

Chapter 1 : Ancestors of Roger DE MONTGOMERIE 1st Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury

6 November Contract between Robert Montgomery, brother and heir to unquhile George Montgomery of Mainshill, on the one part and Andrew Montgomery, his brother on the other part with the consent of Hugh Montgomery of Hesilheid, Robert Ker of Kerrisland and Cuthbert Symple of Auchinbothie, their friends chosen by their mutual consents fro.

This Roger accompanied William to England and led the main forces in the attack at Hastings. He is said to have been the man who conceived the idea of the Conquest of England, and who mainly helped to carry it out. He headed his own vessels and provided a vast contingent of ships, no less than sixty, to carry out the expedition. His was the master mind of Normandy, and after William I was firmly established. Roger Montgomery was made Viceroy to govern Normandy in connection with Queen Matilda, but later when news of the conspiracies reached them he took Roger back to England with him where he was given nearly the whole of County Salop, with the Earldom of Shrewsbury. He had been made Earl of Arundel also, and had 28 manors in Dorset and also in Somerset, 77 in Sussex, besides the City of Chichester and the Castle of Arundel and many others in different counties. Bry, a great Antiquarian, summarizes the collective evidence of historical manuscripts into the fact that Roger Montgomery, the first Earl of Arundel and Count de Exmes or Hiemes in Normandy, was a descendant of the ancient House of Hiemes, who had held that county at least years prior to the reign of William the Conqueror. He asserts positively that he has seen the manuscripts that prove this long line in France. She died and he married, second, Adeliza, daughter of Everard de Pusay, standard bearer of Robert, Duke of Normandy, the Crusader. He married Hildeburge, a daughter of Arnulph, a chevalier, a very nobleman. William was a man of savage and violent temper. Gilbert was then in the flower of his youth, but she evidently had no remorse, and not satisfied with the contratempts, then poisoned three noblemen, including Arnold, to make things sure. The other two recovered but Arnold, having no one to nurse him, died. He and his accomplices escaped by destroying the bridges behind them. Mabel had possessed Eschafour and Montreuil for 26 years, keeping him out of his inheritance. Ordericus, the historian, who lived at this time, tells these grewsome tales, but he was a monk in the Abbey of St. Everoult, which was founded by the family of Arnulph Giroie, and was prejudiced against the Montgomeries and Belesmes and perhaps they were not as bad as he painted them. He had five sons and four daughters by Mabel: Extract from "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica: IV" The genealogy of Hugh de Montgomery there can be no doubt about, for he was connected by marriage with Richard I. In support of this statement of fact we give for our authority as follows. At the dedication of this Monastery of Troarn, he endowed it with the Manor of Horkesly alias Horsly in Gloucestershire, where a Prior and Monks, dependent on this Abbey, soon after settled. Hugh and Robert de Montgomery, his sons, successively succeeded; but the latter rebelling against Henry I. The first that had this title was Roger de Montgomery, nearly allied with the Conqueror, before whose arrival in England, he was Commander for him against Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou. He was also one of the Council which proposed the invasion of England. He was a great scourge to the Welsh, and often victorious over them. He gave his name to the town of Montgomery, which, with the Castle, he won and fortified. He was slain by the Welsh temp. He was twice married: I" by Thomas Christopher Banks Arundel: The earldom of Arundel is the sole title now known to be enjoyed by tenure; the same having been solemnly adjudged in parliament to take its rise from the possession of the castle of Arundel only, without any other form whatsoever of creation. The first that had this title was Roger de Montgomery, nearly allied to the Conqueror; before whose arrival in England he was a commander for him against Geoffery earl of Anjou. He was also one of that council which proposed the invasion of England; and led the centre of the Normnan army in the famous battle of Hastings, where king Harold was slain, and his crown obtained by the duke of Normandy. He was a great scourge to the Welsh, and often vistorious over them. He gave his name to the town of Montgomery, which, together with the castle, he won and fortified. He was a man moderate, prudent, pious and extremely brave. It is said he was slain by the Welsh, temp. But other accounts, apparenently more to be relied on, assert he entered into a monastic life, and died devoutly at Shrewsbury, where he had founded the abbey. He was twice married; first to Mabel, daughter and heir of William de Talvace son of William, son of Ivo de Belesme ; secondly to Alice,

daughter to Everard de Pusace, a nobleman of France, by whom he had only one son, Ebrard, who was chaplain to Henry I. But by Mabel he had issue, Robert, earl of Belesme in Normandy, Hugh, Roger, Arnulph,, surnamed de Brugge, progenitor to the family of Brydges, lords and afterwards dukes of Chandos, and Philip, who going into Scotland, got a fair inheritance in the shire of Renfrew, and became ancestor to the earls of Montalexander in Ireland, and of Eglinton in Scotland. Extract from Find A Grave Name: He was with William in , while preparations were in progress for the invasion of England, and came to England later, first assisting the duchess in the governing of the duchy. In the summer of , he executed a charter making gifts to Troarn for the soul of his wife Mabel, lately deceased. From the charters that he witnesses, it seems that through the reign of William the Conqueror, Roger was a constant attendant of the Court. He built the castle of Montgomery sometime before It seems that Roger sympathized with Robert Curthose, regarding him as the right heir to the English throne. On his return, after the surrender of Rochester. Roger was at the court at Gloucester in , when he witnessed a royal charter. Mabel died 2 Dec , being murdered at Bures by Hugh Bunel, son of Robert de "Jalgeio", from whom she had taken the "castrum quod in rupe Jalgeii situm est", and was buried 5 Dec at Troarn. Roger married, 2nd, Adelaide, daughter of Everard de Puiset. Roger died 27 Jul at Shrewsbury and having been clothed as a monk three days before his death was buried there in the abbey, which he had founded. Mabilie Talvas De Montgomery - Son:

Chapter 2 : Hugh Montgomery, 1st Viscount Montgomery - Wikipedia

Sir Hugh Montgomery, 1st Viscount Montgomery of the Great Ards (c. - 15 May) was an aristocrat and a soldier, known as one of the "founding fathers" of the Ulster-Scots along with Sir James Hamilton, 1st Viscount Claneboye.

The Shaws in 17th Century Down and Antrim were based in at least four distinct areas. They were all related somehow as they married with each other, inherited from each other and used the same coat of arms. Denization is now obsolete, but it used to be a simpler form of naturalization for aliens who had settled in a new country. It allowed the alien to pass on his holdings in the country. The new nationality did not apply to children born prior to denization, but those born in the new country would hold that nationality anyway by jus soli. So in the above list, some of these men could be sons of the original John Shaw. They might have had to apply for denization in their own right because they had been born in Scotland. The Schaw family of Scotland Arms from the Sauchie Tower Fleming p That coat of arms of three yellow covered cups on a blue background, shown above, originated with the Schaws of Sauchie and Greenock, an ancient Scottish family, hereditary keepers of the wine cellars of the Scottish kings. Originally from Sauchie, they had acquired the lands of West Greenock by marriage some time in the 15th Century. When Alexander Schaw of Sauchie and Greenock married Elizabeth Cunningham of Glengarnock in , it was agreed that the lands of West Greenock would go to the heirs male from that marriage. James became Laird of Sauchie and the wine cellar job continued with that branch of the family. Fleming Meanwhile Alexander and Elizabeth had a son John, probably around , who became Laird of Greenock and married his cousin Jean Cunningham of Glengarnock. His descendants built a harbour at Greenock which is 22 miles west of Glasgow on the Clyde. At first they tried to get financial assistance from the king but when that was not forthcoming they financed it themselves and became enormously wealthy when Greenock went on to become the fourth busiest port in the United Kingdom by the start of the 19th Century. He was John, not Robert. Hugh found Montgomery spouses for three of the children the heir James, second son Patrick and daughter Christian and several of the Schaws joined him in Ireland where he was responsible, along with James Hamilton, for the Plantation of Down. He was created Viscount Montgomery of the Great Ards. Copy of the tailie of the estate of Greenock James the second Laird of Greenock was succeeded in by his heir John, who went to Ireland in but must have returned to Scotland. His heir, also John, was created Baronet in He died in and was succeeded by another John. If Crawford was correct about the order of the sons and remember he got one of the names wrong then Patrick of Kelsoland and William of Spangow had no male heirs by The Irish Shaws came quite close to inheriting Greenock. Within ten years five of the sons died childless two of them murdered by the cowardly Master of Sinclair and the third Baronet had no male heir. Alexander Schaw of Sauchie and Greenock had at least two siblings. His sister Elizabeth had an illegitimate son, James Stewart, with James V of Scotland in about when the king was 17 years old. He was thus the elder half-brother of Mary, Queen of Scots. He became Commendator of Kelso and Montrose and died in without issue. William wrote the Schaw Statutes which are very important in the history of Freemasonry. He died in and was buried in Dunfermline Abbey where his monument bears the arms of Schaw with a mullet. His heir was a nephew, Sir John Schaw of Arnecumbrie. Arngomery is another name for Broich so I assume this is a son of his elder brother. Fortunately there is a deed of 29 Nov which helpfully gives all the basic facts showing how: Described in fn 34 p10 of the Montgomery Manuscripts. It would be nice to see a photo of that. John of Ballywhiskin had two sons: Nobody from this family appear on the Muster Rolls of as John was deceased already and his two sons were too young. He is described in that book as Provost of Newton [Newtownards] and Ballykilconan is now Ballycullen, part of Newtownards so he is probably the William Shaw granted denization in The Market Cross at Newtownards has a Shaw coat of arms with one mullet described on p68 ibid and again it would be nice to have a good photo of that. Gauway, Down, Northern Ireland. The family lands in Down and Antrim went to Patrick and Frances and their heirs as per the will of his father. The cups bear the arms of Shaw with no mullets, according to this picture from the Ulster Journal of Archaeology. After that, there were no more Shaws in Co Down from this branch. Ganaway and Ballywhiskin are now huge holiday caravan parks as far as I can tell from Google

Maps. The lineage of the Shaws of Ganaway is fairly well-documented. Unfortunately they are not direct ancestors of mine! The only mystery I would like to solve concerning the Ganaway branch is this.

Chapter 3 : The Shaws of Down and Antrim in the 17th Century – Chris West Ancestry Blog

Montgomery was born in son of Hugh Montgomery, 1st Viscount Montgomery of the Ards, Ireland, and Jane, eldest daughter of William Alexander, 1st Earl of Stirling, Secretary of State for Scotland.

When Montgomery was 21 months old, her mother died of tuberculosis. As an only child living with an elderly couple, Montgomery found companionship in her imagination, nature, books, and writing. When she was nine, she began writing poetry and keeping a journal. There she spent many happy days, playing with her cousins and visiting her paternal grandfather, Senator Donald Montgomery, who lived close to the Campbells. In September of , she returned to Cavendish, too late to go to school that year, but she completed grade ten in . During her brief teaching career, Montgomery taught at three Island schools: Bideford, Belmont, and Lower Bedeque respectively. She left teaching for one year to study selected courses in English literature at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, becoming one of the few women of her time to seek higher education. It was during her stay at Dalhousie that she received the first payments for her writing. She returned to Cavendish immediately to take care of her grandmother who otherwise would have had to leave her home. She remained with her grandmother for the next thirteen years, with the exception of a nine-month period in when she worked as a proof-reader for The Daily Echo in Halifax. During her years in Cavendish, Montgomery continued to write and sent off numerous poems, stories, and serials to Canadian, British, and American magazines. In , she wrote her first and most famous novel, Anne of Green Gables. She sent the manuscript to several publishers, but, after receiving rejections from all of them, she put it away in a hat box. In , she found the manuscript again, re-read it, and decided to try again to have it published. After Grandmother Macneill died in March of , Montgomery married the Reverend Ewan Macdonald, to whom she had been secretly engaged since , on July 5, . Prior to her engagement to Macdonald, she had had two romantic involvements: After their marriage, Montgomery and Macdonald moved to Leaskdale, Ontario, where Macdonald was minister in the Presbyterian church. She had three sons: Chester , Hugh stillborn in , and Stuart ; assisted her husband in his pastoral duties; ran their home; and continued to write best-selling novels as well as short stories and poems. She faithfully recorded entries in her journals and kept up an enormous correspondence with friends, family, and fans. Montgomery was a very sensitive and intelligent woman who suffered deeply from events that affected her personally and the world. In her journals, she expressed her pain at the death of her infant son Hugh, the horrors of the First World War, the death of her beloved cousin Frede Campbell, and the discovery that her husband suffered from religious melancholia. But despite these and other problems, she continued to write, expressing her love of life, nature, and beauty in her fiction, journals, and letters. In , the Montgomery Macdonalds moved to Norval, Ontario, where they stayed until Macdonald resigned from the ministry in . They then moved to Toronto, where they could be close to their sons. In death, Montgomery returned to her beloved Prince Edward Island, where she was buried in the Cavendish cemetery, close to the site of her old home. Montgomery immortalized this tiny province through her wonderful descriptions of life, nature, community, and people on Prince Edward Island. All but one of her 20 books are set on Prince Edward Island. Each year, hundreds of thousands of people, directly or indirectly influenced by the way of life she depicted in her writing, come to Prince Edward Island to see the place she loved so much.

Chapter 4 : Mount Alexander, Earl of (I, -)

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, of Maghera, who married Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir of Captain James Magill, of Kirkistown, County Down, and had, with one daughter, Lucy, an only son, his successor.

Remembering Ambassador Montgomery Ambassador Hugh Montgomery was one of the greatest icons of the intelligence profession and one of the greatest American heroes of our time. As one of the first Americans to enter the Buchenwald concentration camp, he saw newly liberated inmates tear down a black SS banner and present it to him in gratitude for their freedom. Below the streets of postwar Berlin, Hugh worked with the legendary Bill Harvey in supervising the construction of a tunnel that tapped into Soviet and East German communication lines, yielding an enormous trove of East Bloc messages. While in Moscow, he helped handle Colonel Oleg Penkovsky, the source of pivotal information during both the Berlin and Cuban Missile crises. His story is woven into the very fabric of this Agency. The recent passing of Hugh Montgomery has left a profound impact on the Agency; for those who knew and worked with him personally, and for those who have only known him through legend. He left Harvard to join the Army in Hugh used his language ability to excellent advantage in Germany and Austria by claiming to be the son of German parents who had emigrated to South America—a cover story supported by his fluent Spanish. Once, while hunting down war criminals, Hugh was given the name and address of a German baron and senior Nazi official in Munich. A butler answered the door to find a couple of grungy GIs and told them the baron was not receiving visitors. From Spy to Scholar to Spy: Hugh decided instead to go back to Harvard and finish his language degrees on the GI Bill. But his first six years as a CIA officer were in Berlin before the Wall went up—a city wide open for espionage and the perfect proving ground for a young case officer. Berlin stood on the front lines of the superpower conflict. The East German capital was the center of a communications network connecting key European nodes and extending well into Russia. Soviet telephone and telegraph communications between Moscow, Warsaw, and Bucharest were routed through the city. Excavating Berlin Tunnel By the early s the Soviets had shifted from radio to land line telephones for most military traffic, transmitting both encrypted messages and nonsecure voice communications. CIA assessed that tapping the underground cables could be done securely and with little notice. Thus the Berlin Tunnel operation aka Operation Gold was born. Without those crucial sources, there would have been no tunnel. The Berlin Tunnel operation would last nearly a year before the Soviets shut it down in April During that time, CIA and our British partners were able to record 50, reels of intercepts covering some , conversations. Translators worked full-time on transcribing the recordings into English until —a landmark accomplishment made possible by Hugh and a small team of exceptional intelligence officers. Hugh quickly mastered the elaborate tradecraft methods required to operate in hostile Cold War environments. Personal contact with assets was virtually impossible. Dead drops were essential. Oleg Penkovsky It was during this time that Hugh was involved in a caper involving one of the most valuable assets in Agency history: Penkovsky planned to leave a package for Hugh during the celebration. Hundreds of Soviets would also be in attendance. Simple, quick, and efficient. With few options, Hugh decided to climb up on the wooden toilet seat to try and reach inside the tank. He was barely tall enough, but was able to stick his hand inside. Suddenly, there was a terrible cracking noise as the seat broke and splintered beneath him. Unsure what to do now, Hugh eyed the sink, which clearly was not designed for people to climb on. It was his only option. Up he went, and sure enough, he could reach the tank. He felt around the bottom of the tank and found the package, but as he lifted his soaking wet arm, the sink upon which he was precariously balanced started coming away from the wall. He jumped down in a hurry and grabbed the sink before it crashed to the floor. Hugh managed to slip out of the bathroom without attracting attention. He found his wife, and they made a hasty retreat, dripping wet arm and all. At the next Embassy staff meeting, the Ambassador said he wanted to know the name of the Russian S. During the Berlin Crisis of , when Moscow issued an ultimatum to the Western powers to evacuate the city, Hugh received a report from Penkovsky advising that Khrushchev would back down if the Allies stood firm—which proved to be the case. A Message from Italy: Human intelligence is very much a social endeavor. Personality, character, and charisma help forge lasting relationships. Hugh

made a lot of close friends over the years, including important figures whose personal ties could, on occasion, be of service to our country. A tense standoff ensued between Italian military police and US Special Forces over custody of the terrorists. Ultimately, the Italians apprehended the hijackers. But Rome was upset over how the episode had been handled and wanted to convey a message to President Reagan through a mutually trusted and respected intermediary. Word went out that only one man would be allowed to receive it: And yet again, Hugh earned the thanks of a grateful President. Of course, not everyone Hugh encountered on the job became a close friend. While serving in Western Europe, he received a phone call from Philip Agee, the notorious Agency turncoat who exposed the identities of hundreds of our officers. Hugh vastly improved intelligence support to the US Mission, establishing the close relationship that endures to this day. Having brought Nazis to justice some fifty years earlier, Hugh ensured that the international community had the information needed to indict those who committed atrocities during the violent breakup of Yugoslavia. His efforts also laid the groundwork for the massive expansion of information sharing and joint operations with our foreign partners in the wake of the September 11th terrorist attacks. A Legacy Like No Other: He retired from the CIA that spring, after 63 years of service. Retired at the age of 90, Hugh spent his last years mentoring the younger generation of Intelligence officers. He also enjoyed reading, crossword puzzles and word jumbles, and acting as chairmanship of the OSS Society. Hugh Montgomery passed away on April 6, , after a brief illness. His beloved wife of 66 years, Annamarie, passed away a few years prior, but he is survived by his loving daughter and devoted son. Ambassador Montgomery was a pioneering intelligence officer and a great American; one of the finest, most talented individuals to ever join the Clandestine Service. He faced risk and ambiguity with valor and purpose, always embodying the good faith and decency of the country he so proudly served. We are exceptionally fortunate and honored to be heirs to the history that Hugh Montgomery made. Jun 05, Jun 14,

Chapter 5 : Hugh Montgomerie, 3rd Earl of Eglinton | Revolv

JOHN MONTGOMERY OF HESILLHEAD. According to James Paterson, John Montgomery of Hessilhead was the son of Hugh Montgomery of Hessilhead. History of the County of Ayr I: p. Thomas Harrison Montgomery followed Paterson.

The ruins of the abbey can be seen from Grey Abbey House. The manorial demesne, long known as Rosemount, was established in the early 17th century, and the present house was built in the early s. It was described by William Montgomery in thus: The same was finished by Sir James AD In , William Montgomery was to add to this account that " However the present worthy proprietor [William Montgomery] has built a neat and commodious house with handsome offices on part of the site of the former offices, and laid out his gardens and Out-grounds about it in elegant taste. This house, too, built in by William Montgomery d , was itself later burnt. The house, which was accidentally burnt in , may have stood in the vicinity of the present stable yard, and indeed could have the house, but some believe could have stood on the seaward side of the present mansion. The present house, Rosemount , located on a rise in the park, was built from by William Montgomery, who had succeeded to the property in The house is a three-storey block over basement, Palladian in style, with six-bay entrance front, hipped roof and balustraded roof parapet. There is a three-sided bow in the centre of the garden front Gothic windows on ground floor, inspired by Castle Ward, are a later addition, possibly ca and canted projections and diagonally set single-storey side porches on the side elevations, the latter being added in to design of James Sands, commissioned by Hugh Montgomery, who succeeded to the estate from his father, William, in The roof-balustraded parapets were also added in the s. A single-storey smoking room extension was added to the north-east in The existing naturalistic landscape park with its woodlands, shelter belts, meandering walks and sweeping carriage drives, was laid out as a setting for this house in the s or s. The old abbey ruins were made a feature of this park and a sunken drive was created below the garden front of the house. In the s, a masonry pedestrian humped bridge was built, allowing access to the park across this sunken way. The stable yard, being a complex of one and two-storey ranges of both 18th and 19th century construction, including a free-standing game larder, are hidden within the park, as is the walled garden lying to the north-west. The three 19th century gate lodges were added in the 19th century; viz. The entrance lodge is in Georgian-Gothic style, as is the pinnacles gate-screen, and appears to have been inspired by the lodges at Mount Stewart, designed by George Dance the younger , in In , the garden designer, Ninian Niven, made some alterations to the park layout, notably adding a parterre to the terrace on the north east side of the house. This has been grassed over in recent decades. The parkland survives today in good order and contains fine mature trees with shelter belts and woodlands down to the lough shore. Contemporary ornamental planting is maintained to the east and west of the north front; the south entrance front is in lawns, with a sweeping carriage drive. Part of the walled garden to the northwest of the house is cultivated. A portion of what was once a much larger orchard is retained. The family is, therefore, of the same family but not directly descended from him. In early Victorian times, the family owned land in the Ards Peninsula extending to some 5, or more acres, though this figure would have been closer to , acres in the 16th century. The Montgomerys also owned the Tyrella estate, near Rathmullan, County Down - it having come into the family through the marriage of William Montgomery to Suzanne Jelly in Mrs Daphne Montgomery is the granddaughter of 1st Viscount Bridgeman. The Bridgeman family inherited Weston Park itself during the 18th century and today it is run as a trust by the Weston Park Foundation. First published in May, ; revised in Posted by Timothy Belmont at

Chapter 6 : Hugh Montgomery, 2nd Viscount Montgomery | Revolv

Born abt The heir to his father, Neil. John and his father took a loan from Hugh Montgomery of Brigend. John and his father sold the Lainshaw Lands to David Montgomery of Cockilbie.

He is married to 3 Marion Seton in the year at Ayrshire, Scotland, he was 71 years old. Source 1 Child ren: A lady, anciently attired in blue, holding an anchor in the dexter hand and the head of a savage by the hair in the sinister. Garde Bien Guard well. History of Clan Montgomery: The first of the name recorded in Scotland was Robert de Mundergumri, who obtained a grant of the Manor Eaglesham in Renfrewshire in the 12th century. His name also features as a witness on various Charters issued by Walter FitzAlan between and With the proceeds of the ransom money, the Montgomerys built their great castle of Polnoon at Eaglesham, only traces of which now remain. Their grandson Alexander was created Lord Montgomery. Later in the 16th century, the feud with the Cunninghams took a violent turn when the 4th Earl of Eglinton was shot in a skirmish between the two clans which led to a massacre of the perpetrators of the deed. With the death of the 5th Earl in , a favourite of James IV, the male line of the Montgomerys became extinct. In , the 13th Earl of Eglinton was recognised as heir male to the 4th Earl of Winton, a title which had been forfeited by his kinsman George Seton who was accused of treason following the Battle of Preston. It was the 13th Earl of Eglinton who had organised the mediaeval Eglinton Tournament held at Eglinton Castle during a rain storm in Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorlie d. He organised a political group known as The Club. Manor granted to Robert de Mundegumeri in 12th century; retained by the family for years. Eglinton Castle, Irvine, Ayrshire. Built in , but abandoned in The roof was taken off in and it is now a complete ruin. Skelmorlie Castle, Largs, Ayrshire. Restored in , the oldest part dates from The church yard here contains a statue of Sir Robert Montgomerie d. Clan Montgomery is one of the oldest Scottish Clans, and its Chronicles are closely interwoven with Scottish history. Roger de Montgomery arrived in England with his kinsman, William the Conqueror, in In Roger was granted lands on the Welsh border in the County which later took his name, Montgomeryshire. In he built Shrewsbury Abbey where he is entombed. According to the Domesday Book, in he owned castles and lordships within ten counties of England. Robert was granted lands by King David I of Scotland in Renfrewshire, and the manor of Eaglesham became the Clan seat of the Montgomerys for many centuries. From to the name of Montgomery is mentioned in many grants and Charters, and the Clan territories expanded considerably. John Montgomery later acquired the baronies of Eglinton and Androssan when he married the heiress daughter of Hugh Eglinton. Hugh, 3rd Lord Montgomery, was created Earl of Eglinton in He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Langside in while defending the Queen in her last battle. There were many branches of the Clan Montgomery. Hugh Montgomery of Hassilhead Castle had a substantial branch of the Clan in his territories. The Chief was also the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. At the end of the 16th century, Lady Montgomery of Eglinton set up linen and woolen manufacturing mills for the weaving of the tartan in Northern Ireland which were largely staffed by Montgomery Clansmen. His allegorical poem, "The Cherrie and the Slae" appeared in and "Declare, ye banks of Helicon" in The Montgomerys organized one of the earliest world gatherings for a Scottish Clan in the form of the "Eglinton Tournament" in It was the forerunner of later gatherings and festivals and set the pattern and style of the Edinburgh Festival. A chieftain of the Irish branch from Londonderry settled in New Hampshire in The economic depression which descended over Scotland in the 18th and 19th centuries found many clansmen looking toward the New World for their future. They sailed aboard the armada of tall ships which plied the North Atlantic and pioneered settlements in North America. A significant role in the development of the United States was the 77th Highland Regiment which was formed in by Archibald Montgomery, Chief of the Clan, and which included many clansmen. Their exploits in the campaign against the French are legend, and it was this regiment, under General Forbes, which renamed modern Pittsburgh. General Richard Montgomery was killed in the storming of Quebec on December 31, He was the first American general to die in the Revolution. He became a symbol of all that was finest in the leaders of the American Revolution. Many of the "Montgomery" place names which dot the nation honor his memory. Montgomery Clan Montgomery Clan Crest: Hugh Montgomerie, 1st Earl of Eglinton c. In the

thirteenth Earl of Eglinton, Archibald Montgomerie, was also created Earl of Winton in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and both earldoms have been united since. Furthermore, other titles are held with the Earldoms are: The first is in the Peerage of Scotland, while the latter two are in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. Foy de Montgomery near Lisieux in France. Clan tradition asserts that the name can be traced to a 9th-century Viking raider called Gomeri who ventured south until he reached Normandy. He was the son of Ingvar Ragnarson, and his name meant "powerful man". Gomeri settled in the Calvados area and fortified a hilltop on which to live. This place was known as "Mont mount Gomeri," and within a few generations it became the family name of Montgomery. Some claim that the name can be traced back even further to a Roman commander called Gomerius. A later ancestor was Roger de Montgomerie at the time, spelling variations included "Mont Gommeri" and "Mundegumerie" , who was related to William the Conqueror and was granted lands in England in the 11th century. He later invaded Wales and in time gave his name to a town and an entire county, Montgomeryshire. His son, also named Roger de Montgomerie, was the 1st Earl of Shrewsbury and a personal advisor of William the Conqueror. The name Montgomery is first recorded in Scotland in the 12th century, when in , Robert Montgomery obtained the lands of Eaglesham in Renfrewshire. Hugh Montgomerie, 1st Earl of Eglinton1 M, , b. June Hugh Montgomerie, 1st Earl of Eglinton b. Cokayne; with Vicary Gibbs, H. Alan Sutton Publishing, , volume XI, page Hereinafter cited as The Complete Peerage.

Chapter 7 : The Scots in Ulster: Key Names

Robert Montgomery of Giffen, who married Margaret Daughter of Sir Matthew Campbel of Lowdon, by whom he had one Daughter, Elisabeth, his sole Heir, married to Hugh Earl of Eglintoun. Margaret, eldest Daughter, was married to Robert 1 st. Earl of Winton, Mother by him of George 2 d Earl of Winton, and of Alexander Earl of Eglintoun.

Martino to the monastery of Paisley, tempore regis Malcolmi, ante , in which year king Malcolm died. And dying about , was succeeded by his eldest son, II. He died betwixt and , leaving issue a son and successor, III. By said Helen Kent he left issue three sons. He was succeeded by his eldest son, IV. He died before , and left issue three sons. Sir John, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards. And dying without issue, ante , was succeeded by his brother, V. Sir Thomas de Montegomery, knight, who also swore fealty to king Edward I. And dying about , was succeeded by his eldest son, VI. But being a man of great worth and merit, and a true lover of his country, he joined king Robert Bruce as soon as he began to assert his title to the crown, and was engaged with him in many dangerous encounters, where he always behaved with courage and resolution. He died anno , leaving issue two sons, and one daughter. Sir Alexander, his heir. He was succeeded by his eldest son, VII. He marriedâ€”, daughter ofâ€”, by whom he had a son and successor, VIII. By his said wife he had issue three sons. He was succeeded by his son, IX. After the horrid murder of king James I. Andrew, his heir, by Scotch authors called Alexander. George, ancestor of the Montgomeries of Skelmorly. Thomas, parson of Eglisham. Mary, married to sir Alexander Home of that ilk. Jean, married to John lord Kennedy. In the year , James bishop of St. Hugh Montgomery of Hislot. He died before , and was succeeded by his eldest son, XII. James Montgomery of Smithston. He died anno , and was succeeded by his eldest son, XIII. John, master of Eglington. He married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Quintin Mure of Skeldoun, by whom he got a considerable estate, and added the arms of Mure to his own. Vide title Linshaw in the II. Robert, bishop of Argyle. Maud, married to Colin Campbell of Ardkinlass. Elizabeth, married to John Blair of that ilk. HUGH, third earl of Eglington, who succeeded him. He married Agnes, daughter of sir John Drummond of Innerpeffry, widow of sir Hugh Campbell of Lowdon, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. He died anno , and was succeeded by his eldest son, XVII. HUGH, fifth earl of Eglington, who succeeded him. He obtained a grant to himself, his heirs and assignies, upon the resignation of Mr. She was married to Robert lord Boyd, but died without issue. George, who succeeded to the earldom of Winton. In the beginning of the unhappy civil war in king Charles I. Sir Henry Montgomery of Giffen, who died without issue. Colonel Alexander Montgomery, who died in Ireland. Colonel James Montgomery of Coalsfield. He died in the 73d year of his age, anno , and was succeeded by his eldest son, XIX. He married, 1st, lady Anne, daughter of James marquis of Hamilton, by whom he had only one daughter, Lady Anne, married to James earl of Finlater. Francis Montgomery of Giffen, who was one of the lords of the privy council, and one of the commissioners of the treasury, in the reigns of king William and queen Anne. His daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Patrick Ogilvie of Lonmay. Lady Margaret, married to James earl of Lowdon. Lady Christian, married to John lord Balmerinloch. Lady Eleanora, married to sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, baronet. Lady Anne, married to sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, baronet. He died anno , and was succeeded by his eldest son, XX. And dying in , was succeeded by his eldest son, XXI. He was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland to the British parliament in ; also to the parliament in Lady Catharine, married to James earl of Galloway. Lady Grace, married to Robert earl of Carnwath. Lady Jean, married to sir Alexander Maxwell of Monreith. They all had issue. James, lord Montgomery, who died unmarried. Alexander, now earl of Eglington. Lady Grace, married toâ€”Boyne, Esq;.

Chapter 8 : Lord Belmont in Northern Ireland: Greyabbey House

The manorial demesne, long known as Rosemount, was established in the early 17th century, and the present house was built in the early 18th century. Originally the property of the Clondeboye O'Neills, Grey Abbey was granted in to Sir Hugh Montgomery.

Select Montgomery Ancestry England. Sir Roger de Montgomery was one of the chief advisors to William the Conqueror in his invasion of England. As a result he was rewarded with large land grants there. According to the Domesday Book he owned castles and lordships in ten counties of England. Notably he was granted lands on the Welsh border in the county which later took his name, Montgomeryshire. He built Shrewsbury Abbey in where he is entombed. What happened to that vast inheritance is unclear. His son Hugh, known as Hugh the Red, died unmarried without heir. Another son Robert de Belleme inherited but forfeited after leading a rebellion against Henry I in 1135. This newer generation did not share the values and attitudes of their fathers but rather had different experiences altogether. They had inherited their wealth and status, not earned it. Yet they expected royal favor and patronage without attending court or serving the king in any capacity. They often rebelled when they felt they were not being treated with the dignity and respect they deserved. His roots, however, were in Moville in SE Donegal which he had visited with his mother as a boy. Robert de Mundegumri was the first recorded name-bearer in Scotland, a charter witness around the year 1150. This Robert, said to have been a grandson of Robert de Montgomery, came to Scotland as a follower of the FitzAlans who were also from Shropshire. Robert was granted lands by King David I in Renfrewshire. The manor of Eaglesham became the clan seat of the Montgomerys for several centuries. Sir John Montgomery, the 7th chief of the clan, distinguished himself at the Battle of Otterburn in 1455 when he captured Harry Hotspur, the chief of the Percys. He acquired the Eglinton barony in north Ayrshire and his line became the Earls of Eglinton in 1561. The Montgomerys played both sides of the religious divide in that century. First they were loyal Catholics of Mary, Queen of Scots. But a later chief had become a staunch Presbyterian covenanter by the time of the English Civil War. Their home for a while was Androssan on the Ayrshire coast where the 10th Earl Alexander Montgomerie was murdered in 1690. Their home from then on was Eglinton Castle. There were subsidiary Montgomery branches in north Ayrshire, at Hessilhead and Braidstane. Hugh Montgomery of Braidstane became close to James I on his accession to the English throne in 1603. Hugh Montgomery fled the house during the Irish Rebellion of 1641. But Montgomerys have lived there ever since. A descendant is the actress Flora Montgomery. Ayrshire is close to Ulster and other Montgomerys crossed the Irish Sea as well: Hugh Montgomery, a kinsman of the Viscount, was settled at Derrygonnelly in county Fermanagh in 1606. A later Hugh came into possession of the Blessingbourne estate in Tyrone in 1607 through marriage. Samuel Montgomery was a prosperous wine merchant in Derry and built his family home, New Park, at Moville in 1608. Later Montgomerys were colonial administrators in India. His son John was captured by rebels and narrowly escaped death. His grandson Alexander was appointed High Sheriff of Monaghan in 1609. The family home there was at Ballyleck. Archibald Montgomery was born at Killead in county Antrim in 1610. His line included the Rev. His father Hugh had fallen on hard times there. One son James sought to support the family as a merchant in Glasgow. But William decided to emigrate and came to Monmouth county in New Jersey in 1682. Most other early arrivals were Scots Irish from Ulster. Reportedly they had to spend the winter on the Maine coast before finding a home in what became Londonderry, New Hampshire. Later Montgomerys were farmers in Strafford county. Hugh died while John survived. He emigrated from Donegal to Delaware with his family in 1683. They made their home in the Mill Creek Hundred. William Montgomery, born there in 1684, was a colonel in the Revolutionary War and later a Pennsylvania Congressman. James made his home at Catawba Creek. Richard Montgomery from a well-to-do Donegal family had come to New York in 1742 and, at the outbreak of war, taken the American rather than the British side. He led the American attack into Canada in 1776 but died in the assault on Quebec City. He was remembered as an American hero of the War. He explored the area that today bears his name Montgomery county and later founded the town of Clarksville. He was killed in 1777 in an Indian ambush. William Montgomery, a surveyor, had arrived in Sumner county from Pennsylvania in 1778, settling in Shackle Island. He also had Indian

problems. John had hobbled out into the orchard where his brothers were trimming apple trees. The Indians rushed out from a neighboring thicket and scalped all three, leaving their bodies in a heap on a brush pile. His farm became the center of the Shackle Island community and was the location for a grinding mill, sawmill, and fulling mill. Thomas Montgomery meanwhile came to Blount county from Pennsylvania with his family in 1763. Later Montgomeries lived on a farm near Snow Hill. Lemuel Montgomery was an attorney in Nashville when the War of 1812 broke out. He was killed at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, but was afterwards remembered. Montgomery counties in Alabama and Texas were both said to be named after him. He had immigrated from Fermanagh some fifteen years earlier and previously worked in the salt trade and as a surveyor. The inn can be seen today in its preserved state as a museum. His tavern also started in 1776. It served as a base for the rebels during the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1800. William Montgomery, brought up in Belfast after his father died, went to sea in 1780 at the age of 16. By the age of 30 he had bought his own ship and sailed to Australia. He joined the Victorian Gold Rush but was unsuccessful. He departed for Christchurch, New Zealand where he was successful as a timber merchant and later entered politics. Select Montgomery Miscellany If you would like to read more, click on the miscellany page for further stories and accounts: He was granted lands on the Welsh border in the county which later took his name. Sir Hugh Montgomery is considered one of the founding fathers of the Scots Ulster plantation of the 17th century. John Montgomery was an 18th century American soldier, settler and explorer. He is credited with the founding of Clarksville, Tennessee. Montgomery county in Tennessee was named after him. Wes Montgomery was an American jazz guitarist, widely considered one of the greatest who ever played. You might want to check out the surnames page on this website. It covers surname genealogy in this and companion websites for more than surnames.

Chapter 9 : Hugh Montgomery, 1st Viscount Montgomery | Revolv

*JOHN lord MONTGOMERY, comonly called master of Eglinton, first son and heir apparent of Hugh first earl of Eglinton, was unfortunately killed in a scuffle betwixt the earls of Angus and Arran, * on the street of Edinburgh on 13th April, his father being then alive.*

The peerage of Scotland: By George Crawford, Esq;. Henry so much, that he banished this Earl, and discountenanced his Friends, then it is, and with much Probability supposed, that Philip de Montgomery, come for Scotland, and fixed his Residence in the County of Tiviotdale upon the Border, where he became a powerful Man. In the Time of Malcolm IV. From this to the Time of Robert II. This Lord was twice sent Commissioner into England the first time in the , and the other in Hepburn of Halesc, viz. Thomas Montgomery, the third Son, was Parson of Egelsham. He had likewise several Daughters, 1. Margaret married to John first Earl of Lennox. Jean, to John Lord Kennedy. James Montgomery of Smeithston. John called Master of Eglintoun, 2. Daughter, married to William Lord Semple. Marjory, to William Lord Somervell. Anno , he appointed him one of the Governours of Scotland, the Earl of Huntly being joined in Commission with him. By her he had four Children. Hugh Earl of Eglintoun. Margaret, eldest Daughter, was married to Robert 1st. Agnes the second, married to Robert Lord Semple, and had Issue. He put himself in Arms in her behalf, and was personally engaged in the Battle of Lang-sidee, where he, together with the Lord Seton, and many Barons of Account, were taken Prisoners, after which he thought fit to tender his Submission to King James VI. John Johnston wrote the following Epitaph in Praise of him. Illa opifex sollers rerum, magni amula Olympi Natura, immensis ambitiosa opibus; Illa sibi de te certans quae singula, rara, Vix aliis, dedit haec cuncta benigna tibi. Sic artus, sic ora, animos, sic pectora finxit, Caeteraque humanis anteferenda notis: Invidiosa nimis visa haec mortalibus. Ergo Tollere mox properat infidiosa manus. Pertunam ingentem gravior saepe exitus urget: Praecipitique vides fulmine magna quati. This Earl was among the Number of those Peers, who engaged themselves against the King, Anno , upon the first commencing of our bloody Civil War; he had the Command of a Regiment in the Army that was sent to Ireland, Anno , toward the suppressing the Rebellion, of the Native Irish: Hugh his Successor in the Honour. Sir Henry Montgomery of Giffen, dyed without Children. Sir Alexander, a Colonel in Ireland, in which Kingdom he dyed. Colonel James Montgomery of Coelsfield. His Lordships had likewise two Daughters, 1st. Margaret, married to John 1st. This Earl had moreover five Daughters, 1. Mary, married to George Earl of Winton, sans Issue. Margaret, to James 2d Earl of Loudon. Christian, to John 4th Lord Balmerinoch. Upon the Dissolution of the Parliament in , he was on the 10th of November the same Year elected one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland to the Parliament of Great Britain; also in , his Lordship was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Chamberlain-Court, which was then erected. Catherine, married to James Earl of Galloway. Eupham, to George Lockhart of Carnwath, and has Issue. Grace, to Robert Earl of Carnwath. Quarterly 1st and 4th Azure, three Flower de lyses, Or: