

Chapter 1 : Sir James Stuart-Menteth | NEW CUMNOCK HISTORY

Closeburn (Scottish Gaelic: Cill Osbairn) is a village and civil parish in Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland. The village is on the A76 road 2 1/2 miles (4 km) south of Thornhill. In the census, Closeburn had a population of 1,

He was married to a french lady called Euginie Beaulieu and they had five children two sons Alexnadra and William both died young; Dorothy, Constance and my father Loreburn Hamilton Patterson, all of whom are now deceased. Does anyone have any history about the mills or my family. I would appreciate any clues. Robert died in Australia in and he is my gg grandfather. I am interested in any information about him or his family, particularly the details and circumstances around his journey to Australia. He married Mary Kennedy on 30 March in Closeburn. Charles Maxwell and lived in Glencairn ; Sarah Frazer b. David McClelan and lived in Park; d. Christian Kellock abt , lived Closeburn ; Margaret Frazer b. Lochmaben 30 Dec , d. Lochmaben 19 July m. Lochmaben 12 June ; David McClelan b. Croalchapple 19 July m. Croalchapple 16 July m. Margaret Hunter ; Jean McCleland b. Croalchapple 16 Feb ; Janet McCleland b. Croalchapple 8 May m. John Trotter ; Mary McCleland b. Croalchapple 12 Aug ; Robert McCleland b. Readgate Closeburn parish 24 March m. Mary Tait -- lived in Closeburn Village in Interested in contacting anyone researching these families. These last two Georges died as children. This couple registered 3 of their children in Closeburn William ; Jean ; and Matthew , but did not register other known offspring: Sept Thornhill spouse Jane Johnstone ; Jane b.

Chapter 2 : Closeburn Genealogy Resources & Parish Registers | Dumfriesshire

We redecorated our living room so needed new blinds and got Anco in for advise. Great prices, even better quality and fantastic service. We even had our dining room chairs re covered and new throw cushions made for the sofa to match.

Second Floor Bedroom 1: There is central heating in the corridor and both rooms have infrared panels that both work on thermostats maintained at 18 degrees celcisu but that can be adapted for comfort. Third floor Bedroom 3: Please note there is no central heating on this floor but there are infra red panels in the rooms. These consist of mixed woodland and wild areas, where roe deer and red squirrels can be seen on a regular basis. A house adjoins the main castle in which the owner resides and there is likely to be interaction between the owners and guests as the same gate and road are used. The cars need to be parked in front of the tower leaving plenty of space for the owners to access their private entrance at the back of the castle. The owner will provide guests with a guide on recommended places to eat in and around the area. The city of Dumfries is 14 miles away, where there are many more supermarkets, hotels and pubs. This area is perfect for walkers with the Southern Upland Way in the vicinity. This owner has chosen to use our secure online payment service to collect this bond from guests. Included in the rental Linen, towels, electricity and heating are included within the rental. The income the owner generates from holiday letting helps to maintain the cost of running this historic monument. Anyone booking a holiday through us in this historic home will be offered a complimentary tour during their stay. Like what you see? With a variety of supermarkets, retail shopping and garden centres, there is something for everyone. However, for a younger audience they may know Dumfries as the home-town of Calvin Harris, the DJ and musician. Dumfries also sees itself as the birthplace of Peter Pan, as JM Barrie was educated here, and there is a statue in the town indicating this. Geographically, this south west section of Scotland has a climate that experiences cool summers and mild winters, with less snow than the rest of Scotland. A moderate temperature throughout the year in fact. Dumfriesshire The border county of Dumfriesshire offers a diversity of landscapes, from valley to summit, coast to forest, the range of scenes to explore would suit everyone. In the north of the county, near the historical spa town of Moffat, the Devils Beef Tub is a worth trip for hikers. The deep dramatic hollow, formed at the base of four hills is one of the two sources for the River Annan, which runs south through the county to join the Firth of Solway at the town of Annan. The Ae forest is one of the largest in Britain and is home to one of the 7Stane bike trails, a collection of 7 specially designed mountain biking centres dotted throughout the borders. For those looking to soak up the local heritage, the historical country town of Dumfries is famed for its connections with the bard Robert Burns, and his home and museum are worth a look in. On the English border is Gretna Green, the marriage capital of the UK, historically where young English couples eloped to marry, the town still witnesses thousands of marriages every year! The magnificent stately home at Drumlanrig Castle is a fantastic family day out, the house is an exemplary display of renaissance history, the beautiful garden and grounds must be explored, and the kids will be entertained for hours in the adventure playground. Dumfries and Galloway From shores to hills, Dumfries and Galloway is an area of magnificent landscapes, and natural beauty, and a paradise for walkers and cyclists, thanks to the rolling hills, and verdant forests. Southern Scotland Stretching across the border with England, and reaching up to the central belt from Glasgow to Edinburgh, the Southern Scotland region is a popular location for short break holidays. The famous 7Stanes mountain biking routes can be found across the Border counties and Dumfries and Galloway, as there is an abundance of hills, glens and forests to challenge even experienced bikers. The region has plenty of fishing opportunities too, most popular perhaps is the River Tweed, well known for its salmon, and miles of coastline, ideal for walking and bird spotting. Golf can be found in abundance in this area too. For gentler activities, visit the Four Borders Abbeys, magnificent tributes to the religious history of the area, at Kelso, Jedburgh, Dryburgh and Melrose.

Chapter 3 : Clan Douglas - Kilpatrick

Caterers in Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, use thomsonlocal to find and compare trusted local businesses. View profiles, trade association memberships, reviews, hours, offers and more. | Thomson Local.

The county slopes very gradually from the mountainous districts of the Southern Uplands in the north, down to the sea; lofty hills alternating in parts with stretches of tableland or rich fertile holms. At various points within a few miles of the Solway are tracts of moss land, like Craigs Moss, Lochar Moss and Longbridge Moor in the west, and Nutberry Moss in the east, all once under water, but since largely reclaimed. On the right the Wauchope Water is the chief affluent, and on the left it receives the Meggat Water, Ewes Water, Tarras Water, Liddel Water and River Lyne – the last being an English tributary, and the previous forming the border between Roxburghshire and Cumberland. For one mile there are few glens so named in the shire, but the passes of Dalveen, Enterkin and Menock, leading up from Nithsdale to the Lowther and other hills, yield to few glens in Scotland in the wild grandeur of their scenery. A much smaller but picturesque fall of the same name, also known as Crichope Linn, occurs on the Crichope near Thornhill. Consisting of massive grits, sometimes conglomeratic, greywackes, flags and shales, these beds are repeated by innumerable folds frequently inverted, striking northeast and southwest and usually dipping towards the northwest. In the midst of this belt there are lenticular bands of older strata of Arenig, Llandeilo, Caradoc and Llandovery age composed of fine sediments such as cherts, black and grey shales, white clays and flags, which come to the surface along anticlinal folds and yield abundant graptolites characteristic of these divisions. Along the southern margin of the Tarannon belt, the Wenlock and Ludlow rocks follow in normal order, the boundary between the two being defined by a line extending from the head of the Ewes Water in Eskdale, southwest by Lockerbie to Mouswald. These consist of greywackes, flags and shales with bands of dark graptolite shales, the finer sediments being often well ground. They are likewise repeated by inverted folds, the axial planes being usually inclined to the southeast. The Silurian tableland in the northwest of the county is pierced by intrusive igneous rocks in the form of dikes and bosses, which are regarded as of Lower Old Red Sandstone age. Of these, the granite mass of Spango Water, northeast of Kirkconnel, is an excellent example. Along the northwest margin of the county, on the north side of the fault bounding the Silurian tableland, the Lower Old Red Sandstone occurs, where it consists of sandstones and conglomerates associated with contemporaneous volcanic rocks. The Upper Old Red Sandstone forms a narrow strip on the south side of the Silurian tableland, resting uncomfortably on the Silurian rocks and passing upwards into the Carboniferous formation. It stretches from the county boundary east of the Ewes Water, southwest by Langholm to Birrenswark. Along this line these Upper Red sandstones and shales are overlaid by a thin zone of volcanic rocks which point to contemporaneous volcanic action in this region at the beginning of the Carboniferous period. Some of the vents from which these igneous materials may have been discharged are found along the watershed between Liddesdale and Teviotdale in Roxburghshire. In the Sanquhar basin the strata belong to the Coal Measures, and include several valuable coal-seams which are probably the southern prolongations of the members of this division in Ayrshire. At Closeburn and Barjarg there are beds of marine limestone, associated with sandstones and shales which probably represent marine bands in the Carboniferous Limestone series. In the valleys of the Liddel and the Esk the following zones are represented, which are given in ascending order:

Chapter 4 : Closeburn House | near Thornhill | Dumfriesshire, Scotland | DG5 3HP

The parish of Closeburn was annexed to the abbey of Holyrood, and the parish of Dalgarno, now included within the limits of Closeburn, to the abbey of Kelso; but the family of Kirkpatrick possessed the patronage of both churches, as well as the larger part of the lands.

The surface in general is bare and hilly. The dales of the Nith, Annan, and Esk, however, are rich in beauty, and contain fine holms for pasture and some good arable land. The rivers are numerous, and yield splendid salmon and trout fishing. The coast and S. The Lowther or Lead Hills along the N. These and the other hills round the borders are mostly smooth in outline, and afford excellent pasturage. Red sandstone is a prevailing rock, and limestone. For the past two years DGFHS have been working on a project to digitise all their Memorial Inscriptions publications into a database which can be searched against Family Names. This database is NOT online, but access is offered in two ways Members may request any number of further searches and these are placed in queue for attention later. ALL visitors to our Dumfries Research Centre, whether members or not, are given access to the database and the results may be downloaded to floppy disc or flash memory cards. There is NO charge for the service. This is essentially a service to members who are unable to access our Research Centre. As a courtesy, non-members who email requests are offered a single search. The project is still ongoing, currently the database contains: With the exception of the most recent surveys carried out by our members these are partial graveyard records. Information on local libraries in the county can also be found in: The Dumfries and Galloway Museums and Galleries site has a list of museums and art galleries in the region. Dumfries and Galloway Online provides similar information, as well as general tourist info. Some sources and places of interest for local and family history. It gives information on libraries, museums, and places of interest. General advice on parish registers throughout Scotland can be found on our Scotland Church Records page. The Kirk Session records of a parish can be useful source material and are often overlooked by researchers. The Kirk Session consists of the minister of the parish together with the elders of the congregation. Its role is largely to look after the general wellbeing of the congregation and, particularly in centuries past, parochial discipline.

Chapter 5 : Plan Of Part Of The Estate Of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire | ScotlandsPlaces

Closeburn Castle is situated on the east side of a loch, and is perhaps the oldest inhabited tower in the south of Scotland: from the plan on which it was built, and the style of the mouldings of the door, which are the only ancient ornaments now remaining about the building, it seems that the date of its construction cannot be later than the.

Kirkpatrick is a Lowland armigerous arms-bearing Scottish clan. The clan takes its name from the church of Saint Patrick in the parish of Closeburn in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Patrick in the south west of Scotland, from the Clyde to the Solway Firth. It has been suggested that "Kil" began to change to "Kirk" after the original church of St. Ninian at Whithorn became subordinate to York and English officials, some time after the eighth century, but variations of the name range from its northern limit Dumbarton, with the churches of Kirkpatrick, or Kilpatrick on the Clyde, to Kirkpatrick Durham and Kirkpatrick Irongray in Galloway. Then, in Nithsdale there are the old farms of Kilpatrick and the lands of Kirkpatrick in Closeburn. At the end of the 18th century William Kirkpatrick of Conheath became a wine merchant in Malaga and married Dona Francesca, daughter of Baron de Grivegree. In the Kirkpatricks were rewarded the lands of Redburgh. The estate then passed to a cousin. It appears certain that the family of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn in ancient times Kil-Osbern possessed estates in Nithsdale and Annandale as early as the 8th century, although various circumstances have occurred to destroy any evidence of title, earlier than the time of Ivone de Kirkpatrick, in the reign of David the First, at the commencement of the 12th century. The family name is derived from their Estate of Kirkpatrick Cella Patricii in the north-western Annandale. Hence in old documents the name is sometimes spelt Kilpatrick. The Robert Brus was the first Lord of Annandale – The Annan and Nith being neighboring valleys, meeting at their southern openings, with Dumfries as their common capital, the families of Bruce and Kirkpatrick always lived upon the most intimate terms, and their friendship was cemented by intermarriages. Shortly before this he made large additions to the old Castle of Closeburn; but it seems probable that the Keep or Tower which still exists, with walls twelve feet thick was built three or four centuries earlier. Upon meeting Comyn in the church of the Greyfriars at Dumfries, Bruce confronted Comyn with accusations of his treachery. A scuffle broke out; during which Bruce stabbed Comyn with his dagger. Horrified, Bruce fled from the church to his escorts and told them, "I doubt I have slain Comyn. Kilpatrick wears a blue saltire on a white ground. Many connections between the Closeburn Kirkpatricks and the Douglasses exist and many of these were noted by Richard Kirkpatrick in his Memoir. Among the more compelling are – 1 The relationship between the Kirkpatricks and Duke of Queensbury. This family, which had acquired by marriage the Barony of Thorthorwald, subsequently merged by marriage in the Lords Carliel, who thereby became Barons of Thorthorwald; and the Barony not long afterwards passed to Douglas of Drumlanrig, by the marriage of Margaret, daughter of William Lord Thorthorwald, with William Douglas, third baron of Drumlanrig, who died in , and whose descendant, William third Earl of Queensbury, was in created marquis, and in Duke of Queensbury, Marquis of Dunfriesshire, Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, Viscount of Nith, Thorthorwald and Ross. This Earl, weary of exile and anxious to revisit his native land, made a vow that on St. Accompanied by the Earl of Albany he entered Scotland in a warlike guise, but the Borderers flocked together to oppose him, and he was defeated at Burnswark in Dumfriesshire. Whoever should kill or take captive the Earl, was to receive a thousand merks and an estate of a thousand merks yearly rent. Alexander Kirkpatrick made the Douglas a prisoner with his own hand. The Earl refused his proffer, and only desired that he might not be given up to the King, till his conqueror had made sure of his reward. Kirkpatrick generously went further, he stipulated for the safety of the ancient Lord. Accordingly, while he received the estate of Kirkmichael, , for his own services, Douglas was permitted to retire to the abbey of Lindores. If this were not odd enough, Kirkpatrick draws a further connection between the Closeburn Kirkpatricks and the Black Douglasses. By a singular coincidence a Kirkpatrick of Closeburn took part in the same exploit. The tale is told by Froissart. Upon his death-bed he regretted exceedingly having, by the contests in which was incessantly in support of his throne, been prevented from fulfilling his vow, and desired that his heart might be taken to Jerusalem. Douglas, with the heart suspended from his neck in a silver casket, accompanied by a son of Sir Roger

Kirkpatrick and other knights, undertook the Commission. For want of a vessel sailing directly to Palestine, they passed through Spain, and arrived in Andalusia at the time the Spaniards were besieging Teba. Charter by Archibald Duke of Touraine, Earl of Douglas and Longueville, lord of Galloway and Annandale, granting to his cousin, George of Kirkpatrick, son of Sir Thomas of Kirkpatrick, lord of Killosbem, the whole lands of Pensersex, within the regality of Annandale and sheriffdom of Dumfries, with the pertinents and advocation and donation of the church thereof, all resigned at Dumfries by the said Sir Thomas. To be held to the said George and the lawful heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to the said Sir Thomas and the lawful heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to Roger of Kirkpatrick, brother of the said Sir Thomas, and the lawful heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to Yuon of Kirkpatrick and the lawful heirs male of his body, whom failing, to Stephen of Kirkpatrick and the lawful heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to David of Kirkpatrick and the lawful heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to the nearest heirs whomsoever of the foresaid Sir Thomas, of the Earl and his heirs, in fee and heritage for ever: Dated at Dumfries, 13 June

The confusion stems from the fact that the Colquhoun clan derives from a Kirkpatrick ancestor. Later, Alexander II confirmed by charter the lands of the same Ivone. It may be remarked that both Humphrey and Ivan are popular names with Colquhouns, and that a Humphrey de Kilpatrick appears in charters relating to the Lennox, and others relating to Dumfries-shire - all of similar date. Richard Kirkpatrick in Memoir [p. The Colquhouns of Luss still claim to belong to the family of Kirkpatrick. From this statement, it makes more sense to suggest that Colquhoun is a sept of Kirkpatrick than the other way around. But then I had problems with that, and that came from the fact that the family seat for the Kirkpatrick Family has been in the Dumfries and Nithsdale regions of Scotland. The sept arrangement or attachment that, in my humble opinion, relates to the Kirkpatrick Family is with the Douglas Clan. The Douglas Clan was the major clan of the Scottish Borders, and a very powerful clan in their relationship with The Bruce, and Landed Families and Knighted Gentry such as the Kirkpatrick Family would be aligned or associated with the major clan. The fact that the Kirkpatrick Family held a position of power and respect, though not an officially noted Clan, shows in the many taskings of the family for men of arms to support the Douglas Clan and the King of Scotland. General Charles Kirkpatrick outlines the standing of the family and never indicates that the family was an officially recognized "Clan" but a very important borders region family; and he should have known! Again, pardon me for poking my nose into your conversation, but wanted to put my "tuppence" on the table Johnson, in The Heraldry of the Douglasses p. And in The Morris Clan: Eighth Lord of Colquhoun and tenth of Luss. Isabel married David Douglas. David Douglas was born in Mains, Scotland. The Heraldry of the Douglasses: Records of the Closeburn Kirkpatricks:

Chapter 6 : Closeburn Primary School - Dumfries and Galloway Council

Closeburn Hall, a splendid Grecian building, is the most remarkable edifice in the parish. The village of Closeburn stands 3 miles S.E. of Thornhill. This parish is in the presbytery of Penpont, and in the patronage of Baird of Closeburn.

The Queen Mother of Scotland met her on the Borders, and, according to the chronicler of Auchinleck, a marriage was projected between young Edward and an infant Scottish Princess; but the Prince perished the same year by the sword of Richard, the Duke of Gloucester, after the battle of Tewkesbury, and the Royal House of York was eventually acknowledged by James III. The second Douglas rebellion was hardly crushed in when a third broke out under another of the Douglases, Archibald Earl of Angus. Dumfriesshire was again the scene of strife, and the insurgent lords adopted the cruel expedient of bringing the young James, Prince of Scotland, into the field against his father, and by this means drawing many who would otherwise have been loyal or neutral under the rebel standard. At the battle of Sauchieburn, June , the royal troops were routed. Lord Maxwell had been nominally on the side of the King, yet contrived to gain the favour of his opponents, and was appointed to rule Dumfriesshire with Lord Angus till the Prince of Scotland should attain his majority, he being at this time not sixteen years of age. He was first cousin to Maxwell, and had married a Scot of Branxholme and Buccleuch. A precept of sasine from Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, in , "to our lovit, Adam of Johnstone of that Ilk and others, charges them to infest Walter Scot of Buccleuch in the lands of Roberthill, in the Stewartry of Annandale. Some of the clan were very troublesome a little later to the public peace, and in joined the English Warden in a raid on Dumfriesshire. But in , during the civil war between the unfortunate Queen Mary and her third husband, Bothwell, and the Protestant party under the Regent and infant James VI. It was dated at Kelso, April 6, headed by the name of Buccleuch, Knt. Nevertheless, the same year a decret sented Sir Walter Scot of Branxholme to arrest and confiscation for having forfeited his caution; but probably this stern sentence was never carried out, as at that time and much later the decreets of the Edinburgh Courts were little more than a form as regarded the Border gentry. For a much graver offence Jeffrey Irving was condemned to be executed, without effect. At that period many of the Gordons, Scots, and Johnstones entered the Dutch and other foreign services, for when peace became permanent between England and Scotland the land on the Borders would not support them all, and they were unfitted for civil occupations. Scot of Buccleuch received a sum of money from the Prince of Orange, whose son afterwards married a daughter of Charles I. The manner in which the Dumfries chiefs defied the law was shown in , when Lord Crichton, the Sheriff, held an assize in Dumfries, and Lord Maxwell, the Warden of the Borders, on account of some private feud, came with a body of armed men, including some of the Johnstones, and what the chroniclers call a great battle was fought outside. Four years later Maxwell and his four brothers fell at the battle of Flodden, which again left Scotland with a boy-king in An Irving of Bonshaw, Lord Herries of Terregles, with his brother Andrew, and many Dumfries gentlemen, besides their followers, were among the slain, and the defeat was at once followed up by an English raid into the county under Lord Dacre, who induced some of the Armstrongs, Grahames, and Scots to join him. He wrote to the Privy Council that he had almost depopulated Lower Annandale and Eskdale, that he had destroyed ploughed lands, that no man was dwelling in any of them at this day, save only in the towns of Annan, Steppel, and Wauchope, and that he means to continue his forays from time to time, to the utmost annoyance of the Scots. It is not surprising, after this savage treatment, that the ruined and probably half-starved borderers did not adhere very strictly to the treaty between England and France, in which Scotland was included, in Lord Dacre complained that he at once discharged the Border officers put in by the Queen and replaced them by unfit persons, which had caused great disorder. He said that nine Englishmen had been murdered by Scotsmen, and great robberies and burnings committed, for which no redress can be obtained. Scot to the Borders to meet the English Warden, when a demand was made of redress for the murder of Robert Dalgles, his son, and David Tate, Scotsmen, and of Henry Milne, Englishman; and, though one of the murderers was present in sight of the Warden and Commissioners, his delivery was refused. The Warden again wrote to Albany, who held out hope of redress, but immediately afterwards three more Dalglieshes and John Oliver Jackson of Rowcliff were killed by the

young laird of Gretna, assisted by two of the Irvings and Peter Grahame. Again, an Englishman was killed by two of the Irvings, and two Bells. The Scotsmen who were among the murdered had all assisted the English in the recent foray; so probably their assassins looked upon it as a just retribution, even if they were not secretly instigated by the Government. They came to Arthuret in the Duchy of Lancaster, burnt a Grange and. Brothers formed them with brothers, and the Laird of Johnstone being an outlaw engaged himself in this way to Maxwell in The year before James V. Leaving them there the King set out on July 26 with men to Dumfriesshire. He billeted a large portion of these troops on the Deputy Warden, Charteris of Amisfield, because he had taken no steps to procure the release of a youth seized near Lochmaben by a party of Englishmen, who had also carried off two cows, the only other possession of his widowed mother; and she had made her way on foot to Stirling to lay her complaint before the King; but if report spoke truly of the way in which James obtained possession of the Laird of Gilnockie, Johnnie Armstrong, it was not quite so creditable to him. This rebel had only three years before met Lord Maxwell at Dumfries and tendered his submission, for which he had obtained a grant of land at Langholm, and now received an autograph letter from James V. Armstrong went richly attired with 24 splendidly accoutred horsemen, at sight of which the King exclaimed, "What wants yon knave that a king should have," and ordered them all to be hung on the neighbouring trees. The King had already captured Adam Scot of Tushielaw, commonly known as the Prince of Thieves, and had him promptly hanged. On his return to Edinburgh, James released the Border chiefs, and Johnstone shortly afterwards gained his favour by capturing George Scot of the Bog, a freebooter noted for his cruelty, whom the King ordered to be burnt alive. These executions were undoubtedly in consequence of the complicity of the culprits in the English invasions, not for mere brigandage and theft. The Johnstones were now the chief proprietors in the part of Scotland most exposed to England. His brother Adam was Baron of Corry. Another brother James was laird of Wamphray. There were also Bells and Irvings dependents on the house of Johnstone and Newbie it is stated in a legal process of who lived in the barony of Newbie without paying any dues, doubtless for the price of their services against invaders; so that as the Johnstones formed a cordon along the frontier, guarded the ford over the Esk, and suffered the most from English raids, they considered they had more claim to the office of Warden than Maxwell, whose original property lay to the east of the Lochar, and the frontier was never better guarded than when the Laird of Johnstone held the post. When Maxwell was Warden Ninian Crichton of Sanquhar was cited before a Justiciary Court for not giving assistance, and he answered that it had never been the duty of Sanquhar to protect the Borders. The marriage of James IV. The Reformation was also beginning to make its way into Scotland, and following the precedent of other countries the first adherents of it were condemned to the stake. William Johnstone was one of the Dumfries Commissioners for trying heretics. In his army made an inroad into Dumfriesshire, and several Border lairds who hitherto had been out of favour with James were rewarded. William Johnstone of Gretna and Newbie was made a hereditary Baron for "good, faithful, and gratuitous service," and his lands entailed on his heirs male, or, in default of heirs male, to heirs of his own name bearing the arms of Johnstone. But, sir," it continued, "we have also weighed the matter, after our own simple wits and judgments, and we find in it many difficulties. First, the Castle of Caerlaverock, whereunto he resorts, is twenty miles within the ground of Scotland. We consider also that the country between that and England is so well inhabited that it would be very difficult to convey any such number of men to the place where he should be intercepted, but the same would be discovered. We consider again that Dumfries, one of the best towns in Scotland, is in that part where the enterprise should be done, and the country so inhabited at their backs that it would be hard to bring him thence, especially alive. Foiled in this project, Henry despatched an army of 10, men to the East Marches, and the banished Earl of Angus and his brother accompanied it. They were defeated by Lord Huntly at Haddon Rig, and retaliated by burning Kelso and other Border towns, but James checked them in person at Falamuir, and wished to follow the fugitives into England in the hope of capturing the Duke of Norfolk, their commander, who when Earl of Surrey had conquered James IV. But the Border Lords refused to give their consent to this movement, and their withdrawal was fatal to it. They would defend their own frontiers, but would not expend the blood of their followers in a brilliant feat of arms to add lustre to a sovereign who had by turns humiliated them all, even his favourite Maxwell. I think there are about a thousand prisoners, whereof

two hundred be gentlemen. Henry Maxwell, his brother, in lands per annum nothing, in goods nothing. For the Laird of Glencarne Alexander, his eldest son, and Robert, another son. For Lord Maxwell Robert Maxwell, his son and heir. For Lord Oliphant no pledge is coming, but himself remains. Oliver had been captured by a certain Willie Bell. The King at Carlaverock heard of the rout at Solway Moss, and never recovered from the shock. He retired to Falkland, where he shut himself up, and would see no one, till the news arrived that the Queen had given birth to a daughter. He had been unfortunate in his domestic relations, for his first wife had died within a year of their marriage, and his second wife had lost two sons on the same day James, aged a year and a half, and Arthur, aged a few months; and this infant being a girl, seemed to complete his disappointments. He said that Henry would now certainly try to obtain Scotland by marriage or some other means. The Earl of Arran, his cousin, was appointed Regent for the infant Queen. This event produced a change on the Borders. This was the first dignity bestowed on the direct ancestor of the Marquises of Annandale; and was granted in precisely the same terms as the Barony of Newbie to William Johnstone the previous year. Lord Hertford, writing to Paget, July 29th, , describes Maxwell as worn by vexation and imprisonment, and unable to drink, eat, or sleep, that he was ready to serve as a red-cross English soldier if required; but in short, that if once shut up in the Tower, he knew "he should never return on leave. Wharton wrote to Lord Shrewsbury, Feb. A feud had broken out between them which the Scotch Privy Council could not allay. Johnstone had entered into the plot, but "he and his friends were all so false" that Wharton knew "not what to say. In the Johnstone family alone, the old Laird had two brothers besides himself called John; he had two sons named John and two named James; and William of Newbie had also two sons named John. He had already advised the burning of Gretna and Redkirk, and his description of the country shows how much it had suffered since the foray in , and since the capture of James V. He describes the swamps surrounding Carlaverock, and the difficulty of passing them. But a month or two later this was overcome, and a Scottish diary of the time records October 28, "The Lord Maxwell delivereth Carlaverock to the English, which was great discomfort to the country. Maxwell died July 9, , having bequeathed one important legacy to his country in an Act he introduced into Parliament during his short release on parole in , and which was passed after some opposition viz. Carleton crossed the frontier not at the usual ford, but at Canonby and pushed on to Dumfries, whence he proclaimed that all who did not take an oath of allegiance to the King of England should be pursued with fire and sword. Some of the Lairds of Nithsdale and Galloway gave pledges of fidelity to the English. He states that Canonby was now far from the enemy, for all Annandale, Liddesdale, and a great part of Nithsdale and Galloway were willing to submit, except the Laird of Drumlanrig, who never submitted, and with him Alexander Carlyle, the Laird of Bridekirk, and his son Adam, the young Laird so he tried to get some castle where he might be nearer the enemy. It was a fair large tower, able to lodge all our company safely, with a barne-kin hall, kitchen, and stables, all within the barne-kin, and was but kept with two or three fellows and as many wenches. Carleton put Armstrong in the tower to keep it, and then proceeded to Moffat, where he ordered the people to swear allegiance to Edward. The treacherous Armstrongs and Fergus Grahame offered to show him the road into Lanarkshire, hitherto untrodden by the enemy, "for at Crawford and Lamington he would find much booty and many sheep. They halted at Gretna, and marched next day to Castlemilk, which they reported had walls 14 feet thick, and captured it. It stood in the midst of the old graveyard, where all that remains of the fortress is a small heap of stones. At last the Captain, moved by the Earl of Lennox, to whom he claimed to be of kin, rendered the steeple unto him, with himself and 96 Scottish soldiers, with condition to have their lives saved, and the captain to go a prisoner to England. Immediately they came forth of the steeple, fire was set to the mines, and both church and steeple blown up into the air and razed to the ground. This done, they sacked and burnt the town, and left not a stone standing, for it had ever been a right noisome neighbour to England. The Englishmen had conceived such spite to it that if they saw but a piece of timber remaining unburnt, they would out the same in pieces. The country herewith was stricken in such fear that the next day all the Kilpatricks, and the Jardines, the Lairds of Kirkmichael, Aplegirth, Closeburn, Howmendes, Nuby, [Holinshed is usually very accurate. Except as Nuby, whom he evidently took to represent the clan, he mentions no Johnstones, though they formed the most numerous portion. It differs slightly from the two lists preserved among the State papers of Edward VI. In one the Laird of Wamphray is

omitted, and the Gretna Johnstones mentioned twice. In the other Lord Carlile is mentioned twice with a different number of followers, but this sort of error occurs in all report of battles. The Laird of Johnstone and his son were both prisoners; but "William Johnstone, brother to the Laird of Johnstone, and his three brothers and those under them," are mentioned with men. He had 37 men. The remaining names which surrendered on the capture of Annan were Christie Irving of Bonshaw, with men; his nephew Christie, with 74; Richie and Wat Irving, with The Romes of Tordoffe, with They have burnt nine or ten towns, and brought away prisoners and spoil of goods with no hurt. Since I last wrote lairds and gentlemen have come in, and I have in all Scottish horse. I have removed Laird Johnston from Carlisle to my house at Wharton.

Chapter 7 : Closeburn, Dumfries and Galloway - Wikipedia

walkers of closeburn i'm trying to trace my family tree and managed to find james walker married to margaret kirkpatrick in in closeburn they gave birth to a son - adam who married jane hastings in and they had a son - john who married margaret mcqueen in and then married mary mcmurchie in

Chapter 8 : The Historical Families of Dunfriesshire and the Border Wars - Chapter VI

Guide to Scotland with a blog, photos, and extensive information on castles, Pictish history, ancient sites, accommodation, food and drink, car hire, travel, and things to see and do in Scotland.

Chapter 9 : Full text of "Closeburn (Dumfriesshire); reminiscent, historic and traditional"

Dumfriesshire or the County of Dumfries (Siorrachd DhÀ'n Phris in Gaelic) is a historic county, registration county and lieutenancy area of Scotland. It borders Kirkcudbrightshire to the west, Ayrshire to the north-west, Lanarkshire, Peeblesshire and Selkirkshire to the north, and Roxburghshire to the east.