact in the history of the times, but as shewing the comparative wealth of the parties who were the subjects of it; for this democratic despot was too crafty, even in his acts of oppression, not to preserve a shew of impartiality.

Excerpted out of it—

Henrietta Maria late Queen of England; Charles Stewart and James Stewart, he- sons the issue of the late King Charles—every thing they have or had forfeited. Also the late Dukes of Hamilton, James and William; John Earl of Craufurd-Lindsay, James Earl of Calendar, Earl Marshall, Earl of Kelly, Earl of Lauderdale, Earl of Loudoun, Earl of Seaforth, Earl of Athol, Viscount Kenmure, Lord Lorn, Lord Machlane, Lord Montgomery, Lord Spynie, Lord Cranston, Lord Sinclair, Major-General Dalziel, Lieut.-General Middleton, Viscount Newburgh, Lord Bargany, Sir Thomas Thomson, James Edmeston Lord of Woomat, Lord Napier, Earl of Glencairn. But the following Ladies were to receive yearly pensions as under, out of the respective estates that belonged to their families, viz:—

Lady Anne Hamilton, - - -	£400	The Countess of Crawford, - - -	400
Lady Susan Hamilton, - - -	200	The Countess of Loudoun, - - -	400
Elisabeth Duchess Dow. of Hamilton, 400		The Countess of Callender, all her	
and to her four daughters after her		former jointure from her former hus-	
death, the same among them.		band the Earl of Dunfermline,	

To the daughters of Earl Marshall, £250	Earl of Dalhousie, - £1500
The Countess of Lauderdale, - 300	Earl of Hartfield (Annandale,) - 2000
Lady Cranston, - - 200	Lord Ross, - - - 3000
Lady Bargeny, - - - 250	Lord Semple, - - - 1000
Lady Thomson, - - - 120	Lord Elphinston, - - - 1500
And the following Noblemen and Gentlemen to be at liberty to manage their own affairs on paying the sums as under,—	Lord Boyd, - - - - 1500
General David Lesly, - - £4000	Lord Coopar, - - - - 3000
Marquis of Douglas, - - - 1000	Lord Balvaird, (Stormont) - 1500
His son Lord Angus, - - - 1000	Lord Rollo, - - - - 1000
Earl of Selkirk, - - - - 1000	Earl of Kinghorn, - - - - 1000
Heirs of Francis Earl of Buccleugh, 15000	Earl of Kincardine, - - - - 1000
Earl of Galloway, - - - - 4000	Lord Banff, - - - - 1000
Earl of Roxburgh, - - - - 6000	Meldrum of Tullibody, - - - 1000
Lord Cochran, - - - - 5000	Sir Robert Graham of Morphy, 1000
Lord Forrester, - - - - 2500	Sir William Scott of Harden, - 3000
Philip Anstruther, son of Sir Robert, 666	Hay of Naughton, - - - - 1000
Sir Archibald Stirling of Carden, 1500	Renton of Lamberton, - - - 1000
James Drummond of Machany, - 500	Colquhoun of Luss, - - - - 2000
Henry Maule, son of Earl Panmure, 2500	Hamilton of Preston, - - - - 1000
Sir James Livingston of Kilsyth, 1500	Mr. Francis Hay of Bowsey, - 2000
William Murray of Polmaise, - - 1500	Arnot of Ferney, - - - - 2000
Earl of Buchan, - - - - 1000	Sir Robert Farquhar, - - - - 1000
Viscount Dudhope, - - - - 1500	Sir Francis Ruthven, - - - - 3000
Preston of Craigmillar, - - - - 1500	Scott of Montrose, - - - - 3000
Sir Andrew Fletcher of Innerpeffer, 5000	Rothemay Gordon, - - - - 500
Sir John Wauchope of Nidry, - 2000	Collerny, younger, - - - - 1000
Earl of Perth and Lord Drummond; 5000	Sir John Scott of Scotstarbet, - 1500
Earl of Winton, - - - - 2000	Laird of Gosford, - - - - 1000
Earl of Findlater, - - - - 1500	Laird of Bachilton, - - - - 1500
Earl of Moray, - - - - 3500	Mercer of Aldey, - - - - 1000
Earl of Queensberry, - - - - 4000	Earl of Rothes, - - - - 1000
Earl of Ethy (Northesk) - - - 6000	Lieut.-Colonel Eliot of Stobs, - 1000
Lord Duffus, - - - - 1500	Sir Lewis Stewart, Advocate, - 1000
Lord Gray, - - - - 1500	Patrick Scott of Thirlestane, - 2000
Sir Henry Nisbet, - - - - 1000	Sir James Carmichael, - - - - 2000
Earl of Panmure, - - - - 10000	Sir Patrick Cockburn, Clerkinton, 2000
Laird of Lundie, - - - - 1000	Sir G. Morrison of Preston-Grange, 2000
Earl of Errol, - - - - 2000	Murray of Stanhope, - - - - 2000
Earl of Tulibardine, - - - - 1500	Total of the whole, £161,055
Earl of Southesk, - - - - 3000	To be paid unto George Biton, Deputy Treasurer at Leith; one half by the 2d day of August 1654, and the other half by the 2d day of December, same year.

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF KILMARNOCK.—(See p. 384.)

This Noble family is from the same origin with the Stewarts. The first of them, Simon, was a younger brother of Walter the High Stewart who lived in the beginning of the 12th century. He was called *Boyt*, from his yellow hair; and hence the family assumed the surname of Boyd. His descendant, Sir Robert, joined the party of Bruce, in the great contest about the year 1305, and was rewarded by that Prince with a grant of the Lordship of Kilmarnock and other large possessions in Cunningham, that formerly belonged to Balliol.—Thomas, the 11th generation, and son of Sir Robert Boyd, married about the year 1468 the Princess Mary, sister of James III.

and was then created Earl of Arran. This elevation subjected the family to great en-
 vy, and well nigh occasioned their ruin. Thomas died in exile, whilst the estates of
 the family were forfeited, and his uncle was brought to the block. His son, James,
 by the Princess Mary, is mentioned in the Craufurdland history, p. 340, under the
 title of Earl of Arran, and is there said to have been killed in a feud by the Earl of
 Eglinton. There is nothing of this to be found in neither the history of the Eglin-
 ton family, nor in that of Kilmarnock; yet from what Boyd of Trochrig says respect-
 ing him, it may be inferred, that he was prematurely cut off by violent means. His
 words are "*In ipse adolescentis flore periit inimicorum insidiis circumventus.*"—The family
 was raised in the Peerage to the title of Earls of Kilmarnock in 1572, in the person
 of William the ninth Lord Boyd. In 1745 William the fourth Earl took the fatal
 step of joining Prince Charles Edward, for which he was afterwards forfeited, and
 was beheaded on Tower-hill Aug. 18. 1746. His eldest son, James Lord Boyd, who
 took the part of the King in that Rebellion, recovered the lands in consequence of a
 trust deed dated in 1732, and confirmed by the House of Peers in 1752. He suc-
 ceeded in 1758 to the title of Earl of Errol, on the death of his grand-aunt Mary,
 Countess of Errol, in her own right. These honours remain still in the family, being
 enjoyed by his grandson William Hay Carr, present Earl of Errol and 23d generation
 from the above Simon Boyte, and 23d generation also from William de Haya, the
 first in authentic record of the Errol family who lived in the reign of David I. inter
 1124 et 1159.

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE GLENCAIRN FAMILY.—(See p. 388.)

The first of them who settled in this country was *Warneboldt*, said to have come
 from England in the reign of Malcolm IV. and to have obtained from Hugh de Mor-
 ville, about the middle of the 12th century, the manor of Cunninghame in the parish
 of Kilmaurs, from whence his descendants assumed the name. They obtained addi-
 tional lands from Robert Bruce. About the year 1400, Sir William, the 11th genera-
 tion, married a co-heiress of Dennieston of that ilk, and with her acquired great
 possessions, of which a large part is still possessed by his descendants. Alexander,
 the thirteenth generation, was raised to the dignity of Earl of Glencairn (part of the
 Dennieston estate,) in 1488. Alexander, the fifth Earl, was a keen partizani of the
 Reformation, and, as such, was distinguished by the name of *the Good Earl*. William
 the ninth Earl lived in the troublesome times of Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell, and
 died Chancellor of Scotland in 1664. His opposition to the tyranny of Cromwell
 made him take the field against the Government of that energetic usurper, of which
 an account is subjoined below. John the fifteenth Earl and 25th generation, died in
 1796, when the honours of this elder branch became extinct for want of male issue;
 but the Barony of Finlayston is possessed still by a descendant of the family—W. C. C.
 Graham of Gartmore, grandson of Lady Margaret Cunninghame, who was eldest
 daughter of William twelfth Earl of Glencairn.

Account of the Earl of Glencairn's expedition in the Highlands, in the years 1653
 and 1654; by one who was an eye and ear witness to every transaction. (Graham
 of Deuchry.)—

"His Lordship left his house of Finlayston in the beginning of August 1653 and
 went to Lochern, where several of the Chiefs of the Clans met him; viz. the Earl of
 Athol, the Laird of Glengary, Cameron of Lochiel, ordinarily called M'Sdeny; John
 Graham of Deuchrie, Donald M'Grigor tutor of M'Grigor, the Laird of Inverly, Ro-
 bertson of Strowan, the Laird of M'Naughton, the Lord Lorn late Earl of Argyle,
 and Colonel Blackadder of Tulliallan.—These Gentlemen, after some few days' con-
 sultation with his Lordship, did promise to bring out what forces they could with all
 expedition.—His Lordship in the mean time lay to and from the hills, not having any

with him but three servants, and the writer of this history, for six weeks.—The first forces that joined were 40 foot, brought by the Laird of Deuchrie. In two or three days after came the tutor of M^cGrigor with 80 foot.—With this force his Lordship went to the house of Deuchrie, where, within a few days, the Lord Kenmuir joined him with 40 horse from the West. Colonel Blackadder also came with about 30 horse that he had got in Fyfe. The Laird of M^cNaughton came with 12 horse. There were between 60 and 80 of the Low Country men without horses, but well provided with arms, under the conduct of Captain James Hamilton, brother to the Laird of Milnburn—they were called to a nickname Cravats.

“ Colonel Kydd, Governor of Stirling, being informed that the King’s forces were come so near, marched with most part of his regiment of foot and troop of horse to Aberfoil, within three miles of Lord Glencairn. His Lordship having intelligence, did march with the small force he had to the passage at Aberfoil, and drew up his foot very advantageously, and the horse which were commanded by Lord Kenmure formed the wings. He gave orders for Captain Hamilton’s Cravats and Deuchrie’s men to receive the first charge, which they did very gallantly, and at the very first made the enemy retire. The General perceiving this, commanded the Highlanders to pursue, as also Lord Kenmure’s horse. On this the enemy began to run in earnest. They lost about 60 men on the spot, and it was said about 80 in the pursuit;—no prisoners were taken on either side.

“ His Lordship received reinforcements daily, and then marched to Lochearn, and from that to Loch Ranoch, where at the Hall in the isle of the Loch, the Chiefs of the Clans met him. From thence he dispatched commissions to the Lowlands for men and horse and for seizing all the arms they could find.—Several of the Clans joined him here. The Laird of Glengary brought 300 men; Cameron of Lochiel 400; the tutor of M^cGrigor 200; Sir Arthur Forbes, and Gerard Irvine his Lieut.-Colonel, and several officers, came with about 80 men on horseback. The Earl of Athol likewise brought 100 horse, and a regiment of brave foot consisting of 1200 men, commanded by Andrew Drummond, brother of Sir James Drummond of Mahan, his Lieut.-Colonel.—Those Noble persons gave commissions to several of their friends to go to the Lowlands and levy what men they could. The army then marched down towards the Marquis of Huntlie’s bounds, where several Gentlemen came in.—The Laird of Invery had a rendezvous in Cromar for uplifting a regiment. General Morgan, who lay at Aberdeen, being informed of the day of their meeting, drew out of the several garrisons 2000 foot and 1000 dragoons, and marched with these against us day and night, we not having intelligence. He fell in with our outer guards, and pursued them so hotly that our forces had much ado to draw up; but John Graham of Deuchrie, with 40 of his men, gave the enemy a smart fire, and by good fortune killed the Officer who commanded this party, which would have entered the glen before us, but the loss of their commander checked their career.

“ In the mean time Lord Kenmure, who commanded the van, marched with great haste to our relief. The foot took the glen on both sides, which led us to the Laird of Grant’s ground, called Abernethy Wood. Morgan having now gotten up his foot, ordered them to march up the glen after ours, he himself charging at the mouth of the glen. Lord Glencairn seeing him pursue so hotly, kept the rear with some Gentlemen, and would not change his horse, though he was mounted on a nag not worth 100 merks Scots. Those who waited on him were the Laird of M^cNaughton, Sir Mungo Murray, who killed one of the enemy’s officers as they entered the pass; Nathaniel Gordon’s son, a brave Gentleman; Major Ogilvie; Captain Ochtrie Campbell; Captain John Rutherford, who wants a leg; Colonel Blackadder; the Laird of Glengary; Lord M^cDonald; and a few other brave Gentlemen I cannot name. The glen was so strait for the horses, that at most only two could march abreast, and in some parts but one. The enemy was so eager that they fought on foot as often as

on horseback. We had 8 miles to travel through it before we could reach the Laird of Grant's country; and the enemy did not give over the pursuit till night parted us. Morgan lay in the glen all that night, and next day marched to Cromar, and from thence to Aberdeen.

"We lay in this country about five weeks, and also in Badenoch. Lord Kenmure was sent with 100 horse to Argyle to bring up what forces Lord Lorn had raised. He had got together 1000 foot and 50 horse who joined us in Badenoch, but Lorn being discontented in a fortnight's time, marched away with his forces on the 1st day of January 1654.

"Our General having intelligence of this, in the night sent Glengary and Lochiel with as many men as could be got ready in time to pursue him, and bring him back with his forces or otherwise to fight him. Lorn marched straight for the Castle of Ruthven of Badenoch, a house belonging to Huntly, wherein was an English garrison. Glengary being eager in the pursuit, overtook him before he got within half a mile of the castle. Lorn seeing this slipt off with what horse he had, and left the foot to Glengary's mercy. He presently commanded a party of horse to follow Lorn, but it could not overtake him, but brought back about 20 of his horse. His foot being drawn up on a hill, beat a parley and offered to return to his Majesty's service.

"Glengary not satisfied with this, was going immediately to fall upon them, for he had an old grudge against them since the great Montrose's war. But Glencairn then coming up, and hearing of what they had offered, ordered them to be told, that he would not treat with them till they laid down their arms, which they immediately did. The General and several of the Officers then went to them, and they all declared they were ready to re-enter his Majesty's service, and would not again desert. On this he caused both officers and privates to take an oath, which they did very freely; but in less than a fortnight not one of them were to be seen in our army, and we saw not Lord Lorn nor any of his men since that time.—There was one Col. Vogan who joined us from England, with near 100 Gentlemen well armed and mounted. The Colonel himself unfortunately died of wounds he received in a rencounter with the *Brazen Wall* regiment, as they called themselves; but notwithstanding, he routed them and killed their commanding Officer. It was said, that in all the wars this regiment was never beat till now. The wounds of this brave Gentleman were healed at the time, but afterwards broke out afresh, which occasioned his death. His troop remained with us till we were dispersed at Lochgary.

"Our army both horse and foot, being now greatly increased by the new levies that were every day joining, Glencairn, with the rest of the Officers, thought fit that we should march down to the Lowlands of Aberdeenshire. So we went by Balvenie to a place called Whitelooms, near which was a garrison of the enemy in the castle of Kildrumie belonging to the Earl of Marr—Morgan not daring then to face us, knowing our army to be stronger than his. After we had been here a fortnight, we marched into Murray-shire, where we lay a month, our head-quarters being at Elgin.—The English had two garrisons in Murray: one at Burgie and the other at Caddle—but neither of them molested us, and we lived very merrily. We had ate up the whole country where we lived in the Highlands.—The Marquis, son to the great Montrose, joined our General at Elgin, with above 20 Gentlemen. Lord Forrester likewise, with some, as did little Major Strachan.—The General here received notice from Lord Middleton of his arrival in Sutherland with several officers from his Majesty, viz. Major-General Munro, as his Lieutenant; General Dalziel, as Major-General of horse and foot; Drummond, as Major-General of foot; Lord Napier, as Colonel of a regiment, &c. He now ordered his army to march immediately for Sutherland. Morgan having intelligence of this, marched on our rear, and as we passed through Murray had many small skirmishes with us, in which our noble General was always present, taking care that fresh parties were at hand to relieve those who were engaged. In

this manner we were employed two days and two nights.—We invested the house of Brodie of Letham, who held it with a garrison of his own men for the English. He refused to capitulate, and killed 3 or 4 men from the windows as they approached. His Lordship was much incensed, and caused fill up the court and gate with several great stacks of corn and set fire to it, thinking the smoke would stifle them, but it took not that effect—they still held out and we lost 4 or 5 men more ere we left it.

“Our General on the morning before we marched away ordered all the barn-yards on Letham’s lands to be burnt. This was all the skaith by his orders that was done during his command.—We next marched to a pass 8 miles above Inverness, where we transported the whole army over the Nees and lay in great safety, the English having no garrison north of us.—Lord Glencairn then sent to Dornoch to receive Lord Middleton’s commands, who was now Captain General, and after some days spent, Middleton gave orders for a general rendezvous of the whole army, that he might see how the men were armed and mounted, and what he had to depend upon.—They were mustered about the middle of March and found to consist of 3,500 foot and 1600 horse, of which last 900 were not well mounted nor armed.—There was a small English Pink cast away on the shore laden with from 30 to 40 tons of French wine which was distributed among the Officers—Lord Glencairn was ordered a ton of it.—The army being drawn out in order, Lord Glencairn went through every regiment and informed them all, that he had now no command but merely as a private Colonel, and hoped they would all be happy to have such a brave Commander as Lord Middleton; and so wished them all well. It was easy to see that the men were not well satisfied with the change.

“After this General Middleton did entertain them all in their quarters. Lord Glencairn then invited him and the General Officers to dine with him at Kettle, a house 4 miles south from Dornoch the head quarters. His Lordship gave them as good cheer as the country could afford, and made them all very hearty. After dinner he called for a glass of wine and expressed himself to this purpose to the General. “You see, my Lord, what a gallant army I and these noble Gentlemen have raised out of nothing. They have hazarded life and fortune to serve his Majesty. Your Excellency ought therefore to give them all the encouragement you can.”—Immediately Sir George Munro started from his seat and interrupting Glencairn, said,—“By God, the men you speak of are no other than a pack of thieves and robbers. In a short time I will shew you other sort of men.”—Glengary got up, thinking himself concerned, but Lord Glencairn stopped him and said,—“Forbear, Glengary; ’tis I that am levelled at;” and directing himself to Munro, said—“You are a base liar; for they are neither thieves nor rogues, but much better than any you could raise.” Middleton commanded them both to keep the peace; and addressing them both, said,—“My Lord, and you, Sir George, this is not the way to do the King service, to fall out among yourselves. I will have you both to be friends;” and calling for a glass of wine, said, “My Lord Glencairn,—you did the greatest wrong in calling Sir George a liar. You shall drink to him and he shall pledge you,” which the noble and good Lord did, but Sir George muttered some words that were not heard, and neither pledged him nor drank to him.—Middleton returned to his head quarters, and Glencairn after having convoyed him a mile returned to his own quarters, having with him Colonel Blackadder and John Graham of Deuchrie. He became very merry when he came home and caused the Laird’s daughter to play on the Virginals and all the servants to dance. Just as he was going to supper, Alexander Munro, brother to Sir George, called at the gate, when his Lordship received him very courteously, and bringing him in placed him at the head of the table next the Laird’s daughter. Immediately after supper dancing was renewed, and while the rest were dancing his Lordship slipt aside to the window and Munro followed. They did not speak a dozen of words together. My Lord called for a glass of wine and drank to him, and said he

feared he would be too late to go to head quarters. He immediately called for candles and went to bed. Blackadder and Deuchrie lay in the room with him, and the whole family went to bed. None was privy to My Lord's design but John White his trumpeter and valet. It was agreed, as the nights were short, My Lord should meet Munro halfway betwixt Dornoch and Kettle, by gray day-light—so that his Lordship had hardly two hours' sleep. The two Gentlemen who were in the room did not know of his going nor of his return. None went with him but the trumpeter, and Munro came with none but his brother. They were both on horseback. Each were to discharge one pistol and then to fight with broad swords. The pistols were fired without effect; they then drew their swords, when after a few passes Sir George got a sore stroke on his bridle hand. He then called out that he was not able to guide his horse; "and I hope," says he, "you will fight me on foot."—"You carle," says the Earl, "I will let you know that I am a match for you, either on foot or horseback;" and at the first bout he gave Sir George a sore stroke on the brow about an inch above his eyes, which bled so much that he could not see. His Lordship was going to thrust him through the body, when John White his man pushed by his sword, and said, "you have enough of him my Lord." His Lordship in a passion gave John a slap over the shoulders, and then mounted his horse and rode home, whilst Munro had much to do to get to his quarters on account of the bleeding.—Middleton being informed of this, instantly sent Captain Ochtrie Campbell, and put Lord Glencairn under arrest, and took his parole not to disobey. This happened on a Sunday morning.—Soon after this a Captain Livingston, a partizan of Munro, had a quarrel with a Gentleman named James Lindsay, on the part of Lord Glencairn. They met and fought, when Lindsay killed him on the spot; and notwithstanding of all Lord Glencairn could do to save him, he was shot by a sentence of a Court Martial. This rendered the breach wider and wider betwixt the parties. His Lordship therefore came to the resolution of retiring from Middleton altogether. So his Lordship on that day fortnight, after the duel was fought, set out for the south. He took no more than his own troop with him, and some Gentlemen volunteers that were not allotted to any particular corps; in all about 100 horse. We marched by the Laird of Essen's bounds (Assint); Middleton having notice of this, sent a strong party to bring him back or to fight him; but the Laird of Assint offered his services to secure the passes so that no army could come near him that night. His Lordship accepted of the favour—and making no delay in his march proceeded next day for Kintail, where he was very kindly received by the Gentlemen of Lord Seaforth's name, and stayed there some days to refresh his men and horses. From this he proceeded to Loch Brune; from thence to Lochaber; and next to Loch Ranach; and then to Killin, at the head of Loch Tay, where he rested for eight days, till Sir George Maxwell, his own Lieutenant-Colonel, had brought him about 100 horse.

"The Earl of Selkirk here joined him with about 60 horse, and Lord Forrester, with little Major Strachan; and one who was under the name of Captain Gordon—but whose real name was Portugus, an Englishman—with 80 horse: he was afterwards hanged at the Cross of Edinburgh, by the Commonwealth men, for having formerly deserted from them. Several more joined him with their men, but his Lordship thought fit to send them to Gen. Middleton, that the King's service might not suffer, and they went accordingly. He continued to travel by easy journeys, being weakly in his health, with none with him but his own servants and some few Gentlemen that had commissions. He came at last to Leven, and took up his quarters with the Laird of Luss at Rosedoe. He again levied some men in the Lowlands, and within a month had got together about 200 horse.—General Middleton, whom we left in the end of April, in Sutherland, marched into Caithness, expecting reinforcements from Lord Seaforth and Rae, that Munro had assured him of, but was disappointed. From this he marched south.—Monk now commanded in Scotland, and had a considerable force.

Calling out what men could be spared from garrisons, he gave part of his army to Morgan—and both set out from Aberdeen by different roads, but still near each other, for the Highlands, in search of Middleton.

“Middleton marched to Lochgarie, where there was a small town at which he meant to encamp all night, but Morgan who had the same intention, got there before him, neither of them having intelligence of the other. The two van guards got immediately into action. There was no ground for drawing up—the glen being so very narrow, that hardly could two or three march abreast. Middleton finding this, commenced a retreat, his van then becoming the-rear, and that being the place where the English Gentlemen in his army were posted, they behaved most gallantly. Morgan pursued very close, till at last he made himself master of the General's *sumptuary* where his Commission was and all his papers—and pressed so hard that the King's army ran as fast as they could and in great confusion. There was no great slaughter, as night came on soon after they were engaged. Every man shifted for himself and went where he best could. Some few kept with the General, but where they went I can give no account. He appeared in arms, no more after this, but went over to his master in Flanders.

“Many of Lord Glencairn's men who were in this engagement returned to him and offered their services at Rosedoe; but he told them that the King's interest was now broken in Scotland, by the shameful flight at Lochgarrie, and that he now intended to capitulate for himself and those that were with him, and if they pleased they might be included. They, after deliberation, agreed to his proposal; and which, after some negotiation with General Monk, was accomplished on the 4th Sept. 1654; and that same night Lord Glencairn returned to his house of Finlayston.”

FROM THE CHARTER CHEST OF THE BURGH OF IRVINE.—See p. 412.

1. ROBERT by the Grace of God King of the Scots, To all good men of this whole country, Greeting. Know ye that we have granted and by this our present Charter confirmed to the Burgesses of Irwyn and to their successors living in the said Burgh, that they be free and acquit from payment of all toll and custom on their chattells carried through our whole Kingdom, as is more fully contained in a Charter granted for that purpose to the said Burgesses by Lord Alexander the second of venerable memory formerly King of the Scots our predecessor. We have also added and granted and by this our present Charter do confirm for ourselves and our heirs to the said Burgesses and their successors, that they be altogether acquit and perfectly free from the toll which they were wont to pay in our Burgh of ARE before this our present Charter. THEREFORE, we strictly order under pain of full forfeiture, that no one contrary to this our grant presume to vex oppress or disturb the said Burgesses or their successors. In testimony of which we have caused our seal to be appended to this our present Charter. Witnesses, Bernard Abbot of Arbroth our Chancellor, Walter, Steward of Scotland; James Lord of Douglas, Gilbert de Hays our Constable, and Robert de Keth our Marischal Knight. At Glasgow the twelfth day of May in the seventeenth year of our reign.

2. In the name of God. Amen. Let it evidently appear to all men by this public Instrument, That in the year from the incarnation of our Lord one thousand four hundred and forty-four, In the seventh Indiction on the twelfth day of May and in the fourteenth year of the Popeship of the most Holy Father in Christ Lord Eugenius IV. Pope, In presence of me Notary Public and of the witnesses subscribing being personally constituted, a good man John Spens Baillie of the Burgh of Erwin publically shewed certain evidents or Indentures made betwixt the Burgesses of the said Burgh of Erwin and Lord Godfrey de Ross, sealed by the seal of the said Godfrey de Ross and delivered them to be read over, of which the tenor follows in these.

words, "In the year of Grace one thousand two hundred and sixty, on the Saturday first before the feast of St. John the Baptist, before Lord John de Ball. (Balliol) Lord William Earl of Marr, Lord Hugh de Ball. son of the said Lord John, Lord Hugh brother of the said Lord John, Lord Josok de Ball. Lord Thomas Gray, Lord Stephen le Fleming, Lord Odinell the son of Radolfus and others, a record was made at Erwin betwixt the Burgesses thereof and Lord Godfrey de Ross, by the assent and good will of each party, viz. by Lord Hugh de Crawford, Lord Fergus de Ardrossan, Lord William de Duntlop, Master Godfrey de Ross, David Mor, Thomas de Stubhill Adam Brown, Richard Brown and William de Gownskew, who say that all contentions and quarrels cesses exactions and demands being put an end to by a certain final agreement betwixt the said Burgesses on the one part and the said Lord Godfrey on the other part, respecting the tenantry of Hornissoek (Armsheugh ?) with the pertinents in which the said Burgesses claimed common pasturage to belong to them as their right. It is agreed betwixt them as follows, that the said Burgesses have granted for themselves and their heirs or successors to the said Lord Godfrey and his heirs to have and to hold well and in peace the whole land in the foresaid tenantry plowed and cleared at the day of making the said agreement, paying to them their heirs and successors for ever two merks and a half, viz. the half at Martinmas in winter and the other half at Pentecost next, in time coming, preserving however to the said Lord Godfrey and his heirs the wood of Langhurst so that the said Burgesses shall not participate in its pasture or other productions, that is to say the said Burgesses and their heirs or successors shall every where participate in the said tenantry of Hornissoek with the pertinents and easements or produce (assiaments) except in the said wood of Langhurst and the said ploughed or arable lands. But after the said Lord Godfrey and his heirs shall have carried away the crop of the said plowed lands the said Burgesses of Erwin and their heirs and successors shall participate in the said ploughed or arable land equally with him and his tenants without any impediment or contradiction, but at night they shall evacuate the said ploughed or arable land with their cattle. And the said Lord Godfrey and his heirs shall make to the said Burgesses their heirs or successors reasonable ish and entry to the said pasture with their cattle. But if their cattle shall be found doing damage to the said Lord Godfrey or his heirs, they shall pay in full to the reaper (Messori) of the place one penny only on account of the said stray (eschapii) and the damage shall be repaid to the said Lord Godfrey and his heirs at the sight of good and liege men. And it is to be known that the said Godfrey or his heirs shall not in any manner plow harrow or clear out more ground than at the time of the said agreement was plowed harrowed or cleared out; nor shall it be allowed to any one of them to cut any timber in the woods of the said pasture for sale or applying it to their own use without the will and consent of each party. And for maintaining this convention and final agreement on each party the said Lord Godfrey as well as the said Burgesses of Erwin have voluntarily pledged their faith before the Lord Abböt of Kilwinning. And further it is to be known that the said Godfrey and the said Burgesses and their heirs or successors shall have their allowance from the woods of the said pasture for burning and building without impediment or contradiction of either party. And that these foresaid conventions and final agreements may obtain the strength of perpetual endurance, each of them has given his seal to the other party as evidence in all time coming."

What follows is merely the testing clause by the Notary William de Alinhede and the names of the witnesses, viz. Sir Edward Conynghame vicar of Gausston, Sir Alexander Conynghame Armigero, et multiis aliis.

8. ROBERT Duke of Albany, Earl of Fife and Monteith, and Governor of the Kingdom of Scotland; to all and sundry to whose knowledge the present letters shall come, Greeting. Because it is pious and meritorious to bear testimony to the truth, and particularly in a cause or case in which concealment of the truth respecting facts

and heritage might be created to innocent persons: Hence it is that we notify to you all by the tenor of these present letters, that on account of a certain disagreement moved betwixt the Baillies Burgesses and community of the Burgh of Irwyne on the one part, and William Fraunces of Stane on the other part, respecting a certain claim of heritable possession of a piece of moor lying at the west end of the chapel of Saint Bridgidie in the Barony of Conynghame in the sheriffdom of Ayr, on account of which disagreement moved betwixt the said parties and for avoiding the evil and loss which might thence arise, we caused the said piece of moor with its pertinents to be duly recognosced into our hands a long time ago. And afterwards for putting a termination to the said disagreement and for seeing declaring and finally determining to which of the said parties the said piece of moor with the pertinents ought to belong, and of right and reason to remain with; we caused to be duly summoned by our Baillie of the Barony of Conynghame by our letters patent under our seal, the aforesaid parties together with the better and more faithful men of the country, in proper person to appear before us on Saturday the 24th day of July in the year of our Lord 1417. and of our Government the twelfth year, personally on the said account. On which day the said summons being duly proved before us then by good and faithful men of the country by whom the truth of the thing could be better known, their great oath intervening viz. John de Camera de Gadgirth, John Locarde de le Bar, Robt. Roos de Tarbart, John de Arnot de Lochrig, Robt. de Fergushill de eodem, Henry de Conynghame, John Boyle de Caleburn, Alex. Frazer de Knock, Finlaum Monfode de eodem, John de Langmuir de eodem, John Homil, Gilbert Spere, John Gibbounson, William Dobymsoun and Adam Lachlane: We caused to be diligently and faithfully enquired which of the said parties was in possession of the said piece of moor at the time of our recognition aforesaid; who being sworn and well and maturely advised and counselled, in one voice with no difference, said, declared and finally determined that the aforesaid Baillies Burgesses and community were in possession of the said moor with the pertinents at the time of our recognition above mentioned. And therefore the said moor with the pertinents, in presence of many chiefs of the realm, Barons Knights and Nobles of the Kingdom, viz. Murdoch Stewart of Kynclevine our Lieutenant; John Stewart Earl of Buchan our dearest sons; John de Montgomeri de Ardrossan, Winfridode Conynghame de Auchtermachane, Knight, Alexander de Levingistoun de Kalendare, William de Conynghame de Kilmawris, and Archd. de Conynghame de Auchinbowie, and many others of deliberate counsel. We delivered in surety to the said Baillies Burgesses and community as possessors of the same as we were bound and ought to do in consequence of the office we had undertaken, &c. &c.

RENCOUNTER AT DRUMCLOG.—(See p. 358)—Abrid. from Wodrow's Hist.

When Claverhouse arrived at Strathaven he had distinct accounts that Mr. Thomas Douglas was to preach that day near to Loudoun Hill 3 or 4 miles westward, and there he resolved to march with his party and prisoners. These were Mr. John King and 14 countrymen, whom he had seized on the day before at Hamilton. Public worship was begun by Mr. Douglas, when accounts came that Claverhouse was coming upon them—all who had arms drew out from the rest; resolving to meet him, and prevent him dismissing the meeting, and if possible, relieve Mr. King and the other prisoners. They got together about 40 horse and from 150 to 200 foot; ill provided with ammunition and untrained—but hearty in the cause. They came up with the troops in a snail near Drumclog, from whence this rencounter had its name. This little party of undisciplined countrymen very bravely stood Claverhouse's first fire, and returned it with spirit, and after a short but close action the soldiers gave way, the prisoners were rescued, and Claverhouse and his men fled and were pursued a mile or two. In the fight and pursuit there were about 20, some say 40, soldiers killed. Claverhouse himself was in great hazard, had his horse shot under him, and

very narrowly escaped. Several of his Officers were wounded, and some soldiers taken prisoners, whom having disarmed, they dismissed without any further injury. All this was done with very little loss on the part of the countrymen. Some accounts say only one man, John Morton, was killed; others say two or three, and some few wounded. Mr. Hamilton (of Airdrie, their Commander,) in this action discovered a abundance of bravery and valour.—Other accounts give the honour of the success to William Cleland, afterwards Lieut.-Colonel Cleland, who they say made the country-people, upon the soldiers presenting their pieces and firing, fall flat to the ground, so that they escaped the shot. The number of men that Claverhouse had here is not mentioned.—Only it is stated, that on the preceding day, he had his own troop, two others, and some foot given him at Glasgow to go on this expedition.

CAMERONIANS; or rather, as they call themselves, REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

They cannot strictly be called Seceders or Dissenters, for, as they justly assert, they maintain no new opinions, neither in civil nor in religious matters, but contend merely for the same doctrines which were generally received by all ranks in Scotland between the years 1638 and 1649, and which were solemnly ratified by the Legislature at the time. They were first distinguished for their faithful adherence, in the reign of Charles II. to what they called the Covenanted Reformation, when they took up arms in their own defence; for with an ardent attachment to religious liberty, they also combined a detestation of arbitrary principles in civil Government. In that reign when the Presbyterian establishment was subverted in Scotland, and a mongrel kind of Episcopacy attempted to be imposed on the nation in its place, the disaffected to this new order of things took up arms at various times to oppose it. As at Pentlandsills in 1667; at Bothwell-Bridge in 1679; and at Ayr-moss in 1680. In this last rencounter, one of the most zealous of their ministers, Mr. Richard Cameron, was killed, and from whom this party were, at the time, designated. The Revolution in 1688 was hailed by them, as a national deliverance, and in the following year a considerable number of them enrolled themselves in a regiment, in support of that measure. It consisted of 1800 men, and was raised in a single day. James Earl of Angus, son of the Marquis of Douglas, was their Colonel, and William Cleland, who distinguished himself at Drumclog, was Lieut.-Colonel, and it was otherwise officered by Gentlemen from Clydesdale, Ayrshire and Galloway. It was almost annihilated at the Battle of Steinkirk on the 3d August 1692, where its brave Colonel, the Earl of Angus, and most of its Officers fell. The Cameronians complained bitterly at the time, that Government had broken faith with them, respecting this regiment—and though it still remains on the establishment under the name of the Cameronian or 26th Regiment, yet no Cameronian is to be found in that corps, nor in any other,—for it is a distinguishing principle with them, that they can take no oaths that may seem to homologate any Government that, in their opinion, is inconsistent with the original-covenanted religious establishment. They are, however, warm friends of the civil Government as at present existing, and for these last hundred years they have never been found in any Rebellion, insurrection, or expedition whatever. They are nevertheless Whigs, but Whigs of the old school: for while they retain a regard for civil Liberty, they continue steadfastly to adhere to their religious principles. In Scotland they consist at present of 24 congregations under the charge of 16 ministers—some charges being vacant, and some conjoined with others in their neighbourhood. They have a Professor of Divinity of their own, in which, much the same course of education is required as in the established church, while the same forms of ordination of their ministers are gone through. In 1810 the number in communion was estimated at 4000. In London there were a few families; in Ireland 16 congregations; whilst there was a considerable number in North America.

FINIS.



