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THE DALRYMPLES OF LANGLANDS.

The Dalrymples of Langlands, by John Shaw esq, privately printed. Copy in the Scottish National Library, seen by AM 11/2012 & much of it copied. The section of Captain John Armstrong is taken from an earlier, exact, transcription form HA Poole.

This copy inscribed :
Alexr Mackintosh Shaw esqr with the author's complements August 1881.
It also has a number of hand corrections & additions in at least 2 different hands.

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1.

CHARLES DALRYMPLE 1

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

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

P2. (3303)

1693, 1703, 1705, and 1706 to 1711, and Baillie in 1709 and 1711, and alive in 1720, but appearing, from his signature in the Town Council Books of a few years before, to be then very old and feeble, was probably born not later than 1650, which would make him seventy in 1720.

He must have been possessed of some part of the estate of Langlands, which is now included in the town of Kilmarnock, prior to the 24th June, 1703, for in a deed of that date, now (1863) in the possession of Mr. Dunlop, of Annanhill, he is described as Charles Dalrymple, of Langlands, writer in Kilmarnock; and if Robertson's Genealogical Account of Ayrshire be correct in stating that Mungo Campbell, of Netherplace, married

Elizabeth Dalrymple, daughter of the Laird of Langlands, about the year 1650, the property must have been in the family for two generations before, as it appears to be more likely that this Elizabeth was an aunt of this Charles Dalrymple than that she was his sister.

He married Elizabeth Wallace, and had issue two sons— Charles who succeeded to the estate of Langlands, and James, who became Sheriff Clerk of Ayreshire (as to whom P39)

JAMES DALRYMFLE

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

** Another sister of Dr. Ramsay's, Elizabeth Ramsay, married Dr. John Hunter, Minister of Ayr, and had issue Susannah, who married Dr. William Dalrymple, the second son of the above James Dalrymple. Dr. Ramsay is said to have been a relative of the Chevalier Ramsay, who was from Ayr.*

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1. Ann, who died unmarried.
2. Sarah, who married John Aiken, ship-master in Ayr (see Appendix A.)
3. Margaret, who married John Smith, also a ship-master in Ayr (see Appendix B.)
4. Charles, "who succeeded his father as Sheriff as to whom see P6.
5. William, who became the Rev. William Dalrymple, D.D., Minister of Ayr.
6. Marion, who married the Rev. David Shaw, D.D., Minister of Coylton (see Appendix C.)
7. Elizabeth, who died unmarried in America.
8. Catharine, who married David Tennant (see Appendix D.)

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

** Dr. Hunter was his son-in-law's colleague at Ayr for ten years. He died on the 12th February, 175G, having been married to Elizabeth Ramsay in the year 1670.*

P4 (3318)

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

Dr. Dalrymple died on the 2Sth January, 1814, in the 91st year of his age, and 68th of his ministry, his wife having died before him, on the 29th of November, 1809, aged 83. He resided for some time at Mount Charles, near Ayr; but about the end of the year 1789 he sold this property to Captain

Robert Gairdner, who had then just returned from India (see Appendix F.) During the time that a descent upon the coast of Scotland by Napoleon Buonaparte was apprehended, he is reported to have said, while addressing a body of volunteers, "In the event of an enemy landing on our shores, the young men will he found to go forth with bayonets of iron and muskets of carved wood, the young women shall go forth to animate the young men, and I myself shall go forth preaching the "Word of God." He is celebrated in a couplet, which is given in Chambers's Life aud Works of Robert Burns, as perhaps the earliest known specimen of the poet's "rhyming ware." The story goes that, while Burns was at

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

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

In a better known example of Burns's poetry— 'The Kirk's Alarm,' he is thus addressed :
D'rymple mild, D'rymple mild, tho' your heart's like a child,
And your life like the new driven snaw,
Yet that winna save ye, auld Satan must have ye,
For preaching that three's ane and twa.*

He is also mentioned twice in the " Twa herds" :
Dalrymple has been lang our foe,
McGill has wrought us meikle wae,
And that cursed rascal called McQuhae,
And baith the Shaws,
That aft line made us black and blae
wi' vengeful paws.

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

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

P6 (2745)

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

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

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

Also of Bedford Stuart, father of the above Susannah Hunter Stuart, who

died 10th June, 1823, aged 54.
This monument is erected by the surviving members of the family, Sept. 1717. Sarah Dalrymple, relict of Bedford Stuart, Esquire, died 25th November, 1842, aged 77 years.

CHARLES DALRYMPLE 2

who succeeded his father (original has father, handwritten correction: uncle, Charles Dalrymple of Langlands) as Sheriff Clerk of Ayrshire, was born on the 30th October, 1721, died on the 10th August, 1781, and married, 12th August, 1742, Macrae, third daughter of Hugh M'Guire, of Drumdow, by whom he had issue:

James, of whom next.

Charles, a captain in the army, died unmarried.

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

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James Macrae

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

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

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

P8 (2805)

Crawford, writer in Greenock (Weir's History of Greenock, 1829.) According to other accounts, be was born at Ochiltree, in Ayrshire, and if not born, it may be supposed that he was at least employed at this place in early youth, if a story which prevails regarding him is to receive any credence. The incident is said to have occurred after his return to his native land, and after also, as it may be supposed, he had acquired the estate of Ochiltree. Being one day riding, as the story goes, near Ochiltree, in company with a party of gentlemen, he, on coming to an old thorn tree, desired them to proceed while he dismounted. The gentlemen, after waiting some time at a short distance, returned to the place where they had left Mr. Macrae, and found him sitting, leaning his back against the thorn. On

enquiring as to the reason of his remaining so long in that position, he answered that he remembered having often sat by that thorn in his early days. (Fowler's Sketches, 1832, p. 30.) It is the opinion, too, of the Rev. Mr. Guthrie, in a note with reference to Miller Samson and Lady Glencairn, appended to a memoir by him of the Rev. Mr. Coutts, of Brechin, that the Governor was born and brought up in the village of Ochiltree. (Scottish Journal of 11th Sept., 1847, p. 17.)

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

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

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

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

P 10 (2835)

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

settlements in India. The proceedings on that occasion are thus recorded in the consultations :

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

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

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

P12 (2850)

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

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

Governor Macrae appears to have been a believer in the idea that a

considerable amount of display is desirable in India. Very soon after his appointment he had persuaded the Council to purchase from himself tour new horses for his chaise and guards, and

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

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

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

P14 (2905)

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

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

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

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carried, or permitted others to carry, any silver out of the bounds during the prohibition, except in rupees; and adding that it was necessary for him

to clear his reputation, he demanded of them all to declare at the Board whether they, directly or indirectly, knew of any silver being carried out by him, or by others by his authority and protection. To which every member of the Board answered by declaring they knew, neither directly nor indirectly, of any such thing.

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

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

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

P16 (2918)

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

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

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

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would be of the utmost ill consequence to the Company's affairs, a great disquiet and discouragement to the inhabitants, and would unavoidably draw a censure on the vigilance and justice of the Board. Wherefore it was agreed that the justices should immediately commit him to the custody of the Sheriff, to be kept in the Ensign's room in the Port, with permission to go where he pleases to eat, but under a guard to prevent his escaping, till the complaint can be more regularly heard and examined into. A few days afterwards complaints and petitions against Gooda Ancona poured in upon the Madras Government in one continuous stream; and from the latter

end of May until the beginning of July appear to have absorbed public attention. The petitioners were all referred to the Mayor's Court, and by the 16th of July, Gooda Ancona had been fined 20,000 pagodas, whilst many demands against him still remained unsettled. How far Governor Macrae was implicated in these transactions it is impossible to say; but there do not appear to have been any direct charges brought against him personally, and there was no such investigation into his conduct of affairs, as had taken place after the retirement of previous governors.

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

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

P18 (2933)

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

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

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

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

received a letter from Governor Macrae, enclosing a large sum of money, and engaging to provide handsomely for his cousin and her family. They are said to have given way to their delight by indulging in a luxury which will serve to illustrate both

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

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

P20 (2949)

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

Mr. Macrae appears to have lived for some years after his return from India principally at Blackheath, near London, but it would seem that he visited Ayr in 1733, as on the first of August in that year he was (hadwritten addenda P156) admitted a burgess of Ayr under the name and style of "James Macrae, late Governor of Madras."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

himself, as the first time he is designed of Drumdow, of which we have any notice, is on the 20th of December, 1749, when he is admitted a burgess of Ayr.

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

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

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

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

About the time of this marriage the Governor was so seriously ill that his medical attendant could not assure him of living until the solemnization of the nuptials. He was alive, however, in December, 1745, for on the 17th of that month he is found lending £1,500 to the community of Glasgow, to help them to meet the sum which had been extorted from them by Prince Charlie. Still, he had gone to his account by the year 1748, for from Dickie of Loans' Memorandum Book it appears that the monument at Whiteside, near Monktoun, which was erected to his memory on grounds that then formed part of the estate at Orangefield, and in such an elevated position as to attract observation, and be seen over a wide district of country, was begun to be erected during that year *in memoria* of him, who is there characterized as *the deceased Governor Macrae*. (handwritten: addenda P157) This monument fell, as it was approaching completion, in the following year, and, in consequence, had to be re-built in the year 1750. It is more than probable that he was dead before the 12th of February, 1747, as on that date Mrs. Dalrymple and the other heirs of tailzie expede a crown charter of resignation to the lands of Orangefield, in virtue, as may be assumed,

P 24 (3026)

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

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

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

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consisted of two sons, James and Hugh, and four daughters, Elizabeth, Margaret, Macrae, and Jacobina. The latter were accounted handsome, and it is not to be doubted that they were well educated, as well as their brothers, at the instigation and expense of the Governor, whose intention was, no doubt, fully formed to confer upon them the amount of his fortune. The third daughter, Macrae McGuire, is said to have been born after his return from India, and to have become —probably from that circumstance—his special favourite. She was no doubt called Macrae after him, and such being her name is a confirmation of the fact that her birth took place subsequent to his return. The younger son, Hugh, appears to have died in infancy; and the youngest daughter, Jacobina, is believed to have died in Lisbon, where she had gone for her health, under the care of Dr. Campbell, a physician in Ayr, who possibly had been directed by the Governor to attend to her. (handwritten Addenda P156)

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

P26 (3039)

and most elegant, and most ancient structures in the country. It consisted of no less than five squares, having a court yard within, and only one way for entrance, where hung a great iron gate, which, on being let down, secured the whole castle, as it had no windows in the exterior walls nearer the ground than twelve feet. At one time there was a tower at the west end, part of which was standing about thirty or forty years before Semple wrote

(1832). The whole barony, it is said, except one house in Houstoun village, belonged to James Macrae in 1780; and in the year following he planned the new village referred to a little way further up the rivulet than the old town of Houstoun.

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

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

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

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

P28 (3056)

W. S., and the survivors of them, their heirs and assignees. Sasine passed upon this deed in favour of these parties upon the 15th of the same month, and the instrument was afterwards duly registered. Upon the 26th of May the Captain was cited under criminal letters, at the instance both of the public prosecutor, and the representatives of Sir George Ramsay, viz., Dame Eleanor Fraser, his relict, and Sir William Ramsay of Banff, Baronet, his brother-german, to appear and take his trial before a jury of his countrymen, under a charge of murder, on the 26th of July following. At this diet, however, he failed to appear; and the Justiciary Court, being moved by the public prosecutor, decerned and adjudged him to be an outlaw and fugitive, and ordained him, in consequence, to be put to his Majesty's horn, and all his moveable goods escheated, and brought into his Majesty's use, on account of the contempt arising from his not appearing to underlye the law for the crime with which he was charged. On the following day, the

27th of July, letters of denunciation were obtained, in which the officers of the law were charged to denounce him as a rebel, and to escheat and bring in his moveable goods. These letters were duly executed upon the 28th, and recorded upon the 29th of the same month of July. Three years afterwards or so, namely, in April, 1793, Alexander Young, W.S., who, on account of Lord Glencairn's death, was then the only surviving disponee, executed a disposition of Holemains in favour of three parties, Messrs. Duncombe, Pettiwood, and Le Maistre, and the survivor of them and their assignees. Infeftment followed upon this conveyance; and, in June following, these three

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

The fatal duel referred to originated in a quarrel which arose between Captain Macrae and a footman of Sir George or Lady Ramsay, at the door of the Theatre in Edinburgh, on the evening of the 7th of April, 1790. The Captain had received some abusive language from this servant, and took occasion to inflict some severe punishment upon him on the spot. For this, meeting Sir George on the street, he offered to apologise, when Sir George refused to receive it, saying that the servant was not his but Lady Ramsay's; on which, as it is believed, the Captain tendered an apology to that lady. Notwithstanding, the servant, whose name was James Merry, was advised to institute an action of damages against the Captain, in the Sheriff Court, which was served upon him on the 12th of April. Upon this, Captain Macrae addressed a letter to Sir George Ramsay, in the forenoon of the 13th, in which he insisted upon his either getting the action quashed, or if not, dismissing the servant. But to this, Sir George, in a written answer to the Captain, on the afternoon of the same1 day, would not agree, stating that he did not see sufficient reasons for adopting such a course. Then the Captain had recourse to the services of a Mr. Ainory for the purpose of waiting upon Sir George and explaining his intentions, failing his getting what he conceived

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

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

Before this duel took place, Captain Macrae had been married to a French lady named Maria Cecilia Le Maistre; but the first issue, apparently, was upon the 22nd of January, 1791, when a son was born in London, who was called James Charles Macrae; and in 1800, a daughter was born of the same marriage, whose name was Maria Le Maistre Macrae, and who, in course of

time, was married to Mr. John Hyndman, Advocate. In May, 1807, Captain Macrae executed a deed by which he directed his trustees, in whom the

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

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

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

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

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

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marnock. The marriage did not prove a happy one, it being said that the Earl, however much respect he may have had for his Countess's wealth, had little for herself, and encouraged his infant son to give her abusive epithets. The Earl, however, was not inclined to submit to any taunting allusions to his wife's family, for when Lord Cassilis reproached him at a ball with having so far forgotten his rank as to marry a fiddler's daughter, he at once replied,— "Yes, my Lord, and one of my father-in-law's favourite airs was 'The Gipseys cam' to Lord Cassilis' yett,'"—referring to the elopement of a Countess of Cassilis with the Gipseys, celebrated in the old song of "Johnny Faa."* The Countess is reported to have been very "penurious, (addenda P159) but probably there was occasion for it; and her intentions may have been laudable, to retrieve, for the sake of her family, the waning fortunes of the house of Glencairn. There is a tradition that the Earl lost a large sum of money to General Scott, of Scotstarvat, about the year 1785, inconsequence of which he was under the necessity of disposing of the estate of Kilmarnock, or, by some accounts, of that of Kilmaurs.

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

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

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

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

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

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William Henry Don, who died at Hobart Town, Tasmania, on the 19th March, 1862, and was succeeded by his kinsman, Sir John Don-Wauchope, the 8th and present Baronet. Two daughters, who were drowned in the river Eden on the 7th June, 1795, along with a daughter of Dr. Wilson, of Kelso. The mother is said to have sunk under this sad bereavement. 5. Alexander, who was born

in June, 1754, but died young; and Elizabeth, who died at Coats Douse, near Edinburgh, unmarried, on the 6th of August, 1804. Burns addressed a letter to her, which is noticed in Motherwell's edition of the Poet's Works, vol. iv. p. 247.

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

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

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

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

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

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

* See Appendix E.

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

JAMES DALRYMPLE
who was served heir of tailzie to his mother on the 20th April, 1785. He married Miss Susan Cuningham, and had issue—
Charles, of whom next.
James, Commander R.N., died unmarried, 22 March, 1853, at New Row, Coleraine, Ireland.
Sarah, married William Gairdner, of Lady Kirk, and had issue—
Mrs. Nicholson; Stair Park Dalrymple Gairdner, who went to America; and Macrae Gairdner.
Mr. Dalrymple was a warm friend of the poet Burns, and became a subscriber for no less than ten copies of his poems. It was he who introduced the poet to his cousin James, fourteenth Earl of Glencairn, whose death is commemorated in the Lament, as already noticed (ante p 34). He appears to have lived extravagantly, and his affairs becoming embarrassed, he executed on the 3rd February, 1791, a Disposition of the Barony of Orangefield in favour Tustees for behoof, it is believed, of his creditors. The Trustees were the Rev. William Dalrymple, of Ayr, John Ballantine, banker there, William Paterson, writer in Kilmarnock, and John Murdoch and Robert Aitken, writers in Ayr, and although the property weas entailed, it came ultimately to be sold. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

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CHARLES DALRYMPLE, a Lieutenant in the 33rd Regiment, and afterwards (19th Feb., 1799) a Captain in the 71st Highlanders. He died at Coleraine, in Ireland, in the 73rd year of his age, having married Miss Boswell, and had issue—
Christina (Mrs. Gilmour).
Claudia (Mrs. Thornley), who died without issue, at Coleraine, on the 25th Nov., 1856.
Margaret: handwritten d unm Cheltenham, 16 June 1879 aged 79

CHARLES DALRYMPLE 2nd
of Langlands, the eldest son of the Factor to the Earl of Kilmarnock (ante p. 1), was probably born not later than some time in the year 1680, and

appears to have taken an active part in the proceedings of the town council of Kilmarnock, as early as 1709. He married Elizabeth, one of the fifteen children of Cuningham, Laird of Craigend, in Renfrewshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of George Houston of Johnstone, to whom he was married in 1671. Mr. Dalrymple must have been married before 1716, as in that year he appears as a witness at the marriage of a guid sister. He had issue—

1. Sarah, of whom next.
2. Elizabeth, who married Bailie Rankine.

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

P40 (2358)

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

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

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

STAIR PARK DALRYMPLE

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

* Barkip was sold after Dr. Park's death, and some time in the year 1800, by his son Gen Stair Park Dalrymple, to Mr Patrick, W.S. for £3100. Langlands was valued, in 1806 at from £16000 5o £20000, the rental being about £300 a year. There were old burthens of about £1000 on Barkip which were paid off out of the purchase money.

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

Great changes had taken place at Madras since Governor Macrae left it in 1731. The year in which he died (1746) Fort St. George had been taken by

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

P42 (2417)

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

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

*** about eighteen months before, his horse had plundered St thome, which is now as much a part of madras as Mary-le-bone in London.*

**** A small conical hill about seven miles from Fort St. George, upon which the Apostle Thomas is said to have suffered martyrdom, A.D. 68. The principal station of the Madras Artillery is at the foot of the hill.*

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had again commenced operations against the British. To oppose him effectually it was considered necessary to concentrate the British forces, and the troops under Colonel Harper, in Guntoor, afterwards commanded by Colonel Baillie, were ordered to move southwards, and to join the troops from Madras at Conjeeveram, now the southern terminus of the Carnatic railway, and famous for the wealth and sanctity of its pagodas. Lord Macleod, upon whom it was expected that the command of the army in the field would devolve, in consequence of the difficulties in the way of the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Hector Munro) absenting himself from his place in Council, strongly remonstrated against the proposal to form a junction of the two bodies of troops at an open, town forty miles from Madras, and in a country which was already overrun by the enemy; but his remonstrances were disregarded. Arrangements were made by which Sir Hector Munro was enabled to take the field in person, and the troops from Madras under his command, including Lord Macleod's Highlanders, arrived at Conjeeveram on the 29th August, without any serious difficulty. Colonel Baillie's detachment was

not so fortunate. After some delay, caused by the swollen state of the Corteliar river, which they crossed on the 3rd September, a little to the north of the Fort of Tripassoor, they succeeded in getting as far in safety as Perambaucum, a place not more than fifteen miles to the northward of the camp which Sir Hector

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

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

exertions of the French officers who were with Hyder's army, but their

exertions could not curb the cruelty of the ferocious conqueror, who, in a three years' captivity, inflicted on his prisoners a series of evils more terrible than death itself.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"War office, December 11, 1790. 71st, Captain Stair Park Dalrymple to be

Major, vice David Baird (promoted to be lieutenant-colonel)."

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

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

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

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

as the Sultan's redoubt.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

regiment, under Major Dalrymple, and the 1st battalion of Madras Sepoys, under Captain Archibald Brown, which had formed part of Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell's column.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tanjore, the satisfaction of reading in the "Gazette" the following announcement—
"War Office : October 3rd, 1795. 71st Regiment of Foot. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Stair Park Dalrymple, to be Lieut-Colonel."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A tablet was erected to his memory in the church at Athlone, but has

been removed or destroyed, apparently to make room for a monument to one of the Castlemaine family. It bore the following inscription:—
Sacred to those virtues that adorn the just and brave, This marble perpetuates the Memory of Stair Park Dalrymple, Esquire, of Langlands, Airshire, N.B.
MDCCCV.

The following is the inscription on the tombstone in the churchyard:
In memory of Stair Park Dalrymple, Esq., Of Langlands, Ayrshire, North Britain, Lieut.-Col. of the 7lst Regt. Foot, and Major.-General of His Majesty's Forces. He departed this life suddenly at Ballinasloe, from whence his remains were removed to this place on the 2nd day of Dec, A.D. MDCCCV., Aged 55 years.

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

APPENDIX H. — Dr William Armstrong

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

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

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

soon after his arrival, and he and his wife (if she could be called so, his real wife being alive) were burned in the conflagration which destroyed the town of Annapolis. His real wife was a woman of nerve and talent, and contrived to support her children by becoming a midwife, and I saw her in the situation of head midwife at the Lying-in Hospital in Dublin, where she

was considered a most respectable person in her situation. The last time I saw her was soon after the death of the Princess Charlotte (6th November, 1817). When next I called she had left the Hospital, and I never heard of her since.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thomas Armstrong, my father, married the daughter of Doctor Biggs,

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

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

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

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

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

My mother's second husband was Mr Luke Flood, an estated gentleman, by whom she had three sons and a daughter. The daughter, Fanny, married Maillard Stubbers, and had nine or ten children. The eldest son, Edward, married, first, at eighteen years of age, Miss Driscol, by whom he had six children. She died eight years ago, and he since married a young lady by whom he has already four children. His eldest son married an English lady, who died last December, leaving six little children. His eldest daughter, Fanny,

married her cousin, Sewell Maillard Stubbers. His two next children, Oliver and Caroline, are well married and comfortable. The two youngest, William and Robert, talk of going to America.

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

I have some idea of writing a sketch of my own life, which has been an extraordinary one, to send to my sons. I was nursed in a cabin, according to the Irish custom at the time, and became ricketty. I could not walk at three years of age. Then, in consequence of my mother's second marriage, was sent to an old grand-aunt; went to school at seven years of age, but spent my vacation at my step-father's, one of whose sons I killed accidentally when I was eleven years of age. Went to Edinburgh College at fourteen. Took out my diplomas as physician, surgeon, and accoucheur, at eighteen years of age. Was elected President of the Royal Physical Society at Edinburgh, at seventeen years of age, being the youngest member of fifty. Entered the army as Assistant-Surgeon of the 7th Royal Fusiliers at nineteen years of age. Was Surgeon and acting Physician to the Forces at twenty-six. Went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1812, to marry my first wife, who was the only child of a wealthy merchant. Supposing I had £5,000 in St. Croix, I resigned my commission in 1813, with the intention of living a quiet domestic life. I soon discovered that I had no chance of any income from St. Croix, and my father-in-law, in consequence of several of his ships being taken by the Americans during the war, was reduced to poverty, and could not assist me, so I found myself compelled to commence private practice in a town I never had heard the name of until informed of the Doctor's death. In a year and a half, after having such high expectations, I was living in a small lodging of two apartments, and my wife a corpse, after having given birth to my two sons.

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

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

APPENDIX I.

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

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

John Smyth died 12th January, 1863, having, married Agnes, daughter of the Rev. J. G. Maddison, and has issue, Halford Hamill, Lionel Acheson, Maddison, Ernest Hugh Corbet, John Brook Macrae, Edmund Victor Albert, and Eva Agnes.

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

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

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

The Reverend Mitchell Smyth, Vicar of Garva, Londonderry, married Anne, daughter of Major Arthur Highland, 40th Regiment, and has issue, John Acheson Kowley, Arthur Highland, Mary Lunel, and Helen Lloyd. Another daughter, Georgiana, born in 1850, died on the 11th May, 1803.

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ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Page 35.—Three lines from the top. For Wanchope,
read "Wauchope.
Ibid.—Eighth and ninth lines from the top. Before Alexander, insert 5; and before Elizabeth, insert 6.

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

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

Captain John Armstrong

This extract is a verbatim transcription of the text in The Dalrymples of Langlands and follows on from the section on Stair Park Dalrympl.

In 1904, I (HAP) wrote blindly to a Mr. Shaw in Ayr, Scotland, who I had been assured by Uncle William Rufus Armstrong, still lived there and was a lawyer. My letter brought the following reply, from James Edward Shaw, County Buildings, Ayr, dated February, 1904:-

Dear Sir,

My father died in May 1902, and I have received your letter of the 18th January. I have in my possession a book printed for private circulation, which contains a very interesting account of the Armstrongs of Cherry Valley. The book is a history of the Dalrymples of Langlands, and deals fully with their connections. There is a full account of the Armstrong family and particularly of Captain John Armstrong, who married Macrae Dalrymple, daughter of General Stair Park Dalrymple of Langlands. The account is long and the book is out of print. I shall have the information regarding the Armstrong copied for you. It contains an account of the family written in 1854 by Dr. William Armstrong of Rathangan, Ireland. He claims descent from Johnny Armstrong the Scottish Border Chief. I hope the war will do you no harm (Russo-Jap). Yours truly, James C. Shaw.

The account reached me in August 1904, and reads as follows:-

John Armstrong, who married General Dalrymple's eldest daughter, Macrae, was the youngest son of the Rev. William Armstrong, a clergyman Killashandra in the County of Cavan, in Ireland. (See report under Subject 24). At the age of 15 or 16 he went to live with his brother William, who was about 20 years his senior, and was then a merchant in London. According to a sketch of his life, drawn up in 1853 by his nephew, Dr. Wm. Armstrong of Rathangan, near Kildare (son of Thomas Armstrong), he was a very wild boy, always getting into scrapes, and at last had some foolish quarrel about a lady with another youth. They fought a duel and fired four shots each, but fortunately neither was wounded. This appears to have given him a taste for fighting, as he soon afterwards became a midshipman in the same ship and at the same time as our late sovereign, William the Fourth. (Prince William Henry commenced his naval career as a midshipman under Capt. Digby, in the "Royal George" of 98 guns in the year 1779). Life in a cockpit did not suit him, so he left the Navy, after having served a year or two: but having acquired a knowledge of navigation, his brother William appointed him Captain and supercargo of one of his West Indiamen. In her he performed but two voyages, being quite sick from the want of excitement. His brother quarrelled with him in consequence, and he was turned penniless upon the world. At that time the War in India with Hyder and Tippoo excited great interest, and he decided on joining the British Army, and applied to the recruiting officer of the 52nd

Regiment to enlist him, who, surprised at a well dressed gentlemanly lad taking such a step, and supposing it the effect of some fit of anger or temporary difficulty, made him a present of a guinea, and told him he would not enlist him unless he should continue of the same mind for a week. At the end of a week, he came back, was enlisted, and joined the depot at Chatham. In a few days the Sergeant told him it was his turn to cook. He answered "I can't cook, I never saw a dish cooked in my life". A soldier

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who was present said "I will cook for you if you will write a letter for me". Whilst he was writing it, the Commanding Officer of the detachment came behind him, read it, and was surprised, for he had an extraordinary talent for letter writing. He at once marked him for promotion, and he was made a non-commissioned officer, as soon as he was drilled and made acquainted with his duties. In a short time the detachment went to India, and he served there about 15 years. Dr. Armstrong continues "I know nothing of his campaigns, for he never boasted, except that I read the memorial he sent to the Governor of Nova Scotia, when applying for the 500 acres of land, which were granted to him in that colony in which he stated that he had been at 15 sieges and four general engagements, led four forlorn hopes, and was three times wounded". (Captain Armstrong when at Halifax with his regiment in 1808 or thereabouts, had arranged to start on a Monday morning with a party of soldiers to take possession of this piece of land, which was situated at Picton: but on the Saturday the route came, and he left America without ever having seen his property. It was afterwards given by his eldest son, Charles William Armstrong, to Major Hamilton, who was the reputed son of Hamilton Rowan, the Irish Rebel, and who married "Bonny Peggy Bowie", sister of Dr. Bowie, for many years a well known practitioner at Bath. This memorial, however, probably referred only to Mr. Armstrong's services as a commissioned officer. While he was yet in the ranks of the 52nd he was present at the siege of Seringapatem in 1792 and was doubtless with his regiment throughout the whole war with Tippoo, of which some mention has already been made and in which, according to Stewart's "sketches of the Highlanders" the East India Company captured 70 forts or fortified places and 300 pieces and 300 pieces of cannon. The 52nd also formed part of the force employed in the expedition against Ceylon fitted out by Lord Hobart, the Governor of Madras, and commanded by General James Stewart in 1795. A fort was taken back on the coast next the Continent.

The troops then embarked to sail round to the principal forts and towns at the opposite side of the island, leaving their sick and wounded behind, among whom was Mr. Armstrong. Next day he felt well enough to join his regiment, and set out with a native servant to cross the island on foot, taking a few days provision with him.

They had to march through the jungle, avoiding the natives, subjects of the inhuman King of Kandy, and at night to sleep alternately close to fires made to scare off the tigers, elephants and other wild beasts. On the third day the native servants broke down, and was never heard of after. Dr. Armstrong proceeded and had the pleasure to receive the troops that went by water on their landing, to their great astonishment. (Mr. Armstrong wrote an interesting account of this journey, but it does not appear to have been printed, and the manuscript has been lost). The next events of importance in Mr. Armstrong's life are thus recorded in the "London Gazette"- "War Office, Feb 28/1797 - 71st regiment of Foot. Sergeant Major John Armstrong to be Ensign, vice Armsby, promoted in the 75th Foot." "War Office, 5/1797 -71st Regiment. To be Lieutenant-Ensign John Armstrong, from the 52nd Foot, by purchase, vice Bowles, who retires". Dr. Armstrong's narrative continues as follows:- Soon after Dr. Armstrong's joining that Corps (the 71st), a superb dinner was given to Colonel Dalrymple

by his brother officers, Mr. Armstrong being the only exception. Next day the Colonel sent for him and asked his reason: his answer was their acquaintances was but short, and he had no money to spare. The Colonel then told him he should never receive an indulgence from him while he held command to which he answered that he did not look for any, and hoped to perform his duty so that he should not be in any man's power. The Colonel was an enthusiast in his profession and soon observed what an excellent officer he was, but paid him no compliments until the adjutancy of the

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regiment became vacant, when he offered it to him. His answer was "I must decline accepting it, as if you were to speak to me as I have heard you do to the late adjutant I should act so as to forget my commission". To this the Colonel replied "If you will accept this adjutancy I promise never to use such language to you, or if I inadvertently do so, I shall take no notice of it". On this promise he became adjutant.

(This was probably an acting appointment, for Mr. Armstrong did not become adjutant of the regiment until November 29th, 1800, less than four months before his marriage, which took place on the 12th March 1801, and after Colonel Dalrymple had been made a Brigadier-General. The following is the official announcement which appeared in the "Gazette" of March 21/1801:- "71st Foot: Lieutenant John Armstrong to be Adjutant without purchase, vice Falconer, resigned. Dated November 29th, 1800)."

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

In about a year after, General Dalrymple purchased a Company for his son-in-law in the 64th Regiment, then stationed at St. Croix in the West Indies. (His departure in this recorded in Mrs. Armstrong's diary; "My dear Armstrong left this for St. Kitts in the West Indies, the 8th day of February, and sailed from Greenock on the 2nd March, 1803. May the God of Heaven bless and protect him, and send him safe home to our little one and M.A.). On joining the regiment, Colonel, afterwards Sir Edward Pakenham, the Commanding Officer, received him very coolly. This was owing to his having had a quarrel with Captain Armstrong's brother William, who was then an extensive planter, and one of the most influential persons on the island. But the Colonel soon perceived what an acquisition he was, and when the regiment was ordered to St. Lucia, was glad to avail himself of his advice in taking the island, as he happened to be the only man in the regiment who had ever seen a shot fired. In storming the fort, Col. Pakenham was dangerously wounded in the neck, and a great many more were killed and wounded. This caused panic, and would have ended

in defeat, except that Captain Armstrong rallied the regiment and called on the Irishmen to revenge their Colonel. The fort was taken and the Colonel soon afterwards was ever Captain Armstrong's best friend.

When Col. Pakenham recovered from his wounds, he was appointed to the command of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, and finding the situation of Paymaster vacant, offered it to Captain Armstrong, who, as a father and husband thought it his duty to sell his Company (in February 1806 for £1,100) and accept it, and to his patron's surprise, proved himself at once an expert

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man of business and an excellent paymaster. He soon became the friend and advisor of every officer of the regiment who deserved it, and as the subalterns were any of them very young, and many of them of noble families, he was of great service to them and became a universal favorite.

He accompanied the First Battalion to Copenhagen, Nova Scotia, Martinique, Spain, Portugal etc. Mrs. Armstrong notes the departure to Nova Scotia as follows: My dearest Armstrong sailed for Halifax the 17th May 1808. God Bless him, and send him soon home to his wife and dear little ones." He finally retired from the army in 1812, and became agent to Sir Edward Pakenham, and an extensive farmer on his estate, Langford Lodge, in the County of Antrim, on the borders of Lock Neagh. Capt. Armstrong resided at Cherry Valley, near the village of Crumlin). "I visited him in 1816 and found his was considered a model farm. He had introduced all new improvements and machines, both there and in his garden and offices and even in his poultry yard and kitchen. He was considered so good an agent that he was offered more agencies, but refused to accept them. He was, besides, a most active magistrate and grand juror. In fact he had energy and talent enough to get through more business than any man I ever knew, and whatever he undertook, he executed perfectly and in society he was remarkably cheerful, and enjoyed it as much as if he had nothing on his mind."

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Immediately after retiring from the army and becoming Pakenham's agent, he was obliged to devote consider able time and attention to the state of his deceased father-in-law's affairs, (General Dalrymple), which were much involved in consequence of the Tanjore speculations. A meeting of the General's creditors had been held on May 15th, 1811, the result of which was that the estate of Langlands was conveyed to Mr. Wilson, as a trustee for all parties concerned, and a deed of compromise, to which the General's sister, Miss Sarah Park, was a party, was entered into in the month of March 1813, under which the sum of £3000 was paid to Mr. Colt, as a representative of one of the principal creditors.

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

On the 22nd July 1813, Langlands was formally conveyed to Capt. Armstrong, and on the following day he granted a charitable bond over the property for £2000 in favour of Captain Donald Harrow, of Leamington Priors, in Warwickshire. This £2000 is believed to have been borrowed early in the year on the understanding that security was to be given on the Langlands estate, as soon as Capt. Armstrong got a proper conveyance of it, and to have formed part of the £300 paid to Mr. Colt, pursuant to the Deed of Compromise.

Up to about the time when this arrangement was made, Capt. Armstrong's family appears to have resided with Mrs. Dalrymple at Langlands, but on the 14th April 1813, the whole family, then consisting of Mrs. Dalrymple, her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Isabella Dalrymple, Capt. Armstrong's four children, General Dalrymple's sister, Miss Peggy Park, left Langlands, and after spending some months on their way, arrived at Cherry Valley on the 6th August 1813.

Soon afterwards it was found not only expedient but necessary to sell the Langlands property. It had previously (in 1806) been valued at from £16,000 to £20,000, the rental being about £500 a year, but having been for some years neglected, the houses having become older and disrepair, and the value of the land much decreased, it was sold August 20th/1817 to Mr. Dunlop, for £13,500, a sum greatly under what it is worth now, as a considerable part of the new town of Kilmarnock, has since that time been

built upon the property, and the site of the old dwelling house is now occupied by buildings now belonging to the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Station.

In 1818 Mrs Dalrymple died, and on the 31st October that year a bond was granted by Capt. Armstrong and Capt. Donald Harrow to the East India Co. for the repayment of such sums as the Company should advance to the said John Armstrong for the support of the daughter, sisters, and grandchildren of Major-General Stair Park Dalrymple, pending the consideration of the claim of the said Major-General Dalrymple, or his representatives, against the Rajah of Tanjore.

In June 1830, Capt. Armstrong went to London, and on his way back to Ireland, paid a visit to his old friend Capt. Donald Harrow at Leamington. Here he was attacked by a fit of the gout, and after an illness of three weeks, died on the 8th August 1830 in the 68th year of his age. He left a Will dated 15 May 1830 by which he appointed David Shaw, Alexander Mackay, and Edward Pakenham Armstrong the executors thereof, and which was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 5 Nov. 1832.

The following notices of his death appeared in the newspapers of the day. "At Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, on the 8th instant in the 68th year of his age, John Armstrong Esquire, J.P. of Cherry Valley, Crumlin, County Antrim Ireland . Capt. Armstrong at an early period of his life, served on board the same vessel with his present Majesty, and afterwards in the 52nd, 71st, 64th and 7th Regiments on Infantry."

Another notice read:

"Died in Portland Street, in this place, on Sunday last, Captain John Armstrong of Cherry Valley, leaving two sons and two daughters, to lament the loss of a brave soldier, a good father, a kind and constant friend, and a sincere Christian. In his younger days Capt. Armstrong had the honour of serving on board the same ship with his present Majesty. He afterwards served in the 52nd, 71st, 64th, and 7th regiments of Infantry, both in the East and West Indies, and in Africa and in America, and his uniform display of very noble quality that could adorn the soldier and the man, gained him the love of his brother officers, and the respect and attachment of his men. Capt. Armstrong was also a magistrate of the County of Antrim for many years. In his discharge of the arduous duties of that office he acquired and preserved the esteem of all parties of every persuasion, by happily uniting the firmness and impartiality of the Magistrates with the judicious advice and conciliatory manners of the friendly mediator, thus frequently preventing that vexatious and petty liquidation by which trifling and temporary quarrels are too often magnified and perpetuated into irreconcilable feuds. The writer of this (probably Capt. Donald Harrow) had the happiness of Capt. Armstrong's acquaintance for six and thirty years: and his affliction at the loss of an esteemed friend is alleviated by the consoling reflection that, during an illness of three weeks, everything that the first medical talent could suggest, and all that the assiduous attentions of attached friends could minister was none to soothe and mitigate the suffering of a sick bed. On Saturday the deceased received the consolation of religion from the respected Vicar of Leamington, and his last hours were distinguished by an expression of cheerful resignation and a frequent and grateful acknowledgment of the

kind enquiries and attentions of his acquaintances. The remains of Captain Armstrong were interred in the churchyard of the Parish on Wednesday.

The funeral cavalcade, conducted by Messrs Woodhouse and Hadden (of this place), moved in the following order:

Rev R. Downes, Vicar *D'Arcy boulton esq*
Mr Treadgold *Mr Edw Wodhouse*
Pall bearers
Mr George Smith *Mr John Hadden*

Mr James Bird *Mr William Smith*
Mr John Russell *Mr Thomas Court*
Chief Mourner
Edward Armstrong esq
Re Mr Ward *capt Harrow*
Mr Jas Stanley Chirchwardens *Mr Rich Robbins*
(inserted by AM from original 11/2012)
The following inscriptions on his monument in the churchyard at Leamington:-"In memory of Captain John Armstrong, late of Cherry Valley, in the County of Antrim, Ireland, 1830."
"In memory of William Armstrong, formerly of the Island of St. Croix, West Indies, 1830. This memorial was erected by the children of Captain John Armstrong, in commemoration of their lamented Father and Uncle, whose bodies are interred herein." "Here rest the mortal remains of Donald Harrow, formerly Paymaster of the 2nd Battalion, 71st Regiment of Foot, who lived in the hearts of a numerous circle of friends, and died shrouded by their grief, Jan 6/1833, aged 70 years."

The Honourable H.R. Pakenham, afterwards Sir Hercules Pakenham, who had succeeded to the estate of Langford Lodge on the death of his brother, Sir Edward Pakenham, sent the following reply to Capt. Harrow's letter announcing the death of his friend:- Langford Lodge, Aug. 13th, 1830. Sir Your letter of the 10th instant has given me more pain and grief than I can attempt to express. My excellent, upright, intelligent friend, my companion in arms, my assistant in peace, was such a comfort to me and such a blessing to this district, that his loss is universally deplored by all. His family have been so astounded by the blow, that for some time they cannot look steadily around them. I trust that you may continue to them the friendship and advice their beloved father so highly prized. I know our departed friend was a sincere Christian, that he looked for salvation through our Blessed Saviour, and that in God's time we shall meet covered with the same robe of righteousness, to part no more. I remain, Sir, with the highest respect, Most truly yours, H.R.P.

At a numerous meeting of the tenantry of the Hon. Col. Pakenham, held in Mrs. Henderson's Dec 31/1831, Rev. W. Campbell, Chairman, the following address was agreed upon and presented to Col. Pakenham:- Sir, being anxious to erect a monument with a suitable inscription to the memory of the late Capt. Armstrong, with great impartiality and; much mildness among us, and as we believe, with strict fidelity to your interest, we beg your sanction so to do. We embrace this opportunity of expressing to you the deep sense of gratitude which we feel for the many comforts our forefathers and we, have enjoyed under your honourable and considerate landlord, who permitted him to abate the high price of our farms at which many of them were let during the French War, to a more moderate rate. We are happy in living under you, and we trust that you will be long preserved with the most lengthened life. R. Campbell, Chairman.

His reply was as follows:-
Dear Sir:- Langford Lodge, Dec 31/1831

In reply to the address which you have this day communicated to me , I beg to inform my esteemed tenantry that I feel the utmost gratification in hearing they are about to erect a testimonial of respect to our departed friend, Captain Armstrong. My acquaintance with him was of long standing, and under all circumstances, I ever found his conduct marked by integrity, intelligence, and good feeling. As to myself, my object has ever been to merit the esteem and confidence of those with whom I am connected by the interest of property. A considerable regard to their well being is, I am convinced on my part, the best worldly policy, and, alive to the responsibility of the station I hold, I trust I may have reason to merit

the support of a self approving conscience when called upon to give an

account of my stewardship. I sincerely hope that my tenantry may continue in that same respectable course by which they have been so much distinguished, and that our district may never be involved in the mischief and misery by which so many parts of the Kingdom have been afflicted. With the most sincere wishes for their welfare, I remain, Sir, Most truly yours
H. R. Pakenham.

The monument referred to in the foregoing address was erected at the entrance to Gartree Church from The main road.

(Addition by H.A. Poole - Today July, 25th 1905, when I visited this church I read the inscription on an ornamental gate at the entrance from the road. "Erected by the Spontaneous and Voluntary Contributions of a Grateful people, to the memory of John Armstrong, Captain of the 7th Fusiliers, the late truly respected agent of the Hon. Hercules Pakenham, who, while in that office, discharged the Duty thereof, with great impartiality and much mildness among the tenantry, and with the strictest fidelity to the landlord. Obiit August 8th, 1830.
Aetatis68. Bred to arms and conversant in Camps, it could not be expected that he would have understood or regarded with interest, the toils and difficulties of farmers. But with these, he soon rendered himself acquainted with the sanction of the Landlord, (who has on all occasions identified his interests with those of his tenantry) lowered the high rate of rent laid on their farms during the French War, to one more proportionate to the produce of the land in peaceful times."