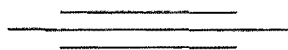


The BUCHANAN AND ALLIED FAMILIES

WITH QUOTATIONS
FROM AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES



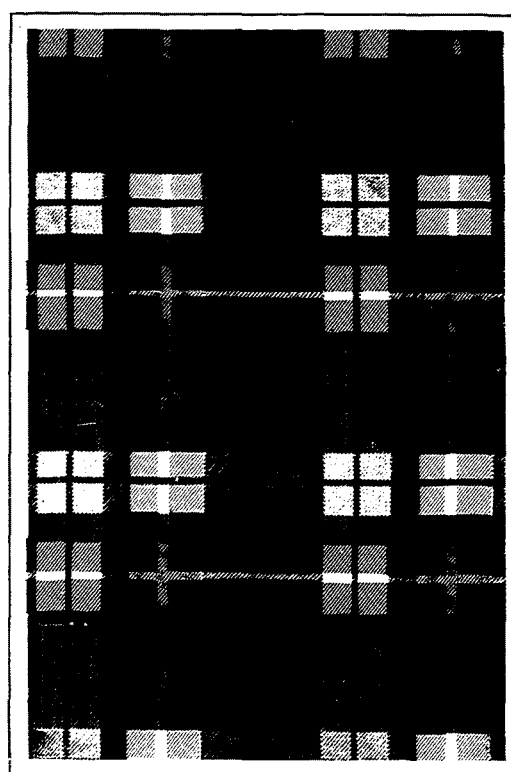
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CLARA ELLIOTT BUCHANAN REX



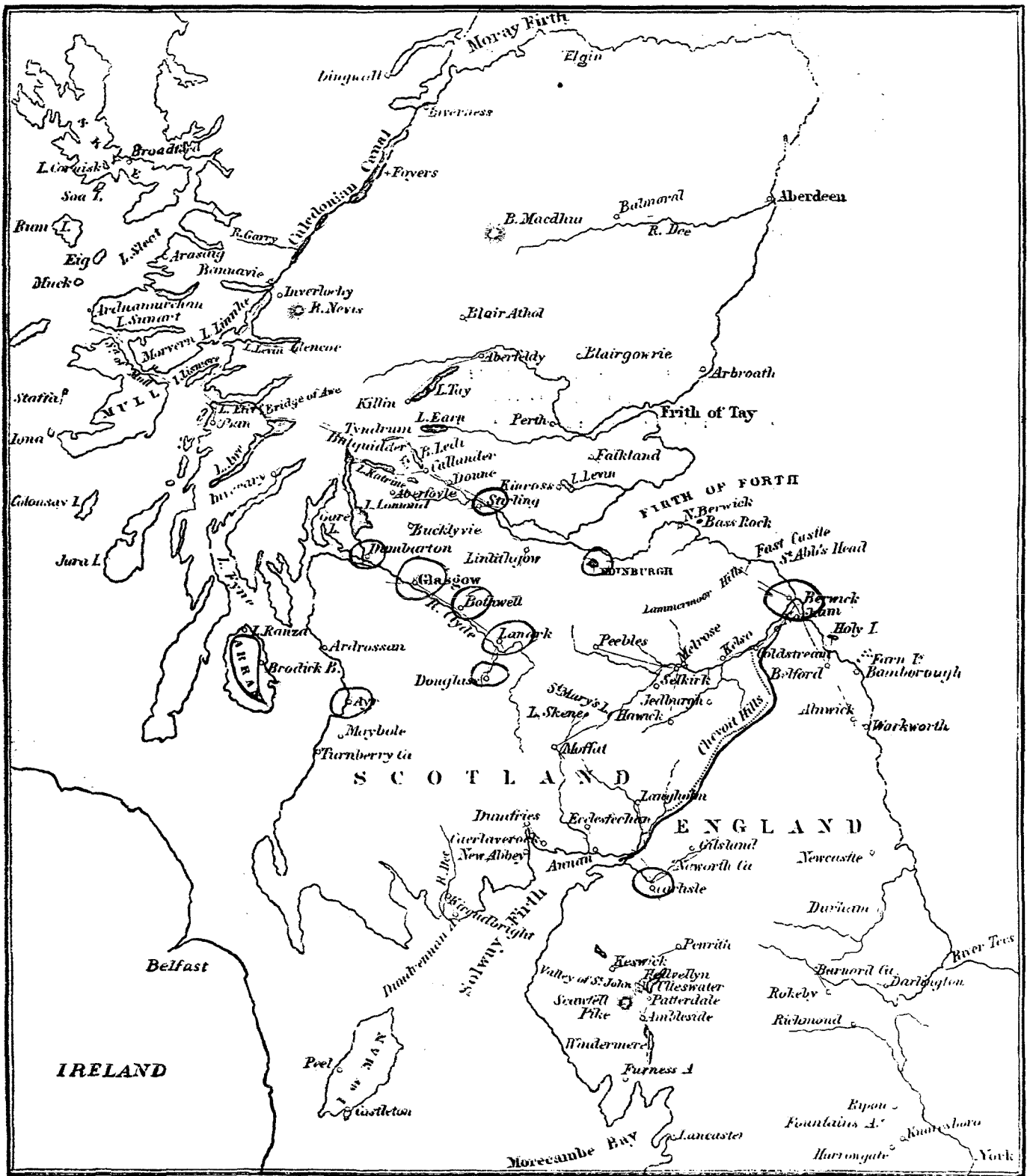
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THE PLAID OF THE BUCHANANS

TO OUR SONS AND DAUGHTERS
OF THE CLAN BUCHANAN
AFFECTIONATELY, THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED



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AN ADMONITION

O, guard these pages thru the years to be!
Because these dead have lived, we now have life.
Shall we not cherish then, their memory?
And from oblivion, rescue, man and wife?

These dead have trod the ground which now we tread.
Have toiled thru hardships, in our day unknown.
Have laughed, and sung, and earned their daily bread.
How proudly shall we claim them for our own!

Add to these records, as the years go on,
O, keep alight, our family fires, I pray!
That unborn generations, yet to come.
Our children's children, may be glad some day.

—C. E. B. R.

CHAPTER I

DAYS BYGONE

SCOTLAND is a veritable storehouse of history and romance. Great battles fought in the dawn of time have colored her soil with royal blood, and with the blood of our forefathers. Amongst the burns and glens, and wild rocky mountains, and in the peaceful valleys where the homes lie sheltered, there, our ancestors are buried, and there we have traditions.

Most of the ancient families here given are plainly to be seen in "Douglas's Peerage of Scotland;" perhaps not quite that those who run may read, but at least that those who step aside and can spare a little time to the absorbing task of browsing, may be amply rewarded. My wonderment is that no one has done just this thing before, and collected as many as can be found of our ancestors between the covers of a book.

Mr. J. Guthrie Smith's "Strathendrick" was in my possession for more than two years before I could clarify the confusion of the hundreds of Buchanans of the Clan, down thru the centuries, and reminding me of Abraham's seed! But upon the discovery of the names of John Buchanan and *his wife, Jane Russell*, a point of contact, like an electric shock was established, which enabled me to work backwards, and so establish, I believe beyond the peradventure of a doubt, the true line of our descent.

Confirming the name of Jane Russell, which I had known as family tradition, is a notation in "Seilhamer's Genealogical Notes," which states that James Buchanan, the father of President James Buchanan, upon coming to this country, made his home with his *maternal uncle*, Joshua Russell, at Stoney Batter, in the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania, and there met his future wife Elizabeth Speer.

Now, our own grandfather, Alexander Buchanan, was a first cousin to President James Buchanan;—and the aforementioned John Buchanan and his wife, Jane Russell, of Ramelton, on the north coast of Ireland, (that good old stronghold of Presbyterianism), were their grandparents.

The succession of generations, of these Buchanans, which are here given, are as straight as a plummet, and after devoting the spare time of a whole summer to establishing the line of descent, even burning the midnight oil in our engrossment, we discovered the works of David Starr

The BUCHANAN and ALLIED FAMILIES

Jordan and Sarah Louise Kimball, who have collaborated, and of Charles H. Browning, the accepted authority on genealogy: in which the deed had already been accomplished, and to our great satisfaction all agree with J. Guthrie Smith's work in almost every important detail.

Be not skeptical, dear reader, concerning the authenticity of the statements. J. Guthrie Smith quotes copiously and with meticulous care from the various "Peerages," from the "Buchanan Writs," "Montrose Writs," "Drummikill Writs," "Leny Writs," "Sterling Sassines," "Protocol Book of the Burgh of Sterling," "Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh," "Records of the Presbyteries" and many, many other sources.

There are numerous coats-of-arms, beautiful and impressive, connected with the various families with whom we have inter-married, but not being versed in heraldry, and not knowing whether the diversity of crests, with their lions couchant, stags sejant, or unicorns rampant, were family appurtenances in the forms now available, we leave the subject to someone who is better qualified to handle it. It is beyond our ken, and rather than be guilty of a fallacy, we make no effort to reproduce the armorial bearings. Altho again we refer you to "Douglas's Peerage of Scotland," where they are readily to be found.

Reverently, we lay hypothetical wreaths upon the graves of the old Earl of Douglas, and of J. Guthrie Smith, F. S. A. Scotland. Did they know how well they builded?

The following chapters on Strathendrick are gleaned from J. Guthrie Smith's book, which was published in Glasgow in 1896.

The word strath means a valley, and therefore Strathendrick is the valley of the River Endrick, which flows in a westerly direction across Shropshire in the heart of Scotland, and empties itself into Loch Lomond. This valley comprises the parishes of Buchanan, Drymen, Balfron, Fintry, Killcarn and Kilmaronock, which of themselves comprise the larger part of Shropshire. I suppose that just as we, in Montgomery County, speak of the Gwynedd Valley or the Schuylkill Valley, those in bonnie Scotland speak of their Strathendrick or Strath-blane. And by the same token, their parishes might correspond to our townships.

Come with me thru this land of dreams, which is also a land of stern realities. Together we may absorb its atmosphere, enjoy its quaint customs, and revel in the records of its past.



Jane Simms Buchanan

At the Age of One Hundred

1789

1892

CHAPTER II

BUCHANAN

THE parish of Buchanan lies at the mouth of the River Endrick, and is bounded by the river on the south, by Loch Lomond on the west, by the parish of Arrochan on the north, by Loch Katrine and the parishes of Aberfoyle and Drymen on the east. Its length is about eighteen and a half miles and its breadth from east to west varies from about two and a quarter to six miles. The whole of the parish at the present day belongs to the Duke of Montrose.

The parish was formed by the union of the Island of Inchcailloch where the original Church stood, and a portion of the mainland connecting the lands of the old family of Buchanan.

Inchcailloch is an island in Loch Lomond, situated near Balmaha, and means the Island of the Old Woman; the old woman being St. Kentigerna. This sainted lady was a daughter of a King of Leinster, the wife of an Irish Prince, and mother of St. Fillan—whose well at Strathfillan, long after the Reformation, used to be visited by Strathendrick invalids for the cure of their diseases; although under severe condemnation of their ministers. Desiring to pass her declining years in solitude and contemplation, Kentigerna retired to the island in Loch Lomond, and there, about 734, she died.

The Church of Inchcailloch was built on the site of her lowly chapel and was dedicated to her. This was the first Church in the parish which was afterwards called Buchanan. It was a free rectory and continued in full possession of its tithes; no cathedral, monastery or collegiate Church ever having had a gift of them. This Church of St. Kentigerna of Inchcailloch stands on the northeast side of the island, at the landing place opposite Balmaha.

On the mainland, too, was another chapel in Roman Catholic times. It was founded by one of the lairds of Buchanan, and was dedicated to Our Lady or the Virgin Mary. In 1414 Patrick Buchanan of that Ilk gave sasine to the chaplain of the Chapel of St. Mary of Buchanan, of an annual rent.

The ruins of this chapel are disappearing. It was surrounded by a churchyard, and stands among very fine old trees, notably a magnificent

The BUCHANAN and ALLIED FAMILIES

plane; a little to the north-west of the Old House of Buchanan. Standing in the middle is what remains of a large stone font. Numerous tombstones are near the old church, but upon none of them is any inscription left — time and decay having done their work but too effectively. A large tree was blown down some years ago and many bones were turned up by the roots, doubtless the remains of old Buchanans, and other ancient inhabitants of the district. The present Church of the parish of Buchanan was built in 1764.

After the Reformation the late priest of St. Mary's of Buchanan, like others of the Roman Catholic clergy, had become a Protestant, and was still entrusted with the oversight of his old church and district.

The Sessions Records were, thru many years, well kept in the parish of Buchanan. The following disbursements taken at random about the year 1663, are fair specimens of the payments from the Church funds:—

Given to Johne Hendersone, ane distrest sojour	0	12	0
" to Johne Fergusone, ane lame sojour	0	3	4
" to Mary Grahamme, quho had her husband and all her meanes burnt	0	6	10
" to a distrest man, robbed at sea	0	12	0
" to ane poore man, being ane crippe with ane trie legg	0	5	4
" to Archibald Touche, ane old distrest gentilman	0	12	0
" to Robert Martin, his whole familie being on the bed of sicknesse	1	0	0
" to releiff of the Christians from the Turkes ..	5	6	8

The greater part of the parish is very mountainous. The highest hill is Ben Lomond, 3192 feet above the level of the sea, and nearby is Ptarmigan, which is also very high. There are two small lochs besides Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine; Loch Arklet in the north which discharges its waters by the Arklet Burn into Loch Lomond at Inversnaid, and Dubh Lochan, a small loch near Wester Sallachy. Then the Duchray Water which forms part of the easterly border of Buchanan, flows to join the Avondhu, a smaller stream which flows out of Loch Ard, and the two together form the River Forth.

The soil of the parish consists for the most part of heath and muir-land in the mountainous part, a portion of dry field between Drymen and Balmaha, and pieces of cultivated land along the shores of Loch Lomond.

BUCHANAN

Along the banks of the Endrick the soil is alluvial and a large tract of low-lying ground at the mouth of the river is subject to being flooded.

There is a large extent of wood in the parish and fine hunting country. In former times goats abounded on Ben Lomond and in the upper parts of Buchanan, and a considerable part of the rent was paid in kids and goat-milk cheese.

Buchanan Castle, the seat of the present Duke of Montrose, is wonderfully situated in the southern end of the parish and overlooking Loch Lomond, and is built upon the site of the mansion house of the old family of Buchanan, which was burned down about a century ago.

Proceeding northward, many farms and estates are passed, including Milton of Buchanan, Creitihall, Auchmar, and Gartincaber. St. Maha's Well is in an upper field of the farm of Creitihall. It was of old a healing well, and even in the memory of many, pilgrims have gone there who sought the saint's favor.

Further on, at Balmaha, on Loch Lomond, is a home for poor children, erected by the present Duchess of Montrose, in 1890. It is used principally for giving poor children from the city of Glasgow, what is called a "fresh-air fortnight."

Beyond Balmaha the road continues up Loch Lomond a short distance from the shore, going through the Pass of Balmaha, which is generally considered to be the separation between the Highlands and the Lowlands. Opposite Balmaha, and this part of the coast, there are several islands belonging to the parish of Buchanan, and among them Clairinch, deeply wooded, and in olden times the clan's gathering place for war.

As the road continues northward, parallel to the side of the Loch, the farms of Easter and Wester Sallachy are passed. There is a bridle path leading to the top of Ben Lomond, and the ascent is comparatively easy either on foot or on horseback; and shooting lodges are passed here and there.

At Inversnaid, the Arklet Burn, which flows out of Loch Arklet, falls into Loch Lomond over a beautiful waterfall of thirty feet, spanned by a foot bridge. This part of the country is well known tourist country and steamers on the lakes connect with coaches to convey travellers between the Trossocks and Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond. There is

The BUCHANAN and ALLIED FAMILIES

a considerable ascent between the two lochs: Loch Lomond being only 23 feet above sea level, and Loch Katrine 369 feet. Proceeding about a mile up Glen Arklet the road passes the remains of the fort and Garrison of Inversnaid, which was built in 1713 to check the depredations of the MacGregors.

The eastern boundary of the parish goes for several miles along the banks and to the top of Loch Katrine.

In 1891 the population of this whole parish was 658 souls.



LOCH LOMOND

CHAPTER III

DRYMEN

THE parish of Dryman adjoins Killearn and Balfren on the east and Buchanan and Kilmaronock on the west. The name is derived from the Gælic word which means a ridge. The greatest length from north to south is eleven miles, and its breadth from east to west varies from under a mile to about ten miles.

The first mention we find of Drymen is in a charter by Alwyn, Earl of Lennox, granting certain lands to the Abbey of Paisley. Among the witnesses to this deed appears the name of the earl's chaplain, Gilchristus de Drummyn.

The parish was originally a free rectory, but like the other Strath-endrick parishes—with the exception of Inchcalleoch, which retained the rectorial tithes—it was robbed of its proper revenues, and the cure was served by an underpaid vicar. The tithes were used for the support of the bishops and archbishops of Glasgow.

There are several sites of churches in the parish, one was at or near Drummikill—the hill of the Church—to the south east of the village of Drymen, and where a branch of the Buchanans built their castle, now gone, but the memory of which still lingers in the name of the adjoining Castle Park.

The soil is very variable, and farming, until within the past century, was exceedingly primitive. The oats, barley, and flax were cut with toothed forks and threshed with the flail. There being no roads, the only means of communication was on horseback, and everything had to be carried that way. But when roads were built and the railroad was run through, a great change came. Fertilizers were put into use, agriculture improved, dairies increased, and the sweet milk was sent to Glasgow.

A great annual event in the district is the Strath Endrick Cattle Show which, is held near the town of Drymen and has improved the general excellence of the stock.

The drainage of the parish runs partly to the Forth, and partly by way of the Endrick to the Clyde, and the watershed runs through the Bog of Ballat.

The BUCHANAN and ALLIED FAMILIES

The road from Stirling to Glasgow runs through this parish, as well as thru Balfron and Killearn; and passes over the Bog of Easter Ballat, famous for its meadow hay.

The farms in this parish were several times a prey to Rob Roy MacGregor, wild though gallant outlaw, who, through political intrigues, had lost his own vast possessions and turned to outlawry, and raids upon the lowland estates for the cattle that were to be gathered there and driven back through the narrow defiles to his own impregnable haunts among the Highlands.

The estate of Drummikill originally embraced the lands of Blaircoer or Blairover and of Blairnavaid.

The lands of Dalnair, Gartacharne, and others were part of the quarter of the Lennox which fell at the partition of the Earldom to Elizabeth Mentieth of Rusky, mother of Archibald Napier of Merchiston, and of which he had a charter under the Great Seal. 22nd February, 1494.

In this parish, too, are found the remains of a chain of forts believed to have been built to protect the Roman occupation of the valley of Mentieth. While residing in Stirling, in the first century. A. D., Agricola had evidently formed roads through the valley, and some of these roads discovered within later years are formed of cut wood and woven together.

CHAPTER IV

BALFRON

THE parish of Balfron lies on the north side of the Endrick, by which it is separated from Killearn. It is about eight miles long from east to west, and about two miles broad from north to south. The road from Glasgow to Sterling passes through this parish.

The MacGregors had many a raid through Balfron, and the farmers kept their trusty claymores hanging above their beds ready for instant defense or revenge.

At an early date the Templars had lands which, on the suppression of the Order, came into the hands of the Knights Hospitallers. These are now called Spittal, or more properly, the Hospital of Camoquhill.

The Parish of Balfron was apparently a free rectory till 1305, when we learn that Thomas Drummond, third son of Sir Malcolm Drummond, of Drummond, gave its patronage and tithes to the Abbey of Inchaffrey, a gift which was ratified by Pope Clement the Fifth. The abbot probably provided a vicar for its spiritual oversight, who had no doubt a trifling stipend as the custom was, and a glebe.

An old name in the parish, "The Vicar's Bogend," does not convey the idea that the poor churchman had a fruitful soil to cultivate.

At the dawn of the Reformation, one of the abbots immortalized himself at the Battle of Bannochburn, for he attended the Scottish host there with the Arm of St. Fillan—a sacred relic—and according to Boece's "History of Scotland," "said messe on ane hie mote and ministerit the Eucharist to the king and his nobillis."

The first Protestant minister of Balfron of whom there is any record, was Alexander Callendar, who lived in Killearn, but had also Balfron under his charge. He was translated from there to another parish about 1574.

The next minister of Balfron was Rev. John Porterfield, who had the oversight also of Kilmaronock, Inchcalloch, afterwards called Buchanan, Drymen and Killearn, with a reader at each place.

In the General Assembly held at Linlithgow, in 1608, Balfron was reported as "unprovydit with a minister," but between 1619 and 1629 the Reverend John Galbraith was settled in the parish.

The BUCHANAN and ALLIED FAMILIES

When Episcopacy was established in 1660 at the Restoration of Charles II, the Rev. William Sterling was the incumbent. Mr. Sterling conformed to the new order of things, and continued minister of the parish.

Later came the Rev. James Buchanan, who had been educated in Glasgow. To him, his grace, Lord Glencairn, offered ten acres of land for glebe and pasturage with the former manse, and to "his successores in all tym coming." But after the Revolution of 1688, and the restoration of the Presbyterian form of Church Government, the Rev. Buchanan was deposed from the ministry at Balfron.

The following extracts from the Session Records of the Parish, and from the Records of the Presbytery of Dunbarton, throw considerable light on the ways of those olden times.

"The Session enquired if William Ferby, elder, did attend the Presbytery, and also upon the Synod, quhich mett at Glasgow, October last. He answered that he did but seldome attend on the Presbytery in regard he was very valetudinarie and was much troubled with an aiking pain in his thigh; nevertheless that he did attend the Synod quhich was held at Glasgow upon the first Tuesday of October last by past." "The communion was celebrated in this Paroch according to the laudable custome of the Church, there being preparatione sermons on the Saturday before and thanksgiving sermons on the Munday thereafter."

"Intimatione was made, publicly, out of the pulpite, warning the people to beware of Charms and Spells or personis that use the same, and particularly to take heed that they doe not employ Donald Ferguson, alias Redhood, in the Paroch of Strathblane, and that as they would tender the good of their oune souls and shun the Censures of the Church and Civill lawes of the Kingdome, made against Charmers and such as doe employ them."

"The elders, hearing that there were some in the Paroch that were not so tender in sanctifieing the Sabbath as they ought to be, and yet, haveing no certain information thereanent, judge it fitt to recommend in the face of the congregatione, that they would make conscience of observing the Sabbath particularly by abstaining from all unnecessarie worke thereupon, such as makeing of cheese, sheering of kaill, inbringing of water, or boylling of beaste's meat upon the Sabbath day, all quhich may be either done before or after the Sabbath and are not works of necessity."

Thus life went on, in this remote parish.



BEN LOMOND

CHAPTER V

FINTRY

THE parish of Fintry is about six miles long from east to west, and about five miles broad from north to south. It consists mostly of muirland and hill pasture, with a little more than one thousand acres of cultivated land in the lower valley of the Endrick.

Fintry was a regular parish at an early date, for in a deed defining the boundaries in 1207, "Parochia de Fyntre" is mentioned.

The Ibert lands of Fintry seem to have returned at the Reformation to the Lennox, from whom they passed to the Montrose family, and from them to the Napiers of Culcreuch.

The Protestant religion was established in Scotland by the Estates of the Kingdom, in 1560, but ordained clergy of the reformed faith were for some time but few in number. There was a reader, or exhorter, for the service at first was partly liturgical, but the readers, who expounded more or less, did not administer the sacraments.

The Session Records, in all of the old Churches, show to some extent, the manners and morals of the parish. One dated May, 1640, reads: "Ordanes all those parentes who has put their bairnes to the schooll, and hes taiken them away, to be summondit to the nixt Sabbboth, as lykewyse who hes not put their bairnes as yett to the schooll, and give sufficient reasones anent taking and withholding them fra the schooll, euther wyse to be compellit to put them to the schooll according to the Act of Sessionne."

"Issobell Donaldson being interrogat quhat pretendit excuses she had to delay her marriage so long, confessed she was not willing to goe no further on." The Session thereupon fined her for her "inconstancie."

And the following is rather an unusual complaint, but the manner of meeting it was prompt and effectual. "A complaint was given in by severall in the paroch upon those in the clachan, in spreading and watering their clothes in the Kirkyaird, and upon the grave stones. The Session, considdering that the dust for which Christ died should be more regarded, do apoynt ther officer James Cunyngham to throw any webs or ither clothes that he should find thus in the Kirkyaird over the Kirk-

The BUCHANAN and ALLIED FAMILIES

yaird dick in the pudle; and, if they used it again, to keep them in his custodie until a magistrat wold censor them, and this to be intimat the nixt Lord's day."

When King William and Queen Mary were upon the throne, Episcopacy was abolished, but the minister, Mr. Semple, having been educated for the Episcopal ministry, and never having been a Presbyterian, did not conform to the new order of things.

He declined to read in the Church certain Government proclamations, and also refused to pray for their Majesties, William and Mary. It was reported that he said, "let the Whigs pray for them, for he would not, for he never got good of them;" and also, "that he would not pray for them till she got her father's blessing; and God keep him from having such a daughter."

There was more of the covenanting spirit in Fintry and the neighborhood than in any other part of Strathendrick. The well-known James Ure was the leader of the Covenanters and had great influence in the district. Ure was present, with a number of Strathendrick people, at the battle of Bothwell Bridge. There were a number of conventicles held in the "Covenanters' Hole" on Fintry Craigs but no one seems to have been taken prisoner or punished.

The River Carron rises in Fintry Parish, and for some distance runs parallel to the Endrick, the Carron flowing to the east and falling into the River Forth, and the Endrick flowing west and falling into Loch Lomond. On a part of the muirland, between the two rivers and under the hill Meikle Bin, there are two old standing stones, locally known as the Machar stones. Little or nothing is known of the origin of these standing stones of which many are scattered throughout the country. They are apparently in some way connected with the religious worship of the prehistoric inhabitants of the land.

The ruins of Sir John de Graham's Castle are in this parish. It belonged to the old family of the Grahams of Claverhouse, and Sir John from whom it takes its name, was killed in the Battle of Falkirk, in 1298. This Sir John de Graham was termed "the right hand" of the patriot Sir William Wallace.

Below these old ruins is a fall called the Loup of Fintry, where the Endrick precipitates itself over a height of upwards of 90 feet from the muirland into the valley below.

FINTRY

In a hill called Dun, is a remarkable range of basaltic pillars. Seventy pillars are in front, some of them separable into loose blocks. Some are square, others pentagonal or hexagonal, and they rise perpendicularly to a height of 50 feet. Coal also occurs in small seams, and in Dun Hill are extensive beds of red ochre, fire stone and jasper.

The house of Culcreuch, surrounded by hills, stands about a mile above the village of Fintry. It formerly belonged to the Galbraiths, and then for several hundred years to the Napiers.

In 1654 there was stationed at Culcreuch, a garrison of Cromwellian troops.

CHAPTER VI

KILLEARN

THE Parish of Killearn is on the south side of the river; the Endrick separates it from Balfron on the north and from Drymen on the west. The parish is six and a half miles long from east to west, and seven miles from north to south, although from its irregular shape it is only about three and half miles broad in its widest part and one mile at its narrowest.

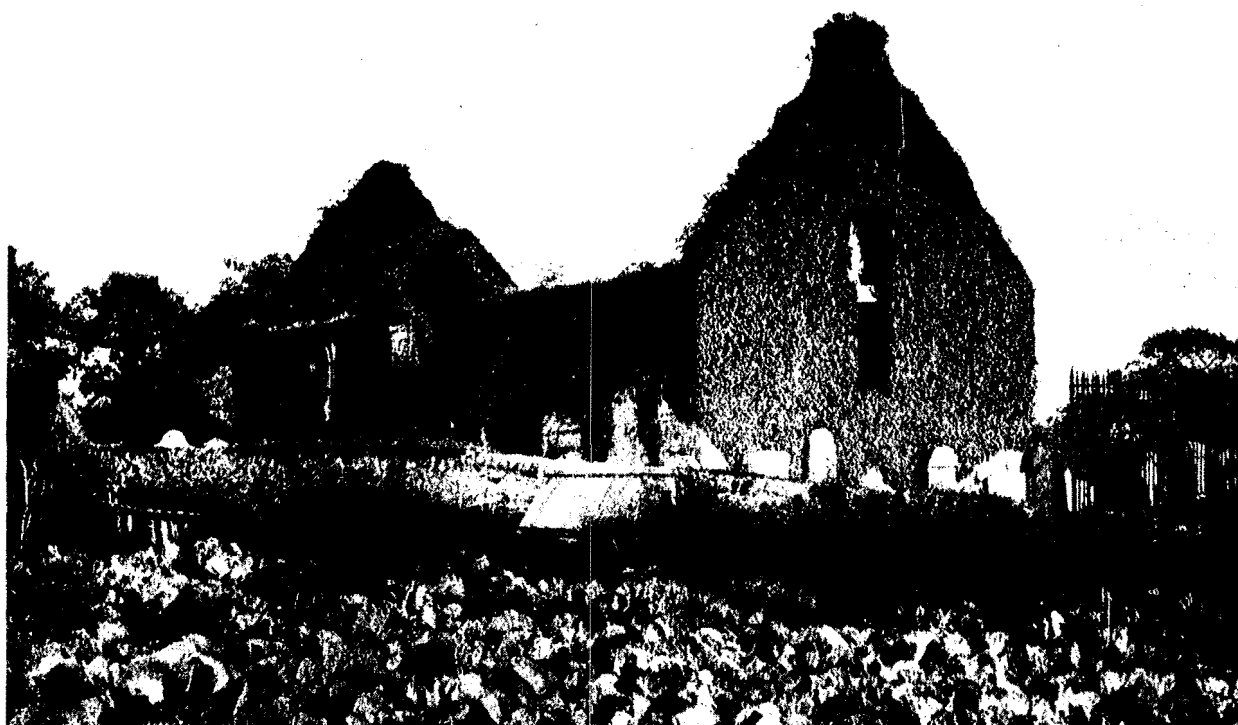
The first encumbent of Killearn Church, whom we can trace, was William Stewart, who was also rector of Glassford. He was possessed of a great deal of property, and on the 15th of June, 1487, founded a chaplainry, in the Church of the Preaching Friars of Glasgow, to the praise, glory, and honour of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and all the saints, and for the good of his own soul, and that of his father and mother, and of John Stewart, Earl of Lennox!

Shortly afterwards, Canon Stewart founded another chaplainry, this time at the Lepers' Hospital, near the Glasgow Bridge. He endowed it with houses and rents in Glasgow, and willed and ordained that on the day of his death, each year, forever, the chaplain and twenty-four poor scholars should sing in the Chapel the seven penitential Psalms and *De Profundis* for his soul, which being done, each of the scholars was to be given one penny, and the lepers twelve pence. He further willed that the lepers, every night, forever, at a certain time, should pray for their benefactors, especially himself, and that the said chaplain, the master of the Grammar School, should commend him to the scholars every night before they dispersed and make them pray for him.

It is difficult to determine from these foundations whether this rector of Killearn was a good man—charitable and pious, or a bad one, very anxious to secure priestly prayers when he was dead, to atone for his crimes when he was alive.

There was also a certain vicar, David Cunynghame, of Killearn, who in 1480, was appointed one of the examiners of students in Glasgow College, who were candidates for the degree of B. A.

Another semi-ecclesiastical functionary to be found in the parish of Killearn was the parish clerk. This person was chosen by popular election at a meeting held in church—women as well as men having votes



OLD CHURCH IN KILLEARN

KILLEARN

His duty consisted in taking charge of the vessels of religion, and assisting in some parts of the service. It was an office held by men of position in the parish. In Killearn, the parish clerkship was filled for three generations by the Buchanans of Spittal.

Walter Buchanan, the founder of Spittal, was the first of the family elected to the office. He was followed by his son, Edward Buchanan, and in 1551, Robert Buchanan, son and heir of Edward, was elected to succeed his father in this office, which of course, disappeared at the Reformation.

Note—This Walter Buchanan was probably a son of our ancestor, Thomas Buchanan (XIII), and brother to Thomas Buchanan (XIV).

The first Protestant minister of Killearn was John Callender, who had also charge of Balfron. He was settled in 1572. The next incumbent was John Porterfield, who also had the oversight of several other parishes, with a reader at each place—the reader at Killearn being one of the heritors of the parish and the head of the oldest family in it—John Napier (VIII) of Ballikinrain, the scholar. The next minister, who by this time was styled Parson, was William Graham, son of the second Earl of Montrose, and was at the same time the laird of Killearn.

The Blane flows through a portion of the western part of the parish (through Ledlewan and the Moss), and flows into the Endrick. In 1394 Duncan, Earl of Lennox, granted a charter of the lands of Ledlewan to Walter of Buchanan, a grandson of Sir. Maurice Buchanan of that Ilk, and in 1460 Patrick Buchanan, of that Ilk, sold the Ledlewans, Easter and Wester, to Patrick Lord Graham.

Along the banks of the rivers there is a belt of rich alluvial soil, and above the line of cultivation is rough hill pasture and heather. The rocks of the hills are eruptive, and there is a stratum of millstone grit between Balglass and Ballikinrain, from which, formerly, millstones were quarried.

Earl's Seat, the highest of the Campsie Hills, 1894 ft. above sea level, is at the point where the parishes of Strathblane, Campsie, Killearn and Fintry meet. The next highest hill in the parish is Clachertyfarlie Knowes, 1781 feet high.

The Temple or Spittal Lands of Letter lie just on the borders of Strathblane, with Lettermuir on the north and Baptistown on the west

The BUCHANAN and ALLIED FAMILIES

The titles in the possession of Sir Archibald Edmonstone are in fine preservation, and throw some light on the little known history of the Scottish branch of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

The first writ is a Public Instrument, recorded by William of Akinhede, priest, Master in Arts, of the Diocese of St. Andrews, by Imperial Authority Notary Public, at the request of Thomas of Buchanan, (XIII) possessor of the Hospital of Letter.

This deed sets forth that on the 21th of July, 1461, a full Temple Court was held on the ground of a Temple land, situated near Buchanan, in presence of a venerable and religious man, Brother Henry of Leuyngston, Knight and Preceptor of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, within the kingdom of Scotland. The object of the Court was to determine the rights of pasturage which these Temple lands had over the adjoining town and territory of Letter.

The verdict was that the Hospital of Letter ought, of right and by ancient custom, to have in the common, pasturage of the lands of the town of Letter, the grazing of "twelve souns of Bestial, with a mare, a sow, and a goose with their followers."

This matter being settled, Sir Henry Livingston, the preceptor, granted a charter signed 3rd Feb., 1461, to the aforementioned Thomas of Buchanan, of all and whole the Temple lands of Lettyr, with the pertinents lying in the town and territory of Letter, to be held of the granter and his successors, preceptors of the said order for the time.

Thomas Buchanan (XIII), of Gartincaber, and afterwards of Camoquhill, Balwill, Carbeth, Moss and Drummikill, and other lands, who was thus put in possession of Letter, subsequently at intervals distributed his possessions among his sons; and to Thomas, his second son, he gave not only Carbeth, but also apparently Camoquhill and these Temple lands of Letter.

Thomas Buchanan, (XIV) first of Carbeth, had two sons—Thomas, second of Carbeth, and John (XV) in Ballat and of Camoquhill and the Temple Lands.

That this was the case is proved by the next deed, now to be found in the Duntreath Charter Chest.

This is a charter by Sir William Knollis, the famous preceptor of the Hospital, and who fell at Flodden, on the resignation of John Buchanan of Camoquhill, to Thomas of Carbeth, his brother, of the Temple lands of Letter. In the same charter was included the lands of Boquhanbeg.

KILLEARN

The witnesses to the resignation were the following "noble men;" Gavin Livingston of that Ilk, George Muirhead, Robert Buchanan, John Crawford, Thomas Kincaid, and Thomas Ewynsone. This was dated 1493.

The next writ referring to these lands is a charter by James Lord of St. John, Preceptor of Torphichen Knight, to Thomas Buchanan, 3rd, of Carberth, (XVI) (who was the heir of his uncle 'Thomas), in liferent, and Thomas Buchanan, his son and heir, heritably of the Temple lands of Letter and Boquhanbeg. It was signed at Edinburgh, 25th June, 1555.

Note—Thus the Temple lands of Letter, after four generations, passed away from our direct line of descent; going to the last mentioned Thomas, primogenitus son of Thomas (XVI), and our line coming thru John "The first son of the second marriage." They were owned by XIII, XIV, XV, and XVI of the Buchanan line between the years 1461 and 1605.

The old castle at Balglass was formerly well fortified, and once afforded protection to Sir William Wallace. Only a small portion of the original wall now remains, which is still in good preservation.

The next house of any importance, as we proceed down the river, is Ballikinrain.

It stands on the burn of the same name near its junction with the Endrick, and was for long the property of the Napiers, sold by them to Thomas Buchanan (XIII) of Gartincaber and Drummikill in 1477.

About the village of Killearn there is a magnificent view of the lower part of Strathendrick and Loch Lomond.

The present Parish Church was built in 1881. It is of early English style with a spire 100 feet high.

The old church is now in ruins, but its graveyard is still used as the burial grounds for the parish.

Adjoining the village of Killearn, on the estate of Carbeth, tradition says that a battle was fought between the Romans and the Caledonians near the Spout of Blairessen.

About a mile to the north of the village of Killearn, on the banks of the River Endrick, stands the house of Carbeth; which belonged to a branch of the family of Buchanan of that Ilk. Carbeth in the Ancient Gaelic is said to mean—the fort among the birches, or MacBeth's fort. It is situated eleven miles from Glasgow. The Drymen Road which passes close to the house was one of the great drove roads from the

The BUCHANAN and ALLIED FAMILIES

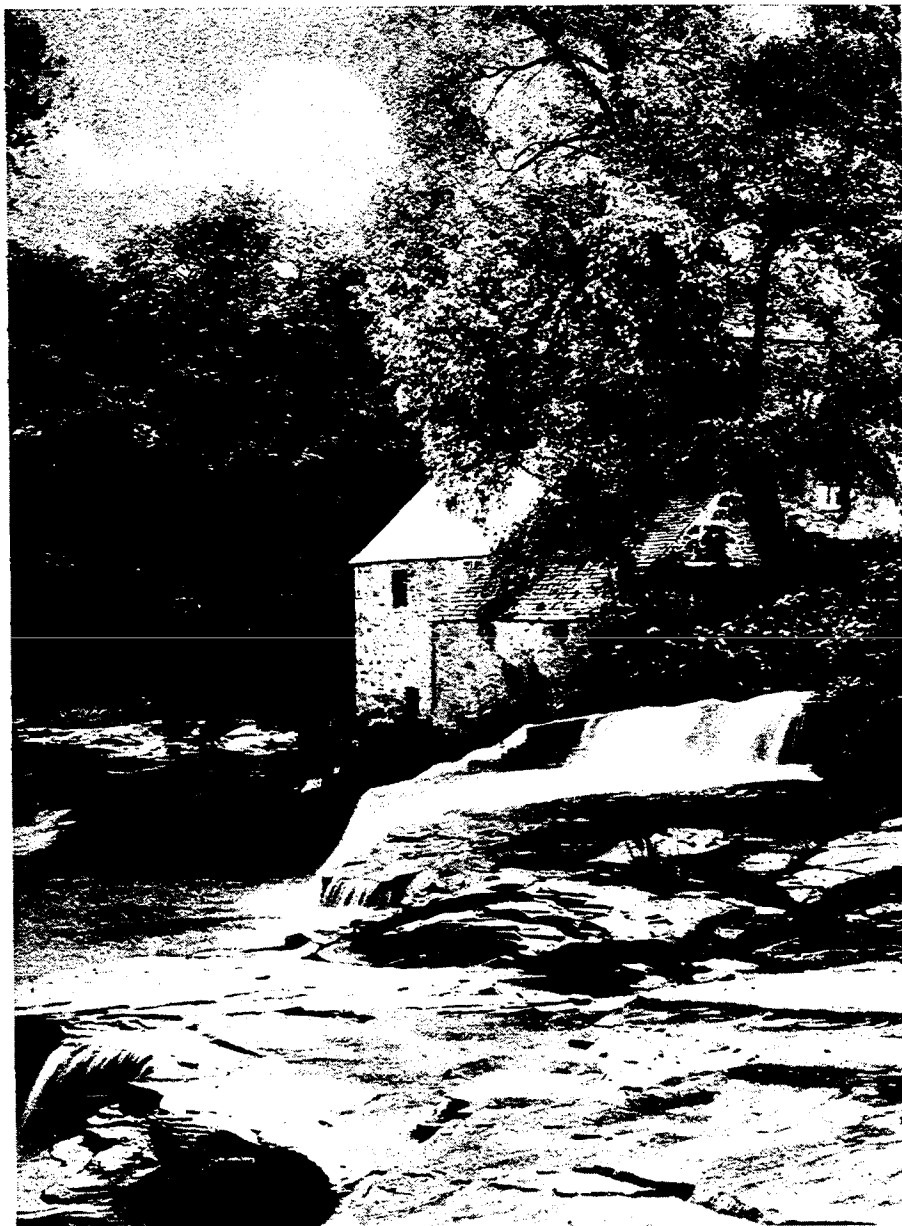
highlands, by which sheep and cattle were brought down from the hills to Glasgow, through miles of moorland still wild and lonely.

Nearby Carbeth, the Carnoch Burn joins the Blane and forms a very remarkable glen—Ashdow Glen—from the Gaelic meaning black water. The burn has cut its way perpendicularly through the old red sandstone to a depth of about 70 feet, and in some places the chasm is not more than from 15 to 20 feet in width from top to bottom.

Three quarters of a mile above where the Blane joins the Endrick, is the Pot of Gartness, where the Endrick falls over a rock that stretches across the river. The fall is not high, neither is it quite perpendicular, and salmon and trout can ascend, and may often be seen forcing their way up.

Opposite the fall on the Drymen side is an old corn mill, and close adjoining it was the house of Gartness, where John Napier (VIII) resided during a considerable part of the time when he was working out his system of logarithms.

The population of the parish in 1891 was 1182.



THE POT OF GARTNESS

CHAPTER VII

KILMARONOCK

THE only parish of Strathendrick which is not in Sterlingshire, but Dunbartonshire lies at the mouth of the River Endrick, on the south side. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Buchanan and Drymen, and on the west by Loch Lomond. Its length is about five and a half miles from east to west and its breadth is about five and a quarter miles from north to south.

The earliest teacher of Christianity in this parish was probably St. Kessog, and following him was St. Ronan.

The holy St. Kessog was, if not a native of the Lennox, one of the earliest Christian missionaries in it. He is said to have lived on the island of Inchtavanach, in Loch Lomond, from whence he made expeditions to convert the neighboring pagans. He suffered martyrdom in 560 at a spot near the Church of Luss in which he was buried.

The Chapel of St. Kessog, in Kilmaronock, stood in the Aber lands at a place still called 'St. Kessog,' just where there now flourishes a very fine yew tree of great size and age.

The chapel of the good man has now disappeared, and so have the houses built of its ruins, but the yew tree which grew beside it still flourishes in green old age, and marks the spot where the gospel was first preached in Kilmaronock. And the "Sancta campana Sancti Kessogii"—the holy bell of St. Kessog—called the simple cottagers to prayer.

Altho St. Kessog was the first missionary to Kilmaronock, he was not destined to give the parish its name; this honor was reserved for a later saint—who died two hundred years after him—St. Ronan.

As a mark of affection, the early Gaelic syllable 'mo,' meaning 'my,' was prefixed, and 'og' meaning 'little' added to the name. Thus Ronan becomes 'Moronog,' or 'My little Ronan,' and then a slight change gives us Kilmaronock. The Parish Church now occupies the site of the ancient Church of St. Ronan, and nearby is St. Ronan's Well. A fine spring flows there still.

On the 16th of January, 1324, King Robert, the Bruce, for the good of his own soul and for those of his predecessors and successors, the Kings of Scotland, granted to God and the blessed Virgin Mary, and the

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holy men, the Abbots of the Monastery of Cambuskenneth, the patronage of the Church of Kilmaronock. The Abbey of Cambuskenneth was situated on the Forth, near Stirling, and was founded by King David, I, of Scotland, for the use of monks of the order of St. Augustine.

Shall we digress here from our Strathendrick ramblings to call to mind the description in "Scottish Chiefs" of the battle at Cambuskenneth, on the carse of Sterling? How, gloriously, Wallace sent his reply to the English demand for surrender—"Go, tell your masters we came not here to treat for pardon, we came to set Scotland free. All negotiations are vain!" And 'twas here, that immediately following, after the supports of the bridge had been weakened, and when the bridge was filled from end to end with archers, cavalry, men-at-arms, and war-carriages of the English host, the supports were pulled away and the whole of its mailed throng was precipitated into the stream, and the remainder of King Edward's army overwhelmed with confusion. Sir William Wallace and Sir John Graham from their ambuscade on the opposite bank of the Forth, sweeping all before them, drove those who had reached the bank back into the flood.

The first Protestant minister of Kilmaronock was Rev. John Porterfield, who came in 1567 from Dumbarton. He had afterwards, while still holding Kilmaronock, charge of Balfroun, Killearn, Buchanan and Drymen, and he was for a short time titular Archbishop of Glasgow.

In 1601 Rev. Luke Stirling was admitted to the parish, and had charge until 1655.

In those years of the ministry of the Reverend Stirling, our ancestors, George Buchanan (XVIII) and John Buchanan (XIX) lived in Blairlusk.

The following extracts from the Session Records kept during this ministry relate to the "troubles" caused in this part of the country by the Civil War, in which the Marquis of Montrose, on the one hand, and the Marquis of Argyle, on the other, took so prominent a part. There is reference also to the "Engagement," or secret treaty made at Carisbrook between Charles I and the Scottish Commissioners. By it Charles was bound to confirm the Solemn League and Covenant while the Scotch engaged to restore him to the throne by force of arms. The "Engagement" was approved of by the moderate Presbyterians but opposed by the more zealous, at whose head stood Argyle.

28, October 1647—"This day, public intimations was made of a fast to be kept this day aucht dayes appoynted be the generall assemblie

KILMARONOCK

for the sins of the land, and to invocat the Lord for turning the Kinges heart. The causes therof wer publicklie read."

24. April, 1648 — "The kirkis declaratione was red against the onlawfull ingadging of this kingdome in ane new warr with the kingdome of England, and all the congregatiōe requyred that they wold not joyne in the sam, being destructive to the covenant quhilk we have so solemnlie sworne and subscrivit, and to the worke of reformatiōe quherunto we have spent so muche blood and meanes."

21. January, 1649 — "This day, these that could subscribe themselves within this parishe wer requyrit to subscribe the League and Covenant quhilk they did unanimouslie."

"And all those who could not subscribe themselves did desyr and agrie that the minister shall insert ther names and subscribe for them sieing they had swore the same."

The following has reference to the young King Charles II. 28, February, 1649 — "Intimatione was maid of a fast to be keipit upon Thursday, the fyfth day of Marche, . . . a lettir came in this day, the principall cause thereof is that the Lord will be pleasit to give a good successe to the addressis of the kirk and stait, that is to be maid to the yong King, and that the Lord wold mollifie his heart and rid him from the societie of wicked malignantis who ar about him."

"Therefor all the peopill ar ordaind to be present the said day, and to humbill themselves in synceritie befor the Lord, and to abstain from servill work the said day."

On the 14th, May, 1650, Mr. Serling's wife and son petitioned for "settling a helper" as the minister was infirm. And then again the parish records:—

"The aged minister, Mr. Luk Stirling, being under censure and the elders, one by one, inquiryed anent his abilitie in doing good amongst them. Through great age and sundrie increasing infirmities, he is not abill to subsist in congregatiōe when he comes furth amongst them; and sundrie tymes it fallis out that, through infirmitie or inconsideracie, he readis som prayer from book (!) Quherupon they desyr he may be advysed to lye bay that the wirship of God be not rendered tadius and wearisome both to him and them."

"All these elders being inquiryed, ane by ane, anent thair minister, they doe earnestly intreat he may be lye bay, shewing ther can be no

The BUCHANAN and ALLIED FAMILIES

edificatione be his ministerie amongst them now in his great age and infirmitie both of bodie and mynd, and desyres they may be supplied be the presbetrie with som supplie, and they may be reconed as a vaikand church.

Mr. Sterling died Father of the Church in 1655, in his ninety-eighth year.

Rev. Thomas Mitchell, A. M., who came to Kilmaronock as Mr. Sterling's helper, remained there for over thirty years, from 1650 until 1681. He was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh.

Note—Our ancestors, John Buchanan (XIX) and George Buchanan (XX), were in Blairlusk in this parish, during the incumbency of Rev. Thomas Mitchell. Blairlusk was the last home of the members of our family in Scotland.

Forming the boundary with Drymen is the Gallangad Burn, which falls into the Endrick near Drymen Station. On the Gallangad Burn, to the north-west of what is known as the Lang Cairn, is a very fine waterfall, 92 feet in height.

Near the center of Kilmaronock Parish is Blairlusk. This particular section of the country embraces some magnificent views of Loch Lomond and adjacent hills.

Further eastward along the shore of the loch is the old pier and the Ring of Aber. This was the common pasture ground of the neighboring lairds. There was a very fine old yew tree nearby. It was here that the common herd stood and sounded his horn in the early morn to summon those who had the right of pasture to bring their cattle to this trysting place. When the full number was complete he drove them to the Ring of Aber, where they pastured for the day. In the evening he again brought them to the yew tree, and again sounded his horn to warn the proprietors to take their cattle home to their respective holdings.

Among the great sports thru all this country in the years lang bygone, and indeed to the present day, were gofling, bowling and curling; also hunting a great variety of wild game, which included that rare sport of kings, the pursuit of the wild swan.



LOCH KATRINE

CHAPTER VIII

BUCHANAN DESCENT

The authorities quoted for this family are:—

William Buchanan of Auchmar
Robert Douglas's "Peerage of Scotland"
J. Guthrie Smith's "Strathendrick"

THE accepted narrative is that the first of the race in Scotland was one, Anselan O'Cahan (or O'Bocainan, anglicized Buchanan) son of a king of Ulster.

I. This Anselan, having been obliged by the Danes under King Canute to flee, took refuge in Scotland in the year 1016, and acquired lands in the Lennox, either by marriage, or as a reward for services rendered by him to King Malcolm II. He was designated, first Laird of Buchanan. He married a daughter of the Laird of Denniestown and had son:

II. John, second Laird of Buchanan, who had son:

III. Anselan, third Laird of Buchanan, who had son:

IV. Walter, fourth Laird of Buchanan, who had son:

V. Gerald, fifth Laird of Buchanan, who had son:

VI. Macbeth, sixth Laird of Buchanan, who had son:

VII. Anselan, seventh Laird of Buchanan, who was seneschal or chamberlain to Maldoven, Earl of Lennox, and his name appears as a witness in several Lennox charters.

Among the charters at Buchanan Castle, there is one by the third Earl of Lennox to Anselan, of the island called Clarinnes, dated 1225, and the confirmation of the same by King Alexander II. in the year 1231.

The name of this island, Clarinnes or Clairinch, became afterwards, the slughorn or war cry of the Clan of Buchanan.

VIII. Gilbert, the eighth Laird of Buchanan appears under the designation of "Gilberto filio Anselanis," as a witness to several of the charters granted by the third and fourth earls of Lennox.

Buchanan of Auchmar states that this Gilbert was the first to assume the surname of Buchanan in place of the patronymic MacAnselan.

The BUCHANAN and ALLIED FAMILIES

He succeeded his father as seneschal to the Earl of Lennox.

IX. Maurice, son of Gilbert, succeeded his father as ninth laird, signing himself as witness to a charter "Mauritio de Buchanane" in the year 1290.

X. Maurice of Buchanan, son and heir of the deceased Maurice of Buchanane had a charter from Donald, Earl of Lennox, of the land called Buchanane, together with Sellachy, granted in 1353.

The confirmation by King David II, is dated at Edinburgh, in the forty-first year of his reign (1370).

Murice Buchanan married Margaret, a daughter of Sir Walter Menteith of Rusky, and had a son, Walter.

XI. Walter Buchanan, "of that Ilk" was the eleventh Laird of Buchanan. In 1360 he appears as a party to an agreement between John Drummond and John and Alexander Menteith, and is therein described as "Walterus, dominus de Buchanane, nephew to the Menteiths."

He had children as follows—

Walter, who succeeded him.

Alexander, who was killed at the Battle of Verneul in 1424.

John, who married Janet de Leny and was the first of the Buchanans of Leny.

Elizabeth, who married Sir Andrew Gray, of Foulis.

Jean, who married Humphrey Cunninghame of Glengarnock.

Note—The expression "of that Ilk" denotes that the surname and the title of the estate are the same.

XII. Sir Walter Buchanan, of that Ilk, is on record as having a charter from Earl Duncan of Lennox in 1394.

He is styled "Waltero de Buchanane, domino ejusdem."

He married Lady Isobel Stewart, daughter of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, and his wife Isobel of the Lennox.

Their sons were:

Patrick, who succeeded.

Maurice.

Thomas of Drummikill, ancestor of the Drummikill and Carbeth families.

Note—Here, our direct line, according to the ancient laws of primogeniture, branches off from the estate "of that Ilk", and follows thru the third son, Thomas, who as will be seen, developed strongly the trait of acquisitiveness and seemed perfectly able to procure lands on his own account.

BUCHANAN DESCENT

XIII. Thomas Buchanan, the first Laird of Drummikill, also of Gartincaber, was third son of Sir Walter Buchanan of that Ilk.

A charter in his favor, granted by Patrick Buchanan of that Ilk, his brother, of the lands of Gartincaber, to be held blench (a mode of tenure by payment) of the said brother, is dated at Buchanan 1461.

In that same year, he had also a charter of the Temple lands of Letter.

He is on record as acquiring, by purchase, the lands of Kypdory, Carbeth, and Balwill in 1476.

About 1477 Thomas Buchanan purchased, from the Napiers, the Temple lands of Ballikinrain (or Hospital of Innerreith.)

Dated 1484, there is a charter in his favor, from Lord Graham, of the lands called 'The Moss'.

These lands are in the Parishes of Drymen and Killearn.

Thomas Buchanan also had the proverbial three sons:

Robert, who succeeded to Drummikill, Moss and others.

Thomas, of Carbeth.

Walter, of Balwill.

XIV. Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth (the first of the Carbeth family) is designated as "a younger son of Thomas Buchanan, of Gartincaber and Drummikill."

He had a conveyance of the lands of Carbeth from his father, 31st May, 1482.

He had two sons:

Thomas, who succeeded him, but died without an heir, and

John, of Easter Ballat, whose son, Thomas, succeeded his uncle in Carbeth.

XV. John Buchanan, of Easter Ballat, also of Comoquhill, and the Temple lands of Letter. Had son, Thomas.

XVI. Thomas Buchanan, third Laird of Carbeth, son and heir to the deceased John Buchanan, in Easter Ballat, and nearest heir to his uncle (Thomas, second Laird of Carbeth) had in 1555 a charter in favor of himself and Janet Buchanan, his spouse, in liferent.

He married first, a daughter of the laird of Mains, and had his successor, Thomas.

The BUCHANAN and ALLIED FAMILIES

Secondly, he married Janet Buchanan, of the Buchanans of Spittal, by whom he had five sons and a daughter :

John, of Gartincaber.

Walter

William, murdered by the MacFarlanes in 1619.

Archibald

Robert

Janet, married Gregor M'Gregor, of Glengyle.

Douglas's Peerage tells us, "The Laird of Buchanan with many of the clan and dependents were at the battles of Pinkie and Langside, where they behaved very honourably." The family above were no doubt represented, but whether they fought on the side of the hapless Mary, Queen of Scots, or of those nobles who were her enemies, we have not been able to discover.

XVII. John Buchanan, in Gartincaber, was an elder in the kirk. In a bond of caution, 31st. March 1591, John Buchanan in Gartincaber is called "Auld Thomas' sone." Buchanan of Auchmar refers to him as "John, first son of the second marriage of Thomas." He had two sons :

George, his successor, and :

Walter.

XVIII. George Buchanan, in Gartincaber, married June 21, 1638, Elizabeth Leckie, daughter of Elder Walter Leckie of Disheour, and his wife, Anna Napier,

He acquired part of the lands of Blairlusk.

On June 3, 1629, there is a sasine in favor of George Buchanan in Gartincaber, Elizabeth Leckie, his spouse, and John Buchanan, their son, of the just and equal half of the five merk land of Blairlusk, formerly occupied by John Buchanan, Elder, and now by the said George and Elizabeth, spouses and their sub-tenants.

George and Elizabeth had four sons and a daughter :

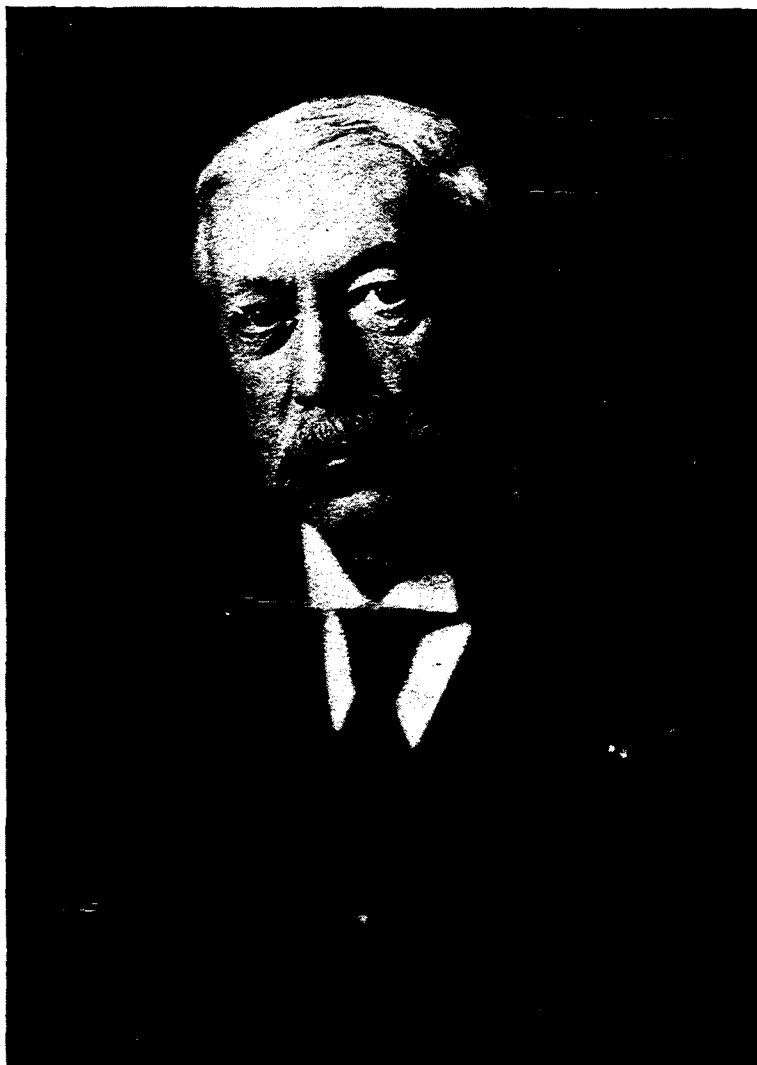
John, of Blairlusk.

George

Thomas

Andrew, and

A daughter who married Andrew Buchanan of Gartacharne, son of Alexander Buchanan, of Gartacharne.



A. J. Buchanan

FEBRUARY 19, 1840 — APRIL 13, 1918

BUCHANAN DESCENT

XIX. John Buchanan, of Blairlusk, was twice married. By the first wife, name not given, there were two sons:

George, who succeeded.

William, who later bought Blairlusk from brother George.

The second wife of John Buchanan was Jean Buchanan, of another family of the clan.

XX. George Buchanan, of Blairlusk, was served heir to umquhill (former) John Buchanan of Blairlusk, his father, 1st. August, 1662.

He sold Blairlusk to his brother William, went to Ireland, and settled at Deroran, County Tyrone, in 1674.

He married in 1675, Elizabeth Mayne, and had four sons, some of whose descendents came to settle in Cumberland, Pennsylvania, and Louisville, Kentucky. These sons were:

John

William

George, and

Thomas, of Ramelton, County Donegal.

XXI. Thomas Buchanan lived in Ramelton. He was the fourth son of George Buchanan, of Blairlusk, who afterwards lived in Deroran. He had a son.

XXII. Alexander (?) Buchanan, son of Thomas, and father of John Buchanan, of Ramelton.

Note. We have expectation of discovering the Christian name of this forefather. Nevertheless, J. Guthrie Smith has definitely placed him as the son of XXI and the father of XXIII.

XXIII. John Buchanan, Ramelton, married Jane Russell, the daughter of Samuel Russell. They had sons:

William, married Elizabeth McCrea and had family.

James, married Elizabeth Speer and had family as follows:—

Maria, James, Jane, Sarah, Harriet, William, George Washington and Edward Young. Of whom the second child, James, became President of these United States of America.

John, father of William Buchanan, who died in Texas.

XXIV. William Buchanan married Elizabeth McCrea (about 1782)

The BUCHANAN and ALLIED FAMILIES

They were the parents of six sons and a daughter.

George, married Margaret Mc Dowell.

Robert

James

William, had sons "Cousin James and Cousin Bob."

John

Alexander, born 1791, died 1849, married Jane Simms.

Mary, married a Catholic and "raised a family row."

XXV. Alexander Buchanan (1791-1849) lived in Milford. He was twice married. His first wife died in childbirth, leaving a daughter Elizabeth.

He then married in 1818, Jane Simms, the daughter of Robert Simms, and Catherine Hayes, of Manor-Vaughan in Carrigart.

Their union was blessed with eleven children.

Mary Ann—1819-1905

Margaret—1821-1906

Catherine—1822-1906 was married Aug. 22, 1854, by the Rev. Miller in Philadelphia, to Robert Scott, widower of Jane Buchanan.

"Uncle Scott" was a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland. They had three children. *See page 81.*

Jane—1826-1853 first wife of Robert Scott

Matilda—1828-1884 married first John Hay, 2nd Col. John West.

Alice—1830-1897 married Thomas Simpson, had three children.

Rebecca and Sarah—1831-1841 (?) (Twins)

James Simms—1832-1855

Robert George—1837-1863

Alexander Simms, Feb. 19, 1840 - April 18, 1918, married Clara Rosalie Elliott.

Their home was in Milford, until 1843, when they came to Philadelphia and attached themselves to the "Old Fourth" Presbyterian Church.

Of all this numerous family, the only living descendents to-day, are the families of Catherine Buchanan Scott and of Alexander Simms Buchanan.

XXVI. Alexander Simms Buchanan married Clara Rosalie Elliott May 20, 1869. Married by Rev. Wm. Suddards, D. D., of Grace Episcopal Church, Philadelphia. Their children were:

BUCHANAN DESCENT

Benjamin Elliott—Mar. 30, '70—Nov. 2, '09, married Emma S. Hibbs.

Robert George—May 5, '72—Mar. 14, '14, married Gertrude Swartz.

Alexander Scott—June 4, 1874—May 2, 1904.

Clara Elliott—Feb. 28, 1877— married John Rex.

Walter Bird—June 9, 1881—Jan. 15, 1921, married Martha G. Mann.

Norman Simms—May 31, 1886—Dec. 7, 1921, married Esther N.
Williams.

Jean Simms—June 9, 1889— married Aaron S. Swartz, Jr.

Continued page 82.

CHAPTER IX

NAPIER DESCENT

THIS Chapter, concerning the Napiers of Merchiston, and Edinbelle Naper, and Culcreuch, we gather from the writings of J. Guthrie Smith, and because the Napiers were one of the families of his beloved Strathendrick, he goes rather into detail. Beginning with

I. Alexander Napier who was Dean of Guild of Edinburgh in 1403 and Provost in 1437. We know that he lent money to the king on the security of the lands of Merchiston, near Edinburgh, and that that estate afterwards became his property.

II. Alexander Napier, second laird of Merchiston, was, like his father, Provost of Edinburgh. He was much and honorably occupied with public affairs. By his wife, Elizabeth Lawder, he had, with others, John, his successor.

III. John Napier, of Merchiston, like his father and grandfather, was Provost of Edinburgh. He is believed to have been killed, like his royal master, at the battle of Sanchieburn, in 1488. His wife was Elizabeth Menteith, daughter of Sir Murdoch Menteith, of Rusky, and grand-daughter of Margaret of the Lennox, (daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, wife of Sir Robert Menteith of Rusky.) By her he had Archibald of Merchiston, his successor, and others.

IV. Archibald Napier, fourth laird of Merchiston, and first of the Barony of Edinbelle Naper, married first, Catherine Douglas, daughter of Sir William Douglas, of Whittingham, and had by her, Alexander Napier, who succeeded, and others. His third wife was Margaret Campbell, daughter of Sir. Colin Campbell, of Glenorchy (XIII).

In 1490 Archibald Napier's mother, Elizabeth Menteith, after great difficulties and many delays, obtained possession of her fourth of the earldom of Lennox, as co-heiress of her grandmother, Margaret of Lennox (daughter of Earl Duncan of Lennox, and in addition, in consideration of giving up the superiorities and other rights and privileges belonging to her share of the earldom to John, Lord Darnley, first of the Stewart Earls of Lennox, was given the two towns of Blairnavadis and some rights in Loch Lomond. In 1507 she resigned all her pos-

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sessions in favor of her son, Archibald Napier of Merchiston (IV); and on the 21st, May, 1509, he obtained a charter under the Great Seal, incorporating them into a free barony, to be called the Barony of Edinbelle Naper.

The lands so incorporated were, so far as in the Lennox—Gartness, Dalnair, Blairour Gartacharne, the two Ballats, Douchlas, Badivow, Edinbellie, Ballacharne, and Thomdaroch, with a quarter of the fishing in Loch Lomond, and the fishing in the waters of Endrick and Altquhore, and the mill of Gartness.

In addition, he held of the Earl of Lennox the two towns of Blairnavaid and the Island of Inchmore, with some fishings. It was thus the Napiers of Merchiston obtained their lands in Strathendrick.

V. Sir Alexander Napier, fifth laird of Merchiston, and second of Edinbelle Naper, was killed on the "woeful Field of Flodden" in 1513.

He married Janet Chisholm, daughter of Edmund Chisholm, of Cromlix. Had a son, Alexander, who succeeded.

VI. Sir Alexander Napier, the sixth laird, was his grandfather's heir. In 1533 he married Annabella Campbell, daughter of Sir. Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy. Had son Archibald, who succeeded. He was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547.

VII. Sir Archibald Napier, the seventh laird, was Master of the Mint.

He married, in 1549, Janet Bothwell, daughter of Sir Francis Bothwell, (provost of Edinburgh), and his wife Catherine Bellenden, of Auchinoule, and had

VIII. John Napier, the eighth laird of Merchiston, and fifth possessor of the Barony of Edinbelle Napier. This John Napier, the celebrated inventor of Logarithms, was born in the year 1550. He has been called "one of the very greatest of Scotsmen."

He lived at times in the old castle of Gartness, and pursued there, in the quiet and solitude, his abstruse methemathical studies.

His first wife was Lady Elizabeth Stirling, whose son succeeded. His second wife was Lady Agnes Chisholm, daughter of Sir James Chisholm of Cromlix. This marriage must have been fraught with some unhappiness, for Sir. James, the father-in-law, was of the Popish faction and John Napier was strongly on the Protestant side, and was an active agent in trying to bring the conspirators to justice. But never-

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theless the union of John Napier and Agnes Chisholm was blessed with five sons and five daughters. The great philosopher died 4th. April, 1617, and was buried in St. Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh.

Note—Our line of descent comes thru the second son of Agnes Chisholm; Robert.

IX. Robert Napier, first of Culcreuch, is designated of Ballacharne and Thomdarroch in 1595, of Boquhople in 1616, and about 1632 of the Iber lands of Fintrie and Culcreuch.

Robert Napier was twice married.

His second wife was Anna Drummond, daughter of Sir William Drummond, the third laird of Riccarton. One of their children was Anna Napier, who married Walter Leckie of Deshours.

Anna Drummond, the mother, died in 1648. Robert Napier in 1652. His will, made but a short time before his death, went closely into detail, as he expressed himself "for avoyding stryfe and debate among bretherin."

X. Walter Leckie of Deshours, and Anna Napier, his spouse, had two daughters, both of whom married Buchanans, but the younger one, Elizabeth, holds our interest, as our ancestor.

XI. Elizabeth Leckie married George Buchanan in Gartincaber, (XVIII), on 21st June, 1628.

Here the Buchanan and the Napier families were joined together. And of this union there were four sons and a daughter. The particular son from whom we are descended was John Buchanan, of Blairlusk (XIX).



CULCREUCH

CHAPTER X

DOUGLAS OF DOUGLAS

THE following is an extract from Sir. Robert Douglas' Peerage of Scotland. One might safely hazard a guess that there is a certain personal element of pride in the recounting of this family, not altogether unprejudiced!

If a long train of illustrious ancestors distinguished by the highest titles, and connected with the most august and noble families in Europe can make any name remarkable, there is no subject can place a higher claim than the Douglas. But it is the least part of the glory of this family that it has been honored with alliances by marriage into the first rank of nobility in Scotland, England and France, even with crowned heads, having matched eleven times with the royal house of Scotland and once with that of England.

They were more distinguished by their virtue and merit than by their titles and opulency, and the lustre of their actions outshone the splendor of their birth. Hence we see them leading the van in the armies of Scotland, etc. The account of the origin of the family transmitted by historians is about the year of God 770, in the reign of Solvathius, king of Scots, one Donald Bain, of the western isles, having invaded the Scotch territories and routed the royal army, a man of rank and figure came seasonably with his friends and followers to the king's assistance. He renewed the battle and obtained a complete victory over the invader. The king being desirous to see the man who had done so signal a piece of service, he was pointed out to him in black-gray armour—"Behold that swarthy man." This man was son of the Thane of Fife, MacDuff, termed in Gaelic, Du, from whence he was upon that occasion termed "Black Douglas."

Suffice it to say, our point of contact with this family came in the generation of Catherine Douglas, daughter of Sir. William Douglas of Whittingham, who was wedded to Archibald Napier (IV), and whose son, Alexander Napier, died on the field of Flodden in 1513.

About two hundred of the name and family of Douglas were killed on the spot in that fatal field.

CHAPTER XI

CAMPBELL DESCENT

THE history of this family has been traced from Douglas's Peerage as follows—"Of the antiquity of this noble house, the most numerous surname in Scotland, the best proof is the difficulty that occurs in ascertaining its origin."

The bards and senachies, and ancient family historians, say that the predecessors of the Campbells were Lords of Lochow in Argyleshire, so early as A. D. 404 and were renowned both for courage and conduct.

The first of our ancestors, with documentary evidence was—

I. Gillespick Campbell, of Anglo-Norman lineage, to whom his wife, Eva, daughter of the Lord of Lochow, brought that estate and the Lordship of Lochow. This name probably derived from Loch Awe in Argyle. Their son was:

II. Duncan Campbell of Lochow, who flourished in the reign of King Malcolm IV. His son was:

III. Colin Campbell, of Lochow, lived in the time of King William the Lion, who reigned 1165 to 1214. His son was:

IV. Gillespick or Archibald (these names are the same) of Lochow. He married Finetta, daughter of John Fraser, Lord of Tweeddale. They had son:

V. Duncan Campbell of Lochow, who married a daughter of the house of Cumyn, and had two sons—Gillespick, or Archibald, who succeeded and John, a famous author who flourished 1250 - 1286.

VI. Archibald Campbell of Lochow, married Margaret, a daughter of William de Somerville, Baron of Carnwath, by whom he had son:

VII. Colin Campbell of Lochow was knighted by King Alexander III, in 1280. He is witness to a charter of Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, (also our ancestor) in 1281.

This renowned and warlike chieftain had a conflict with a powerful neighbor, the Lord of Lorn. After Sir. Colin had defeated his adversary, pursuing the victory too eagerly, he was slain at a place called the String of Cowal, where a great obelisk is erected over his grave. This occasion-



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ed acrimonious feuds betwixt the houses of Lochow and Lorn, for a long period of years, which were not quieted till the marriage of the first Earl of Argyle (Colin Campbell XIII) in 1457, to one of the co-heiresses of Lorn. Sir. Colin, of Lochow, married a lady of the family of Sinclair, whose ancestor, the Comte of Sancto Claro, accompanied William the Conqueror to England, afterwards coming to Scotland. His sons were, Neil, or Nigel, Donald, Dugal, Arthur and Duncan.

VIII. Neil Campbell, of Lochow, the eldest son, was knighted by King Alexander III, towards the close of his reign. Sir Neil swore fealty to King Edward I, in 1296, but afterwards joined King Robert Bruce, and his brothers also, did these same two things. He adhered to the Bruce in prosperity and adversity, and fought by his side in almost every encounter, from the battle of Methven to that of Bannockburn. The king had so high a sense of his service, that he gave him in marriage his sister, Lady Mary Bruce, and granted to him and his said wife, all the lands which had belonged to the Earl of Atholl. After the battle of Bannockburn had decided the independence of Scotland, Sir Neil Campbell was one of the commissioners sent to York, in 1314, to negotiate a peace with the English. He was one of the great barons in the parliament that met at Ayr, in 1315, when the succession to the crown of Scotland was settled. Sir Neil had a charter under the Great Seal of several lands granted to him by King Robert Bruce. He died in 1316. By Lady Mary Bruce, his wife, sister of King Robert I, he had three sons, Colin, John and Dugal.

IX. Colin Campbell, of Lochow, the eldest son, obtained a charter from his uncle, King Robert Bruce, of the lands of Ard scodniche, in the ninth year of his reign. He accompanied the king to Ireland, in 1316, to assist in placing his brother, Edward Bruce, on the throne of that kingdom. The Scottish army passing thru a wood, Robert Bruce issued orders to his soldiers to march in order of battle and on no pretense to leave their ranks. It happened that two English yeomen discharged their arrows at Sir Colin Campbell, who rode off at full speed to avenge the insult. The king followed, and struck his nephew with his truncheon, that he was well nigh unhorsed, saying "Return! your disobedience might have brought us all into jeopardy!"

Sir Colin died about 1340. His wife was a daughter of the house of Lennox. Their son, Archibald, succeeded.

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X. Gillespick, or Archibald, Campbell, of Lochow, had bestowed on him by King David II, the lordship and barony of Melfort, by charter 1343. He also had grants of many other lands.

He married first a daughter of Menteith, secondly Lady Mary, daughter of Sir John Lamont, and had son:

XI. Colin Campbell, of Lochow, obtained a grant from King Robert II, of lands in Cowal, dated 1404.

He married Margaret, second daughter of Sir John Drummond, of Stobhall, sister of Annabelle, queen of Robert III, and had:

XII. Duncan Campbell, of Lochow, who was the first of this family who assumed the title of Argyll. He is designated "Duncanus Dominus de Argill," in the list of hostages for the redemption of King James I, from captivity, 1424. King James, on account of Sir Duncan's having had a principal hand in accomplishing his release, was pleased to constitute him one of his privy-council, and to appoint him judiciary within the shire of Argyll. He founded the collegiate church of Kilmun, in Cowal, the place of sepulture of the Argyll family.

He was a lord of Parliament, 1445. He died in 1453, and was buried at Kilmun, where a noble monument is erected to his memory, inscribed, "Hic jacet Dominus Duncanus Dominus le Campbell, de Lochow." He married Lady Marjory, second daughter of Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, son of King Robert II, and had issue: Celestine, Archibald and Colin, ancestor of the Earls of Breadalbane.

XIII. Colin Campbell, (grandson of King Robert II), the first of the house of Glenorchy, was the third son of his parents. He was born about 1400, died 1498. His father settled on him the estate of Glenorchy. He had the character of a just, generous, gallant and brave man, travelled much into foreign parts, was one of the knights of Rhoades, now designed of Malta, and by his conduct and valour, acquired distinguished honour. He was married three times. His second wife was Margaret, second daughter of John Stewart, (V) Lord of Lorn, and with her he received a third of that lordship, and thenceforward quartered a galley of Lorn with his paternal achievement. They had son, Duncan, who succeeded. Sir Colin's third wife was Lady Margaret Robertson, by whom he had a daughter, Margaret, who married Archibald Napier (IV).

Note—Margaret Campbell was the third wife of Archibald Napier, and the children of this union were not our ancestors.

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XIV. Duncan Campbell, of Glenorchy, obtained charters of the King's lands of the port of Lochtay, and others, 1491. He fell at the Battle of Flodden, with his royal master, James IV, in September 1513. He married Lady Margaret, a daughter of the laird of Moncrieff, in Perthshire, by whom he had John, who was Bishop of the Isles, and:

XV. Annabella, who married in 1533, Alexander Napier (VI) of Merchiston, and had son Archibald Napier (VII).

Here are joined the Campbells of Argyll and Breadalbane, to the House of Napier, whose descendent in a later generation was joined to the House of Buchanan.

CHAPTER XII

DRUMMOND DESCENT

(Douglas's Peerage of Scotland)

THE family of Drummond has been always ranked amongst the most ancient and illustrious names of the Scotch nation, highly distinguished by a long train of worthy ancestors.

They have the honour to be several times sprung from the royal house of Stewart, and can boast what few subjects can do—that most of the crowned heads of Europe are descended from them.

The account handed down by historians is that an Hungarian gentleman named Mauricius or Maurice, a grandson of Andrew, King of Hungary, had the command of the ship bringing some of the English royal family back to England. Overtaken by a storm, driven on the coast of Scotland, landed in the “frith” of Forth, later one of the princesses, Margaret, married King Malcolm III, of Scotland.

1. This Maurice, being a man of parts, was highly esteemed by King Malcolm, who, to induce him to settle in the country, conferred many favors upon him, and gave him considerable possessions in the shires of Dunbarton and Stirling including the lands and parish of Drymen or Drummond, which last, afterwards became the chief title and surname of the family. The king also made him a seneschal of Lennox and assigned for his armorial bearing, three bars wavy, in memory of having been the happy conductor of her majesty's safe landing in Scotland. The queen also bestowed some marks of her esteem upon him, and for his good services gave him one of her maids of honour in marriage. By her he had a son—

II. Malcolm, of whom all the Drummonds in Scotland are descended. His son was

III. Maurice, who succeeded and was father of,

IV. John, who succeeded and was father of,

V. Malcolm Drymen or Drummond, who had son:

VI. Malcolm Drummond, who on account of his low stature was called Malcolm Beg, which in the old Gaelic language signifies short.

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He married Ada, daughter of Maldovin, third Earl of Lennox by Beatrix his spouse, daughter of Walter, the Lord High Steward. This Malcolm is referred to in several charters as Malcolm Beg Drummond. His son was:

VII. Malcolm Drummond, "dominus de eodem" who had son

VIII. Sir John Drummond, dominus de eodem, or of that ilk, who in many writs is designed "filius Malcolm etc." He married a daughter of the house of Menteith, by whom he had,

IX. Sir Malcolm Drummond. He made a great figure in the reign of Robert Bruce, to whom he was a firm friend, and after the Battle of Bannockburn, obtained from that great prince, for his good and faithful services, a grant of several lands in Perthshire in 1315. He married a daughter of Sir Patrick Graham, of Kincardine, ancestor of the present Duke of Montrose, by whom he had a son and successor.

X. Sir Malcolm Drummond, a man of singular worth and merit. We have not been able to discover whom Sir Malcolm married, but he left sons.

XI. Sir John, upon whom King David conferred knighthood. He married Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir William de Montifex, justicier of Scotland and chief of the most ancient house. With her, he got the lands and baronies of Cargill, Stobhall, etc., etc., whereby he became one of the most opulent subjects in the kingdom.

This Sir John Drummond had a bitter feud with the Menteiths of Rusky, and some of the Menteiths were slain, after which Sir John was compelled to resign his domain, and retired to his lady's seat at Stobhall.

They had four sons and four daughters. One daughter, Annabella, became the Queen of Robert III, of Scotland. The second daughter, Margaret Drummond, married Sir Colin Campbell (XI) Lord of Lochow, from whom we descend.

There was also in another branch of this family, Anna Drummond, daughter of Sir William Drummond, who married Robert Napier (IX) from whom we descend.

Do you follow this linking of the families of Drummond and Lennox, and Stewart, and Campbell and Napier and Buchanan? It is an interesting process.

CHAPTER XIII

De SOMERVILLE DESCENT

(Douglas's Peccage of Scotland)

THE Somervilles are of Norman extraction, and came over to Britain with William the Conqueror, anno 1066.

I. Sir Walter de Somerville, obtained from the Conqueror (having been one of his chief commanders) large grants in Stafford and Gloucestershire.

He was progenitor of all the Somervilles in Great Britain. He lived after the year 1100 and left sons.

II. Sir Walter de Somerville succeeded and his second son was:

III. William, of whom all the Somervilles in Scotland are descended. Having contracted a friendship with King David I, when in England, came with him to Scotland, and being in high favor with that prince, there was bestowed upon him the lands and barony of Cornwath, in the county of Lanark; to him and his heirs forever. He was a witness to the foundation-charter of the abbacy of Melrose, anno 1136. He left two sons, William and Walter.

IV. William de Somerville made a great figure at the courts of King Malcolm IV and William the Lion. He was said to be the king's falconer. His son was:

V. William de Somerville, designed Baron of Cornwath and Linton. He was a favorite with King Alexander II. and was appointed by the king to exercise at a tournament at the Castle of Roxburgh, where, for agility and strength of body, he was excelled by none. He married Margaret, daughter of Walter, Lord of Dunfyre, by whom he had a son, and a daughter Margaret. Sir William died anno 1242, and was buried at Melrose Abbey.

VI. Margaret de Somerville married Sir Archibald Campbell (VI) of Lochow, of whom all the earls and dukes of Argyle are descended.

The Campbells in later generations were joined to Napiers, to Leckies, and to Buchanans.

CHAPTER XIV

LENNOX DESCENT

(Douglas's Peerage of Scotland)

UPON the great victory won by William, Duke of Normandy (afterwards called the Conqueror) over Harold, King of England, at Hastings, in October 1066, all the southern provinces of England submitted to the government of the victor. Yet several great lords and powerful barons in the northern provinces, much attached to their race of kings, and impatient of servitude, stood up valiantly in defense of their liberties, and the independency of their country. Having carried on a bloody but unsuccessful war against the Conqueror, whom they looked upon as an usurper, they were at last compelled to leave their country, abandon their estates, and save their lives by fleeing to Scotland, where they were kindly received by King Malcolm III. One of the most eminent of these, was the progenitor of the old Earls of Lennox, Egfrith, an English Saxon lord, who had been possessed of great estates in Northumberland and Westmoreland.

The chief seat of the Earls of Lennox was the castle of Dunbarton, until Maldoven. Earl of Lennox, made a present thereof to King Alexander II, anno 1238. After that they resided at Inchmurrin, an island in Loch Lomond; Bellach on the water Leven, and Catter on the water Endrick, all within the earldom of Lennox and shire of Dunbarton.

The Earls of the Lennox accumulated vast domains in Scotland, which descended from father to son thru a succession of Duncans and Donalds and Malcolms (to be found in the "Peerages") until we come to Duncan, the Twelfth Earl of Lennox. It is not discovered into what family Duncan married, but he had three daughters: Isabel, Margaret and Elizabeth, two of whom were important factors in the warp and woof of our early fabric.

Duncan came to a sad end, for in 1425 when he was about eighty years old, he was accused by king James I, of "high crimes" (which are not enumerated) and condemned to be executed.

Now quoting from our old school history, concerning the reign of King James I, after his return from English imprisonment, and because

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of opposition in his kingdom—"The king's own cousin, Murdoch Stuart, Duke of Albany, his sons Walter and Alexander, and the aged Earl of Lennox, were tried, convicted, and sentenced to death, and they were all executed before the castle of Sterling.

Albany and his sons were men of stalwart and commanding presence, and their fate excited much sympathy among the people. Indeed, this action of the king, which flooded the scaffold with the blood of his own kindred, cannot be justified."

(Well, there is cause for gratitude that we have found no line of descent which traces back to the life stream of James I, of Scotland!)

Duncan, Earl of Lennox, was buried in the Black-friars Church, at Sterling, by the side of the great altar.

His three daughters and their posterity succeeded.

1. Isabel, of the Lennox, married Murdoch Stewart, Duke of Albany, regent for his brother, King Robert III, of Scotland, who was valitudinarie. (The king's son, James I, being prisoner in England.)

Murdoch Stewart and Isabel had four sons and two daughters. A daughter Isabel, married Walter Buchanan (XII).

2. Margaret, of the Lennox, married Robert Menteith of Rusky, in 1392, and had son:

Murdoch Menteith of Rusky who married;

Christian Murray daughter of Sir David Murray, of Tullibardine, who had two daughters;

Elizabeth Menteith, who married John Napier (III) and Margaret.

3. Elizabeth, of the Lennox, married Sir. John Stewart, of Darnley, who went with the earls of Buchanan and Douglas, to France, with 4000 Scotch Auxiliaries, where he gained immortal honor.

The above heirs portioners had a long contest concerning the division and succession of the earldom of Lennox, which was at last determined in favor of the family of Darnley, anno 1477. But the Napiers of Merchiston have ever since assumed the arms of Lennox, in place of the old bearing of the Napiers.

Above, we give connections with, and line of descent from two daughters of Duncan, Earl of Lennox. And elsewhere we show that in an earlier generation Sir Colin Campbell (IX) also married "a daughter of the house of Lennox," whose descendents married Napiers and Buchanans in our line.

CHAPTER XV

DESCENT FROM STEWARTS OF LORN AND INNERMEATH

(Douglas's Peerage of Scotland)

THE immediate ancestor of this branch of the illustrious family of Stewart was—

I. Sir James, fourth son of John Stewart of Bonkell, second son of Alexander, sixth lord high steward of Scotland, great grandfather of king Robert II. This James flourished in the reign of King Robert Bruce, and had a charter from that great prince, of the whole lands of Preston and Warwickhill, in Cunningham. He was killed at the Battle of Hallidon Hill, anno 1333. His successor was:

II. Sir Robert Stewart, of Shanbothy, who had son:

III. Sir John Stewart, of Innermeath, who married the heiress of Lorn, which became one of the chief titles of his family. He left five sons and two daughters.

IV. Robert Stewart, second Lord of Lorn and Innermeath, was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James, in 1424, and was not released before the year 1429. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, by whom he had, with others:

V. John Stewart, the third Lord of Lorn and Innermeath. In this generation are two branches of the House of Stewart combined. He had issue, three daughters, of whom the second one was Margaret or Marjorie.

VI. Margaret Stewart married Colin Campbell (XIII) of Glenorchy and Lochow, first Lord Campbell of Argyle and Breadalbane, and had son:

VII. Duncan, whose daughter, Annabella Campbell, married Alexander Napier, of Merchiston, and whose descendent, Elizabeth Leckie married George Buchanan (XVIII).

CHAPTER XVI

MENTEITH DESCENT

(Douglas's Peerage of Scotland)

THE first who were dignified with this title yield to few in the kingdom for antiquity. The first one of documentary proof was:

I. Murdoch, Earl of Menteith, who is mentioned in the Chartulary of Dunfermline in the beginning of the reign of King David I, (who succeeded to the crown of Scotland in 1124.) His son was:

II. Gilchrist, Earl of Menteith, who was succeeded by a son:

III. Mauritius (or Maurice) Earl of Menteith, whose daughter married:

IV. Sir William Cummins (sometimes Comyns) of Badenoch, who was created Earl of Menteith upon his marriage, and was "extremely powerful." Their daughter, whose name was Beatrix, married:

V. Sir. Walter Stewart (son of Walter the Lord High Steward of Scotland) who in his wife's right, became Earl of Menteith, and assumed that title for his surname. This Walter, Earl of Menteith, in 1295, with the Earls of Lennox, Marr, Athole, Buchanan, Cummins, etc., entered England with a considerable body of men, ravaged Cumberland and besieged Carlyle. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Dunbar, and afterwards put to death by King Edward I, of England, in cold blood, in the 76th year of his age, anno 1296. His sons were Alexander and John.

VI. Alexander, Earl of Menteith, died soon after his father. By Matilda his wife, he had sons: Alan, Murdoch, and John who was the ancestor of the Menteiths of Rusky.

VII. Alan, Earl of Menteith, who was a great patriot, fought with Robert Bruce, was carried prisoner to England, where he died. He left only one daughter, Mary. Alan was succeeded by his brother, Murdoch, who died without issue, and was succeeded by Mary, the daughter of Alan.

VIII. Mary, Countess of Menteith, was married to that renowned hero and patriot Sir John Graham, who, in her right became Earl of

MENTEITH DESCENT

Menteith. He accompanied King David II in his unfortunate expedition into England, was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham, and was afterwards basely put to death by King Edward. They left issue, only one daughter :

IX. Margaret, Countess of Menteith, was married to Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, who in her right, also, became Earl of Menteith, which title was added to his many others. Of their large family—Margaret married Sir Duncan Campbell (XII) and Murdoch, succeeded to the title.

X. Murdoch, Duke of Albany, Earl of Menteith, upon whose forfeiture, when he, with his two sons, and his father-in-law, Duncan, Earl of Lennox, were basely executed by King James I, this earldom was annexed to the crown, and lost to the remaining family. Murdoch married Isabel, of the Lennox, and their daughter :

XI. Isabel, married Walter Buchanan, of that Ilk, (XII).

CHAPTER XVII

JUST AMANG OURSELS

After isolating our Buchanan line from a vast multitude of Buchanans, it seemed but fair and right to endeavor to do as much for those wives and mothers, whom we are able to trace, as we have done for our sires, that they, too, may have the light of day, and we, the benefit of their acquaintance.

When in reaching back into the mysterious past we find ourselves descended from kings and queens, we cannot allow that fact to turn our heads or our hearts. Remember, my dear ones, there are multitudes of people in this good land of ours today, who can do the same thing, altho with varying combinations. And when once a royal diadem is discovered growing upon a family tree, it almost invariably leads to others. Far more, we have cause for justifiable pride that of all the people, our progenitors, recorded between the covers of this little book, not one have we discovered to be a natural son or a natural daughter, with the probable exception of William the Conqueror, who was the son of Robert, le Diable, Duke of Normany and "Arlette, daughter of a tanner of Falaise," and of whose exact status we are ignorant, not one, we repeat, have we found who was not "lawfully procreated betwixt man and wife."

Our high estates have fallen since those days "lang bygane." (How we like that expression!) According to the feudal custom; that the eldest son should inherit the patrimonial possessions, a great army of younger sons have, thru the centuries, and in all families, learned to carve out their own careers, and while so doing developed brain and brawn and character. There have undoubtedly been those amongst our ancestors whose lives were companioned with struggle and effort; especially those who were the pathfinders into a strange country. There is usually an inexorable price of toil and sacrifice for such as these, and all that we owe to them, we may never know.

But on the other hand, think too, of the things they were spared. They did not have to answer wrong numbers, or open their mail and throw it all away, or summon up sales resistance, or wait until the red light turned green. They were spared many of the complications which compose our modern life.

JUST AMANG OURSELS

We may reasonably hope that a goodly share of them knew many happy days. When the fish were biting at the famous Endrick salmon banks near Balmaha, or when the red deer tempted them to the chase over the wild slopes of noble Ben Lomond. Have you not heard in song and story of the sheer beauty unfolded, when "by yon bonnie banks and yon bonnie braes, the moon comes up o'er Loch Lomond?"

Could one not feel that to sail over its shining waters, as many of the Clan Buchanan must have done, would be a foretaste of Paradise? Listen, with heart and soul attuned. Can you not hear the sweet voice of Janet Scott ringing across the waters, "By the bonnie, bonnie banks o' Loch Lomond?"

But to get back again to those olden times—It might perchance be timely, here, to refresh our minds upon some of the customs of the days of knighthood.

We must keep in mind that love was fiercer, hate deeper and death less heeded than it is today. The well-born youths were carefully trained, frequently learning to dance, and play on the harp. They were instructed in falconry, tilting with spears, and exercises on horseback, which included vaulting upon a horse, in armor, and wielding a battle-axe. Religion added its influence, and the order of knighthood, endowed with all the sanctity that attended the priesthood, became an ambition to the greatest sovereigns.

According to the ancient historians, from several of whom we gather our information, the ceremonies of initiation were most solemn. The candidate first received the sacrament, then, clothed in white, he knelt before the presiding knight who administered to him his oaths. A coat-of-mail and spurs were placed upon him, and lastly he was girded with a sword. He next received the accolade which consisted of three strokes with the flat of the sword on the shoulder, accompanied by the words, "I dub thee a knight, be valiant, courteous and loyal!" and thus the investiture ended.

All of this in a manner, helps us to form a mental background, as we delve further back into the past, where records seem to be easier of establishment, than are the more recent ones.

Jane Porter's "Scottish Chiefs" has been delightfully edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora A. Smith. We heartily recommend it to all and sundry who have not, as yet, become acquainted with its glowing

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pages, and we promise that you will be stirred, even as one is ever stirred by that great pi broch of old:

“Scots wha hae wi’ Wallace bled,
Scots wham Bruce hae aften led,
Welcome to your gory bed,
Or to victory!”

There are a number of bewildering books on the genealogical charts of the ancient royal families, some of them quite difficult of understanding, some of them differing at minor points, with each other, but all seeming to arrive at the same general conclusions.

William Buchanan of Auchmar modestly wrote in 1723, and we think his words deserve to be preserved,—“I shall desire no other reward for my labours than that those for whom I intended these sheets will charitably excuse whatever errors I have fallen into, on account of the sincerity and honesty of my intentions.” There, was a modest man for you, and the sentiment which he expressed might well have been felt by any person, of whatsoever period, undertaking the responsibility of a like task.

We acknowledge as our authorities for these royal descents:

“Royal Genealogies,” by James Anderson, D. D.

“Historical Genealogy of the Royal House of Stuart,”
by Rev. Mark Noble.

“Burke’s Royal Families of England and Scotland”

“Your Family Tree,”
by David Starr Jordan and Sarah L. Kimball.



Alex. S. Buchanan, Jr.

JUNE 4, 1874 — MAY 2, 1904

CHAPTER XVIII

ROYAL STEWART DESCENT

THE ancestor of this gallant and royal race was a Breton noble, Alan, a cadet of the ancient counts of Dol and Dinan in Brittany. Crossing to England, he was appointed Sheriff of Shropshire by Henry I, and thru his third son, Walter Fitz-Alan, was progenitor of the House of Stewart in Scotland. Walter Fitz-Alan crossed the Border, and received from King David I, the office of Lord High Steward of Scotland, an office subsequently made hereditary in the family, and from which the family assumed their surname.

We shall here briefly deduce the descent of this branch of the family of Stewart, through whom not only the royal family of Great Britain, but most of the crowned heads of Europe are descended. We have, as aforementioned:

I. Walter Fitz-Alan, appointed Lord High Steward of Scotland, and the office was held successively by the following generations:

II. Alan Stewart, whose son was:

III. Walter Stewart, who married Beatrix, daughter of Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, and had sons, Alexander and Walter. Thru both of the sons we trace, as Walter married a daughter of William, Earl of Menteith and became Earl of Menteith (V) in her right. From whom was descended Margaret Graham, Countess of Menteith (IX) who married Robert Stuart, Duke of Albany; whom we introduce in a later generation in this very Stewart Descent. Complicated, yes! But all statements seem to dovetail in a way which is truly amazing, especially after the elapse of seven hundred years.

The elder son of Walter, Lord High Steward, was:

IV. Alexander Stewart, who married Jean, daughter and heiress of Angus Macrory, Lord of Bute. Alexander was the principal commander under King Alexander III, at the battle of Largs, 1263, when the Scottish hosts gained a signal victory over the Norwegians under Haco. He later invaded and conquered the Isle of Man, which was annexed to the crown of Scotland.

By Jean, his wife, he had a son:

V. James Stewart, who was associated with Wallace in the struggle with England, and who was the paternal grandfather of King Robert II.

The BUCHANAN and ALLIED FAMILIES

James Stewart married Cecelia, daughter of the Earl of Dunbar and March, and had son :

VI. Walter Stewart 1293-1326, who at the age of twenty-one, led his vassals to Bannockburn, and fought with Robert Bruce.

The following year he married the Princess Marjorie Bruce, daughter of Robert Bruce who was now King Robert I. His course of glory was brief, for he died in his thirty-third year. Sir Walter and the Princess Marjory had sons and daughters, of whom, the eldest son was Robert, who succeeded to the crown of his maternal grandfather, Robert Bruce, and ascended the throne of Scotland.

VII. King Robert II of Scotland, 1316-1390, married Elizabeth Muir, of Rowalton, Countess of Strathern. There were eight sons and daughters by this marriage, but Elizabeth, wife and mother, died before Robert ascended the throne.

The eldest son, John, succeeded to the Scottish throne, and at that time took the name of King Robert III, but there was another son Robert, of this marriage, and thru him we trace.

VIII. Robert Stewart, Earl of Menteith and Fife, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland. He was the first Earl of Menteith, which title he got by his marriage to Margaret, Countess of Menteith (IX).

He was a man of high accomplishments, equally qualified to shine in the arts of peace or in the troubles of war, for which reason, the king his father, being infirm with age, made him governor of Scotland in his own lifetime, and his brother, King Robert III, after his accession to the crown, being likewise valetudinarie, thought fit to continue him in the regency, and dignified him with the title of Duke of Albany. Robert Stewart died in 1420, universally lamented. Of sons and daughters there were Murdoch and Marjorie.

IX. Murdoch Stewart, eldest son, succeeded to his father's estate and honours, and also to the government of the kingdom.

Above the banks of the Leith, in Perth, rise in fudal grandeur the battlements of the old stronghold, Doune Castle, built by Murdoch, Duke of Albany, who governed the country when his nephew, James I, was held prisoner in England. Doune Castle became a royal residence, and was at a later period occupied by Mary, Queen of Scots.

Murdoch was instrumental in bringing home from England, King James I, son of Robert III, in 1424, and as Earl of Fife, he placed the king



DOUNE CASTLE

ROYAL STEWART DESCENT

in his chair of state at his coronation at Scone. But as the duke became too great for a subject, having already ruled the country, he was suspected to have a design upon the crown, and being discovered to be engaged in some secret transactions (the nature of them, all our historians are silent about, he was with two of his sons and his father-in-law, tried, condemned and executed, and his estates and honours forfeited to the crown, anno 1425. He married Isabel, daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, by whom he had with others, a daughter :

X. Lady Isabel Stewart, who married Walter Buchanan (XII), of that Ilk, and had son Thomas Buchanan (XIII).

Now to go back to Marjorie, daughter of Robert Stewart (VIII) Duke of Albany.

IX. Lady Marjory Stewart, (granddaughter of King Robert II) married Duncan Campbell (XII) of Lochow and Argyle, whose son Colin Campbell (XIII) married Margaret Stewart of Lorn, thus uniting two branches of the ancient family of Stewart.

Notice, that thru two sources, a son Murdoch, and a daughter, Marjorie, the issue of Robert Stewart (VIII), Duke of Albany, and his wife Margaret of Menteith, we trace back to King Robert II, of Scotland, and thence back to King Robert I, "the Bruce."

CHAPTER XIX

BRUCE DESCENT

From Douglas' Peerage of Scotland

AMONGST the great number of noble and valiant Normans that came over to England with William the Conqueror, anno 1066, none made a greater figure than Robert de Bruis, the undoubted ancestor of this family.

I. Robert de Bruis, a noble knight of Normandy, seems to have had no small share in the conquest of England. And as William divided the conquered lands amongst those of his followers who had most remarkably distinguished themselves, so, none appears to have got so large a share as this Robert de Bruis, for historians agree that he got possession of above ninety lordships in the east, west, and north of Yorkshire. He died about the year 1100 and left a son and successor:

II. Robert de Bruis, who came to Scotland with King David I. There he married Agnes Annand, by whom he got the lordship of Anandale, and of her had two sons, William, who carried on the line of his family, and Robert. He gave generously to many churches and monasteries.

III. William de Bruce succeeded to the lordship of Anandale, in Scotland, and to other large holdings in England. He was succeeded by his son:

IV. Robert de Bruce, third lord of Anandale, a man of great valour and magnanimity, and at the same time, most pious. He married Isabel, daughter of king William the Lion, by whom he had an only son. He died in 1191.

V. Robert Bruce, fourth lord of Anandale, who on account of great valour and merit was called "The Noble." He married Lady Isabel, **second daughter** of Prince David, grandson of King David I, by which royal marriage, the Bruces of Anandale came into vast possessions in Scotland and England. He died at an advanced age in 1245, and was interred with his ancestors in the abbey of Gyrburn, leaving issue, a son:

VI. Robert de Bruce, fifth Lord of Anandale, 1210-1295. He was one of the crusaders to the Holy Land. He married Isabel de Clare, daughter of the Earl of Hertford and Gloucester.

BRUCE DESCENT

Through ramifications of failure of a male heir to the throne of King Alexander III, it is well known how King Edward of England determined the controversy by choosing John Baliol. Robert de Bruce the fifth Lord of Anandale thought that John Baliol was unjustly preferred to himself, and he could never be prevailed upon to acknowledge John Baliol as king of Scotland as long as he lived. He had three sons and a daughter, the eldest son was :

VII. Robert de Bruce, sixth Lord of Anandale, afterwards Earl of Carrick. In his younger years he accompanied Edward, prince of England and King Louis I, of France, to the holy war, where by his courage and conduct he gained immortal honour.

After his return to England he contributed greatly, (together with his son Robert) to the English gaining the battle of Dunbar against the loyalists in 1296. He married Margaret, Countess of Carrick, and by her had five sons and seven daughters, amongst whom was King Robert Bruce, the eldest son, and a daughter, Mary, who married Sir Niel Campbell, (VIII).

VIII. King Robert Bruce, seventh Lord of Anandale. In 1297, joined Sir William Wallace and revolted from King Edward of England, and was made one of the guardians of Scotland. He determined to assert his just title to the crown, was joined by other patriots and crowned at Scone (pronounce Skoon), on Palm-Sunday, the 27th, March 1306.

Soon thereafter he relieved and entirely redeemed his distressed country from the usurpation and tyranny of a foreign power. No age or country ever produced a man of more eminent qualities, either for peace or war, than the famous and renowned king, Robert Bruce.

He married first, Lady Isabel, daughter of Donald, Earl of Mar, by whom he had a daughter.

IX. Princess Marjory Bruce, who was married in 1315 to Walter, Lord High Steward of Scotland, then the greatest man in the kingdom. Their son :

X. Robert Stewart, became afterwards, King of Scotland as Robert II.

Note—King Robert Bruce's son and heir, King David II, was the child of a second marriage, which we do not follow, but David was succeeded on the throne by his nephew, Robert Stewart, above, who is of our line. Elsewhere we follow the descent from King Robert II, whose granddaughter, Marjorie, married Duncan Campbell (XII) and whose great grand-daughter, Isabel Stewart, married Walter Buchanan (XII).

CHAPTER XX

MARR DESCENT

(From Douglas's Peerage of Scotland)

THE highest dignity of jurisdiction enjoyed by subjects in Scotland before the tenth century was that of Thane, which dignity was succeeded by that of Earl.

I. Martacus, Thane of Marr, was created earl by Malcolm Canmore, in 1057. His son was:

II. Gratnach, second Earl of Marr, who was witness to the foundation charter of the Monastery of Scone, 1114. His son was:

III. Morgundus, or Morgan, third Earl of Marr. His son was:

IV. Gilchrist, fourth Earl of Marr, whose son was:

V. Morgan, fifth Earl of Marr. This earl did not long survive his father, but by his wife, Agnes, he left five sons, of whom Gilbert was the sixth earl, and Gilchrist, the seventh earl, but the descent follows thru the next son, Duncan.

VI. Duncan, eighth Earl of Marr, married Orabella, daughter of the Lord of Latherisk. Their son was:

VII. William, ninth Earl of Marr. King Alexander III. made him great Chamberlain of Scotland, anno 1264. He married Elizabeth daughter of William Cumyn, Earl of Buchan and had:

VIII. Donald, tenth Earl of Marr. He was one of the arbiters chosen on the part of Robert Bruce, Lord of Anandale, in his competition for the crown with John Baliol. He died anno 1294 leaving a son and two daughters.

IX. Lady Isabel, daughter of Donald, Earl of Marr, married King Robert Bruce, and by him was mother of Princess Marjorie, who carried on the line of the royal family of Scotland.

CHAPTER XXI

CARRICK DESCENT

(Douglas's Peerage of Scotland)

EARL of Carrick is an ancient and honorable title in Scotland. In the reign of King William, the Lion, we find it conferred upon Duncan, son of Gilbert, Lord of Galloway, about the year 1180.

I. Duncan, first Earl of Carrick, founded the Abbey of Crossragwell, and amply endowed it with his own lands. He was succeeded by his son:

II. Nigel or Neil, second earl of Carrick, who was likewise a liberal benefactor to the cause of religion. He died anno 1256, leaving one daughter:

III. Margaret, Countess of Carrick, his sole heiress, who married Robert de Bruce, 6th Lord of Anandale, to whom she brought the title and dignity of Earl of Carrick, and was mother, by him, of five sons and seven daughters, amongst whom were Robert and Mary.

IV. Robert Bruce, 7th lord of Anandale, was crowned king as Robert I. of Scotland, in 1306. He married Isabel, daughter of Donald, earl of Marr, and had daughter:

V. Princess Marjorie, who married Walter, the Lord High Steward of Scotland, and had son:

VI. Robert II, king of Scotland.

From two of whose grandchildren we trace, i. e. Murdoch and Marjorie Stewart.

We now go back to the daughter of Margaret, Countess of Carrick, and her distinguished husband (III).

IV. Lady Mary Bruce, who married Niel Campbell (VIII) and whose descendent, Elizabeth Leckie, married George Buchanan (XVIII).

So we trace thru two of the children of Robert Bruce, 6th lord of Anandale, and his wife, the Countess of Carrick, i. e. King Robert Bruce and his sister, Lady Mary, as has been shown.

CHAPTER XXII

DUNCAN TO ROBERT BRUCE

SOME authorities start to trace the kings of Scotland as far back as several hundred years B. C., following down concisely from generation to generation.

But let us make a more conservative start, suppose we say with:

I. Duncan I, who succeeded to the throne in 1033, and after a peaceful reign of seven years, was murdered in 1040. All that Shakespeare tells us in his great tragedy is not history, and whether Duncan King of Scotland, was slain by the hand of Macbeth or not, may never be known, but slain, he was. He was buried in Icolmkill, "the sacred storehouse of his predecessors." His son was:

II. Malcolm III, who was called King Malcolm Canmore. Shakespeare and the historians do agree that Macbeth was beaten in battle at Dunsinane by Malcolm, the son of Duncan, and Malcolm was crowned King of Scotland at Scone, in 1057. It was during his reign that William the Conqueror invaded England, and to escape him, many of the English fled to Scotland, and were kindly received by Malcolm. Amongst those who sought refuge were Prince Edward and Princess Margaret, exiles from England, and descendents of Alfred the Great. King Malcolm chose Margaret for his wife. She proved a great and noble queen, wielding an influence for good over Malcolm and the warlike Scots.

Malcolm was killed in battle, and Margaret soon after succumbed to her grief. Their son was:

III. King David I (who succeeded his brother Alexander on the throne). He was crowned in 1124, and was a wise and just king. He erected the Bishoprics of Ross, Dunblane, Dunkell and Brechin. Melrose Abbey was founded by David I, in 1136. It is now considered indisputably the finest ruin in Scotland. Sir Walter Scott describes it in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Melrose was greatly destroyed under Edward II of England, but rebuilt in 1326 by Robert Bruce. Within the Abbey lie the remains of many a gallant knight and pious priest, and here also is the heart of King Robert the Bruce in its silver casket. King David I, married Maud, daughter of Waldoefus, Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon and his wife Judith, and it was through this



MELROSE ABBEY

DUNCAN to ROBERT BRUCE

marriage that Northumberland and Huntingdon came to the crown of Scotland. David I reigned twenty-nine years and died anno 1153, and was buried at Dunfermline. Their only son was:

IV. Henry, Prince of Scotland and Earl of Huntingdon. He died before his father in 1152, to the universal grief of the whole country.

His wife was Ada, a daughter of William, Earl of Warren and Surrey, and his wife, Isabel de Vermandois. They had sons, Malcolm, William and David. The first two reigned as Malcolm IV and "William the Lion," kings of Scotland. Thru both William the Lion (see page 62) and David we trace, but we here follow:

V. David, Earl of Huntingdon, who was a commander at the siege of Acre in Palestine, with King Richard the Lion-hearted. He died in 1219. He married Maud, the daughter of Hugh Kyvilioch, Earl Palatine of Chester. They had with others, a daughter:

VI. Isabel, who married Robert Bruce, fourth Lord of Anandale, and had son:

VII. Robert Bruce, 1210-1295, who was a Crusader. He married Isabel, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester, who was a Magna Charta surety, and who was descended from Robert de Bellomont, Earl of Leicester, and his wife Isabel de Vermandois, in the following way:—

Isabel de Vermandois and Robert de Bellomont had son:

Robert de Bellomont, 2nd Earl of Leicester, had son:

Robert de Bellomont, 3rd Earl of Leicester, had daughter:

Lady de Bellomont, married William, the Grandson of Henry I, of England, had daughter:

Amicia, married Richard de Clare, a Magna Charta surety, and had son:

Gilbert de Clare, also a Magna Charta surety, had daughter:

Isabel de Clare, married Robert Bruce, 4th Earl of Anandale,

In the union of Robert Bruce and Isabel de Clare, grand-parents of King Robert I, we discover that Isabel was of the sixth generation descended from Isabel de Vermandois and her first husband, and Robert was of the fourth generation descended from Isabel de Vermandois and her second husband. Which becomes clearer in a later chapter.

They had son:

VIII. Robert Bruce, 1245-1304, who married Margaret, Countess of Carrick, and in his wife's right became Earl of Carrick. Of their

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twelve children, the eldest son, Robert, became king, and their daughter, Lady Mary Bruce, married Sir Niel Campbell (VIII). (We have two points of contact with this generation.)

IX. "Robert the Bruce" 1274-1329, who asserted claim to the Scottish Crown, ascended the throne of his ancestors, which had been left without an heir in the direct line of succession, and was crowned at Scone in 1306, as King Robert I, of Scotland.

CHAPTER XXIII

ALFRED THE GREAT TO DAVID I

ALFRED the Great, 849-901, was born in Berkshire, son of Ethelwulf, Anglo-Saxon King of England, and the Lady Osburgis, daughter of the Great Butler of England. Alfred the Great was crowned in Rome by Pope Adrian. The Danes had overrun and conquered nearly all of the country, but he finally expelled them all. He was more than a great warrior, he labored zealously for the education of his people and founded the University of Oxford. He codified the laws, divided the kingdom into shires, and earned the title of "protector of the poor."

The Encyclopedia Britannica tells us that "Alike for what he did and what he was, there is none to equal Alfred in the whole line of English sovereigns; and no monarch in history as well deserved the title of 'Great'."

He married Lady Ethelwith, daughter of Ethelred, the Earl of Lincolnshire and his wife Edburga, and was succeeded by his son:

II. Edward "Senior" King of England who married the Lady Edgina.

He founded the University of Cambridge and had a prosperous reign. His son was:

III. Edward I, King of the Anglo-Saxons, who married Princess Elgiva. Their son was:

IV. Edgar, the Peaceable, 943-975, King of England, married Lady Elfrida, daughter of the Earl of Devon. He increased the navy, and maintained dominion of the Narrow Seas. King Edgar also imposed a tribute of three hundred wolves' heads annually upon the Welsh princes, and in a few years the wolves had become extinct. His son was:

V. Ethelred II, the Unready, 968-1016, King of England, married Lady Aelflaed, daughter of Thorald, an English earl. During this reign, England was invaded and ravaged by the Danes, and the King fled to Normany, leaving his son:

VI. Edmund II, Ironsides, 989-1016, King of England. He waged war upon the Danes under King Canute, but was forced to divide his kingdom. His wife was Alghitha, a Danish lady, and their son was:

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VII. Edward, the Exile, who married Agatha, daughter of Yaroslav, the Grand Duke of Russia, and had :

VIII. Margaret, who married King Malcolm III, of Scotland and by the Scots was called Saint Margaret. Their son was :

IX. David I, King of Scotland.

CHAPTER XXIV

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR TO ROBERT BRUCE

WILLIAM the Conqueror, 1027 - 1087, Duke of Normandy, King of England, was the son of Robert, le Diable, Duke of Normandy and Arlette, the daughter of a tanner of Falaise. He was also descended from Charlemagne.

William invaded England and defeated the armies under King Harold at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. Hume calls this one of the most decisive battles that occurred in the Middle Ages. William had himself crowned in Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day of that same year. He married Lady Mathilde, the daughter of Baldwin V, the Pious, Count of Flanders and Princess Adela of France, daughter of King Robert II, of France. One important act of William the Conqueror was to have a census of the country taken, the first time such a thing had been done. This was called the Domesday Book, and was a census of the people and of the proprietorship of the lands. Again, Hume says, "the Domesday Book is the most valuable piece of antiquity possessed by any nation."

Tyrannical and cruel, William undoubtedly was, yet on the approach of death he "discovered the vanity of all human grandeur and was filled with remorse."

William and his wife, Matilda of Flanders, had a daughter :

II. Princess Gundred, who married William de Warren, Earl of Warren and Surrey, and had :

III. William de Warren, Earl of Warren and Surrey, who married Isabel, Countess de Vermandois, widow of Robert de Bellomont, Earl of Leicester. Their daughter was :

IV. Ada, Countess de Vermandois, who married Henry, Prince of Scotland, and Earl of Huntingdon. Their sons were Malcolm, William and David.

V. David, Earl of Huntingdon, Crusader, who married Maud Kyvilioch, and had daughter :

VI. Isabel, who married Robert Bruce, 4th Lord of Anandale, and had son :

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VII. Robert Bruce, 5th Lord of Anandale, Crusader, who married Isabel de Clare, and had son:

VIII. Robert Bruce, 6th Lord of Anandale, who married Margaret Countess of Carrick, and had son:

IX. Robert Bruce, 7th Lord of Anandale, who married Lady Isabel of Marr, and was crowned King of Scotland, in 1306, at Scone.

CHAPTER XXV

CHARLEMAGNE TO ROBERT BRUCE

EMPEROR Charlemagne, 742-814, was born and died at Aix-La-Chapelle. He was King of France and of Germany, and Emperor of Rome. He was the son of Pepin, the Short, King of France, and his wife Bertha, daughter of an eastern emperor.

Charlemagne carried on incessant wars. His plan was to extend and protect his borders from barbarism on the north and west, and from Mohammedanism on the south. Finally Burgundians, Visigoths, Bavarians, Saxons and Franks were united in one vast kingdom, in which the civilization of Europe was to develop.

Charlemagne was thoroly a Teuton, tall, fair, energetic, and interested in outdoor occupations. He was simple and temperate in habits, and keenly alive to the benefits of Roman culture, and he made the peoples whom he conquered to receive the Christian faith. Pope Leo III crowned him Emperor of Rome on Christmas day, anno 800.

Charlemagne also encouraged agriculture and trade, and founded schools and monasteries. By his first wife, Hildegardis, he had a son:

II. Louis I, the Pious, 778-840, who succeeded his father as Emperor of Rome. His second wife was Judith, "the Fair Maid of Bavaria" and their son was:

III. Charles II, the Bald, 823-878, who had by his first wife, Hermintrudis, daughter of the Count of Orleans, a son:

IV. Louis III, 844-879, King of France, who married Adelheid, and had:

V. Charles III, the Simple, 879-929, King of France, who married Edgina, daughter of Edward, 'Senior', King of England, and had a son:

VI. Louis IV, Transmarinus, 920-954, who was an infant King of France at eight years of age. He married Princess Gerberga. They left no male heir for the throne of France, but had a daughter:

VII. Gerberga, who married Albert I, Count de Vermandois, who was also descended from Charlemagne thru his son Pepin, King of Italy. They had a son:

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VIII. Herbert III, Count de Vermandois, who had a son :

IX. Otho, Count de Vermandois, who had son :

X. Herbert, IV, Count de Vermandois, who had daughter :

XI. Adelheid, Countess de Vermandois, who married Prince Hugh Magnus, son of King Henry I, of France, and who added her title to his own. Their daughter was :

XII. Lady Isabel de Vermandois.

Descended from Charlemagne and Alfred the Great, from Czars of Russia, from Emperors of Rome, and from Kings and Queens of France as far back as recorded history avails, Isabel seems to command a strategic position upon our genealogical chart. It is of more than passing interest that King Robert the Bruce was descended from Isabel de Vermandois thru both of her marriages. Her first husband being Robert de Bellomont (or Beaumont) whom she married in 1096, and her second husband being William, Earl of Warren and Surrey. She is sometimes designated Lady Isabel de Vermandois de Bellomont de Warren. She died in 1131 and is the ancestor of most of the kings and queens of Europe.

By her second husband, William de Warren, there was a daughter :

XIII. Ada de Warren, de Vermandois, who married Prince Henry of Scotland, Earl of Huntingon, and had a son :

XIV. David, Earl of Huntingdon, Crusader, who married Maud Kyvilioch, and had a daughter :

XV. Isabel, who married Robert Bruce, 4th Lord of Anandale, and had son :

XVI. Robert Bruce, 5th Lord of Anandale, who had son :

XVII. Robert Bruce, 6th Lord of Anandale, who had son :

XVIII. Robert Bruce, 7th Lord of Anandale, who became king and was crowned at Scone in 1306.

CHAPTER XXVI

HUGH CAPET TO ROBERT BRUCE

HUGH Capet, 940 - 996, King of France, was the ancestor of thirty-two French kings who ruled until the French Revolution of 1789, being chosen by the nobility.

He married Alisa, daughter of William, Duke of Aquitaine, and to settle the kingdom in his family, he had his son, Robert, crowned in his own lifetime.

II. Robert II, 971 - 1031, King of France.

His third wife was Constantia, and their son:

III. Henry I, 1005-1060, King of France, who was almost continually at war with his vassals or neighbors, amongst others, William, Duke of Normandy who conquered England. At the age of thirty-nine, he married Lady Anne, of Russia.

Now Lady Anne of Russia was quite a personage on her own account, being descended from both Charlemagne and Alfred the Great. Her father was Yaroslav, Grand Duke of Russia, a son of Vladimir, the first Czar of Russia, and her mother was Lady Engerherde, daughter of Olaf the Bold, 956-1000, King of Norway.

The third son of Henry I, of France, and his Queen Anne was:

IV. Hugh Magnus, 1057-1101, Duke of France and Burgundy (Count de Vermandois), distinguished himself in the expedition of Godfrey of Buillon, in his crusade to the Holy Land, at the siege of Antioch, and was killed in the battle^{of} Tarsus in Silicia. He married Adelheid, Countess de Vermandois, and had daughter:

V. Isabel de Vermandois.

From whom, and thru both of whose husbands, as has been shown, Robert Bruce was descended.

CHAPTER XXVII

OUR AIN COUNTRIE

AFTER leaving their native Scotland, the generations of the Buchanans which sojourned for a span of years in Ireland, dwelt in beautiful County Donegal. That northern seaboard, where it is said, the winters are short as a midsummer night, even while Scotland sleeps beneath a coverlet of snow. Where the mountains are blue, and Spring covers the banks with the fairy gold of wild flowers.

The family of Thomas Buchanan, my four-times-great grandfather, we know lived in Ramelton, as did his son, and his son's son. But later on, we know that Alexander and his wife, Jane Simms, made their home, and accumulated their family at Milford.

They had a large farm beyond the edge of the little town, and on the shore of Mulroy Bay, and the name of that farm was Rossgara.

Here life seems to have been lived, not too strenuously, for there were farm hands to perform the many tasks of daily life. Even their names have come down to us, one being "Old Billie Callaghan," and another "Teague O'Nocher!"

And dear little Grandmother, when her babies were born, could pass them over to the loving care of Nancy McKeigh, her servant, whose memory was endeared to every one of those children, as long as life lasted.

Flax was one of the products which was raised by our Grandfather Alexander Buchanan and when the field was harvested, the seeds of the flax flowers were sold, probably to be made into 'linen seed oil.' The stalks were scutched, or batted, to loosen the fibre, which was to be spun into linen threads, and then woven on the loom at Rossgara.

Then there was bleaching to be done, and there still survives some table linen with a little shamrock design and tiny loops in the corners which were used to stretch the tablecloth out upon the grass to bleach. This was the work of Grandmother's own dear hands.

Our father, Alexander Simms Buchanan, was the youngest member of this family of eleven children, and lived at the old farm Rossgara only until he was three years old, when with bag and baggage, silver spoons and thin china tea-set (the kind with the bunches of blue grapes), all

OUR AIN COUNTRIE

came to America, the land of promise, and settled in the City of Brotherly Love.

All that our father could ever remember of that early home was the fields of purple heather, and of once being taken fishing with his two big brothers.

Grandmother used to tell me many things which in my heedless, childish way, I let slip from my mind. Oh! how earnestly I have wished since, that I might ply her with the many questions which come to me now, and which she could have answered with such keen enjoyment and accuracy.

Her childhood home was at Carrigart, also in the north of Ireland and close to the sea.

She was the daughter of Robert Simms and his wife, Catherine Hayes, and had three brothers and two sisters.

When my brother, Alexander, the dear companion of my own youth, had in 1893, during one of his college vacations, the pleasure of a trip abroad, he made many, altho sketchy, notes of his journeyings, and mentions one day's drive "from Milford to Manor-Vaughn, where Grandmother was born, and then on to the old churchyard at Carrigart, where lie the remains of the Simmses."

Would that I too had been with him!

In the new surroundings in Philadelphia, Grandfather lived only a short five or six years, and then was gathered unto his fathers in 1849, when his youngest son, Alexander, was but a child of nine years.

Grandmother lived on in sweet serenity until 1892, reaching the remarkable age of one hundred and three years.

As a child she was golden-haired and blue-eyed, and in the sunset of life her hair shone like spun silver.

She was small of frame and beautiful to look upon, and always, it seemed to me, that she walked with God.

Her later home was at Atlantic City, and when we children visited her, and would bid her good-bye, she would place her hand upon our heads and give us her blessing.

It comes to me that there are but few of the descendents living, besides myself, who remember Grandmother.

Sister Jean, who was born soon after Grandmother's one hundredth birthday, and was her namesake, Jean Simms, never was with her enough

The BUCHANAN and ALLIED FAMILIES

to have received those early impressions which are so lasting and so sweet.

One little performance comes glimmering back to me from the caves of memory. We used to say "Grandmother, tell us the names of all your children!" and straightway she would begin to enumerate first the eight daughters, including Rebecca and Sarah, the twins, and then the list reached a climax with "James and Robert George and Alexander!" with a decided little note of triumph and achievement at the end.

And forsooth, why shouldn't there be?

Our father spent most of his early years in Philadelphia, but when between eighteen and nineteen years of age, he had the offer of a position in St. Louis, he started west with high hopes. But it was not long before the Civil War broke out.

He enlisted with the 10th Missouri Volunteers and rose to be a First Lieutenant.

In 1862 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brig. General J. C. Sullivan, who was in command of the 3rd Division of the Army of the Mississippi.

At the Battle of luka, Father's horse was shot dead under him and the tip of his scabbard was shot away, but during all of the war Father remained unscathed.

In 1863 he was placed on duty in the field near Vicksburg, at the Headquarters of General U. S. Grant, and on the General's Staff, where he remained until Vicksburg was captured.

When he received his honorable discharge from the army, he returned to Philadelphia and entered into the manufacture of paper, forming the partnership of Garrett and Buchanan.

Then Clara Rosalie Elliott became his blushing bride. Mother was the only child of Benjamin P. Elliott and his wife Eliza Bird. This maternal grandfather was born in Carlisle, England, and came of families whose records, rooted in the Church of England, are to be found upon the registers of St. Mary's Cathedral in that old city in the north of England, Carlisle.

Thru Eliza Bird, our maternal grandmother, we trace our ancestor who was a soldier in the American Revolution, who fought at Brandywine and was with Washington at Valley Forge. This ancestor was Johannes George Vöegeli, who came, a child, to this country from

OUR AIN COUNTRIE

Zurich, Switzerland, in 1733, and settled, with his parents, in New Hanover Township, Pennsylvania. He became the father of Bernard.

Our parents started their career together in their newly built home at 45th and Spruce Streets, at the top of the old Spruce Street hill, where the sledding, on bright and moonlight nights, was something to be long remembered by those who participated.

Here the family was augmented by five, and our parents began to yearn for a broader field of vision.

Eventually, we found ourselves in Montgomery County, and on a farm, and then that farm must have a name. So linking the days that were, with the days that are, the farm was called Rossgara, just as many another good name has been brought here, times without number, from the old country.

Two more members were added to the family at Rossgara, and then we were seven.

I guess we were a rollicking crew.

If we ever had any hardships, they seem to have faded; and only the happy days stand out, like lighthouses do in the fog. Our friends came up to the farm in relays, as it were, and always, they were welcomed. Furthermore, it was no mean asset to be a sister in this household of boys. We just naturally fell into the habit of friendly reactions to each others' interests, and the ebb and flow of events as we matured and our families grew, strengthened the ties of our earlier years.

Still the dear voices play upon our heartstrings, and how good that we can summon up the visions which our minds have stored away! Of the dearly loved son who has gone from our midst, separated from us for a little while, all our memories are happy ones; and just plain little every day words like, "Hello, Mother, when do we eat?" when they are wafted to us, even across the years, warm our hearts.

There were Alexander and Jack Rex, and George Buchanan who formed a strong and loyal combination—good Scouts all of them, and many were the trophies brought home from their competitions, for fire-lighting, signalling, drilling and what-not. Even until the time of college days, when Princeton claimed George, and when first Alec, then Jack found themselves established at Haverford College.

They too, have gone fishing and trapping and duck shooting, as seems ever to have been the custom.

The BUCHANAN and ALLIED FAMILIES

Lest there might be some boy or girl today, to grow into a sensitive middle age, and resent our unsolicited frankness, we have refrained from setting forth, on the charts of the present generation, as many dates as we might have done, altho, truth to tell, we restrained ourself with difficulty.

Our parents have had eleven grandchildren; each one a precious revelation to us to whom they belong. And now, behold, even our children's children are coming to make glad our hearts! The patter of their small feet makes music in our ears, even as the consciousness of their immortal souls makes heaven within us.

As we have come, trooping down the corridors of time, so we go on. Each one, I fain would believe, co-operating in the fulfillment of the divine plan.

In our mortal bodies is mingled the blood of diverse peoples of the earth, and we do ourselves credit when we venerate the memory of men and women who have lived courageously the storm beaten years.

Despite all the complexities of modern life, human nature remains pretty much the same. Human habits and human values are unchanged, and the fundamentals of parental affection and responsibility are identical with the standards of generations ago.

When each one of us has rendered an account of our short span of life here, what revelations are to be ours, if in the world to come, we are permitted to walk and talk with those who have gone before us *and* with those who are to come after us!

I can think of no better message upon which to pause, than the words of the Rev. Newman:—

“So long God’s power has blessed us, sure it still will lead us on,
O’er moor and fen, o’er crag and torrent till the night is gone.
And with the morn those angel faces smile,
Which we have loved long since, and lost awhile.

May the Lord lift up his countenance upon us and bless us. May the Lord be gracious unto us and make us worthy of these forefathers from whom we have sprung!



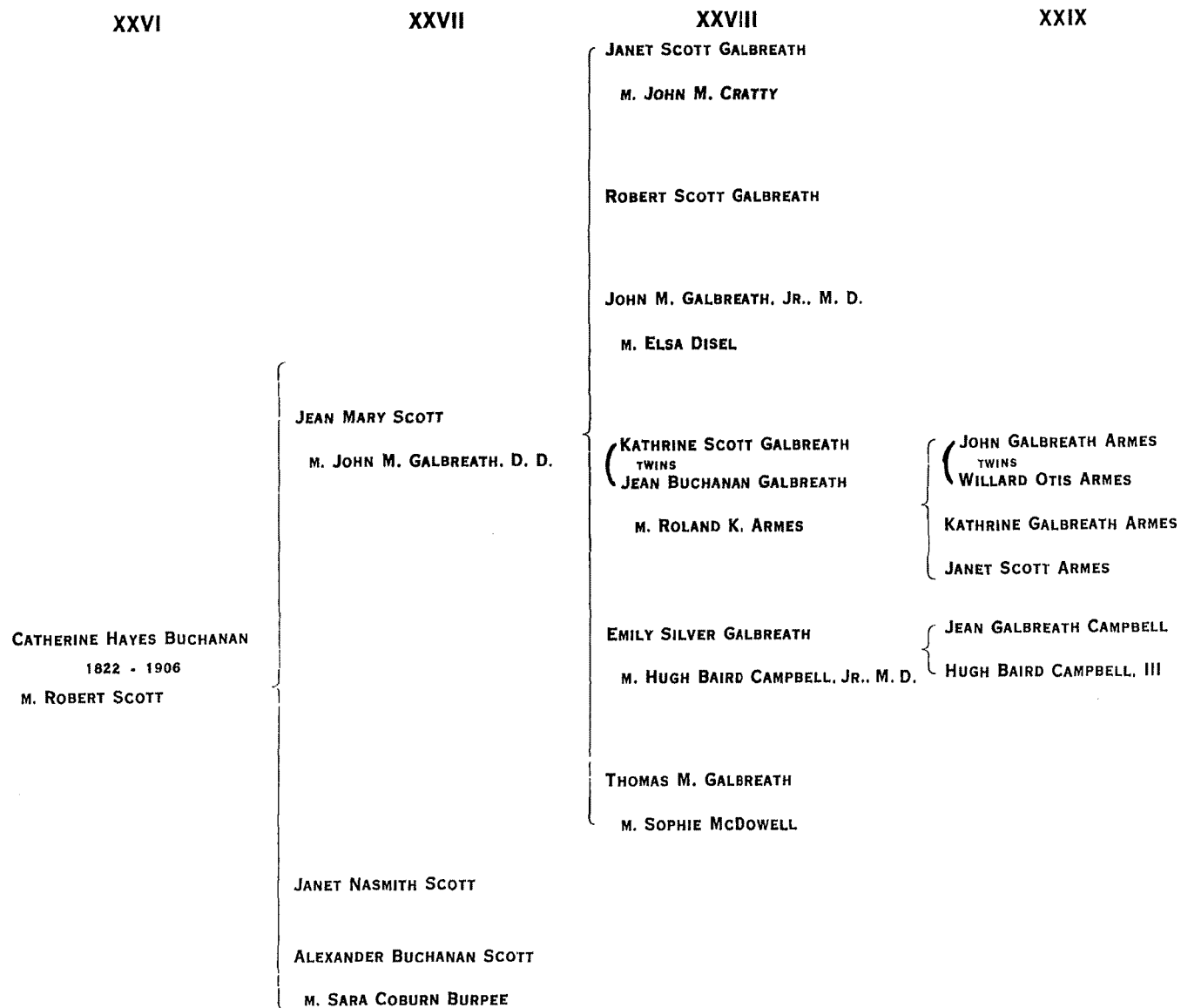
CARLISLE CATHEDRAL



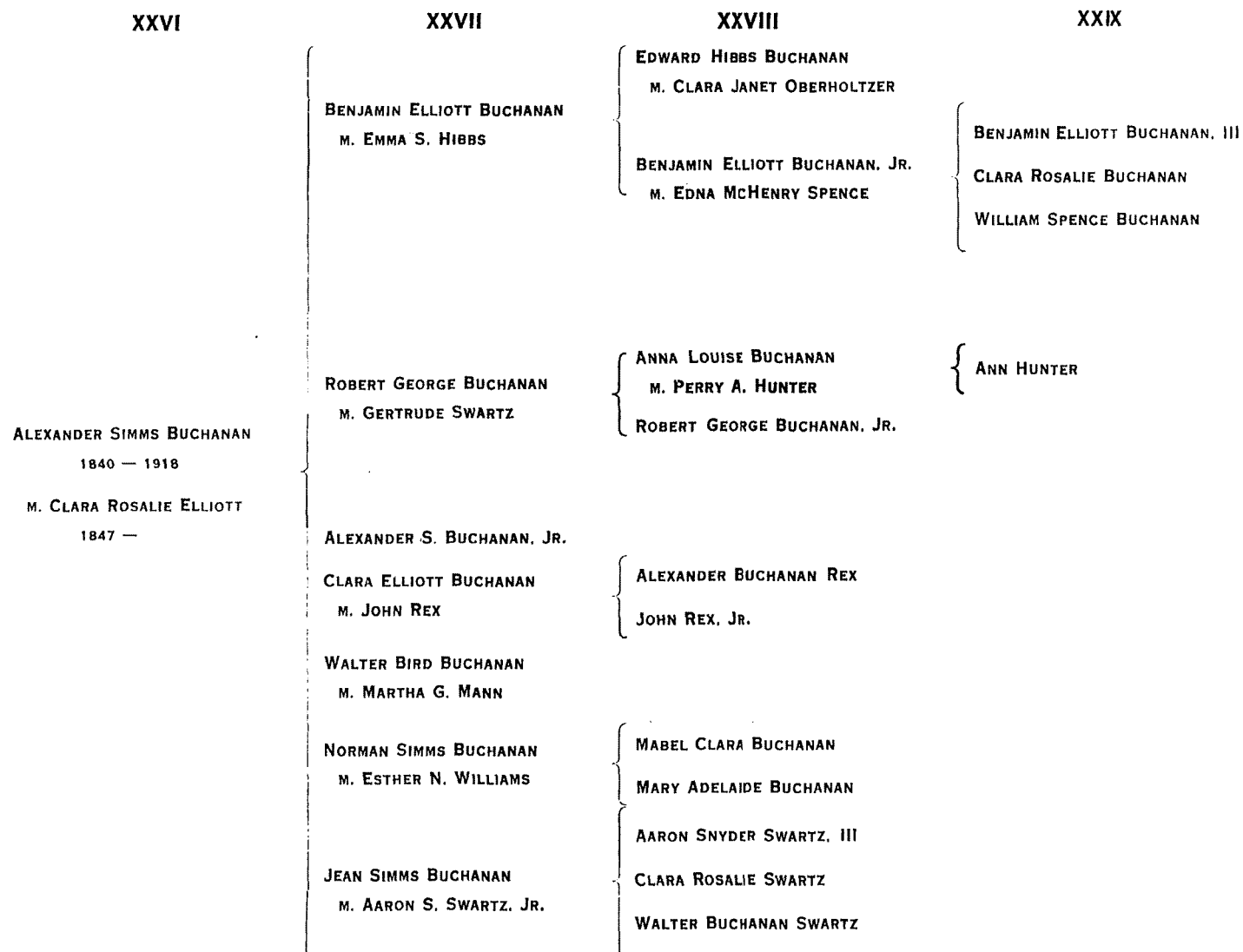
FAMILY OF ROBERT AND CATHERINE BUCHANAN SCOTT

Thomas M. Galbreath, Jean B. Galbreath, Janet N. Scott, John M. Galbreath, D. D., Emily S. Galbreath, Sadie Burpee Scott
 Janet Scott Galbreath, Alex. Buchanan Scott, Catherine Buchanan Scott, Jeanie M. Galbreath, R. Scott Galbreath
 John M. Galbreath, Jr., M. D., Kathrine S. Galbreath

THE FOLLOWING CHARTS
ARE REPRODUCED
IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY APPEAR
IN THE PRECEDING VOLUME.



DESCENDENTS OF ROBERT SCOTT AND CATHERINE H. BUCHANAN



DESCENDANTS OF ALEXANDER S. BUCHANAN AND CLARA ROSALIE ELLIOTT



FAMILY OF ALEXANDER S. AND CLARA R. BUCHANAN

John Rex, Jean S. Buchanan, Martha G. Mann, Walter B. Buchanan, Benj. E. Buchanan, Emma S. Buchanan, R. George Buchanan,
 Alex. Buchanan Rex, Clara E. B. Rex, Clara R. Buchanan, Benj. P. Elliott, Eliza B. Elliott, Alex. S. Buchanan, Gertrude S. Buchanan, R. George Buchanan, Jr.
 Edward H. Buchanan, Norman S. Buchanan, Nancy Buchanan, B. Elliott Buchanan, Alex. S. Buchanan, Jr.



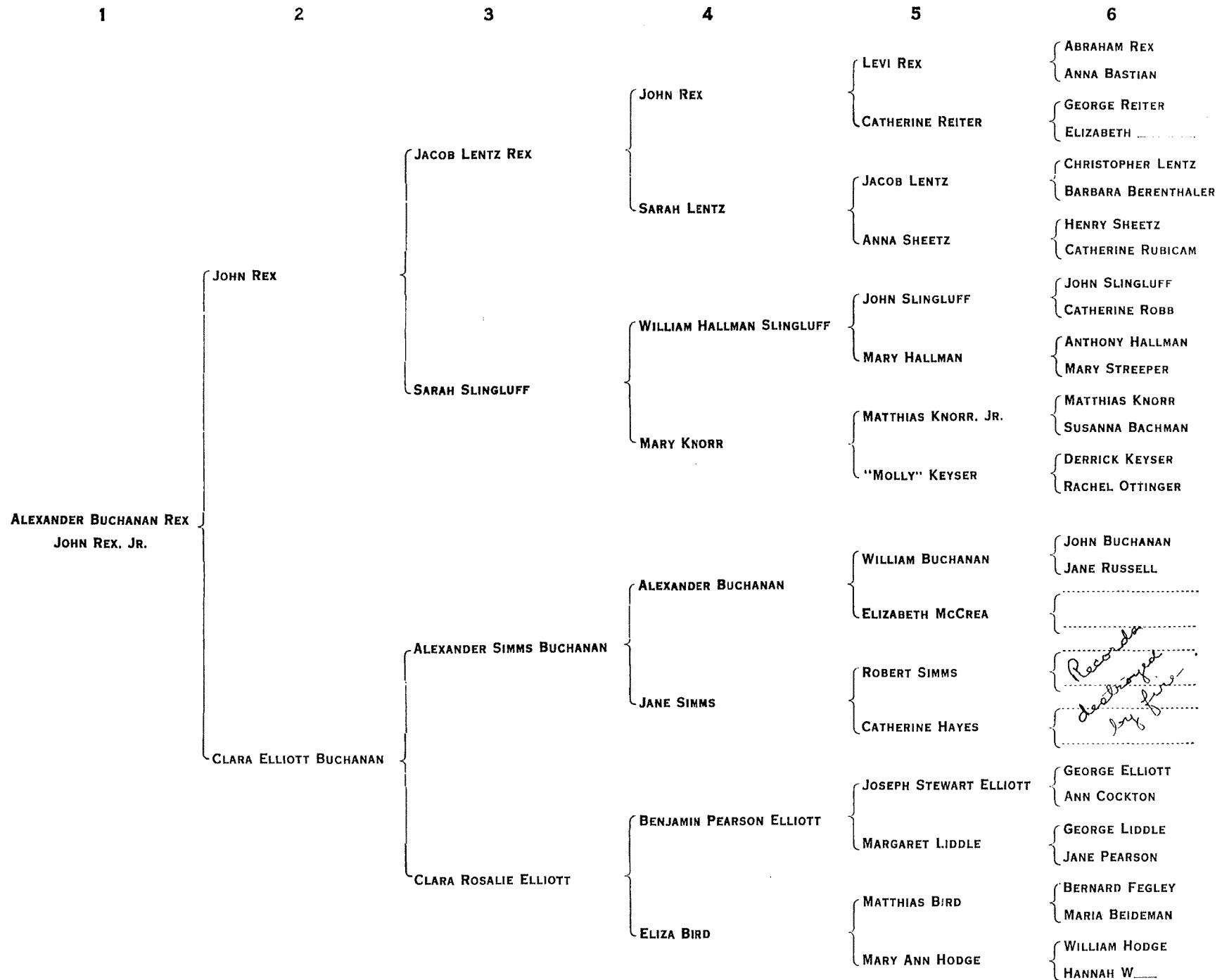
Alexander B. Rex,

OCTOBER 10, 1903 — APRIL 19, 1925



John Rex, Jr.

NOVEMBER 9, 1906 —



ANCESTRY OF ALEXANDER BUCHANAN REX AND JOHN REX, JR.

