

THE DALRYMPLES
OF LANGLANDS.

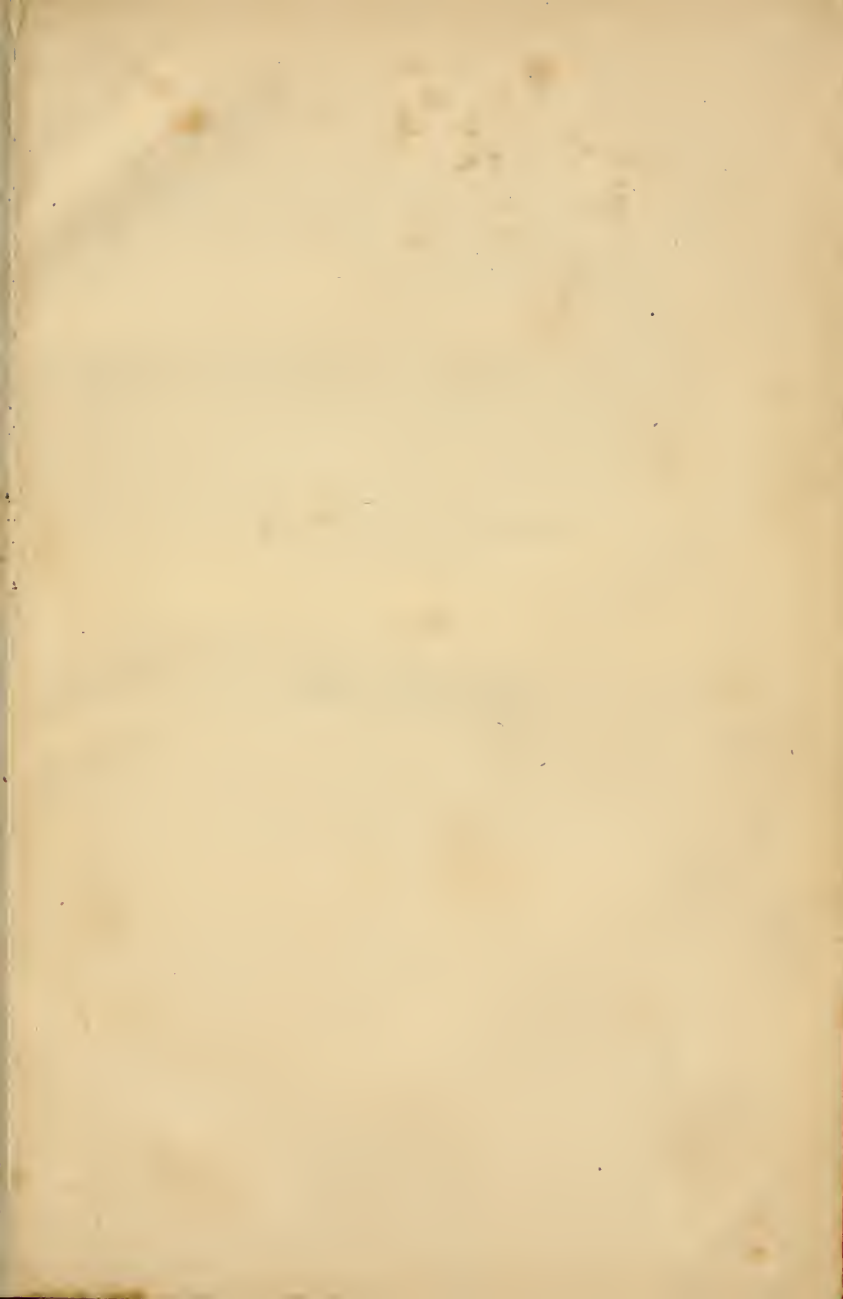
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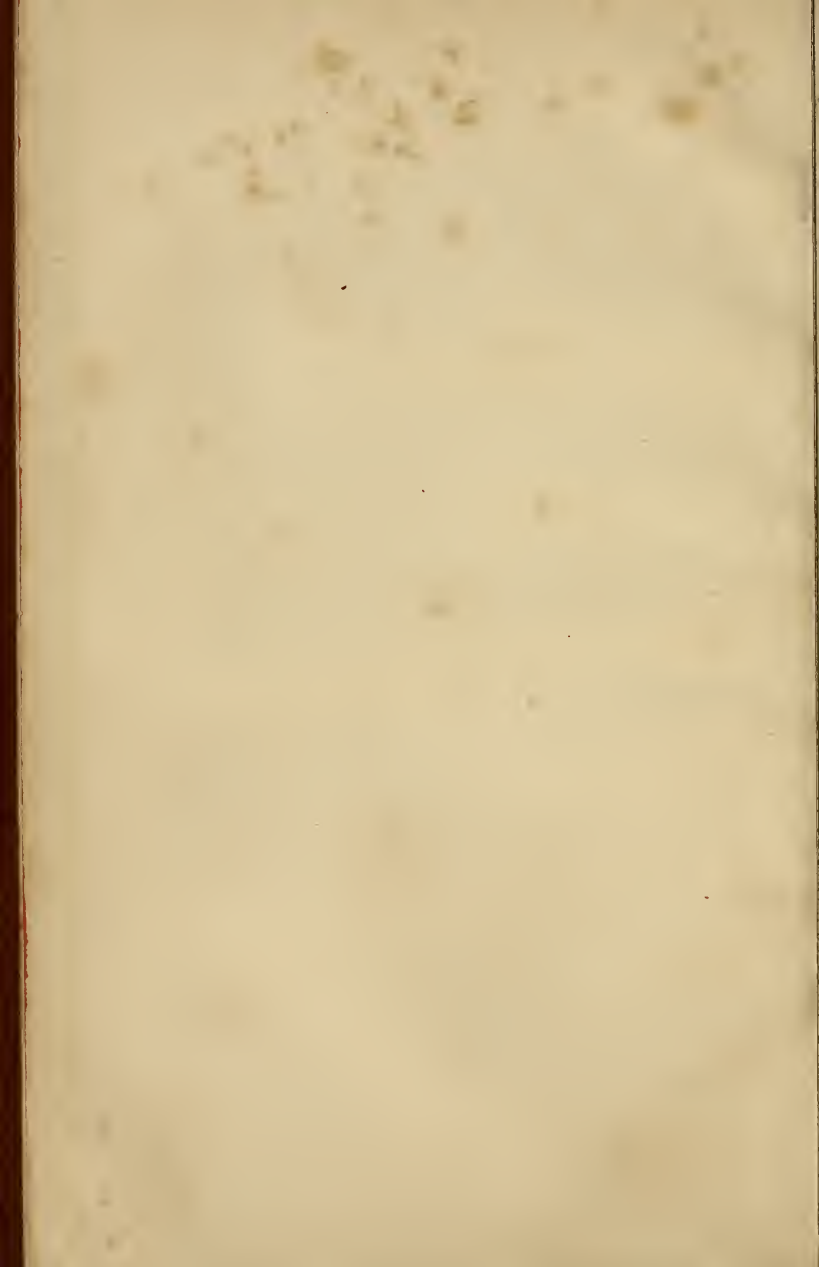


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DALRYMPLES
OF
LANGLANDS.

BY
JOHN SHAW, ESQ.

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THE
DALRYMPLES
OF
LANGLANDS.



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THE
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CHARLES DALRYMPLE, of Langlands, writer in Kilmarnock, in 1688 (April 17), Factor to the Earl of Kilmarnock in 1695,* Baillie of the Barony of Kilmarnock in 1700, a Town Councillor in 1695,

* This was during the minority of William, third Earl of Kilmarnock, who was served heir of his father William, the second Earl, on the twentieth July, 1699, his father having died on the twentieth of May, 1692. The third Earl was a warm supporter of Government during the Rebellion of 1715, and at the rendezvous of the fencible men of Cunningham at Irvine, 22 August, 1715, his Lordship attended at the head of five hundred of his own men, and his son, Lord Boyd, though only eleven years of age, also appeared in arms. The young lord's loyalty seems, however, to have been exhausted by this precocious display, for after succeeding his father, as fourth Earl of ~~Glencairn~~, he became so deeply implicated in the Rebellion of 1745, that he was attainted, and suffered death on Tower Hill, on the eighteenth August, 1746, ~~his~~ ~~forfeited~~ ~~estates~~ ~~being~~ ~~granted~~ ~~to~~ ~~Lord~~ ~~Glencairn~~. His eldest son, James, Lord Boyd, afterwards became fourteenth Earl of Errol.

Kilmarnock

The forfeited estates were purchased by Lord Glencairn.

1698, 1703, 1705, and 1706 to 1711, and Baillie in 1709 and 1711, and alive in 1720, but appearing, from his signature in the Town Council Books of a few years before, to be then very old and feeble, was probably born not later than 1650, which would make him seventy in 1720.

He must have been possessed of some part of the estate of Langlands, which is now included in the town of Kilmarnock, prior to the 24th June, 1703, for in a deed of that date, now (1863) in the possession of Mr. Dunlop, of Annanhill, he is described as Charles Dalrymple, of Langlands, writer in Kilmarnock; and if Robertson's Genealogical Account of Ayrshire be correct in stating that Mungo Campbell, of Netherplace, married Elizabeth Dalrymple, daughter of the Laird of Langlands, about the year 1650, the property must have been in the family for two generations before, as it appears to be more likely that this Elizabeth was an aunt of this Charles Dalrymple than that she was his sister.

He married Elizabeth Wallace, and had issue two sons—Charles, who succeeded to the estate of Langlands, and James, ~~who became Sheriff Clerk of Ayrshire.~~

JAMES DALRYMPLE, the younger son, appears as witness to a deed, dated in 1698, at which time he must have been more than sixteen years of age, so that the date of his birth may be taken as not later than 1682. He married Margaret Ramsay, sister of Dr. Ramsay, of Montford,* and had issue:

* Another sister of Dr. Ramsay's, Elizabeth Ramsay, married Dr. John Hunter, Minister of Ayr, and had issue Susannah, who married Dr. William Dalrymple, the second

as to whom
see post
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1. Ann, who died unmarried.
2. Sarah, who married John Aiken, ship-master in Ayr (see Appendix A.)
3. Margaret, who married John Smith, also a ship-master in Ayr (see Appendix B.)
4. Charles, ~~who succeeded his father as Sheriff-Clerk of Ayrshire, and afterwards became Charles Dalrymple, of Orangefield.~~ *as to whom see post p. 6*
5. William, who became the Rev. William Dalrymple, D.D., Minister of Ayr.
6. Marion, who married the Rev. David Shaw, D.D., Minister of Coylton (see Appendix C.)
7. Elizabeth, who died unmarried in America.
8. Catharine, who married David Tennant (see Appendix D.)

The Reverend WILLIAM DALRYMPLE, D.D., who was Minister of Ayr from 1746 to 1814, was born on the 9th September, 1723, and married his cousin germain, Susannah Hunter, the daughter of Dr. Hunter, Minister of Ayr,† by his third wife, Elizabeth Ramsay, Dr. Dalrymple's maternal aunt. Their only son, James, was born on the 20th February, 1754, and died, unmarried, on the 10th June, 1773, in his twentieth year. Three of their daughters—Elizabeth, born on the 11th July, 1750—Macrae, born on the 19th June, 1758, and Charlotte, born on the 30th October, 1761, died in infancy; Ramsay, born on the 19th April, 1752, died in her son of the above James Dalrymple. Dr. Ramsay is said to have been a relative of the Chevalier Ramsay, who was from Ayr.

† Dr. Hunter was his son-in-law's colleague at Ayr for ten years. He died on the 12th February, 1756, having been married to Elizabeth Ramsay in the year 1670.

tenth year; Susannah, born on the 2nd August, 1756, died, unmarried, on the 2nd January, 1817, in her sixtieth year; Margaret married Dr. Philip Whiteside (see Appendix E.); Williamina Ramsay married her cousin, William Tennant, Esq. (see Appendix D.); and Sarah, born on the 1st October, 1766, married, in 1791, Bedford Stewart, Esq., of the Irish Revenue Service, and died on the 25th of November, 1842, aged 77, having had a son, Thomas, (who married a natural daughter of Sir Edward Pakenham, but died without issue), and a daughter, Susannah Hunter, who died in her twelfth year. Mr. Stewart died on the 10th June, 1823, aged 54.

Dr. Dalrymple died on the 28th January, 1814, in the 91st year of his age, and 68th of his ministry, his wife having died before him, on the 29th of November, 1809, aged 83. He resided for some time at Mount Charles, near Ayr; but about the end of the year 1789 he sold this property to Captain Robert Gairdner, who had then just returned from India (see Appendix F.) During the time that a descent upon the coast of Scotland by Napoleon Buonaparte was apprehended, he is reported to have said, while addressing a body of volunteers, "In the event of an enemy landing on our shores, the young men will be found to go forth with bayonets of iron and muskets of carved wood, the young women shall go forth to animate the young men, and I myself shall go forth preaching the Word of God." He is celebrated in a couplet, which is given in Chambers's *Life and Works of Robert Burns*, as perhaps the earliest known specimen of the poet's "rhyming ware." The story goes that, while Burns was at

school in the village of Dalrymple, it was the custom to give the scholars on New Year's Day a glass of punch to drink the Minister's (Mr. Walker) health, and on its coming to Burns's turn, he gave—

Here's to Walker in Dalrymple, and Dalrymple
in Ayr,
To Shaw in Coylton, not forgetting Steele in the
Stair.

In a better known example of Burns's poetry—
'The Kirk's Alarm,' he is thus addressed :

D'rymple mild, D'rymple mild, tho' your heart's like
a child,
And your life like the new driven snaw,
Yet that winna save ye, auld Satan must have ye,
For preaching that three's ane and twa.*

He is also mentioned twice in the "Twa herds" :

Dalrymple has been lang our foe,
McGill has wrought us meikle wae,
And that cursed rascal called McQuhae,
And baith the Shaws,
That aft hae made us black and blae
wi' vengeful paws.

* * * * *

Then Shaw's and D'rymple's eloquence,
McGill's close nervous excellence,
MaQuhae's pathetic manly sense,
And guid Mc——h
Wi' S——h, wha through the heart can glance,
May a' pack aff.

* This may be an allusion to the Unitarian tendencies of which Dr. Dalrymple is said to have been suspected.

The following is the inscription on his monument in the old church yard at Ayr :

To the memory of the Revd. William Dalrymple, D.D., minister of Ayr, who died the 28th January, 1814, in the 91st year of his age, and 68th of his ministry. And of Susannah Hunter, his wife, who died the 29th November, 1809, aged 83. Also of their children, Elizabeth McCrea, and Charlotte, who died infants ; of Ramsay, who died in her 10th year ; of James, their only son, who died in his 20th year ; of Susannah, who died the 2nd January, 1817, in her 60th year ; and of Susannah Hunter Stuart, their grand-daughter, who died in her 12th year.

Here lies the body of Margaret Shaw, second daughter of Dr. D. Shaw, minister of Coylton, and Marion Dalrymple, his spouse, who died the 21st August, 1799, aged 45.

Also of Bedford Stuart, father of the above Susannah Hunter Stuart, who died 10th June, 1823, aged 54.

This monument is erected by the surviving members of the family, Sept. 1717. Sarah Dalrymple, relict of Bedford Stuart, Esquire, died 25th November, 1842, aged 77 years.

see front p. 112.
uncle Charles Dalrymple of Langlands
 CHARLES DALRYMPLE, who succeeded his father as Sheriff Clerk of Ayrshire, was born on the 30th October, 1721, died on the 10th August, 1781, and married, 12th August, 1742, Macrae, third daughter of Hugh M'Guire, of Drumdow, by whom he had issue :

James, of whom next.

Charles, a captain in the army, died unmarried.

Glencairn, married her second cousin, Gen. Stair Park Dalrymple, of whom presently.

Mrs. Dalrymple's father, Hugh M'Guire, of Drumdow, was originally a squarewright, or carpenter, in Ayr, and was raised from poverty to affluence by the return from India, with a large fortune, of a cousin of his wife's, named James Macrae.* Of this James Macrae's earlier years little or nothing is known with any certainty. Some would have it that he was born in Saltcoats, in the parish of Stevenston, in Ayrshire, and such must have been the report about the time of Macrae's return from India, for Wodrow, writing in his *Analecta*, in February, 1730, † sets down the following remarks :—"There is one that was born in the parish of Saltcoats, or Stevenstoun, that has been long in the East Indies, and has more than £100,000, and wants to have an heir and relations, and has writt down to Scotland ; and one of them, a mason, *M' Crae, Cree, or Crevoch*, or some such name, has gone up. The event we know not." (*Ana.* iv., p. 109.) Others are disposed to hold—being guided by tradition—that the Governor first saw the light in a cottage above Cartsburn, near Greenock, and that he acted while a boy in the capacity of a herd to the tenant of Hillend, who at that time was the great grandfather of the late Hugh

* The spelling of this name varies continually, but the clear, bold signature, "James Macrae," in the books of the Council of Fort St. George (a *facsimile* of which is given in Wheeler's "Madras in the Olden Time") leaves no doubt as to the way in which it was spelt by the person most entitled to settle the orthography.

† Macrae did not leave Madras for England till the 21st January, 1731, but he had probably written home directing enquiries to be made for his relations as soon as he began to contemplate a return to his native land.

Crawford, writer in Greenock (Weir's History of Greenock, 1829.) According to other accounts, he was born at Ochiltree, in Ayrshire, and if not born, it may be supposed that he was at least employed at this place in early youth, if a story which prevails regarding him is to receive any credence. The incident is said to have occurred after his return to his native land, and after also, as it may be supposed, he had acquired the estate of Ochiltree. Being one day riding, as the story goes, near Ochiltree, in company with a party of gentlemen, he, on coming to an old thorn tree, desired them to proceed while he dismounted. The gentlemen, after waiting some time at a short distance, returned to the place where they had left Mr. Macrae, and found him sitting, leaning his back against the thorn. On enquiring as to the reason of his remaining so long in that position, he answered that he remembered having often sat by that thorn in his early days. (Fowler's Sketches, 1832, p. 30.) It is the opinion, too, of the Rev. Mr. Guthrie, in a note with reference to Miller Samson and Lady Glencairn, appended to a memoir by him of the Rev. Mr. Coutts, of Brechin, that the Governor was born and brought up in the village of Ochiltree. (Scottish Journal of 11th Sept., 1847, p. 17.)

However the fact may stand as to the locality of the Governor's birth, it is conceded that he was deprived of his father when very young, but who he was, or if he had any near relations, are facts, so far as we are aware, nowhere mentioned except in the rumour already noticed, as commemorated by Mr. Wodrow. On the father's death, the tradition is, that his mother, who was of the name of *Bell Gairdner*,

removed, along with her son, to the town of Ayr, where they lived in a little thatched cottage in the neighbourhood of the town, and where she, acting in the capacity of a washerwoman and laundress, conducted herself, although very poor, both honestly and with much propriety; and was able, as it would seem, to afford her boy some little education out of her scanty earnings. The boy being brought up at Ayr, a seaport, naturally imbibed an inclination for a seafaring life, and, as the story runs, he went to sea very young, but the time and circumstances of his doing so are not known. As reported, he, while at Ayr, was accustomed to run messages for a small pittance to anyone who might employ him.

How or when he got to India has not been ascertained, but there is a general understanding that he was there for about 40 years. Nothing, however, has been learned of his career till about 1720, when we find him mentioned in the records of the Government of Madras as Captain Macrae.* Most probably he had risen to the command of a vessel in the country trade, and had undertaken voyages to Sumatra, Pegu, and China. It appears, however, that he had been successful in gaining the confidence of his honorable masters, for he was subsequently sent on a special mission to the English Settlement on the west coast of Sumatra, to reform the many abuses which

* This account of Macrae's career in India, and the extracts from the Madras Government Records, are taken from Wheeler's "Madras in the Olden Time." The rest of the account of Macrae has been compiled principally from two articles, headed "Ayrshire Notes and Queries," Nos. xxiii. and xxv., and signed C., which appeared in the *Ayr Observer* of 16th Nov. and 27th Dec., 1853.

*Edinburgh
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prevailed at that settlement. Here he acquitted himself in such a manner as to ensure his appointment to a high post. He effected savings to the extent of nearly 60,000 pagodas, or about £25,000 per annum, and at the same time carried out such reforms as promised a very large increase in the supply of pepper. Accordingly, the Directors ordered that on leaving the west coast he should be appointed Deputy-Governor of Fort St. David, and thus stand next in succession to the Government of Fort St. George. The retirement of Mr. Elwick led to Mr. Macrae's advancement to the latter post sooner than could have been expected. He returned from the west coast towards the end of 1724, and, without proceeding to Fort St. David, at once took his seat as second member of Council at Fort St. George. At last, on the 18th January, 1725, the son of the poor washerwoman of Ayr took his place as Governor of the Madras Presidency, which, it must be recollected, was then and for nearly fifty years afterwards the chief of the English settlements in India. The proceedings on that occasion are thus recorded in the consultations :

“Monday, 18th January, 1725. The President, James Macrae, Esq., opened this consultation by telling the Board that as this was the first time of their meeting since his taking the chair, he thought it would not be improper to acquaint them of his resolutions, of which the principal was that he would prosecute the Company's interest to the utmost, and endeavour to retrieve the abuses that had crept into the management of their affairs. He added that he was determined not to interrupt in any manner the commerce of the place, but that all the inhabitants,

both whites and blacks, the free merchants as well as the Company's servants, should have free liberty of trade, and that he should expect the same freedom from interruptions in what he should undertake ; that he would endeavour to be as agreeable to the gentlemen as any of his predecessors, but that he was determined to maintain the privileges and immunities belonging to the President ; and he concluded by saying that he expected a ready assistance from them in the pursuit of the above resolutions, which was accordingly promised."

Mr. Macrae was emphatically a commercial governor, and a most laborious administrative reformer. During his tenure of office the relations of the East India Company with the Nabob of Arcot remained unaltered, and what may be called the domestic incidents of the Presidency are few in number. But in all matters connected with the trade of the place, the reduction of the expenditure, the improvement of the revenues, the supervision of the mint, and the administration of justice, his proceedings are distinguished by an indefatigable industry, a display of strong sense, and, above all, a fulness of record far beyond those of any of his predecessors. Nothing appeared too large or too small for Governor Macrae. Everything received his attention in turn, from such matters of detail as the sorting of cloths and the better preparation of the consultation books, up to the most difficult and complicated questions connected with the coinage, the customs, the quit rent, or the very doubtful cases of appeal from the Mayor's Court. Like most men who have risen from nothing, he was arbitrary and occasionally harsh towards his sub-

ordinates ; but he proved himself a valuable servant to the Company, whose orders he rigidly respected.

Among the more important events of his Governorship was the reorganization of the Mayor's Court, which then held the place of the present High Court of Judicature. Madras had been erected into a corporation by a charter under the Company's larger seal, dated December, 1687 (3 James II.), and a Mayor's Court for the trial of civil cases was established in 1688, with a town clerk, recorder, judge advocate, who disposed of the criminal business with the assistance of grand and petit juries ; and an attorney-general. The exercise of judicial powers, however, had never been based on a satisfactory foundation, and in 1726 the Company obtained a charter from the Crown, dated the 24th September, 1726 (13 Geo. I.), whereby the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being were constituted a Court of Record, by the name of the Mayor's Court, for the trial of civil actions, with an appeal to the Governor and Council, whose decision was to be final for all suits under 1,000 pagodas, and if exceeding that sum an appeal was given to the King in Council. The criminal jurisdiction was vested in the Governor and Council, who were appointed Justices of the Peace, with power to hold Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer and Gaol delivery for the trial of all offences except treason.

Governor Macrae appears to have been a believer in the idea that a considerable amount of display is desirable in India. Very soon after his appointment he had persuaded the Council to purchase *from himself* four new horses for his chaise and guards, and

now, on Thursday, the 17th August, 1727, the time having arrived for putting the Royal Charter into execution, the new Mayor and Aldermen were sworn in with much ceremony, after having come from the Fort in a grand procession of soldiers, with kettle drums and trumpets, dancing girls with the country music, the Court Attorneys on horseback (there were no barristers in those days), the Registrar, the Sheriff, and others, followed by the chief gentry in the town on horseback, through Black Town and Pedda Naick's Pettah to the Company's garden, where the President and Council were met to receive them. The Governor and the five senior Councillors, Messrs. George Morton Pitt, John Roach, Randal Fowke, Samuel Hyde, and Robert Symonds, who were to constitute the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol delivery, were sworn in a few days afterwards.

The following extract from the proceedings of Government illustrates the character of Macrae as a "canny Scott," and, taken with the arrangement above referred to, by which he made the Company pay for his horses, while he continued to use them, goes some way towards explaining how he managed to amass such a large fortune:—

"Monday, 17th June, 1728. The President, observing to the Board that the Company have several anchors and guns lying here, which are too large for the use of any of our shipping at this time, and which have lain for several years exposed to rust, and spoil for want of demand, told them that he is willing to take a parcel of them to send to Manilla, provided he can have them at a reasonable rate, and that the Company will take them back again provided he

cannot sell them there, which last condition he expected, because that not knowing whether they would sell or not at Manilla, he thought it was sufficient for him to risk the money without being obliged, in case they would not sell, to have the goods lie upon his hands; and that should the Company take them back, it would be only the same thing as if he had never received them, and they had laid here all the time.

“This proposal being considered, it was agreed that it tended manifestly to the Company’s advantage, and therefore that it be accepted, and that the store-keeper do deliver to the President as many of those large guns and anchors as he will take; he paying for the same four pagodas for the anchors, and one pagoda and seven-eighths for the guns.”

The one great fault of Governor Macrae—and a fault common to most men of his calibre—was an arbitrary mode of settling matters, which by no means met with the approbation of the Directors. With a view of remedying a falling off in the receipts of the Madras mint, he had prohibited the export of silver from the Company’s bounds, except in the form of rupees. This rule caused much dissatisfaction to the inhabitants, and was abrogated by an order from the Directors, upon which occasion the President remarked to the Board that there were several very severe aspersions thrown upon him in the paragraph of the general letter containing this order, as if the prohibition had been laid on for private advantage, and that he had connived at the breach of that order in such as made it worth his while; and he solemnly averred that he had never, directly or indirectly,

carried, or permitted others to carry, any silver out of the bounds during the prohibition, except in rupees; and adding that it was necessary for him to clear his reputation, he demanded of them all to declare at the Board whether they, directly or indirectly, knew of any silver being carried out by him, or by others by his authority and protection. To which every member of the Board answered by declaring they knew, neither directly nor indirectly, of any such thing.

He had also shortly after the reorganization of the Mayor's Court established a Sheriff's Court, for the trial of petty causes under 20 pagodas, with an appeal to the Mayor's Court when over 5 pagodas; but the Directors having disapproved of this Court, it was discontinued on the 21st July, 1729.

Another of his measures, for compelling the sale of grain at a fixed rate during a period of scarcity,—however absurd it may seem to Englishmen of the present day,—was considered sound policy long after Macrae's time, and perhaps would not be altogether without advocates in India even now. From the following minute, which shows how soon what any tyro now-a-days would call the natural consequences of the measure were recognized by Governor Macrae and his Council, it would appear that their views on the subject were rather in advance of than behind the age.

“Thursday, 25th September, 1729. Having, in consultation of the 3rd February last, fixed the prices of paddy and rice, in order to relieve the poor, it hath been found by experience that the said regulation had not its desired effect: and the season for

importing grain now coming on, and there being reason to believe that, if that regulation be continued, great quantities will be carried to other places, which would else come hither, it is agreed to take off the said order, and to permit every one to sell as they can."*

On Thursday, the 14th May, 1730, George Morton Pitt, Esquire, arrived from Fort St. David, and delivered a commission which he had received from the Honourable Company, constituting him President and Governor of Fort St. George, and of all the Company's settlements on the coast of Coromandel, in the room of James Macrae, Esquire; and accordingly Mr. Macrae vacated the President's chair, and Mr. Pitt was installed into his new office with all respect and submission. On the following Tuesday the President acquainted the Board that he had had several informations of complaint against Gooda Anconah, the late Governor's chief Dubash; some of them of extortion, and other crimes of a very heinous nature; and as there was the greatest reason to believe that Gooda Anconah would seek protection of the Country Government to avoid the course of justice (as he did once before) if not immediately prevented by being taken into custody, he (the governor) desired they would consult the properest measures to be taken on this occasion, which being debated and considered, the Board were unanimously of opinion that if Gooda Ancona should escape, it

* This liberty for every one to sell as they can, and not the abolition of protective duties, is what is almost universally meant and understood in India by the expression "free trade."

would be of the utmost ill consequence to the Company's affairs, a great disquiet and discouragement to the inhabitants, and would unavoidably draw a censure on the vigilance and justice of the Board. Wherefore it was agreed that the justices should immediately commit him to the custody of the Sheriff, to be kept in the Ensign's room in the Fort, with permission to go where he pleases to eat, but under a guard to prevent his escaping, till the complaint can be more regularly heard and examined into. A few days afterwards complaints and petitions against Gooda Ancona poured in upon the Madras Government in one continuous stream; and from the latter end of May until the beginning of July appear to have absorbed public attention. The petitioners were all referred to the Mayor's Court, and by the 16th of July, Gooda Ancona had been fined 20,000 pagodas, whilst many demands against him still remained unsettled. How far Governor Macrae was implicated in these transactions it is impossible to say; but there do not appear to have been any direct charges brought against him personally, and there was no such investigation into his conduct of affairs, as had taken place after the retirement of previous governors.

The subsequent entries in the Government records respecting Mr. Macrae are very meagre and unimportant. In August of the same year (1730) we find that he was allowed 150 pagodas a-month for his table expenses; and in January next we meet with the following entry, dated only two days before Mr. Macrae embarked for England:

"Tuesday, 19th January, 1731. A letter from James Macrae, Esq., acquainting that he could not

invest his money in diamonds without a manifest loss, and, bills not being procurable, he was obliged to carry it home in current pagodas; 25,000 of which he desires to lade on the 'Craggs,' and 25,000 more on the 'Fordwich.' He also desired that the freight and custom may be left to the Company's determination:—which is agreed to, and a letter being wrote to the Honorable Court of Directors to advise thereof, was read and signed."

On the 21st January, 1731, Governor Macrae set sail for England, without wife or child, and laden with a fortune popularly estimated at above a hundred thousand pounds. According to a tradition, published in a letter from A. to the *Ayr Observer* of 16th July, 1850, the ship in which he sailed was captured on its way by a privateer; and the shrewd ex-Governor, knowing the vessel to have on board a valuable cargo of diamonds, had the address to get the ship ransomed for a comparatively small sum. We are also told by the same authority that the East India Directors were so pleased with the Governor's conduct in India that, on his return, they enquired how they could reward him. He is said to have replied that, if he had done anything meritorious, he would leave the reward to them. We have not, however, succeeded in discovering what was the value of the reward conferred on the ex-Governor, or if, indeed, any pecuniary reward were conferred at all. The story in itself is quite in keeping with the character of Mr. Macrae. In the matter of his allowance for table expenses already noticed, it is recorded that Governor Pitt had frequently desired his predecessor to give in some account of his expenses, but that Mr. Macrae

declined doing any thing of the sort, and left the Board to allow him whatever they thought proper.

The result of Mr. Macrae's enquiries about his family appears to have been the ascertaining that they were all dead,* except his cousin, Isabella Gairdner, who is believed to have been the only daughter of his mother's brother, and to have been named after her aunt, the Governor's mother. She had, during Macrae's absence in India, been married to the above-mentioned Hugh McGuire, who in addition, or rather as it is believed with considerable prejudice to his trade as a carpenter, was in great request as a violin player at kirns and weddings, and was consequently known as "Fiddler McGuire." The poverty of these people may be gathered from the fact that on one occasion, when a servant of Mr. Campbell, of Auchmannoch, had been sent to the house in the Newtown of Ayr, where McGuire then resided, to pay for some carpenter's work,† he found two of the children, one of whom was afterwards Countess of Glencairn, crying for bread, whilst their mother had left the house to try and borrow a loaf. It may well be imagined, therefore, with what joy and surprise Mr. and Mrs. McGuire received a letter from Governor Macrae, enclosing a large sum of money, and engaging to provide handsomely for his cousin and her family. They are said to have given way to their delight by indulging in a luxury which will serve to illustrate both

* Nothing more is heard of the mason mentioned by Woodrow. It probably turned out that he was not any relation of the Governor's.

† The wainscoting of the room to the right as you entered the old house of Auchmannoch is said to have been McGuire's handiwork. It is probably now removed.

their ideas of happiness, and the state of poverty in which they had been living. They procured a loaf of sugar and a bottle of brandy, and scooping out a hole in the sugar loaf, they poured in the brandy, and supped up the sweetened spirit with spoons.

Mr. Macrae appears to have lived for some years after his return from India principally at Blackheath, near London, but it would seem that he visited Ayr in 1733, as on the first of August in that year he was admitted a burgess of Ayr under the name and style of "James Macrae, late Governor of Madras."

In 1734 he presented the city of Glasgow with the metallic equestrian statue of King William of Hanover, which was erected in the following year near the cross, and which still adorns that city.* (McUre's Glasgow, p. 319—"Senex" in *Glasgow Herald* of 10th June, 1850.)

In 1736 he purchased the estate of Orangefield, or Monkton, from the trustees of Dr. Hugh Bailie, viz., Hugh Roger, late Provost of Glasgow; Hugh McBride, of Brideland; John Gemmell, of Tourland, Chirurgeon-apothecary, in Irvine; and D. Logan, writer, in Kilwinning. The disposition by them in his favor is dated 27th July, 1736, and the Governor is therein described as "James Macrae, of Blackheath, in the county of Kent, Esquire, late Governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies."

In 1739 he purchased the estate of Ochiltree for £25,000 from Charles Cochran, the son of William Cochran, of Ochiltree, and Lady Mary Bruce, the

* It is said to have been a statue of somebody else which the Governor bought cheap.

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eldest daughter of Alexander, Earl of Kincardine. The Disposition granted by Charles Cochran is dated 12th October, 1739, and in the Instrument of Infeftment which followed upon the Disposition, the Governor is described as James McCrae of Orangefield.

He also purchased the estate of Houstoun, in the parish of that name in Renfrewshire, from a Miss Campbell, the representative of Sir James Campbell, to whom it is said to have been sold by Sir John Shaw, of Greenock, who had acquired it by his marriage with the daughter of Sir John Houstoun, of that ilk, who had died without male heirs.

The estates of Drumdow (in the parish of Stair) and Alva are also said to have been acquired by Macrae, and he is supposed to have conferred Drumdow upon Hugh McGuire, the carpenter, and Alva upon Hugh's daughter Margaret, who married Mr. James Erskine, of Barjarg (Lord Alva). This, however, appears to be a mistake. On the 16th May, 1749, a period certainly subsequent to the Governor's death, a "Hugh Crawford, of Drumdow, landwaiter in Leith," occurs, as Mr. Paterson says, in the Town Records of Ayr. Drumdow, as this author adds, was "*afterwards purchased*" by Governor Macrae, but this could not be the case, as the Governor must have been at this time dead. It was probably, therefore, purchased by Hugh McGuire himself, as the first time he is designed of Drumdow, of which we have any notice, is on the 20th of December, 1749, when he is admitted a burgess of Ayr.

With regard to Alva, it is stated in Douglas's Peerage of Scotland (tit. Marr.) that Charles Erskine (Lord Tinwald) third son of Sir Charles Erskine, of

Alva, and father of the James Erskine, of Barjarg (Lord Alva), who married Margaret McGuire, was appointed Lord Justice Clerk for life in 1748, purchased his paternal estate of Alva, and died 5th April, 1763. On the other hand, James Erskine's marriage to Margaret McGuire took place on the 19th June, 1747, some time after Governor Macrae's death. It seems reasonable, therefore, to conclude that the true history of the matter is, that James Erskine applied the fortune which his wife had received from Governor Macrae in the purchase, in his father's name, of the family estate, which was probably settled upon Lord Tinwald for life, and after his death upon James Erskine and his children by Margaret McGuire.

On the 12th August, 1742, Mr. Macrae executed at Blackheath a Disposition and Deed of Entail of the Barony of Orangefield in favour of "Miss Macrae McGuire, daughter of Hugh McGuire, wright in Ayr, and Isabella Gairdner, cousin of the said James Macrae, and the heirs male of her body, whom failing the heirs female of her body," &c.; and at the same time and place he executed a Deed of Entail of the Estate of Ochiltree, whereby the last mentioned Estate was conferred upon Elizabeth McGuire, who is described as the eldest daughter of Hugh McGuire and Isabella Gairdner, and her heirs; whom failing to James McGuire and his heirs; whom failing to Margaret McGuire and her heirs; whom failing to Macrae McGuire and her heirs; whom failing to Jacobina McGuire and her heirs; whom failing to Hugh McGuire and his heirs; and then the Estate is destined to any other child of the marriage between

Hugh McGuire and Isabella Gairdner, and failing all these it is to descend to Isabella Gairdner and her heirs whomsoever. The Deed of Entail of Ochiltree was not, however, registered in the Record of Entails till the 23rd of July, 1745, and in the Books of Council and Session, on the 31st of the same month, after the marriage of Elizabeth McGuire to William, 13th Earl of Glencairn, which took place on the 16th August, 1744.

About the time of this marriage the Governor was so seriously ill that his medical attendant could not assure him of living until the solemnization of the nuptials. He was alive, however, in December, 1745, for on the 17th of that month he is found lending £1,500 to the community of Glasgow, to help them to meet the sum which had been extorted from them by Prince Charlie. Still, he had gone to his account by the year 1748, for from Dickie of Loans' Memorandum Book it appears that the monument at Whiteside, near Monkton, which was erected to his memory on grounds that then formed part of the estate at Orangefield, and in such an elevated position as to attract observation, and be seen over a wide district of country, was begun to be erected during that year *in memoria* of him, who is there characterized as *the deceased Governor Macrae*. This monument fell, as it was approaching completion, in the following year, and, in consequence, had to be re-built in the year 1750. It is more than probable that he was dead before the 12th of February, 1747, as on that date Mrs. Dalrymple and the other heirs of tailzie expedite a crown charter of resignation to the lands of Orangefield, in virtue, as may be assumed,

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of the procuratory contained in the Disposition and Deed of Entail by Governor Macrae, of the 12th of August, 1742. Before his death it is not to be presumed that he would allow himself to be dispossessed, and another invested in Orangefield, which appears to have been his usual place of residence during the last years of his life, and where he was living at the time of his death. Indeed, it is probable that his death took place as early as the year 1746, because during that year Charles Dalrymple, Sheriff-Clerk of Ayr, and the husband of Macrae McGuire, is styled "of Orangefield," on being admitted a burghess of Prestwick. (Paterson's History of Ayrshire, vol. ii., p. 387.) It is not likely that he would be so designed during the Governor's lifetime, and while the latter remained undivested, which, as must be assumed, would not occur during his lifetime.

Mr. Macrae died at Orangefield, and was buried in the churchyard of Monkton, although he was, at the time of his death, engaged in erecting a private burial place. Some years afterwards, however, what were supposed to be his remains were removed from the churchyard to the burial ground attached to the monument above mentioned. A party of gentlemen was formed at Orangefield for the purpose, and after drinking hard for two days and two nights they dug up five skulls and several other bones, from which they selected the largest skull and the longest shank bones, and took them to Orangefield as the Governor's.

The family of Hugh McGuire, and his wife, Isabella Gairdner, upon whom, whether they were Mr. Macrae's nearest relations or not, it is certain that the bulk of his fortune was conferred, appears to have

consisted of two sons, James and 'Hugh, and four daughters, Elizabeth, Margaret, Macrae, and Jacobina. The latter were accounted handsome, and it is not to be doubted that they were well educated, as well as their brothers, at the instigation and expense of the Governor, whose intention was, no doubt, fully formed to confer upon them the amount of his fortune. The third daughter, Macrae McGuire, is said to have been born after his return from India, and to have become—probably from that circumstance—his special favourite. She was no doubt called Macrae after him, and such being her name is a confirmation of the fact that her birth took place subsequent to his return. The younger son, Hugh, appears to have died in infancy; and the youngest daughter, Jacobina, is believed to have died in Lisbon, where she had gone for her health, under the care of Dr. Campbell, a physician in Ayr, who possibly had been directed by the Governor to attend to her. *Addenda, p. 155*

The eldest son, James McGuire, received from the Governor the Barony of Houstoun, and on taking the property was obliged to assume the name and arms of Macrae. Accordingly, after being invested, he was known as James Macrae, of Houstoun. He married a daughter of the lady of the Swedish ambassador, and by her had issue, two sons and a daughter. Of these, the eldest, James, succeeded to Houstoun upon his father's death, and seems to have demolished the old manor place of Houstoun, excepting one square, in 1780-81, the stones of which were applied in the erection of a new village, which he had planned. This old baronial residence is represented as having been, as late as the year 1777, one of the strongest,

and most elegant, and most ancient structures in the country. It consisted of no less than five squares, having a court yard within, and only one way for entrance, where hung a great iron gate, which, on being let down, secured the whole castle, as it had no windows in the exterior walls nearer the ground than twelve feet. At one time there was a tower at the west end, part of which was standing about thirty or forty years before Semple wrote (1832). The *whole* barony, it is said, except one house in Houstoun village, belonged to James Macrae in 1780; and in the year following he planned the *new* village referred to a little way further up the rivulet than the old town of Houstoun.

But it was not long ere he disposed of the estate, for it was sold to Alexander Speirs, of Ellerslie, as early as April, 1782; and out of the price obtained Macrae purchased, as it is understood, the estate of Holemains. After this he was styled James Macrae of Holemains, although better known about Edinburgh simply as Captain Macrae. He lived at Marionville, near Restalrig-Edinburgh, a handsome villa which had been erected by the Misses Ramsay, and which was often called Lappet Ha', from these ladies having gained the money by which it was erected in keeping a shop, at which they retailed lappets, on the north side of the High Street, east side of the Old Lyon Close, and opposite to the upper end of the city guard house. At Marionville Captain Macrae had an apartment fitted up for private theatricals, a species of amusement at this time by no means common in Scotland, and for his attachment to which he was greatly censured.

The *Edinburgh Evening Courant* of Thursday, 26th January, 1790, has the following notice of one of the representations: — “PRIVATE THEATRICALS. — The performance of the tragedy of the Grecian Daughter, which took place at Marionville on Friday last (15th January, 1790), was in every respect delightful. Mr. Macrae, in the first part of Dionysius, gave infinite satisfaction. His figure, which is remarkably handsome, and his countenance at once manly and expressive, every way suited him for that character. * * * But it is impossible to do justice to Mrs. Macrae in the character of Euphrasia; suffice it to say that the part was never better performed on any stage either by a Siddons or a Crawford. It is difficult to say whether her tragic or her comic powers are most excellent, as in both she gives equal satisfaction. Her performance of *Lady Racket* in *Three Weeks after Marriage* was superior to anything we have ever seen of the kind.”

Captain Macrae was by repute a bully and a professed duellist, and is caricatured by Kay as practising with a pistol at a barber's block. (Kay, I., p. 37; Chambers' *Traditions of Edinburgh*.) On Wednesday, the 14th of April, 1790, he fought a duel with Sir George Ramsay, of Banff, at the Frigate Whins, near Musselburgh, in which Sir George received a wound of which he died on the 16th.

Public sentiment ran against Macrae, and he was advised by his Counsel to fly, rather than take his trial before a Jury. He accordingly fled to Paris, where, on the 8th May following, he executed an absolute conveyance of his estate of Holemains in favour of Lord Glencairn and Alexander Young,

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W. S., and the survivors of them, their heirs and assignees. Sasine passed upon this deed in favour of these parties upon the 15th of the same month, and the instrument was afterwards duly registered. Upon the 26th of May the Captain was cited under *criminal* letters, at the instance both of the public prosecutor, and the representatives of Sir George Ramsay, viz., Dame Eleanor Fraser, his relict, and Sir William Ramsay of Banff, Baronet, his brother-german, to appear and take his trial before a jury of his countrymen, under a charge of murder, on the 26th of July following. At this diet, however, he failed to appear; and the Justiciary Court, being moved by the public prosecutor, decerned and adjudged him to be an *out-law* and *fugitive*, and ordained him, in consequence, to be put to his Majesty's horn, and all his moveable goods escheated, and brought into his Majesty's use, on account of the contempt arising from his not appearing to underlye the law for the crime with which he was charged. On the following day, the 27th of July, letters of denunciation were obtained, in which the officers of the law were charged to denounce him as a rebel, and to escheat and bring in his moveable goods. These letters were duly executed upon the 28th, and recorded upon the 29th of the same month of July. Three years afterwards or so, namely, in April, 1793, Alexander Young, W. S., who, on account of Lord Glencairn's death, was then the only surviving disponee, executed a disposition of Holmains in favour of three parties, Messrs. Duncombe, Pettiwood, and Le Maistre, and the survivor of them and their assignees. Infestment followed upon this conveyance; and, in June following, these three

gentlemen executed a deed, in which it was declared that the conveyance to them by Young was *in trust*, for behoof of Captain Macrae and his heirs, and for the proper support of his family; and they thereby bound themselves to denude when required by the Captain, and in such manner as he, his heirs, or disponees, might demand.

The fatal duel referred to originated in a quarrel which arose between Captain Macrae and a footman of Sir George or Lady Ramsay, at the door of the Theatre in Edinburgh, on the evening of the 7th of April, 1790. The Captain had received some abusive language from this servant, and took occasion to inflict some severe punishment upon him on the spot. For this, meeting Sir George on the street, he offered to apologise, when Sir George refused to receive it, saying that the servant was not his but Lady Ramsay's; on which, as it is believed, the Captain tendered an apology to that lady. Notwithstanding, the servant, whose name was James Merry, was advised to institute an action of damages against the Captain, in the Sheriff Court, which was served upon him on the 12th of April. Upon this, Captain Macrae addressed a letter to Sir George Ramsay, in the forenoon of the 13th, in which he insisted upon his either getting the action quashed, or if not, dismissing the servant. But to this, Sir George, in a written answer to the Captain, on the afternoon of the same day, would not agree, stating that he did not see sufficient reasons for adopting such a course. Then the Captain had recourse to the services of a Mr. Amory for the purpose of waiting upon Sir George and explaining his intentions, failing his getting what he conceived

proper satisfaction; and Mr. Amory was directed, if at this meeting he could not come to an arrangement with Sir George, to tell him that in the Captain's opinion he was not only *no gentleman*, but a *scoundrel*. No agreement having been come to, the Captain's views were communicated, and a meeting was arranged to take place at Musselburgh next day, the 14th of April, when the duel ensued, after a lengthened but unsuccessful attempt between the parties' seconds to bring them to an arrangement. Sir George was mortally wounded, and died upon the second day afterwards, without leaving lawful issue, on which he was succeeded by his brother, William.

The action for damages at the servant's instance was followed out, and was not concluded until the month of February, 1792, when a judgment was pronounced by the sheriff finding Captain Macrae liable in damages; and although it was carried for review into the Court of Session, the judges affirmed the sentence, considering that, although the Captain had received considerable abuse, that did not warrant him, *in a legal point of view*, in inflicting the amount of personal punishment upon the servant which he did.

Before this duel took place, Captain Macrae had been married to a French lady named Maria Cecilia Le Maistre; but the first issue, apparently, was upon the 22nd of January, 1791, when a son was born in London, who was called *James Charles Macrae*; and in 1800, a daughter was born of the same marriage, whose name was Maria Le Maistre Macrae, and who, in course of time, was married to Mr. John Hyndman, Advocate. In May, 1807, Captain Macrae executed a deed by which he directed his trustees, in whom the

property continued to be vested, to alter and revoke the destination of the estate of Holemains; and, this being done, to execute a strict entail thereof in favour of James Macrae, whom he describes as "my *only son*, and the heirs whomsoever of his body; whom failing, the said Maria Le Maistre Macrae, my *only daughter*, and the heirs whomsoever of her body; whom failing, my nearest heirs whatsoever." By the same deed he directed his trustees to pay £700 annually for behoof of himself during his life; and the remainder of the rents of Holemains were, as it was provided, to be applied towards the maintenance of his wife and children. Mrs. Macrae, his wife, and failing her, other parties, were by this deed appointed to be tutors and curators to his children; and a deed by the trustees, granted in 1805, was ratified, which burdened part of the estate of Holemains with a provision of £5000, to his daughter Maria, which was declared to be full payment of all her legal claims by or through his decease. The trustees accordingly executed, in 1809, a strict entail of Holemains; and, in the same year, James Charles Macrae, the institute, was infefted under the precept contained in the deed. He became of age in 1812; and his circumstances having, as it would appear, become embarrassed, he, in 1821, the year subsequent to his father's death—who died abroad on the 16th January, 1820, while he was unrelaxed from the sentence of outlawry and fugitation—conveyed all interest he had in the estate to a trustee for behoof of his creditors. In 1831, a reduction was instituted by him of all the deeds that had been executed by his father, or by his trustees, on the ground that the *former*, by the sentence of the

Court of Justiciary referred to, was legally incapacitated from granting any deed which could affect his *heritable* estate. Judgment was pronounced in this action of reduction upon the 22nd of November, 1836, after the opinions of the whole thirteen Judges were obtained, by which it was found that Captain Macrae was, notwithstanding of the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed, legally capable to dispose of his *heritable* estates; although the Judges were far from being unanimous as to the grounds on which their opinions rested. The defenders in this action were his sister, Mistress Maria Le Maistre Macrae or Hyndman, and her husband. (Dunlop's Reports, vol. xv., p. 54.)

James Charles Macrae, as well as his sister, the wife of Mr. John Hyndman, are without descendants of their bodies; and the former, although unsuccessful, in 1836, in setting aside the entail of Holemains, yet effected a sale of this estate about 1851 after obtaining it *disentailed*, under the powers conferred upon heirs of tailzie by the recent Act of Parliament.

The second son of James Macrae, the son of Hugh M'Guire, was living at Dumfries in 1850—but what became of him, or the daughter, is not known.

ELIZABETH M'GUIRE, the eldest daughter of Hugh M'Guire and *Isabella* Gairdner, married William, the thirteenth Earl of Glencairn, on the 16th of August, 1744. In this match the Governor is said to have taken a deep interest. Of tocher, he gave her, as already mentioned, the barony of Ochiltree, which had cost him £25,000, and diamonds to the value of £45,000; or according to another report, the money that was applied in the purchase of the estate of *Kil-*

marnock. The marriage did not prove a happy one, it being said that the Earl, however much respect he may have had for his Countess's wealth, had little for herself, and encouraged his infant son to give her abusive epithets. The Earl, however, was not inclined to submit to any taunting allusions to his wife's family, for when Lord Cassilis reproached him at a ball with having so far forgotten his rank as to marry a fiddler's daughter, he at once replied,—“Yes, my Lord, and one of my father-in-law's favourite airs was ‘The Gipseys cam’ to Lord Cassilis’ yett,”—referring to the elopement of a Countess of Cassilis with the Gipseys, celebrated in the old song of “Johnny Faa.”* The Countess is reported to have been very penurious, but probably there was occasion for it; and her intentions may have been laudable, to retrieve, for the sake of her family, the waning fortunes of the house of Glencairn. There is a tradition that the Earl lost a large sum of money to General Scott, of Scotstarvat, about the year 1785, in consequence of which he was under the necessity of disposing of the estate of *Kilmarnock*, or, by some accounts, of that of *Kilmaurs*.

The issue of this marriage was—1. William, Lord Kilmaurs, born at Finlaystoun, 29th May, 1748. He was a cornet in the 3rd Regiment of Dragoons, but died unmarried, at Coventry, on the 3rd of February, 1768. 2. James, who became fourteenth Earl, and was born at Finlaystoun, 1st June, 1749. He was captain of a company in the West Lowland Fencibles, and succeeded his father in the title in

* “J. F. M.” in *Ayr Advertiser*, of 24th June, 1850.

*Added da
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1775, but died unmarried in 1791. He was a benefactor of the poet Burns, by whom his death is commemorated in "The Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn," concluding with the following pathetic lines:—

“ The bridegroom may forget the bride,
 Was made his wedded wife yestreen ;
 The monarch may forget the crown
 That on his head an hour has been ;
 The mither may forget the bairn
 That smiles so sweetly on her knee ;
 But I'll remember thee, Glencairn,
 And a' that thou hast done for me !”

3. John, who became fifteenth Earl, and succeeded to the title on his brother's death. At first he was an officer in the 14th Regiment of Dragoons, but afterwards took holy orders in the Church of England. He married, in 1785, Isabel Erskine, the daughter of Henry David, tenth Earl of Buchan, and relict of William Leslie Hamilton, but had no issue, and died at Coats, near Edinburgh, on the 24th September, 1796, being at the time in the 47th year of his age. At his death the peerage became extinct, and is now claimed by Sir Thomas Montgomery Cunninghame, of Corshill, county Ayr, as the representative of Andrew Cunninghame, of Corshill, second son of William, second Earl of Glencairn. 4. Henrietta, who married Sir Alexander Don, of Newtoun-Don, in Roxburghshire, and had the following issue:—Sir Alexander Don, who succeeded to the estate of Ochiltree on the death of his grandmother, the Countess of Glencairn, in 1801, and was the father of the late Sir

William Henry Don, who died at Hobart Town, Tasmania, on the 19th March, 1862, and was succeeded by his kinsman, Sir John Don-Warchope, the 8th and present Baronet. Two daughters, who were drowned in the river Eden on the 7th June, 1795, along with a daughter of Dr. Wilson, of Kelso. The mother is said to have sunk under this sad bereavement. 5. Alexander, who was born in June, 1754, but died young; and⁶ Elizabeth, who died at Coats House, near Edinburgh, unmarried, on the 6th of August, 1804. Burns addressed a letter to her, which is noticed in Motherwell's edition of the Poet's Works, vol. iv. p. 247.

From one or more defects which existed in the entails executed by Governor Macrae, none of them proved to be altogether irrefragable, and in the year 1813 the estate of Ochiltree was divided into parcels, and sold by Sir Alexander Don to the Marquis of Bute, Sir Alexander Boswell of Auchencleck, Mr. Limond of Dalblair, and Mr. Tennant of Creoch. Before that, however, advantage of the informalities had been taken by Sir Alexander's grandmother, the Countess of Glencairn, by whom life-rent or other long leases of several of the farms on the estate had been granted, upon payment of large *grassums*, for the purpose, it is said, of disappointing her son's creditors. Some of these liferent lessees continued to possess their farms under the leases granted in their favour by Lady Glencairn for a very long period, much to the annoyance of Mr. Limond, who used to declare that it was the most abominably healthy place,—that Ochiltree. Mr. Limond, who was the last survivor of the purchasers from Sir Alexander Don, died on the 13th

July, 1854, and one of the life-renters lived for some years afterwards.

MARGARET MCGUIRE, the second daughter of Hugh McGuire and Isabella Gairdner, was born in 1729, and married 19th June, 1749, Mr. James Erskine of Barjarg, Advocate, the only surviving son of Charles Erskine, Lord Tinwald, third son of Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, fourth son of John, 7th Earl of Marr, by his second wife, Lady Mary Stuart, second daughter of Esme, Duke of Lennox. Lord Tinwald took that title on being constituted a lord of Session, 29th November, 1742. He was appointed Lord Justice Clerk for life, in 1748, purchased his paternal estate of Alva, and died 5th April, 1763. He married, first, 21st December, 1712, Grizel Grier-son, heiress of Barjarg, in the county of Dumfries; and secondly, 26th August, 1753, Elizabeth, daughter of William Harestanes of Craigs, in the Stewarty of Kirkcudbright, relict of William Maxwell, of Preston, and mother of Mary, Countess of Sutherland, and Wilhelmina, Viscountess Glenorchy, but by her, who died 24th October, 1806, in her 90th year, he had no issue. (Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, tit. Marr.) The estate of Alva was probably purchased out of the money received by his son James, on his marriage with Margaret McGuire (*see ante* p. 22). James Erskine was appointed one of the Barons of Exchequer, on the 27th May, 1754, and was elevated to the Bench of the Court of Session, on the 8th June, 1761, by the title of Lord Barjarg, which he afterwards changed to Lord Alva. His wife died in April, 1766, at the age of 37, leaving issue—1. Jean, married to — Carr, Esq.; 2. Isabella, who married Patrick Tytler, brother

of Lord Woodhouselee; 3. Charles, born 23rd June, 1757, died September, 1760, aged 10; 4. John Erskine of Alva, born 30th December, 1758, admitted advocate in 1781, married, 1786, Christian, daughter of John Carruthers, of Holmains, appointed Clerk of the Commissary Court in 1790, and died in 1793, leaving the following issue—James Erskine of Cambus, who was born in 1787, admitted an advocate in 1808, and married a daughter of Patrick Tytler, Esq.; John Erskine, another son; and Charlotte Erskine, a daughter.

Lord Alva married, secondly, Jean, daughter of Stirling, of Herbertshire, and relict of Sir John Stirling, of Glorat, Bart., but by her he had no issue. He was born 20th June, 1722, and died the senior Judge in Britain on the 13th May, 1796, aged 74.

MACRAE MCGUIRE, the third daughter of Hugh McGuire and Isabella Gairdner, was married to Charles Dalrymple, as above-mentioned (ante p. 6), and had the estate of Orangefield settled upon her by the Disposition and Deed of Entail mentioned (ante p. 22). She was also presented by Governor Macrae with a large box of tea, then a great rarity in this country; and, according to tradition, this box proved so large that the doors of the house would not admit it, and it became necessary to haul it up on the outside for admission at a large window. The box, strongly bound with brass, is still in existence, and was used as a corn-chest by Dr. William Whiteside, of Ayr (a grand-nephew of Mr. Dalrymple*), till his death in 1862, when it came into the possession of his daughter, Mrs. C. G. Shaw, of Ayr, by whom it is

* See Appendix E.

now used as a meal girdel. Mr. Dalrymple was admitted a Burgess of Prestwick, in 1746, and in 1753 he was admitted a Burgess of Ayr, under the designation of "Son-in-law to Hugh McGuire, of Drumdow" (Paterson's History of Ayrshire, vol. ii., p. 387). He died, as already mentioned, on the 10th August, 1781, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JAMES DALRYMPLE, who was served heir of tailzie to his mother on the 20th April, 1785. He married Miss Susan Cuningham, and had issue—

Charles, of whom next.

James, Commander R.N., died unmarried, 22 March, 1853, at New Row, Coleraine, Ireland.

Sarah, married William Gairdner, of Lady Kirk, and had issue—

Mrs. Nicholson; Stair Park Dalrymple Gairdner, who went to America; and Macrae Gairdner.

Mr. Dalrymple was a warm friend of the poet Burns, and became a subscriber for no less than ten copies of his poems. It was he who introduced the poet to his cousin James, fourteenth Earl of Glencairn, whose death is commemorated in the Lament, as already noticed (ante p 34). He appears to have lived extravagantly, and his affairs becoming embarrassed, he executed on the 3rd February, 1791, a Disposition of the Barony of Orangefield in favour of Trustees for behoof, it is believed, of his creditors. The Trustees were the Rev. William Dalrymple, of Ayr, John Ballantine, banker there, William Paterson, writer in Kilmarnock, and John Murdoch and Robert Aitken, writers in Ayr, and although the property was entailed, it came ultimately to be sold. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

CHARLES DALRYMPLE, a Lieutenant in the 33rd Regiment, and afterwards (19th Feb., 1799) a Captain in the 71st Highlanders. He died at Coleraine, in Ireland, in the 73rd year of his age, having married Miss Boswell, and had issue—

Christina (Mrs. Gilmour).

Claudia (Mrs. Thornley), who died without issue, at Coleraine, on the 25th Nov., 1856.

Margaret, *d. m. m. at Cheltenham 16 June 1879*

CHARLES DALRYMPLE, of Langlands, the eldest son of the Factor to the Earl of Kilmarnock (ante p. 1), was probably born not later than some time in the year 1680, and appears to have taken an active part in the proceedings of the town council of Kilmarnock, as early as 1709. He married Elizabeth, one of the fifteen children of Cuninghame, Laird of Craigend, in Renfrewshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of George Houston of Johnstone, to whom he was married in 1671. Mr. Dalrymple must have been married before 1716, as in that year he appears as a witness at the marriage of a *quid sister*. He had issue—

1. Sarah, of whom next.

2. Elizabeth, who married Bailie Rankine.

His death must have taken place before November, 1768, for there is among Mr. Dunlop's papers a feu contract, dated 3 November, 1768, between William, Earl of Glencairn (^{to} whom Lord Kilmarnock's forfeited estates had been granted), and Dr. William Park, of Langlands, and an instrument of sasine, dated 1769, in favour of Sarah Dalrymple, spouse to Dr. William Park, physician in Kilmarnock, heir of Charles Dalrymple, of Langlands, her father. Pro-

bably, he was dead before 1757, the date of a precept of Clare Constat, by William, Earl of Glencairn, in favour of Sarah Dalrymple, spouse of Dr. William Park, physician in Kilmarnock.

He was succeeded in the estate of Langlands by his daughter, SARAH DALRYMPLE, who married, in or about the year 1745, William Park, a physician in Kilmarnock, who succeeded a brother in the property of Barkip, in the parish of Dalry,* and had issue

1. Elizabeth, who married Dr. Macquhae, of St. Quivox.
2. Stair, who took the name of STAIR PARK DALRYMPLE ~~on the death of his mother~~, when he succeeded to the estate of Langlands.
3. Sally, who died unmarried, 16 March 1822, aged 73.
4. Margaret, who died at Ayr, unmarried, 27th August, 1840, aged 90.
5. Charles.
6. John, who became a surgeon, and died in America.
7. Ritchie, who died unmarried.

STAIR PARK DALRYMPLE was one of the original officers of the old 73rd Regiment, or Lord McLeod's Highlanders, now the 71st Glasgow Light Infantry, which was raised by Lord McLeod in 1777. He accompanied the second battalion to Gibraltar in 1780, and when that battalion was reduced, upon

* Barkip was sold after Dr. Park's death, and some time in the year 1800, by his son, Gen. Stair Park Dalrymple, to Mr. Patrick, W.S., for £3100. Langlands was valued, in 1806, at from £16,000 to £20,000, the rental being about £500 a-year. There were old burthens of about £1000 on Barkip, which were paid off out of the purchase money.

McCulloch

*addenda
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their return to England in 1783, he joined the first battalion at Madras. The officers belonging to the second battalion are said to have arrived at Madras about the same time that Sir David Baird, then Captain Baird, rejoined the regiment after being released from his imprisonment at Seringapatam, pursuant to the Treaty of Mangalore, concluded with Tippoo Sultan on the 11th March, 1784. It would appear, however, that Captain Dalrymple did not leave England till some time afterwards, for on the 20th September, 1784, he executed a heritable bond, charging the estate of Langlands with the payment of a sum of £1500, which he had borrowed from Mr. Reid, of Adamton, for the purpose, it is said, of purchasing promotion immediately before going to India.

Great changes had taken place at Madras since Governor Macrae left it in 1731. The year in which he died (1746) Fort St. George had been taken by the French, who held it till 1748, when it was restored to the East India Company by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Then followed the contests between the rival claimants to the thrones of the Nabob of Arcot and the Nizam of Hyderabad, or Soubadar of the Deccan, as he was then generally called, under cover of which the French and English in India managed to gratify their love of fighting each other, notwithstanding the treaties of peace concluded between the two countries, and during which Clive first distinguished himself. Then came the taking of Calcutta by Suraja ood Dowlah, the tragedy of the black-hole, the recapture of Calcutta, and the battle of Plassey (23 June, 1757), which made the East

India Company masters of Bengal, and Calcutta the principal seat of the British power in India. Then there had been war with the French again, and another siege of Madras, which was raised in February, 1759. A formidable and persistent enemy had also appeared in the person of Hyder Ali, who, from a common trooper in the service of the Rajah of Mysore, had risen to be the actual ruler of the country, having all the power of the State, and the Rajah himself, under his control.* A treaty had been entered into with him on the 3rd April, 1769, after he had approached so near to Madras as to form a camp at the Red Hills, now a favorite place for regattas, and where works are in progress for supplying the town with water;† and the peace then concluded was still in existence when the first battalion of Captain Dalrymple's regiment reached Madras, but it did not last much longer. The battalion, under the command of Lord Macleod, arrived in the Madras Roads on the 20th January, 1780, and in July of the same year the smoke of burning villages seen from St. Thomas's Mount‡ showed that Hyder

* Hyder Ali always kept up the form of annually presenting the captive Rajah, as Sovereign of Mysore, to the assembled people at the Dusserah festival, while he took the place himself of Commander-in-Chief and Minister; but a few years after his death, this custom was discontinued by his son Tippoo, who himself assumed all the style and emblems of royalty, to which his father had never pretended.

† About eighteen months before, his horse had plundered St. Thomé, which is now as much a part of Madras as Marylebone of London.

‡ A small conical hill about seven miles from Fort St. George, upon which the Apostle Thomas is said to have

had again commenced operations against the British. To oppose him effectually it was considered necessary to concentrate the British forces, and the troops under Colonel Harper, in Guntoor, afterwards commanded by Colonel Baillie, were ordered to move southwards, and to join the troops from Madras at Conjeeveram, now the southern terminus of the Carnatic railway, and famous for the wealth and sanctity of its pagodas. Lord Macleod, upon whom it was expected that the command of the army in the field would devolve, in consequence of the difficulties in the way of the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Hector Munro) absenting himself from his place in Council, strongly remonstrated against the proposal to form a junction of the two bodies of troops at an open town forty miles from Madras, and in a country which was already overrun by the enemy; but his remonstrances were disregarded. Arrangements were made by which Sir Hector Munro was enabled to take the field in person, and the troops from Madras under his command, including Lord Macleod's Highlanders, arrived at Conjeeveram on the 29th August, without any serious difficulty. Colonel Baillie's detachment was not so fortunate. After some delay, caused by the swollen state of the Corteliar river, which they crossed on the 3rd September, a little to the north of the Fort of Tripassoor, they succeeded in getting as far in safety as Perambaucum, a place not more than fifteen miles to the northward of the camp which Sir Hector

suffered martyrdom, A.D. 68. The principal station of the Madras Artillery is at the foot of the hill.

Munro then occupied, near Conjeeveram. Here, however, they were attacked by the enemy on the 6th September, and suffered so severely that they could make no further progress. On learning this Sir Hector Munro despatched to their assistance a detachment under Colonel Fletcher, consisting of the Flank Companies of the 73rd, one of which was commanded by Captain, afterwards Sir David, Baird, and the other by the Honorable John Lindsay, two companies of European Grenadiers, one company of Sepoy Marksmen, and ten companies of Sepoy Grenadiers. Colonel Fletcher marched about nine o'clock in the evening of the eighth, and succeeded in joining Colonel Baillie with his detachment about half-past six in the morning of the ninth. Thus reinforced, Colonel Baillie considered he might advance, and the men moved off between eight and nine in the evening, but halted again about ten o'clock for the night. At five in the morning of the tenth they renewed their march, and were actually within sight of the great Pagoda at Conjeeveram, when they were attacked by the whole of Hyder's army, which surrounded them on all sides, the whole force under Colonel Baillie, including the troops brought by Colonel Fletcher, not exceeding 3,700 men. A heavy and destructive fire was opened upon them from fifty-seven pieces of cannon, and a desperate combat ensued. The enemy attacked in front, flank, and rear, but were foiled and driven back in every attempt; the detachment still gaining ground, but continuing in its progress exposed to every arm that a numerous host could bring against it. The march was in the form of a square, the sick,

baggage, and ammunition, being in the centre. The action had continued three hours when Hyder determined to retreat, and a rapid movement which Baillie made from the centre appeared to have decided the day. But in that instant the tumbrils of ammunition in the centre of the square took fire and exploded, laying open one entire face of the column, destroying the artillery, and throwing the whole into irreparable confusion. This disaster revived the hopes and spirit of the enemy. Hyder's cavalry charged in separate squadrons, while bodies of infantry poured in volleys of musketry; but every charge and every attack was resisted with undiminished firmness, when, at last, reduced to little more than 400 men, a square was formed on a small eminence. Two-thirds of their number being killed or disabled, the officers with their swords, and the soldiers with their bayonets, repelled thirteen charges, and even the wounded, as they lay on the ground, attempted to raise themselves to receive the enemy on their bayonets. At length, despairing of support from the Commander-in-Chief, and fresh bodies of horse continually pouring in upon them, they were borne down by numbers, without a man flinching or giving way (many being trod under foot by elephants and horses), when Colonel Baillie, anxious to save the lives of the few brave men who had survived, held up a flag of truce as a token of surrender. After some delay the signal was acknowledged, and an intimation given that quarter would be allowed. But no sooner had the troops laid down their arms than the enemy rushed forward, and with a savage fury attacked the defenceless, the wounded, and the sick. Many were saved by the humane

exertions of the French officers who were with Hyder's army, but their exertions could not curb the cruelty of the ferocious conqueror, who, in a three years' captivity, inflicted on his prisoners a series of evils more terrible than death itself.*

After this disaster Sir Hector Munro hastily retreated from Conjeeveram to Chingleput, followed by the enemy's cavalry.

The 73d was now reduced to 500 men, but took the right of the first line at the battle of Porto Novo, on the 1st July, 1781, under General Sir Eyre Coote, whose notice was particularly attracted by one of the pipers, who always blew up his most warlike sounds whenever the fire became hotter than ordinary. This so pleased the General that he cried aloud, "Well done, my brave fellow, you shall have a pair of silver pipes for this." The promise was not forgotten, and a handsome pair of pipes was presented to the regiment, with an inscription, in testimony of the General's esteem for their conduct and character.

On the 27th August, 1781, the two armies met again at Perambaucum, the scene of the disaster of the 10th of September in the preceding year. On this occasion, however, after a battle which lasted from nine in the morning till sunset, and was well sustained on both sides, the enemy gave way at all points, leaving the British in possession of the field of battle and of all the strong posts.

After this, "the precious remains of the 73d regiment" continued in General Coote's army till the

* Stewart's Sketches of the Highlanders, 2 vols. 8vo., Constable, 1822.

cessation of hostilities in July, 1783,* sharing in all the marches and being engaged in the battles of Sholungar on the 27th September, 1781, and of Arnee, on the 2d June, 1782, and in the siege of Cuddalore, in June, 1783.

The definitive treaty of peace was concluded, as already mentioned, on the 11th March, 1784, about a year before Captain Dalrymple arrived at Madras.

In 1786, the Regiment received new colours, and the number was changed to the 71st; the old 71st, or Fraser's Highlanders, raised in 1775, having been discharged in 1783.

On the 4th January, 1787, the then commanding officer of the Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie, died, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Elphinstone, Captain Baird becoming Major, and Captain Dalrymple senior Captain, of the regiment.

Soon afterwards, Major Baird proceeded to England, and in a short time Lieut.-Colonel Elphinstone also left India, being so ill when put on board ship that he was not expected to survive the next fortnight. Captain Dalrymple immediately wrote to Major Baird, informing him of Lieut.-Colonel Elphinstone's state, and urging him to endeavour to secure the lieutenant-colonelcy for himself, and the majority for his correspondent. Unfortunately, Major Baird was staying at his brother's house in Scotland when the letter reached him, and although he lost no time in getting to London, Lieut.-Colonel Elphinstone's death had been announced before his arrival, and the vacancy filled up. After some little delay, however, Baird

* Hyder Ali died in December, 1782, but the war was continued by his son and successor, Tippoo Sultan.

succeeded in negotiating an exchange, and on the 11th December, 1790, he was gazetted Lieut.-Colonel of the 71st, and Captain Dalrymple Major. The following was the official announcement of Captain Dalrymple's promotion—

“ War office, December 11, 1790. 71st, Captain Stair Park Dalrymple to be Major, *vice* David Baird (promoted to be lieutenant-colonel).”

In the meantime war with Tippoo had again been declared, and the 71st formed part of the force under General Medows, which took possession of Caroor, Darapooram, Coimbatore, Errode, Dindigul, Palghat-cherry, and Sattimungul, with the intention of ascending the Gujelluetty pass and attacking Tippoo in the centre of his own dominions. This project was, however, frustrated by Tippoo's rapidly descending by the very pass which the English meant to ascend, retaking Sattimungul, Errode, and Darapooram, and proceeding to attack the weak but important depot of Trichinopoly,—a step which necessitated the immediate return of the English army to the coast, and might have been attended with more serious consequences but for the opportune arrival of Lord Cornwallis with reinforcements from Bengal.

Lord Cornwallis arrived at Madras from Calcutta on the 12th December, 1790, the day after the date of Major Dalrymple's promotion, and soon afterwards assumed command of the army. Profiting by Gen. Medows' experience of the difficulty of keeping open the communication between Madras and Coimbatore, he resolved on entering Mysore by the more direct but less practicable line of Vellore, Amboor, and Bangalore, and so little does Tippoo appear to have antici-

pated such a movement that he allowed the English to arrive within ten miles of Bangalore before they had occasion to fire a gun. The Pettah, or town outside the fort, was taken by assault on the 7th March, 1791, and the fort was stormed and taken on the 21st of the same month. An attempt was then made to follow up this success by an attack upon Seringapatam, but the supplies proved so defective, especially in the articles of cattle and provisions, that after penetrating to Caniambaddy, eight miles from Seringapatam, Lord Cornwallis was forced to destroy the whole of his battering train and heavy equipments, and return to Bangalore, where the army arrived early in July. The rest of the year 1791 was passed in making preparations for a renewed advance upon Seringapatam, and in the reduction of several of the enemy's forts in the neighbourhood, including the formidable strongholds of Nundydroog and Savendroog, in the taking of which the 71st was creditably engaged. Early in 1792 the army resumed the enterprize against Seringapatam, and on the 5th February, after passing over a height which gave them a view of Tippoo's army encamped on the north bank of the river Cauvery, opposite to the island on which the town of Seringapatam stands, they halted about six or eight miles from the island. Here they rested till the night of the sixth, when an attack was made upon the enemy's lines in three columns, of which the centre consisted of six European flank companies, the 52nd regiment and the 14th battalion of Bengal Sepoys, under the command of the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Knox; the 71st and 74th Highlanders; two other battalions of Bengal Sepoys; and the 2nd and 21st

battalions of Madras Sepoys: the whole column being under the command of Lord Cornwallis in person and Lieut.-Colonel Stuart. About 11 o'clock the head of the column forced its way through the bound hedge and pushed for the river, which was crossed by all the troops under Lieut.-Colonel Knox, except a part of the 14th Bengal battalion; that corps unfortunately lost their commandant, Captain Archdeacon, who was killed near the bound hedge, and fell into some confusion, upon which Lord Cornwallis ordered Major Dalrymple to advance with the 71st regiment, which came forward immediately, and passed the bound hedge, followed by the remainder of the 14th and the two other Bengal battalions. Lieut.-Colonel Stuart proceeded with these corps, and moved to the left with a view to break the right wing of the enemy's army, and to take possession of a formidable out-work, known as the Sultan's redoubt.

On approaching the Sultan's redoubt, a large body of horse having opposed itself to the progress of the column, Major Dalrymple formed the 71st regiment, and gave them orders to fire one round, to load, and shoulder. This order was executed with great steadiness, and on the clearing up of the smoke occasioned by the volley, the horse were seen at a distance scattered over the field.

The regiment then advanced to the storm of the Sultan's redoubt; but on mounting the walls and entering the embrasures, they found it abandoned. It was immediately taken possession of, and a small party being left in it for its defence, Colonel Stuart proceeded, according to orders, to overthrow the enemy's right wing. A large body of infantry retreated before

him, and was supposed to have taken the direction of the river, and to have passed into the island, but when following the direction of the tents as his most certain guide, he had attained nearly the extreme right of the position, he perceived a line of troops drawn up with perfect regularity to oppose him. It was the left column of the attack under Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell, who had turned the enemy's right flank and proceeded, driving all before them, till they came face to face with Colonel Stuart's division. Each party took the other for the enemy, and Colonel Stuart had just ordered a volley to be given, and an immediate charge with the bayonet, when the error was most happily discovered.*

An attempt was then made to cross the north branch of the Cauvery, and after some difficulty both divisions succeeded in passing into the island, where they were joined by the troops under Lieut.-Colonel Knox. Lieut.-Colonel Stuart then assumed the command of the whole as senior officer, and took up a strong position across the Laul Bag or Great Garden, which formed the eastern extremity of the island, near the Pettah or suburb of Shahir Ganjam. Here he was attacked by a body of the enemy's infantry a little after daylight, but on his being reinforced by six companies of the 36th regiment and

* The discovery of this error is said to have been due to Major Dalrymple's gruff voice, which had procured for him the *sobriquet* of "Old Growls." The two parties were on the point of attacking each other, when an officer in Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell's column called upon them to stop, for he was sure that no living being except Old Growls could make such a horrible noise as was then going on in front.

the third battalion of Bengal Sepoys, and receiving a supply of ammunition, the enemy drew off. This attack was scarcely repulsed when the attention of our commanders and the army was drawn to the Sultan's redoubt, upon which the enemy were keeping up a constant fire, and assembling around it from every quarter, apparently determined to recover it at any expense. Thrice it was attacked with the greatest fury, and it had become a horrid scene of carnage, when about four o'clock in the afternoon the enemy's fire slackened, and they soon after began to quit their post and retire to the island.

The troops on the island had remained undisturbed as long as the enemy's attention and exertions were employed in attempting to retake the Sultan's redoubt, but about five o'clock in the afternoon two brigades and a body of dismounted troopers, with a party of rocket boys, entered the Pettah, drove out a number of our followers who were dispersed through it in search of plunder, and pursued them through the gate which led to our lines. They threw many rockets, and were advancing seemingly with great confidence, but were driven back, and at last forced to evacuate the Pettah by the 71st regiment, under Major Dalrymple, and the 1st battalion of Madras Sepoys, under Captain Archibald Brown, which had formed part of Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell's column.

A prisoner, taken at the Pettah, having given Colonel Stuart information that an attack was to be made upon his position in the night, Major Dalrymple was directed to keep possession of the Pettah with the 71st regiment and Captain Brown's battalion, and

to seize the most favourable opportunity of sallying upon the flank or rear of the enemy as they passed Shaher Ganjam to the attack of the lines. The night, however, passed in silence, and day broke without an alarm.

From the 7th to the 18th February the troops were employed in making preparations for the siege, and on the 18th orders were issued for opening the trenches. At the same time Lord Cornwallis gave directions for a diversion to be made from the island, and to beat up the enemy's horse encampment on the south side of the river, in order to draw off their attention from the north side, where the trenches were to be opened.

Major Dalrymple, with the 71st regiment and the 13th battalion of Bengal Sepoys, commanded by Captain Macleod, was ordered for this service, accompanied by Lieutenant Macleod, of the Intelligence Department, with some of Tippoo's deserters as guides. The detachment marched from the island, and crossed the south branch of the river about eight o'clock, and making a detour of several miles, over rice swamps and broken ground, approached the enemy's camp before midnight.

Major Dalrymple, according to his instructions, halted when within about a mile of the enemy's camp, and sent forward a party under Captain Robertson, who entered the camp undiscovered, and with the bayonet killed above one hundred troopers, and double that number of horses, till, the alarm having become general, he then retired, first firing a few volleys to keep up the consternation he had raised with so much success.

Captain Robertson having rejoined Major Dalrymple, without having lost a man in this important service, Major Dalrymple returned with his detachment to the island at four o'clock in the morning, and proceeded from thence to the head-quarters of the army, with the 71st regiment, which was one of the corps ordered up from the island to take part in the attack on the north side of the fort, where so effectually had the attention of the enemy been drawn off by the operations of Major Dalrymple's detachment, that the troops worked undiscovered till a wide and extensive parallel had been completed within eight hundred yards of the walls, and a redoubt constructed to cover its left flank, the right being protected by a deep ravine.

On the night of the 19th some improvements were made to the parallel, and traverses begun which were to connect it with a large redoubt in the rear. On the 20th and 21st these traverses were finished, and an approach carried on to the line fixed for a second parallel, which was marked out during the night of the 21st, two hundred yards farther advanced than the first parallel, and within less than six hundred yards of the fort. During the nights of the 22nd and 23rd the second parallel was completed, and the ground fixed upon for the breaching batteries, which it was expected would have been ready to open by the 1st of March.

On the morning of the 24th, however, orders were sent to the trenches to cease working, and forbear from further hostilities, preliminary articles of peace having been signed by Tippoo on the preceding night, and on the 19th March the definitive treaty was

delivered to Lord Cornwallis by Tippoo's two sons, whom he had agreed to give up to the English as hostages.*

By this treaty the districts of Calicut, Palghatcherry Dindigul, Salem, and Baramahl were ceded to the East India Company, Seringapatam remaining in the possession of Tippoo until it was taken; and he was killed on the 4th May, 1799, by the army under Lord Harris, among whose principal officers were Sir David Baird and the Duke of Wellington.

After the cessation of hostilities, the 71st, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Baird, who had returned to India in June, 1791, and been in command of a brigade during the latter part of the campaign, was marched to Secundamallee, in the neighbourhood of Trichinopoly. In 1793 they were present at the taking of Pondicherry, and afterwards proceeded to Tanjore. Here Major Dalrymple, or Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, as he now was, entered into a speculation which turned out to be far from a profitable one. He borrowed a large sum of money from a native named Poovalore Iyen Chitty and lent it to the Rajah of Tanjore, Ameer Sing, at an increased rate of interest, Colonel Dalrymple's bond to Poovalore Iyen Chitty being dated the 18th April, 1795, and the Rajah's bond to Colonel Dalrymple the 10th of August the same year. It was probably also for the same purpose that he borrowed a sum of six thousand pagodas at nine per cent. per annum from Captain, afterwards General

* The first part of this account of the siege is taken from Wilks' History of Southern India, the latter from Major Dirom's Narrative of the Campaign in India, in 1792.

Dyce, of the East India Company's Service, on a bond dated 1st March, 1795, which was afterwards converted into a further charge on the estate of Langlands, dated 14th November, 1799, for £3,264, the amount due as at 1st March, 1799, upon the bond of the 1st March, 1795, Captain Dyce having transmitted instructions to England to get either payment or security on land for what was due to him. The Rajah never repaid the money lent to him, and though the debt was recognised by the Commissioners appointed by the English Government for investigating the affairs of the Rajah, a dispute arose as to who was entitled to receive payment, in the course of which the whole fund disappeared. After Dalrymple's death, administration of his estate, left unadministered by his widow, was granted on the 6th August, 1832, to Mr. Edward Lawford, then the solicitor to the East India Company, as the attorney of Dalrymple's daughter, Elizabeth Isabella Dalrymple; and a suit was instituted against Mr. Lawford, as such administrator, by the Honourable Leveson Granville Keith Murray, who was for some time Collector of Madras, and had been a member of the Commission for investigating the affairs of the Rajah of Tanjore. The suit attained the twenty-first year of its age, without any decision as to the rights of the parties having been given, and it being found in 1855 that there was nothing left to fight about, the parties appear to have come to the conclusion that it was unnecessary to prosecute the enquiry further. Probably, however, Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple was well enough satisfied with his venture as long as he lived, and at all events he must have had, while at

Tanjore, the satisfaction of reading in the "Gazette" the following announcement—

"War Office: October 3rd, 1795. 71st Regiment of Foot. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Stair Park Dalrymple, to be Lient-Colonel."

In September, 1796, the 71st left Tanjore for Pondicherry; but on their reaching Trichinopoly the route was changed to Wallajabad, where they arrived on the 14th October, 1796, and remained till the autumn of 1797. In October of that year the regiment received orders to return to England, and according to the custom then prevailing, but shortly afterwards abolished by the Duke of York, the effective men were drafted into the 73rd and 74th; the officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and invalids embarking at Madras on the 17th October, 1797. In December they arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, and there Colonel Baird left them, being retained by the Governor, Lord Macartney, with the rank and command of Brigadier-General. He afterwards returned to India, and distinguished himself at the taking of Seringapatam, in 1799, by the army under Lord Harris.

Early in the next year the following announcement appeared in the "Gazette"—

"War Office: January 9th, 1798. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Stair Park Dalrymple, of the 71st Foot, to be Colonel in the army."

The regiment proceeded on their homeward voyage, and after staying for some time at St. Helena, they entered the Thames in August, 1798, and landed at

Woolwich. From Woolwich they went to Leith, and thence to Stirling, where they remained till 1800 recruiting, Colonel Dalrymple having a recruiting party at Kilmarnock and residing there in his house of Langlands.* In June, 1800, the regiment moved to Paisley, and after staying there for a fortnight went to Dundalk, Colonel Dalrymple accompanying them with his family. Shortly afterwards he was made a Brigadier-General under his old Commander, Lord Cornwallis, and went to Drogheda. In 1804 he was at Loughrea, in Galway, on his way to his command at Castlebar, and in 1805 the following appeared in the "Gazette"—

"War Office: January 1st, 1805. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Colonel Stair Park Dalrymple, of the 71st Foot, to be Major-General in the army."

The General did not long survive his promotion. He died suddenly in the barrack mess-room, at Ballinasloe, of apoplexy, on the 2nd December, 1805, in the 58th year of his age, after a review of the 42nd Regiment by him, as commanding officer of the district. His remains were removed to Athlone, his head-quarters, and buried in St. Mary's churchyard there on the 6th of the same month. His death is thus recorded by his daughter, Mrs. Armstrong, in her

* He probably arrived at Langlands about the middle of September, 1798, judging from the following entry in a diary kept by his eldest daughter, afterwards Mrs. Armstrong:—"Got from my father a purse and four pagodas, September the 15th, 1798." While residing there, he appears to have executed the further charge in favour of Colonel Dyce, mentioned ante pp. 55 & 56, and to have sold the estate of Barkip, which he had inherited from his father, Dr. Park, to Mr. Patrick. (See note ante page 40.)

diary :—“ My father, Major-General Stair Park Dalrymple, died at Ballinasloe the 2nd of December, 1805. He had reviewed the 42nd Regiment in the forenoon, and on the way to dine with the officers dropped down in a fit of apoplexy, and instantly expired. So died a kind husband and a beloved and affectionate father. His loss will be long and severely felt by his family, and all who knew him. He died in the 58th year of his age, 1805.”

A tablet was erected to his memory in the church at Athlone, but has been removed or destroyed, apparently to make room for a monument to one of the Castlemaine family. It bore the following inscription :—

Sacred to those virtues that adorn
the just and brave,
This marble perpetuates the
Memory of Stair Park Dalrymple, Esquire,
of Langlands, Airshire, N.B.

MDCCCV.

The following is the inscription on the tombstone in the churchyard :

In memory of
Stair Park Dalrymple, Esq.,
Of Langlands, Ayrshire, North Britain, Lieut.-Col.
of the 71st Regt. Foot, and Major.-General of
His Majesty's Forces.
He departed this life suddenly at Ballinasloe, from
whence his remains were removed to this place
on the 2nd day of Dec., A.D. MDCCCV.,
Aged 55 years.

He married his second cousin, Glencairn, daughter of Charles Dalrymple, of Orangefield,* and had issue three daughters, who would seem not to have been remarkable for their good looks, if it be true that the General, in urging their claim to a pension, told Lord Cornwallis that they were all as ugly as their father, and had, therefore, no chance of getting married. The eldest, Macrae, or McRea,† was, however, married to Captain John Armstrong, of whom next. Sarah died unmarried at Langlands, on the 3rd May, 1805, in the 24th year of her age,§ and Elizabeth Isabella, who in her youth was called "Young Growls" by the officers of her father's regiment, and was afterwards very generally known in Ayr as "Aunt Bess," died unmarried at Ayr on the 23rd April, 1860. Their mother, Mrs. Glencairn Dalrymple, died ~~in 1818~~, at Cherry Valley, the residence of her son-in-law, Captain John Armstrong, in the county Antrim, in Ireland, and was buried in the neighbouring churchyard of Glenavy.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, who married General Dalrymple's eldest daughter, Macrae, was the youngest son of the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, a clergyman in the county of Cavan, in Ireland. (See Appendix H.) At the age of 15 or 16 he went to live with his brother William, who was about 20 years his senior, and was

* Ante page 6.

† See note ante page 7.

§ Her death is thus recorded in Mrs. Armstrong's diary :—
"Died, at Langlands, my sister, Sarah Dalrymple, after a long illness, which she bore with true Christian fortitude, in the 24th year of her age, May 3rd, 1805."

20th August
1817

Deliberate
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then a merchant in London. According to a sketch of his life, drawn up in 1853, by his nephew, Dr. William Armstrong, of Rathangan, near Kildare, he was a very wild boy, always getting into scrapes, and at last had some foolish quarrel with another youth about a lady. They fought a duel and fired four shots each, but fortunately neither was wounded. This appears to have given him a taste for fighting, as he soon afterwards became a midshipman in the same ship and at the same time as our late Sovereign William the Fourth.* Life in a cockpit did not suit him, so he left the Navy, after having served a year or two; but having acquired a knowledge of navigation, his brother appointed him captain and supercargo of one of his West Indiamen. In her he performed but two voyages, being quite sick of the want of excitement. His brother quarrelled with him in consequence, and he was turned penniless upon the world. At that time, the war in India with Hyder and Tippoo excited great interest, and he decided on joining the British army, and applied to the recruiting officer of the 52nd Regiment to enlist him, who, surprised at a well-dressed gentlemanly lad taking such a step, and supposing it the effect of some fit of anger or temporary difficulty, made him a present of a guinea, and told him he would not enlist him unless he should continue of the same mind for a week. At the end of the week he came back, was enlisted, and joined the depôt at Chatham. In a few days the sergeant told him it was his turn to cook. He

* Prince William Henry (William IV.) commenced his naval career as a midshipman, under Captain Digby, in the *Royal George*, of 98 guns, in the year 1779.

answered, "I can't cook, I never saw a dish cooked in my life." A soldier who was present said, "I will cook for you if you will write a letter for me." Whilst he was writing it the Commanding Officer of the detachment came behind him, read it, and was surprised, for he had an extraordinary talent for letter writing. He at once marked him for promotion, and he was made a non-commissioned officer as soon as he was drilled and made acquainted with his duties. In a short time the detachment went to India, and he served there about 15 years. Dr. Armstrong continues, "I know nothing of his campaigns, for he never boasted, except that I read the memorial he sent to the Governor of Nova Scotia, when applying for the 500 acres of land, which were granted to him in that colony,* in which he stated that he had been at 15 sieges and four general engagements, led four forlorn hopes, and was three times wounded."

This memorial, however, probably referred only to Mr. Armstrong's services as a commissioned officer. While he was yet in the ranks of the 52nd he was present at the siege of Seringapatam in 1792, and was doubtless with his regiment throughout the whole of

* Captain Armstrong, when at Halifax with his regiment, in 1808 or thereabouts, had arranged to start on a Monday morning with a party of soldiers to take possession of this piece of land, which was situated at Picton; but on the Saturday the route came, and he left America without ever having seen his property. It was afterwards given by his eldest son, Charles William Armstrong, to Major Hamilton, who was the reputed son of Hamilton Rowan, the Irish rebel, and who married "bonny Peggy Bowie," sister to Dr. Bowie, for many years a well-known medical practitioner at Bath.

the war with Tippoo, of which some mention has been already made (ante p. 37), and in which, according to Stewart's "Sketches of the Highlanders," the East India Company captured seventy forts or fortified places, and 300 pieces of cannon. The 52nd also formed part of the force employed in the expedition against Ceylon fitted out by Lord Hobart, the Governor of Madras, and commanded by General James Stuart, in 1795. A fort was first taken on the coast next the continent. The troops then embarked to sail round to the principal forts and town at the opposite side of the island, leaving their sick and wounded behind, among whom was Mr. Armstrong. Next day he felt well enough to join his regiment, and set out with a native servant to cross the island on foot, taking a few days' provisions with him. They had to march through the Jungle, avoiding the natives, subjects of the inhuman King of Candy, and at night to sleep alternately close to fires made to scare off the tigers, elephants, and other wild beasts. On the third day the native servant broke down, and was never heard of after. Mr. Armstrong proceeded, and had the pleasure to receive the troops that went by water on their landing, to their great astonishment.*

The next events of importance in Mr. Armstrong's life are thus recorded in the "London Gazette":—

"War Office, March 5, 1796.—52nd Regiment of Foot. Sergeant-Major John Armstrong to be Ensign, *vice* Ormsby promoted in the 75th Foot."

* Mr. Armstrong wrote an interesting account of this journey, but it does not appear to have been printed, and the manuscript has been lost.

“ War Office, 28 February, 1797.—71st Regiment. To be Lieutenant—Ensign John Armstrong, from the 52nd Foot, by purchase, *vice* Bowles, who retires.”

Dr. Armstrong's narrative continues as follows:— Soon after Mr. Armstrong's joining that corps (the 71st), a superb dinner was given to Col. Dalrymple by his brother officers, Mr. Armstrong being the only exception. Next day, the Colonel sent for him, and asked his reason; his answer was, their acquaintance was but short, and he had no money to spare. The Colonel then told him he should never receive an indulgence from him while he held the command, to which he answered that he did not look for any, and hoped to perform his duty so that he should not be in any man's power. The Colonel was an enthusiast in his profession, and soon observed what an excellent officer he was, but paid him no compliments until the adjutancy of the regiment became vacant, when he offered it to him. His answer was, “ I must decline “ accepting it, as if you were to speak to me as I have “ heard you do to the late adjutant, I should act so as “ to forfeit my commission.” To this the Colonel replied, “ If you will accept the adjutancy, I promise “ never to use such language to you, or if I inadvertently should do so, and you in consequence forget “ our relative positions, I shall take no notice of it.” On this promise he became adjutant.*

* This was probably an acting appointment, for Mr. Armstrong did not become adjutant of the regiment till the 29th November, 1800, less than four months before his marriage, which took place on the 12th March, 1801, and after Colonel Dalrymple had been made a Brigadier-General. The following is the official announcement, which appeared in the

The regiment was soon afterwards ordered to Scotland, and the Colonel went to his estate, Langlands. There he found himself a stranger, even to his wife and three daughters, and partly from esteem and partly to have some one to talk to about military matters, he invited Mr. Armstrong to spend a month with him. The invitation was accepted reluctantly, for I have often heard him say, he had then been so long out of female society, that he would rather face a Frenchman with a drawn sword than enter a drawing-room where there were ladies, and as to small talk, it was a foreign language to him. The Colonel's daughters were amused and interested by the extreme diffidence of the brave soldier, and by their kindness and good nature soon made him feel at ease, and, to their father's great surprise, a day or two before his leave expired he proposed for the eldest. The Colonel asked him, had he any private fortune? The answer was, "Not a guinea; nor I don't owe a guinea." "That," says the Colonel, "is the answer I expected, and I will not give my daughter to a subaltern who has nothing but his commission, though there is no man of whom I have a higher opinion." Mr Armstrong then said, "Sir, we paid you the compliment to ask your consent, but our minds are made up, we are both of age, and since we are not so fortunate as to obtain it, we will marry without it." The Colonel, on reflecting, thought it best under the circumstances to consent, and they were married.

"Gazette" of 21st March, 1801:—"71st Foot: Lieutenant John Armstrong to be Adjutant without purchase, *vice* Falconer, resigned. Dated November 29, 1800."

In about a year after, General Dalrymple purchased a Company for his son-in-law in the 64th Regiment, then stationed at St. Croix, West Indies.* On joining the regiment, Colonel, afterwards Sir Edward Pakenham, the commanding officer, received him very coolly. This was owing to his having had a quarrel with Captain Armstrong's brother William, who was then an extensive planter, and one of the most influential persons in the island. But the Colonel soon perceived what an acquisition he was, and when the regiment was ordered to St. Lucie, was glad to avail himself of his advice in taking the island, as he happened to be the only man in the regiment who had ever seen a shot fired. In storming the fort, Col. Pakenham was dangerously wounded in the neck, and a great many more were killed or wounded. This caused a panic, and would have ended in a defeat, but that Capt. Armstrong rallied the regiment and called on the Irishmen to revenge their Colonel. The fort was taken, and the Colonel was ever afterwards Captain Armstrong's best friend.

When Colonel Pakenham recovered from his wounds, he was appointed to the command of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, and finding the situation of Paymaster vacant, offered it to Capt. Armstrong, who,

* His departure is thus recorded in Mrs. Armstrong's diary :—

“My dear Armstrong left this for St. Kitts in the West Indies, the 8th day of February, and sailed from Greenock the 2nd of March, 1803. May the God of heaven bless and protect him, and send him safe home to our little one and M. A.”

as a father and husband, thought it his duty to sell his Company* and accept it, and to his patron's surprise, proved himself at once an expert man of business and an excellent paymaster. He soon became the friend and adviser of every officer of the regiment who deserved it, and as the subalterns were many of them very young, and many of them of noble families, he was of great service to them, and became an universal favorite.

He accompanied the First Battalion to Copenhagen, Nova Scotia,† Martinique, Spain, Portugal, &c.; and finally retired from the army in 1812, and became agent to Sir Edward Pakenham, and an extensive farmer on his estate.‡ “I visited him in 1816 and found his “was considered a model farm. He had introduced “all new improvements and machines, both there and “in his garden and offices, and even in his poultry-yard and kitchen. He was considered so good an “agent, that he was offered more agencies, but refused “to accept them. He was, besides, a most active “magistrate and grand juror. In fact, he had energy “and talent to get through more business than any “man I ever knew, and whatever he undertook he

* In February, 1806, for £1,100.

† Mrs. Armstrong notes the departure to Nova Scotia as follows :—

“My dearest Armstrong sailed for Halifax the 17th May, 1808. God bless him, and send him soon home to his wife and dear little ones.”

‡ Langford Lodge, in the County of Antrim, on the borders of Lough-Neagh. Capt. Armstrong resided at Cherry Valley, near the village of Crumlin.

“executed perfectly, and in society he was remarkably cheerful, and enjoyed it as much as if he had nothing “on his mind.”

Immediately after retiring from the army and becoming Sir Edward Pakenham’s agent, he was obliged to devote considerable attention to the state of his deceased father-in-law’s (General Dalrymple) affairs, which were much involved in consequence of the Tanjore speculations already mentioned. A meeting of the General’s creditors had been held on the 15th May, 1811, the result of which was that the estate of Langlands was conveyed to Mr. Wilson, as a trustee for all parties interested, and a deed of compromise, to which the General’s sister, Miss Sarah Park, was a party, was entered into in the month of March, 1813, under which the sum of £3,000 was paid to Mr. Colt, as the representative of one of the principal creditors.

An arrangement was also entered into with the East India Company, by which they agreed to advance certain sums for the maintenance of Mrs. Dalrymple and her daughters upon the security of the money due from the Rajah of Tanjore, and a Bond executed by Mrs. Dalrymple and Captain Armstrong on the 22nd August, 1812.

On the 22nd July, 1813, Langlands was formally conveyed to Captain Armstrong, and on the following day (23rd July, 1813) he granted a heritable Bond over the property for £2,000 in favour of Captain Donald Harrow, of Leamington Priors, in Warwickshire. This £2,000 is believed to have been borrowed early in the year on the understanding that security was to be given on the Langlands Estate as soon as

Captain Armstrong got a proper conveyance of it, and to have formed part of the £3,000 paid to Mr. Colt, pursuant to the Deed of Compromise.

Up to about the time when this arrangement was made, Captain Armstrong's family appears to have resided with Mrs. Dalrymple at Langlands, but on the 14th April, 1813, the whole family, then consisting of Mrs. Dalrymple, her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Isabella Dalrymple, Captain Armstrong's four children, and General Dalrymple's sister, Miss Peggy Park, left Langlands, and after spending some months on the way, arrived at Cherry Valley on the 6th August, 1813. Soon afterwards it was found not only expedient but necessary to sell the Langlands property. It had previously (in 1806) been valued at from £16,000 to £20,000, the rental being about £500 a year, but having been for some years neglected, the houses having become older and in disrepair, and the value of the land much decreased, it was sold on the 20th August, 1817, to Mr. Dunlop, for £13,500, a sum greatly under what it is worth now, as a considerable part of the new town of Kilmarnock has since that time been built upon the property, and the site of the old dwelling-house is now occupied by buildings belonging to the Glasgow and South Western Railway Station.

In 1818 Mrs. Dalrymple died, and on the 31st October of that year a Bond was granted by Captain Armstrong and Captain Donald Harrow to the East India Company for the repayment of such sums as the Company should advance to the said John Armstrong for the support of the daughter, sisters, and grand children of Major-General Stair Park

Dalrymple, pending the consideration of the claim of the said Major-General Dalrymple, or his representatives, against the Rajah of Tanjore.

In June, 1830, Captain Armstrong went to London, and on his way back to Ireland paid a visit to his old friend, Captain Donald Harrow, at Leamington. Here he was attacked by a fit of the gout, and, after an illness of three weeks, died on the 8th August, 1830, in the 68th year of his age. He left a will, dated the 13th May, 1830, by which he appointed David Shaw, Alexander Mackay, and Edward Pakenham Armstrong, the executors thereof, and which was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 5th November, 1832.

The following notices of his death appeared in the newspapers of the day :

At Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, on the 8th inst., in the 68th year of his age, John Armstrong, Esq., J.P., of Cherry Valley, Crumlin, County Antrim, Ireland. Captain Armstrong, at an early period of his life, served on board the same vessel with his present Majesty, and afterwards in the 52nd, 71st, 64th, and 7th Regiments of Infantry.

Death of Captain Armstrong.

Died in Portland Street, in this place, on Sunday last, Captain John Armstrong, of Cherry Valley, County Antrim, Ireland, in the 68th year of his age, leaving two sons and two daughters, and other near relatives, to lament the loss of a brave soldier, a good father, a kind and constant friend, and a sincere Christian. In his younger days Captain Armstrong had the honour of serving on board the same ship

with his present Majesty. He afterwards served in the 52nd, 71st, 64th, and 7th Regiments of Infantry, both in the East and West Indies, and in Africa and America, and his uniform display of every noble quality that could adorn the soldier and the man gained him the love of his brother officers, and the respect and attachment of his men. Captain Armstrong was also a Magistrate of the County of Antrim for many years, and in his discharge of the arduous duties of that office he acquired and preserved the esteem of all parties of every persuasion, by happily uniting the firmness and impartiality of the Magistrate with the judicious advice and conciliatory manners of the friendly mediator, thus frequently preventing that vexatious and petty litigation by which trifling and temporary quarrels are too often magnified and perpetuated into irreconcilable feuds. The writer of this* had the happiness of Captain Armstrong's acquaintance for six-and-thirty years; and his affliction at the loss of an esteemed friend is alleviated by the consoling reflection that, during an illness of three weeks, everything which the first medical talent could suggest, and all that the assiduous attentions of attached friends could administer, was done to soothe and mitigate the sufferings of a sick bed. On Saturday the deceased received the consolations of religion from the respected Vicar of Leamington, and his last hours were distinguished by an expression of cheerful resignation and a frequent and grateful acknowledgment of the kind inquiries and attentions of his acquaintance. The

* Probably Captain Donald Harrow.

remains of Captain Armstrong were interred in the churchyard of this parish on Wednesday. The funeral cavalcade, conducted by Messrs. Woodhouse and Hadden (of this place), moved in the following order :

Rev. R. Downes, Vicar.	D'Arcy Boulton, Esq.
Mr. Treadgold.	Mr. Edw. Woodhouse.

Pall-Bearers :

Mr. George Smith.	Mr. John Hadden.
Mr. James Bird.	Mr. William Smith.
Mr. John Russell.	Mr. Thomas Court.

Chief Mourner :

Edward Armstrong, Esq.

Rev. Mr. Ward.	Captain Harrow.
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Mr. Jas. Stanley (Churchwardens)	Mr. Rich. Robbins.
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The following are the inscriptions on his monument in the churchyard at Leamington :

“ In Memory of Captain John Armstrong, late of Cherry Valley, in the County of Antrim, Ireland. 1830.

“ In Memory of William Armstrong, formerly of the Island of Santa Croix, West Indies. 1830.

“ This memorial of affection was erected by the Children of Captain John Armstrong, in commemoration of their lamented Father and Uncle, whose bodies are here interred.

“ Here rest the mortal remains of Donald Harrow, formerly Paymaster of the 2nd Battalion, 71st Regiment of Foot, who lived in the hearts of a numerous circle of friends, and died shrouded by their grief, January 6th, 1833, aged 70 years.”

The Honourable Colonel H. R. Pakenham, afterwards Sir Hercules Pakenham, who had succeeded

to the Estate of Langford Lodge on the death of his brother, Sir Edward Pakenham, sent the following reply to Captain Harrow's letter announcing the death of his friend :

Langford Lodge ; Aug. 13th, 1830.

Sir,

Your letter of the 10th inst. has given me more pain and grief than I can attempt to express. My excellent, upright, intelligent friend, my companion in arms, my assistant in peace, was such a comfort to me, and such a blessing to this district, that his loss is universally deplored by all. His family have been so astounded by the blow that for some time they cannot look steadily around them. I trust you may continue to them the friendship and advice their beloved father so highly prized.

I know our departed friend was a sincere Christian, —that he looked for salvation through our blessed Saviour, and that in God's good time we shall meet, covered with the same robe of righteousness, to part no more. I remain, Sir,

With the highest respect,
Most truly yours,

Donald Harrow, Esq.

H. R. P.

At a numerous meeting of the tenantry of the Honourable Colonel Pakenham, held in Mrs. Mander-son's, 31st December, 1831 ; Revd. Robert Campbell Chairman ; the following address was agreed upon and presented to Colonel Pakenham :

Sir,—Being anxious to erect a monument with a suitable inscription to the memory of the late Capt.

Armstrong, your late truly respectable Agent, who, while in that office, discharged the duty with great impartiality and much mildness among us ; and, as we believe, with strictest fidelity to your interest ; we beg your sanction so to do.

We embrace this opportunity of expressing to you the deep sense of gratitude which we feel for the many comforts our forefathers and we have enjoyed under your honoured ancestors, and the high esteem which we entertain for yourself, as a liberal, kind, and considerate landlord, who permitted him to abate the high price of our farms at which many of them were let during the French War, to a more moderate rate. We are happy in living under you, and we trust that you will be long preserved among us, being assured that your inclination to do us good will be commensurate with the most lengthened life.

R. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

Langford Lodge ; Dec. 31, 1831.

Dear Sir, — In reply to the address which you this day have communicated to me, I beg you to inform my esteemed tenantry that I feel the utmost gratification in hearing they are about to erect a testimonial of respect to our departed friend, Captain Armstrong.

My acquaintance with him was of long standing, and, under all circumstances, I ever found his conduct marked by integrity, intelligence, and good feeling. As to myself my object has ever been to merit the esteem and confidence of those with whom I am connected by the interests of my property. A considerate regard to their well-being is, I am convinced on my part, the best worldly policy ; and, alive to the

responsibility of the station I hold, I trust I may have reason to merit the support of a self-approving conscience when called upon to give an account of my stewardship.

I sincerely hope that my tenantry may continue in that same respectable course by which they have been so much distinguished, and that our district may never be involved in the mischief and misery by which so many parts of the kingdom have been afflicted.

With the most sincere wishes for their welfare,
I remain, Sir, most truly yours,

H. R. PAKENHAM.

The monument referred to in the foregoing address to Colonel Pakenham was erected at the entrance of Gartree Church.

Captain Armstrong married, on the 12th March, 1801, Macrae, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Major-General Stair Park Dalrymple, of Langlands, and had issue:—

Glencairn Dalrymple, who married David Shaw, Esq. (See Appendix C.)

Charles William, of whom next.

Anna Maria, who married William Dysart Smyth, Esq. (See Appendix I.)

Edward Pakenham, B.A., Vicar of Skellingthorpe, Leicestershire.

Their births are thus recorded in Mrs. Armstrong's Diary:—

Glencairn, born May 12th, 1802, cut her first tooth 25th of March, 1803.

Charles William, born May 18th, 1805, cut his first tooth 24th January, 1806.

Anna Maria, born March 28th, 1807, cut her first tooth September 29th, 1807.

Edward Pakenham, born December 31st, 1808, cut his first tooth July 3rd, 1809.

Mrs. Armstrong died in childbed at Prestwick, ~~some time about the year 1811~~, and was buried in Governor Macrae's private burial-ground in Orange-field, mentioned ante p. 24.

CHARLES WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, the eldest son of Captain Armstrong, succeeded his father as agent to Sir Hercules Pakenham, and in the house and farm of Cherry Valley, which was held upon a renewable lease for three lives. He was also agent to Sir Hercules's two sons, Lieut.-Col. Edward W. Pakenham, of the Grenadier Guards, who succeeded to the estate of Langford Lodge on the death of his father in 1850, and was killed at the battle of Inker-man on the 5th November, 1854, and the Rev. Arthur Pakenham, who succeeded his brother. He married on the 4th September, 1844, Louisa Isabella, daughter of Richard Boyle Bagley, by Alicia, daughter of Richard, second Baron Castlemaine, but died without issue on the 7th February, 1858.

The following notice of his funeral appeared in a local newspaper:—

“FUNERAL OF THE LATE C. W. ARMSTRONG, Esq., OF CHERRY VALLEY. — On Tuesday last the mortal remains of this kind-hearted agent and popular magistrate were conveyed from Cherry Valley to Gartree Burying Ground. Although the distance was nearly two miles the tenants on the estate intimated to the friends of the deceased their desire to carry the bier in which rested the remains of the

2^d June
1814

departed. This was at once acceded to, and forty-eight were selected for the purpose. They walked two and two behind the coffin, and in turn, eight by eight, they performed the duty allotted to them. After these came the servants belonging to Cherry Valley and Langford Lodge, then the carriages containing the friends of the deceased. About forty carriages followed in order. An immense number of friends from a distance, as well as the agriculturalists of the neighbourhood, on horse and foot, paid the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. Having arrived at Gartree the remains were deposited in a grave adjoining the vault of the Pakenham family. The solemn service of the Church of England was read by the Rev. Mr. Roe, Incumbent of Gartree, and the Rev. C. J. Smyth, Vicar of Glenavy. Rarely has there been witnessed such a feeling of sorrow as was evinced by the numerous servants present."

The body was afterwards removed to Glenavy, and buried beside Mr. Armstrong's grandmother, Mrs. Glencairn Dalrymple.

Mrs. Armstrong married, secondly, 17th February, 1863, Robin Alexander, of the Bengal Civil Service, and has issue.

The Reverend EDWARD PAKENHAM ARMSTRONG, B.A., the second son of Captain John Armstrong, of Cherry Valley, succeeded on the death of his brother to the barren honour of representing Dalrymple of Langlands, the ~~only~~ member of the family ~~now~~ bearing the name of Dalrymple being Miss Margaret Dalrymple, of Lansdowne Crescent, Cheltenham, the third daughter of Captain Charles Dalrymple, of Orangefield.

*She died at Cheltenham
16th June 1879. aged 75*



APPENDIX A.

JOHN AIKEN, shipmaster in Ayr, who married Sarah (born 1717, died 1765), second daughter of James Dalrymple, Sheriff Clerk of Ayrshire (ante, p. 3) had issue—

Robert, of whom next.

Jacobina, who married Sheriff Murdoch.

Macrae, who died unmarried.

ROBERT AIKEN, writer in Ayr, and Surveyor of Taxes for the district, was one of the earliest patrons of Burns. The "Cotter's Saturday Night" is inscribed to him, and he is thus addressed in the opening stanza:—

My lov'd, my honour'd, much respected friend!

No mercenary bard his homage pays;

With honest pride I scorn each selfish end;

My dearest meed, a friend's esteem and praise;

To you I sing, in simple Scottish lays,

The lowly train in life's sequester'd scene;

The native feelings strong, the guileless ways;

What Aiken in a cottage would have been;

Ah! tho' his worth unknown, far happier there, I
ween.

The "Inventory" was written in answer to Mr. Aiken's mandate as Surveyor of Taxes, and he is mentioned in "Holy Willie's Prayer," and the "Kirk's Alarm," having been the legal adviser of Gavin Hamilton in his war with the Kirk Session. He is said to have been the medium of

distributing no fewer than a hundred and forty-five copies (being nearly a fourth of the whole first impression) of the poet's works, and he is the subject of the epitaph:—

Know thou, O stranger to the fame
Of this much lov'd, much honour'd name!
(For none that knew him need be told)
A warmer heart death ne'er made cold.

He seems to have been a man of most amiable disposition, of fine taste, and of the highest honour. Many of Burns's earliest productions were submitted to his review, and he ensured a sort of publicity for them by the admirable manner in which he read or recited them to his own friends. He was in this respect peculiarly deserving of the title which Burns gives him in a letter from Edinburgh, dated the 16th December, 1786, "Dear patron of my virgin muse." According to the poet's own account, "Mr. Aiken read me into fame." (Waddell's Illustrated Edition of Burns' Works, p. 145.) When a poem was sent to Mr. Aiken it was generally accompanied by a letter which was in some degree the Poet's commentary on his own composition, descriptive of the circumstances by which it was suggested and the feelings which prompted or influenced it. These valuable letters have unfortunately been lost to literature. When Dr. Currie was about to publish the *Life and Poems of Burns*, Mr. Aiken's daughter, Miss Grace Aiken, was in Liverpool in the midst of that society of which Currie and Roscoe were the ornaments. At Dr. Currie's request, she wrote to Scotland for the poems which Burns had sent to her father, and the letters

that accompanied them, to be published. The poems were in a cabinet or secretary in one parcel, the letters from Robert Burns to Robert Aiken in another. The poems were found and forwarded to Dr. Currie for publication. The letters had been removed by some one who probably thought he had possessed himself of the literary treasure. Advertisements offering a reward for their restoration were unavailing, and to this hour they have never been recovered, with the exception of one which owed its preservation to having been written on the fly-leaf of a copy of the *Elegy on Sir James Hunter Blair*. This letter was produced by Mr. Aiken's grandson, Mr. P. F. Aiken, at the celebration of the Burns Centenary in Bristol, and has since been published in Waddell's *Illustrated Edition of the Poet's Works*.

Burns's "Epistle to a Young Friend" is addressed to Mr. Aiken's eldest son, Andrew Hunter Aiken.

Mr. Aiken died at Ayr on the 24th March, 1807, having married Janet Hunter, sister of Dr. Andrew Hunter, of Barjarg, Dumfriesshire, Professor of Divinity in Edinburgh* and had issue—

* Dr. Andrew Hunter married the Honble. Mainie Schaw Napier, eldest daughter of William, sixth Lord Napier, and had issue—

William Francis, who succeeded to the estate.

John, D.D., minister of the Tron Church in Edinburgh.

Hope, died unmarried.

Another brother of Mrs. Aiken's was John Hunter, of Bonnytown, in Ayrshire, who married Miss Fergusson, heiress of Doonholm, in the same county, on which estate, during her father's lifetime, the father of Burns was bailiff, and lived in a cottage where the poet was born. Mrs. Aiken's sister, Grace Hunter, married Colonel Maxwell, one of the Cardoness family.

Andrew Hunter, of whom next.

John, Captain of an East Indiaman, and afterwards an Indigo planter, married a daughter of General Green, and died in India, leaving two daughters.

Robert.

Grace, died unmarried at Ayr, on the 13th October, 1857, aged 80. When a child she used to delight Burns by singing charmingly his own songs, and she continued on terms of intimate acquaintance with him till his death.

ANDREW HUNTER AIKEN, a merchant in Liverpool, and afterwards British Consul at Riga, died at Riga, in 1831, having married Mary, eldest daughter of Peter Freeland, a merchant in Liverpool, by Miss Blair, of Dunrode, in Kirkcudbrightshire, and had issue—

Peter Freeland, of whom next.

Richard married his cousin, Mary Blair, daughter of Captain Blair, of the Dunrode family.*

Andrew died early.

Mary married General Baron de Driesen, and died in 1826. Her eldest son is now General Baron de Driesen, in the suite of the Emperor of Russia, and her three surviving daughters are—Alexandrine, Baroness Kaulbars; Ellen, Baroness Krudner (a widow); and Mary, wife of Colonel De Meyer.

Jane died early, in St. Petersburg.

Jessie died early.

PETER FREELAND AIKEN, an advocate in Edinburgh, and afterwards a banker in Bristol, married Constance Chetwood, only child of Captain Chetwood,

* Her sister Jane was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, of Doonholm, and married Mr. Macdonald, of Ballyshare. Her brother, Alexander Blair, was Treasurer of the Bank of Scotland, much respected, and a man of talent.

heir presumptive of Woodbrook, Queen's county,* by Eliza Patton, daughter of Colonel Patton, Governor of St. Helena, and has 5 children, and 13 grandchildren.

The following is the inscription over the family burial place in the Old Churchyard at Ayr—

Here lie the remains of Grace, daughter of Robert Aiken, died 13th October, 1857, aged 80 years.

Also of Malcolm McDougall, his great grandson; died 23rd July, 1857, aged 21 years.

Sacred to the memory of John Aiken; who

died A.D. 1752

Sarah Dalrymple 1765

and Robert Aiken, their son ... 1807

Janet Hunter, his spouse, 17th October ... 1815

Jessie Aiken, aged 14 years, died 10th July 1823

youngest daughter of A. H. Aiken.

His youngest son, A. H. Aiken, died 1st June, 1824, aged 19.

John Smith 1762

Margaret Dalrymple 1785

J. Smith, or Montgomerie 1788

and Sarah Smith, their daughters ... 1802

also Helen Smith, in April 1817

Sarah Park, of Langlands, died 16th March, 1822
aged 73.

Catharine Dalrymple, or Tennant ... 1786

David Tennant, born 1st May 1786

died 27th April 1790

Philip, born 10th September 1792

died 15th May 1793

* Captain Chetwood having died early, Jonathan Chetwood bequeathed Woodbrook to Mrs. Aiken's cousin, Edward Wilmot, who took the name of Chetwood, and married Lady Janet Erskine, a daughter of the Earl of Mar.

APPENDIX B.*

John Smith, shipmaster in Ayr, who married Margaret, third daughter of James Dalrymple, Sheriff Clerk of Ayrshire (ante p. 3), was the grandson of Thomas Smith,† merchant in Maybole, who had a son James, of whom next, and a daughter. The daughter married Mr. Smith, and was mother of Mrs. Hutchison, of Southfield, who lived in Maybole, and of her brother, who was a physician in London, a friend of John and William Hunter, and a Professor at Oxford.

James Smith, the son of Thomas Smith, was married on the 24th July, 1713, to Helen, second daughter of John Fergusson,‡ Shipmaster, Ayr, and had issue—

Thomas, who was born 22nd July, 1714, and died in his 17th year.

John, of whom next.

* This is taken from an Account of the Family Connexions of John Gairdner, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin., prepared by himself.

† Mrs. Ronald, wife of a farmer at MacKailstone, near Garpin Bridge, in Carrick, was the daughter of a brother of Thomas Smith. Her large family are now all dead, without issue.

‡ Mr. Fergusson had three daughters. The eldest became Mrs. Hutchison, of Underwood. The late James Fergusson, Advocate, the late Colonel George Hutchison, and the late David Cathcart, Lord Alloway, were descended from her. The second married James Smith, as above, and the third, Jane, married a military man of the name of Smith, but in no way related to her.

Margaret, born 7th May, 1718, died unmarried in 1724.

Jane, born 25th July, 1720, died unmarried in 1731.

Marion, born 1st July, 1722, married 27th October, 1747, John Gairdner (appendix F.), and died 3rd October, 1804.

Agnes, born 16th February, 1725, died in her sixth year.

William, born 8th April, 1727, died, unmarried, 19th July, 1763.

Helen, born in March, 1729.

Mr. Smith died in 1735, and his wife, who was born in March, 1690, died on the 17th December, 1779. Their eldest surviving son—

JOHN SMITH, shipmaster in Ayr, was born on the 5th April, 1716, and died in March, 1762, having married Margaret Dalrymple, third daughter of James Dalrymple, Sheriff Clerk of Ayrshire—(she was born in 1719, and died on the 21st September, 1785)—and had issue—

1. Helen, born 10th January, 1745, died in Ayr, unmarried, in the month of April, 1817.

2. Margaret, born 20th November, 1749, died young.

3. Jacobina, born 23d March, 1751, died in July, 1788, having married John Montgomerie, of Borland, and had issue Major Hamilton A. Montgomerie, of Arndean, and Margaret Dalrymple Montgomerie, who married her cousin, Thomas Gairdner, of Craighend, near Stirling (see Appendix F).

4. Sarah, born in 1753, died in Ayr in 1801, after being long an invalid.

5. Margaret, born in February, 1755, died on the 10th November, 1840, at 9, Hill Street, Edinburgh.

6. Macrae, born 28th October, 1756, died 8th October, 1819, at 50, Hanover street, Edinburgh, having married Robert Gairdner, Captain in the Bengal Artillery (Appendix F.)

7. John, a Surgeon in the East India Company's service (Bengal), born 25th May, 1760, came home in 1804, and died at 9, Hill Street, Edinburgh, on the 17th June, 1826, having married Margaret, daughter of David Tennant, Classical Teacher, Ayr Academy, (Appendix D,) and had issue one child, Catharine, who was born in 1808, and died on the 7th March, 1842, at 9, Hill Street, Edinburgh, the same house in which her father died.

APPENDIX C.

The REVEREND DAVID SHAW, D.D., Minister of Coylton, who married Marion Dalrymple, daughter of James Dalrymple, Sheriff Clerk of Ayrshire (ante p. 3), was the son of the Reverend Alexander Shaw, in the County of Moray. Alexander is believed to have been the son of the Reverend George Shaw by his wife Janet Alexander. George was ordained minister of the parish of Logie, near the Bridge of Allan, in Stirlingshire, on the 9th March, 1649, and appears to have been the son of the Reverend Harry Shaw, who was ordained minister of Logie on the 19th January, 1617. When Episcopalianism was re-established after the restoration of Charles II., in 1660, it would appear that George obeyed the law and conformed to that communion. On the Revolution in 1688, and Presbyterianism being restored, he seems to have declined to change again. In that year Mr. Alexander Douglas was ordained minister of the parish, but George kept possession of the church while Mr. Douglas preached in a meeting-house. In 1690, an Act of Parliament was passed abolishing Episcopacy, and deposing all clergymen who did not conform to Presbyterianism. It appears, from the records of the Kirk Session, that they took proceedings to remove George in December of that year, and there is an entry on 5th August, 1691, that they had required him to return to them "the utensils," meaning no doubt the Communion cups, &c., but it does

X Alexander in all probability had no connection whatever with the Rev. George. He was son of ~~the~~ Andrew Shaw, merchant in Inverness, & Janet Paterson, as appears from the confirmation of the latter's testament on 13 May 1719 (Inverness Test.) where he is styled "only son of the defunct." He was born in 1678, baptised 25 July in that year - Inverness. His eldest son was Andrew, no doubt named after the Rev. Alex.' father.

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Andrew Shaw merchant in Inverness 1668-1683
 was; I have seen a draft, a brother of Angus Shaw of Inverness.

not appear whether he restored them or what became of him. There is a tradition that he, or some other member of the family, went to Ireland and became a Bishop, but this wants confirmation.

The Manse of Logie is within ten miles of the tower of Sauchie, the old seat of the Shaws of Sauchie, near the town of Alloa in Clackmannanshire, but it is not known whether or not there was any connection with that family. Lady Cochrane, the wife, first of Captain Sir Jacob Wheate, R.N.; and, secondly, of the Honourable Sir Alexander Forrester Inglis Cochrane, G.C.B., Admiral of the Blue, sixth son of the eighth Earl of Dundonald, whom she married in 1788, and who was born in April, 1758, and died on the 29th June, 1832, visited Dr. David Shaw at Coylton as a relation, and she and her niece Mrs. Jeffrey, wife of Lord Jeffrey, were called cousins by some of Dr. Shaw's grandchildren. She was descended from Donald Shaw, farmer in Rothiemurcus, in Morayshire, who is said to have been connected with the Shaws of Rothiemurcus. His son, the Reverend Lachlan Shaw, the historian of Moray, is believed to have been born about 1690, and was parish minister successively of Kingussie, Calder, and Elgin. Lachlan Shaw's first wife was a Miss Stewart, daughter of Collector Stewart, of Inverness. By her he had a son and daughter, David and Anne. David went to New York where he married Miss Polly Day, a lady of Dutch extraction, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; the eldest son, Lachlan, was drowned while a young man; the other, William, was a lieutenant in the navy. One of the daughters, Marion, who died on the 18th March, 1856, was the

Lady Cochrane above-mentioned. She had a son, Admiral Sir Thomas John Cochrane, K.C.B., and a daughter who married Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge, and several other children. The other daughter, Janet, married Mr. Wilkes, nephew of the famous John Wilkes, and had a son and three daughters, one of whom married Lord Jeffrey. Lachlan Shaw's daughter, Anne, married Baillie John Copland, of Aberdeen, and had a daughter, Helen, who married Dr. Patrick Forbes, minister of Boharm, afterwards Professor of Humanity at Aberdeen. His first wife did not live long, and he married again on the 14th March, 1727, Ann Grant, daughter of Duncan Grant, one of the Bailies of Inverness. By her he had a large family, of whom grew up Duncan, Lachlan, and Donald, Mary, Isabella, Marjory, and Sarah. Duncan was parish minister of Rafford from 1753 to 1783, when he was translated to Aberdeen. He was eminent in his day as a divine and a scholar, was made a Doctor of Divinity, and filled the office of Moderator of the General Assembly. He married Jean Gordon, daughter of the Reverend George Gordon, minister of Alves, and had three sons and four daughters, all of whom seem to have died without issue. Lachlan, the second son, went to Jamaica, was there seventeen years, and died in London on his return home. Donald died at the age of eighteen, when preparing to join his brother, Lachlan, in Jamaica. Mary and Isabella died unmarried; Marjory married the Reverend William Peterkin, of Elgin; and Sarah married Mr. Donaldson, son of William Donaldson, of Murrison, near Elgin, and had a large family, one of whom was Mr. Lachlan

Rev. L. Shaw

Donaldson, of St. John's, New Brunswick, and some time Mayor of that city. A grand-daughter of Mr. Donaldson's married Captain Gillespie, of the 106th Regiment. Mr. Lachlan Shaw resigned his charge as one of the ministers of Elgin on the 5th April, 1774, and died at Elgin on the 23rd February, 1777, leaving his second wife him surviving.

The Reverend ALEXANDER SHAW, minister of Edenkillie, was educated at the University of St. Andrew's, where he matriculated as a Student of Divinity in the College of St. Leonard's, on the 23rd January, 1693. He received from the Presbytery of Dunblane a bursary which they were in the practice of giving to the sons of clergymen of their body on going to the University. In the Test Book, which they kept after 1688 for Probationers, Alexander's name appears among the earliest of those who subscribed their adherence to and belief in the doctrines of the Westminster confession of faith. He obtained his degree at the above University on the 24th July 1696. He then went to complete his studies at the University of Edinburgh under Professor George Campbell, then Professor of Divinity. The following entry appears in the records of the Presbytery of Dunblane, under date the 2nd May, 1699:—"Upon information "that there is one Mr. Alexander Shaw, a young "man very expert in the Highland language, at "present studying theology at Edinburgh, and very "well reported of, the Presbytery appoint the Moderator to write to Mr. George Campbell, Professor of "Divinity at Edinburgh, anent that young man, and if "fit for entering on trials, to use his moyen with him

Rev'd

Alexander

Son of Andrew
Shaw minister
of Edenkillie
Dunblane
V. p. 25 July 1678.
See p. 87/101

“for the Presbytery for that effect.” The Moderator reported, on the 22nd, that he had received a favourable report from Professor Campbell. On the 16th April, 1700, the Commissioners of the Presbytery to the General Assembly, reported that, when in Edinburgh, they had made enquiries of the Professor and got a favourable report, whereupon Alexander was directed to begin his trials. On the 20th August of the same year he was licensed, by the Presbytery, to preach the Gospel. On the 18th March, 1701, he reported to the Presbytery that he had “supplied” Balquidder, and that he had been appointed by the General Assembly “to supply in the province of “Murray, in the North,” and prayed for a Certificate, which was therefore granted to him by the Presbytery. He was ordained minister of Edinkillie on the 6th May, 1702, but his skill in the Highland language does not appear to be appreciated by his parishioners, for after a short time they requested that he would preach in English, which many of them understood, while none of them could make anything of his Gaelic.* He married Grissel, daughter of Andrew Munro, Sheriff Clerk of Moray, by Barbara, daughter of George Cumming, merchant in Aberdeen, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Garden, Deacon Convener in Aberdeen, by Jean Fraser, one of the Frasers of Dorris. Mr. Garden was one of the Gardens of Troup, who had fallen from their high

* I was told this by the Reverend Mr. Murray, minister of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, whose grandfather succeeded Alexander Shaw as minister of Edinkillie, but I think he was only certain that the story was told of some predecessor of his grandfather.

See Henderson's life of Cumberland - p 277

estate and become merchants or tradesmen in Aberdeen. The estate was afterwards re-purchased, and the family restored to their original position. The name was formerly Gardyne. He had three daughters, Isabel, Euphemia, and the above-mentioned Margaret. ISABEL GARDEN married Norman Davidson, of Balnacraig, and had issue a son, who sold Balnacraig, and a daughter, Margaret, who married William Gerard, and had issue a son, Captain William Gerard, of Stonehouse, who died in 1764, and a daughter, who married William Munro, Bookseller, in Edinburgh. The son who sold Balnacraig had two daughters, one of whom, Margaret, married Peter Chapman, of Inverness, and had issue a daughter, who married a soldier, and a son, Robert, a writer. The other daughter married George Stuart, of Banff, and had issue a son, who married a daughter of Ogilvie, of Inverquharity. EUPHEMIA GARDEN married Lieutenant William Cadogan, and had issue Henry, barrister-at-law, who died in 1713 or 1714. He married Bridget, daughter of Sir Hardress Waller, and had issue William, 1st Earl of Cadogan, who died on the 17th July, 1726; Charles, 2nd Lord Cadogan, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hans Sloane, and had issue Charles Sloane, 3rd Baron; and Penelope, who married Sir Thomas Prendergast. Lord Cadogan married Margaretta Cecilia, daughter of William Munter, Counsellor of the Court of Holland, and had issue, Sarah, who married on the 4th December, 1719, Charles, 2nd Duke of Richmond, who died on the 8th August, 1750; and Margaret, who married Charles John, Count Bentinck, the second son of William, first

Earl of Portland, by his second wife, Jane, Lady Dowager Berkeley. Count Bentinck died in 1779. Sarah, Duchess of Richmond, died in 1751, having had issue Charles, third Duke of Richmond, who died on the 29th December, 1806; George Henry, father of Charles, fourth Duke of Richmond; Georgina Caroline, who married Henry Fox, who was created Baron Holland, of Foxley, on the 16th April, 1763, and died on the 1st July, 1774; Emelia Jane, who married, first, in 1746, James, Duke of Leinster, and secondly, William Ogilvie, Esquire; Louisa Augusta, who married, in 1758, the Right Honourable Thomas Conolly, of Castletown; Sarah, who married first, in 1762, Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, Baronet, and secondly, the Honourable George Napier; and Cecilia, who died unmarried. Lady Holland was created a peeress in her own right by the title of Baroness Holland of Holland on the 6th May, 1762, and died on the 24th July, 1774, having had issue Stephen, second Baron Holland, who died on the 16th December, 1774; Charles James Fox, who was born in January (O.S.), 1748-9, and died in 1806; and Henry Edward Fox, Colonel of the 16th Foot, who died in 1811. MARGARET GARDEN, who married the above-mentioned George Cumming, merchant in Aberdeen, had issue, a son, Alexander, who had a daughter Ann, who married James Hamilton, farmer, in Fife, and three daughters, Margaret, Jean, and the above-named Barbara. Margaret married Mr. Gordon, merchant, in Aberdeen, and had issue a son, who had a daughter, Margaret, who married Professor Stuart. Jean married James Chalmers, merchant, in Aberdeen, and had a daughter, Janet, who married

Alexander Nicholson, of Dyke, and had three sons and a daughter, who were all living in 1764, the eldest son, James, being minister of Banchory. Barbara Cumming, who married the above-mentioned Andrew Munro, Sheriff Clerk of Moray, had six daughters: Margaret, who married Hugh Anderson, but died without issue before 1764; Grissel, who married Alexander Shaw, as above; Isabella, who married Mr. Daniel McKenzie, or Menzies, and died before 1764, leaving one daughter, who was living in 1764; Barbara, who married Mr. Walter Stuart, and died before 1764, leaving two daughters, who were living in that year; Janet, who married Mr. Gordon, but died without issue before 1764; and Ann, who married Mr. Mercer, and was alive in 1764, with a son and daughter. At the death of Captain Gerard, in 1764, the descendants of his ancestors, to whom he had bequeathed a sum of money, were advertised for, and a claim was put in by Dr. David Shaw, of Coylton, and allowed for a small sum, about £13. Each of the claimants was furnished with a pedigree, from which the foregoing information about the descendants of Thomas Garden has been taken.

Alexander Shaw had issue—

1. Andrew, Professor of Divinity at St. Andrew's.
 2. John, Minister of Greenock.
 3. David, Minister of Coylton, in Ayrshire.
 4. Hugh, who was drowned when very young in the Findhorn.
 5. Robert, who was educated for the ministry, but died at an early age.
- And three daughters, Margaret, Grissel, and

The only one who carried on the family

Elizabeth, who were all alive in 1764, as was their mother, but all died unmarried, Margaret at Greenock, and the other two at Elgin, where they were buried. Alexander died in 1754, and was buried under his seat in the parish church, being the last person who was buried within the church. He must when he died have been verging on eighty, and had, for some years before his death, an assistant, Mr. Conell, who became his successor.

ANDREW SHAW,* D.D., Professor of Divinity, at St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's, married, on the 19th August, 1730, Elizabeth, daughter of the Reverend James Bannatyne, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, whose sister, Katherine, was married in 1748 to her cousin, Hugh Blair, D.D., F.R.S., Ed., one of the ministers of the High Church and Professor of Rhetoric in the University of Edinburgh, and author of a popular collection of sermons. Dr. Shaw was one of the Professors at St. Andrew's when Dr. Johnson visited that city in 1773, and was present at the "very good dinner" with which the Professors entertained Dr. Johnson and Mr. Boswell on the 19th August of that year. (See Boswell's *Tour to the Hebrides*, p. 61.) He also breakfasted with them on Friday, the 20th August (*Ibid.*, p. 66); and Mr. Boswell adds to these pieces of information—"I have not preserved in my journal any of the conversation which passed between Dr. Johnson and Professor Shaw, but I recollect Dr. Johnson said to me afterwards, 'I took much to Shaw.'" Dr. Shaw died on the 27th November, 1779, having survived his wife,

* Dr. and Mrs. Shaw's portraits are in the possession of Patrick Shaw, Esq., Edinburgh.

24 June 1755.
(Scott's Fasti)

x 1754 died
1772 born
76

who died on the 7th August, 1756. They had issue, six sons, James, Alexander, Hugh, born 10th October, 1739, died in May, 1762; Andrew, born 26th April, 1741; George, born 3rd February, 1747; and Robert, born 1st August, 1748; and three daughters, Catherine, Margaret, and Elizabeth. The sons all died unmarried. Andrew was a Doctor of Divinity and minister of the parish of Craigie, in Ayrshire. He was a man of excellent abilities, but extremely diffident; a fine speaker and an accomplished scholar.* He is one of the Shaws alluded to by Burns in "The Twa Herds." Alexander was born in Edinburgh, on the 7th February, 1738, but appears to have lived chiefly in London, and it is believed was employed for some time as private secretary to Mr. Oswald, of Dunikier. He was the author of a MS. account of a visit to Scotland, and particularly to Dr. Blair, his maternal aunt's husband, which was found on a bookstall in London, in 1846, by the then Solicitor-General, Sir David Dundas. It is entitled "Nine months in Scotland, 1795-6, by Alexander Shaw," and begins—"A train of sharp trials, not the less severe that they were so little known, and the mysteriousness of a dark and imperious destiny, had long kept my mind in a state of cruel agitation, when, in the beginning of summer 1795, I determined to make a journey into Scotland." He gives a pleasant account of his visit to Dr. Blair, then in his 78th year, and living at Summerfield, near Leith, with a Miss Hunter, "a young lady his relation, and more nearly related to myself," who had been adopted by

* Chambers' Life and Works of Burns.

Dr. Blair in place of his own daughter, whom he had lost some years before. He then describes a visit to the family of his friend Mr. Oswald at Dunikier, in Fifeshire, and after telling how he went with his sister to Ayrshire, and stayed some time with his brother, Andrew Shaw, at Craigie, he proceeds—

“Not many miles from Craigie was Coylton, the habitation of a venerable relation, Dr. Shaw, with whom I was connected by no less a tie than that of being his nephew. This venerable relation was, as well as my brother, a minister of the Church, and had grown old in the parish of Coylton, amidst the respect and good will of all the country.

“The manse of Coylton was situated in a retired and romantic vale on the banks of the Coil, which gives its name to one of the three districts of Ayrshire. The banks of the river, as it took its way through the narrow and sequestered vale, were set with the hamlets of villagers or planted with coppice woods. The Coil then flowed with a gentle stream, but the ravages which it had made on its banks, and which had not even spared the good Pastor’s glebe, declared that it was sometimes an impetuous torrent. Burns, the poet of Ayrshire, and particularly of this district, his native ground, has bestowed on this river, which is often mentioned in his works, the name of ‘the brawling Coil.’

“I visited with great satisfaction the reverend minister of Coylton, who received me with the most friendly welcome. His appearance was venerable and patriarchal. His white locks waved loosely on his shoulders; his fresh and ruddy countenance showed that he enjoyed a vigorous old

“age. In this sequestered valley he had reared with
 “credit a numerous family of sons and daughters.
 “His wife, of equal years with himself and respectable
 “by her virtues, was now the companion of his age.
 “Two sons were engaged in active life. His family
 “had formerly been more numerous, but he had lost
 “many deserving children by death. These and other
 “afflictions he had endured with a firm mind, and in
 “the adversities of life had resembled the sage in
 “Spenser who

‘Gently took that which ungently came.’

“I found a great pleasure in conversing with
 “this worthy and venerable relation, and in
 “tracing his quiet walks by the river side. The
 “tranquillity of the vale seemed to correspond with
 “the calm and satisfied temper of its inhabitants. His
 “family was conducted with the most perfect order.
 “The day began and closed with devotion, but the
 “religion of the good minister was not austere, and
 “his prayers breathed a calm spirit of holy trust and
 “resignation to Providence.

“Like my brother, he held a farm, which added
 “somewhat to his stipend, and enabled him the better
 “to indulge his hospitable disposition in the kind
 “entertainment of his guest.

“The manse, the river banks, the village, the
 “church, surrounded by its grove of venerable trees
 “were all endeared to him, but he did not confine
 “himself within his parish bounds, and lived in intimate
 “correspondence with the neighbouring gentry, by
 “whom he was held in particular esteem.

* * * * *

“From Coylton I proceeded to Ayr, where I was

“entertained by my cousin, Charles Shaw, the son of
 “Dr. Shaw. He was by profession a writer or
 “attorney, was well esteemed, and at that time held
 “the office of provost, or first magistrate of Ayr. He
 “had made an advantageous marriage with a well-
 “accomplished woman, and lived in a style of elegance.

* * * * *

“From Ayr I pursued my journey along the sea
 “coast to Greenock and Port Glasgow, where I
 “proposed to visit some respectable relations whom I
 “had never seen.

* * * * *

“When I recall these obliging friends on the
 “Western shore, I cannot omit the mention of our
 “kind entertainers at Port Glasgow, a virtuous pair
 “who had been visited by misfortune, but from whom
 “adversity had taken away no part of their cheerful-
 “ness or hospitality, or mutual affection. I visited
 “with respect their humble cottage on the side of the
 “hill, their summer retreat, which fortune had yet
 “spared to them, and whilst I trod their garden walks,
 “indulged the pleasing hope that some happy turn of
 “fate might yet bless them with prosperity.”

Professor Shaw's daughters, the sisters of the author of this manuscript, all died unmarried with the exception of Margaret, who was married on the 29th June, 1757, to the Rev. Dr. Watson, principal of the University of St. Andrew's, and author of the history of Philip II., and had issue five daughters—Elizabeth, born 26th April, 1758, died 18th April, 1818; Jean, born 27th June, 1760, died 8th September, 1800; Margaret, born 18th April, 1762; Catherine, born 29th July, 1764; and Ann Halkett, born 1st March,

1766, and died 28th November, 1819. One of them is said to have been engaged to be married to Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, but the match was broken off by the gentleman, and it is supposed that it was partly owing to this that a pension was bestowed on the Misses Watson "on account of their father's great literary attainments." They all died unmarried, except Jean, who was married in 1782 to Thomas Wright, a retired and opulent Dantzic merchant, who purchased the lands of Greenhill, near Edinburgh. Mr. Patrick Shaw has a portrait of him, painted at Dantzic, and one in crayon of his wife. Mr. Wright died on the 27th October, 1804, having had issue, Daniel, a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, born 7th May, 1783, died unmarried 22nd February, 1845; Robert, born in July, 1784, died on the 18th January, 1798; Thomas, born 10th August, 1785, died unmarried 3rd December, 1853; James, born 25th March, 1787, died 13th December, 1820, having married, 12th March, 1812, Miss Ogilvie, of Dundee,* and had issue a daughter, Susan, who was born on the 26th January, 1813, and died unmarried on the 8th Dec., 1829; Margaret, born in July, 1788, died in 1790; Alexander, born in 1791, died in 1797; Jane, born 3rd November, 1792, died unmarried on the 19th June, 1835; and Catherine, born 3rd September, 1795, died unmarried 24th May, 1806.

When Johnson and Boswell visited St. Andrew's, Mr. Murison was the principal of the University,

* Mr. Patrick Shaw says that James married a Miss Duncan, of Dundee, sister of the Rev. Mr. Duncan, of Ratho, and that he died suddenly near Ratho, and was survived for many years by his wife, but that she is now dead.

and Dr. Watson one of the Professors. He is thus mentioned in the "Tour to the Hebrides:"—"Dr. Watson, a professor here (the historian of Philip II.), had purchased the ground and what buildings remained of St. Leonard's College, which had some time before (1773) been dissolved. When we entered his court it seemed quite academical, and we found in his house very comfortable and genteel accommodation. * * *

* Mr. Nairne introduced us to Dr. Watson, whom we found a well-informed man of very amiable manners. Dr. Johnson, after they were acquainted, said, "I take great delight in him; His daughter, a very pleasing young lady, made breakfast."

Mrs. Watson died in the year 1800. Her sister, Elizabeth, generally known as Miss Betty Shaw, who was born on the 9th June, 1750, was burned to death about the year 1804, in the house at the corner of Sandgate and St. John's Streets, Ayr, now occupied as a Berlin-wool shop, her dress having caught fire while she was burning some letters.

JOHN SHAW, minister of Greenock, the second son of the Rev. Alexander Shaw, of Edenkillie, died in 1768, having married, in 1745, Agnes Hendry, and had issue a son, Alexander, who died unmarried in the West Indies, and three daughters—Peggy, who was born in 1760, and died unmarried in March, 1852; Nanny, and Mrs. Smith, of Bogueston, whose husband was a merchant at Port Glasgow. The portraits of the Rev. John Shaw and his wife, now in the possession of David Shaw, Esq., Ayr, were bequeathed to him by Miss Peggy Shaw, with the expression of a hope that as they had never yet been separated he would keep them together.



DAVID SHAW, D.D., minister of Coylton, the third son of the Rev. Alexander Shaw, of Edenkillie, was in personal respects a prodigy. He was ninety-one years of age before he required an assistant. At that period of life he read without the use of glasses, wrote a neat small hand, and had not a furrow on his cheek or a wrinkle on his brow. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1775, when Lord Cathcart was High Commissioner. He had a fine old clergymanly kind of wit. In the house of a man of rank, where he spent the night, an alarm took place after midnight which brought all the members of the family from their dormitories. Dr. Shaw encountered a countess in her chemise, which occasioned some mutual confusion. At breakfast next morning, a lady asked him what he thought when he met the countess in the lobby. "Oh, my lady," said he, "I was in a trance." Trance in Scotland signifies a passage or vestibule, as well as a swoon. This amiable man died 26th April, 1810, in the ninety-second year of his age, and the sixty-first of his ministry. (Chambers' Life and Works of Burns, vol. 1, p. 126. See also Hew Scott's Fasti, vol. 3.) He is the "Shaw in Coylton" referred to in Burns's couplet mentioned ante page 5, and is one of the Shaws spoken of in the "Twa Herds," the other being his nephew, Dr. Andrew Shaw, of Craigie. He is said to have obtained the living of Coylton from Government in consequence of services rendered by his conveying intelligence from Brodie, of ~~Lytham~~, one of the Duchess of Gordon's family, through the Pretender's army to the Duke of Cumberland, immediately before the Battle of Culloden; or, according to another version of the story, having concealed Brodie in his

Let them

father's hay-loft, and afterwards conducted him through by-paths to the Duke's army. He is also said to have attracted the notice of Lord Cathcart, with whom he was afterwards intimate, on that occasion. He married in 1750 Marion Dalrymple, who died at Coylton on the 14th March, 1803, daughter of James Dalrymple, Esq. (ante p. 3), and had issue

Charles, of whom next.

Alexander, who died in infancy, aged eight months ;

James, who was born on the 20th October, 1760, left Coylton on the 27th December, 1776, sailed from Spithead 1st March 1777, arrived in Jamaica 25th April, 1777, and died 12th July, 1779.

William, who was born on the 6th April, 1763, and died on the 10th February, 1793, at St. Marc's, in St. Domingo ;

David, who was born on the 26th September, 1765, and died unmarried some time about the year 1825.

John, who was born on the 11th July, 1767, and died on the 15th August, 1774 ;

Grizel, who was born on the 29th December, 1751, and died unmarried on the 28th February, 1775.

Margaret, who was born on the 4th April, 1754, and died unmarried on the 21st August, 1799. She is said to have been engaged to be married to Colonel Hugh Montgomery, of Coylefield, afterwards 12th Earl of Eglinton, but the match was broken off in consequence of a misunderstanding at a ball in Ayr.

Jane, who was born on the 2nd September, 1755, and died unmarried on the 18th November, 1800 ;

Marion, who was born on the 14th March, 1759, and died unmarried on the 10th April, 1784.

Shortly after Dr. Shaw's death the following notice appeared in one of the local newspapers :

THE LATE DR. SHAW.

Few names affording more ample scope for panegyric ever distinguished the annals of mortality.—To the urbanity of the accomplished gentleman, and the erudition of the polished scholar, he added the humility of the Christian, and the piety of the divine. To enumerate all the benevolent features of that truly venerable, patriarchal, and evangelical character, would fill a volume. The following short sketch, drawn by one who knew him long and intimately, we have been permitted to insert :

He enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, and seems to have been in early life intended for that station which he filled for so many years with credit to himself, and advantage to the interests of pure religion and virtue in his parish. When preparing himself for that work in which he was to be engaged, and indeed, through the whole of his life, his chief delight was the study of the sacred Scriptures; and he well knew that just and proper views of them were not to be acquired without due attention to the manners and customs, the opinions and prejudices, the superstitious notions, errors and vices of the Jews and Gentile nations of the world, at the time when the Gospel was published. From these sources of information, he derived that accurate knowledge of the sacred Scriptures which he possessed, and which, with the utmost plainness and simplicity he commu-

nicated for the instruction of his hearers. Convinced in his own mind of the truth and divine authority of our Holy Religion, he taught the truth as it is in Jesus Christ, and the evidences by which it is supported, in a clear and rational manner, without regard to the unnecessary controversies and unscriptural phrases by which it has been too often obscured. Considering men as reasonable beings, endued with capacities of discerning truth and feeling its power, he addressed their understandings as the best way of making an impression upon their hearts, and influencing their conduct; but at no time flattered popular opinions and prejudices, in order to gain popular applause. While he set a just value on the esteem and approbation of wise and good men, he was indifferent about the opinions or sentiments of those who praise they know not what, and censure they know not why. Until the want of health and the infirmities of age deprived him of the power, he was conscientiously faithful in discharging all the duties of his office; and being ever attentive to that propriety of conduct which became his station, he was esteemed and respected by the world. It was a proof of the high estimation in which he was held by his brethren, that he was chosen to receive the highest honour which the Church of Scotland can confer upon any of its Members. "In his private intercourse with his friends, and that class of society with which he usually associated, he possessed the happy art of making his conversation cheerful and lively, or grave and serious, according to the humour and taste of his companions, or as circumstances required. Hence he was ever a most welcome guest when he went

“abroad; a kind and hospitable landlord under his “own roof.” It is in domestic and private life that the dispositions and characters of men are best known and ascertained; and here it may with truth be said that Dr. SHAW was ever distinguished as an affectionate husband, a tender parent, an indulgent master, and a kind and steady friend. But his uniform piety and attention to the relative duties of life did not exempt him from the various ills which flesh is heir to: by the loss of a beloved and dutiful wife, by the premature death of many amiable children grown up to be men and women, by the sharp pains of an acute disease for many years, his trials were indeed severe; but while he felt them as a man, he submitted to them with the patience and resignation of a Christian. It is under such trials that religious principles are brought to the test. It is under such trials that a firm faith in God, as the wise and good governor of the world, and a firm faith in Jesus Christ and the peculiar discoveries of His gospel, afford a consolation which can be derived from no other source. Those who were most intimately acquainted with him will ever retain a pleasing recollection of his many respectable and amiable qualities.

1810
17/19
To the family of Dr. SHAW, who died April 26th, 1810, in his ninety-second year, and whose father was minister of Edenkillie for fifty years, the Church of Scotland has been indebted for some of its brightest ornaments:—one of his brothers was Professor of Divinity in the University of Aberdeen, and one of its Ministers;*

* This is a mistake.

University of St. Andrew's; another, Minister of Greenock; and the late Dr. ANDREW SHAW, Minister of Craigie, in this Presbytery, was his nephew: all these were men eminent for mental endowment, literary attainment, and attachment to the interest of education and religion. The following is copied from the tombstone in Coylton Churchyard—

“Beneath this stone lye the Remains of the Reverend Doctor DAVID SHAW, whose natural endowments and liberal education qualified him to be the faithful and wise Pastor of this Parish for sixty years; and whose unwearied imitation of his Blessed Master enabled him to blend the most endearing manners with the most active virtue.

“Lively faith in the Divine promises, and deep conviction of the wisdom of God, supported him with cheerful fortitude under the pangs of a lingering disease,—the death of a justly-beloved wife, and great part of an amiable family. He was released from this world 26th April, 1810, aged ninety-two years, having survived the following children,—Alexander, aged eight months; John, aged seven years; Grisel, aged twenty-three years; James, aged eighteen years; Marion, aged twenty-five years; William, aged thirty years; Margaret, aged forty-five years; Jane, aged forty-five years; and Mrs. Marion Dalrymple, his Spouse, who died 14th March, 1803, aged seventy-two years. N.B.—William died abroad, 10th Feb., 1793, aged 30 years.”

Above this inscription are the arms of Shaw of Sauchie: Azure, three covered cups, or Crest, a

1810
60
1750

X

Phoenix or, in flames proper. Motto, "I mean well." The shield is supported by two angels, but these are doubtless mere pious emblems, and possibly the whole device is due chiefly to the fancy of the stone mason. It is not known whether Dr. Shaw ever used any armorial bearings, but his son Charles used as his signet the crest of the Shaws of Greenock, a demi-savage, wreathed about the waist and temples with laurel, and holding in his right hand a baton, all proper; and the motto, "I mein well."

Mrs. Montgomery Hamilton, Ayr, has a water-colour portrait, by Douglas, of Dr. Shaw, taken about the year 1806, and several of the family have copies. He is also one of a group in an oil painting belonging to David Shaw, Esq., Ayr. The group consists of Dr. Shaw, and his wife, his brother-in-law, Dr. William Dalrymple, his wife's niece, Glencairn Dalrymple, who married General Stair Park Dalrymple; and Mrs. Campbell, of Fairfield, who was the mother of Mrs. McVicar and Lady John Campbell. They are represented as assembled round a monument with a medallion portrait and an inscription, and a silver mounted cup placed upon it. The inscription, so far as it is now legible, is as follows:—"That cup, made of the horn of a rhinoceros, did once belong to the Nabob, * * * and was presented to Charles Dalrymple by John Graham." Colonel John Graham, one of the first of men, was taken from us in the thirtieth year of his age, full of honour. We shall surely meet again." The monument is believed to be imaginary, but the cup which surmounts it is taken from one which belonged to Captain Armstrong, of

Osman
Rely
* 23/11/11

It I suppose this is what the artist intended to represent, but it now looks more like an Eagle's head erased. The cutting in the stone has been removed several times. In a sketch in my pocket book of 1849 the shield is surmounted by an Equus's head.

Cherry Valley, and which he probably got from some of the Dalrymple family.

CHARLES SHAW, the eldest son of Dr. David Shaw, was a writer in Ayr, keeper of the Register of Sasines, and Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the County, and for some time about the year 1795 Provost of Ayr. He was born on the 17th December, 1757, and married in 1785 Barbara, daughter of John Wright, Collector of Excise for the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr, by his wife Barbara, daughter of Dr. Clugston, of the barony of Clugston, in Galloway, whose grand-daughter, Charlotte Clugston, married Captain Henry Acton, great uncle of Lord Acton, and had issue a son and a daughter, Charlotte, who married Douglas Baird, of Closeburn and had twin daughters, Lady Cole, and Mrs. Villiers. Mrs. Shaw was born in April, 1766, at Kilbochie, in the parish of Urquhart, in the County of Cromarty,* where her father was then supervisor of excise, and died at Cheltenham on the 23rd March, 1847, and is buried in Leckhampton churchyard. Mr. Shaw died at Ayr, on the 11th October, 1827, and is buried in the old churchyard. They had issue

David, of whom next.

John, surgeon of the Middlesex Hospital in London, born on the 2nd April, 1792. died, unmarried, on the 19th July, 1827, and was buried at Hampstead.

Sir Charles, Knight Bachelor, created 1838,

* According to a certificate from D. Mackenzie, Session Clerk, dated Urquhart School, 22 May, 1839, she was baptized at Urquhart, on the 5th April, 1766, in the presence of Mr. Grant, Factor of Ferintosh, and Mr. McLellan.

John, 1792 & 1827

X died at Hamburg, 22 Feb 1871

*Lady Shaw
died
187*

K.C.T.S., a colonel in the army; born 6th August, 1794, married in 1841 Louisa Hannah, only daughter of the late Major Martin Curry, of the 67th Regiment, and has issue a son, Charles, born 18th June, 1849, who is married & has several children. Sir Charles has held a commission in the army since 1813, having been gazetted to the 52nd Light Infantry on the 23rd January of that year; was at Waterloo; is a colonel in the army of the Queen of Portugal, and served in command of a regiment throughout the civil war of 1831-35; served as a Brigadier-General in the British auxiliary force in Spain; was Chief Commissioner of Police for the boroughs of Manchester and Bolton from 1839 to 1842; received the Order of the Tower and Sword of Portugal for his conduct in the action of Porte Ferreira during the siege of Oporto in 1832, and was nominated Knight Commander of the same Order for his services in the general action of 25th July, 1833, at Oporto; is a Knight Commander of San Fernando, an order conferred for his conduct before St. Sebastian 5th May, 1836; he also wears the medal granted to all present at that action; was seven times wounded during the course of his military services.

*died 12th Feb
1872*

Patrick, Sheriff of Chancery in Scotland, born 18th June, 1796, called to the Scotch Bar in December, 1819, Presenter of Signatures to the Court of Exchequer from 1840 to 1847, married, 12th January, 1860, Susan Khainum, youngest daughter of Robert Fullarton, of Skeldon, by his wife Susan, daughter of Dr. Philip Whiteside, Ayr. (See Appendix E.)

*died
1880*

Thomas George, a wine merchant, in London, born 5th November, 1800, married Mary Ryle, and has

died 186

issue Charles Joshua, George Alfred, Henry Ryle, Marion (Mrs. Lee), Mary Hamilton, Clara Glencairn, and Emily Constance.

Alexander, surgeon of the Middlesex Hospital, London, born 6th February, 1804, married 22nd April, 1857, Susan Turner (Mrs. Randall), and had issue a son, born 22nd December, 1857, who only lived a few days. *e/*

William Dalrymple, an attorney of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, born 21st August, 1805, died 6th February, 1849, and was buried at Ryde in the Isle of Wight, having married, on the 21st August, 1832, Caroline Ann Sissmore, and had issue William Dalrymple, Charles Broadfield, Henry Sissmore, Patrick Dunlop, Barbara Anne (Mrs. F. J. Bell), and Harriet Margaret.

James, F.R.C.S., Principal Inspector General, Medical Department Madras Army, born 20th February, 1809, married, first, Anne Hay (she died in September, 1851), and had issue, Hugh, John Hay, Elphinstone, James Charles, Maitland Conran, and Anne Amelia (Mrs. Paul). He married, secondly, Anne Goolden (she died in September, 1862), and had issue Harry Goolden, Alexander Dalrymple, William Sissmore, Frederick Joseph, Mary Glencairn, and Emily Barbara. He married, thirdly, Matilda Agnes Scott, and has issue Sophia Ainslie and Charles David.

Hugh, born 21st April, 1812, died unmarried in London, 25th June, 1830.

Barbara, born 12th December, 1785, died in Hill Street, Edinburgh, 28th March, 1827, and was buried in St. John's Chapel, Prince's Street, having married,

on the 22nd October, 1806, George Joseph Bell, Professor of Scotch law in the University of Edinburgh (he died at Park Place, Edinburgh, on the 23rd September, 1843), and had issue Charles William, George Joseph, Francis Jeffrey, John David, Cécilia, Barbara,* Margaret Morris, Caroline, and Marion Jane.

Marion, born 27th April, 1787, married 3rd June, 1811, Sir Charles Bell, Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. (He died on the 29th April, 1842.) *Lady Bell died 9th November 1876*

Jane Wright, born 14th May, 1790, *died 28 May 1872*

Anna Wilhelmina, born 4th March, 1799.

Margaret Grace, born 7th July, 1802, married, 3rd March, 1841, the Rev. Philip Haughton, and had issue Henry Philip, and another son who died in infancy. Mr. Haughton died on the 13th April, 1859.

Mr. Shaw was appointed Clerk to, or Keeper of the particular register of Sasines, Reversions, &c., for the Shire of Ayr, on the 1st September, 1781, under the following circumstances. Charles Dalrymple, of Langlands, had in 1744 resigned the office, together with the more valuable one of Sheriff Clerk of the County, in favour of his nephew, Charles Dalrymple, of Orangefield, who granted a bond acknowledging the vast obligations he lay under to his uncle, and

* This Barbara, who died unmarried at Broughty House, Broughty Ferry, on the 13th August, 1865, aged 56, was the daughter of Barbara Bell, who was the daughter of Barbara Shaw, who was the daughter of Barbara Wright, who was the daughter of Barbara Clugston, who was the daughter of Barbara Vans, who was the daughter of Barbara McDowall, who was the daughter of Barbara Haltridge.

binding himself during his life to pay to the said Charles Dalrymple, of Langlands, during his life, and after his decease to his children and grandchildren, as he should appoint, the whole fees and emoluments of the said office, deducting the expense of taking out new register books, and the gratification which the deputy-clerks had been in use to receive for recording the Sasines in the book thereof. The amount of this deduction was afterwards fixed at one-sixth of the free emoluments by a decret arbitral proceeding upon a submission between Charles Dalrymple, of Orangefield, and Mrs. Park, the only surviving child of Charles Dalrymple, of Langlands. Subsequently, Mrs. Park assigned her five-sixths to her son, Captain Stair Park Dalrymple, in consideration of the payment of an annuity by him to her during her life. Charles Dalrymple, of Orangefield, died on the 10th August, 1781, and on that day there was a meeting of the following gentlemen, his near relations or connections, viz., Mr. James Dalrymple, his son; Dr. William Dalrymple, his brother; Dr. David Shaw, his brother-in-law; Dr. Park, the husband of Mrs. Park; Robt. Aiken and John Murdoch, writers in Ayr; and William Paterson, writer in Kilmarnock; and two letters were written to Sir Adam Fergusson, then Member of Parliament for Ayrshire, one from Dr. Park and the other from Messrs. Aiken, Murdoch, and Paterson. The latter was as follows:—

“*Orangefield; 10th August, 1781.*—Sir, With this you will be informed by Mr. James Dalrymple, of the death of his father, our much respected, and now

much lamented friend ; and we make no doubt of your sympathising with the family, in the severe loss they have sustained. In this juncture, it becomes our duty to inform you of the situation of the public offices he died possessed of, and to solicit your friendship in securing the continuation of them for his family and friends. The Sheriff-Clerk, which is the principal, we are happy to find is secured in reversion to the present Mr. Dalrymple ; but the Clerkship to the Justices of the Peace falls with our friend : and as these offices have hitherto gone hand in hand, it is the natural wish and desire of his friends, to continue them in one, by securing this likewise for his son ; and in this we have no great reason to expect that much opposition will be met with. The other office held by Mr. Dalrymple, was Keeper of the Particular Register of Sasines for Ayrshire. This he held for the behoof of his cousin Mrs. Park, whose son, Captain Stair Dalrymple, is, you know, Mr. Dalrymple's son-in-law ; and it is the desire of Mr. James Dalrymple, and all his friends, that this should again be secured for behoof of the same family, in the name of a confidential friend, which friend is proposed to be Mr. Charles Shaw, nephew to the deceased. We flatter ourselves that this plan will meet with your approbation ; and we will consider it as a particular favour to ourselves, as well as to the family here, that you use your interest to carry it into execution. We cannot pretend to point out to you any line ; but we believe the Justice of Peace clerkship comes directly from the Crown or Secretary of State ; and the Keeper of the Register of Sasines, either from

the same quarter, or from your friend the Lord Advocate, as Keeper of the Signet, or perhaps from the Clerk to the Register of Sasines for Scotland, which office you know is now held by Mr. Andrew Stewart. We beg you will excuse this freedom, and believe us to be, &c." To this letter Sir Adam Ferguson returned the following answer:—"Kilkerran; August 10th, 1781. Gentlemen, I have just now received your letter, and do not suppose that any of you will question my desire to show my real regard for the memory of your deceased friend and mine, by endeavouring to alleviate the loss to his family as far as in my power. With that view, I have inclosed a letter to Lord Stormont,* requesting the office of Clerk to the Justices of Peace, for Mr. James Dalrymple; in doing which, I trust only to your authority that the nomination is in the Crown, of which I am ignorant myself. And in order to secure the other office at all events for Mr. Shaw, for behoof of Mrs. Park, I have written both to the Advocate and Mr. Stewart. I will not detain your messenger by length-

* David, seventh Viscount of Stormont, and afterwards on the death of his uncle William, first Lord Mansfield, the celebrated Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, on the 20th March, 1793, and second Earl of Mansfield, received the appointment of Justice-General of Scotland in 1778, and on the 27th October, 1779, was constituted principal secretary of state for the northern department, which he held till the dissolution of Lord North's administration in 1782. He was born 9th October, 1727, and died at Brighton, 1st September, 1796, having married first Henrietta Frederica, daughter of Henry, Count Bunan, who died on the 16th March, 1766, and, secondly, 5th May, 1776, the Hon. Louisa Cathcart, third daughter of Charles, ninth Lord Cathcart.

ening this letter ; but am, with much regret for your loss, and that of all concerned, Gentlemen, &c.”—Sir Adam’s answer to Dr. Park’s letter was as follows : “I have just now the favour of your letter, along with one from Mr. James Dalrymple, informing me of what I too truly apprehended, the death of my much-esteemed friend. You may be sure of my endeavours to secure the same benefit for Mrs. Park, which she has hitherto enjoyed ; and with that view I have written both to the Advocate and Mr. Andrew Stewart, as your friends seem uncertain in the gift of which of them the office of Keeper of the Particular Register of Sasines is, as indeed I am. I cannot suppose that either the one or the other will have any hesitation in granting it at my request. I am, with great regard, &c.”

So the appointment was obtained, but disputes almost immediately arose between Mr. Shaw and Mrs. Park as to the terms upon which he was to hold it. Mr. Shaw admitted that he was bound to pay the principal part of the emoluments to Mrs. Park during her life, but Mrs. Park insisted that the obligation was to continue during Mr. Shaw’s life for the benefit of her descendants as well as herself, and required Mr. Shaw to sign a bond binding himself to pay five twelfth-parts of the fees to Mrs. Park and her husband, and the survivor of them, and after the death of such survivor to Captain Stair Park Dalrymple, of Langlands, and Mrs. Glencairn Dalrymple his spouse, and the longest liver of them, and to their heirs, executors, and assignees ; and to pay other five twelfth-parts to the said Captain Stair Park Dalrymple and Mrs.

Glencairn Dalrymple, or either of them and longest liver of them, and to their heirs, executors, or assignees; and also not to resign the said office during his life. This bond was forwarded to Mr. Shaw for signature, in a letter from Mr. Paterson, to which Mr. Shaw replied as follows, under date the 11th September, 1781:—

“In answer, I think it proper to communicate to you, as a mutual friend, the reason I cannot sign the bond in the present shape; and in which, I am persuaded, you will think me justifiable. Dr. Dalrymple, from his attachment to his worthy sister, my mother, upon understanding the clerkship had been applied for, wrote Mrs. Stair-Dalrymple, refreshing her memory with the regard her father had for her aunt; and signifying that then she had an excellent opportunity, upon Sir Adam’s succeeding, in doing what her father would have highly relished. This done, to let my father and me know that, upon his death, she, for herself and the rest, would assure the widow and her daughters of £15 sterling yearly out of the revenue of that office. Dr. Dalrymple advised her to lay that proposal before her husband’s friends, and return him an answer. That answer he never got; and therefore, upon Thursday, the day of our last meeting, he thought it proper to inform her brother of what had passed, who, upon seeing the proposal so reasonable, conversed his sister, to know the reason why she had not answered her uncle’s letter: She told him she had done so by the boy that brought it; and in it, for her part, had acquiesced in what was proposed, and had wrote her husband to the same purpose. However, another

proposal was made that day, and which I am now inclined to ask instead of the former, as being a thing I am entitled to, and what might be of equal advantage to my father's family,—an addition to my salary. This she also agreed to, and desired her brother to inform his uncle so. Mrs. Stair was that same day desired to call me out, and repeat what she had so lately done to her brother. This she never thought proper to do, either at this time or since, although I remained at Orangefield till past seven o'clock. So stands the case at present, which I wished to make you acquainted with, in order that I may not appear to you to be acting with any kind of duplicity, which I hope you shall never have reason to think. Let it be observed that my name was used in obtaining the commission, without my knowledge; and that, but from delicacy, I had in my power to apply to Lord Stormont for my own interest, and with the greatest probability of success. I am, &c.

The letter from Dr. Dalrymple to Mrs. Stair Park Dalrymple, referred to in the forgoing letter from Mr. Shaw to Mr. Paterson, was dated the 15th August, 1781, and was as follows:—"The design of this, my dear Glen, is somewhat particular; but cannot impute it to anything either mercenary or officious. It has been represented to me, that the Clerkship for Sasines became vacant by the death of our most worthy and near relative, is applied for in name of your cousin, but for the behoof of Stair's family as before. That the application will succeed is more than probable, and will give pleasure to all your friends. At the same time I would make a

motion to you, and those you have most confidence in may be consulted upon it, *namely*, That in the case of Mrs. Shaw being left a widow, and the incomes of the above Clerkship still with you or any of your children, she shall not be left to the scanty provision of the widow's scheme, but shall be understood to have a claim upon you and them, to any extent you please to condescend upon, not below £15 sterling yearly. This, with another £15, which is all that a family which your father was so fond of, will, upon the melancholy supposition which I have made, be left to live with, is as scrimp as any of their coldest acquaintance can easily think of. To come as from yourself, and having the approbation likewise of those whom you are most closely connected with by the Captain, will, as appears to me, do honour to every one of you :—the successful friend abroad, I may venture without hesitation to say, will be glad when he hears of it. Let us, while we live, make one another happy, or at least in some condition to exist with credit; for we have sad and daily proofs of the precarious tenor upon which we enjoy the least earthly thing.—That you and your's may long live to possess one another, and, if need be, to serve such as have less to do with, is the cordial wish and prayer of, &c."

With reference to this letter, Dr. Dalrymple wrote to Mr. Shaw on the 6th December, 1781, as follows :—"I understand that the letter written by me to my niece Mrs. Stair Dalrymple, soon after the death of my beloved brother, has been conceived to import in it, that I was then in the knowledge of the Sasine office, applied for in behalf of Mrs. Park, its compre-

hending in it a like benefit to her husband, son, and grand-children. But the truth is, that this piece of knowledge, to the best of my recollection, was not sooner hinted to me than some time after the unhappy dispute was begun between you, Mrs. Park, and certain of her friends. The idea under which I wrote was this, That I then supposed, as I do still, a bargain between Captain Stair Dalrymple and his parents, to have been made in and about the time of the Captain's marriage; in consequence whereof, for a sum of money to be paid them annually, they had made over to him both their landed estate and right to the emoluments of the Sasine-office: That, upon their succeeding in an application to Sir Adam Fergusson, the terms of the above bargain would continue; and as my worthy friend your father might be called for out of this world before there was a natural end to that paction by the death of Mrs. Park, some such allowance might be made out of the incomes of the Sasine-office, as the letter to Mrs. Stair did condescend upon. To that letter I had no answer, which led me to speak of it to her brother James:—He reported, on the very day of their conversation to me, that, for herself, she did not object, and that she had written to her husband upon the point. This confirmed my views; and the subsequent account of the Sasine emoluments being understood to descend to children, grand-children, and even assignees, did surprise me not a little."

On the 21st September, 1781, Mr. Shaw wrote again to Mr. Paterson, as follows:—"Your letter, although dated the 15th current, I did not receive till

last night, otherwise you should have heard from me sooner; the more especially as the last part of it requires such an immediate answer, that I have used the freedom to trouble you once more upon this subject, and that by an express, as we differ most essentially in point of fact with respect to the contents of the letter I read to you at Orangefield, and the short communing we had. You may remember, when Mr. Aitken and I were at Kilmarnock, your sentiments were wished to be known with respect to the succession to the office of Keeper of the Register of Sasines. Upon your convincing us that your meaning was, when you wrote the letter to Sir Adam Fergusson, that the same should remain in Dr. Park's family, I told you that I hoped you would not be offended, if I should make an application in a different manner, which, to the best of my remembrance, you replied you would not. This was all which passed that night, till next day, upon conversing with Mr. Aitken, he agreed with me that it would be too late for any such application; and therefore thought it proper to write you, that I had given up any such thoughts; which was, I declare upon my honour, the substance of the letter above mentioned; and the communing was, that you should not make any mention of it. If I had said what you think I did, I should have been both acting like a fool and an ungrateful person; for, at that time, I knew Mrs. Stair Dalrymple had received a letter upon the subject of an annuity to my mother, from a very near friend. I am sorry that the letter was torn, which I think was done in your presence that day. The reason of my reading it to you, you know well,

to be from two or three people being in the room at that time, which prevented me from conversing with you upon the contents of it. I am, &c.”

A letter, dated 13th October, 1781, was also addressed by Mr. Shaw's father, the Rev. Dr. David Shaw, to Mr. Paterson on this subject. It was as follows:—“Some time ago, I wrote you about the affair of the Register of Sasines. I then informed you, the ideas I had had of the application you and Messrs. Murdoch and Aitken made to Sir Adam Fergusson, was, that Mrs. Park should enjoy the emoluments of this office as formerly, during her life; and if my son survived her, he should possess the whole himself. But as I heard you was positive that it was for the benefit of Mrs. Park, &c. &c., I made some proposal, which, in that event, I thought equitable. I never saw the application to Sir Adam Fergusson from the time I heard it read at Orange-field, nor Sir Adam's answer, or copies of them, till last Wednesday night; and after reading them, I am clearly of my former opinion, that the idea they convey is, that Mrs. Park should enjoy the emoluments during her life, and my son, if he survived her, after her death; and I am the more confident in this, from the answer Sir Adam makes you, viz., ‘And in order to secure the other office at all events for Mr. Shaw, for behoof of Mrs. Park, I have written,’ &c.—What your particular intentions were in the application you made, I will not pretend to say; but sure I am, you do not enumerate the succession, I am told you say you meant; and I am sure I never heard you or any other mention anything, but what is contained

in your letter. Had you explained your meaning to be what it seems it now is, notwithstanding my distress of mind, I should have mentioned to the son, and brother of Mrs. Dalrymple, from a regard to whose memory Sir Adam interested himself in this affair; and I have good reason to believe they would not have adopted such proposals. If you have any doubt about the meaning of Sir Adam's expressions, and of his intention when he made the application which has procured the office, he will no doubt explain his meaning, and by it I am persuaded my son and his friends will be determined. The reason why I trouble you with this, is to give the reason of my entertaining a different view of this affair, as I was not then acquainted with the correspondence, having only heard your letter when in great distress of mind, to Sir Adam, and never having seen or heard of his answer before Wednesday night last. I am, &c."

Mrs. Park, however, adhered to her own view, and soon after the date of the letter from Dr. Shaw to Mr. Paterson an action was brought before the Sheriff of Ayr, at the instance of Mrs. Park and her husband, against Mr. Shaw, in which it was sought by the complainers that the said Charles Shaw should be decerned and ordained, during his life, to hold, and by himself, or a sufficient deputy or deputies proper to execute the said office of Clerk and Keeper of the Register of Sasines, Reversions, &c., for the shire of Ayr, as a nominal confidential friend and trustee, for behoof of the Complainer Sarah Dalrymple and her children, and truly and honestly to make compt reckoning and payment to her, and her said husband

for his interest, and failing her, to her children as she should appoint, and to her or their heirs or assignees, of five sixth-parts of the free fees and emoluments of the said office since the 1st September, 1781, the date of the Defender's commission, and in time coming, quarterly, during his life, and to grant and deliver to her a valid bond and obligation in these terms, and also to make payment to the Complainer of the expences of plea.

Defences were given in, in which the Defender related the circumstances of the case; and averred, That it was not only his own understanding, but of Mr. James Dalrymple now of Orangefield, and the greatest part of the other gentlemen who made the application to Sir Adam Fergusson, that the Defender was only liable to account for the five-sixth parts of the fees during Mrs. Park's life, and to pay the same either to Mrs. Park herself, or to Capt. Park-Dalrymple as her assignee; and after that Lady's death the Defender was to enjoy the full emoluments of the office.—That it neither was the intention of Mr. James Dalrymple in making the application, nor of Sir Adam Fergusson in procuring the office, to make so extraordinary a destination of the fees, as that they should descend to the children of Mrs. Park, their heirs, executors, and assignees.—These propositions, the Defender established by a variety of evidence, both written and circumstantial; and suggested, that if any doubt remained, that Mr. James Dalrymple, by whose interest, with Sir Adam Fergusson, the office had been procured, should be examined. Although Mr. Dalrymple was brother to

Mrs. Park-Dalrymple, the Pursuers opposed this demand, upon the footing that Mr. Dalrymple's sentiments upon this subject, sufficiently appeared from the letter wrote at his sight to Sir Adam Fergusson. According to a statement subsequently put in by the Defender the Pursuer's Answers were stuffed with gross abuse upon the Defender, his father Dr. Shaw, and his uncle Dr. Dalrymple, which reflected disgrace only upon the person who indulged himself in such groundless and improper liberties, and the authorities resorted to by the Pursuers, were some quaint and ridiculous quotations from plays, and other publications of that nature. The Sheriff pronounced the following interlocutor on the 12th April, 1782: "The Sheriff-substitute having considered the Libel, Defences, Answers, Replies, and Writs produced: in regard it is admitted, that the Defender was at Edinburgh when Charles Dalrymple of Orangefield, late Keeper of the Register of Sasines of the shire of Ayr, died, and knew not how or in what manner the said office was applied for or procured in his name; therefore finds, That the letters produced and founded in the process, do not instruct that the defender ever acquiesced in or agreed to the terms and conditions libelled: But, in order to settle all differences betwixt the parties, recommends to them to submit the whole to Sir Adam Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bart., who was applied to, and procured the office in the defender's name, and who knows best the terms and conditions under which the said office was procured."

The Pursuers reclaimed against this interlocutor;

but declined a submission to Sir Adam Fergusson, upon pretence that it would be indelicate to give that gentleman any further trouble, and that the Sheriff was a competent judge of the merits of the cause.— The defender gave in answers, in which he enforced the arguments formerly used by him, and expressed his regret that the pursuers had declined entering into a submission to Sir Adam Fergusson, which would have put an end to the dispute, in a manner the most unexceptionable to all parties: That there was no indelicacy in requesting Sir Adam to take that trouble, nor any reason to think that he would refuse it, if both parties concurred in putting the cause upon that issue. The defender repeatedly offered, both before the process came into Court, and judicially during the process, to submit the question either to Sir Adam singly, or to him and Mr. James Dalrymple. These offers the pursuers refused. The Sheriff pronounced the following interlocutor on the 9th October, 1782: —“ Having considered this petition, with the answers thereto, and letters produced by the petitioner, with the former interlocutor, and re-considered the whole cause, finds the defender Charles Shaw liable to account for five sixth-parts of the fees or emoluments of the Sasine-offices for the shire of Ayr, to the pursuer Mrs. Park, from and after the 1st day of September, 1781, during his and her joint lives; but finds that the said fees or emoluments, after Mrs. Park's death, fall and belong to the defender, in case he survive her, unless the petitioner instruct, *habili modo*, that the commission was applied for, and procured, in the terms and upon the conditions libelled,

and that the defender agreed to hold said office upon these terms."

The defender gave in a short reclaiming petition against that branch of the interlocutor which subjected him in payment of five-sixths of the fees during Mrs. Park's life, suggesting, That it was rather premature to determine the allowance he was to receive during that period, till the principal cause was finally determined. This was followed by answers and replies, and on the 1st March, 1783, the Sheriff, before advising the petition, answers, and replies last produced, ordained the pursuers to condescend particularly upon the writings they meant to recover for instructing that the defender's commission was applied for, procured, and accepted of by him, in the terms and upon the conditions libelled, and in whose hands said writings were."

The pursuers brought an advocation of these interlocutors, and thereafter raised a summons of declarator, nearly in terms of the conclusion of their libel before the Sheriff. These processes came in course before Lord Henderland. His Lordship, after hearing counsel, on the 17th Jan., 1784, conjoined the two processes, and ordained memorials to be given in. The Lord Ordinary afterwards took the cause to report, and appointed informations to the Judges of the Court of Session, who finally disposed of the case by affirming the decision of the Sheriff.

The following is a copy of the inscription on Mr. Shaw's tombstone in the old churchyard at Ayr :

"In memory of Charles Shaw, Esquire, who died at Ayr, 11th October, 1827, in the 70th year of his age.

Of his eldest born, Barbara, wife of George Joseph Bell, Esquire, Advocate, who died 28th March, 1827, aged 41. Her mortal remains are interred in St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh. And of his second son, John Shaw, Surgeon of Middlesex Hospital, London, who died 19th July, 1827, aged 35. His body rests in Hampstead Church. Also of his youngest son, Hugh, born 21st April, 1812, died in London, 25th June, 1830. Mrs. Barbara Wright, relict of the said Charles Shaw, died at Cheltenham, 23rd March, 1847, in the 81st year of her age, and is interred in Lee-hampton churchyard."

Mr. Shaw's eldest son—

*subscribed
p. 109*

DAVID SHAW, writer to the Signet in Ayr, keeper of the particular Register of Sasines for the County of Ayr, Bailyary of Kyle, Carrick, and Cunningham, till the discontinuance of that office, on the 30th September, 1869, pursuant to the provisions of the Land Registers' (Scotland) Act, 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 64), and Clerk to the Commissioners of Assessed Taxes, Justices, and County Prison Board, was born on the 5th November, 1788, admitted a writer to the Signet, in 1812, married 1st November, 1826, Glencairn Dalrymple, eldest daughter of Captain John Armstrong, of Cherry Valley (ante p. 75), and had issue.

for 5 years Register

John, an attorney, of the High Court at Madras, born 5th September, 1827, married Sophia Alicia Byam, second daughter of Captain John Houlton Gunthorpe, of the Madras Horse Artillery, and has issue, David James, and Margaret Glencairn Dalrymple, and *John Byam Lister.*

*died 9th
October 1870*

Charles George, solicitor, in Ayr, and Clerk to the Commissioners of Assessed Taxes, Justices of the Peace, County Prison Board, County Police Committee, and District Lunacy Board, born 3rd November, 1830, married Flora Campbell, daughter of Dr. William Whiteside, of Ayr (see Appendix E), and has issue David^r William, Patrick John, Charles Alexander, Flora Glencairn Whiteside, and Elizabeth Dalrymple.

David, born 7th June, 1832, died 7th April, 1834, and was buried in the old churchyard at Ayr.

Edward William, a Captain in the Madras Staff Corps, born 24th July, 1837, married Jane Isabella, daughter of John Houldsworth, Esq., of Cranstoun Hill, and has issue Helen Dalrymple.

The Reverend Glencairn Alexander, Vicar of Shal-

fleet, in the Isle of Wight, born 17th January, 1840. Barbara Jane (Mrs. Campbell).

Elizabeth Dalrymple, born 20th June, 1835, died 6th July, 1851, and was buried in the old churchyard, at Ayr.

Caroline Anna, *vis.* January 1876 *Nuddleston*
Mrs. Shaw died on the 17th November, 1868, and was buried in the old churchyard at Ayr.

and has issue *Stotes,*
Vicar of
Wall Staffordshire,
Alexander

Nuddleston, John
Mary Glencairn
c. 20th August 1861.

** and*
Memorial
Liberal

Susannah
Mary, 2
George
Frederick
John Houldsworth
St. Michael's
Derby.

APPENDIX D.*

David Tennant, Classical Teacher in the Ayr Academy, who married Catharine Dalrymple (ante page 3), was the youngest son of William Tennant, farmer on the Carrick side of the old bridge of Doon, in Ayrshire, who was born in 1695, and died on the 19th November, 1744, having married Agnes Reid, who died on the 3rd December, 1746, and had issue—

John, farmer at Glenconner, near Ochiltree. He was father of a large and enterprising family:—1, John, of his own profession, made a large fortune; 2, Charles, of the St. Rollox Chemical Manufactory; 3, David, who was also very successful; 4, William, chaplain in the East India Company's service, author of *Indian Recreations*; besides others.

James.

Robert.

Alexander.

David, born 31st October, 1733, died 27th April, 1823, having married, on the 20th December, 1762, Catherine, youngest daughter of James Dalrymple, Sheriff Clerk of Ayrshire,† (she was born in 1728, and died in January, 1786,) and had issue a son, William, and a daughter, Margaret, who was born on the 11th November, 1763, and died on the 1st December, 1849, having married John Smith, surgeon in the Bengal Army (see Appendix B). His son—

* This is taken chiefly from Dr. John Gairdner's account of his family connections.

† Ante page 3.

William Tennant, a merchant, in Edinburgh, born 25th April, 1765, died 5th September, 1835, having married, on the 14th February, 1785, his cousin, Williamina Ramsay, daughter of the Rev. William Dalrymple, D.D.* (she was born on the 18th February, 1765, and died at 18, Hill street, Edinburgh, on the 7th September, 1853), and had issue—

David, born 1st May, 1786, died 27th April, 1790.

William, a merchant in London, born 27th January, 1788, died in Edinburgh, 1st September, 1862, having married, first, on the 10th October, 1817, Marion Smith, youngest daughter of Capt. Robert Gairdner† (she was born on the 23d March, 1796, and died on the 20th December, 1823), and had issue four children, who were all dead before the middle of 1825. He married, secondly, Miss Nicolas Johnstone; and, thirdly, his cousin, Ramsay, daughter of Philip Whiteside, M.D., Ayr (see Appendix E). By his second wife, he left a son, William, now father of a large family in London.

Sir James, K.C.B., a Colonel in the Bengal Artillery, and Brigadier of the first class, was born on the 21st April, 1789, and died on the 6th March, 1854, at Mean Meer, Lahore, while in command of the station of Lahore. He went to India in 1805, and was only once home, and that for a very short period in 1847. "In Bundelkund, in Oudh, at Kelinger, at Bhurtpoor, under Sir David Ouchterlony, and under Lord Hastings at Maharajpoo, and at Chilianwala, as a Subaltern, as a Captain, as a Field Officer, and finally at Goojerat as Brigadier-General of Artillery, and virtual

* Ante page 4.

† See Appendix F.

conqueror of the Sikhs, the gallant veteran earned distinctions for himself and for his corps, which it has been the lot of very few of his contemporaries, or even of his predecessors, to achieve. Sir James Tennant was also a distinguished mathematician" (*Lahore Chronicle*, of 8th March, 1854.) He married Eliza, daughter of Charles Pattinson, of the Bengal Civil Service, and left two sons and three daughters. His eldest son James is in the Bengal Engineers.

Susanna married Dr. John Gairdner, of Edinburgh, (see Appendix F.)

Philip, born 10th September, 1792, died 15th March, 1793.

APPENDIX E.

PHILIP WHITESIDE, M.D., of Ayr, who married, on the 24th November, 1783, Margaret, daughter of the Reverend William Dalrymple, D.D.* (she was born on the 7th January, 1760, and died 6th December, 1834), was the great-grandson of Mr. William Whiteside, of Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland, whose son, Anthony Whiteside, was married on Sunday, the 28th April, 1728, in the parish church of Braddan, in the Isle of Man, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. Robert Moore, merchant in Douglas, and sister of the Reverend Philip Moore, Rector of Kirkbride, and forty-eight years Chaplain and Schoolmaster of Douglas, who was principally employed in revising the translation of the Scriptures into the Manx language. They had issue—

William, born 20th September, 1729; married Ann Rogers.

Catherine, born 2nd December, 1730.

Elizabeth, born 16th December, 1732.

Robert, of whom next.

Edward, born 10th January, 1741-2.

Anthony, born 3rd October, 1744.

ROBERT WHITESIDE, a merchant at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, born 14th February, 1735-6, was married on the 2nd November, 1758, in the parish church of Braddan, to Jane Rogers, sister of Ann Rogers, and had issue—

Philip, of whom next.

* Ante page 4.

Anthony, born at Douglas, on the 10th June, 1761, and was married, but had no issue.

Elizabeth, born at Douglas, on the 4th December, 1762, and died young.

Jane, born at Douglas, on the 28th March, 1765, married Mr. Ormston.

Robert Moore, born at Ayr, on the 9th February, 1768, died in London.

William, born at Ayr on the 20th August, 1770, was lost at sea.

John, born at Ayr on the 21st October, 1771, died young.

Edward, born at Ayr on the 13th October, 1773, died in Africa.

Henry, born at Ayr on the 11th July, 1775, was lost in Ramsay Bay.

PHILIP WHITESIDE, surgeon in Ayr, was born at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, on the 3rd October, 1759, and was married to Margaret Dalrymple by the lady's father, the Reverend Dr. William Dalrymple, on the 24th November, 1783. They had issue—

Robert, born 19th May, 1786, died at the age of three years.

William, of whom next.

Philip, born 1st July, 1795, died at the age of seven years.

Susannah Hunter, born 31st May, 1788, married William Fullarton, of Skeldon, in the parish of Dalrymple, and county of Ayr, Advocate, and for many years Provost of Ayr, only surviving son of Major-General John Fullarton, of the Bengal Army, second son of Patrick Fullarton, of Rosemount, in the parish of Symington, in the

same county, younger brother of William Fullarton, of Fullarton, in the parish of Dundonald, in the same county, an account of whose family will be found in Paterson's History of Ayr and Wigton, vol. 1, p. 450. Patrick married Margaret, daughter of Mr. Harper, of Pathfoot, Kilwinning, and had issue two sons, William and John, and a daughter, Patricia, who died 23rd February, 1836, aged 89. William, who was a surgeon in India, succeeded to the estate of Rosemount, and married Isabella, third daughter of Ronald Craufurd, of Restalrig, W.S., but died without issue on the 22nd October, 1805, aged 68. John married, in India, Janies Khainam, of Sandella, and had issue, Robert, who died in 1774, aged five years; William, who succeeded to the estate of Skeldon, which had been purchased by his father; Anabella, who married John Taylor, of Blackhouse; Patricia, who died at Ayr, in 1814; Margaret, who married William Dalrymple, Esquire, and others. His wife died at Berhampore, where a mausoleum was erected by him with the following inscription, both inside and outside, in various languages:—"Deposited here the body of Janies Khainam, wife of J. Fullarton, who died in childbed of her tenth infant, 29th January, 1786, in the 32nd year of her age; and of her infant, who lived only a few days after. Her poor solitary associate mourns separation from so precious a spark of sacred purity and excellence." General Fullarton died in India, in 1804. His son, William, had issue John, Philip, Henry, and three other sons, and Margaret, Arabella, Susan, and four other daughters. The children not named died in early youth. John married Miss Helen Thomson, but has

no surviving issue. Henry is married and has a family. Susan married, 12th January, 1860, Patrick Shaw, Advocate and Sheriff of Chancery, in Scotland (see Appendix C, page 110). Mr. Fullarton greatly improved the lands of Skeldon, as well as those of Kiers, in Kirkmichael parish, which belonged to him, and where he built the village of Patna, now a thriving community. Having sold Skeldon, he subsequently resided in Ayr, of which burgh he died Provost on the 10th January, 1835, aged 60. His widow died in Edinburgh on the 14th September, 1868, in the 80th year of her age. The inscription on his tombstone in the old churchyard at Ayr is as follows :—“ Sacred to the memory of William Fullarton, Esquire, of Skeldon, Advocate, for many years Provost of Ayr. He was son of the late Major-General John Fullarton, of the Honorable East India Company’s Service, and died 10th January, 1835, in the 60th year of his age. Also, of Mrs. Susannah Hunter, the beloved wife of the above-named William Fullarton, and daughter of the late Philip Whiteside, Esquire, M.D., Ayr. She died at Edinburgh, 14th September, 1868, in the 80th year of her age, and is buried under this stone beside the remains of her lamented husband. Also, in memory of Patrick Fullarton, Esquire, of Rosemount, who died 3rd June, 1743, in the 35th year of his age.”

Jane, born 21st May, 1790, married 9th May, 1811, David Maclagan, M.D., of Edinburgh, Physician to the Forces, and Surgeon to the Queen, and had issue :— Andrew Douglas, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Police in the University of Edinburgh, (married 19th July, 1836, Elizabeth Allen Thompson, whose sister

Helen married John K. Fullarton.) Philip Whiteside, M.D., formerly surgeon H.M. 20th Regt., now of Berwick-on-Tweed, (married 10th March, 1847, Margaret, daughter of George Johnstone, M.D., Berwick-on-Tweed.) Robert, colonel in the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, chief engineer and secretary P. W. D. to the Government of the Punjab (married 7th July, 1855, Patricia, daughter of Patrick Gilmour, Esq., of Londonderry, who married Christina, daughter of Captain Charles Dalrymple, of Orangefield (ante page 39). David, chartered accountant and manager of the Edinburgh Life Assurance Company, (married 6th October, 1848, Jane, daughter of G. L. Furlay, W.S., Edinburgh,) William Dalrymple, M.A., Rector of St. Mary's, Newington, London (married Sarah Kate Clapham). John Thomson, chemical manufacturer in Leith, (married, first, 24th Dec., 1855, Euphemia Scott, daughter of John Parker, S.S.C., Edinburgh; second, 10th April, 1866, Margaret Dalziel, daughter of Charles Pearson, C.A., Edinburgh.) James M'Grigor, M.D., formerly Assistant-Surgeon H.E.I.C.S., now of Mexborough, Yorkshire, (married, April, 1869, Kate, daughter of Dr. Lamont, Surgeon in the Army.)

Margaret, born 2nd November, 1791, died at the age of three years.

Sarah, born 11th March, 1797, died at the age of—

Margaret, born 4th October, 1798, died unmarried at the age of thirty-three years.

Elizabeth, born 10th March, 1801, died at the age of one year.

Ramsay, born 28th December, 1802, married William Tennant (Appendix D.)

*Bishop of
Leith
Archbishop
of York
= Fullarton
Barrington*

Dr. Whiteside died at Ayr on the 12th of December, 1842, aged 83. The following is the inscription on his tombstone in the old churchyard:—"1835. In remembrance of Margaret Dalrymple, for fifty-one years the beloved wife of Philip Whiteside, M.D. Also, of their children, Robert, aged 3, Margaret, aged 3, Elizabeth, aged 1, Philip, aged 7, Sarah, aged 14, Margaret, aged 33. Philip Whiteside, M.D., died 12th December, 1842, aged 83 years. And Margaret, their grandchild, infant daughter of William Whiteside, M.D."

WILLIAM WHITESIDE, M.D., born 3rd June, 1793, died at Ayr, 15th June, 1862, having married Flora Maclaine, widow of Dr. Allan Maclean, of the Isle of Mull, (she died at Wellington cottage, Ayr, on the 11th December, 1869, in her 78th year,) and had issue—

Margaret, who died in infancy.

Flora Campbell, who married Charles George Shaw, esq. (see Appendix C., page 129.)

The inscription on his tombstone in the old churchyard at Ayr is as follows:—"Sacred to the memory of William Whiteside, M.D., who died on Sunday, the 15th day of June, 1862, in the 70th year of his age, and of Flora Maclaine, his widow, who died 11th December, 1869, in the 80th year of her age. 'There remaineth, therefore, a rest to the people of God.' 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours.'"

There is also a memorial window in the church, representing Christ healing the sick, and giving sight to the blind, and with the following inscription:—"In memory of William Whiteside, M.D., fifty

** and daughter of Murdoch Maclaine of
Lochbry & his wife Jane, dau. of John
Campbell Esq. of Airds, and sister of Sir
John Campbell, Bart. of Ardnamurchan.*

years Surgeon of the Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry, who died 15th June, 1862, in his 70th year. This window is erected by his brother officers as a mark of their respect and esteem."

Mrs. Whiteside, by her first husband, Dr. Allan Maclean, had issue :

John Allan, died in March, 1836, aged 21.

Murdoch, died in 1855, of yellow fever, at Rio de Janeiro.

Donald, died in June, 1847, aged 30.

John, drowned off the coast of New Zealand.

Niel, married in Australia, and has five sons.

Lachlan McQuarrie, died in October, 1855, aged 29.

Jane, died young.

Alexandrina Christina Jane, died in June, 1838, aged 15.

Christina, married John Le Gall, Esquire, of St. Vincent's. He died on the 29th June, 1857, and had issue :

William McChlery, born 15th July, 1849, died next day.

William McChlery, born 10th October, 1850, died at Mentone, 30th April, 1869.

- A tombstone adjoining Dr. Whiteside's bears the following inscription :—"In memory of John Allan, aged 21 years, ob. March, 1836, and of Alexandrina Christina Jane, aged 15 years, ob. June, 1838, children of the late Dr. Allan Maclean, Isle of Mull; and of Donald, aged 30 years, ob. June, 1847. Also, his grandchild, William McChlery, infant son of John Le Gall, Esquire, St. Vincent's. Lachlan McQuarrie, youngest son of Dr. A. Maclean, aged 29 years, ob. Oct., 1855."

*Mr. Le Gall
died at age
31 March
1857.*

APPENDIX F.*

Captain Robert Gairdner, who purchased the property of Mount Charles from Dr. William Dalrymple (ante page 4), was the grandson of Robert Gairdner, merchant in Ayr, and his wife Anna, daughter of John M'Fadzen, of Maybole, and Kathrin Ritzhart.† Robert Gairdner, the grandfather, had issue, John, of whom next; Gilbert; James; Thomas, manager of a large estate in Jamaica; born 13th Aug., 1729, died in August, 1793; Archibald, a surgeon, in London, died in September, 1779, and his widow, whose name was Oliphant, married his cousin, Thomas Blane; Katherine, born in 1718, and two other children, one of whom became Mrs. Alexander. Her family is extinct, but one of them, Mrs. Calder, who lived in Edinburgh, was on a visit, accompanied by her

* This is taken from Dr. John Gairdner's account of his family connexions.

† Mr. M'Fadzen had issue Anna (Mrs. Gairdner), born 9th February, 1698; Thomas, born 4th August, 1700, died in June, 1701; James, born 20th May, 1702; Thomas, born 5th June, 1704; John, born 4th August, 1706, father of Marion M'Fadzen, wife of John Ramsay, minister of Kirkmichael, near Maybole. (She was the mother of D. Ramsay, W. S.; of Isabella, wife of the Rev. J. Thomson, Duddingstone; of Janet, wife of his brother Adam Thomson; of Grace, wife of Alexander Guild, esq.; and of Margaret, wife of the late Robert M'Dermeit Fergushill.) Archibald, born 16th November, 1708; Agnes, born 14th July, 1712, mother of the late Sir Gilbert Blane, physician to King George IV., of Andrew Blane, W. S., of William Blane, of Winkfield Park, Berkshire, and of Thomas Blane, merchant, in London; and Alexander, born 11th November, 1715.

daughter Kitty, to Captain Robert Gairdner at the time of his death. Another, Mrs. Meuross, died in Ayr the early part of this century.

John Gairdner, born in September, 1720, married on the 27th October, 1747, Marion Smith (see Appendix B), and had issue Robert, of whom next; and Helen, born 6th November, 1748, died 27th Oct., 1750.

Robert Gairdner, born 9th July, 1750, died 13th September, 1795, having married on the 30th Nov., 1789, Macrae Smith (Appendix B), and had issue John, of whom next; Thomas, W. S., proprietor of Craigend, Stirling, born 22nd October, 1791, died 4th March, 1860, having married his cousin, Margaret Dalrymple Montgomerie (Appendix B); Robert, indigo planter, Bengal, born 3rd December, 1792, married Macquorn, eldest daughter of General M'Haffie, and has a son and a daughter now living; William, a physician, in London, born 11th November, 1793, died 28th April, 1867, having married Cecilia Bordier, daughter of a banker in Geneva, and had issue a daughter Clara, now the widow of Julius Bordier, Esquire, who has three sons and three daughters; Charles Dalrymple, banker, in Kilmarnock, and afterwards Commissioner to the Earl of Eglinton, born 11th December, 1794, died 10th May, 1867, leaving a family of five sons and four daughters, of whom Robert married Ellison, daughter of the late William Pollok Morris, of Craig; William married Eliza, daughter of the Rev. W. Baxter; Charles married Hannah, daughter of James M'Nair, Esquire, of Aucheneck; John married Barbara, daughter of Allan Pollok, Esquire; and David married Louisa, daughter of Julius Bordier, Esquire; and Marion Smith, who married William Tennant

(Appendix D). He left India in the end of 1788 with the rank of Captain in the Bengal Artillery. He came home in May, 1789, married in November, and bought, about the same time, from Dr. Dalrymple, the property of Mount Charles, near Ayr, which was inherited by his eldest son, Dr. John Gairdner, who sold it in the autumn of 1817. He died after two days' illness from the effects of the kick of a horse.

John Gairdner, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, born 18th September, 1790, married 8th August, 1817, Susanna Tennant, born 3rd December, 1790, died 24th July, 1860 (see Appendix D), and had issue Macrae Smith, born 31st August, 1818; Robert, born 11th August, 1820, died 3rd June, 1825; William Tennant, M.D., Professor of Medicine in the Glasgow University, born 8th November, 1824, married 26th April, 1870, Helen Bridget, eldest daughter of Robert John Wright, Esquire, of Norwich; John Smith, Comptroller General of Stamps in Ireland, born 11th May, 1826, married Anne Emily, daughter of the late James Edmonds, solicitor, of Dublin; James, of the Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, born 22nd March, 1828, married Annie Maria, daughter of Joseph Sayer, of Carysbrook, Isle of Wight, and has one daughter; Marion, born 11th January, 1831; and Thomas Robert, born 21st August, 1833, died 8th December, 1851.

APPENDIX G.

JOHN RANKINE, Baillie, of Ayr, who married Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles Dalrymple, of Langlands (ante page 39), was the eldest son of William Rankine, of Knockgray, who died on the 8th November, 1781, aged 40.

The following is the inscription on his tombstone in the old churchyard at Ayr:

“William Rankine, of Knockgray, departed this life November 8th, 1728, aged 40 years. Also, Adam Rankine, his youngest son, December 16th, 1745, aged 27. Also, John Rankine, his eldest son, September 4th, 1788, aged 79. Jean Rankine, youngest daughter of Macquorn Rankine, his son, died July 12th, 1802, aged 15. Also, Sarah, his daughter, spouse of James Hunter, died 10th November, 1812. Macquorn Rankine, of Drumdow, died 1st November, 1813, aged 80. His widow, Jane Macadam, died 18th January, 1838, aged 82 years. Their grandson, David Rankine, died 3rd August, 1836, aged 6 years. Their granddaughter, Mary Elizabeth Saides Machaffie, died here 31st July, 1839, aged 23 years.”

Baillie Rankine had three wives, of whom Miss Dalrymple was the second. The first (mother of Captain Rankine) was Grizel Cochrane, a granddaughter of Sir John Cochrane, of Ochiltree, and a grand aunt of Dr. Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury. Jean Rankine, daughter of William Rankine, of Knockgray, and sister of John, the Baillie, was

mother of George Houston, the father of the late Ludovick, who died aged 80. George's first wife was mother of his two sons (his only issue), and was a Miss Cunningham, of Craighends. An ancestor, called also George, who flourished early in the last century, was also married to an antecedent Miss Cunningham, of Craighends, and their daughter, Elizabeth, is said by Dr. John Gairdner, in his account of his family connexions, to have married Charles Dalrymple, of Langlands, the son of the factor to the Earl of Kilmarnock (ante page 39). The said first George Houston was a younger son of Sir Ludovic Houston, of that ilk, who bought the lands of Johnstone, and made them the patrimony of George, his second son (see Crawford's History of Renfrew, page 127.)

APPENDIX H.

Captain John Armstrong, of Cherry Valley, in the parish of Glenavy, and county of Antrim, who married Macrae Dalrymple (ante page 75), was the youngest son of the Reverend Mr. Armstrong, a Clergyman in the County Cavan.

The following account of his family was written in 1854, by Dr. William Armstrong, of Rathangan, a nephew of Captain Armstrong :

“ We are all, I believe, descended from a man who was hanged for stealing cattle—the famous Johnny Armstrong, the Scottish Border Chief. A branch of his family came to Ireland, and to him we, and most of the Irish families of my name, owe our existence. I know nothing of the immediate ancestors of my grandfather, and very little of him. I believe he was twice married, the second time at a very advanced age. His first wife’s name was Irwin. She was of a very respectable family, but I know nothing further of them, except that one of them was at Cherry Valley, and proposed to my cousin, Glencairn, afterwards Mrs. Shaw. All I heard of my grandmother was, that she had a very large mouth and thick lips. My grandfather Biggs often told me I inherited nothing from my grandfather and grandmother Armstrong but the Irwin mouth. They had issue William, James, another son who was an attorney in Cork, Thomas, and John, and a daughter who married an officer of the name of Goodfellow, who deserted her and two sons at Cork, went to Nova Scotia, married

soon after his arrival, and he and his wife (if she could be called so, his real wife being alive) were burned in the conflagration which destroyed the town of Annapolis. His real wife was a woman of nerve and talent, and contrived to support her children by becoming a midwife, and I saw her in the situation of head midwife at the Lying-in Hospital in Dublin, where she was considered a most respectable person in her situation. The last time I saw her was soon after the death of the Princess Charlotte (6th November, 1817). When next I called she had left the Hospital, and I never heard of her since.

William Armstrong was, I believe, about twenty years older than John. He died in Leamington, I believe. I know very little about him after he left Ireland, except that he became a quack doctor in London.* He lost his estates in St. Croix, through the mismanagement of his son-in-law, Cuvalie, and the fall in the price of sugar, and a succession of dry seasons and bad crops. He owed my grandfather Biggs a very large sum, and my brother Tom, as his

* He was first a West India merchant in London, then went to St. Croix, where he resided for several years, then came back to Ireland, and after staying there for some time, returned to London. He appears to have visited Langlands in 1803, for the following entry occurs in Miss Bess Dalrymple's memorandum book:—"July, 31 days. Never forget the night, the 11th of this month, when I was dressed in William Armstrong's clothes (1803)." It is, however, more likely that this was his nephew, Dr. William Armstrong, of Rathangan, who used to tell of his being amused when on a visit to Langlands by seeing written on a pane of glass in his bedroom, "Bonny Glencairn Dalrymple," and being told that the General, then an old white-headed veteran, wrote it when he was courting his wife.

executor, sold one of the estates, called Lebanon, to my cousin James, son of William, receiving a mortgage from him for about £15,000. Of this, neither principal or interest was paid, so my brother again sold the estate on account of my grandfather Biggs's heirs, and became the purchaser, and the emancipation of the negroes has ruined him. He had a hundred slaves, worth £10,000, all which he lost, and has now to *pay* and feed sixty of them, which he says his crops will seldom enable him to do, and support his family in the most humble manner. My grandfather's heirs have, of course, lost all that was due to them. I don't know what was my uncle William's wife's name, but heard she was sister to a bank director in London, and to Lady Broughton.* They had issue James, before mentioned, who died in St. Croix; Thomas, who also died there, both leaving wives and families; and a daughter (Anna Maria), whom I had the pleasure of meeting at Lady Broughton's. She went to St. Croix, and married Mr. Cuvalie. I believe Lady Broughton left her £300 or £400 per annum. I don't know where she and her family are. Her husband is dead. I have heard that my uncle William married again in London a short time before his death, and left his widow five or six thousand pounds, which he had inherited from some relative. I know

* The Reverend Sir Thomas Broughton, of Broughton, county Stafford (6th Baronet), married, thirdly (1794), Mary, daughter of Michael Keating, of the county Cork, and widow of Thomas Scott Jackson, Esquire, one of the Directors of the Bank of England. Mrs. Armstrong was probably a Miss Jackson, but may have been a Miss Keating.

nothing of the red-headed child.* I believe my uncles William and John were buried near each other in Leamington churchyard.

James Armstrong, my grandfather's second son, emigrated from St. Croix to Demerara, with his wife and children and negroes. The ship and cargo were his whole property. The ship was wrecked, the cargo lost, and he saw his wife, children, ship's crew, and negroes die one by one of starvation. He landed in Demerara, but, I believe, died soon after.

Thomas Armstrong, my father, married the daughter of Doctor Biggs, whose wife was a Dane, of the name of Heyleger. He prevailed upon her to elope with him at 14 years of age, in the island of St. Croix, where he was my uncle William's partner. He then sold his share of the estate and came to Ireland, where he died three years afterwards, in consequence of a scuffle with a person who was stealing timber, leaving a wife not quite eighteen years of age, and three sons. The eldest, Benjamin, became a subaltern in the 71st, and aide-de-camp to General Dalrymple, and died, at

* This refers to a letter from Captain John Armstrong to his daughter, Mrs. David Shaw, dated Cherry Valley, 30th December, 1829, in which he says:—"I believe you were surprised lately by the account of my brother's marriage. He writes me that there is a child also, very sensible, and the very image of him, but with a red head. You will be equally surprised now to hear that Doctor W. Armstrong was married on the 18th to a widow lady without a family, with enough to keep the wolf from the door. She has settled £1000 on each of the Doctor's sons, in case she has no family. I have got young Tom Armstrong an appointment in the Ordnance Department at Quebec. Doctor Armstrong has written to his brother about Mrs. Stewart's money, and I have no doubt but she will now get it."

twenty-two years of age, on the voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, when his regiment formed part of General Beresford's army, in 1806. I was the next son. My brother Tom was the third. He, Tom, married Miss Cornelius, the daughter of the agent of the Earl of Mount Rath, and through his interest obtained a sinecure situation in Dublin worth £300 per annum. This he resigned, to go to St. Croix, as before mentioned. He had seventeen children, of whom there are living—First, Catherine, who married Mr. Beatty, a St. Croix merchant, who died three years since, leaving nine children, and a widow, and the sum of £40,000 in American securities to provide for them. One of Mr. Beatty's daughters has married an Irish doctor, Whitaker, who lives in New York, and has a child, who makes my brother a great grandfather at the age of 65. Second, Margaret, who is married to a Mr. Alsop, president of a railroad from Middleton to Boston. Third, Fanny, unmarried, lives with her father. Fourth, Bessy, also unmarried. Fifth, Charlotte, married to a Mr. Culvert, an American merchant. Sixth, Ellen, married to a Mr. Raupach, a Dane, who is a planter in St. Thomas's, and lately lost twenty out of forty of his negro workmen by cholera. Seventh, Emma, who lives with her father. Eighth, Tom, a fine lad, employed as head clerk by Mr. Culvert, in New York, who pays him £100 per annum, besides board and lodging. My brother Tom has now in America one son, three daughters, twenty-two grandchildren, and one great grandchild.

I had two sons, twins, William Rufus, and Thomas John. William married Kate, grand-daughter of Judge Gay, of New Brunswick, by whom he has three sons

and a daughter, named Glencairn. He has a farm of 150 acres, or rather an estate, in Wiscousin, and says he is happy and prosperous. He is a Justice of the Peace. Tom is a commission merchant in St. Croix, and American Vice-Consul. He is a man of high character, and doing well.

My mother's second husband was Mr Luke Flood, an estated gentleman, by whom she had three sons and a daughter. The daughter, Fanny, married Maillard Stubbers, and had nine or ten children. The eldest son, Edward, married, first, at eighteen years of age, Miss Driscol, by whom he had six children. She died eight years ago, and he since married a young lady by whom he has already four children. His eldest son married an English lady, who died last December, leaving six little children. His eldest daughter, Fanny, married her cousin, Sewell Maillard Stubbers. His two next children, Oliver and Caroline, are well married and comfortable. The two youngest, William and Robert, talk of going to America.

My mother's third husband was a Mr. Horan, an estated gentleman. They had one child, who died in infancy.

I have some idea of writing a sketch of my own life, which has been an extraordinary one, to send to my sons. I was nursed in a cabin, according to the Irish custom at the time, and became ricketty. I could not walk at three years of age. Then, in consequence of my mother's second marriage, was sent to an old grand-aunt; went to school at seven years of age, but spent my vacation at my step-father's, one of whose sons I killed accidentally when I was eleven years of age. Went to Edinburgh College at four-

teen. Took out my diplomas as physician, surgeon, and accoucheur, at eighteen years of age. Was elected President of the Royal Physical Society at Edinburgh, at seventeen years of age, being the youngest member of fifty. Entered the army as Assistant-Surgeon of the 7th Royal Fusiliers at nineteen years of age. Was Surgeon and acting Physician to the Forces at twenty-six. Went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1812, to marry my first wife, who was the only child of a wealthy merchant. Supposing I had £5,000 in St. Croix, I resigned my commission in 1813, with the intention of living a quiet domestic life. I soon discovered that I had no chance of any income from St. Croix, and my father-in-law, in consequence of several of his ships being taken by the Americans during the war, was reduced to poverty, and could not assist me, so I found myself compelled to commence private practice in a town I never had heard the name of until informed of the Doctor's death. In a year and a half, after having such high expectations, I was living in a small lodging of two apartments, and my wife a corpse, after having given birth to my two sons.

I soon got sufficient practice to maintain me respectably, and all went on well until my brother proposed to purchase my step-mother's share of our West India property, and to go to St. Croix, and take the estate into his own hands. She being a minor, her father's executors insisted on my joining, as my brother's security, and I unfortunately consented to sign the bonds he gave for the amount agreed on. On his arrival in St. Croix he wished to cancel the bargain on my account, but she would not consent, and I was placed in the power

of her husband. He threatened me with a jail, to avoid which I went to America, giving up a practice of £600 per annum. Disappointment there, and letters from my patients in Ireland, induced me to return in eleven months, and I had to borrow the means of doing so. I immediately got into a practice, worth near five hundred pounds a-year, and, in three months after I returned, married my poor dear wife, and at the end of a year her fortune and my practice gave us an income of £760 per annum. At the end of six years I became deaf. That and the delicate state of my wife's health made me decide on giving up practice, and coming to live in Rathangan. Ten years since, my brother-in-law had me arrested, but my wife's property being entailed on herself as if unmarried, he could get nothing, and it appearing, when brought before the Commissioner of the Insolvents' Court, that I had no just debt, my character was not injured. Previous to her death, my wife made a will, leaving the interest of £4100 she died possessed of to me, until proceeded against by my creditor, and then to my sons, and left me a disposing power of the £4100 at my death. My wife's aunt, Mrs. Price, after her neice's death, made a will in my favour, and requested me to continue to live with her, and in gratitude I have consented to do so. So after all my campaigns in Copenhagen, Martinique, and Spain and Portugal, I am doomed to spend the evening of my life as companion to an elderly lady, and she a Quaker, 92 years of age.

APPENDIX I.

John WILLIAM DYSART SMYTH⁴, of Drumahoe, in the county of Londonderry, who married on the 21st March, 1833, Anna Maria, youngest daughter of Captain Charles Armstrong, of Cherry Valley (ante page 75), was the third son of John Acheson Smyth, of Ardmore, in the same county, J.P., by his wife, Anne Dysart, sister of Mrs. McLelland and Mrs. Corbet. Mr. J. A. Smyth died 30th July, 1847, leaving five sons, Ross, John, William Dysart, Hamill, and Mitchell; and three daughters, Esther, Georgiana, and Elizabeth, who married Colonel Jones, 12th Regiment, and had a son and two daughters.

Ross Smyth, the eldest son, married Sarah, daughter of Hugh Lyle, of Jackson Hall, Londonderry, and has issue, John Acheson, Hugh Lyle, Sarah, Agnes (Lady Mackenzie), Esther (Mrs. Waring), and Elizabeth Eleanor.

John Smyth died 12th January, 1868, having, married Agnes, daughter of the Rev. J. G. Maddison, and has issue, Halford Hamill, Lionel Acheson, Maddison, Ernest Hugh Corbet, John Brook Macrae, Edmund Victor Albert, and Eva Agnes.

William Dysart Smith has issue Charles Armstrong, Acheson William, Elizabeth, Isabel Rosina Dalrymple, and Anne Maria. His eldest child, Acheson John born 23rd October, 1834, died on the 14th February 1842.

Hamill Smyth married Jane, daughter of Patrick Gilmour, Esquire, of Londonderry, who married

*She died
March
1879*

Christina, daughter of Captain Charles Dalrymple, of Orangefield (ante page 39), and sister of Mrs. Robert Maclagan (appendix E), and has issue John Acheson and Mark Faloon.

*Keyland
ey/*
The Reverend Mitchell Smyth, Vicar of Garva, Londonderry, married Anne, daughter of Major Arthur Highland, 40th Regiment, and has issue, John Acheson Rowley, Arthur Highland, Mary Lunel, and Helen Lloyd. Another daughter, Georgiana, born in 1850, died on the 11th May, 1863.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.



Page 1, note.—Six lines from the bottom. *For* Glencairn *read* Kilmarnock.

Ibid.—Three lines from the bottom. *For* granted to, *read* purchased by.

Page 9.—Five lines from the bottom. *Insert*—In July, 1720, Captain Macrae was at the Bay of Juanna, near Madagascar, in command of the East India Company's ship, *Cassandra*; and having heard that a shipwrecked pirate captain was engaged in fitting out a new vessel on the island of Mayatta, instantly formed the design of attacking him. When ready, on the 8th of August, to sail on this expedition with another vessel, called the *Greenwich*, he was saluted with the unwelcome sight of two powerful pirate vessels sailing into the bay, one being of thirty, and the other of thirty-four guns. Though he was immediately deserted by the *Greenwich*, the two pirates bearing down upon him with their black flags did not daunt the gallant Macrae. He fought them both for several hours, inflicting on one some serious breaches between wind and water, and disabling the boats in which the other endeavoured to board him. At length, most of his officers and quarter-deck men being killed or wounded, he made an attempt to run ashore, and did get beyond the reach of the two pirate

vessels. With boats, however, they beset his vessel with redoubled fury, and in the protracted fighting which ensued, he suffered severely, though not without inflicting fully as much injury as he received. Finally, himself and the remains of his company succeeded in escaping to the land, though in the last stage of exhaustion from wounds and fatigue. Had he been supported by the *Greenwich*, he felt no doubt he would have taken the two pirate vessels and obtained £200,000 for the Company. As it was, the East India Company were greatly gratified with the report of this exploit, for though it inferred the loss of one of their ships, it told them of a severe check given to a system of marine depredation by which their commerce was constantly suffering.*

Page 20.—Eleven lines from the top. *Insert*—About the same time, an amusing celebration of the return of the East India Governor took place at Tain, in the North of Scotland. John Macrae, who claimed to be a near kinsman of the great man, being settled there in business, resolved to show his respect for the first exalted person of his hitherto humble clan. Accompanied by the magistrates of the burgh and the principal burgesses, he went to the Cross, and there superintended the drinking of a hogshead of wine, to the healths of the King, Queen, Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family, and those of Governor Macrae and all his fast friends; after which the company repaired to the

* *Historical Register* for 1721, p. 253; *Chambers's Domestic Annals of Scotland*, vol. 3, p. 586; *Hamilton's new account of the East Indies*, vol. I, p. 19.

* "a barbarous people, among whom there are but few gentlemen" & *Hamilton's history of the 145.*

chief taverns of the town, where they repeated the aforesaid healths, and spent the evening with music and entertainments suitable to the occasion.* It does not appear that the Governor recognised the relationship or made any return for the demonstration in his honor. In the same year, or thereabouts, Governor Macrae paid a visit to Edinburgh, and was received with public as well as private marks of distinction, on account of his many personal merits. The statue which he presented to the city of Glasgow, in 1734, is said to have cost him £1,000 sterling.†

Page 23.—Five lines from the bottom. *Insert*—The following description of the monument appeared in the *Ayrshire Express*, of 9th July, 1870 :—“ It consists of a square vault surmounted by an obelisk, terminating in a carved stone urn. The base will be about 12 feet square, and the structure about 40 feet high. At each corner of the base are fluted pillars with moulded bases and nicely-carved Corinthian or composite capitals. In the panels between the pillars are niches as if for statues, the tops of which are hollowed and fluted like the concave side of a pecten or scallop shell. The niche on the north side is open, admitting a view of the vacant interior. Resting upon the pillars is an exceedingly handsome entablature complete in all its parts. The architrave and cornice are plainly moulded, while the frieze is beautifully ornamented.

* *Caledonian Mercury*, July and August, 1733 ; *Chambers's Domestic Annals of Scotland*, vol. 3, p. 587.

† *Chambers's Domestic Annals of Scotland*, vol. 3, p. 586.

*Mr. Paterson's
 history of Argyleshire
 the name of the stone
 to have been built by James
 Swain, probably Swain from Kilmarnock. The
 as the contractor for rebuilding the
 who was again 1754/55.*

THE DALRYMPLES OF LANGLANDS.

It is divided into small squares, each bearing a design intended in some sort of hieroglyphic fashion to speak of the life and business of the great departed. On some there is a pecten shell, with the convex side outwards; on others, a castle resting on a rocky foundation; on others, galleys of ancient build in full sail; on others, harpoons and anchors crossed; on others, sprays of orange tree bearing fruit; and on others, dolphins. On the corners of the entablature there have been carved-stone vases similar to that on the top, but one or two of them have been removed. The monument was first erected on the farm of Whiteside, and was reserved by the proprietors of Orangefield when other portions of the property were disposed of, but recently it passed into the hands of the proprietor of the surrounding estate of Rosemount. It appears to have been recently repaired carefully, and, though the cornice is broken in some places, it is in excellent condition. Before leaving the monument we cannot help admiring the beauty of its site, and the magnificent view to be obtained from the fences adjoining it. The eye ranges over a vast prospect stretching from Holy Island to the 'distant Cumnock hills,' and over the low-lands between the Craigs of Kyle and the sea."

Page 25.—At the end of the paragraph. *Insert*—A portrait of Jacobina Macrae is in the possession of Sheriff Murray, of Glasgow, a descendant of Erskine, of Alva. He has also a great collection of Lord Alva's correspondence, including letters from Dalrymple of Orangefield.

Page 27.—Four lines from the bottom. *Insert*—He is said to have consulted Mr. Macqueen, afterwards Lord Justice Clerk, under the letters A. B. Macqueen's answer was, "That A. B. will be hanged, is the opinion of Robert Macqueen."

Page 33.—Fourteen lines from the top. *Insert*—Another version of the story is that upon a grand festive occasion among the nobility of the county, the Countess of Glencairn, on account of her position, was taking precedence of Lady Cassilis, when the latter turned up her nose, and rather spitefully remarked in tones loud enough to be heard: "The fiddler's dochter." Turning smartly round, the Countess quickly retaliated with the remark, "Yes, the fiddler's dochter, and one tune the fiddler could play well was 'The Gipsy Laddie.'" Lady Glencairn died at Coats, near Edinburgh, on the 24th June, 1801, in her seventy-seventh year.

Page 35.—Three lines from the top. *For* Wanchope, *read* Wauchope.

Ibid.—Eighth and ninth lines from the top. *Before* Alexander, *insert* 5; *and before* Elizabeth, *insert* 6.

Page 40.—Twelve lines from the top. *Insert*—Stair Park Dalrymple appears to have taken the name of Dalrymple on his marriage, about which time it would seem that the Estate of Langlands was made over to him, subject to the payment of an annuity to his father and mother, Dr. and Mrs. Park.

Page 60.—At the end of the paragraph. *Insert*—Miss Dalrymple was buried in the Old Church

yard at Ayr, beside her aunt, Miss Peggy Park (see page 40), and the inscription on their tombstone is as follows:—“Erected in memory of Miss Margaret Park, daughter of Dr. Park, of Langlands, and of Miss Elizabeth I. Dalrymple, died 23rd April, 1860.”

Page 79.—Six lines from the top. *Insert*—The following is a copy of the inscription on their tombstone in the Old Churchyard, at Ayr:—“Sacred to the memory of John Murdoch, Esquire, Sheriff Substitute of Ayrshire, an upright judge and a humble Christian, who died 15th February, 1812, aged 71 years; and Jacobina Aiken, his spouse, who died 30th October, 1817, aged 76 years. And of Agnes Murdoch, their sister, who died 15th December, 1844, in her 93rd year.”

