



Alex. I. 6.



J. A. Harvie-Brown.

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A

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL

ESSAY

UPON

THE FAMILY AND SURNAME

OF

BUCHANAN.

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BY WILLIAM BUCHANAN OF AUCHMAR.

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*[First Published in the Year 1723.]*

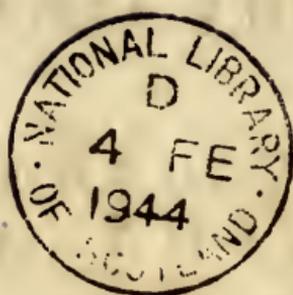
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I MAY, upon very solid grounds, presume, that any one who offers to treat of the genealogy of any Scottish surnames, which can lay any just claim to considerable antiquity, especially such as are planted in or near the more remote or Highland parts of this kingdom, cannot in reason be supposed to have records, or written documents, upon which any thing that ordinarily is, or rationally may be advanced upon such a subject, can be founded; there being for the most part little diligence used by these surnames or clans in obtaining, and though obtained, in preserving any such documents; as is evidently instanced by the deportment of the nobility and barons to king Ro-

bert the I. upon his requiring them to produce their evidents: there being also many contingencies, particularly the feuds so frequent betwixt families of these clans, carried on to such a degree of violence and animosity, and so detrimental to the private affairs of all concerned therein. Besides, the public commotions affecting the nation in general, may in reason be imagined a palpable means of the loss of many private evidents in custody of those, subject in a greater measure to such inconveniences, than were many other surnames planted in the more inland places. Though, indeed, some who treat of the origin even of some of those last mentioned, are obliged to found their allegations in relation to the origin of these surnames, of which they treat, upon probable and solid tradition. As for instance, that exquisite historian of the celebrated surname of Douglas; also the historian of the surname of Lesly; as indeed, in general, all who treat of that subject use the same method in relation to the more ancient surnames. The reason being obvious which obliges them so to do, if that allegation be as generally allowed, as the same is asserted by the greatest part of our modern writers, that there can be no written record or evident evinced to have existed, or at least be produced of a more ancient date than the reign of king David the I. which commenced in the year 1124. So that in that case, all those surnames, whose origin is asserted to be more ancient than the commencement of that reign, must of necessity be founded upon tradition. Upon which account, and more especially that of the practice of the above-mentioned histo-

rians, I judged it cannot be esteemed any disparagement to me, or to the subject I resolve to treat of, to be obliged to found the account of the origin of the surname of BUCHANAN in general, and of six of the first principal men of that family successively in particular, upon probable and uncontroverted tradition. In regard, conform to the more modern method used in genealogizing that surname, the origin of the same is extended to a more ancient date than the reign already mentioned. Though, mean while, I am much more inclinable to join sentiments with those of the more ancient seneciones, or genealogists, who, upon very solid grounds, contend the generality of our clans, and more ancient surnames, whose origin is truly Scottish, to be the real and genuine progeny of the Gathelian, or Scottish colonies, which in the several junctures before and afterwards, under the conduct of the two kings Fergus I. and II. came from Ireland, and planted Scotland. And for confirmation of this supposition, these demonstrate, that many of the most potent and ancient surnames in Ireland are of the same denomination, (except what must be allowed to some little difference of the dialect and accent of the Irish language used in both nations,) with a great many of the most ancient and modern of our Highland clans; as the O'Donels and O'Neils with our MacDonalds and MacNeils; MacCustulas, almost the same with MacAuslan, the ancient denomination of the now surname of Buchanan, with divers others. A good many of the clans do as yet closely adhere to this ancient kind of genealogy. Some others of them

are induced to adhere to a newer form, composed by a set of men some ages ago, come in place of the ancient seneciones, which arrogate to themselves the title of Antiquaries. These rejecting the ancient method, as too general, and inconsistent with the notions of these more modern ages, have composed genealogies in their opinion more exact and circumstantiate than the former, by fixing, upon certain periods of time, the manner and other circumstances relating to the families or clans of whom they treat. But all their allegations being founded upon tradition, and the matters they treat of being generally of more ancient date than the ages of these antiquaries, they are subject to the same inconveniences, and, in my opinion, can be allowed only the same measure of historical credit due to the most ancient of the traditions delivered by the former, if equally solid and probable. However, in regard this last method is that more generally received by, and most agreeable to, the taste and sentiments of the greater part of those of the present, and some bygone ages, I shall conform myself thereto as to what I am to offer in relation to the origin, and other concerns of the surname of Buchanan. And in regard these latter antiquaries do derive the genealogy of some of our Scottish clans, upon very good grounds, from the Danes, rather induced thereto by the fame acquired by the Danes by their martial achievements, for some ages in Britain and Ireland, than upon any other solid ground, or show of truth; and more especially, seeing the progenitor of the surname of Buchanan (according to the above antiquaries) was

obliged to abandon Ireland, through tyranny of the same Danes, then domineering over that kingdom, I presume it will not be esteemed too incoherent with the ensuing subject, nor unacceptable to those who shall have occasion of perusing the same, that I should briefly glance at the origin of that people, and some few of these surprising achievements managed by them in Britain and Ireland, and some other parts, as a native introduction to the account of the time, manner, and cause of the Buchanans, their ancestor, or his abandoning Ireland.

The Danes, according to their own and divers other historians, are the native progeny of the ancient Cimbrians; who, as Puffendorff relates, had kings for some ages before our Saviour's nativity, having dominion over Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and some other northern regions. That people was of such a gigantic stature and unparalleled fierceness, as gave occasion to Livy, prince of the Roman historians, to relate them to be framed by nature for the terror and destruction of other mortals. These Cimbrians in the third consulship of the famous Caius Marius, (then the glory, though afterwards the scourge, of his native country,) to the number of four hundred thousand fighting men, with their wives and children, went to invade Italy, which put the Romans in no small consternation, concluding their state in a manner lost; and probably it would have been so, had not, as Livy observes, such a brave and politic captain as Marius been their general at that juncture, who by divers stratagems weakened the power, and broke the fierceness of these

barbarians, and in conclusion engaged their army, and entirely defeated the same, with the slaughter of one hundred and forty thousand of them. Their wives and children during the battle being placed in waggons, on both wings of their army, greatly molested the Romans with slings, and other missive weapons; but at last observing the defeat, they in the first place killed their children, and lastly themselves; the women as well as men partaking in a great measure of that fierceness natural to their nation. This fatal defeat struck such a terror to the Cimbrians, as for some ages thereafter deterred them from encroaching upon the Roman territories; till in the middle of the fifth century of the christian epocha, having some ages before that, changed the name of Cimbrians into that of Danes, they made up a part of that formidable army with which Attila the Great, king of the Huns, attempted to subvert the Roman empire in the reign of the emperor Valentinian III. and year 451. And in regard these were the two most formidable armies that ever invaded the Roman state and empire, and contributed very much towards subverting the same, I shall briefly recount the manner and success of this expedition of Attila, in which the Danes were concerned, and shall then proceed to narrate some of the most considerable actions performed by them in Britain and Ireland.

Attila was king of the Huns, now Hungarians, and did by his courage and conduct bring under his subjection most part of all these nations betwixt the Euxine and Baltic Seas, entitling himself "Attila the Great, king of the Huns, of the Medes,

Goths, Vandals, Gepidæ and Danes, the scourge of God, and terror of the world." This magnanimous and ambitious prince resolved to subdue the Roman empire, then in the decline, and in order thereto levied an army of five hundred thousand chosen men, which, the quality of general and soldiers duly considered, was not only of power to subdue the Roman empire, but as it might seem, the whole known world. Etius, who indeed may be accounted the last of the Roman heroes, being general of the Roman army in Gaul, and being informed of the march of this army towards that country, not only mustered all the force the Roman empire could raise, but also those of the Visi-Goths, and Alans of Spain, Franks and Burgundians of France, all at that time in confederacy with the Romans; by which means he made up an army equal to that of Attila, and engaged in battle with him in the large plains of Chalons, near the city of Lyons in France. This battle lasted a whole day, with the loss in end of one hundred and eighty thousand of Attila's army, and one hundred thousand of that of Etius. The slaughter was so prodigious, that the waters of a rivulet which traversed the plains where the battle was fought, were so increased with blood, as carried many dead bodies divers miles with the current thereof. Attila being in a manner defeated, and not in condition to make a safe retreat, caused fortify his camp with waggons in the night-time, and ordered his army to defend the same to the utmost. Meanwhile, having caused a large pile of combustible matter to be erected in the middle of his camp, he ordered, if the enemy

should enter his camp per-force, that fire should be put to the pile, and his body burnt therein, to prevent the enemy from triumphing over the same. Etius next morning observing Attila's army in a posture of defence, and, considering the loss his own had sustained, thought not fit to assault such a number of desperate men ; therefore he drew off his army, and by that means gave opportunity to Attila to march away with his.

The Danes, with their neighbours the Saxons, for some considerable time before, but in far greater number after this expedition of Attila, having fitted out a great many long small vessels, by them termed Kiuls, and having put a great many of their people on board the same, grievously infested the coasts of Britain, France and Ireland, and the Netherlands with their piracies ; but in a greater measure the coasts of England and Ireland. For no sooner had the Saxons wrested the sovereignty of England from the Britons, than the Danes began their attempts upon the Saxons by frequent depredations and rapine committed upon the sea-coasts of their dominions ; till in the year 858, and reign of Ethelred the I. of that name, and IV. monarch of the Saxons, or Englishmen, the Danish king, being influenced by Biorn a discontented Saxon nobleman, sent a numerous army under command of Hubba his son, and Hungar a Danish nobleman ; in order to invade England ; who, having first landed in Scotland, judging by the easy conquest thereof, to open their way into England, were herein disappointed, being engaged by Constantine, the Scottish king, at Leven-water in Fife, and the

one half of their army commanded by Hubba defeated; but being relieved by the other part, the Danes, in the night-time, marched in all haste to Crail, where their ships rode at anchor, and embarking their army with all diligence, sailed for England, in which arriving, they engaged with Edmund and Osbright, tributary kings of the east Angles and Northumberland, killed these two princes in battle, and possessed most part of their dominion. And not only so, but in a short time obliged the Saxon kings of England to pay them a vast tribute yearly, which they augmented at pleasure upon every advantage they obtained, till in the end it became so insupportable, as to put Ethelred the II. of that name, king of England, upon a very tragical method of redressing the same, by giving private orders to his subjects to assassinate all the Danes throughout England in one night; which was punctually performed upon the eleventh of November, 1013. But this massacre was not attended with the projected success; for Sueno, king of Denmark, informed of his countrymen's fate, arrived next year with a potent army in England, and having defeated Ethelred in divers battles, obliged him in the end to abandon his dominions, and fly to Normandy; Sueno meantime taking possession of the whole kingdom, and retaining possession thereof till his death, as did Canutus his son, Harold and Hardiknout his grandchildren, for the space of twenty-six years, with greater authority than any ever did that kingdom. And if the royal line of their kings at that period of time had not failed, and their native country Denmark

been harrassed with civil wars, in all human probability England might have continued for a much longer time, if not as yet, under the dominion of the Danes.

English historians assert their countrymen to be brought to the utmost degree of slavery, during the Danes their government; there being a Dane quartered in each Englishman's house, and the Englishman being upon all occasions necessitated to show a deal of reverence and respect towards his guest, and to address him always by the title of lord, which gave a rise to the term of Lurdan, given in after ages to idle useless fellows. Yea, the English were brought to that pitch of dejection and servile adulation, as to urge their Danish king Canutus to receive divine adoration or honour from them. For which purpose, a vast confluence of his subjects attending that king near Southampton, he ordered his throne to be placed within the sea-mark, and being set thereon at the season the tide flowed, he commanded the waters to keep back and not to approach him; but the sea disobeying his orders, he was obliged to retire therefrom; upon which he caused proclaim aloud, that none should presume to give divine adoration to any, but to such as the sea and all other created beings behoved to obey. These, and divers such stories, English writers relate concerning the servitude imposed upon them by the Danes, whose avarice and ambition was not satiated with the conquest of England, but they did also invade France under the conduct of a noble Dane, named Rollo. And though that nation was then governed by Charles

the Bald, a very martial prince, yet after a tedious and bloody war, he was obliged to yield to Rollo the province of Neustria to be possessed by him and his army, the name of which, after obtaining, he changed into Normandy, *anno* 866. The seventh in descent from Rollo was duke William of Normandy, who, in the year 1066, with a potent army invaded England, and at Hastings engaged in battle with the English king, Harold, who, with fifty-six thousand six hundred and fifty-three of his English soldiers, was killed: and duke William, by that one battle, having entirely conquered England, was afterwards termed William the Conqueror.

The Danes being desirous to try their fortune once more in Scotland, to retrieve the loss lately sustained by them therein, invaded that kingdom the second time, under the command of Hago and Helricus, in the reign of king Indulfus; but with no better success than at first, being beat back into their ships, and obliged to sail off for England. Notwithstanding of these reiterated losses, they with a more numerous army than in any former time, invaded Scotland the third time, in the reign of king Kenneth the III. and year 988. The Scottish king with his army engaged in battle with the Danes at Luncarty, within few miles of Perth, in which the left wing of the Scottish army was defeated; which one Hay, with his two sons observing, who were ploughing at the time near the place of battle, pulled the beams off their ploughs, and entered a strait pass through which the Scots were flying, and beat down promiscuously all who came

within their reach. The Danes, amazed at the sudden change, retired to the body of their own army; as did the flying Scots, not a little encouraged, with all speed join theirs: and by a miracle of Divine Providence, within a few hours, obtained a glorious victory, by the assistance of these three heroic persons, being progenitors of the noble and ancient name of HAY.

The Danes, by these repeated defeats, being rather incensed, than dejected, with a greater army and more resolute than ever, invaded Scotland the fourth time, under command of Ollaus viceroy of Norway, and Enecus governor of Denmark, in the year 1010, and sixth of the reign of king Malcolm the II.; who with his army engaged in battle with the Danes at Mortlich, and after a bloody and obstinate battle, defeated that potent army, with the death of one of their generals, Enecus. Sueno the Danish king, governing then in England, sent an army, under command of Camus, to reinforce the remainder of the Danish troops in Scotland; which being done, king Malcolm defeated that army. Also at Balbride the Danish general Camus being slain by a Scottish gentleman called KEITH, ancestor of that honourable family, Sueno irritated to a degree, upon intelligence of the late defeat, sent the most potent Danish army that in any age invaded Scotland, under command of his son Canutus. King Malcolm, notwithstanding of the vast loss he had sustained in the two former engagements, did, with unparalleled resolution and bravery, engage in battle with this army also, which continued till night separated them. The Scots

keeping the field, were reputed victors, and as such, were addressed next day for peace by the Danes, which was concluded upon very honourable terms to the Scots.

It is recorded, that for a long time after the battle of Luncarty, all Danes and Norvégiens, who received the honour of knighthood, were solemnly sworn upon all occasions to revenge their countrymen's blood upon the Scots: but that after this last battle fought by king Malcolm, there was a curse imprecated upon all such of those nations as should attempt to invade the cursed Scots; which imprecation, it seems, took effect in the Danes their two last invasions of Scotland, by Sueno, and Acho, kings of Norway, in the reign of king Duncan the I. and Alexander the II. of Scotland: the first of these Norwegian kings getting off only so many as manned one ship, and the other scarcely what could man four, of their two numerous armies. So that the Danes, who were a terror and scourge to most of the neighbouring nations, reaped no other advantage by their frequent invasions of Scotland, than that the same, upon very good grounds, should be termed *Danorum Tumulus*, The grave of the Danes.

The reason which partly induced me to insist at such a length upon the Danes their wars in Scotland, and conquests in other parts, was, to illustrate the Scots their heroic valour and bravery, so conspicuously superior to that of any of their neighbouring nations of these times, to the conviction of all, who industriously, if not maliciously, endeavour to derogate in any degree therefrom. For

though the reason why the Scots, after divers attempts for that effect, continued unconquered by the Romans, be imputed to the inaccessibleness of their country, by which means they were defended, rather than by force of arms; yet no such reason can hold, in the Danes their frequent invasions of them; all that war being managed in the open fields, with plain force, and fair play, as the proverb runs. While at the same time, most other nations, with whom they had dealings, were either obliged to submit to their yoke, or allow them very advantageous conditions, as is evident by what is already mentioned, and no less so by what follows.

In relation to Ireland, the historians of that nation assert the Danes to have begun their descents and depredations in the beginning of the fourth century, upon the seacoasts of that kingdom; which obliged Cormackulfada, then king of Ireland, to employ three thousand, or, as others say, nine thousand of the choice men of the kingdom; which number he appointed as a standing army, for opposing the insults, and restraining the rapines of these Danish pirates. These forces were termed Feans, being the ancient Irish term for giants; and their general was termed king of Feans, than which the Irish use no other term as yet in their own language for a general. About the middle of the fifth century, the Irish, with some of our Scottish historians, assert Finmacoel to be general of these Irish forces; whose huge stature and actions against the Danes, and others, are somewhat above measure extolled in divers rude rhymes, in their own language, retained as yet by the Irish,

and by some of our Scottish Highlanders. However, this general, with these under his command, gave so many checks to the Danes, as obliged them for some time to desist from infesting his native country. But he was badly rewarded for his good service by his ungrateful countrymen, who esteemed those forces useless in time of peace, and desirous to be free of some little tax of clothes, arms and provision, ordinarily paid them, upon their refusing to disband, by the permission, or rather contrivance of Corbred the Irish king, Fean with all his forces were assassinated in one night. Which inhuman action was not long unpunished : the Danes within few years thereafter, having with greater numbers and violence than at any former time, infested the coasts of that kingdom, and finding the same destitute of the disciplined troops, which were in use to oppose their insolences, were thereby encouraged to march a good way into the inland country ; which having done with little or no opposition, they fortified themselves in a convenient place, and sending some of their number to Denmark for more forces, which they obtained in a short space, subdued a good part of the kingdom ; having fortified and garrisoned a good many of the seaport towns thereof, and also built throughout the kingdom, forts at convenient distances, termed in Irish, Raes, or wheels, in regard their form was round like that of a wheel. These forts were ordinarily built upon eminences, the inside thereof raised with stone, and the outside faced with square turf, of a considerable height and breadth, that four men might walk abreast round

the same. The buildings were joined round the inside with sloping roofs. There were also two, sometimes more ports, or entries, with stairs mounting to the battlement, and a draw-well or spring within each. The garrisons kept in these, with the others in the fortified towns, so overawed the Irish, that they durst not fall upon any means, or so much as think of regaining their liberty; although they had always elective kings of their own natives, not always of the old line of their kings, but more often of other stems, the state of the country obliging them to choose men of valour and conduct, without much regard had to their pedigree. These elective kings were rather kings in name, than effect, being in condition for a long time of doing no other service in behalf of their country, than to keep themselves with such as adhered to them in woods, mountains, and other inaccessible places, being intent upon all occasions to cut off such small parties of the Danes as they found either robbing or purchasing provisions in the country.

Things continued in this state till the year 998, in which the Irish elected a valiant nobleman, and eminently expert in martial feats, for their king, called Brian MacKennedy: who entering upon the government, and pondering with himself what insuperable difficulties he was to grapple with, in supporting the burden of such a disordered state, did fall upon the most effectual methods he could in prudence imagine, for remedy of the present inconveniences; and for that effect having called his whole subjects to a general rendezvous, he elected out of them nine thousand men, which number

he kept as a standing army in place of the old Feans, terming this new army Dalgheass. For the subsistence of these, he imposed upon that part of the kingdom subject to him, a tax in money, which seems the first of that nature imposed there. This king upon that account was termed Brian-boray, or the taxer, who, with his select band of the Dalgheass, with other forces, prosecuted the war so successfully against the Danes, that he not only defeated them in divers battles, but also obliged them to abandon their whole forts, or raes. throughout the kingdom; and in fine, immured them within the four strong towns of Dublin, Limerick, Cork, and Kingsail. These being supplied by the Danish pirates at sea, king Brian resolved to deprive them of that advantage, by ordering a certain number of ships to be rigged out for clearing the coasts of these Danish pirates. For this purpose, he ordered the provincial kings, and other nobility, to convey certain quantities of timber to the next adjacent seaports, and amongst others, Mallmoro MacMurcho, provincial king of Leinster, whose sister was king Brian's queen. MacMurcho designing to visit king Brian residing then at Tara, went in company with his servants, who had the care of conveying his share of the timber, of which a large mast, in carrying through a rugged way, stuck betwixt two rocks, so as neither force of horse nor servants could disengage the same, till at length MacMurcho himself was obliged to dismount, and assist his servants: in which business a silver clasp which he wore in the breast of his purple mantle, was almost torn off;

which not regarding, he proceeded on his journey, and arriving at Tara, after some conference with the king, went to visit the queen his sister, who, noticing his mantle, asked, how it came to be so: he telling plainly the manner, the queen desired a sight of it, which so soon as she obtained, she threw it into a fire which was in the room; withal reproaching her brother, in most bitter terms, that he and his predecessors being provincial kings, he should so far degenerate, as to become in a manner a slave to her husband, whose ancestors never exceeded the character of noblemen. MacMurcho's choler, as well as ambition, sufficiently inflamed by these speeches, and some others which past betwixt him and prince Murcho king Brian's eldest son, left the court in a great rage, and posted to the Danish garrison in Dublin, using what arguments he could with them, to use all diligence in getting supplies of men from the king of Denmark, promising, upon their so doing, to join them with all the forces of Leinster. The Danes being now in desperate circumstances, gladly accepted of his proposals, and despatching a message to the Danish king importuned him earnestly, that he should not neglect to send a competent army to their assistance; for that then, or never, the affairs of Ireland were to be retrieved. The king of Denmark, being that Sueno who afterwards conquered England, glad of this opportunity, despatched an army of fifteen thousand men for Ireland, under command of Carolus Knutus his brother, and Andreas a Danish nobleman, with all the Danish pirates, and others in garrison in Ireland to join this army.

Which being done, and MacMurcho joining also with his Leinstermen, made up altogether an army of sixty thousand men. Of all which king Brian getting intelligence, levied an army of fifty thousand men to oppose these invaders, whom he found encamped in the plain of Clantarf, within two miles of Dublin. These two grand armies drawing near one another, neither did, nor could defer joining battle; which was begun, and maintained with equal valour and obstinacy for most part of the day, till towards evening, the left wing of the Irish army began to give ground, which brave prince Murcho observing, (king Brian his father, by reason of his great age, being left in the camp) caused a regiment left there for guard of the old king to be hastily brought out, with which he so vigorously charged the right wing of the enemy's army, commanded by Carolus, as wholly disordered the same, and caused the death of Carolus their general; at whose fall the Danes were so discouraged, that they wholly abandoned the field, flying towards Dublin, the Leinstrians bearing them company, whose perfidious king was also killed, as the just reward of his perfidious rebellion. Prince Murcho, with his own guards, too resolutely pursuing a part of the Danish army which went off in a body, was unfortunately killed, being a prince of the greatest expectation of any ever born in that country. The old king was also killed by a party of Danes, which accidentally fled near by the camp, and observing the same without any guards, entered it, as also the king's tent, and killing all they found therein, thereafter escaped.

There are reported to be slain in this fatal battle seventy thousand men, with all the persons of distinction on both sides. The circumstances of this memorable battle are not only related by the Irish, but also by Marianus Scotus, an unexceptionable historian. The Irish never fully retrieved the loss sustained in this battle; but in the end, by the means of Dermud MacMurcho, lineal successor of the former, the Irish nation was brought under subjection to the English in the year 1171.

After this fatal disaster, for want of a more sufficient, the Irish were necessitated to elect Maol-seachluin for king, whom they had formerly deposed upon account of his incapacity to govern, and he behaved to be much more so at this time, in regard of his great age. This old king could do little good for repairing of the disordered state of his country, the remnant of the Danes having secured themselves in their garrisons, and being reinforced with new supplies from England, over which Sueno the Danish king, or as others say Canutus his son, had then the sovereignty. So that by these joint Danish forces, Ireland was reduced to its former state of servitude, till in some time an occasion was presented to the Irish king of doing service to his country.

Sueno, or Canutus, at this time king of England, and Denmark, his birth-day approaching, which all the Danish officers and soldiers in Ireland resolved to solemnize with great jollity, Turgesius, the Danish general, sent orders to all the Danish officers in Ireland to repair to Limerick, being their principal garrison and his residence,

to assist at the solemnity, fearing nothing that the Irish would or could do in such low circumstances. The general at the same time sent orders to the Irish nobility and gentry, to send to Limerick against the king's birth-day a thousand, or as others say, two thousand of the most beautiful of their daughters, to dally with the Danish officers at that festival. Of this the Irish king getting intelligence, resolved to send the desired number of the most clear complexioned youths could be found, clothed in women's habit, with long Irish skiens, or daggers, below their clothes, with orders that, so soon as they went to bed with their several paramours, being generally drunk on such occasions, they should stab them with these concealed daggers, and afterwards seize upon their guard-house, where their arms were laid by, and if matters succeeded, to give a signal by kindling a large fire upon the town wall; the Irish king with a small party being absconded in a wood near by, in expectation of the event. These Irish viragoes put their orders in execution to the utmost, and having given the concerted signal to the king, introduced him and his party to the town, who, without any mercy or resistance, killed all the Danes in the garrison, being destitute of sense, officers, and arms, reserving their general Turgesius for further punishment, which was inflicted upon him by drowning, which then, and as yet, is reputed the most ignominious death among the Irish. Most of all the other Danes throughout the kingdom were shortly after cut off. This massacre was a kind of parallel to another of that nature commit-

ted on the Danes in England some little time before this, by command of Ethelred, the English king. But, as that, so also this fell short of the success projected thereby. For no sooner was the Danish king of England informed of his countrymen's disaster, than he sent a powerful army into Ireland, which with the utmost rigour did prosecute all who had any hand in this late tragedy; so that most of them fell victims to the rage of their inveterate enemies, and those who did not were necessitated to abandon their native country. Among the number of these was

ANSELAN BUEY, or FAIR, OKYAN, son to Okyan, provincial king of the south part of Ulster, being one of the youths concerned in the above-mentioned massacre. These Okyans, with some others of the most ancient and reputed Irish surnames, are asserted to be of the Milesian stem or lineage; as are also the M'Donalds, and some others of our Scottish clans. These Milesians are reputed the progeny of the sons of Milesius, Gathelian, king of Gallicia in Spain, under whose conduct the Gathelians, or Scots, were first brought to, and planted in Ireland: so that all surnames in Ireland, or Scotland, descended of these, term themselves in their native language, Clanna Miley, or the Milesian progeny.

The time of this Anselan Okyan his leaving Ireland is generally computed to be in the year 1016, and twelfth year of king Malcolm II. his reign. He having landed with some attendants upon the northern coast of Argyllshire, near the Lennox, was, by a nobleman who had a considerable inte-

rest in those parts, and in the king's favour, introduced to the king, who took him into his service against the Danes ; in which service, upon several occasions, particularly those two last battles fought by that king against Camus and Canutus, Okyan so signalized himself, that he obtained, in recompence of his service, several lands in the north part of Scotland, of which the lands of Pitwhonidy and Strathyre may, upon good grounds, be presumed a part ; which in due place shall be more particularly observed.

Not only the Okyans of the south part, but also the Oneils of the north part, with all the other provincial kings, who enjoyed that title in the kingdom of Ireland, upon the English conquest of that kingdom, were not only obliged to quit their title of kingship, but also a great part of the territories enjoyed by them formerly, and to content themselves with the title of noblemen. The Oneils, formerly kings of the north part of Ulster, were after that conquest entitled earls of Tyrone ; as were the Okyans, provincial kings of the south part, entitled lords of Dunseverin : with which family the lord M'Donald of the Isles, the laird of Lamond, and other principal families of the Highland clans, have been allied. The circumstances of the Okyans in the kingdom of Ireland are at present somewhat low : however, upon all occasions wherein they have business or converse with any of the name of Buchanan in that kingdom, they adhere closely to them upon account of the ancient relation. This Anselan Okyan, and some of his ancestors called by that name, are in old

charters termed Absalon; which difference is not material, in regard the writers of these charters (as it would seem,) were not acquainted with the orthography of ancient Irish names, and therefore expressed those which were better known, and could best be rendered in Latin. As is evident by a charter relating to the family of Macpharlan, wherein the progenitor of that surname is termed Bertholoneus; whereas, by the manner that name both write, and, in an ordinary way of speaking, express themselves, their progenitor's proper name behoved to have been Partholanus, or Partholan, a known ancient Irish name: as is also that of Anselan, ancestor of the M<sup>c</sup>Auslans, now Buchanan. So that the manner the clerks of these more ancient times expressed these names is not to be too much criticised nor relied upon.

There is a current tradition, or account, that this Anselan Okyan married one Denniestoun, heiress of a part, if not the whole, of the estate of Buchanan. But this account is not too generally adhered to, because that heiress of the name of Denniestoun, whom that Anselan married, is only reputed to have had some little part of the estate of Buchanan, with Drumquhuassils, and other lands on the water of Ainrick; and because the greater part of the estate of Buchanan was given to the same Anselan, by king Malcolm, with other lands, in reward of his service against the Danes. Though, indeed, the name of Denniestoun was a very ancient and honourable name in the Lennox, and continued to be so for divers ages; Hugh, lord of Denniestoun, being witness to a charter,

granted by Malcolm, the first of that name earl of Lennox, to John, laird of Luss, in the reign of king Alexander III. As also Robert, lord Denniestoun, is recorded to be sheriff of Dunbartounshire in the reign of king Robert I. The male issue of this family failed in the reign of king Robert III. The lord Denniestoun his two daughters being then married, the eldest to Cunningham of Kilmaurs, and the second to Maxwel of Calderwood. Denniestoun of Colgrain is now the representative of that ancient family.

Anselan Okyan not only was recompenced for this service by king Malcolm with lands of considerable value, but also with very splendid arms; as the same king is recorded to have done to the ancestor of the Keiths, upon his killing of Camus the Danish general, and to others upon the like accounts. The arms assigned by that king to this Anselan, upon account of his descent, and more especially upon account of his heroic achievements, are, in a field Or, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules, holding in his paw a sabre, or crooked sword, proper. Which arms that surname retained always without the least addition or variation, until that addition obtained, upon a very honourable occasion, at the battle of Bauge, as in due place shall be observed. Notwithstanding of the entire affection of that family for several ages to, and dependence upon, the family of Lennox, yet the family of Buchanan did never, by way of concession or patronage, assume any part of that honourable family their armorial bearing; albeit it is evident that most other ordinary

names of this kingdom, at some time or occasion, assumed some one part or other of their patron or superior's armorial bearing in conjunction with their own. As, for instance, most surnames of Tiviotdale and Douglasdale assume a part of the Douglasses arms; and those of Murrayland the arms of the Murrays. So that few of an equal character with that of Buchanan reserved their arms so free of any addition or mixture as that surname did; which is no small argument, not only of the honour of the family, but also of the cause and reason of the first granting of these arms.

This Anselan Okyan, agreeable to the most ordinary and received genealogy of that surname, is reputed the progenitor of that surname, and first laird of Buchanan. His son and successor was called

JOHN, in whose favours (as I have been informed by gentlemen of very much integrity, who asserted, they had seen the same in custody of the late laird of Buchanan,) there was a charter, granted by Alcuin, (as it would seem,) first earl of Lennox, in the reign of king Malcolm III. of the Wester Mains of Buchanan. But the late laird of Buchanan, in the decline of his age and judgment, having conveyed his estate to strangers, by that means many of his ancient evidents, as not conducive to the purpose then in hand, are lost, and probably this charter among others. And, therefore, not having seen the same, I cannot positively determine thereanent; but will only place this John, agreeable to the traditional ac-

count delivered of him, as son and successor to the first Anselan, and consequently second laird of Buchanan. John, his son and successor, conform to the same manner of account, was called

ANSELAN, the second of that name, and third laird of Buchanan; whose son and successor is reported to be

WALTER, the first of that name, being fourth laird of Buchanan. This Walter's son and successor is reported to be

GIRALD, or, as others say, and that with most probability, BERNARD, being fifth laird of Buchanan. I have been credibly informed, that these three last mentioned lairds are recorded as witnesses in a mortification, granted by Aluin, earl of Lennox, of the lands of Cochnach, and others, to the old church of Kilpatrick, before the foundation of the monastery of Pasly; and I have seen myself a charter, by which that church, and lands mortified thereto, by the same Aluin, or an earl of that name his successor, are disposed to that abbacy, some little time after the foundation thereof. But, not having seen this other charter, in which these three lairds of Buchanan are inserted, I leave what concerns the same undetermined. Bernard, the last-mentioned laird of Buchanan, his son and successor was called

MACBEATH, being sixth laird of Buchanan. And this proper name was very ordinary to the Macauslans, before the assumption of the surname of Buchanan, as also to that sept of that surname, who, after assumption of Buchanan, have retained as yet the ancient denomination; as, for instance,

one Macbeath Macauslan, proprietor of that little interest called the barony of Macauslan, in the Lennox, who lived in the reign of king Robert III. and of whose uncommon stature and strength some accounts are retained to this very time. Macbeath, laird of Buchanan's age is evidenced, by the record after-specified, in favours of his son and successor

ANSELAN, the third of that name, and seventh laird of Buchanan; who is ordinarily termed, in any record in which he is mentioned, "Anselan, son of Macbeath, and sennescallus, or chamberlain, to the earl of Lennox," in written mortifications in the chartulary of the abbacy of Pasly. This Anselan the third, with Gilbert and Methlen his two sons, are inserted witnesses in a charter, granted by Malduin, earl of Lennox, to Gilmore, son of Maoldonich, of the lands of Luss, in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II. and they are designed in that charter the earl's clients, or vassals. This Anselan the third, besides Gilbert his eldest son and successor, who first assumed the surname of Buchanan, and Methlen his second son, ancestor of the M'Millans, had a third son called Colman, ancestor of the MacColmans, as shall be elsewhere more fully illustrated.

Anselan, third of that name, and seventh laird of Buchanan, having succeeded his father Macbeath, as already said, obtained from Malduin, earl of Lennox, a charter of an Island in Lochlmond, called Clareinch, dated in the year 1225, witnesses, Dougal, Gilchrist, and Amelyn, the earl's brethren. The same Anselan is also men-

tioned as witness in a charter, granted by the earl of Lennox, of the lands of Dalmanoch in mortification to the old church of Kilpatrick, by the designation of Absalon de Buchanan; Absalon being the same name with Anselan, as has been already observed. Though that of Clareinch is the most ancient can be found in this age, in relation to the family of Buchanan, nevertheless, it is very presumeable, there were other charters of greater antiquity belonging to that family, the first of them found upon record being of that repute, and charters having become customary so long before that time; as is partly instanced by the original charter of Luss, which was of an anterior date to this of Clareinch; yet the same Anselan, with two of his sons, Gilbert and Methlen, are designed the earl's clients, or vassals, therein. I have been also informed, by some of very good judgment, who went thorow the late Buchanan's evidences when entire, that they observed one little charter, being the original, of as great antiquity as any other in the kingdom, being reckoned to be granted in or about the reign of king David the I. which, with other of these evidences, having since gone thorow so many hands, may, upon very good grounds, be presumed to be neglected, or rather lost.

The isle of Clareinch was the slugorn, or call of war, proper to the family of Buchanan; such like being usual in all other families in these times, and for some following ages. So soon as this call was raised upon any alarm, the word Clareinch was sounded aloud from one to another, in a very little time, throughout the whole country: upon

hearing of which, all effective men belonging to the laird of Buchanan with the utmost diligence, repaired well armed to the ordinary place of rendezvous, which, when the lairds resided in that island, was upon a ground upon the shore opposite thereto. That which in these more modern times came in place of the slugorn was the fire-cross, being a little stick with a cross on one end of it, the extremities of which were burnt, or made black by fire. This cross, being once sett a-going, was carried through with such despatch, as in a few hours would alarm the people of a vast extent of ground.

GILBERT his son, being first of that name, and eight laird, and who first, by any thing can be collected, assumed the surname of Buchanan, was senescal, or chamberlain, to the earl of Lennox, which office his father Anselan enjoyed for some time. There is a charter of confirmation of that of Clareinch, and some other lands of Buchanan, granted in favour of this Gilbert, by king-Alexander II. in the seventeenth year of his reign, and of our Lord 1231. \* The same Gilbert is also inserted witness in a charter, granted by Malcolm, earl of Lennox, discharging the abbot and monks of Pasly of all service and duties prestable by them to the earl, for any lands mortified by him or his ancestors to that abbacy; which charter is dated at Renfrew, in year 1274. † To Gilbert succeeded his son

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\* Charter among Buchanan's old evidences.

† Chartulary of Dunbartonshire.

SIR MAURICE, first of that name, and ninth laird of Buchanan, as is evident by a charter of confirmation, by Malcolm, earl of Lennox, in favours of Malcolme M'Edolf, son to Gilnichal M'Edolf of West Cameron, of the lands of Gartachorrans, dated at Bellach, in the year 1274. Witnesses to the said charter, Patrick Graham, Maurice of Buchanan, and Duncan, son of Aulay, knights. \* Sir Maurice had three sons, Maurice his successor, Allan, who first married the heiress of Lenny, and John, always reputed ancestor of Buchanan of Auchneiven. He was succeeded by his son

SIR MAURICE, second of that name, being tenth laird of Buchanan, as is clear by a charter, by Donald, earl of Lennox, to Maurice of Buchanan, son and heir to Sir Maurice of Buchanan, of the lands of Sallochly, with confirmation of the upper part of the carrucate of Buchanan. † This charter, as do many others granted in these times, wants a date, but, by the subsequent service, the time in which this Maurice lived is plainly made appear, he being one of the members of an inquest, by Malcolm, earl of Lennox, for serving of Mathild, Elizabeth, and Forveleth Lermonths, heirs-portioners to Thomas Lermonth of Cremennan, their father; the said inquest being at the kirk of Killearn, in the year 1320, and fourteenth year of the reign of king Robert I. ‡ The other members

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\* Chartulary of Dunbartonshire. † Charter among Dunbarton's old evidences. ‡ Extract of the above service from the Chartulary of Dunbartonshire.

thereof, besides Buchanan, were Duncan M'Edolf, Eugen Mackessan of Garchell, Malcolm Macmurdac, Kessan Innes of Finicktenent, Gillespic Macsawel of Ledlewan, John M'Gilchrist, Malise Macalbaine of West Finnick, Gilchrist Mackessan, Gilbert Macpaddo, Gilchrist Macgilbert, and Padmund Maceggo. All which gentlemen may, upon good grounds, be supposed to have been of most considerable interest and repute of any others in that country and age; yet in this there is not the least memory of any of them extant, except of Buchanan, a very remarkable instance of that vast alteration and decay surnames and other affairs frequently meet with in an ordinary tract of time.

As his father Sir Maurice had, so did also this gentleman adhere to the cause and interest of his prince and country, with much resolution, constancy and valour, to the evident hazard of his life and fortune, in imitation of his brave patron, that eminent patriot, Malcolm, earl of Lennox: who, with the lairds of Buchanan and Luss, the first the greatest nobleman, the others the best gentlemen, and of best repute and circumstances of any others in these parts of this kingdom, could never, by any artifice used by the kings of England, be induced to do any action prejudicial to their own honour; or the interest of their native country; as is demonstrable by their refusing to sign the ragman roll, which few others, or rather none, of any tolerable repute, or circumstances, either durst or did decline. There is a traditional account, that king Robert Bruce, after his defeat at Dalree, near Straithfillan, by Macdougall, lord of

Lorn, and his adherents, came all alone, on foot, along the north side of Lochlomond, (being the most rugged way of any other of this kingdom,) the day after that battle, to the castle of Buchanan; where, being joyfully received, and for some days entertained, he was secretly conveyed, by the earl of Lennox and Buchanan, to a place of safety. This report is the more probable, in regard there is a cave near the shore of Lochlomond, in Buchanan parish, termed the King's Cave; it being reported, that king Robert lay over night in that cave, in his journey towards Buchanan.

This Maurice lived to a considerable age, having obtained a charter of the lands of Buchanan from king David Bruce, in the beginning of his reign. He is also witness, in the same reign, in a charter, by Donald, earl of Lennox, to Finlay Campsy, of a part of the lands of Campsy, being designed in that charter, Maurice Macausland, dominus, or laird of Buchanan: whence it is pretty plain, that though the surname of Buchanan was assumed by Gilbert, this Maurice his grandfather, yet he and some of his successors seem to have used their ancient surname as their humours or inclinations led them. Maurice the second his successor was

SIR WALTER, second also of that name, and eleventh laird. He seems to have been a very active gentleman, and made a very bright figure in his time, having made a very considerable addition to his old estate by the purchase of a great many other lands. There is a charter of confirma-

tion of some of his lands of Buchanan, granted in his favours by king Robert II. in which he is designed the king's consanguineus, or cousin, upon resignation of William Boyd of Auchmar, in the hands of Walter of Faslane, lord of Lennox, of the lands of Cameron, Drumsfad, and divers other lands. \* Sir Walter lived to a great age, having only one son,

JOHN, who married the heiress of Lenny, and died before his father, and was never entered to the estate of Buchanan. However, seeing this John had issue, which continued or carried on the line of the family, I shall mention him in order as his father Walter's successor. The clearest document can be found in relation to him is a charter, granted by king Robert III. in favours of John Buchanan and Janet Lenny his spouse, in life-rent, and to their heirs, in fee, of the baronry of Pitwhonydy, in the year 1363. † Whether the baronry of Pitwhonydy belonged formerly to the family of Lenny, or was part of that which belonged to the family of Buchanan, and was at this juncture given off by this John to that of Lenny, cannot be clearly determined, this being the most ancient charter relating to that, or any other lands in hands of the present Lenny. Nor is there so much as a tradition, that the family of Lenny had any lands before this marriage, except those possessed by Keir and Lenny, and, as is thought, some part of these lands so designed in Mid-Lothian.

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\* Charter among Buchanan's old evidences.

† Ch. penes Buchanan de Lenny.

This John, twelfth laird of Buchanan, is the first mentioned in the genealogical tree of Buchanan, there being a part of that tree cut away, the actor as well as design of that action being unknown. John, laird of Buchanan and Lenny, had three sons, who came to age; the eldest, Sir Alexander, who killed the duke of Clarence at the battle of Bauge, was also himself afterwards killed at the battle of Vernoil, *anno* 1424, being never married. The second was Sir Walter, who succeeded to the estate of Buchanan; and the third, John, during his father's lifetime designed of Ballachondachy, and who did, after his father's death, succeed to the estate of Lenny, as the tree of Buchanan and some other evidents among those of Buchanan testify, as shall be in due place observed. I will elsewhere briefly recount some of the heroic achievements of that gallant gentleman, Sir Alexander, eldest son to John, laird of Buchanan, who acquired an addition to the armorial bearing, and a much greater to the honour of his family; and will endeavour to remove some little mistake our historians are in concerning his surname; and, meanwhile, proceed to the account of

SIR WALTER, third of that name, and thirteenth laird of Buchanan, who, upon the death of Sir Alexander, succeeded to his father John, laird of Buchanan and Lenny. There is a charter, granted by Duncan, earl of Lennox, to Walter, laird of Buchanan, of the lands of Ledlewan; and he is witness to a charter, by the same earl, to John Hamilton, son and heir to John Hamilton of Bardowie, of the lands of Bathernock; most of his

evidents in relation to the estate of Buchanan being by some contingency or other lost. However, he is mentioned by the genealogical tree of the family, and is thereby asserted to be married to Isobel Stewart, daughter to Murdoch Stewart, duke of Albany, and governor of Scotland, and to Isobel, heiress of Lennox, his lady. This marriage is further made appear by a charter, in the hands of Buchanan of Drumikill, granted by Isobel, duchess of Albany and countess of Lennox, to one Donald Patrick, of a tenement of houses and land next adjacent to the north side of the churchyard of Drymen, dated in the year 1443. Witnesses being Andrew and Murdoch, the duchess's nephews, and Walter, laird of Buchanan, her son-in-law, knight, with divers others. Sir Walter had three sons, Patrick his successor, and Maurice, who was treasurer to lady Margaret, daughter to king James I. and dauphiness of France; having gone to that kingdom with her, there is no further account of him. His third son was Thomas, Carbeth's ancestor. Sir Walter had a daughter married to Gray of Foulis, the lord Gray his ancestor. To Sir Walter succeeded his son

PATRICK, first of that name, and fourteenth laird of Buchanan. He acquired a part of Strathyre from David Oquhuanan, heritor thereof, in the year 1455, being the date of the charter thereof, confirmed by charter under the great seal in the year 1458, as is also a charter in his favour under the great seal, of his estate of Buchanan, dated in the year 1460. He purchased the lands of Easter Balleun; and, in the year 1414, re-

signed the lands of Drumfad and Kirkmicheal, in favour of Walter Buchanan his son and heir, which this Walter sold to the laird of Ardkindlass in the year 1513. Patrick, laird of Buchanan, and Andrew, laird of Lenny, made, in the year 1455, mutual tailzies of their estates in favour of one another, and the heirs of their own bodies, and past some of their brethren of either side; by which it is pretty clear, they have been no further removed in kindred than cousin-germans: so that the genealogy of both families, as already asserted, will hold good. He was married to one Galbraith, heiress of Killearn, Bamoir and Auchinreoch, and had with her two sons, Walter his successor, and Thomas, ancestor of Drumikill, and a daughter, Anabella, married to her cousin, James Stewart of Baldorrans, grandchild to Murdoch, duke of Albany. He had also an illegitimate son, Patrick, of whose issue there is no account.

The last-mentioned laird of Buchanan being married to an heiress of the name of Galbraith, and the circumstances of that name being now parallel to that of Buchanan, mutual sympathy, in a manner, obliges me to digress a little, in giving a brief account of that name.

The name of GALBRAITH is evidently an ancient Scottish surname, the denomination of that name importing in Irish, A brave stranger. The first I find upon record of this name was Gillespie, or Archibald Galbraith, being inserted witness in a charter, by Malduin, earl of Lennox, to Humphrey Kirkpatrick, of the lands of Colchoun, in the reign of king Alexander II. This Gillespie's

son was Maurice, as evinces a charter, in his favour, of Cartonbenach, now Bathernock, by the above Malduin, earl of Lennox, in the forecited reign. Maurice's son was Arthur, in whose favour there is a charter of Auchincloich and Bathernock, with power to seize and condemn malefactors, with this proviso, that those so condemned be hanged upon the earl's gallows. This charter is of date in the year 1238. Witnesses, David Lindsay, David Graham, William Douglas Malcolm, thane of Calentyr, Maurice Galbraith, Auleth, the earl's brother, and Maurice, parson of Drymen. Arthur's sons were William, ancestor of Culcruich, as testifies a charter, in his favour, by Malcolm, earl of Lennox, of these lands, and the ancestors of the Galbraiths of Greenock and Killearn: the heiress of the principal family of Bathernock having married a son of the lord Hamilton, the present Bardowie's ancestor; as did the heiress of Greenock a son of Shaw of Sauchy, Shaw of Greenock's ancestor; and the heiress of Killearn was married to the laird of Buchanan. The only remaining family of that name being Culcruich, Galbraith, laird thereof, fell into such bad circumstances, in king Charles I. his time, as obliged him to pass his estate and go to Ireland, where his posterity are in very good circumstances. Galbraith of Balgair is now representative, the family of Balgair's ancestor being a son of that family.

To Patrick, laird of Buchanan, succeeded his son

WALTER, fourth of that name, and fifteenth laird of Buchanan, as is clear by the charter of

resignation, in his favour, by Patrick his father, in the year 1474. He married the lord Graham's daughter, whose mother was the earl of Angus's daughter. Of this marriage he had Patrick his successor, who, as is confidently asserted, was, with a great many of his name, killed at the battle of Flowdon, in the year 1513; and John of Auchmar, afterwards Arnpryor and Gartartan, and two daughters, one of them married to the laird of Lamond, the other to the laird of Ardkinglass.

PATRICK, the second of that name, albeit his father outlived him many years, yet, as in the tree of the family, so also in this place, he may be accounted the sixteenth laird. He was married to the earl of Argyll his daughter, her mother being the earl of Huntley's daughter. He had of this marriage two sons and two daughters, that came to age. His eldest son was George his successor, his second, Walter, Spittle's ancestor. His two daughters, were married to the lairds of Auchinbreck and Calder. He had also an illegitimate son called Robert. Patrick's successor was

GEORGE, first of that name, and seventeenth laird of Buchanan, as is clear by charter, under the great seal, in his favour, of the lands of Buchanan, in the year 1530. He purchased the lands of Duchray and others, as evinces charter thereof, *anno* 1532. He was made sheriff-principal of Dunbartonshire, *anno* 1561. He was first married to Margaret Edmonstone, daughter to the laird of Duntreath, her mother being Shaw of Sauchy's daughter. He had of this marriage John his successor. He married for his second lady, Janet Cun-

ninghame, daughter to Cunninghame of Craighens, being first married to the laird of Houstoun. He had with his second lady, William, ancestor of Buchanan of Auchmar, in whose favour his father grants charter of the thirteen merk land of Straithyre, in the year 1556. He had also of this marriage one daughter, Margaret, first married to Cunninghame of Robertland, secondly, to Stirling of Glorat, and, lastly, to Douglas of Maines. George was succeeded by

JOHN, second of that name, and eighteenth laird of Buchanan. His father grants charter in his favour, in the year 1552. He died before his father, and was twice married, first, to the lord Levingstone's daughter, her mother being daughter to the earl of Morton, which marriage was consummated by virtue of a dispensation, in regard of propinquity of blood. There was of this marriage one son, George, who came to age. He married, secondly, a daughter of one Chisholm, brother to the bishop of Dumblane, and had with her one daughter, married to Mr. Thomas Buchanan of Ibert, lord privy-seal. To John succeeded his son

SIR GEORGE, second of that name, and nineteenth laird of Buchanan, as is clear by charter, in his favour, by king Henry and queen Mary, of the lands of Buchanan, isles of Clareinch and Kepinch, with bell and alms of St. Kessog, dated in the year 1564. This Sir George was married to Mary Graham, daughter to the earl of Monteith, her mother being the lord Seatoun's daughter. Of this marriage he had one son, Sir John,

and two daughters, Helen, married to Alexander Colchoun of Luss, and Susanna, first married to John MacFarlan of Arrochar, secondly, to Campbell of Craignish. Sir George's successor was

SIR JOHN, third of that name, and twentieth laird of Buchanan, as appears by charter, in his favour, by king James VI. of the lands of Buchanan, in the year 1618. This Sir John mortified six thousand pounds Scots to the university of Edinburgh, for maintaining three bursers at the study of theology there; and an equal sum to the former to the university of St. Andrews, for maintaining, upon the interest thereof, three bursers at the study of philosophy there: and constituted the magistrates of Edinburgh managers, or patrons, of both mortifications, as the one double of the contract betwixt the said Sir John and the magistrates of Edinburgh, in the hands of the duke of Montrose, among the late Buchanan's evidents, does testify. Sir John married Anabella Areskin, daughter to Adam Commendator, or lord Cambuskenneth, being son to the master of Mar, her mother, Drummond of Carnock's daughter. He had with her one son, George his successor, and a daughter, married to Campbell of Rahein. Sir John's successor was

SIR GEORGE, third of that name, and one and twentieth laird of Buchanan. He married Elizabeth Preston, daughter to Preston of Craigmillar, her mother being Hay of Pheinzie's daughter. Sir George, being colonel of Stirlingshire regiment, lost a great many of his regiment and kinsmen at the fatal conflict of Ennerkeithing, in which being

taken prisoner, he died in that state, in the latter part of the year 1651, having left one son, John his successor, and three daughters, Helen, married to Sir John Rollo of Bannockburn ; Agnes, married to Stewart of Rossyth ; and Jean to Lecky of that Ilk.

JOHN, third of that name, the two and twentieth, and last laird of Buchanan, succeeded to his father Sir George. He was first married to Mary Areskin, daughter to Henry, lord Cardross, her mother being Ballanden of Broughton's daughter, and sister to the first lord Ballanden. With her he had one daughter Elizabeth, married to James Stewart of Ardvorlich. He secondly married Jean Pringle, daughter to Mr. Andrew Pringle a minister. With her he had one daughter, Janet, married to Henry Buchanan of Lenny. John, last laird, died in December 1682.

Having thus given a genealogical account of the family of Buchanan, it may not be improper to enquire how their estate came to be disposed of upon the extinction of the family. Not to go any further back, it is fit to know, that Sir John Buchanan, grand-father to the last laird, by his frequent travels into foreign nations and other extravagancies, had involved his estate in such an immense debt, that his grandson found it inconvenient for him to enter as heir, till he had caused David, lord Cardross, his brother-in-law, to compound with the most preferable of his creditors, and upon that composition to apprise the estate ; upon which acquisition of Cardross, he entered upon the estate as singular successor ; nor did he seek for any new right

during the life of the lady Mary Areskin, his first lady, who at her death left only one daughter. Some few years after which, he entertained some thoughts of a second marriage, and for that purpose addressed himself to a daughter of Sir John Colchoun of Luss; between which family and that of Buchanan, there had been such frequent alliances, and communication of mutual good offices, as rendered the proposal very agreeable to Sir John. The only obstruction that offered, sprung from the mutual tailzies betwixt the families of Buchanan and Auchmar, whereby both interests were settled upon heirs-male. Buchanan, in order to remove this difficulty, went to London and obtained a new charter of his estate, upon the right already mentioned, acquired by him from the lord Cardross; and further, procured an additional clause in it, empowering him to dispone his estate to heirs whatsoever, and to whom he pleased. By this means, Buchanan of Auchmar, nearest heir-male, and next in succession by the tailzie, was wholly excluded, and his pretensions cut off. Buchanan's design however, was wholly defeated; the young lady having, much against his expectation, married the laird of Keir before his return. This disappointment had such effects upon his high spirit, as in a little time threw him in a palsy, and prejudiced him in his judgment, in which unhappy circumstance he continued till his death. A little time before this misfortune befell him, John Buchanan of Arnpryor, then a widower, having come into Buchanan's family, gained such an influence over him, as to be entrusted with the whole management of

his affairs. Arnpryor was not wanting to improve such an opportunity for the promoting his own interest, and found means to prevail on the laird to agree to a match between his daughter and Arnpryor's son, then a student of the civil law, that by this means the estate might be kept in the name, failing other heirs of Buchanan. The proposal would have certainly taken place, had not the young lady interposed, by refusing her consent; upon which, her father, then very much declined in judgment, conceived so much displeasure against her, as to make a disposition of his estate in favour of Arnpryor, and in prejudice of her right. However, keeping this paper in his own custody, and happening to go to the bath for recovery of his health, he, in his return, fell in love with Mrs. Jean Pringle, and married her, and, upon her arrival at Buchanan, caused the disposition in favour of Arnpryor to be cancelled, which gave rise to an inveterate animosity, which continued ever after, between him and Arnpryor.

In a little time after this marriage, Buchanan, for reasons we cannot account for, disposed his estate to an old comrade of his, major George Grant, governor of Dunbarton castle, with this provision, that the major should marry his eldest daughter, and assume the name and arms of Buchanan; reserving his own life-rent and his lady's jointure, and settling the estate so as to return to Buchanan's heirs-male, and, failing heirs of Grant's own body, to Buchanan's heirs whatsoever. Agreeable to this disposition, Grant made his addresses to the young lady, but was rejected by her with

the utmost indignation. The late lady Buchanan has been blamed, as promoting this disposition in favour of Grant; but I have received such information, from people well versed in Buchanan's affairs, as fully justifies her. Sometime after this, there was a project formed by Buchanan and Grant, of selling so much of the Highland lands of the estate of Buchanan as might, together with the price of some woods lately sold, and Buchanan's other moveables, clear the whole debts affecting the lower barony, or remainder of that estate. These Highland lands, accordingly, were sold to the marquis of Montrose, who, for security of that part sold to him, got infestment of real warrandice upon the lower barony. This bargain being completed, it was suggested to the marquis, that he could not be fully secured in those lands lately purchased by him, till well informed of the extent of Buchanan's debts, and other circumstances of his affairs. For this purpose, Arnpryor, who of all others best knew those affairs, was prevailed upon to make a discovery of them to the marquis, having, for his service therein, and his assistance in evicting the whole estate, obtained the fourth part thereof, burdened with a proportionable part of the debts. Thus, there having been a debt due by Buchanan to Sir James Dick of Priestfield, for which all legal diligence was used, insomuch that the laird, with Drumikill, and some other cautioners, were denounced, and continued more than a year unrelaxed; and Arnpryor, while manager for Buchanan, having been ordered to clear this debt, it was accordingly paid, and dis-

charge and relaxation procured for the cautioners, but the principal, unhappily, was left unrelaxed. This secret once divulged, there was a gift obtained of Buchanan's life-rent and moveable escheat; by which, his whole moveables being exhausted, there was room left for wresting the estate out of his hands, by procuring rights to those debts for payment whereof these moveables were allotted. This project was the effectual means of ruining that estate; for divers adjudications being led in Arnpryor's name, then principal manager for my lord marquis, (the marquis himself, as it seems, being passive in it,) Buchanan's eldest daughter found herself obliged to resign her pretensions, for a sum of money, in favour of his lordship; and major Grant having a little before his death given up all Buchanan's evidences, both the rights and the fortune became to be entirely transferred.

This estate, as all others, was sometimes increased, or diminished, as it fell into the hands of good or bad managers. The lairds of Buchanan had, besides their old estate, several lands in the parishes of Killearn, Strablane, and others in the Lennox. The most flourishing condition it has been in, for divers ages, was upon the last laird's accession to it. For his old estate, which, together with Strathyre, Brachern, and some superiorities, was worth thirteen thousand merks of yearly rent, most of the same arising from steelbow horses, cows, corn, red land, besides casualties, and woods, computed in this age to be worth two thousand pounds sterling each cutting. Besides this, he had the whole estate of Badindalloch, amounting

to six thousand merks per annum, which was acquired by Sir John, the late laird's grandfather, for money he was engaged in for Cunninghame of Glengarnock, proprietor thereof; as also he had the estate of Craigmillar in Mid-Lothian, being ten thousand merks per annum, acquired, by his father. So that from these three estates the family had near thirty thousand merks of yearly rent. But Buchanan having sold Badindalloch and Craigmillar when in health, and that of Buchanan going off in the manner we have already mentioned, after having continued six hundred and sixty-five years in that name, and in an uninterrupted succession of twenty-two lairds; by this mismanagement, and want of proper advice from his friends, this flourishing fortune has been destroyed, and the family itself extinguished.

*The Paternal Arms of the Family of Buchanan.*

Or, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules, within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered with flower-de-luces of the second. Crest, a hand coupee holding up a ducal cap, or duke's coronet, proper, with two laurel branches wreathed surrounding the crest, disposed orleways proper; supported by two falcons garnished Or. Ancient motto above the crest, *Audaces Juvo*. Modern motto in compartment, *Clarior Hinc Honos.*

AN  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
FAMILY OF AUCHMAR.

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IN giving an exact account of these cadets, now become families, which came immediately off that of Buchanan, and retain that surname, I shall begin with that family last came off the principal one, and consequently next to the same, and shall mention each of the rest in order, according to the times of their several descents off the chief family. In prosecution of this method, I shall begin with the family of AUCHMAR, which, by the original charter thereof, as also by the genealogical account, or tree, of the family of Buchanan, is not only clearly evinced to be descended of a son of the laird of Buchanan, but also to be the latest cadet of that family. Though the principal family continued in being for the space of one hundred and thirty-five years after this family came off the same, nevertheless, the few second sons, or cadets, which descended of Buchanan since that of Auchmar

came off, left no male issue ; so that by this means Auchmar continued to be the latest cadet of that ancient family.

The interest of Auchmar was for some time tani-  
 strie, or appennage lands, being always given off to  
 a second son of the family of Buchanan for patri-  
 mony, or rather aliment during life, and at his death  
 returning to the family of Buchanan. These lands  
 were in some time after disposed irreversibly to the  
 ancestor of the present family of Auchmar, and his  
 heirs. The first of which was WILLIAM BUCHANAN,  
 first son, of the second marriage, to George Buchan-  
 an of that ilk, and Janet Cunninghame, daughter to  
 Cunninghame (for any thing I can find), first laird  
 of Craigens, who was son to the earl of Glencairn.  
 This lady was first married to Patrick, laird of  
 Houston, director of the chancery in the reign of  
 king James V. Houston, with divers other good  
 and loyal patriots, having joined that brave noble-  
 man, John, earl of Lennox, in order to liberate  
 their sovereign from the restraint put upon him  
 by the earls of Arran and Angus, with their asso-  
 ciates ; and Lennox having engaged with the earl of  
 Arran's army at Linlithgow, or Evanbridge, was  
 there slain, together with Houston, and a great  
 many others of his party. Buchanan, after Hous-  
 ton's death, having married his relict, granted  
 charter, in favour of William Buchanan, his first  
 son of this second marriage, and his heirs, of the  
 lands of Auchmar, dated the 3d of January, 1547  
 years. Nor did Buchanan's indulgence and liber-  
 ality to this his son stop here, but he did also, in  
 the year 1556, grant charter, in his favour, of the

thirteen merk land of Straithyre, with real warrandice for the same in the Easter Mains of Buchanan, being the best portion any second son of that family had got of a long time, or rather at any time before that. After what manner this family lost possession of the lands of Straithyre is not very evident; the most common account, however, of that event is this, that in the time of the civil wars in the reign of king Charles I., particularly in the year 1645, the lands of Buchanan being at that time very sadly harrassed, and most of the houses burnt, George Buchanan of Auchmar lost upon that occasion the evidents of Straithyre, and, as is also apprehended, the double, lodged in that family's hands, of the mutual tailzie betwixt them and the family of Buchanan. After which, Sir John, laird of Buchanan, did, in an unjust and oppressive manner, dispossess the said George of those lands, and would have done the same to him in relation to the lands of Auchmar also, had not the evidence thereof been at that time providentially in the laird of Craigen's custody, which was the only means of their preservation. This, with some other hard usage given by Sir John, created such animosity betwixt these two families as could scarcely be fully extinguished: the said Sir John being accounted the worst, if not the only bad one, of all the lairds of Buchanan, and the greatest oppressor of his name and neighbours; whereas, the other lairds, generally taken, are reported to have been the most discreet neighbourly gentlemen of any in these parts of this kingdom.

William, the first of Auchmar, was married

to Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter to the laird of Inchmachan, (or as I find him sometimes designed, of Eglismachan,) this family having become extinct in the reign of king Charles II. any little remains of that interest fell into Hamilton of Aitkenhead, as nearest heir to Hamilton of Inchmachan. Of this marriage betwixt Auchmar and Inchmachan's daughter, three sons and two daughters came to maturity. The eldest of the sons was Patrick, the second George, and the third Mr. William. Margaret the eldest daughter was married to Cunninghame of Blairwhoish; the second to James Colchoun, merchant in Glasgow.

PATRICK the eldest son succeeded to his father William in the lands of Auchmar and Straithyre. He married Helen Buchanan, heiress of Ibert, daughter to Mr. Thomas Buchanan of Ibert, nephew to the great Mr. George Buchanan, which Thomas became lord privy seal, by resignation of that office in his favour by Mr. George his uncle. Mr. Thomas's wife was a daughter of John, laird of Buchanan. Patrick above-mentioned died within a few years of his marriage, his children having not long survived him; so that his interest devolved to George his second brother, as is evident by precept of *Clare Constat*, and charter thereupon, in his favour, by John, laird of Buchanan, of the lands of Auchmar, dated in the year 1606.

This George, in his eldest brother's lifetime, married Janet Stewart, daughter to Andrew Stewart, who had a beneficial tack (esteemed in these

days equivalent to heritage,) of the lands of Blair-garie, and some other lands, from the earl of Murray, in Straithgartney, and the parish of Callender. He was also the earl's baillie in those parts. That family is now represented by Alexander Stewart of Gartnafuaroe in Balquhidder parish; and is, with the families of Ardvorlich and Glenbucky, (from which three are sprung most of the Stewarts in the southern parts of Perthshire,) lineally descended of James Beg, or little James, son to James Stewart, youngest son to Murdoch, duke of Albany, and governor of Scotland. James Beg was married to Annabella Buchanan, daughter to Patrick, laird of Buchanan, as testifies a charter, in his and the said Annabella's favour, of the lands of Baldorrans in Stirlingshire, in the reign of king James II. I find also this James witness in a charter, by Isobel, duchess of Albany and countess of Lennox, of a tenement of land in Drymen, in the year 1443, being designed in that charter the duchess's nephew. James's successor was Walter Stewart of Baldorrans, as is clear by charter, in his favour, by Janet Oquhuanan, of a wadset-right the said Janet had upon a part of the lands of Straithyre, of date in the year 1528. From three sons of this Walter, or, according to their own traditional account, from a son of Walter, called William, are descended the three families above-mentioned.

GEORGE BUCHANAN of Auchmar had seven sons; Patrick his successor, John, Andrew, Mr. Maurice, William, Robert, and George. He

had also two daughters; the eldest married to Colchoun of Camstrodan, the second to captain Pettigroe.

To George succeeded his eldest son PATRICK, as is clear by charter, in his favour, of the lands of Auchmar, dated in the year 1662. He married Agnes Buchanan, daughter to William Buchanan of Ross. He had by her one son, John, who had issue, and five daughters; Janet, married to Buchanan of Cameron, Mary to Thomas Anderson, Elizabeth to Walter M'Pharlan, Agnes to Galbraith of Armfinlay, and Jean to Nairn of Baturich. He had also an illegitimate son, John, who went to Ireland.

To Patrick Buchanan of Auchmar succeeded his son JOHN. He married Anna Graham, daughter to John Graham of Duchray. He had by her two sons and four daughters. The eldest of these daughters was married to Robert Graham of Glenly. The second daughter was first married to George Buchanan, son to Arthur Buchanan of Auchlessy, and afterwards to Andrew Stewart of town-head of Drymen. The third daughter was married to Robert Stewart of Cailliemore. The fourth to George M'Pharlan, merchant.

John Buchanan of Auchmar was succeeded by WILLIAM his son. He married Jean Buchanan, daughter to John Buchanan of Carbeth. Colin, second son to the said John, married Anna Hamilton, daughter to James Hamilton of Aitkenhead.

The first cadet of the family of Auchmar, was Mr. William Buchanan, third son to William the first of Auchmar. This Mr. William went to Ire-

land, and became manager or factor, for the estate of the family of Hamilton, then lords of Clandeboys, and afterwards earls of Clanbrazil, in the county of Down, which family is now extinct. He married in that country, and had one son, major William Buchanan, a very brave gentleman, who was major to George, laird of Buchanan's regiment, at the fatal conflict betwixt the Scots and English at Ennerkeithing. The major, upon defeat of the Scottish army, being well mounted, made his way through a party of English horsemen, and though pursued for some miles, came off safe, having killed diverse of the pursuers. He went afterwards to Ireland, and purchased an estate there, called Scra-bohill, near Newtown Clandeboys, in the County of Down. He had two sons, the eldest continued in Ireland, and the younger went abroad. He had also two daughters, both married in that country.

William of Auchmar, had an illegitimate son, called George, whose son John, had a wedset upon the lands of Blairluisk, in Kilmaronock parish, which having sold, he went to Ireland, where diverse of his progeny reside near the village called St. Johnstoun, in the county of Derry; from whence, one of them having come to the paroch of Bonneil, had two sons, Archibald at present in Bonneil, who hath three sons, George, a trader at sea; William, a residenter in London; and James, residing near Glasgow. Another, Archibald, being also descended of the said George, resides in Inverary, in Argyllshire.

The second cadet of the family of Auchmar, was

Mr. Maurice Buchanan, fourth son to George Buchanan of Auchmar. He was a preacher in the county of Tyrone, and had one son, James, who had only one son, captain Maurice, who resides near Dublin.

George of Auchmar's fifth son was William, who was a captain in the Swedish service in Germany. He was, upon account of his valour, conduct, and other laudable qualities, very much esteemed; having signalized himself upon diverse occasions, particularly in vanquishing an Italian, who in most countries of Europe, had acquired very much fame by his martial achievements, and dexterity always in performing divers feats of arms, having carried the prize in all places he went to, till at last he was overcome by this captain William, no less to his honour, than to the Italian's disgrace. Upon account of this action, he obtained a major's commission, but was within few days thereafter, killed in the said service. He was married to Anna Pennel, an English woman. His children and their posterity have continued in Germany.

George of Auchmar's seventh and youngest son, George, had one son, William, who married at London, having left a son, James, who is a merchant in that city. John, Andrew and Robert, George's other sons, their issue is wholly extinct.

Patrick Buchanan of Auchmar, besides John his successor, had an illegitimate son called also John, who went to Ireland. He had two sons, Patrick, who went to the West Indies, and is in very good circumstances in that country; and John, who resides near Newtown-stewart, in the county of Tyrone, and hath three sons. He had also an illegi

timate son, Samuel, who resides in Laggan of Tyrconnel.

The last cadet of Auchmar, is Colin Buchanan, brother to the present William Buchanan of Auchmar, who for armorial bearing, carries the paternal arms of the family of Buchanan, as already blazoned, without any manner of distinction.

I am hopeful by clear and authentic documents, to have demonstrated this family, last mentioned, to be the latest in descent from that of Buchanan, notwithstanding that Mr. Nisbet, in his late book of heraldry and genealogy, hath asserted the contrary, by giving it to a certain gentleman, who is among the remotest of the cadets of the family of Buchanan. I am surprised he should have fallen into such a mistake, especially after having had much better information conveyed to his hands, by the author of these papers. But I am confident, his accounts of the matter, will not make the least impression on any judicious reader, that shall well weigh what he has only barely asserted, and compare it with the authentic account I have given.

AN  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
FAMILY OF SPITTEL.

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THE case of the family of SPITTEL, seems to be much the same, with that of diverse other families of that name, they having been in possession of several lands, at some little time after they came off the family of Buchanan, a great part of which lands are since gone from it, as from other families, by ways and means not easy to be discovered at this distance of time.

The ancestor of the present family of Spittel, and who first obtained these lands, was Walter Buchanan, son to Patrick, the second of that name, laird of Buchanan. This Walter, and his successor John; their charters of these lands, by bad keeping in turbulent times, are so effaced, and the writing thereof so obliterated, as renders the same in a great measure illegible. However, it is very presumeable, that the laird of Buchanan gave the lands of Spittel, to his son, Walter, for patrimony, when he

came off the family, notwithstanding of the above inconveniency, that the two first, or original charters of that family labour under. But for further proof of this family's descent off Buchanan, there being in divers of our kings' reigns records of justiciary, by which all chiefs of clans, were obliged for the good and peaceable behaviour of their name, or clan, it is remarkable that in one of these records, in the latter part of king James V. his reign, Walter Buchanan of Spittel, is designed brother-german to George Buchanan of that ilk: also in a seasin by the same laird of the lands of Auchmar, *anno* 1547. John Buchanan, son and heir to the deceased Walter Buchanan of Spittel, the laird's brother, is one of the witnesses. So that George, laird of Buchanan, being well known to have been eldest son, and successor to Patrick, laird of Buchanan; and by these two documents, Walter Buchanan of Spittel, being designed brother to the said George, the descent of this family is cleared beyond all controversy, however little their original writings conduce to that purpose. Walter Buchanan, first of Spittel, was married to Isabel Cuningham, asserted to have been daughter to the earl of Glencairn. There is a charter by Andrew Cuninghame of Blairwhoish, with consent of Walter Stirling of Ballagan his curator, in favour of Walter Buchanan of Spittel, and Isabel Cuningham his spouse, of the lands of Blairvocky, dated in the year 1535. There is also another charter in favour of the same Walter, by Alexander, Master of Glencairn, of the lands of Arrochymore, dated in the year 1530. Which lands, seem to be given in por-

tion to him with Glencairn's daughter. Walter left one son, John, his successor, and a daughter, married to Walter Buchanan of Drumikill.

He was succeeded by his son John, who married Elizabeth Cuningham, daughter to Cuningham, laird of Drumquhuassle, as is evident by an heritable right, by Alexander, earl of Glencairn, to Elizabeth Cuningham, spouse to John Buchanan of Spittel, in liferent, and Edward Buchanan her son, in fee of the lands of Merkinch, dated in the year 1553.

EDWARD, first of that name, succeeded to his father John. He married Christian Galbraith, daughter to the laird of Culcruich, as testifies a charter in his and his said spouse's favour, under the privy seal, dated in the year 1555. He had two sons, Robert his successor, and George.

To Edward of Spittel succeeded his son ROBERT. He married Lawson of Boghal's daughter, and had by her two sons, Walter his successor, and Andrew. There is a charter under the privy seal in favour of this Robert, in the latter part of queen Mary's reign.

To Robert succeeded his son WALTER. He married Galbraith of Balgair's daughter, and had with her two sons that came to maturity, Edward and Walter.

EDWARD, second of that name, succeeded to Walter his father. He was first married to Edmonstoun of Balleun's daughter. With her he had James, his successor, and John, a captain in George, laird of Buchanan's regiment, who was killed at the fatal conflict betwixt the Scots and English at En-

nerkithing. He was secondly married to John Buchanan of Ross's daughter, and had with her Robert Buchanan, baker in Glasgow, and Edward, who was a man of great learning, and died while at the study of divinity in the college of Edinburgh, and one daughter married to Cuningham of Tringbeg.

JAMES succeeded to his father Edward. He married a daughter of John Buchanan of Cashlie, and had with her five sons, Edward, captain John, captain Archibald, Andrew and Walter.

To James succeeded EDWARD third of that name. He married Christian Mitchel, daughter to Mr. Thomas Mitchel, minister of Kilmaronock, and had with her two sons, John and Thomas, and two daughters.

JOHN, eldest son to Edward Buchanan of Spittel, married Margaret Muirhead, daughter to Muirhead of Rashiehill, relict of Mr. Robert Buchanan of Arnpryor. Thomas his brother, was married to Napeir of Ballachairn's daughter.

The first cadet of Spittel's family, was GEORGE, second son to Edward, first of that name, and third of Spittel. George had one son, William, who obtained a beneficial tack of Arrachybeg in Buchanan parish. William had also one son, Donald, who had four sons, William, Duncan, Robert and Walter. Of these William had one son, Donald, lately in Arrachybeg, who left issue. Duncan had one son, John, who has also one son, Duncan, in the foot-guards. Robert was killed in the year 1645, and had only one daughter, married to James M'Gown in Catter. Walter, who mostly resided

in Cashill in Buchanan parish, had two sons, John and William, both whereof have male issue. The said Donald had another son, called Walter, maltman in Glasgow, father to Margaret Buchanan, who married James Couper, merchant in Port-Glasgow, whose only daughter, Agnes, is married to Andrew Crawford, merchant in Port-Glasgow. The progeny of the above-mentioned George, are ordinarily termed Buchanans of Arachybeg, or Donald Macwilliam's race.

The second cadet of the family of Spittel, was **ANDREW**, son to Robert Buchanan of Spittel. This Andrew seems to have been a man of education, and was factor to part of the earl of Mar's estate for some time. He bought Blairvocky from Spittel, and having never married, disposed that interest to Walter Buchanan his nephew, ancestor to the Buchanans of Blairvocky, as shall be hereafter observed. Andrew had one illegitimate son, **ROBERT**, who resided for the most part in Arrachymore, in Buchanan parish. Robert had four sons, Andrew, James, Robert and Alexander. Andrew had no male issue. Robert had one son, who left no issue. James had one son, Andrew, lately in Auchingyle, in Buchanan Parish, who had four sons; two of these resided in Buchanan parish, one in the parish of Luss, and another in that of Kilmaronock. Alexander had two sons, John in the parish of Killearn, and Andrew, merchant-tailor in Glasgow, father to James Buchanan, merchant in the Trongate, there.

The third cadet of the family of Spittel, was **WALTER**, the first of Blairvocky, second son to

Walter Buchanan of Spittel. There is a contract of wedset, for the sum of one thousand merks Scots, upon the lands of Sallochy, by John Buchanan of that ilk, in favour of this Walter, dated in the year 1618. Walter of Blairvocky had one son, Alexander, who had four sons, Walter, Alexander, William, and George. Walter's progeny is extinct. Alexander left only one daughter. George, the youngest, went abroad. William, the third brother, having obtained the interest of Blairvocky, sold the same to John Buchanan, younger of Spittel. William, the last of Blairvocky, resided mostly in Ireland. He had four sons, Alexander, William, Walter, and Henry. Alexander the eldest resides in Glendermon, within two miles of Derry, being in very good repute and circumstances. William, Walter and Henry, reside near Omagh in the county of Tyrone, and kingdom of Ireland.

The fourth cadet of Spittel's family was ROBERT BUCHANAN, late deacon of the bakers of Glásgow, being one of the sons of the second marriage of Edward Buchanan, second of that name, of Spittel, and Buchanan of Ross's daughter. His son Robert Buchanan, writer in Glasgow, married Buchanan of Drumhead's daughter. He had also two daughters, one married to Mr. Neil Snodgrass, writer in Paisly, who left one son, John Snodgrass, their former children being dead; she was afterwards married to Alexander Wallace, writer in Paisly: the other was married to John Buchanan, elder, merchant in Glasgow.

The next cadets of this family are the pre-

sent Edward Buchanan of Spittel's brethren. The first of these, captain John, was captain in the Dutch and English service, during the whole time of the wars betwixt the French, English and Dutch, with their other confederates, from the year 1690, till the last peace; and was also an officer in the service of the Dutch, and some other states of Europe, a good many years before the commencement of these wars. The next brother was captain Archibald, who for divers years before his death was one of the captains of the king's horseguards, being a gentleman inferior to none of his age and station in all valuable qualities. Andrew and Walter, the other two brethren, died both unmarried.

The last cadet of this family is Thomas Buchanan, chirurgeon in Glasgow, second son to Edward Buchanan, elder of Spittel.

This family came off Buchanan immediately before that of Auchmar, Walter of Spittel being uncle to William the first of Auchmar.

It has appeared a little surprising to some, that the family of Buchanan should have run through twenty-two generations in so short a time as six hundred and ninety-five years; and yet here we see in this family of Spittel no less than ten generations in the space of about two hundred and twenty-three years, which is a great deal more in proportion than in the former case; and I doubt not but frequent observations of this nature might be made in many other families.

AN  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
OLD FAMILY OF ARNPRYOR.

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THIS of ARNPRYOR having been for a considerable track of time one of the most reputed families of the name of Buchanan, both upon account of the estate possest by them, being pretty considerable, as also in regard these gentlemen themselves were, for the most part, among the best accomplished of that name. Nevertheless, since the middle of the last age, or some little time before, this family is so much decayed, that there can be very little said concerning the same, more than to give some account of what it hath been, and of some few cadets now extant thereof, and who represent the same. The oldest writes of this family being either carried off when the last laird of Arnpryor went to Ireland, or some other way lost, the manner of the descent thereof off the family of Buchanan cannot be so clearly illustrated as otherwise it might. The most clear document for that

purpose is the genealogical tree of the family of Buchanan, which positively asserts John Buchanan, first of Arnpryor, to have been second son to Walter, fourth of that name, laird of Buchanan, and of the lord Graham's daughter: which tree being composed, *anno* 1600, the composers thereof might have lived in or near the latter part of this gentleman's lifetime, so that the account given thereby may fully satisfy all such as are not too much addicted to criticism or needless scrupulosity. The portion this gentleman obtained from his father, the laird of Buchanan, was the lands of Auchmar, which at his death returned to the family of Buchanan, as the custom was of appenage, or tanistry lands. The manner of his obtaining of the lands of Arnpryor was pretty singular, being this.

In the reign of king James IV., and for divers ages before, the Meinziesses were proprietors of a great part of the parish of Kippen, and some of the parish of Killearn, though scarce any memory of that name remains in either of those parishes in this age. A gentleman of that name being laird of Arnpryor, at the above-mentioned juncture, who had no children of his own, nor any of his name in these parts, that could pretend any relation to him, was for some time at variance with one Forrester of Carden, a very toping gentleman of Arnpryor's neighbourhood, who, upon account of his neighbour Arnpryor's circumstances, sent a menacing kind of message to him either to dispoise his estate in his favour voluntarily, otherwise he would dispossess him of it by force. Arnpryor

not being of power to oppose Carden, and being loath to give his estate by compulsion to his enemy, judged it the more proper, as well as honourable method, to dispone his estate to some other gentleman who would counterbalance Carden, and would maintain the rightful owner in possession thereof during his life. In this exigency he had recourse to the laird of Buchanan, offering to dispone his estate to one of Buchanan's sons, if he would defend him from any violence offered by Carden. Buchanan readily accepted of the offer, and so far undervalued Carden, that he sent his second son, then only a child, without any other guard, than his dry-nurse, to oversee him, along with Arnpryor, to be kept by him as his heir. Upon notice hereof, Carden came to Arnpryor's house with a resolution to kill him, or oblige him to send back Buchanan's son, and grant his former demands. Arnpryor having gone out of the way, Carden very imperiously ordered the woman who attended Buchanan's child, to carry him back forthwith whence he came, otherwise he would burn Arnpryor's house, and them together. The woman replied, that she would not desert the house for any thing he durst do, telling him withal, if he offered the least violence, it would be revenged to his cost. This stout reply was somewhat damping to Carden, who at the same time reflecting, that he would not only be obnoxious to the laws for any violent measures he should take, but also to enmity with Buchanan, which he was by no means able to support, therefore followed the safest course, by desisting for the future either

to molest Arnpryor, or frustrate his destination, so that his adopted heir enjoyed his estate, without the least impediment, after his death.

This John Buchanan of Auchmar and Arnpryor, was afterwards termed king of Kippen, upon the following account: King James V., a very sociable debonair prince, residing at Stirling, in Buchanan of Arnpryor's time, carriers were very frequently passing along the common road, being near Arnpryor's house, with necessaries for the use of the king's family, and he having some extraordinary occasion, ordered one of these carriers to leave his load at his house, and he would pay him for it; which the carrier refused to do, telling him he was the king's carrier, and his load for his majesty's use, to which Arnpryor seemed to have small regard, compelling the carrier in the end to leave his load, telling him, if king James was king of Scotland, he was king of Kippen, so that it was reasonable he should share with his neighbour king in some of these loads, so frequently carried that road. The carrier representing this usage, and telling the story as Arnpryor spoke it, to some of the king's servants, it came at length to his majesty's ears, who shortly thereafter with a few attendants came to visit his neighbour king, who was in the meantime at dinner. King James having sent a servant to demand access, was denied the same by a tall fellow, with a battle-ax, who stood porter at the gate, telling, there could be no access till dinner was over. This answer not satisfying the king, he sent to demand access a second time; upon which he was desired by the

porter to desist, otherwise he would find cause to repent his rudeness. His majesty finding this method would not do, desired the porter to tell his master, that the Good-man of Ballageich desired to speak with the king of Kippen. The porter telling Arnpryor so much, he in all humble manner came and received the king, and having entertained him with much sumptuousness and jollity, became so agreeable to king James, that he allowed him to take so much of any provision he found carrying that road, as he had occasion for; and seeing he made the first visit, desired Arnpryor in a few days to return him a second at Stirling, which he performed, and continued in very much favour with the king always thereafter, being termed king of Kippen while he lived.

Arnpryor had also the lands of Gartartan, by which he was sometimes designed, particularly he is so designed in a charter, in his favour, by John, Commendator of Inchmahomo, of certain lands called Hornhaugh. He obtained charter of the lands of Brachern from John M'Nair, heritor thereof, dated in the year 1530. There is a certain traditional account, that the lands of Brachern, after Arnpryor obtained right thereto, were violently possessed by one M'Tormad, captain of a company of outlaws, who, with his associates, in number twenty-four, coming to a tavern in Drymen parish, at a place called Chappellairoch; Arnpryor upon notice thereof, came in the night-time to the tavern, accompanied with some few horsemen, and finding these outlaws overcome

with liquor and sleep, made fast the door of the house where they lay, and then set fire to it, all therein being either burnt or killed. He afterwards gave the lands of Brachern, with those of Cashly, to one of his sons. This brave gentleman, with divers others of his name, being killed at the battle of Pinky, in queen Mary's minority, he was succeeded by

ANDREW his eldest son, as is clear by charter, in his favour, and of John Buchanan his son and apparent heir, of the lands of Arnpryor, dated in the year 1560. There is also a charter, by Bartholomew Bane, in favour of the said Andrew, of the Milntown of Buchlyvie, dated in the year 1557. Andrew had two sons, John his successor, and Walter, to whom his father disposed the Milntown, or, as others write, Hiltown of Buchlyvie.

There is little account to be had of John, third laird of Arnpryor, or his successors for two descents, upon account of the loss of the principal writes of that family. The last of these who was in possession of Arnpryor, was John, who sold those lands to Sir John, laird of Buchanan, and were by him disposed to John Buchanan of Mochastel, of Lenny's family, and grandfather to Francis Buchanan, now of Arnpryor.

John Buchanan, who sold Arnpryor, having gone to Ireland, was killed by the Irish in the year 1641. He had two sons, William and David, who both died without issue. He had also three daughters; Dorothy, first married to Robert Buchanan, one of king Charles I. his butlers. To

him she had two daughters, both married in Ireland. She was afterwards married to colonel Hublethorn, an Englishman, governor of Waterford. She had to him one son, captain Hublethorn, and some daughters. Arnpryor's second daughter was Alice, married to Cuningham of Trinbeg. The third, Anna, married to Cuningham of Finnick.

This last Arnpryor had two brethren; Mr. David, a gentleman of great learning, of whom I shall speak afterwards, and captain William, a gentleman of very much courage, and of the greatest art and dexterity in managing a sword of any of his time. He killed an Italian in Dublin, in presence of the lord lieutenant, and other nobility of that kingdom; the same Italian having gone through most nations in Europe, always having had the victory of all he encountered with. Captain William, being one of Buchanan's captains at Ennerkeithing, a certain English officer, when the two armies advanced near to one another, stepped forth, and challenged any of the Scottish army to exchange a few blows with him. The challenge was accepted by captain William, who, though a very little man of person, did in a trice kill that English champion. This captain William resided mostly in Ireland, in which kingdom his progeny continued.

The first cadet of the family of Arnpryor was DUNCAN, second son to John Buchanan, first of Arnpryor, in whose favour his father disposed the lands of Brachern, in Buchanan parish. He was succeeded by Duncan his son, who purchased

from James Drummond of Innerpafray, the lands of Cashly and Gartinstarry, as is clear by charter of these lands in his favour, dated in the year 1468. Duncan's daughter and heiress, Margaret, married her cousin John Buchanan of Hiltown, or Milntown of Buchlyvie, to whom she conveyed all her father's interest.

The second cadet of the family was WALTER, second son to Andrew Buchanan, the second of Arnpryor, to whom his father disposed the Milntown of Buchlyvie. His son John married the heiress of Cashly and Brachern, as already mentioned. He was killed at the conflict of Glenfron, betwixt Luss and the M'Grigors. He left two sons, John and Andrew. John, the second of Buchlyvie and Cashly, sold the lands of Brachern to one Duncan M'Pharlan. This John had two sons, Duncan, who sold the lands of Cashly, except Gartinstarry; and Andrew, who purchased the lands of Ballachneck. Duncan had two sons, John, late Gartinstarry, who had two sons, James, now of Gartinstarry, representer of the family of Arnpryor, and John, maltman in Glasgow. Andrew of Ballachneck had two sons, John, father to Moses Buchanan of Ballachneck, and George, at present in Ballachneck. Andrew, second brother to John, late Gartinstarry, purchased the lands of Nenbolg and Provanstoun, being designed by the latter. Andrew, second son to John, first of Cashly, who went to Ireland, was ancestor to John, Andrew, and William, with others residing near Dunvigan in the county of Derry. There are also descended of this fami-

ly, Andrew Buchanan, merchant in Borrowstouness, James Buchanan, wright in Edinburgh, and John Buchanan, merchant in England, with Robert Buchanan, cordiner in Glasgow, and the progeny of Duncan Buchanan, Notar in Arnmoir, and others in Kippen parish.

AN  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
FAMILY OF DRUMIKILL.

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THE estate of DRUMIKILL, with a great many other lands in the east parts of the parish of Drymen, (as far as a traditional account may be relied on,) did of old belong to the name of Arral, which name, in the minority of king David Bruce, having associated with the enemies of their prince and country, they, upon the reduction of their adherents, not only continued obstinate in their rebellion, but in further aggravation of their guilt, committed divers other insolencies, which in the end gave just cause for their whole lands being forfeited, and letters of fire and sword being directed against them. The execution of these letters being committed to the laird of Buchanan, he did, with no small difficulty and bloodshed, bring the surviving remainder of these Arrals to justice. Among the number of these was Thomas Arral of Drumikill, commonly termed *Taus na*

*Dunnach*, or Thomas the mischievous. The king is said to have offered this gentleman a pardon at the place of execution, which he refused, disdain- ing to live after so many of his name, who had lost their lives through his influence, and in his quarrel. After the subversion of these Arrals, Buchanan, in reward of his service against them, obtained Drumikill, Easter and Wester Ballats, and some other parts of their lands, lying most contiguous to his own estate, which the lairds of Buchanan retained in their own hands, till the one- half of Drumikill, with Easter Ballat, was given to Carbeth's ancestor, as the other half, with Wester Ballat, was given to Drumikill's, at the times the ancestors of these two families came off that of Buchanan.

There is a current tradition, that the laird of Buchanan gave the half of the estate of Drumikill, with Wester Ballat, and some other lands, former- ly belonging to the Arrals, to one of his sons long before the ancestor of the present family of Drumikill came off Buchanan's family, and that Thomas, the first of this present race, for his first lady married the heiress of the principal person of the old family. And that which favours some- what this account is, that the ancestors of the Buchanans of Drumhead and Wester Ballat, though always reputed cadets of Drumikill, can produce some evidents of their lands of a date not long posterior to the most ancient now in custody of Drumikill. But having found no document either among the late Buchanan's or Drumikill's eviden- ces that can in any measure clear this allegation,

I must leave it undetermined, though it be no way improbable, if there had been any such evidences, the same might by some contingency or other be lost, as are a great many of these of Buchanan, and the whole of baron MacAuslan's most ancient writes. However this be,

The first of the present family of Drumikill, that is recorded by the genealogical tree of Buchanan, and evidences of Drumikill, is THOMAS BUCHANAN, son to Patrick, first of that name laird of Buchanan, and of Galbraith, heiress of Killearn, Bamoir, and Auchinreoch, his lady. The first documents relating to this Thomas, is a disposition to him, by Finnoyse MacAulay, heiress of a little tenement in Drymen, called Croftewer; in which disposition he is designed, An honourable person, Thomas Buchanan, brother-german to Walter Buchanan of that ilk; the said disposition being dated in the year 1482. There is a resignation by John Blair of Adamtoun, in the hands of William, lord Graham, of the lands of Middle Ledlewan, now Moss, for new infestment to be given of these lands to Thomas Buchanan of Balleun, brother-german to Walter Buchanan of that ilk, dated in the year 1484. Procurators to the resignation are Walter Buchanan of that ilk, Patrick Colchoun of Glyn, and John Nenbolg of that ilk. There is a charter also of Balleun, by Walter, laird of Buchanan, in favour of this Thomas, some little time before this of Moss, in the same year. There is also charter by Matthew, earl of Lennox, in favour of this Thomas, designed of Balleun, of that part of the half-lands of Drumi-

kill not formerly disposed, called Browster-croft, of date 1491. The same Thomas grants charter of the half-lands of Drumikill to Robert Buchanan his son in fee, with reservation of his own, and Geils Cuningham, his spouse's life-rents, dated in the year 1495. This Thomas, upon the death of Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth, his uncle, obtained the lands Gartincaber, which he and his successors retained possession of until Carbeth sold his half of Drumikill, to the proprietor of the other half of that estate, upon which occasion Carbeth re-obtained the beneficial tack of Gartincaber, of which a cadet of his family is now in possession. And this seems to be the ground of the error into which some have run, concerning the ancestors of these two families being the same, in regard two Thomases, whose age differed so little, were proprietors of Gartincaber, and sometimes designed thereby. Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth's resignation of the half-lands of Drumikill, in the hands of James Halden of Glenegais, superior thereof, and Glenegais's confirmation of these lands in favour of Robert Buchanan, are dated in the year 1565. Thomas Buchanan first of Drumikill was married to Geils Cuningham, daughter to Cuningham of Drumquhassil; and by her as far as can be collected, he had four sons, that came to age; Robert his successor, Thomas, afterwards of Moss, William of Baturrich, now Drumhead, and John of Drumdash, afterwards of Camochoill and Wester Ballat.

To Thomas first of Drumikill succeeded his son ROBERT, as is evident by the charters in his

favour of the lands of Drumikill ; as also by charter in his favour of Spittel of Finnick, with boat and boatland of Catter, by Matthew, earl of Lennox, dated at the earl's ancient mansion-house of Middle Catter, in the year 1505. This Robert was married to Margaret Hay, of what family not mentioned, and by her had two sons, Thomas his eldest, who, by any thing can be found, was married to Logy of that ilk's daughter. This Thomas was not entered to any of his father's estate, having died young, and long before his father, he being only mentioned as procurator in a seasin of Robert his father, by designation of Thomas Buchanan, primogenitus, or eldest son of Robert Buchanan of Drumikill. Robert's second son was John, ancestor of Buchanan in Wester Cameron. Thomas, last-mentioned, left two sons, Robert and Walter.

ROBERT, eldest son to the said Thomas, was served heir to his grandfather, Robert Buchanan of Drumikill, by designation of his nephew, and apparent heir, in the year 1518. He died unmarried, at least without issue, and was succeeded by his brother WALTER, as testifies a precept of *Clare Constat* and charter thereon, in favour of him, and Janet Buchanan his spouse, in life-rent, and Thomas Buchanan, their son, in fee of the lands of Drumikill, dated 1536. I find this Walter mentioned in a bond of an hundred merks due to John Lennox of Branshogle, by Graham of Fintry, Cuninghame of Glengarnock, and Galbraith of Balgair, principals, earl of Glencairn, Cun-

ingham of Drumquhassil, and Walter Buchanan of Drumikill, cautioners, all in one bond, and subscribed by two nottars, in regard none of all the principals or cautioners could write, except Fintry and Drumikill. This bond was dated in the year 1537, which being in the time when popery prevailed in this nation, and a consummate ignorance of all manner of learning, it is not to be wondered at, that so many laicks should not be able to write, when I have even heard from a gentleman of very good repute, that he had perused a write of date near that time, in which two of the monks of Paisly were inserted witnesses, for whom the nottar was obliged to sign, in regard these two clergymen were ignorant of letters. Walter Buchanan of Drumikill was first married to Janet Buchanan, daughter to Walter Buchanan of Spittel, by whom he had Thomas his successor. He had for second lady a daughter of Kinross of Kippenross, and had by her William, afterward of Ross.

To Walter, succeeded his son THOMAS, as is clear, by the charter already mentioned, with divers others. He was first married to Logan of Balvey's daughter; secondly, to Stirling of Glorat's daughter. Of these marriages he had three sons, William, his successor; Walter of Conochra; and James who went to Ireland.

Thomas was succeeded by his son WILLIAM, who married Semple of Fulwood's daughter, by whom he had three sons, Walter his successor; Thomas and George; which last two went to Ire-

land, where divers of their progeny live in good circumstances. He had also one daughter, married to Kincaid of Auchinreoch.

WALTER, succeeded his father William, and was married to Hamilton of Kinglassy's daughter. By her he had two sons, William, first of Cragievairn; and Dugal of Gartincaber.

To Walter, succeeded his son WILLIAM, who was married to Cuningham of Boquhan's daughter. He had with her three sons, John, William and Walter. The two last left no issue. This William sold the estate of Drumikill, to his cousin, Captain William Buchanan, second son to William Buchanan, first of Ross, and afterward purchased from my lord Napier, the lands of Craigievairn, by which he and his successors were afterwards designed.

To William, first designed Craigievairn, succeeded his son JOHN, who married Cuningham of Tringbeg's daughter, and had by her one son, William, his successor; and one daughter, married to lieutenant James Hamilton, brother to Hamilton of Bardowie.

William, present Cragievairn, married Hamilton of Bardowie's daughter, and hath by her a numerous issue.

The first cadet of the family of Drumikill, was THOMAS BUCHANAN, second son to Thomas Buchanan, first of Drumikill, who obtained the lands of Moss. He married Agnes Herriot, daughter to Herriot of Trabrown, and had by her three sons. Of these was Patrick, sent to the king of Denmark to require that Hepburn, earl of Bothwel, then prisoner in that kingdom, should be sent to Scot-

land in order to be punished for Darnlie's murder. This Patrick had no male issue ; so that the Moss, by virtue of some certain clause in his father Patrick's charter of the same, returned to the laird of Drumikill, or was purchased by him. Thomas of Moss's other two sons, were Alexander Buchanan of Ibert, and the great Mr. George Buchanan.

There are some of opinion, that Patrick, Alexander, and Mr. George were sons of Thomas, eldest son of Robert, second Drumikill. But this supposition is clearly overthrown by a charter among Drumikill's evidences lately perused by me, which had escaped me upon my first perusal of them, being a charter of William, earl of Montrose, to Thomas Buchanan, brother-german to Robert Buchanan of Drumikill, as nearest heir to Thomas Buchanan, his pupillus, that is, as I take it, his nephew, or brother's son, of the lands of Moss. So that the Moss being then the appenage, or second son's portion of the family of Drumikill ; and this Thomas, being the only second son existing at that time, obtained these lands, at least during his own lifetime, as the custom of such lands was then, and for a long time thereafter. For further illustration of this matter, I have seen in the hands of George Buchanan of Bellachruin, lineal successor of Alexander Buchanan of Ibert, and consequently representer of the family of Moss, a discharge by Walter Buchanan of Drumikill, to Alexander Buchanan of Ibert, his cousin, and emm, discharging his intromission for some years, with the rents of a part of the estate of Drumikill. Which Walter, by authentic documents already mentioned, is found to

be son to Thomas, younger of Drumikill, and grandchild to Robert. And Alexander of Ibert, by the evidences of Gartcalderland, and others, is known to be son to Buchanan of Moss, and brother to Mr. George. Whereas if he, and Mr. George had been sons to Thomas, younger of Drumikill, they had undoubtedly been designed brethren to Walter of Drumikill, granter of the said discharge : and the term of cousin and emm, had been utterly unsuitable and nonsensical ; the word emm, importing an uncle, or granduncle's son, which was the real relation of these two gentlemen to the said Walter Buchanan of Drumikill.

Thomas of Moss's second son, was ALEXANDER BUCHANAN of Ibert, who had two sons, the eldest of whom, was Mr. Thomas Buchanan, as is clear by charter of Ibert in his favour, by Mr. Thomas Archibald, Vicar of Drymen, of date 1567 years. He became lord privy-seal, upon demission of that office by his uncle, Mr. George. He married a daughter of the second marriage, of John, laird of Buchanan ; by whom he had two daughters, the eldest married to Patrick Buchanan of Auchmar, the second to Captain Henry Cuningham. John, second son to Alexander of Ibert, acquired the lands of Ballachruin, being ancestor to George Buchanan of Ballachruin, whose brethren were Moses Buchanan, Merchant ; and Arthur, Wright in Glasgow ; and William, who left one son George, who went abroad. There are also descended of this family, Buchanan, lately of Harperstoun ; Buchanan, portioner of Clober, with some others.

Thomas of Moss's third son, was the said Mr.

**GEORGE BUCHANAN**; of whom being an honour to our name and nation, I shall give a large account after having finished my account of the family of Drumikill.

The next cadet of the family of Drumikill, to that of Moss, was William Buchanan of Baturrich, third son to Thomas Buchanan of Drumikill. The first lands obtained after he came off that family, were those of Meikle Baturrich in Kilmaronock parish. He married one of the name of M'Aulay, Heiress of Blairhenachan, now Drumhead, in the parish of Cardross, and shire of Dunbarton; as appears by charter in favour of the said William Buchanan, dated in the year 1530. The genealogical tree of the family of Buchanan, asserts this William to have been married to Arncaple's daughter; but it seems this M'Aulay of Blairhenachan, whose heiress he married, was a son of the family of Arncaple, so that the error is not very considerable. William first of Blairhanachan's successor, was Robert, who obtained a charter of these lands from Alexander M'Aulay of Arncaple, dated in the year 1552. This Robert made an excambion with Haldan of Glenegeis, of the lands of Baturrich, with those of Blairwhoish, in possession of which Drumhead continues. Robert above-mentioned, had three sons, Robert, his successor; Mungo, first of Tullichewn; and John, or as others say with no less probability, Thomas, first of Drumfad.

Robert, second Blairhenachan, was succeeded by his son of the same name, who had two sons, Archibald his successor, and Robert, who went to Ireland, and resided in Glenmaqueen in the coun-

ty of Derry. He had two sons, Archibald and George. Archibald, the eldest of these sons, married his cousin-german, heiress of Blairhenachan, the title of which he changed into that of Drumhead, yet retained. He was father to Archibald, now of Drumhead, who is married to Anderson of Stobcross's daughter, by whom he hath three sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Archibald Buchanan, younger of Drumhead, is married to Gilbert Buchanan of Bankel's daughter. James and George, his other two sons, both merchants in Glasgow, are unmarried. His eldest daughter is married to Robert Buchanan, writer in Glasgow. His other daughter is unmarried. Drumhead had two sisters, the eldest married to Napier of Ballinrain, the youngest to Buchanan of Balfunning.

The first cadet of Drumhead's family, is Buchanan of Tullichewn. Mungo Buchanan, second son to Robert, second Blairhenachan, who purchased the Spittels of Creitingaws, from the Dennistouns, coheiresses of these Spittels; the one part thereof from the one of these, with consent of Thomas Buchanan, her husband, who seems to be brother to the said Mungo, in the year 1603; the other half of these Spittels from the other heiress, in the year 1605. In which year, he got charter of confirmation of the Spittels, from James Denniestoun of Colgrain, superior thereof. Mungo's successor was Robert, who obtained first a tack, and after a feu-charter, from Lodowick, Duke of Lennox, of the lands of meikle Tullichewn. This Robert had two sons, Robert, his successor; and William, who acquired Stuckrodger. Robert of Tul-

lichewn had one son, Mungo, who had four sons, Robert, his successor; James, who acquired a part of little Tullichewn, and had issue; Mungo, Writer in Edinburgh, who purchased Hiltoun and Auchintorly, and left issue; and William, now in Tullichewn.

Thomas, youngest brother of Mungo, first of Tullichewn, and third son to Robert, second Blairhenachan, acquired a feu, or wedset-right, of the lands of meikle Drumfad in Glenfron. His son was called John, designed of Drumfad; which lands this John, or rather his son of the same name, sold, being ancestor to John Buchanan of Cattermiln in the parish of Kilmaronock, and others.

There are also divers of the family of Drumhead besides these mentioned, who reside in the parishes of Dunbarton and Bonneil. William of Stuckrodger, above-named, had one son, William, who mostly resided at St. Ninians, who had two sons, William, who left one son; and James, who went abroad.

The next cadet of Drumhead's family, was WALTER, ordinarily termed Walter in Drymen, because he resided the most part of his time in that village. Having no manner of document, to testify the time and manner of the descent of this Walter, off that of Drumhead, I must leave the same undetermined, though he is always reputed, as also owned by his progeny to be a cadet of the said family. This Walter had two sons, John and Walter, both notars. John had three sons, Walter the eldest, for whom he purchased the lands of Moss, being grandfather to the present Walter Buchanan of

Moss, and father to John Buchanan of Carstoun. John, the notar's second son was John, grandfather to Archibald Buchanan of Balfunning, and father to John Buchanan of little Croy. His third son was William, who had one son, who never married. Walter in Drymen's second son, Walter, went to Argyllshire, and settled in Melfort in that shire, in which, and Lismore, divers of his race continue yet. Some others came thence, and settled in Drymen parish and other places.

The last cadet of the family of Drumhead, is GEORGE, the present Drumhead's uncle. He resided the most of his time near Rapho, in the county of Derry in Ireland. He purchased a pretty good interest in that kingdom. He was a gentleman of a very good character, and very much esteemed in that place. He had two sons, the eldest succeeded to his interest, the youngest was a clergyman.

The third cadet of the family of Drumikill, was JOHN, fourth son to Thomas, first of Drumikill, who for patrimony, got a beneficial tack of Drumdash in Drymen parish. He was killed by the Buchanans of Cashill, and succeeded by his son Walter, who sold Drumdash, and obtained a tack of Camochoil, and purchased the Spittel of Wester Ballat, from the M'Convells, heiresses thereof, about the year 1552. He also got a grasoum tack of Wester Ballat. He had two sons John and Duncan, John, his eldest son, had no male issue, the beneficial tack of Camochoil, by that means fell to his daughters. The eldest of these being married to one Blair, conveyed with her the Camochoil, being

ancestor to Blair now of Camochoil. John's brother obtained the heritage of the Spittels, with tack of Wester Ballat. I find this John last mentioned, inserted witness in a brieve, directed to Patrick de Buchanan, sheriff of Stirling, for infesting of Robert Buchanan, nephew and heir to Robert Buchanan of Drumikill. Duncan the said John's brother, was ancestor to Patrick Buchanan of Wester Ballat, who had three sons, John, the eldest, who had issue; Mr. Thomas, writer in Edinburgh; and Duncan, merchant in London. Of this family is descended, John Buchanan in Hiltoun of Buchlyvie; Patrick Buchanan Merchant at Kippen kirk, with some others in these parts. There are also divers of this family in the counties of Antrim and Down, in Ireland.

The fourth cadet of the family of Drumikill, was JOHN of Cameron, second son to Robert, second of Drumikill. He was married to Denniestoun of Auchindinnan's daughter. He obtained the lands of Wester Cameron in tack; his son having afterwards purchased the same in heritage, which was sold by Walter, grandfather to the present William in Cameron, to Drumikill. There are few, or none of this family remaining, 'except William, now in Cameron, who hath three sons, Walter, William and John, all married. William had a brother called George, who went abroad.

There was one Angus Buchanan of Finnicktent, reputed a cadet of Drumikill, and if so, behoved to be a third son of Robert, second laird of Drumikill. The last of that family went to Ireland, more than an age ago. There being no account

whether any of that race be remaining in that kingdom or not, there is no great occasion to insist too much upon the descent of the same.

The fifth cadet of Drumikill, was WILLIAM BUCHANAN of ROSS, second son to Walter, fourth laird of Drumikill, his mother being Kinross of Kippenross's daughter. He married John Buchanan in Gartincaber's daughter, by whom he had three sons, John, his successor; Captain William and George; also three daughters, the eldest married to Cuningham of Trinbeg, the second to Buchanan of Auchmar, the third to Buchanan of Carbeth. He purchased the lands of Ross from the earl of Glencairn, and was succeeded by John his son, who was thrice married, first to Cuningham of Drumquhassil's daughter, and had by her, one son, and two daughters. The eldest of these daughters was married to Andrew, laird of M'Pharlan, being mother to the late John, laird of M'Pharlan. The other daughter was married to Robert Taylor of Mansfield, and had issue. John of Ross was secondly married to Crawford of Kilbirnie's daughter, relict to Lindsay of Balquharrage. He had with her one son, William, second laird of Drumikill of that race, and one daughter married to Edward Buchanan of Spittel. He had for third lady, Anna Bickertoun, with whom he had issue.

Captain William, second son to William first of Ross, was thrice married, but had no issue. He purchased the estate of Drumikill from his cousin William, eighth laird thereof; and because he had no issue of his own, disposed that estate

to his nephew William Buchanan, second son to John of Ross, the captain's eldest brother.

This William of Drumikill married a daughter of MacAulay of Arncliffe, and had by her three sons, William, who died unmarried, Archibald, now of Drumikill, and George, who had no issue, also one daughter, married to lieutenant William Bontein, brother to the laird of Airdoch, who had issue. Archibald, present Drumikill, married Jean Buchanan, heiress of Ross, daughter of James Buchanan of Ross his uncle, and of Margaret Stirling, daughter to Stirling of Law. With her he had four sons and four daughters; George, third son to William first of Ross, was killed in the year 1645, having no issue.

The sixth cadet of the family of Drumikill was WALTER of Conachra in Drymen parish, second son to Thomas, third of that name, and fifth laird of Drumikill. There are none of his male issue living except Thomas Buchanan of Kirkhouse of Strablane, and his children. The said Walter had one daughter, married to John Govean in Drymen, being mother to William Govean of Drumquhassil. The said Thomas had a third son, James, who went to Ireland.

The seventh cadet of Drumikill was THOMAS, second son to William, sixth laird of Drumikill. He, with his brother George, went to Ireland, where their progeny reside.

The last cadet of that family was DUGAL BUCHANAN, second son to Walter, seventh laird of Drumikill, and brother to William, last of that race of Drumikill, and first of Craigievairn. This

Dugal acquired Lower Gartincaber in Buchanan parish : he was twice married, having of the first marriage John Buchanan, writer in Edinburgh, of the second marriage Thomas Buchanan, perriwig-maker in Glasgow.

The old family, of Drumikill of which William Buchanan, now of Craigievairn, is representer, by any information I can obtain, for armorial bearing carries the bearing of Buchanan ; and for distinction, a battle-ax in the lion's dexter paw, pointing towards the chief proper, with helmet in crest, suiting his quality. The motto, *Prosecute or Perish*.

The present Buchanan of Drumikill bears Buchanan ; and for distinction, in the lion's dexter paw, a man's heart proper ; his crest, a dexter hand holding a sword. Motto, *God with my right*.

Buchanan of Drumhead, a cadet of the old family of Drumikill, bears Buchanan ; for distinction, a bent bow in the lion's sinister paw, and an arrow in his dexter : for crest, a sinister hand holding a bent bow. His motto, *Par fit Fortuna Labori*.

AN  
ACCOUNT  
OF  
MR. GEORGE BUCHANAN.

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HAVING finished my account of the family of Drumikill, I return, according to promise, to give some memoirs of the famous MR. GEORGE BUCHANAN, who brought such a mighty accession of honour both to his name and country. It agrees not with my design to give a complete history of this great man; for that would be to give a history of Scotland during the age in which he lived, in the affairs whereof he bore so considerable a part. He was born, as he himself informs us, in the year 1506. The death of his father, and the breaking of his grandfather, brought the family under very great difficulties. His mother being left a widow with eight children, did all she could for their education, though under the greatest discouragements. But it was George's peculiar good fortune to be taken notice of by a brother of his mother's, who finding him extremely capable of

learning, sent him to Paris; from whence, after about two years' stay, he was obliged to return, by reason of his narrow circumstances, and want of health. After his recovery he became a volunteer in the French troops then in Scotland, but soon falling sick again, went to St. Andrews, and studied logic under the celebrated John Major. He followed him to France the same year, and after having stayed at Paris two years, struggling with his misfortunes, he was called to teach grammar in the college of St. Barbara. This he did for three years. He was brought back into Scotland by a young nobleman, the earl of Cassils, who had kept him with him five years in Paris. He intended to have returned again into France, but was prevented by the king's appointing him governor to his natural son, the earl of Murray. He had some time before this wrote a poem, which enraged the whole fraternity of Cordeliers against him, and raised him many enemies, with whose reproaches he was so touched, that he began from thenceforward to listen more than ever to the teachers of the Reformation. About this time the king returning from France, made the clergy very uneasy, they being apprehensive, that queen Magdalen whom he brought along with him, had imbibed the new opinions from her aunt the queen of Navarre. But the death of that princess soon dispelled their fears. Sometime after a plot was discovered against the king, who upon this found reason to believe, that the Cordeliers had not discharged their duty to him. He therefore commanded Buchanan to write some verses. Buchan-

an obeyed without any reluctance, but kept within bounds, and made use of ambiguous expressions. The king not pleased with those verses, commanded him to write sharper, which was accordingly done in the famous Sylva, which is called Franciscanus. Cardinal Beton hereupon plotted his ruin, and even proceeded so far as to get him thrown into prison, from whence he escaped by his ingenuity, and fled into England. But matters being in such confusion there, that one day the Lutherans were burnt, and the next day the papists, he thought fit to retire again into France; and for fear cardinal Beton, who was then ambassador at that court, should play him some trick, he privately withdrew from Paris, and went to Bourdeaux, whither Andrew Goveanus, a learned Portuguese, invited him. He taught three years there, though not without some dread of the Cordeliers and cardinal Beton, which last had written to the archbishop of Bourdeaux to secure him; but that prelate was so kind as to discover the matter to some of Buchanan's intimate friends. After this he followed Goveanus into Portugal, who had orders from the king his master to bring him a certain number of persons fit to teach philosophy and literature in the new university he had founded at Conimbria. All went well as long as Goveanus lived, but he dying soon after, the learned men who followed him, particularly Buchanan, were vexed all manner of ways. They ript up his poem against the Cordeliers, and reproached him with eating flesh in Lent, though according to the custom of the country. It was also pretended,

that in his discourse he had discovered some disgust at the catholic religion. He was thus plagued with them for above a year together, till at last, for fear of discovering that they had unjustly harassed a man of reputation, they confined him for some months to a monastery, in order to be better instructed. It was there he undertook his admired paraphrase of the Psalms, which has been since prized at such an inestimable rate by the learned world. Having obtained his liberty, he past into England, but quickly returned to France. Some years after he entered into the service of mareschal de Brissac, and was tutor to his son Timoleon de Cosse, to whom he has inscribed his incomparable poem *De Sphæra*. The mareschal then commanded the French army in Piedmont. Buchanan continued five years in that employment, sometimes in Italy, and sometimes in France. He quitted it in 1560. Returning into Scotland after the disturbances occasioned by the faction of the Guises were composed, he went over openly to the communion of the reformed church, and was made preceptor to king James VI. in 1565.

Thus far have we an account of this great man from himself, as he wrote, and published it in his own lifetime. His modesty withheld him from giving us a detail of the great honours and prosperity to which he afterwards arrived. However, the histories of that age make it evident, he was for some years in the management of our Scottish affairs. By being promoted to the post of lord privy-seal, he became one of the great officers of state. And his activity in pushing the Reforma-

tion gave him such a character with our reformers, that he was chosen by them to preside in one of their general assemblies as moderator, notwithstanding of his being a layman.

Yet these are but a small part of his honours, compared with that lasting glory he has acquired by his admirable writings. His History of Scotland, both for disposition and purity of language, has been looked upon, by all good judges, to come the nearest to the ancients of any performance these latter ages have produced. I know indeed he has been blamed by some people of partiality; but the imputation has never yet been made sufficiently out upon those passages excepted against. He has also been no less censured for maintaining several principles, apprehended to be destructive of government, in his dialogue *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*. It is not my business either to justify or condemn him in this matter. Yet thus much may safely be said for him, That he has laid down no general principles of government, but what have been maintained by the greatest legislators and philosophers of antiquity; and that he has been followed in them by several of the most eminent among the modern writers. If to err be a fault, it is always allowed to be an extenuation of it, to err in good company. And this is all I shall say on the matter.

Buchanan's poetical writings have met with a better fate; very few having had the hardiness to detract from the worth of them, and those few that have done it, having gained so little honour by it. He has been admired over all Europe, as

the many editions of his works abundantly testify, which, as they are in every body's hands, it would be a very needless piece of presumption in me to give any character of. Nor shall I trouble either myself or the reader with the numerous encomiums of learned men upon him ; but conclude with the single testimony of the great Scaliger, whose praise, considering how little he was addicted to bestow it, cannot be suspected.

*Imperii fuerat Romani Scotia limes ;  
Romani eloqui Scotia finis erit.*

As Scotia's realms the Roman power confin'd,  
So here their rest Rome's arts and language find.

AN  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
FAMILY OF CARBETH.

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THERE has been a long continued pretension made by the lairds of Drumikill, that the ancestor of this family of CARBETH was a cadet of the family of Drumikill. At what time this pretension was formed, how long continued, or how far acquiesced in, in more ancient times, I cannot positively determine; but am very confident, the late Carbeth, a man pretty well skilled in the genealogy of his own, and other families of his name, did not in the least own any such matter. Though I must own it would be a matter of the utmost difficulty to distinguish these two families, were it not the two charters, after-mentioned, being the most ancient pertaining to this family, are so very clear of themselves; which, notwithstanding, does not fully satisfy some of the more nice and critical. For satisfaction of such, I shall here observe some few things, besides what I offered in the account

of the family of Drumikill. That which admits of the greatest difficulty in being resolved, and is mostly objected, is a service of William, sixth laird of Drumikill, which I perused among others of the late Buchanan's evidents, by which the said William is served heir to Thomas Buchanan, of Gartincaber, great grandfather to the said William. So that the first charter of Thomas of Carbeth's ancestor being that of Gartincaber, it is presumed, he was ancestor of both the families. For resolution of this, it is very evident, that all appenage, or tanistry lands, though always disposed by charter to the second sons of families, did never descend or accresce to their heirs, but did always, upon decease of him to whom these were first disposed, return again to the principal family, and were by that after the same manner reserved for, and disposed to, the next second son of the same. This is so very demonstrable, by so many instances, as to need no further confirmation. So that Thomas of Carbeth, being second son to Sir Walter, laird of Buchanan, obtained from his eldest brother, Patrick, the lands of Gartincaber during life, after whose death Patrick gave these lands to another Thomas, his second son; or, more probably, Walter, Patrick's successor, disposed these lands to the same Thomas his brother, being ancestor of the family of Drumikill, as the tree of Buchanan plainly asserts; and by this means the service in favour of William of Drumikill is very right, whereas if he had been served to Carbeth's ancestor by designation of Gartincaber, he would be a degree further removed than Walter of Drumikill.

kill his great grandfather. Yea, the cadets of the family of Drumikill, from the death of Thomas of Carbeth, possess these lands of Gartincaber till the time of this service, immediately after which, Carbeth obtained the beneficial tack of the same, or rather before this time, as is reported, having then obliged Drumikill to serve heir to his ancestor, in order to make his right thereof to Carbeth the more valid. For further illustration of this matter, it is plain, Thomas of Carbeth's ancestor obtained the lands of Carbeth in heritage some years before any charter can be produced in favour of Thomas first of Drumikill. So that if these had been one and the same, it cannot be in reason supposed, but that he had been designed by Carbeth, in some one or other of these evidents of Drumikill and Moss, in which he is always mentioned by other designations. Lastly, in that resignation, by Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth, of his half of Drumikill, to Robert Buchanan, second Drumikill, *anno* 1505, he is there designed by Carbeth, without the least intimation of any relation betwixt him and the said Robert; whereas if the above-mentioned allegation were true, this Thomas the disponent behoved to be Robert's father, which could not miss to be so specified upon this occasion; whereas Robert's father in his disposition to him of the other half of Drumikill, in the year 1495, is there designed Thomas Buchanan of Drumikill, ten years before the date of this other write. So that it is very clear, Thomas first of Carbeth, and Thomas of Drumikill, were two different persons, the first being

uncle to the latter; and that Thomas, who disposed his part to Robert, was cousin-german to the first Thomas of Drumikill.

Judging that by what I have here and elsewhere advanced, I have put this matter in a clearer light than hitherto the same has been done; I shall proceed to the account of the family of Carbeth. The first charter I find relating to the same is, a charter by Patrick, first of that name laird of Buchanan, to his beloved brother, THOMAS BUCHANAN, of the lands of Gartincaber, dated in the year 1461, by which it is clear that the said Thomas was second or third son to Sir Walter, third of that name laird of Buchanan, his mother being daughter of Murdoc, duke of Albany. This Thomas was the first who acquired Carbeth, as appears by a charter granted by John Halden of Glenegais to an honourable person, Thomas Buchanan of Gartincaber, of Meikle Carbeth, dated in the year 1476. There is no record to testify into what family this Thomas married; but it is pretty clear he had two sons, Thomas and John, to whom he gave for portion the beneficial tack of Easter Ballat, which with Balwill and Kepdourie, (the two last being confirmed by charter of Carbeth,) seem to have been a part of the Arral's lands, though no evidents concerning the same, if any such were, are now extant.

To Thomas first of Carbeth succeeded his son THOMAS, who gave away his half of the lands of Drumikill to Robert Buchanan, laird of the other half thereof, in the year 1505, as is already mentioned. Thomas the second's marriage is as little

known as the first, if he was married at all ; however, he seems to have lived a considerable time, having outlived his second brother John, and at length having died without issue.

**THOMAS BUCHANAN**, son and heir to the deceased John Buchanan in Easter Ballat, as nearest heir to his uncle Thomas of Carbeth, obtained charter from John Halden of Glenegeis, in favour of himself and Janet Buchanan his spouse in life-rent, and of Thomas Buchanan his son in fee, of the lands of Carbeth, in the year 1555. This Thomas the third of Carbeth is said to have been first married to a daughter of Douglas of Mains, by whom he had **THOMAS** his successor ; and for his second wife, was married to a daughter of the laird of Buchanan. By her he had five sons, and one daughter, married to Gregor MacGregor, Glengyle's ancestor. The sons were, John, Walter, William, Archibald, and Robert.

Thomas third of Carbeth was succeeded by his son of the same name, of whose marriage there is no account, nor of that of his successor, being also **THOMAS**, fifth of that name of Carbeth, who had one daughter, married to Galbraith of Balgair, and was succeeded by his son

**THOMAS**, sixth of that name. He married a daughter of Adam Colchoun, merchant in Dunbarton, said to be a son of Luss's, her mother being Lindsay of Bonneil's daughter. He had by her two sons, John his successor, and Walter.

**JOHN**, first of that name, succeeded his father Thomas : he married a daughter of William Buchanan of Ross, and had by her two sons, John his

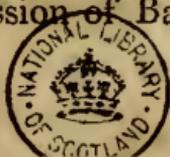
successor, and Moses of Glyn ; also two daughters, the eldest married to James Forrester of Polder, the youngest to John Brice, notar.

JOHN, second of that name, succeeded to his father. He was first married to Cleland of Wardhead's daughter, by whom he had two daughters. The eldest of these was married to John Callender of Westertoun, the other to Thomas Buchanan of Boquhan. Carbeth was secondly married to Margaret Steven, heiress of Easter Cattar and Finnicktenant : by her he had two sons, John his successor, and Moses of Glyns ; also one daughter, married to Buchanan of Auchmar.

JOHN, third of that name of Carbeth, succeeded to his father. He married Stirling of Kippendavie's daughter, by whom he had two sons, William his heir, and Moses, and one daughter unmarried. William Buchanan, younger of Carbeth, is married to Kincaid of Auchinreoch's daughter, by whom he hath issue.

The first cadet of the family of Carbeth is Buchanan in Gartfarrand in Drymen parish, whose ancestor seems to have been son to Thomas first of Carbeth, having obtained a beneficial tack from the lord Drummond, then proprietor of Gartfarrands, in which, and other parts of that country, divers of that race continue as yet.

The second cadet of the family of Carbeth is Buchanan of Easter Ballat, his ancestor being John, second son to Thomas first of Carbeth. And although Thomas, eldest son to this John, fell into the interest of Carbeth, and left his brother William in possession of Ballat, yet it seems



he did not quit the benefit of the tack of Ballat to his brother, till the same was sold off by Thomas, successor to the above Thomas, to Walter Buchanan, son to the said William. I find this William, who may be accounted ancestor of the present family of Ballat, mentioned in a discharge for five hundred merks Scots, by Semple of Craighat to Buchanan of Arnpryor, for which it seems this William was cautioner, the date of which discharge was in the year 1576. That which clears the conveyance of the tack of Ballat by Carbeth, is a submission betwixt Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth and Walter Buchanan in Easter Ballat, who refer any difference betwixt them in relation to Ballat to the determination of John Buchanan in Ballacondachy, John MacLauchlan of Auchintroig, and Duncan Buchanan of Brachern, upon Carbeth's part; and William Buchanan in Baturrich, and John Buchanan, burghess in Dunbarton, his brother, with Andrew Galbraith in Tomdarroch, upon Walter in Ballat's part; with Thomas Buchanan of Drumikill, oversman. These judges decerned the said Walter to pay four hundred merks Scots to Carbeth for his pretension to Ballat, and decerned Carbeth to maintain Walter's possession of these lands, and warrant him at the hands of his brethren, and all others. This submission is dated in the year 1594, and decret was past thereon in January, 1595, there being a great many other persons of repute present, besides parties, who all were obliged to sign by a notar. For any thing I can find, this Walter had two sons, William, who succeeded in Ballat, and Duncan,

who acquired the Duchless. William also had two sons, William his successor, and John, merchant in Stirling. William, third of that name of Ballat, had three sons, John, Walter, and Alexander. John of Ballat had four sons, William his successor, Walter, now in Ballat, John and Patrick, merchants in Glasgow. William late of Ballat's successor is John, present Ballat.

Of Duncan, the first cadet of Ballat, is descended Buchanan of Duchless, Buchanan, lately of Mid-Cashlie, Buchanan in Little Kep, with divers others. John Buchanan, merchant in Stirling, was father to Mr. John Buchanan, present minister of the gospel in Covintoun in the shire of Lanerk, who hath two sons, Mr. John, a probationer, and Mr. George, student of theology in Glasgow. Alexander and Walter, sons to William Buchanan in Ballat, had male issue; as hath also Patrick Buchanan, merchant in Glasgow, being uncle to the present Ballat; John his uncle hath no issue, nor Walter his other uncle any male issue.

The third cadet of the family of Carbeth was John, first son of the second marriage to Thomas, third of that name, of Carbeth. This John obtained the tack of Gartincaber. He had two sons, George and Walter, and two daughters, the eldest married to William Buchanan, first of Ross, the other to one MacAuslan. George had four sons, the eldest John, for whom his father acquired the lands of Blairluisk. John had two sons, George, who went to Ireland, and William. George sold Blairluisk to his brother William, now of Blairluisk,

who hath two sons, George, younger of Blairluisk, and John, merchant in England. George, who sold Blairluisk, hath four sons, John and William, who reside in the county of Tyrone, George, who resides in Munster, and Thomas, in the county of Donegall. John first of Gartincaber's second son was Walter, who had no male issue. John had an illegitimate son, Thomas, who went to Ireland, and had one son, John, whose only son, George, in Glenmaqueen, had four sons, John, William, Matthew, and George, who reside mostly in the counties of Derry and Donegall. George of Gartincaber's second son, George, was father to Thomas Buchanan in Creitchael, in Buchanan parish. He had another son, Andrew, father to George and Patrick Buchanan in Ledrish, in Buchanan parish. George's third son was Thomas, who purchased in heritage a part of Gartincaber. He had two sons, William, who acquired Ardoch in Kilmaronock parish, and George, late of Gartincaber, who left four sons, John, now of Gartincaber, Thomas, merchant in England, Dugal and Robert. George's fourth son was Andrew, who had three sons, two of these having gone to Ireland, and one residing in Drymen parish. George had also a daughter married to Andrew Buchanan of Gartachairn.

Thomas of Carbeth's second son of the second marriage was Walter, who obtained a tack of Bal-lendeorn in Buchanan parish. He had one son, John, who, from his low stature, was termed John Beg, or little John. His posterity reside in the parishes of Balfron and Drymen. The third son

of that marriage was William, who obtained a tack of Blairnabod in the parish of Drymen; his progeny reside mostly in Blairnabod as yet, as also in other parts of the parishes of Drymen and Buchanan. There is also one Archibald, a great grandchild of the said William, residing in good circumstances in Virginia; and there is a brother of his in the Dutch service. The fourth of these sons was Archibald, who had one son, John, a writer in Edinburgh, whose posterity, for any thing I can discover, reside in Mid-Calder. The fifth son was Robert, who had only one illegitimate son, ancestor to some Buchanans for some time in Sallochy, now in other parts of Buchanan parish.

The next cadet to these mentioned of the family of Carbeth, is Walter Buchanan, first of Boquhan, of the time and manner of whose descent off that of Carbeth I am not well assured. I find him obtain a charter from Sir John Buchanan of that ilk, of the lands of Meikle Boquhan, being designed Walter Buchanan in Drumquhassil. The said charter is dated in the year 1623. He had two sons, Thomas of Boquhan, and John, who purchased Sheneglish in Kilmaronock paroch. Thomas of Boquhan had one son who left issue, being Walter, who married Lennox of Branshogle's daughter, by whom he had one son, Thomas, who hath three sons, Walter, John, and George. James and William Lennox dying without issue, the interest of Branshogle fell to Thomas of Boquhan's eldest son, Walter, now in possession thereof. John of Sheneglish had four sons, Walter, who had one

son, Walter, now of Sheneglish, George, who purchased Ledrismore, leaving one son, William, now of Ledrismore: John's third son was James, who acquired Middle Catter: his fourth son was John, in Little Tullichewn.

The next cadet of the said family is Walter, second son to Thomas, sixth or last of that name of Carbeth. He had one son, James Buchanan, portioner of Cairnock in Dundaff.

The next cadet to this Walter is Moses Buchanan of Glyns, brother to the late John Buchanan of Carbeth. He left only one daughter, married to Denniestoun of Colgrain.

The last cadet is Moses Buchanan of Glyns, brother to the present Buchanan of Carbeth, who is married to a daughter of Mr. Archibald Govean of Drumquhassil, by whom he hath issue.

Buchanan of Carbeth bears Buchanan; and for distinction, a dagger in the lion's dexter paw, pointed upward, or towards the chief, proper. For crest, a helmet suiting his station, *Motto, Audacia et Industria.*

AN  
A C C O U N T  
OF THE  
FAMILY OF LENNY.

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THIS family of LENNY is descended from the most ancient cadet which came off the family of Buchanan; and although by that means the most remote from the principal family, is nevertheless preferable to some other cadets of later extract, in regard that Lenny descended at two different times of Buchanan, of which the first being son to Buchanan, married the heiress of Lenny, as did the laird of Buchanan a second heiress; as also in regard Buchanan, now of Lenny, represents the old family of Lenny of that ilk, which is reported to have been a family of good repute, as far as tradition may be relied on. But there are as few documents relating to, as there are men of, that old family extant in this age, to clear this, or any other matter concerning the same. I have perused a genealogical manuscript of that family in the laird of Lenny's hands, which asserts, that the

Lennys, while owners of that estate, had no charters of the same, but a large sword, with which, it seems, he who first of that name acquired these lands had performed some signal achievement, being a means of his first advancement. This, and a relic, being one of St. Fillan's teeth, were held in such veneration, that whoever had those two in possession, presumed he had a very good right to that estate. A tenure much like to that which is recorded of the estate of Arundel in England, that in old times, whoever, by whatsoever means, obtained possession of Arundel castle, was instantly acknowledged to have a sufficient title to that estate. Nor was this case of Lenny any way singular; a great many others in these more ancient times being circumstantiated after the same manner, as judging it a derogation to solicit for, or in the least rely upon, written evidents for security of the possession of their estates, and far more honourable, and suitable to their inclinations, to maintain their possession by their sword, by whatever means acquired. As this symbolical charter of St. Fillan's tooth was a relic much esteemed by the ancient lairds of Lenny; so another relic of the same saint, being one of his hands embalmed, was no less valued by some of our Scottish kings, in those times of ignorance and superstition; it being recorded of this last by some of our historians, that the night before the battle of Bannockburn, the Scottish nobles and principal officers having a conference with king Robert Bruce concerning the manner of ordering the battle next day, and being solicitous of the event, in regard of the greatness

of the English army, being more than quadruple the number of theirs, suddenly a silver box, which was in a coffer in the tent, gave a very great clink; whereupon the king's chaplain ran to the box, and finding St. Fillan's hand therein, being ordinarily kept in that box, however, cried there was a great miracle wrought, in regard he had left the hand in the king's palace in Dunfermline, having taken only with him the empty box, lest that precious relic should by some misadventure be lost, and that at that instant the hand had miraculously of its own accord come, and inclosed itself in the box, which, in his opinion, presaged good success to king Robert and his army in the ensuing battle. This miracle, though invented by the ready wit of the chaplain, being divulged through the army, added no less courage than hope to them of the prosperous event of the approaching engagement.

The first son of the laird of Buchanan I find upon record, who married the heiress of Lenny, was Allan, second son to Gilbert, laird of Buchanan, in the reign of king Alexander III. There is no charter, or other document in Lenny's hands, that any manner does testify this first marriage; any discovery I obtained thereof, being collected from an ancient manuscript register of the earl of Lennox's, and his vassal's charters, among the records of Dunbartonshire, in which I found a charter by Malcolm, earl of Lennox, upon resignation of Allan of Lenny, in the earl's hands of the lands of Drumquhassil, in favour of John, son to the said Allan, for payment of four pennies of blench-duty if demanded. This charter (as do divers other old

ones) wants date, but by a subsequent charter is found to be in the reign of king Alexander III., as appears by a charter by Gilmmichael M'Edolf of Wester Cameron, termed therein Cameron Timpane, to Malcolm M'Edolf, his son, of the lands of Gartachorrans, dated in the year 1247, in which charter Allan is one of the witnesses, by designation of Allan Buchanan de Lenny. Drumquhassil seems to have been the patrimonial estate got by this Allan, at the time he came off the family of Buchanan, or from his father, at the time of his marriage with the heiress of Lenny.

Allan's successor, as is evident by the above charter, was called John, whose successor was named Walter, as seems to appear by letters of compromise, or pacification betwixt Maurice and John Drummond, and Alexander Monteath and others of that name, for the slaughter of William, John and James Monteaths, brethren to the said Alexander by these Drummonds. Among others whom the Monteaths include of their friends, in the said letters, is mentioned Walter Buchanan, their uncle, who behoved to be either laird of Buchanan or Lenny, in regard there were not any other families of note, of the families of Buchanan extant in that age, except those of Buchanan and Lenny. But the traditional account most generally asserted, is, that the said John's son was called also John, who had a son, his successor of the same name; which last John, having no male issue, Janet, his daughter and heiress, was married to John, the second of that name, laird of Buchanan, as testifies a charter in the public archives by king Robert III., in fa-

vour of John de Buchanan, and Janet de Lenny, his spouse, of the barony of Pitwhonidy, dated in the year 1393. These lands of Pitwhonidy, seem to have been a part of Buchanan's old estate, in regard there is no evident relating thereto, extant before this one granted in favour of Buchanan, nor is there is so much as any traditional account, of any lands belonging to the old family of Lenny, except those of that name in Perthshire, and a part of those so designed in Mid-Lothian. I was for some time surprised at Lenny's retaining the name of Buchanan, and not rather having assumed the surname and arms of Lenny; but observe the reason to be very plain, that the laird of Buchanan, having married the second heiress of Lenny, would not upon that account, change his surname; and John, his third son, who succeeded to that estate, being always termed Buchanan during his father's lifetime, neglected to assume that of Lenny, as did his successors in all time thereafter, partly moved thereto as is reported, by some disobligation put upon them by the survivors of the name of Lenny. By the death of John, laird of Buchanan's eldest son at the battle of Vernoil, and in consequence thereof, by Walter, the second son's succeeding to the estate of Buchanan, the estate of Lenny was conveyed in favour of John, the third son, ordinarily designed John of Ballacondachy, being a farm room in the barony of Buchanan, given by his father to him for patrimony, before the estate of Lenny was conveyed in his favour. Though this John of Ballacondachy continued the line of present lairds and family of Lenny, and as such

is mentioned in the genealogical tree of the family of Buchanan, yet neither by this, nor any other evident in Lenny's hands, can there be an account obtained of this John's marriage, nor whether at Allan Buchanan, his first son's marriage with the heiress of Lenny, or at Buchanan's marriage with the second heiress of the same, Keir married the coheiress, and with her obtained the half of the estate; that marriage of Keir by the traditional account, and with much more probability, seeming to have been at the first of these two junctures. Neither is it evident by any document I could find in Lenny's hands, by what means Keir obtained the superiority of Lenny's half of that estate, in regard of his being married (as is generally reported) to the younger of the sisters, or coheiresses. All that is offered for clearing of this point, being a traditional narration, that Walter, laird of Lenny, in the beginning of the reign of king James IV., had committed some frivolous crime, which was construed in these times to be a kind of sacrilege, for which being cited before the next ecclesiastical judge, he disobeyed all citations given upon that account, till in the end, being excommunicated for his contumacy, he was thereafter delated to the civil magistrate; but giving as little obedience to the one, as to the other, he was prosecuted with the utmost rigour, being not only denounced rebel, but, as is reported, also forfeited, the gift of which, or more probably, of Lenny's life-rent escheat, was purchased by Keir, who reaped no advantage thereby, Lenny retaining possession of his estate by force, till in the end, one Shaw of Camsmore, an in-

timate comrade of Lenny's, was influenced (as the story goes) by Keir either to apprehend, or kill Lenny. Shaw, judging the first somewhat impracticable, resolved upon the last method, which he performed while at the hunting with Lenny, by stabbing him behind his back and killing him. After which Keir obtained possession of Lenny's estate, which he did not enjoy long. For Shaw, meeting Lenny's lady and children upon a time, in a very mean condition, and the lady upbraiding him with her husband's murder, he was possessed with such horror of the fact, and detestation of Keir, his influencer, as put him upon the resolution of expiating Lenny's murder by that of Keir, which he accordingly performed by killing of Keir, as he met him occasionally near Stirling. After which Keir's and Lenny's successors adjusted the matter so, that upon Lenny's holding his estate of Keir, he should pass from any other demand he had upon the same, which being then agreed to, continues so to this day.

John, first laird of Lenny, of the second line, and ancestor to the present Lenny, was succeeded by Andrew, his son, as appears by \* charter by James II., in the year 1458, in favour of the said Andrew Buchanan of Lenny, of the barony of Pitwhonidy, with the lands of Culenchard and Ledunchard in life-rent, and to John Buchanan, his son in fee, and to their heirs-male; which failing, to Walter Patrick Buchanan of that ilk, his other son, and his heirs-male; which failing, to Archibald,

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\* Charta penes Buchanan de Lenny.

Walter, George and Gilbert, Lenny's other sons, and their heirs-male; which failing, to Lenny's other heirs whatsoever: a very strange kind of a tailzie; Buchanan, and two of his sons, though he and Lenny were but cousin-germans, being preferred in that charter of tailzie to four of Lenny's sons, and his brother, if these last mentioned were legitimate. At what time these lands contained in the above charter went off from that family, cannot be determined, neither is there any necessity of inserting any more of the charters of that family, some of the immediate successors of Andrew last mentioned, not being entered; so that any charters which are extant of some of the latter lairds, are so very late as there is not the least occasion of mentioning them. I shall therefore give account of the laird's marriages, and of the cadets of that family, as mentioned in a manuscript collected from the charters, and other documents in the hands of Lenny, with a genealogical tree of his family, composed from that manuscript, it being asserted by both, that Andrew, second laird of Lenny, was married to a daughter of Lockhart of Barr, by whom he had John, his successor. He had also other four sons, Archibald, Walter, George and Gilbert.

John, third laird of Lenny, was married to Mushet of Burnbank's daughter, and had by her Patrick, his successor; which Patrick, married Semple of Fulwood's daughter, by whom he had Walter, his successor, who was killed by Shaw of Camsmore. He married a daughter of Haldan, laird of Glenegais, by whom he had John, his suc-

cessor, who married the earl of Monteath's daughter. This John, in company with Patrick, second of that name, laird of Buchanan, with a good many others of best account of his name, was killed at the battle of Flowdon, *anno* 1513.

To John, succeeded Robert, who was first married to Graham of Inchbrachie's daughter, relict of the laird of Ardkinglass. He had for second lady, Mushet of Burnbank's daughter.

Robert, first of that name, laird of Lenny, was succeeded by Robert, the second of that name, who was married to Stirling of Ardoch's daughter, by whom he had Robert, his successor, and John, his second son, grandfather to the present Lenny.

Robert, third of that name, laird of Lenny, was married to a daughter of Campbel of Lawers, by whom he had one son, Robert, who died unmarried, and one daughter, married to captain Archibald Campbel, son to the laird of Dunstafnage, being mother to doctor John Campbel of Torry.

Robert, the second of that name, had also another daughter, who was married to Mr. Donald Campbel, a son of the above-mentioned family, who had nine daughters, the eldest of which was married to baron M<sup>c</sup>Corcadel, the second to M<sup>c</sup>Dugal of Galanach, the third to M<sup>c</sup>Lachlan of Kilchoan, the fourth to M<sup>c</sup>Lean of Shouna, the fifth to Campbel of Inchdrenich, the sixth to Campbel of Fasnacloich, the seventh to Campbel of Fincrocan, the eighth to Reid of Achaorran, the ninth to Campbel of Fevard.

Robert, last of that name, laird of Lenny, dying without issue, he was succeeded by John Buchan-

an, his cousin-german, son to John Buchanan, second son to Robert, second of that name, laird of Lenny, his mother being Stirling of Ardoch's daughter. John, laird of Lenny last mentioned, married the laird of M'Pharlan's daughter, by whom he had two sons, John, his eldest son, married Lennox of Woodhead's daughter, and died without issue. His second son was Henry, who upon his brother's death succeeded to the estate of Lenny. He was first married to a second daughter of Buchanan of that ilk. He married secondly a daughter of Campbel of Lawers, having by both a numerous issue.

The first cadet of the family of Lenny, according to the genealogical manuscript of that family, was Walter, third son to Andrew, laird of Lenny. This Walter obtained a beneficial tack of Mochastel in Callander paroch, from Balfour, lord Burleigh's ancestor, then proprietor thereof. Walter's son was called Andrew, whose son Patrick, had one son, Alexander.

This Alexander had two sons, John his eldest, and Walter, who obtained from his father the wed-set or feu-right of the lands of Glenly in Monteth, his eldest brother, John, having preferred the tack of Mochastel to the heritage of Glenly, possessed the same, allowing his brother that of Glenly. The last of that race who possessed the same, was captain James Buchanan, grandchild to the above Walter, who lived a good part of his time, and died a captain in Douglass's regiment in France, being never married, he sold his interest of Glenly to Walter Graham of Gartmor's family.

Captain James had an uncle called Alexander, who obtained from Cuningham of Drumquhassil, a beneficial tack of the lands of Gartachairn in Drymen paroch.

This Alexander had two sons, Andrew, who feued Gartachairn from my lord Napier, then proprietor thereof, and George. Andrew of Gartachairn had two sons, Alexander his successor, and George, late bailie in Glasgow. Alexander of Gartachairn had three sons, George, now of Gartachairn, Thomas Buchanan, maltman in Glasgow, and Andrew, tailor in the said town. Bailie George had four sons, George, his eldest son, maltman, Andrew, Neil, and Archibald, merchants in Glasgow.

George, second son to Alexander, first in Gartachairn, had three sons, John, who went abroad, Alexander, and William, residing in Edinburgh.

John in Mochastel, had two sons, Robert, his eldest, and Archibald, ancestor to Buchanan of Torry, Robert had one son, Walter, who had two sons, John, and Arthur. John, the eldest, sold his tack of Mochastel, and acquired afterwards the lands of Arnpryor, Straithyre, and a part of the lands of Buchanan. He had one son, Mr. Robert, who had also one son, Francis Buchanan, present Arnpryor.

Walter in Mochastel's second son, Arthur, purchased the lands of Auchlessy. He had six sons that came to age, the eldest, John, who went abroad; the second, James, now of Auchlessy; the third, Walter, now Caornach; the fourth, Robert, who left one son, James, maltman in Dumblain; the

fifth, George, who left no issue; the sixth, Alexander of Dullater, residing at present in his ancestor's old possession, Mochastel.

John, first of that name, in Mochastel's second son, Archibald, had two sons, John of Torry, and Robert, who was killed by the English, and left one son, Archibald. John of Torry had two sons, Archibald of Torry, and Robert. Archibald of Torry had three sons, John, present Torry; Archibald, who left no issue; and Andrew who had one son, James. John of Torry's second son, Robert, had five sons that came to age, the eldest whereof, is John of Greathil, in St. Ninian paroch. His other sons were Archibald, Charles, Alexander, and Duncan. There are also of the family of Mochastel, some of the Buchanans residing in Straithyre, with others in the parishes of Calender and Kilmadock.

The second cadet of Lenny's family, was John Moir, or meikle John, ancestor to doctor John Buchanan, who left no issue, and to John Buchanan in Toddleburn, with divers others about Dumblain, and Straithallan.

The third cadet of Lenny's family is Sir John of Scotsraig, second son to Robert, first of that name, laird of Lenny. His estate of Scotsraig went with a daughter of his, to a son of the earl of Marr, and since has been conveyed to divers others.

The same Robert had a third son, James, merchant in Edinburgh, who purchased the estate of Shirrahal in Orkney. He had one son, Thomas, who sold Shirrahal, and had three sons, Arthur for whom he purchased the estate of Sound; John, for whom he acquired the estate of Sandside; and

William, to whom he left the estate of Russland ; all whose progeny is extinct, except one daughter, left by Thomas, late of Sandside, being heiress of that estate.

By any account I could obtain from the two sons of Robert, second of that name, laird of Lenny, are descended the greatest part of these Buchanans, residing in the parishes of Campsy and Bathernock. One of these two sons, whose name was John, having first settled in Bancleroch, now Kirkton in Campsy parish, and having gone thence to Bankier, had three sons, whereof the eldest was Gilbert, whose posterity continue in and near Bankier, his second son, was William, who came to Blairsketh in Bathernock. This William had a son of the same name, father to William Buchanan, merchant in Glasgow, and Gilbert Buchanan of Bankel, present dean of guild in Glasgow.

There is also descended off this family, Walter Buchanan, late of Orchard, who dying without heirs-male, his interest devolved upon his eldest daughter, and was conveyed by her, to William Atkin, merchant in Glasgow, her husband, and now proprietor thereof. Orchard had another daughter, married to Andrew Gray of Christoun, near Glasgow ; another to Robert Alexander, merchant, and late bailie in Glasgow ; and another, unmarried.

There are cadets of Lenny's family of a late extract, called Alexander Roye's progeny, being only a small number of the vulgar sort, residing for the most part in Callender parish.

The above-mentioned being all the cadets, according to the manuscript frequently spoken of,

or any other documents I could obtain, descended off the family of Lenny, who retain the surname of Buchanan, I shall in the next place mention those of other denominations descended of the same.

The first, and most considerable of this last sort, are the Macwatties. The ancestor of these was Walter, son to John, second of that name, laird of Lenny. This Walter, was ordinarily termed Wattie in Callintuy, being the name of the place of his residence. He had a son called John, who came to the Lennox, and resided in the parish of Luss. John, according to the ordinary custom of those, and even of the present times among the Highlanders, had his surname changed into a patronimical one, derived from his father's proper name, being thence termed John Macwattie. He having nine sons, who all had issue, was the cause of that new name's becoming in a small process of time pretty numerous. Some families of these Macwatties after the conflict of Glenfron, having left the parish of Luss, settled in the parishes of Killearn and Strablain; these, quitting that of Macwattie, reassumed their right surname of Buchanan, and those of Lenny's family in both the above parishes, with some few in the parish of Campsy descended off these Macwatties, so many of them at least, as continued in the parish of Luss, and other Highland places, retain the surname of Macwattie yet, the principal person of these, being Alexander Macwattie in Glenmacoirn, in Luss parish. There are some of these Macwatties in the shire of Argyll, and in the county of Tyrone in Ireland.

The second cadet of this last sort descended of the family of Lenny, are the Macaldonichs, deriving that surname from a certain person of Lenny's family named Muldonich, being an ancient Scottish christian name, and in some parts of the Highlands in use yet, from whose name his progeny obtained the surname of Macmaldonichs, or contracted as above; and most ordinarily expressed. At what time the ancestor of these came off the family of Lenny, cannot be well determined; however, they always own themselves to be of the said family, and the more to remove any scruple thereanent, have mostly now, as did some of their friends the Macwatties, as already observed, assumed the surname of Buchanan. So that the old surname of Macaldonich will in a short time, turn into desuetude.

The last cadet of those of other denominations, descended off the family of Lenny, was the ancestor of those termed Macrobs, so denominated, from one of that family called Robert, by contraction Rob, whence his progeny obtained this surname. The number and character of these are very inconsiderable, they residing mostly in the parishes of Calender and Kilmadock, as do the Macaldonichs, mostly in the lower parts of Straithern, and Straithallan, and some other places of Perthshire. And these are all the cadets of other denominations I could discover to be descended off the family of Lenny.

The armorial bearing of Buchanan of Lenny, is Buchanan, being a lion rampant sable, armed, and langued gules, within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered, with flower-de-luces of the

second, quartered with those of Lenny, being sable, a cheveron, betwixt two bear heads erased in chief, and a boar head as the former in base, argent; muzzled gules; on the chief point of the cheveron, a cinque foil of the first; first and third, Buchanan; second and fourth, Lenny. Crest, a helmet suiting his quality. Motto, *Nobilis est Ira Leonis*.

AN  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
FAMILY OF AUCHNEIVEN.

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THE first of this family was John, third son to Gilbert, laird of Buchanan, who first assumed the surname of Buchanan, whose eldest son was Sir Maurice, his second Allan, first of Lenny, and the third John, first of Stainiflet, who is inserted witness in a charter, by Malcolm, earl of Lennox, to Patrick Lindsay, of the lands of Bonneil. He is also, with John Napier of Kilmahew, Allan of Faslane, father to Walter of Faslane, afterward lord of Lennox, and Maurice Galbraith, witness to a charter, by the same earl, to the said Patrick, of his being tosheagor, or principal forrester, of Lennox. \* And though these charters want dates, yet, by comparing them with those having dates,

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\* Chartulary of Dunbartonshire.

granted to some of these witnesses themselves, and others in which they were witnesses, they are found to be in the latter part of the reign of king Alexander III. So that Gilbert, being the very first found by any manner of record to have assumed the name of Buchanan, and he having flourished in the latter part of the reign of king Alexander II. and a good part of the reign of king Alexander III. in which last the above-mentioned John is inserted witness by designation of Buchanan, he cannot, with any shadow of reason, be presumed any other than son to the said Gilbert, it being clear to a demonstration, there were no others designed by that surname at that time, but himself and his children; all others descended before, as the MacAuselans, MacMillans, and MacColmans, having either retained the ancient surname, or assumed others, in use at this present time. And as it is fully evident, the ancestor of this family was a son of the laird of Buchanan, by the continued acquiescence of the lairds of Buchanan, although there were no other evidence to that purpose; so hence it appears, that the pretension of AUCHNEIVEN'S being a cadet of Lenny, can by no means be admitted, in regard Allan, who first married the heiress of Lenny, and the above-mentioned John were cotemporaries, and both witnesses in the charter mentioned, and some others, by designations not in the least insinuating any thing as the latter's being either son or cadet of the former. Auchneiven's ancestor seems to have possessed a considerable interest in Dunbartonshire, being not only proprietor of Stainiflet, Auchin-

reoch, and some other moor lands near the town of Dunbarton, but also of a great deal of ground next adjacent to the town itself, known as yet by the name of Buchanan's Aikers; likewise a part of the ground upon which many of the houses of that town are built, there being paid ground-mail for the same by the builders and possessors. Those lands continued with this family till about the year 1590, when John Buchanan of Stainiflet sold them with all his other interest in and about Dunbarton, being mostly now in possession of Sir James Smollet, as are also the most ancient evidents that pertained to that family; all now in custody of the present Auchneiven, being only the evidents of Auchneiven and Lecher, of a more modern date than those of Stainiflet.

The first of those of Lecher I find upon record, is a resignation, by Neil MacIlroy, heritor thereof, of the lands of Lecher and pertinents, to George Buchanan of Stainiflet, dated in the year 1482. The said right, with that of the lands of Ibert, for good service done, and to be done, was confirmed to the said George by William, lord Graham, in the year 1489.

George's successor was Patrick, whose successor was called Thomas, as appears by charter of the two parts of Lecher, by William, earl of Montrose, to Thomas Buchanan, son and heir to the deceased Patrick Buchanan of Stainiflet, and Elizabeth Edmonstone, daughter to the laird of Duntreath, his spouse, in life-rent, and their heirs, in fee, dated in the year 1558.

Thomas's successor was John, who sold Stainiflet, as appears by precept of *Clare Constat*, in his favour, as heir to Thomas his father, by John, earl of Montrose, of the lands of Lecher, dated in the year 1581. This John had two sons, Walter his successor, and Dugal, who went to Ireland, some of whose posterity having returned, reside at Linlithgow and Queensferry; and others remained in Ireland. Of this Dugal is descended William Buchanan, gardener in Glasgow.

To John succeeded Walter, who was married to Edmonstone of Balleun's daughter, as appears by a seasin in her favour, in life-rent, of the lands of Lecher, by John Buchanan, father to this Walter, dated in the year 1628, by whom he had John his successor, as is clear by charter in his favour, by James, earl of Montrose, afterward marquis, of an annuity of three chalder of victual, payable, irredeemably, out of the lands of Auchneiven, dated in the year 1630; as also a precept of *Clare Constat*, by James, marquis of Montrose, with seasin thereon, to the above-mentioned John, of the lands of Auchneiven, dated *anno* 1668. Walter of Auchneiven's second son was Walter, late deacon of the bakers in Glasgow, who had four sons, John Buchanan, merchant in Glasgow, Walter, maltman there, George, baker there, and Thomas Buchanan, master of a ship belonging to the said town. He had also two daughters, Marion, married to Robert Graham, merchant in Glasgow, and Janet, married to George Currie, merchant in that city. John of Auchneiven was

married to Elizabeth Crawford, daughter to John Crawford, portioner of Partick. He had by her John his successor, and Walter Buchanan, writer in Glasgow, who acquired the lands of Teuchershill in the parish of Meikle Govan.

John of Auchneiven last-mentioned was married to Graham of Killearn's daughter, and had by her one son, John Buchanan, present Auchneiven, who is married to Graham of Killearn's daughter; and one daughter unmarried.

The Buchanans of the third of Lecher are cadets of Auchneiven; as also John Buchanan, baker, and late deacon convener in Glasgow, father to John Buchanan, late deacon of the bakers there, who had three daughters, the eldest married to William Anderson, merchant in Glasgow, the second to George Danzeil, wright in the said town, the third to Mr. Robert Buchanan of Arnprior, whose daughter is married to the laird of Bardowie.

Also the ancestor of those Buchanans lately in Borland, now in other parts of Buchanan paroch, was a cadet of this family. James Buchanan, uncle to these last-mentioned, went to Ireland in the beginning of the reign of king Charles II. John, eldest son to the said James, being a person of good parts and education, became lord mayor of Dublin, and upon that account obtained the honour of Knighthood; he purchased a good estate near that city, of which his son is now in possession, who, with some other sons of his, and a brother, and others of this family, resides in Leinster, and other places of that kingdom.

The latest cadet of Auchneiven's family is John, son to the deceast Walter Buchanan, writer in Glasgow, being the present Auchneiven's cousin-german, and present proprietor of Teucherhill.

A

*BRIEF ACCOUNT*

OF

BUCHANAN OF MILTOUN;

ALSO OF

BUCHANAN OF CASHILL, ARDUILL,  
AND SALLOCHIE.



ALTHOUGH the descent of the ancestors of those I am to treat of in this place be more late off the family of Buchanan than that of some others already mentioned, nevertheless, having obtained no manner of written document tending to the illustration of their descent, but only a traditional account of the same, by which means there cannot be very much advanced concerning them; I have chosen for that reason, not only to treat of them jointly, but also to place the account of them after that of others, whose descent can be cleared by written, and therefore more convincing, documents, or authorities.

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As for the family of MILTOUN, neither I nor any other of the name of Buchanan I had ever occasion of conversing with, had the least knowledge of, or correspondence with, any such family; all found upon record concerning the same, being a description or blazon of the armorial bearing of Mr. Patrick Buchanan, son to Buchanan of Miltoun, a cadet of Buchanan of that ilk, mentioned in Mr. Nisbet's Treatise of Heraldry, lately published, in which is given no manner of account of that family's genealogy, but only what relates to the above-mentioned gentleman's bearing, as a cadet thereof. So that all I can offer concerning this family is founded upon a traditional account I had from a certain gentleman, who was an officer in the laird of Buchanan's regiment in the year 1645, at which time that regiment being in garrison in Inverness, one Colin Buchanan of Miltoun of Peatty, a gentleman of good repute, and whose interest lay within a few miles of the town of Inverness, kept very much correspondence with Buchanan and his officers, while in garrison in that town. He was descended, by any thing can be collected from any account given then out, of Maurice Buchanan's son, who was treasurer to the dauphiness of France, in the reign of king James I. And though there can be no account had of any of that family's having correspondence with any other of their name in these more southern parts, in which the same is most numerous these many years bygone, nevertheless, it is very presumeable this family is still in being; at least it seems, by their arms, to have been so not long

ago, it being evident the late laird of Buchanan changed his motto from *Audaces juvo*, into *Clarior hinc Honos*, in the latter part of his time, to which last that of Mr. Buchanan, Miltoun's son, plainly alludes, his bearing being Buchanan, within a double border, gules, charged with eight crescents, argent, with a rose in crest, slipped, gules; motto *Ducitur hinc Honos*. The Buchanans of the isle of Sky seem to be descended of Miltoun.

The ancestor of the Buchanans of CASHILL was always reputed an immediate cadet of the family of Buchanan; the first of these having obtained the lands of Cashill from the laird of Buchanan, by which that family was designed, and retained possession thereof for some ages, until about the latter part of the reign of queen Mary, Robert Buchanan of Cashill, and Walter Buchanan his son, fell at variance with Thomas Buchanan in Arduill, their kinsman and neighbour, in which contest the said Thomas and his son Duncan were both killed by those of Cashill, for which cause the laird of Buchanan dispossessed them of Cashill; whereupon Walter, Robert's eldest son, went to Ireland, where divers of his posterity remain yet. One of these having come thence, and settled in Argyllshire, was ancestor to William Buchanan of Glens, who hath brethren, and some other relations in that country. William's two sons are, John Buchanan, younger, merchant in Glasgow, and James, merchant in Tarbet. Robert of Cashill had another son, who went to Braidalbin, and was officer to one of the lairds of Glenorchy, the present earl of Braidalbin's ancestor, from which office his

posterity were termed MacAmhairs, or officer's sons, of which there were some lately in Buchanan parish, but now extinct. There are others of that name yet in Braidalbin, but they maintain no correspondence with the name of Buchanan.

The ancestor of the Buchanans in ARDUILL was Robert Coich, or mad Robert, well known to be son to Patrick, second of that name laird of Buchanan, in the reign of king James IV., as by uncontroverted tradition is asserted. He was, upon account of his passionate or precipitant temper, termed Coich, or mad, more especially from two mad adventures of his. The first of which was, his being engaged, under a great penalty, to present a certain malefactor to the laird of Buchanan, and the person to be presented dying before the prefixed time of presentation, mad Robert's surety was charged to pay the penalty; whereupon he went to the place where the principal was interred, and having digged up his corps, carried the same, and threw it upon the court table before the laird and company, protesting thereupon to be free of the penalty for non-production. The laird, and others present, being somewhat surprised at this uncommon action, frankly acquitted the penalty, lest a greater inconveniency might ensue upon refusal. The second of mad Robert's adventures was, his killing a gentleman who belonged to the lord Graham, for no other reason, but that the said gentleman, by his lord's orders, was going to uplift the rents of certain lands in the upper part of Buchanan parish, then belonging to the lord Graham, and which Robert disdained should be

possessed by any other than a Buchanan, it being contiguous to their estate.

The lord Graham, justly incensed at this action, had recourse to Buchanan for reparation, which seeing not very practicable to be had of the actor, and Buchanan having satisfied my lord of his not being accessory to that affair, my lord was obliged for preventing future inconveniences, to make an exchange of the lands in Buchanan parish, with those of Bamoir, lying near to his other estate, and which then pertained to Buchanan.

Mad Robert had only one son, called Patrick, who, as his father had that of Coich, had the nickname of Courrui, or champion; the reason of giving that epithet to him being this; the families of Argyll and Buchanan being at variance in this Patrick's time, Argyll and Buchanan, each of them attended with a select party of horsemen, according to the custom of these times, met accidentally at Cramond water, the one coming from, the other going for, Edinburgh; these two parties standing upon each bank of the river, and neither of them adventuring to enter the same; at length Patrick Buchanan, mad Robert's son, couching his spear, and setting spurs to his horse, jumped boldly with no little noise into the river, and past through, Buchanan with his party following him. Upon which Argyll's party stood a little aside, and left the passage clear. Upon Patrick's jumping into the water, Argyll said in Irish to the laird of Kilmartin, who stood next him, "By St. Martin that is a massy champion," in Irish Courrui, whence Patrick was always termed afterwards the Courrui, or cham-

pion. He had four sons, Finlay, Alexander, Thomas, and Patrick. Of Finlay, the eldest of these, are descended Alexander Buchanan, father to James Buchanan, now of Cremannan, who, with his sons, resides in Ireland; Mr. James Buchanan, who purchased the lands of Cremannan, and having no issue, disposed those lands to the present James of Cremannan his nephew. The Buchanans, possessors for a long time of Blairour in Drymen parish, of which John Buchanan in Easter Balfunning, Thomas Buchanan, stabler in Edinburgh, with some others, are also descended off the said Finlay.

Of Alexander, Patrick's second son, are descended the Buchanans, for some time possessors of Ballantone and Gaidrew of Drumquhassil.

Of Thomas the third son, are descended the Buchanans in Wester Arduill in Buchanan parish, ordinarily termed Donald MacThomas, his race.

Of Patrick, the fourth son of Patrick the Courrui, is descended Finlay Buchanan, in Laggan of Tyrconnell in Ireland, who has some brethren, and other relations of that race, residing near Rapho and some other places of that kingdom.

The Buchanans in SALLOCHY their progenitor, as those others last-mentioned, conform to any traditional account can be obtained, was an immediate cadet of the family of Buchanan, his name being Gilbert, whence his progeny were termed ordinarily MacGilberts, or Gilbertsons. The first possession given to this Gilbert was Sallochy in Buchanan parish, of which his posterity retained possession for divers generations. That family was

divided into several branches, one of these continuing in the old possession, till of late years, John, last of this branch, died without male issue.

Another branch of this family went to Kilpatrick, and settled in Forgiestoun, whose issue having spread through some other parts of Kilpatrick and Bathernock, any of them who yet exist, pretend to be of Lenny's family, seeing the greater part of the other Buchanans of these, and some neighbouring places are really of the family of Lenny. Besides those already mentioned, there are some small heritors, with divers farmers, of the name of Buchanan, in Middle and East Calder, as also near Langholm in the south country, of whose descent I could obtain no distinct account; so that I must leave the same undetermined.

Having completed (conform to what instructions I could obtain,) all I designed to treat of in relation to the family of Buchanan, and the cadets thereof, who retain that surname, I proceed next to the account of the cadets of that family, who pass under other denominations, nevertheless, are known, and own themselves to be cadets of the family of Buchanan. And though it be an inversion of the method I have hitherto used, I shall begin with the most ancient and most reputed of these.

AN  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
MACAUSELANS.

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IN regard the M'AUSELANS are the only sept, or cadet of the family of Buchanan, though of another denomination, that have yet retained the ancient surname by which the family of Buchanan was denominated, I shall therefore treat of these in the first place, as being the eldest cadets, and those of that name in Scotland, and Ireland, complexly taken, of the best account of any other cadets of that family, whence they derived their origin. And though all the evidents of any considerable antiquity, which belonged to the baron M'Auselan, are long ago lost, so that all that can be obtained for illustration of the descent of that family, is a traditional account of the ancestor of the present family of M'Auselans, being a second son of one of the Auselans, generally reputed to be the first of the three so named, and who first acquired the lands of Buchanan; yet this account, though the

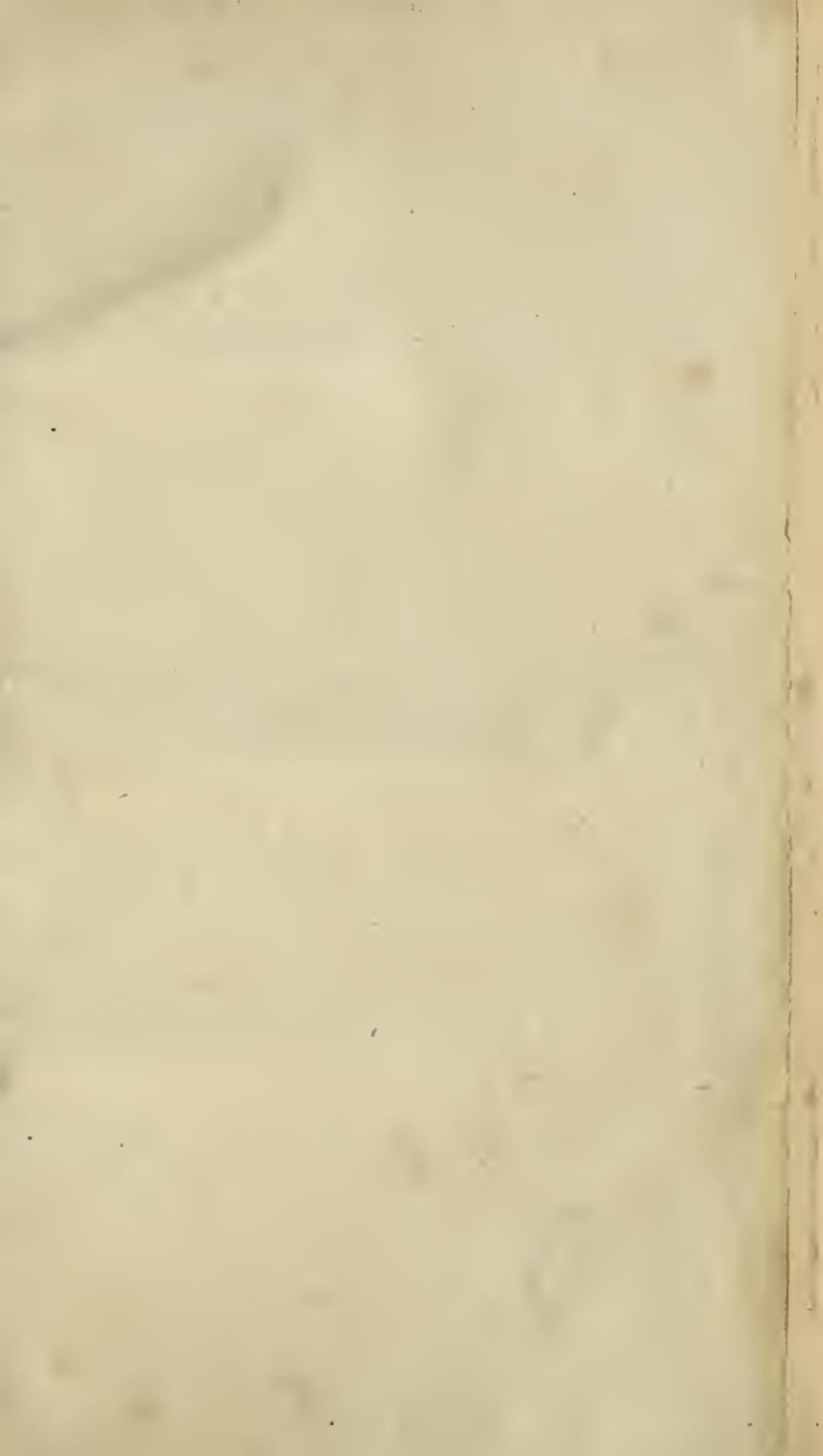
exact time of the M'Auselans descent cannot be so exactly known, is fully confirmed by the evidents of the family of Buchanan, by which it is clear to a demonstration, that their surname for divers ages was M'Auselan, before the assumption of that of Buchanan, and that the laird of Buchanan, as also the barons M'Auselan in all times thereafter, owned the descent of that sept of M'Auselans, to be as above related. There was indeed a groundless pretence sometime made of the baron M'Auselan's being the elder branch of the family, seeing he still retained the ancient surname, being of the same import with the like pretension made by the families of M'Arture, now Campbel of Strachyr, and M'Pherson of Cluny; the first pretending to be descended off the family of Lochow, while Oduin, before the assumption of Campbel, the other from that of M'Cattan, before that family assumed the surname of M'Intosh, and so both the more ancient. But as these long ago upon just grounds ceded their pretensions, so also have the M'Auselans. Their estate, by any of their documents now extant, was never known to amount to more than the little interest of about twenty pounds sterling of yearly rent, possessed by the late baron M'Auselan, which seems to have been the patrimony given to the first of that family, upon his descent off M'Auselan, laird of Buchanan. Nor is the supposition less groundless, that Sir Alexander, designed M'Auselan, a knight of Lennox, who acquired the addition to the armorial bearing of Buchanan at the battle of Bauge, might probably have been baron M'Auselan, and not Buchanan; seeing the

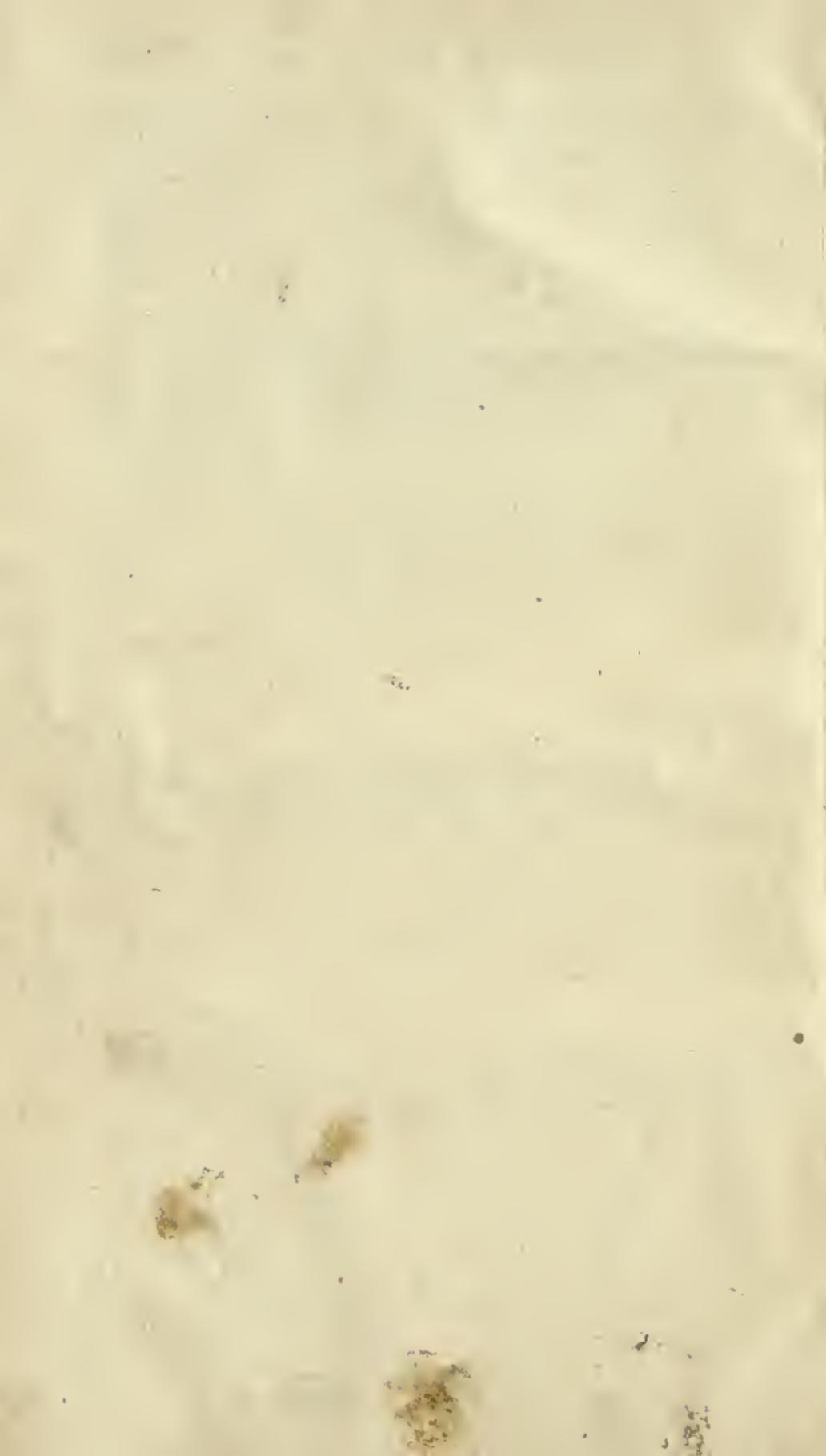
latter surname was assumed some considerable time before that achievement; but this supposition is still further frivolous upon divers accounts, it not being probable, that a person of so little interest, could be knighted at such early times, while a great many of the best quality with difficulty obtained that honour, and if any of that family had so done, it is improbable they would have allowed Buchanan to assume these arms, without the least opposition at any time thereafter. It is also evident that the lairds of Buchanan used, and were designed by the surname of M'Auselan upon divers occasions, for a long time after the assumption of Buchanan; as for instance, in a charter by the earl of Lennox to Finlay Campsy, of a part of the lands so named, to which Maurice, laird of Buchanan, is witness by designation of M'Auselan, though grandchild to Gilbert, who first assumed Buchanan. So that it is no matter of admiration, that the monks of Pluscarden, who relate the adventure of Sir Alexander, and living at such vast distance from the place of his residence, might happen to design him by his ancient surname, and best known to them, rather than by one so lately assumed.

The first of these M'Auselans I could find upon record, is Malcolm M'Auselan, inserted witness in a charter, by Malcolm, earl of Lennox, of the lands of Luss, in favour of John, laird thereof, in the reign of king Alexander III. This Malcolm (though few or none in these old charters are fully designed) seems to have been baron M'Auselan, the lairds of Buchanan having generally disused

that of M<sup>c</sup>Auselan, before the date of this charter. I find no more of these recorded, but a traditional account of one M<sup>c</sup>Beth, baron M<sup>c</sup>Auselan, a person of uncommon stature and strength, who lived in king Robert the third's time, and seems to have been contemporary with Sir Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Auselan, or Buchanan, which makes the supposition already mentioned the more improbable; Alexander, last baron M<sup>c</sup>Auselan, having only one daughter, who was married to a gentleman of the name of Campbell, after whose death, she sold her interest to Sir Humphrey Colchoun of Luss, her superior. The remainder of the Scotch M<sup>c</sup>Auselans, reside mostly in Lennox. But the greatest number and of best account of that name, reside in the counties of Tyrone, Derry, and Down, in the north of Ireland. The ancestors of the principal men of these last, were Andrew, and John M<sup>c</sup>Auselans, sons of the baron M<sup>c</sup>Auselan, who went out of the paroch of Luss to that kingdom, in the latter part of the reign of king James VI. This Andrew had a son called Alexander, upon whom he bestowed a good education, by which means, becoming a prudent, active gentleman, he obtained a commission in the army, in time of the civil wars, in the reign of king Charles I. At the end of those wars, partly by debenture, partly by purchase, he acquired the estates of Resh and Ardstaw in the county of Tyrone. He had two sons, the eldest whereof, Oliver of Resh, was one of the most sufficient gentlemen in these parts of that kingdom. In the year 1698, he was high-sheriff of that county, and influenced most of his own name throughout the country, to settle in

and near his own estate, which at first scarce amounting to five hundred pound sterling of yearly rent, he increased in such a manner, as to leave to his son a clear estate of fifteen hundred pound *per annum*. He was twice married, and left by both a numerous issue. His successor hath a lodging in a little town called Strabane, where he ordinarily resides, and for which place he serves as member of parliament, as his father did for many years. Oliver's brother is called Andrew, having an estate called Ardocheyl, who, and a great many others of good circumstances of the name of M<sup>c</sup>Auselan, reside in the counties already mentioned.









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