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— OF —

**The Annals of the Noble Family
of Crawford.**

INTERPOLATED WITH HERALDIC NOTES AND PEDIGREES
OF THE FOLLOWING FAMILIES WITH WHOM THIS
HOUSE IS MATRIMONIALY ALLIED;

**BLAIR, DOUGLAS, CAMPBELL, KEITH,
MONTGOMERY, PAUL, WALLACE.**

EDMUND T. POMEROY.

LONDON,

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Crawford

ARMS: (Craufurd of Craufurdlan, County Ayr; Braehead, Midlothian, and descendants of CRAWFORD lineage). Gules, a fess ermine.

CREST: A marble pillar supporting a man's heart ppr.

MOTTO: "Stant innixa Deo."

The recent discovery in an old illuminated manuscript at the British Museum, in the Cotton Collection, of the Arms of Stephen, third Earl of Richmond, (gules a bend ermine), died 1104, and their close similitude to the Coat borne by the Craufurds, coupled with other corroborative circumstances, has left absolutely no doubt that the old Earls of Richmond and the ancient houses of Craufurd, Craufurd, and Crawford sprang from a common progenitor.

The most remote ancestor of the Craufurds in Scotland was REGINALD, fourth and youngest son of Alan, the fourth Earl of Richmond (d. 1146). He accompanied David I. to the North when that Prince entered his kingdom, followed, says Chalmers, "by a thousand Norman knights, whom he provided for and established in his dominions for their civilization and protection."

Reginald received extensive grants of land in Strath Cluyd, or Clydesdale, and while there resident adopted for his name "Craufurd" being called after the name of his estate which was one of the largest baronies in Scotland and of some three or four hundred merk lands in extent. He may have been that sterling warrior whom tradition says was signalized at an engagement at the water of Cree, in Galloway, by discovering a ford which gave great advantage to his party. So, some tell us, he got the name of "Cree-ford" or Crawford. The writers are inclined to agree on this statement and associate with it the fact that in Gaelic "Craufurd" signifies "The passage of blood."

John, the eldest of Reginald's two sons, established his residence at what subsequently became known as "John's Town," in the Parish of Craufurd, and left issue—

Galfredus de Craufurd, a man of great weight in his community, who ranked with the Magnates Scotiæ, and was a frequent witness to the State documents of King William the Lion. His son, Galfredus, died 1202, and left a son—

John de Craufurd, who was buried at Melrose Abbey, 1248, and his estates divided between his two daughters. Of these daughters the elder married Archibald de Douglas, and

was progenitrix of the renowned Earls of Douglas. At Douglas Church, Lanarkshire, there is a perfect and beautiful effigy of this lady, who is chiefly distinguished for the great additions she brought to the Crawford estates. Her sister, the younger daughter, married David de Lindsay, from whom descended the House of Landsay, Earls of Crawford. Few families in Scotland are more ancient than those of Lindsay and Crawford (anciently Craufoord and Craufurd). Few are so royally allied as that of Lindsay, for they can boast of four direct inter-marriages with the families of reigning monarchs. 1st—Sir William de Lindsay (d. 1200) married Marjory, grand-daughter of David I. and sister of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, King of England. 2nd—Sir William de Lindsay (d. 1283) married Ada, sister of John Balliol, King of Scotland. 3rd—Sir Alexander Lindsay (d. 1382) married Egidia, sister of Robert II., King of Scotland. 4th—David Lindsay, first Earl of Crawford, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert II. and sister of Robert III.

The elder house being noted as extinct, we now return to John, the second son of Reginald, the founder of the Craufurd family, and we find he had issue a son, Sir Reginald de Craufurd, a personage of great eminence, who married (circa 1200) the heiress of the extensive barony of Loudoun (CAMPBELL) in Ayrshire, (which estate afterwards carried with it the title of Earl to its possessors) and became the First Vicecomes of Ayrshire. His son—

Hugh de Craufurd, of Loudoun, Vicecomes de Ayr, had—

Hugh de Craufurd (1221) of Loudoun, and left issue Margaret, who married Sir Malcolm Wallace of Ellersley, and was mother of the immortal patriot Sir William Wallace.

Sir Reginald (son of Hugh), had Hugh, father of Reginald Craufurd, of Crosby, and those houses of this line who sometimes blazon their Arms with an augmentation of "two lances in saltire." do so to commemorate the exploits of this Reginald, at Bannokburn, and from whom three sons are descended the present distinguished houses.

Reginald, the next laird, had Thomas, of Auchmames, father of Archibald, the father of Robert, killed at Flodden.

James, the next laird, had Thomas, who married Marion, of the Hazlehead Montgomeries (Eglintoun) and had—

John, the father of William Craufurd, of Auchmames.

Patrick, the next laird, married a daughter of John Fraser, laird of Knock, and their son, William, had Patrick, father of William, of Auchmames, the father of Archibald, the sixteenth Baron and Chief of this family, after whom the successive Chieftains were: William, Archibald, Robert, Patrick, Moses and Robert.

Another line of this family, now in residence at Craufurdland, descend from John Craufurd, third son of Reginald, last named above, the line being :

Sir Reginald (1296).

John Craufurd, living temp. Alexander II.

John Craufurd, of Craufurdland.

James Craufurd, of Craufurdland, warrior under Wallace and great grandfather of—

Sir William Craufurd, of Craufurdland, immediate ancestor of the Craufurds of Craufurdland, a house that was for centuries associated with the chief events of Scottish history.

John Craufurd, killed at Flodden.

Lt.-Col. John Walkinshaw Craufurd, who was succeeded in the representation of this house by his aunt and next heir.

Elizabeth Craufurd, who married (June 3rd, 1744) John Houison, of Braehead, in Midlothian.

Elizabeth Houison-Craufurd, of Braehead and Craufurdland, married (1777) Rev. James Moodle, who assumed the name of Craufurd.

Isabella, m. 1844, William, brother of Sir Alexander Keith.

CRAUFURD, CRAWFORD, AND CRAWFURD SEATS.

CRAWFORD PRIORY, Co. Fife. Built by Lady Mary Lindsay Craufurd, near the site of the ancient family stronghold of Struthers, very little of the remains of which ruined grandure are visible.

KILBURNIE CASTLE, Ayrshire. This fabric is now a ruin and consists of two parts; the square tower common in Feudal times with an addition or front of more modern style. It anciently was built by the powerful family of Barclay, who were settled there long before 1149. The last of this family John Barclay (1470) died without heirs male, and the estate settled upon Malcolm Craufurd of Greenock, a descendant of Craufurd of Loudoun, and immediate progenitor of the house of Blair of Blair, in Ayrshire.

In listing the occupants and residences of the representative and present members of this house, divers methods of writing the surname will be noted. Little importance need be attached to this fact however, in view of all authorities agreeing that Sir Reginald de Craufurd was the common ancestor of the line.

Craufurdland Castle and Braehead. Lt.-Col. Wm. Reginald Houison-Craufurd.

Ann Bank House, Ayr. Sir Charles William Frederick Craufurd, 4th Baronet.

Edinburgh. Hon. Donald Craufurd.

London. Sir Homewood Crawford; Richard Frederick Crawford; Lady Gertrude E. Crawford.

Mount Randal, Belfast. Sir William Crawford.

Holmwood, Claygate, Surrey. Com. Lawrence Hugh Crawford.

Stonewold, Ballyshannon, Donegal. Robert Crawford, J.P.

Thornwood, Uddingston, Glasgow. Hon. James Crawford.

Brocksford Hall, Doveridge, Co. Derby. Charles William Jervis Crawford, J.P.

**Interpolated Accounts
of Distinguished
Families with whom
this House is Matri-
monially Allied.**

Armorial bearings of the ancient and noble House of Blair, of Blair, County Ayr.

ARMS: Argent, on a saltire sable, nine mascles of the first.

CREST: A stag lodged ppr.

MOTTO: "Amo Probos."

As anciently borne for the Earldom of Dundonald in the County of Ayr, by the Rt. Hon. Campbell Blair, Lord Cochrane:

ARMS: Argent, a chevron gules, between three boar's heads erased azure.

CREST: A horse passant argent.

SUPPORTERS: Two greyhounds argent, collared or and leashed gules.

MOTTO: "Virtute et labore."

The noble family of Cockrane hold the above named titles at this day, and bear the same arms, having for their ancestor Sir William (Blair) Cochrane (son of Alexander Blair, the son of John Blair of Blair), who, on his marriage with Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Sir William Cochrane of Cochrane, took that surname according to the terms made in the settlement of his wife's estate, 1593.

"Blair House," in the Parish of Dalry, Ayrshire, the famous and ancient seat of the Blair family, stands on a hard blue whin rock and has always been in the possession of a Blair. It was built by Roger de Blair, a nobleman married to Lady Mary Mure, an aunt of Robert the Second's Queen. Originally it consisted of a square tower constructed of walls fourteen feet thick and arched at the lower parts.

THE CAMPBELL FAMILY,

The surname "Campbell" is of ancient Scottish origin, however otherwise asserted by some writers. The Keeper of the Records of the noble family of Argyle (CAMPBELL), Mr. Alexander Colvil and Neil McElwin, (who with his ancestors was for ages the "Senesiones" or genealogist of the family), state that the name was anciently ODUIBHNE, from Mervie Moir or Merwin the Great.

ODUIBHNE during his early life is recorded as having taken up a residence in Ireland where he was Captain or Chief of a body of fighting men, and settled in Scotland during the reign of King Goranus (A.D. 512). He is said to have married that King's daughter and to have had issue FERITHER UOR or FERITHER DUN. From ODUIBHNE (according to many accounts which in the main agree) the name obtained two designations "ODUIBHNE" and "SIOL DIARMUID," the latter of these two was he who flourished about the time of ARTHUR, which reason gave rise to the theory of his being a son of King Arthur. The writers disagree upon the question of DIARMUID's wife. They say she was a great grand-child of Neil the Great, (commonly known as "NAOIGHEALLA" or "nine hostages,") whom he is recorded to have had in his custody at one time from several Spanish and British Princes with whom he had been at variance, one of the most famous of the Irish Kings.

The first son of this union, DUIBHNE, married Murdac, daughter of the Chief of the Murrays, and had issue Arthur, who had issue Ferither Olla. He had Duibhne Faltdearge, or Duina (red hair). In the next five generations the representatives were (in their order)

Ferither Fionruadh (or whitish red)

Duina Dearg (red)

Dearg

Doun (or "Duina the Brown")

Diarmuid Macduine

The last-named had two sons, "Arthur with the Red Armour" and DUINA THE WHITE TOOTH. Arthur had three sons, Sir Paul Oduine, Knight of Lochew and the original possessor of that estate which yet remains with the family.

The second son Duina, the White Tooth, had a son called MALCOLM ODUIBHNE, who went to France, where he took as his second wife an heiress of the Norman family of Beauchamps (in the latin Campus bellus) by whom he had two sons, who changed their name to Campbell. Of these sons, the eldest Duonyfius, remained in France and is the recognised ancestor of the Campbells of that Republic. The other son came to Scotland as an officer in the army of the Conqueror, 1066 and settled in Argyleshire, where he married his cousin, Eva Oduin, the only daughter of Sir Paul Oduibhne, Chief of the Clan of that name. She being heiress of Lochow and he also having retained the name of Campbell (as did his successors) the whole Clan of Oduibhne, a few months thereafter assumed the name of CAMPBELL. ARCHIBALD (brother of this Dionyfius), was succeeded by the famous "Colin the Bald," who married a niece of King Alexander I. His predecessor (in the second generation) was Gillespick Campbell (Lord of Lochow), known as Paul Inspuran, from being King's Treasurer.

The Campbells ever were the most powerful of the Highland Clans, and formerly their chiefs mustered many thousands of fighting men, who were generally arrayed against the Stuart Family. By the Highlanders the "CLAN CAMPBELL" is called "CLAN DUINE." Their Chiefs have always been styled "MACCALEAN-MOHN," that is "SON OF COLIN THE GREAT." No one can deny that the family rank among the bravest, most numerous and most ancient of all Scotland. As has been previously stated, their origin goes back to the beginning of the Fifth Century, when the family held possession of Lochow. It was about this time that Fergus II. restored the Monarchy of Scotland. It was toward the end of the Thirteenth Century that Colin the Great flourished. Colin was one of the Barons who were summoned to Norham Castle by Edward I. of England in the competition between BRUCE and BALOIL. History represents him to have been a very renowned and warlike chieftain, and that he was slain in a conflict with the Lord of Lorn. This fact kindled such a flame between the two families of Lochow and Lorn, as was not extinguished for many years thereafter, nor indeed so long as the male line of Lorn existed. The great Colin left issue two sons—SIR NEIL, his successor, and SIR DONALD, of Redhouse, who is the undoubted progenitor of all those families originally from London.

THE DOUGLAS FAMILY.

If a long line of illustrious ancestors, distinguished by the highest title, the greatest achievements, and connected with the most august and noble families in Europe, can make any name remarkable and great, none can be more so than that of the family of Douglas. This family which has been honoured with alliances by marriage with the first rank of nobility in Scotland, England and France, even with crowned heads, having intermarried eleven times with the Royal House of Scotland and once with that of England. Besides the honours conferred on them by their own sovereigns, they have been Dukes of Turenne, Counts of Longueville and Marshals of France. They were also highly distinguished by their virtue and merit as well as their titles and opulence. Hence we see them leading the van of the armies in Scotland; supporting by their valour the kingdom and crown of France, tottering on the head of Charles VII. by the bravery of the English; raising the siege of Dantzic, for which they had the highest honours conferred on them; conquering the Saracens in Spain, with many other acts of military glory that have made this family renowned throughout the world.

About the year 770, in the reign of Salvathius, King of the Scots, Donald Bane, of the Western Isles, having invaded Scotland and routed the royal army, a man of rank and figure came seasonably with his followers to the king's assistance. He renewed the battle and obtained a complete victory over the invader. The king being anxious to see the man who had done him such signal service, he was pointed out to him by his colour or complexion, in Gaelic language, "sholto du-glash," which signifies, behold that black or swarthy coloured man; from which he obtained the name of Sholto the Douglas. The king rewarded his great services and gave him grants of large possessions in the Counties of Lanark, which were called Douglas.

William de Douglas, declared by many antiquarians to be lineally descended from Sholto, was created Dominus de Douglas, by King Malcolm Canmore in 1057, nine years before the Norman Conquest. His son, Sir John, dying about 1145 was succeeded by a son Sir William, whose son Archibald, was a man of vast estate and in great favour with Alexander II. Next followed William (died 1276); Hugh, who defeated Haco, King of Norway during the invasion of Scotland by that monarch; William, called "William the Hardy," Governor of Berwick and James, Lord Douglas, called "The Good."

The latter was one of the most eminent heroes of his time, and laid the foundation of the future greatness of the House of Douglas. The Saxon families who fled from the exterminating sword of the Conqueror, with many of the Normans themselves, whom discontent and intestine broils had driven into exile, began to rise into eminence on the Scottish Borders. They brought with them the arts both of peace and war, unknown in Scotland, and among their descendants were soon numbered the most powerful border chiefs; such during the reign of Alexander were, Patrick, Earl of March and Lord Souhs; and such were also the powerful Comyns, who early acquired the principal sway upon the Scottish Marches in the civil wars between Bruce and Baliol. All these powerful chieftains having espoused the cause of Baliol their lands were forfeited and themselves exiled; and upon their ruins was founded the formidable House of Douglas. The Borders from sea to sea were then at the devotion of a succession of mighty chiefs whose exorbitant power threatened to put a new dynasty upon the Scottish throne. This James was a constant adherent to King Robert Bruce. In June, 1314, he commanded the left wing of the Scottish army at the battle of Bannockburn. He was warden of the Marches or boundary between England and Scotland. He it was who undertook a journey to Jerusalem with King Robert's heart in conformity to a vow made by that monarch, in which service he fell; for after having deposited the heart at the Holy Sepulchre, he joined the King of Arragon against the Infidels and was killed in Andalusia (1331) after having been thirteen times victorious against the Turks and

Saracens. For his services he had added to his armorial bearings a man's heart (gules) ensigned with an imperial coronet (proper). His was the original grant and the first appearance of the heart and crown on the insignia of the Douglas family.

His heir and brother Hugh, was succeeded by William, created Earl of Douglas, 1346. The second Earl, James, was that memorable warrior who fell in the celebrated battle of Otterburn. "I die like my forefathers," said the expiring hero, "on the field of battle. Conceal my death, defend my standard and avenge my fall; it is an old prophecy that a death man shall gain a field, and I hope it will be accomplished this night."

The third Earl, Archibald, was succeeded by Archibald, who was a man of distinguished valour, and had the command of the Scotch forces sent to the assistance of France against the English, for which Charles VII. invested him with the Duchy of Turenne and made him Marshal of France.

During the lifetime of William, the sixth Earl, the powerful house of Douglas had risen to a formidable height. Galloway, Annandale, and other extensive territories in Scotland, the Duchy of Turenne and Lordship of Longueville in France, rendered to the chief of the family revenues equivalent to those of the Scotch monarch. The young Earl, then but sixteen, possessed the impetuous spirit and haughtiness natural to his age and fortune; his highest title, that of Turenne, emboldened the Douglas to regard himself as a foreign prince, independent of the laws of his country. The prudence of age might have induced a concealment of pomp and power from the fear of envy and danger; but in the arrogance of youth William displayed a constant train of 1,000 horse and a dazzling magnificence of his household. He would even create knights and hold courts in imitation of Parliaments. Crichton, the then Chancellor, was irritated at the insults offered to him by the power of Douglas and instead of bearing with the young Earl's insolence, in the hopes that a few years would infuse moderation and prudence into his conduct; instead of secretly raising the King's influence with the Court of

France, that the foreign titles and possessions might be withdrawn from the family, he resolved to destroy the Earl and his brother, which might perhaps have admitted of some apology had they been advanced to mature age, but when we consider the tender age of the offenders it must be pronounced unjust, murderous and tyrannical. By plausible invitations and flatteries, William, Earl of Douglas, his brother David and Malcolm Fleming were inveigled into the Castle of Edinburgh and, after an insidious entertainment and a brief and desultory trial, were beheaded.

The Earldom of Douglas then fell to his uncle James, who left a turbulent successor in his son William, the eighth Earl. The unentailed estates of Galloway, Balvenic, Ormond and Annandale were inherited by Margaret, sister of the murdered Earl, who married William, thereby restoring the house of Douglas to all its power. Douglas soon procured a parliament to be held in which Crichton was denounced as a rebel and his estates forfeited. William was created Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, and while holding that office for six years his heavy hand and sword were anything but popular to his followers. The King having taken a dislike to his tyrannical methods, William was stripped of his office, and disgusted at the loss of his power he passed to the jubilee at Rome with a gorgeous train of knights and attendants. He attempted to assassinate Crichton and entered into a confederation with several potent nobles in a mutual defence against every injury. The monarch, in order to avoid civil strife which would necessarily have followed this action, inveigled Douglas to Court at Stirling Castle on pretences that he had forgiven his past enormities. After supper the King, taking him into a secret chamber, where only some of the privy council and the guard were in attendance, mildly informed him that he had heard of his league and desired him to break such illegal engagements. Douglas proudly refused and upbraided the King with his procedures against him, which he asserted had forced him to form this confederacy. The sense of repeated insults conspired, with the present personal affront, to kindle a flame of instantaneous fury, and the monarch exclaimed, "If you will not break this league, by God I will," and drawing his dagger he stabbed

Douglas. Sir Patrick, afterwards Lord Gray, then struck the Earl with a battle axe and the wound was instantly mortal.

This happened February 13th, 1452. James, his brother, became ninth earl. He appears neither to have possessed the abilities nor the ambition of his ancestors ; he drew indeed, against his prince, the formidable sword of Douglas, but with a timid and hesitating hand. Procrastination ruined his cause, and he was deserted at Abercorn by the knight of Cadgow, Chief of the Hamiltons, and by his most active adherents, after they had ineffectually exhorted him to commit his fate to the issue of battle. The border chiefs, who longed for independence, showed little inclination to follow the declining fortunes of Douglas ; on the contrary, the most powerful clans engaged and defeated him at Arkinholme, in Annandale, when after a short residence in England he again endeavoured to gain a footing in his native country. The spoil of Douglas were liberally distributed amongst the conquerors and royal grants of his forfeited domains effectually interested them in excluding his return. An attempt on the East Borders, Percy and Douglas together was equally unsuccessful. The earl, grown old in exile, longed once more to see his native country, and vowed that on St. Margaret's Day he would deposit his offering on the high altar at Lochnaben. Accompanied by the banished Earl of Albany, with his usual ill fortune, he entered Scotland. The borders assembled to oppose him, and he suffered a final defeat at Barnswark, in Dumfriesshire. The aged earl was taken in the fight by a son of Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, one of his old vassals. A grant of land had been offered for his person. "Carry me to the King," said Douglas to Kirkpatrick, "thou art well entitled to profit by my misfortunes, for thou wast true to me whilst I was true to myself." The young man wept bitterly and offered to fly with the earl into England ; but Douglas, weary of exile, refused his proffered liberty and only requested that Kirkpatrick would not deliver him to the king till he had secured his own reward. Kirkpatrick did more, he stipulated for the personal safety of his old master ; his generous intercession prevailed, and the last of the Douglas was permitted to die in monastic seclusion in the Abbey of Lindores. After the fall of the House of Douglas, no one chieftain

appears to have enjoyed the same extensive supremacy over the Scottish Borders.

George Douglas, first Earl of Angus and the only son of William, first Earl of Douglas, by Margaret, his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas Stuart, Earl of Angus, dying in the year 1402, left issue a son William, whose son James was the father of George, the fourth Earl, who in 1449 had chief command of the king's forces during the rebellion at that time. His son Archibald was one of the leaders against his Sovereign, James III., in 1488, at the fatal Battle of Flodden.

The sixth earl, Archibald, called "Archibald Bell, the cat," made a conspicuous figure in the history of Scotland. He was at once Warden of the East and Middle Marches, Lord of Leddesdale and Tedwood Forests, and possessed of the strong castles of Douglas, Hermitage and Tantallon. In 1514, Margaret Tudor, widow of James IV., suddenly married the earl to the surprise and astonishment of the royal houses of Europe. This precipitate step was ruinous to her ambition, as, of itself, by the royal will, and by the law of the country, it terminated her regency. In the progress of time, however, various incidents contributed to restore her power, and she continued to attract great attention by the splendour of her birth and former station, by the art of her intrigues and by the boldness of her talents. The nobility of Scotland were, at this period, little remarkable for those abilities that depend on learning and the earl was, perhaps, the most uninformed and unfit for his dangerous elevation: for his royal marriage prompted him to assume much of the vacant government, and the Queen's fondness seconded his ambition. Experience and mature years displayed him in a different light, but at this time his years and his instruction partook of puerility. A birth distinguished by an ancestry of heroes, opulent possessions and potent vassalry, above all a person blooming with youth and elegance, transported the woman, while they ruined the Queen; and bitter and speedy was the repentance, for history has surrounded them both with notorious amours, and after seven years of iniquitude a divorce was at length to divide the union.

The ninth earl, Sir William Douglas, was succeeded by his son William, who joined in conspiracy with the Catholic party in favour of Spain, and was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle. He escaped to the mountains, and later fled to France, where he died a monk, leaving William, father of James, who succeeded his grandfather as the second Marquis of Douglas. It was at this period that the family of Hamilton, who were the next collateral heirs, disputed the succession, and the Court of Session having determined in Hamilton's favour, an appeal was made to the House of Peers, when the judgment of the Scotch Courts was reversed in January 1769. This cause made a noise all over Europe, and it was certainly one of the most extraordinary and intricate that ever was litigated.

In the Marquis of Queensberry's family we have a branch of the great and noble house of Douglas; the first of the line being Sir William Douglas, Baron Drumlanrig, son of James, the second earl, who fell so bravely at the Battle of Otterburn in 1383. From him, and eighth in line of direct descent, we find Sir William Douglas, of Drumlanrig, a great favourite of both James VI. and Charles I. The latter prince raised William to the honour of the Peerage as Viscount Drumlanrig and Earl of Queensbury on June 13th, 1633. His grandson, William, third Earl of Queensberry, was Justice-General of Scotland from 1680 to 1682, Marquis of Queensberry, Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, Viscount of Nith, Torthorwald and Ross, Lord Douglas of Kinmouth, Middlebie, and Dornoch. In April 1862, he obtained a royal warrant for himself and heirs for ever of the double treasure in his armorial bearings as it is blazoned in the royal achievements, and on November 3rd, 1684, was created Duke of Queensberry, to him and the heirs male of his body. This branch of the Douglas family are contended by Americans of the name to have been represented in the American colonies. While it is a matter of general knowledge that Lord Sholto George Douglas married an American lady, Miss Loretta Mooney, in 1895, yet the connecting link between the American pioneers of the name and the illustrious English branch has never been definitely ascertained. It is a fact that the first Douglas in America was one William, who in 1623

resided at Elizabeth City, Virginia. That he was a man of great talent and learning is undisputed, as was also one Hugh Douglas, who a few years later (October 24th, 1635) sailed in the Constance from London for the Virginia Colony.

A few years later (1640) Deacon William Douglas settled with his wife and two children at Gloucester, founding the New England branch, and is probably contemporaneous with William, of Elizabeth City.

The historian and biographer of the family, the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert E. Douglas, does not touch on the American question in any manner whatsoever.

ARMS: Quarterly 1st and 4th, arg. a human heart gu. ensigned with an imperial crown ppr., on a chief az. three stars of the field, DOUGLAS. 2nd and 3rd az. a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchee or, MAR; all within a bordure or charged with the royal treasure of Scotland gu.

CREST: A human heart gu. ensigned with an imperial crown between two wings displayed or.

SUPPORTERS: Two pegasi arg.

MOTTO: "Forward."

THE SEATS AND ARMS OF KEITH.

ARMS :—Argent, on a chief gules, three pallets or.

CREST :—A hart's head erased ppr, armed with ten tynes or.

SUPPORTERS :—Two harts ppr, attired as in the crest.

MOTTO ;—"Veritas Vincit." (Truth Prevails.)

EXPLANATION OF TERMS :—"Chief"—a band which fills the top of shield. "Pallets"—plain bands, running vertically. "Erased"—torn in a jagged line and being the opposite of "couped" or cut straight.

These are the Armorial Bearings of the great and noble House of Keith, Earls Marischals of Scotland, and one of the most warring families known in the history of that Kingdom. The Rt. Hon. Robert Keith brought much honour to the name as Ambassador (1769) to the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg. His arms are quartered with Murray, as are those of Falconer (Earl of Kintore, quartered with Keith). Field-Marshal General Sir James Keith, (son of the ninth Earl Marischal) is known throughout all history for his brilliant campaigns under Frederick the Great.

SEATS.

Keith Hall, Inverness and Inglistaldie, Laurencekirk.
The Rt. Hon. Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer,
Earl of Kintore.

Brennanstown House, Cabinteely, Co. Dublin. Frances
May Olga de Longueil Keith.

THE MONTGOMERY FAMILY.

French antiquarians tell us that over forty different incursions were made into that country by various bands of Northmen, the most important of which, under the command of Rollo the Dane, resulted in the permanent occupation of a large province which was subsequently called Normandy. This alliance with romantic France brought the Northmen fully under the influence of French language, law, and custom, and made them the foremost Apostles alike of French chivalry and Latin Christianity. There sprang from these warring people one Robert de Mundegumbri, ancestor of the noble House of Montgomerie (1160). The Montgomeries bore for arms: Azure, three fleurs-de-lis, or., as appears by the family seals affixed to various charters and deeds of date *circa*, 1176. Previous to that period the de Mundegumbri used a single fleur-de-lis, not, however, placed upon a shield. (Herald and Genealogist, Vol. iv. p. 16.) About four centuries after that period (1542) the first Scottish armorial in existence was prepared under the superintendence of Sir David Lindsay, of the Mount.

That Irish branches of the family are lineally descended from the great house of the name is unquestioned, *prima facie* evidence of which would be the various grants of arms which have from time to time been made. Foremost of these is the grant to Sir Henry Conyngham Montgomery (Baronet, of the Hall, Donegal, Oct. 3rd, 1808), technically described as follows:—

ARMS: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, az. three fleur-de-lis or, 2nd and 3rd gu. three annulets or, gemmed az.

CREST: A dexter arm, in armour, embowed, the hand holding a broken spear, all ppr.

MOTTO: "Gardez bien."

This family also used a crest which showed a dexter arm, in armour, erect, the hand holding a dagger, all ppr. The same crest was granted to Montgomery, Baronet, of Magbie Hill, Peebleshire, May 29th, 1774 (Berry Encyclopædia Heraldica, Vol. ii.), and includes, for arms, those originally borne by the Earls of Eglintoun and Winton, viz:—

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, three fleurs-de-lis or (for Montgomerie), and 2nd and 3rd, gu. three annulets or, stoned az. (for Eglintoun).

Other prominent landed families claiming descent from the House of Montgomerie are those of Ballydrain and Benvarden (County Antrim) and the Grey Abbey branch. Some of the

pedigrees put forward by these families have been ridiculed by modern writers, not without good reason, for Cromwell, in the campaign of 1651, destroyed practically all the wills and leases and other documentary evidence held in the various diocesan registries. No such data can be found in the Montgomery strongholds previous to about 1730, and the modern seeker of connective pedigrees must search through other and more laborous channels. The Rt. Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, Bishop of Tasmania, prepared a brief personal memoir or genealogical table, only to stop at this point. This memoir appears in Burke's Colonial Families, sets forth the fact that his Killaghter estates, were formerly held by Catherine Montgomery, under the Bishop of Raphoe, County Donegal (about 1700), and continues as follows:—

John Montgomery (most remote ancestor), of Killaghter, said to be of the Lainshaw family, died after 1722, and was father of

David Montgomery, of Killaghter (will dated April 20th, 1732), who married Mary, sister of Rev. Samuel Law, of Cumber, County Derry, and has issue five sons and one daughter.

1. James. 2. Samuel. 3. John. 4. Michael. 5. Alexander and Sarah (married Crawford).

Of these the eldest, James, died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother Samuel, who was a merchant in Londonderry and Chamberlain of the City. He married Anne, daughter of Marino Porter, Surveyor of Greencastle (by Mary Cary, his wife, who, with her husband, is buried at Moville), and had issue four sons and four daughters, all of whom died young except Anne (who married Arthur Newburgh), and Samuel Law, the youngest son, of whom more presently. Mr. Samuel Montgomery purchased the estate of Ballynilly, on which the town of Moville is now built, and died August 20th, 1803. He was buried at Londonderry, and was succeeded by his youngest son.

Rev. Samuel Law Montgomery, rector of Lech Patrick and Moville (County Donegal) and Vicar-General of Donegal, LL.B. (T.C.D. 1801) married Susan Maria, daughter of James McClintock Alexander, and died 1832. His successor,

Sir Robert Montgomery (second son), G.C.S.I (1866), K.C.B. (1859), LL.D. of Newpark, Moville, County Donegal, and of 7, Cornwall Gardens, Queen's Gate, London, a member of the Council of India and Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab from 1859 to 1865 (born 1809, died Dec. 28th, 1887) married 1st (1834) Frances Mary (died 1842) daughter of the Rev. James Thomason, and 2nd (May 2nd, 1845), Ellen Jane, second daughter of William Lambert, B.C.S. (died 1860), of Woodmanstone, County Surrey, by Mary Anne, his wife (who died 1874), and by her (who resided at 5, Rosary Gardens, South Kensington, London), had issue:—

1. Arthur Samuel Law (died unmarried, 1865).

2. Henry Hutchinson (Rt. Rev. D.D., M.A. Cambridge), Bishop of Tasmania, of Bishopscourt, Hobart, Tasmania; a member of the Council of the University of Tasmania; born October 3rd, 1847; married (July 28th, 1881), Maud, third daughter of Ven. Frederick William Farrar, D.D., F.R.S., Archdeacon of Westminster and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and had issue:

A. Harold Robert, born May 8th, 1884.

B. Donald Stanley, born May 2nd, 1886.

C. Bernard Law, born November 17th, 1887.

D. Una, born May 12, 1889.

3. James Alexander Lawrence, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, married (1st) Jessie Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Douglas Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B., Commissioner of the Fyzabad Division, Bengal, by whom he had two daughters, Helen, born Oct. 4th, 1876, and Winifred Ethel, born Oct. 23rd, 1878; (2nd) Kate, eldest daughter of Colonel Millar, and by her had:

A. Alan Douglas, born Oct. 28th, 1887.

B. Muriel Frances, born April 4th, 1883.

C. Lucy Marguerite, born July 23rd, 1884.

4. Ferguson John (Rev.) B.A. of Sialkote, Punjaub, India, and former of Swanmore, Bishop Waltham, Hants; born July 17th, 1852, married June 26th 1879, Ethel Elmina, youngest daughter of Henry Thomas Raikes, of the Bengal Civil Service, and had issue two sons and one daughter:

A. Hugh Ferguson, born May 8th, 1880.

B. Neville, born August 8th, 1885.

C. Hilda Pauline, born Jan. 25th, 1889.

5. Lucy, married Rev. Roger William Hammond Dalison. M.A., of Stone, Dartford, County Kent.

William Montgomery, in his valued collection of "Montgomery Manuscripts" relating to the branch in Ireland, discusses at great length the various relationships with the main stem of this great Scottish House. There were, however, a number who came over into Ireland and received grants of denization in 1617. These settlers or gentlemen farmers were:—

John Montgomery, of Ballinacross,

Robert and William Montgomery, of Donoghdie,

Thomas Montgomery, of Knockfergus,

John Montgomery, of Redene,

Matthew Montgomery, of Donoghdie,

Robert Montgomery, of Moneyglasse (now Glass Moor).

John Montgomery, of Ballymagorrie.

(Calendar Patent Rolls, James I., pp. 326, 339).

The Rev. George Hill, of Belfast, edited one edition of these manuscripts. Messrs. Archer and Company, the publishers, have interpolated a hand-written statement in the first volume (which is in the British Museum) to the effect that the second volume was not published owing to the lack of interest in the work.

Mr. William M. Montgomery (of Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.) is lineally descended from the branch of Killead Parish, County Antrim. Concerning this line the author of the "Montgomery Manuscripts" tells us :—

"Since 1692 divers other Montgomerys came out of Scotland and took farms in Ireland of whom I can give no account. One such family has been long known in the Parish of Killead, County of Antrim." (The Montgomery M.S.S., dited by Rev. George Hall, p. 396).

Mr. Hall, in a brief note, continues, "The late Rev. Henry Montgomery, LL.D., of Dunmurry, *a member of this family*, was one of the most talented of the many remarkable men who bore this surname." In view of the fact that the Rev. Henry Montgomery descends from a cadet branch of the House of Hazlehead, in Ayrshire, the relationship of the Killead branch with the noble House of Montgomery is apparent.

Burke, in his Landed Gentry (Beaulieu, Vol. ii.), states that "Rev. Alexander Montgomery, of the House of Hazlehead, in Ayrshire, who first settled in Ireland, came at the invitation of his cousin, Viscount Montgomery, and was Prebendary of Doe (County Donegal). By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Very Rev. Alexander Conyngham, Dean of Raphoe, he had two sons John and William. The eldest son, John, a major in the army, died 1679," etcetera. While this pedigree lacks some important features its authenticity is universally admitted; not so, however, the connective genealogical tables put forth by the Grey Abbey branch (see Herald and Genealogist, Vol. iv. and Vol. ii.)

The Rev. Henry Montgomery was founder of the remonstrant synod of Ulster, fifth son of Archibald Montgomery, and was born at Boltnaconnel House, in the Parish of Killead, County Antrim. He preached at Dunmurry (formerly known as Downmanvoy), County Antrim, four miles from Belfast. Here he married (April 6th, 1812) Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Hugh Swan, of Summerhill, County

Antrim, and left issue ten children. On his death at Glebe, Dunmurry (Dec 18th, 1865), biographers proclaimed him to the skies as a person of commanding stature, of handsome presence and fascinating manners." John Prescott Knight painted his portrait in 1835, but its whereabouts is unknown. Another famous portrait, that of Sir John Montgomery, Royal Governor of New York (1728), has been missing for more than a century.

Certain members of the landed gentry of County Antrim claim descent from the Montgomerys of County Fermanagh. The genuineness of such claim is apparent in view of the recognised settlement at Derrybruck (County Fermanagh) of Braidstane branches of the Norman and Scotch House of Montgomerie during the sixteenth century.

Returning to the Benvardeen branch, we find their progenitor to be a Robert Montgomery, of Glenarm. He was born October 13th, 1711, and married (July 8th, 1742) Margaret, daughter of John Alen, of Kilmandel, and had issue by her :—

1. John, his heir,
2. Hugh, of Ballydrain, County Antrim, married Emily, daughter of John Ferguson, of Belfast, and left issue six sons and one daughter. One of these sons, Thomas, was High Sheriff of County Antrim.
3. Alexander, of Potters Walls, County Antrim.
4. Thomas, of Birch Hill, County Antrim, J.P.
5. Barbara. 6. Isabella. 7. Marian. 8. Victoria.

John was succeeded by his eldest son, John, of Benvardeen, J.P. and D.L., born Dec. 24th, 1790; married March 5th, 1819, Jane, daughter of Sir Andrew Ferguson, Baronet, and had:—

1. Robert James, his heir.
2. Barbara Anne, married Dec. 27th, 1876, Very Rev. Andrew Ferguson Smyly, Dean of Derry.
3. Isabella Dorathea.

Robert died December 7th, 1876, and was succeeded by his only son, Robert James Montgomery, of Benvardeen.

We have in the forgoing set forth a general review covering the connection of the Irish branches of Montgomery with the noble house of the name. The family, who, as Earls of Eglintoun, have long acted a splendid part in Ayrshire, originally settled in Renfrew from Shropshire under holdings as vassals of Walter, the son of Alan, the first of the Stewarts, who owed their origin to the same shire.

The Eglintoun pedigrees have been traced (Burke's Royal Families) from the sixth Earl to Edward I. of England; the wife of the Earl, Lady Anne Livingston, being eleventh in direct line of descent from that monarch.

The Manor of Eaglesham (Renfrewshire) was originally granted by David I. to the first of the Stewarts. Robert de Mundegumbri, who had accompanied him into Scotland, subsequently became possessed of these estates, his first possession, and for two centuries the chief seat of the family of Montgomerie. It was not until the reign of James II. that the family obtained the Peerage by the title of Lord Montgomery. and the higher dignity of Earl of Eglintoun in 1507. Eaglesham acquired its name from the village where the church now stands, and the appellation of the village is derived from the Celtic *eaglis*, signifying a church, to which has been added the Saxon term for a hamlet. Thus Eaglis-ham signifies the church hamlet. The patronage of the Church of Eaglesham has always been connected with the manor, and it still remains with the family. In 1429 the parish Church of Eaglesham was constituted a prebend of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow by Bishop Cameron, with consent of the patron, Sir Alexander Montgomery of Eaglesham. The chief messuage of the barony was the Castle of Polnoon, which stood on the bank of a rivulet of the same name, about three-quarters of a mile south-east from the church. It has long been a complete ruin, and only part of the walls remain standing.

The name of Ayrshire is derived from the appellation of the shire town, and the town was so called from the very ancient Celtic name of the river Ayr, on the banks of which the shire town is situated. Ayrshire lies along the Firth of Clyde, which washes its western shore from Kelly-burn on the north, to Galloway-burn, which enters Loch Ryan on the south, for an extent of more than seventy miles. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the County of Renfrew, on the East by the Counties of Lanark and Dumfries, by the stewarty of Kirkcudbright on the south-east, and on the south by Wigtonshire. It covers about 1,040 square miles. The parish itself (Ayr) contains 7,139 acres, which in 1886 were valued at £13,961 os. 9d.

MONTGOMERIE, EARL OF EGLINTOUN.

George Arnulph Montgomerie, Earl of Eglintoun (1507, s.), Baron Montgomerie (1448, s.), Earl of Winton (1859, U.K.), Baron Androssan (1806, U.K.), Hereditary Sheriff of Renfrew, Lord-Lieut. of Ayrshire, succeeded his brother as 15th Earl, August 30th, 1892, was born Feb. 23rd, 1848.

ARMS:—(Original matric. 1797. Re-matric. 1904.)

1st and 4th grand quarters, quarterly 1st and 3rd, azure, three fleurs-de-lis or. (Montgomerie); 2nd and 3rd, gu. three

annulets or, stoned azure (Eglintoun), all within a border or, charged with a double tressure flory and counterflory gules; 2nd and 3rd, grand quarters, quarterly 1st and 3rd, or. three crescents with a double tressure flory counterflory gules (Seton); 2nd and 3rd, azure, three garbs or. (Buchan), over all, on an escutcheon parted in pale proper, two swords in saltire, pommelled and hilted or, supporting an imperial crown, the sinister charged with a star of twelve points argent, all within a double tressure flory counterflory or.

CREST: A female figure (representing Hope) ppr. attired azure, holding in her dexter hand an anchor or. and in her sinister by the hair a human head ppr.

SUPPORTERS: Two wyverns emitting flames ppr.

MOTTO: "Gardez bien."

Mantling gules, doubled ermine.

SEATS: Eglinton Castle, Irvine, Ayrshire; Skelmorlie Castle, the Pavillion, Ardrossan, and Largs, N.B.

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Tierney's History of Arundel, 141.

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Genealogy of the Montgomeries of Smithton, by Sir Robert Douglas, Bart. Windsor, 1795, 8 Vols.

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Paterson's History of Ayr and Wigton, i. 314; ii. 274, 399; iii. 71, 86, 98, 173, 213, 275, 278, 491, 533, 594.

Wood's Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, i. 490.

Douglas's Baronage of Scotland, 525.

Harleian Society, ix. 2, 3, 271; xiv. 560; xx. 7; xxix. 363.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, ii. 168; New Series, ii. 74.

Brydges's Collins' Peerage, ix. 283.

Burke's Extinct Baronetcies.

Burke's Commoners, ii. 594; (Grey Abbey), iv. 186.

Burke's Landed Gentry, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8; (of Killee) 8; (of Milton) Landed Gentry, 2 Supp., 3; (of Benvardeen) 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; (of Belhavel) 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; (of Garboldisham) 4 Supp., 5, 6, 7, 8; (of Annick Lodge) 2, 3, 4; (of Blessingbourne) 6, 7, 8; (of Convoy House) 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; (of Crilly House) 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; (of Beaulieu) 5, 6, and Supp., 7, 8.

Burke's Vis. of Seats and Arms, Second Series, i. 36.

The Curio (New York), i. 55.

(Montgomeries of Scotch-Irish descent have married into the Philips family of Bank Hall. Their genealogy, carefully preserved, has been published by an American descendant, and is undoubtedly to be found at the Congressional Library, Washington, D.C. Henry, of Philadelphia, Pa., born Jan. 8th, 1767, married a daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chew, of the Philadelphia Court of Appeals).

THE PAUL FAMILY,

ITS HISTORY AND GENEALOGY.

The family take their origin from local places of the name in Yorkshire. One Baronet of the family has seats at Paulville, Carlow, Waterford, Tinoran, Wicklow and Ballyglan (Ireland); his ancestors being :

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Jeffrey Paul, of Ballyraggan (Co. Carlow); son of Joshua Paul, of Rathmore (same county), youngest son of Joshua Paul, presumably of Paulsworth, Durham, and an officer who served under Cromwell in Ireland. Many times a Member of Parliament for County Carlow, he married (1708) Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Christmas, Esq., M.P., of Waterford.

He left issue Christmas Paul (also an M.P. for Waterford, and who married Ellen, daughter of Robert Carew, M.P., of Ballynamona (Waterford) and representative of the family at that place.

He left, with other issue, two sons, the first of whom, Sir Joshua, was created a baronet, and the second, Robert, who was of John's Hill (Waterford), represented both as Commissioner in Bankruptcy and Chairman of Sessions.

The creation of this Baronety dates from January 20th, 1794. the first of the line marrying (1771) Sarah, daughter of William Gun, Esq., of Kilmaney (Kerry), and leaving four sons and three daughters.

The Second Baronet—Sir Joshua Christmas Paul.

The Third Baronet—Sir Robert Joshua Paul.

The Fourth Baronet—Sir William Joshua Paul.

During the sixteenth century there lived at Frampton-on-Severn, the Rev. Nicholas Paul, vicar at that place and progenitor of another distinguished branch of this family. His son, Rev. Onesiphorous Paul (Vicar of Warnborough, Wilts), left issue Nicholas Paul of Woodchester (Gloucestershire.)

The son of Nicholas left issue Sir Onesiphorous Paul, of Rodborough (Co. Gloucestershire), who was the first of the Baronets of this line. (Creation September 3rd, 1762). After his decease, his only son took by Royal License the additional name of George.

A later creation from another branch of this same family was that of Sir John Dean Paul (Creation September 3rd, 1821). He was succeeded by Sir John Dean Paul (Second Baronet).

The Third Baronet—Sir Aubrey John Dean Paul.

The Fourth Baronet—Sir Edward John Dean Paul.

The Fifth Baronet—Sir Aubrey Henry Edward Dean Paul.

William Bond Paul (born Feb. 17th, 1817), son of Thomas Paul, Esq., of Langport (Somerset); married (May 1st, 1849) Harriet, daughter of Edward Pierce, of New Park, (Devon).

FAMILY LIVERY: Black, trimmings in gold lace, gilt buttons.

AMERICAN COLONIAL ANCESTRY.

William Paul, born in Scotland 1624, to Dighton, Mass., 1670.

William Paul, among the first settlers at Taunton, Mass., and so appearing in local records of 1635-36.

THE FAMILY ARMS.

Paul :—(Norfolk and Lambeth, Surrey.)

ARMS: Arg. two bars az. a canton sa.

CREST: A trunk of a tree, raguly, lying fesse wise, sprigged and leaved vert. a bird, close arg. Another Crest, a garb, vert, banded arg.)

Paul:—(Kings' Stanley, Gloucestershire.)

ARMS: Arg. on a fesse az., three cross crosslets or.

Paul:—(Granted to Robert Paul, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, Middlesex.)

ARMS: A lion ramp. doubled queued, ducally crowned, brandishing in his dexter paw, a falchion, all gu.

CREST: An elephant arg., on his back a castle gu., tied under his belly, on the point of his trunk a falchion, erect, of the last.

Paule:—(Yorkshire.)

ARMS: Arg. on a fesse az., three cross crosslets or.

ARMS OF THE BARONETS.

Paul:—(Woodchester, Gloucestershire, 1761.)

ARMS: Arg. on a fesse az., three cross crosslets or, in base three ermine spots,

CREST: A leopard's head. err. ppr.

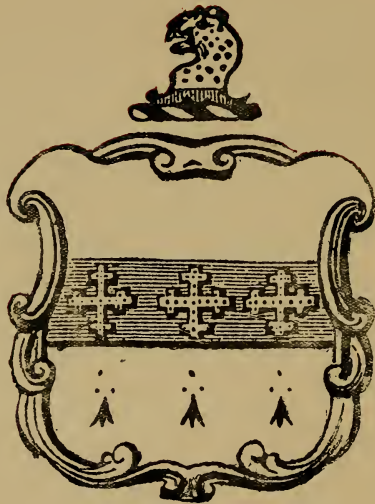
MOTTO: "Pro rege et republica."

Paul:—(Paulville, Co. Carlow.)

ARMS: Az. a sword erect arg. between four crosses, pateefitchee of the second.

CREST: A cross pateefitchee or. between two swords in saltire arg.

MOTTO: "Vana spes vitæ."



PAUL.



PAUL.

Of the more prominent families of the Paul line we find that Sir Onesiphorius Paul, Baronet, was probably the largest wooden manufacturer of his time (Woodchester, 1750). He was Sheriff of Gloucestershire (1760), had the honour to entertain Frederick, then Prince of Wales, and was knighted at St. James', when, on December 17th, 1760, he presented an address to the King. The branch at Paulville (arms described herein) possess more than 3,000 acres of land in County Wicklow, about 1,500 in County Carlow, 800 in Kerry, and 200 in Waterford (approximately).

WILLIAM PAUL—This American progenitor, to whom we have referred, left a very numerous issue, and it is to him that most of the American families of the name trace origin. He married Mary, daughter of John Richardson, leaving issue at least six children, the majority of whom married and left issue. One of his sons (William of Taunton) was father of Benjamin (of Berkeley, Mass.), the father of William, of the same place. The latter's grandson, Jeremiah Paul, resided at both Taunton and Woodstock (Vt.), where his descendants remember him as deacon of the Congregational Church. The son of Jeremiah, Bela Paul, Esq., of Windsor (Vt.), was born at Taunton, and left issue Mary Stiles Paul. His wife, Mary, daughter of Eliphalet and Elizabeth Stiles Briggs, was the great granddaughter of Eliphalet Briggs, a member of the Committee of Safety (1776) and also a direct descendant of Jeremiah Stiles, commander of a company at Bunker Hill. James (great-grandson of William Paul, of Taunton) was born at Dighton (Mass.), April 25th, 1768, served in the war of 1812, and left issue several descendants, who are connected by marriage with the following families:—Gregory, Codeby, Stockman, Pearson, Howard and Young. One descendant, Hon. George Howard Paul, was formerly a State Senator for Wisconsin, and Vice-President of the American Spelling Reform Association.

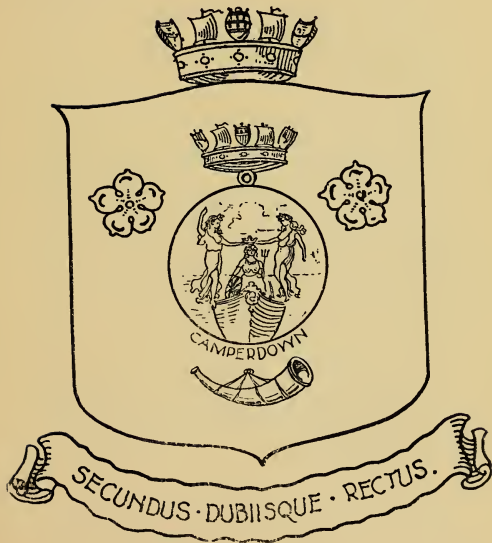
We have endeavoured herein to briefly outline the history and genealogy of the family from an heraldic standpoint. Additional facts may be had by referring to local references or books on the Peerage.



BROOKS.



BATES.



Duncan

Wallace

The origin of the surname "Wallace" is identical with that of "Walleys" and "Wallis" of English family nomenclature. It was anciently a personal name, being borne by Galgacus, the celebrated Caledonian Chief who opposed the arms of Agricola, and has been identified by Baxter with "Gwallog," a British name, which suggests the original form of the modern Wallace.

From various authors we learn that the noble family of Wallace took their descent from a cadet of the Craigie-Wallace line at Ayrshire, and according to the manor rolls of Wallace which were reviewed by Hutchinson in his history of Cumberland, the pedigree is continued down through the posterity of Alexander, second son of John Wallace of Craigie, whose descendants settled (about 1500) upon the Eastern border of England. At Newcastle-on-Tyne stands the Church of St. Nicholas, famous in Wallace annals, and here, on the East wall of St. Mary's porch, are graven in stone the Wallace Arms quartered with Lindsay of Craigie.

From Henry Wallace, Commissioner of Enclosures for Northumberland (1550), descended Thomas Wallace of Lambly, said to have been slain at the Battle of Worcester, and one of whose sons, Thomas, had, by Lady Alice (daughter of Sir Thomas Carleton) two sons.

Albany Wallace, one of these sons, was the father of Thomas, who succeeded to the several family estates, and as further evidenced by a will proved at Durham in 1678. He married Lady Isabella Graham of Breckonhill Castle, Cumberland, and had two sons, one of whom, Thomas Wallace, Lord Asholme, was succeeded (July 2nd, 1721) by Thomas, a distinguished attorney at that place, and who left issue James and John, the latter resident at Sedcop House, Kent.

James purchased the Manors of Thornhope, Featherstone Castle, and Knaresdale, which adjoined the Astholme estates ; was Solicitor-General 1777, Attorney-General 1780, and represented Horsham, County Sussex, in Parliament. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Simpson, of Carleton Hall, Cumberland.

His only son, Thomas, of Asholme (born 1768) received many public honours, was a member of the Privy Council (1801), and on February 2nd, 1828, was created Baron Wallace of Knaresdale.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS of this House as originally granted to Wallace of Ellerslie, Co. Renfrew, (seventeenth century) :

ARMS: Gules, a lion rampant argent, within a bordure compony of the second and azure.

CREST: Out of a ducal coronet or, an ostriche's head and neck ppr., holding a horseshoe in the beak.

MOTTO: (Over Crest) "Sperandum est."
(Under Crest) "Esperance."

SUPPORTERS as borne by the Baron Wallace :

Dexter a lion per bend dovetailed sinister sable and or, murally crowned and charged on the shoulder with a cross flory gold ; Sinister, an antelope ppr., ducally gorged and chained, and charged on the shoulder as the dexter.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS of the ENGLISH HOUSE as granted to Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., Baronet, of Sudbourne Hall, County Suffolk :

ARMS: Gules, on a pile between two ostriches' heads erased argent, each holding a horseshoe in the beak or, a lion rampant of the field.

CREST: In front of fern vert an ostriche's head erased argent, holding in the beak a horseshoe or

MOTTO: "Esperance" (Hope).

SEATS :

St. Ermins, S.W. Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace.

Ardnamona, Lough Eske, Co. Donegal. Sir Arthur Robert Wallace.

Newport, Co. Tipperary. Sir Charles Wallace, Baronet.

St. Ann's Fleet, Hampshire. Sir William Wallace.

Cloncaird Castle, Maybole, Ayrshire. Hugh Robert Wallace

Myra Castle, Downpatrick, Co. Down. Col. Robert Hugh Wallace.

THE IRISH HOUSE.

This branch of the family, who were settled in Ireland during the latter part of the seventeenth century, bore the same arms as those ascribed to the main stem of the great Scottish house, with a crest registered at the Ulster's office and technically described as follows :

"A sword erect, enfiled with a saracen's head affrontee ppr."



Wallace of Scotland

Wallace of Philadelphia

Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, has said that the great Scottish House of Wallace has been immediately represented in America only (Burke's Visitation of Seats and Arms) "and traces, by incontestable proofs, their lineage through the "Earls of Bothwell and Morton, and through James I. of Scotland, to Robert Bruce, and by another line, through the "Earls of Somerset, to the Royal Family of Plantagenet of "England." (Burke's Royal Families).

LINEAGE :

Rev. John Wallace, born 1674, buried on the East side of Drummelier Parish Church. (Tombstone, now standing, reads as follows :

"Here lythe Reverend Mr. John Wallace, Minister of the Gospel at Drummeizier, who died 3rd June, 1733, aged 59; and Christian Murray, his spouse, who died "Nov. 21st. 1755, aged 79 years.")

ISSUE :

1. Christian
2. William, Minister at Drummelier, baptized May 2nd, 1708.
3. Helen.
4. Archibald.
5. Andrew
6. Agnes
7. John.

John, last named (youngest, not eldest son), is supposed to have resided near Broughton (Lancashire), sailed for the American Colonies (1742-3) and settled at Philadelphia, where he subsequently became a Member of the Common Council of that City.

ARMS: Gules, a lion rampant argent, within a bordure gobonated of the last and azure.

CREST: A demi lion rampant.

MOTTO: "Pro Patria."

GENEALOGY OF WALLACE
OF BROTHER'S INDUSTRY, MARYLAND.

Herbert Wallace, of Craigie, Ayrshire, direct descendant of Sir Malcolm Wallace (brother to Sir Wm. Wallace), the American pioneer of this branch, built his home in the Baltimore forests (Baltimore County) and left issue, by his wife (Mary Elizabeth Douglas Wallace) five sons and two daughters, viz: Herbert, William, Thomas, James, Edward, Mary and Nettie. Herbert, William and James were the joint owners of a large tract of timber land, which subsequently received the designation of "Brothers' Industry."

William married Eleanor Young, resided at a place called Ellerslie, in Maryland, and left issue:

1. Alexander Wallace, born about 1736, married Frances Montague (daughter of Capt. Wm. Montague, of Essex County, Virginia), and had issue William and Frances Wallace.
2. James Wallace, Physician, of Ellerslie.
3. Robert Wallace, married Mary Watts, of Washington, D.C., where were either resident or born, a son, Richard, and two daughters.
4. John Wallace, of Ellerslie, issue: Harriett, William, John and Mary.

James Wallace (brother of Alexander), married Susannah Young, and left issue:

1. Eleanor Wallace, married Charles Young of Virginia.
2. John Wallace, of Henry County, Kentucky, issue Eleanor, Mary, Elizabeth, and William Wallace.



Wallace of England

(Suffolk County).



