

(Marginal note - Descendents of Marion and Isobel, sisters of XV John Blair who died 1645, if there are any such would succeed as heirs of line on death of XVIII William Blair in 1732. Failing these it appears to me the representation would then revert to the representatives of the five sisters of XIV John Blair. Of these our Ancestress Anne or Annabella, n. Robert Boyd of Pitcon, whose representative (failing the male line (of Pitcon) of which nothing appears now to be known) is as shown at page .17. McRedie of Perceton failing which family the lineal representation\* both of Blair and Boyd would revert to Findlay and Paterson. \*That of Blair of course being shared with other representatives of said Anne or Annabella.)

(Marginal note - Major Brown sold Knockmarlock. His son was the only male descendent.)

(Marginal note - No descendents known of Hay of Craignethan except those indicated. See p.76).

Boturich Castle 14th November 1861

"My dear John - After I had sent you the genealogical list and remarks the other day I had a misgiving as to the historical correctness of any statement as to Sir Alexander Boyd (brother of the Boyd who was husband of the Princess Mary and created Earl of Arran. She having afterwards been married to Lord Hamilton) being ancestor of the Boyds of Pitcon and Tutor in Chivalry to James V. It was to James III that he was so appointed and the Sir Alexander Boyd from whom Pitcon descended was second son of the first Lord Boyd and Uncle to the above Sir Alexander, see page 604 of a work entitled "The Scottish Nation", which confirms the above and gives an account of the events which befell the family of Boyd at that period. Unless Genealogical statements are accurate they are worse than useless. Your affectionate father R.F."

The following is a copy of a note from my father's old friend and school fellow, Mr. Smith of Jordanhill, who like himself had great Genealogical lore. I do not know what occasioned this communication. It was probably in consequence of some conversation they had while Mr. Smith was on a visit to Boturich. "Dear Robert - I send you your Royal descents, that from James II is the nearest\* (marginal note - \*a mistake I think) connection with the Royal Family of any subject. You are thirteenth cousin to the Prince of Wales. Your mother was fourth cousin to Walter Scott. Of course when you get to James II you can easily connect with the Plantagenets, as his mother was a descendent of John of Gaunt. Not having Anderson's Genealogies here I can't give you all the steps. Yours ever truly James Smith, Jordanhill, 12th March".

King James II of Scotland born 1430.

1st Lord Hamilton	== Princess Mary
2nd Earl of Lennox	== Elisabeth Hamilton
Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun	== Lady Elisabeth Stewart
Sir Mathew Campbell	== Isabel Drummond
5th Lord Boyd	== Margaret Campbell
John Blair of Blair	== Isabella Boyd
Bryce Blair	== Annabella Wallace
Robert Boyd of Pitcon	== Anne Blair
Robert Hodgert	== Annabella Boyd
Brown	== Robert Hodgert
William Findlay	== Barbara Hodgert
Robert Findlay	== Annabella Paterson
Robert Findlay	== Dorothea Dunlop
Robert Findlay	== Mary Buchanan,

King Robert II/

King Robert II

Princess Jean

= Sir John Lyon

(Marginal Note: Douglas peerage) (Mr. Ure's history) (Youngest son see p.45)

1st Lord Glamis  
3rd Lord Glamis  
4th Lord Glamis  
Archibald Lyon (Pencil note: or Alexander - see p.53 and 45)

Colin Campbell = Mary Lyon

Colin Campbell of Elie

(Marginal note: Mr. Smith omitted a generation see p.45 & Mr. Ure p.127)

See pgs 29, 34, 39.

Robert Campbell of Silvercraigs - Colin L. Blythswood  
Robert Campbell of Silvercraigs  
W.Scott - Mary Campbell C. Napier - Robert L.N.Woodside  
Robert Scott, 2nd cousin Liliias - James Dunlop, Garnkirk  
W. Scott, W.S. 3rd Robert Dunlop, Househill  
Sir W. Scott 4th Dorothea Dunlop - R. Findlay.  
Robert Findlay

King Robert III

Princess Mary

= 1st Earl of Angus

George, 4th Earl of Angus

2nd Lord Graham

Lady Anne Douglas

1st Earl of Montrose  
2nd Earl of Montrose  
Robert, Lord Graham  
John, 3rd Earl of Montrose  
John, 4th Earl of Montrose

Sir John Colquhoun

Lady Lilian Graham

Liliias Colquhoun - John Napier of Kilmahent

Robert Campbell of N. Woodside

Catherine Napier

Liliias Campbell - Jas. Dunlop, Garnkirk

Janet Buchanan

Robert Dunlop, Househill

Dorothea Dunlop - Robert Findlay

Mary Buchanan

Robert Findlay

The following is a loose memo. in my father's writing - "Lady Liliias Graham, elder sister of the Great Marquis of Montrose (and daughter of the 4th Earl of Montrose, and the Lady Margaret Ruthven, sister of the famous Earl of Gowrie of the Gowrie Conspiracy) married Sir John Colquhoun of that ilk & Lufts, Bart. Their daughter Liliias Colquhoun married John Napier of Kilmahew and their two daughters, Margaret and Catherine Napier married, the former John, 11th Earl of Glencairn and the latter Robert Campbell of North Woodside(2nd son of Blythswood) and their only child, Liliias Campbell, married James Dunlop of Garnkirk, whose 2nd son was my grandfather, Robert Dunlop of Househill".

Lady Glencairn had no family and her sister, Catherine's portrait has always been at Househill till the ladies removed to Keswick. R.F. 29th June, 1853" Again he writes - James Dunlop of Garnkirk who married Liliias Campbell, was son of James of do. who married Robertson, daughter of - Robertson of Bedlay, son of John Dunlop of do. and Bessy Dunlop, daughter of - Dunlop which John D. was 2nd son of James Dunlop of that ilk and bo. Garnkirk about the year 1662." My sister Mary has now the remains of a curious tea service of china which was a wedding present to my grandmother Dorothea Dunlop of Househill from her great grandaunt Lady Glencairn. (This rectified at page 10)

Here is a memo. of my father's docketed "Note of Pedigree from the 1st Earls of Eglintoun and Argyle etc.etc. May 1833. John Blair of that ilk married Lady Elizabeth Montgomery daughter of Hugh, first Earl of Eglintoun by Lady Helen Campbell daughter of Colin, first Earl of Argyle - John Blair of That Ilk, their grandson married Grizel daughter of Robert, 3rd Lord Sempill - Bryce Blair of That Ilk, their son married Annabella Wallace (and his younger brother, Alexander, married the Heiress of Cochrane of That Ilk assuming that name and was Ancestor of the Earls of Dundonald, who in fact represent the male line of the old family of Blair of Blair, which in some generations thereafter became extinct), Anne Blair, their daughter married in 1633 Robert Boyd, of Pitcon (a branch of the noble family of Boyd of Kilmarnock, now extinct). Annabella Boyd, their daughter, married the Revd. Robert Hodgart, a minister in Galloway who fled to Ireland during the persecutions in Charles II time, and died there leaving a son - Robert Hodgart who married a daughter of Brown of Knockmureloch (an ancient family of that name in Ayrshire) by his wife, a daughter of Hay of Craignethan, son of Hay of Haystoun - Annabella and Barbara, daughters and co-heiresses of the last Robert Hodgart, were married to my two great grandfathers Robert Paterson and William Findlay, my grandfather having married his cousin Annabella Paterson in 1745. My great grandfather Robert Paterson married 2nd the widow of John Douglas of Mains at which place and at Gabor, another residence of Mains, my grandmother was brought up for seven years of her early life. (Margin note: see p.45).

My great grandmother was left a widow in early youth (my grandfather her only surviving child) and thereafter married Alexander Cunningham of Brighthouse by whom she had a numerous family, now represented by John Cunningham of Lainshaw. - R.F. 29th June 1833".

I am not aware that my father has left any further records of his grandfather, the Revd. Robert Findlay, D.D. beyond what is mentioned in the preceding pages. There is a notice of him however in the work quoted above by my father. "The Scottish Nation" by Anderson published in 1863, the copy of which in my father's library bears corrections and marginal notes by him. I therefore give it here as authentic and trustworthy.

Robert Findlay, D.D., a learned Divine, the author of some works on Divinity, was born March 2nd, 1721. He was only son of William Findlay of Woxford and other lands in Ayrshire which he had inherited from his father John Findlay who died in 1697. His mother was Barbara, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Hodgart, surgeon in Kilmarnock and on becoming a widow she married secondly, Alexander Cunningham, of Brighthouse in the same county. The son was educated at the University of Glasgow after leaving which he went to Leyden and London (where he resided in 1741/42, having boarded himself with the Revd. Dr. George Benson with whom he prosecuted his Theological and Literary Studies and had the benefit of the society of various distinguished men of note in the learned world, such as Drs. Lardner, Chandler etc.etc.) and on his return, spent some time at Edinburgh with a view to the medical profession, which he soon relinquished for the Church. In 1744 he was ordained minister of the parish of Stevenson, from which here moved in 1745 to Galston, and next went to Paisley. In 1756 he became minister of the North West parish of Glasgow and in 1782 was appointed professor of Divinity in that University. He died in 1814 in his 94th year. He had married in 1745 his cousin Annabella, daughter of Robert Paterson, Esq. of Braehead, Ayrshire, and had a son, Robert Findlay, Esq. of Easterhill, Lanarkshire, an eminent merchant in Glasgow.

Dr. Findlay's works are - The Letters to Revd. Dr. Kennicott, London 1762 8vo. anon. A persuasive to the enlargement of Psalms, Glasgow 1763. 8vo. anon. Vindication of the sacred books and of Josephus from various misrepresentations and cavils of Voltaire, Glasgow 1773. 8vo.

\* Margin note: see p.13,14,15.

MSA Book Page 37

The divine inspiration of the Jewish scriptures of the Old Testament asserted by St. Paul 2<sup>nd</sup>. Timothy III 16 and Dr. Geddes's reasons against the tenour of his words, examined, London 1804 1810, 6 vo. In the Glasgow Mercury under date 17<sup>th</sup> October 1783 (page 333) appears the following notice:- "On Friday last the Rev. Dr. Robert Findlay one of the ministers of this city was admitted professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow in place of the late Dr. Wight". A correspondent writing to the publishers of the same paper under the signature of Civis says "Perhaps I shall do no unacceptible thing to many of your readers if I lay before them so far as I am able of the inaugural discourse delivered in the College on Friday last by the Rev. Dr. Findlay on his admission to his office of Professor of Divinity in the university. I do not pretend to do full justice to his learned performance. All I propose is in some measure to gratify the curiosity of those who wish well to religion and have expressed their satisfaction with the choice made by the college.

The Doctor in his introduction addressed himself with great propriety to the principal and professors of the college then present, to the magistrates of the City, to the students of different denominations and to his fellow citizens. He spoke with becoming modesty concerning himself and expressed a suitable consciousness of the important charge he had undertaken. He then proposed as the subject of his discourse to consider and endeavour to obviate an objection against the Christian dispensation. He stated the objection with candour, and urged his answer with great knowledge of the subject. It was objected, he said, that the Christian dispensation was too partial, and that an institution intended for the salvation of all mankind ought to have been published to all mankind. Is it not an impeachment of the goodness of God, according to unbelievers, that so great a part of the world, ignorant of Christianity, is still sitting in darkness? etc. etc."

After following the argument based on the foregoing the correspondent concludes thus - "The Doctor concluded with a suitable and even pathetic exhortation. The whole performance was in point of argument forcible in language perspicuous, and in method distinct."

It is interesting after nearly a hundred years to find an old newspaper containing this record and I hope that this memorandum of it may not be less so, to those who may read it in years to come.

In the Glasgow Mercury 1782 page 349 appears the following advertisement which shews the date on which Dr. Findlay entered on his new duties.

"Dr. Findlay, professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow proposes to begin his lectures on Tuesday, the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of December next. October 30<sup>th</sup> 1782."

He continued these lectures into his 93<sup>rd</sup> year and had prepared them for his 94<sup>th</sup> which however owing to the feebleness of his voice were delivered by his assistant afterwards his successor in the chair of Theology, Dr. McGill. I am told that out of deference to his great learning and experience he was specially requested to name his successor, when his choice fell on the gentleman in question. During his long life he corresponded with all the learned men of his day and, among others, with Granville Sharp, with whom also he enjoyed a close personal friendship. My father used to say that before starting on his journey to Leyden, he made his will (which however in those days was done as a matter of course prior to undertaking less formidable jurnies) and that his journey to London (performed on horseback) occupied three weeks. I have an impression but may be mistaken that his companion was the young Laird of Rowallan, to London and Leyden. I believe during his long life he was never known to be ill (margin note: a mistake, see pages 35, 37) and at its close he was taken most peacefully to his Eternal Rest. It is recorded that one afternoon he said he was weary and would lie down for a little, by and bye it was found that the weary spirit had past away. My father to his latest day never spoke of him but with the deepest reverence and affection. The portrait of him by Pellew which now hangs at Boturich has made all of us familiar with him from our early days./

There is likewise another by (pencil note "a copy I think") which hangs in the Common (pencil note "Divinity") Hall of the university. He along with his wife, his son and his wife, and our sister, Anne, so early taken from us, lie in the burial ground of the north-west Parish Church (now called St. David's). The graves of the family prior to him are in the old kirk yard of Kilmarnock where doubtless they may still be seen. Elisabeth writes to me, "Long long ago when we were staying at Annan Hill, my father went and sought them out and scraped the moss off them to read the inscriptions. I do not remember that he made any notes."

Referring to the three daughters of John Findlay (page 1) and the families with whom my father was connected through them and 1st Clarke. I have heard that in our early days there was an old Colonel Clarke who lived in Ayr, but there do not appear to be any descendants of the family at the present day.

And Wilson. (Marginal note: see page 180) this line is also extinct. Elisabeth writes to me "The Wilsons doubtless were the four ladies - Euphemia, Annabella, Margaret and Harriet - who all died unmarried except Annabella, and she had no family. These ladies were first cousins to James and William Dunlop and more distant to our father". (James was Dunlop of Annan Hill, father of the present laird).

3rd Fairlie of Holmes. This family is still in existence and shall be referred to hereafter. (see next page).

So far, all relations whom we have of the Findlay connection are disposed of. (Marginal note: see correspondence with Mr. G. Muir of Kilmarnock). Excepting through these three great great grand aunts there have been no relations surviving childhood in the female line down to my father's sisters, and in like manner there is no knowledge of any in the male line from John Findlay downwards. There is no record of any relations male or female of John Findlay, and had he had either brothers or sisters it is not unnatural to assume that his grandson (Dr. Findlay) must have heard of them. It is therefore fair to conclude that he was an only child (marginal note: see page 37). I may also remark here that it has occurred to me that our entire ignorance of who his "forebears" were may be explained partly by the indifference which people generally display in regard to family records, and also by the fact that his surviving son, William, was very young when he died, and that in like manner Dr. Findlay was very young when his father, William, died. Furthermore, the name is not unfrequent in the neighbourhood of Kilmarnock and yet no one (during all these generations) bearing the name of Findlay has been known to claim the most distant relationship. I have already remarked that John Findlay must have been a man not only of means but of good education to have enabled him to take the position he did as a merchant in Kilmarnock. This leads to the conclusion that he came of people of a respectable position in life (which was what my father always said) (note added: this will appear) and all the more so if it is remembered that the parish schools of Scotland have not in his schooldays earned the character for learning which they afterwards did. Consequently that wherever he got his education it must have been where it was available to the well-to-do few. (See footnote).

Blair (marginal note: see Black Book page 93). At page 6 my father alludes to an idea which his children held, viz. that he represented this ancient family in the female line. It will be seen that he doubted it, and judging from the accompanying pedigree, it would appear that he was right. This is chiefly taken from Robertson's "Cunninghame" published in 1820. Paterson in his work published in 1866 vol. III part 1st differs in some respects from Robertson but in none of much consequence to my purpose until he comes to John Blair who died in 1609. He makes him and Bryce Blair brothers instead of father and son, and says that John (the eldest son) predeceased his father, John, who married Grizel Sempill. He likewise says that said John left "four daughters" of whom he says nothing more.

Footnote: Marginal note says: Charles the 1st crowned at Edinburgh June 1633 assembled a parliament shortly after in which he presided. "A memorable and salutary law was past securing the erection of a parochial school in each of the parishes of Scotland" - see Nicholson's history of Galloway vol. 11 page 36.

Nor does he give any authority for this which is opposed not only to Robertson whom otherwise he in a great measure copies but to Douglas's Peerage vol. II page 35 where it is distinctly said that Isabel, 2nd daughter of Thomas, 5th Lord Boyd, married "John Blair of Blair". (Marginal note: May 1893. On referring to this after years of reflection I am satisfied that (Douglas notwithstanding) Bryce (2) and John (1) were brothers, not father and son. J.F.) Robertson likewise only mentions one daughter of Bryce Blair, viz. Margaret, whilst Paterson gives four (pencil addition "more"). One of these is Anne who married Robert Boyd of Pitcon, and as we know this to be correct, I have detailed all our sisters. There are inaccuracies in both authors which I have noted and rectified.

Boyd of Pitcon. (marginal note: pages 17, 18, 55, 64) The accompanying pedigrees taken from Douglas's Peerage and Paterson's "Cunninghame" shows that the representation of this family is not with us. Paterson does not mention Annabella who married the Rev. Robert Hodgert (pencil correction, "gert").

Hay of Craignethan. The pedigree of the Hays of Yester is from Douglas's Peerage. That from the 3rd Lord Hay is taken from Burke's Baronetage as far as concerns Haystoun and Smithfield. I have also taken up Andrew, 2nd son of Andrew, and Janet Hay, where Burke leaves him, as it is obvious that he was Hay of Craignethan. (Footnote: I find a note I had overlooked - Query, was Andrew of Craignethan not son of John, 2nd son of Marion Ker and Hay of Kings Meadow and who, as 2nd son would be heir to his mother and assume her arms? This would not alter the result, as shown above). I have given him wife and descendants on the authority of Douglas and my father and I think the result fully corroborates my great grandfather's record. Barbara Hodgert's maternal aunts were married, one to Williamson of Cadrona, and the other to "Mr. Hay, surgeon in Peebles, who either was Laird of Haystoun or brother of the Laird". It will be seen that James Hay, said to have been an M.D. in Edinburgh succeeded his father as Laird of Haystoun, his elder brother having predeceased the latter in 1758 (Margin note: I am quite wrong as to this, the dates should have saved me from such a mistake - see page 64 where pedigree is, I believe, more correctly given). It appears to me that there is just sufficient correspondence (note added: "Divergence?") between this and Dr. Findlay's record to corroborate both.

James Hay no doubt married a sister of Robert Hodgert's wife and was at one time at least a "Chirurgeon Apothecary" in Peebles, where William Findlay and his bride visited them on their wedding tour in 1715. Failing Brown of Knockmarlock (of which see sequel) it would appear as my father suggests page 6 that the representation of Hay of Craignethan may be with us.

"The Arms of Mr. John Hay of Haystoun, sometime one of the principle clerks of session, descended of Tweeddale" as given by Nisbet vol. I page 184, are "the quartered coat of that family within a bordure vert, charged with unicorn heads couped, and stars alternately argent". Lyon Register. "Mr. Andrew Hay of Craignethan descended of the family of Tweeddale carries quarterly 1st Fraser, 2nd Gifford, 3rd Vert 3 unicorn heads erased argent for Ker, 4th as the 1st. Over all a shield of pretence, the arms of Hay."

Brown of Knockmarlock. The only information I have besides what my father has recorded is in Paterson's History of Kyle, vol. I, part II, Parish of Riccarton. He says it "belonged to the Mures towards the end of the 16th century. Soon after 1623 it was acquired by Richard Brown of Knockmarlock whose son, Mr. Robert Brown, minister of Quothquairn was served heir to his father 1657". My father, who no doubt knew better, says he succeeded his elder brother Andrew. (Footnote: there is some confusion here as, on referring to page 3 it would appear that he succeeded his father, whilst at page 6 it is said he succeeded his brother. Paterson may, therefore, be correct after all). Paterson proceeds, "He was succeeded apparently by his son, Andrew Brown of Knockmarlock. He had a son, George, and a daughter Elisabeth, (her name repeatedly appears in the presbytery books). He must have died before 1730 in which year George Brown of Knockmarlock is mentioned in the presbytery books. He married Elisabeth, only daughter of Robert Shedden of Roughwood, and had issue". After this Paterson says the property was purchased by Robert Shedden, a nephew of said Elisabeth (Mrs. Brown) who died 1826 and left Knockmarlock to his eldest son, George Shedden of Paulerspirry Park (Northampton) and Knockmarlock. Paterson's information is evidently limited and I think there must have been at least one between George who succeeded before 1739 and "the late Major Brown" alluded to by my father (page 6), (Footnote: 1886. On reperusal I do not see that this was necessarily so) who sold Knockmarlock and whose sons and daughters were residing at Tours between 1830 and 1840. Among "Antiquities" of the Parish of Riccarton at page 140 Paterson mentions "only a portion of one of the gables" of the old house of Knockmarlock as remaining. Combining my father and Paterson's records, the following appears to be the pedigree of the family so far. (Pedigree not typed now but may be added later).

Marginal note on Hodgert. It is very curious that my father should have known so little of his family; his great grandmother, Barbara, as shown at page 37 was undoubtedly 2nd surviving (see page 39) daughter (born as shown by baptismal certificate now before me, 24th February, 1698) and Euphemi who was probably youngest is mentioned in her will dated 8th June, 1785, thus - "Item the sum of £30 sterling to Euphemi (typing note: this "emi" could be "am") Hodgert, my sister, relict of Baillie James Paterson merchant in Kilmarnock. Item £10 sterling to each of Janet and Euphemia Patersons, their daughters." Jean Hodgert was probably wife of Reid (see page 39) as mentioned by my father. If Baillie James Paterson was, as is most probable, also a relation through his grandmother, Annabella Paterson, it seems all the more curious. (see Paterson pedigree).

Robert Smith of Kilmarnock must have been a man of considerable importance in Kilmarnock both from his wealth and his trade of skinner or tanner being one of the principle industries of the place. We have no record of the stock from which he sprung but it does not necessarily follow that because "skinner" does not sound very aristocratic in modern ears, he may not have been of gentle blood. (see correspondence with Mr. George Muir of Kilmarnock, page 36; also page 16, 17.)

Fairlie of Holmes. Paterson's Kyle part 3 page 526 says "Thomas Fairlie settled in Irvine about the middle of the 17th century, his only son was twice married and had a family by both wives. By his first, Jean Davidson, there were three sons", from the eldest of whom he traces the descent of the family. The second wife (according to Paterson), was doubtless our great great grand aunt, a daughter of John Findlay, though he does not name her. (Red ink note added later: No - see Muir pedigree). But as he is not accurate in many points, he may be at fault in this. Jean Davidson may not have been the first wife, and whether first or second may not have been progenetrix of the family. My father was much too scrupulous in his statements, and from old associations could hardly but have known whether there was a relationship such as he mentions at page 1. Probably the family records of Fairlie of Holmes may be able to solve the question (note added: see correspondence with Mr. George Muir which clears up this point: page 36).

The more anyone reads family histories, the more he will see, no doubt with some surprise at first, that younger sons and others of good family took to occupations to our modern ideas even less suitable to their rank in life than that of a skinner or tanner, which I do not suppose was less consistent in those days with the rank of a gentleman than is at the present the occupation of manufacturers of various kinds.

Dr Findlay's record now before me says his father's mother was "Margaret Smith daughter to Robert Smith, a wealthy skinner there" (Kilmarnock) "who by a second marriage had a son James, merchant in Saltmercat, Glasgow, and a daughter, Agnes, married to Robert Hunter in Ayr. He yet married a third time a girl of 16 who afterwards in her widowhood married William Dickie and was mother of the Dickies there which last wife was sister to the old Baron, so I have been informed" sd. R.F. (margin note: the Dickies appear frequently among the Baillies of Kilmarnock) From this I conclude that Margaret Smith was the only child of the first marriage and in my great grandfather's time there is no evidence of there having been any acquaintance with the other branches. What I have said above as to occupations, resorted to by men of good family is no doubt to be explained by remembering the utter poverty of this capital kingdom of Scotland prior to its union with England; poor by nature and impoverished beyond power of conception in these modern days, by centuries of war and trouble, almost entirely without foreign commerce, and the little there was carried on under the greatest difficulties; men who would live, and that honestly, had to turn their hands to whatever calling offered.

(Typing note: pedigree of Boyd of Pitcon written meantime).

At page 7 I have mentioned a wedding present of china from the Countess of Glencairn, but on consideration it appears impossible that the ordinarily received tradition in the family of its having been a gift to our grandmother can be correct. I therefore asked our sister, Elisabeth, to rub up her memory on the subject, and this is what she writes. "I have thought about the china and feel perfectly sure it came from the College. It certainly did not come from our grandmother Findlay's house and my remembrance is that my father always said it was the weddingpresent of the Countess of Glencairn, to this grandmother, or it might be his great grandmother. I also think he said the last Countess, to whom the said grandparent had gone as a girl (or when young) to pay a visit and never returned to her home (if she had one) and was married from the house of the said Countess of Glencairn. This entirely corroborates the conclusion I had arrived at from comparison of circumstances and dates. Lilius Campbell, our great great grandmother, wife of James Dunlop of Garnkirk, daughter of Katherine Napier, the sister of Margaret, Countess of Glencairn, was left an orphan in infancy, and no doubt would be brought up very much under her aunt's care, more especially after the marriage of her stepmother, Jean Dunlop, to Mr. Coutts, and the tea service of very curious china was no doubt a very costly gift such as the Countess would give her niece. I cannot explain how it should have found its way to Easterhill from "the College", indicating a Findlay relic; but certainly we have no reason to suppose the Countess could give it to any of our forebears except Lilius Campbell. Her second son, Robert Dunlop of Househill, may have inherited it, but there is no explanation of why it has descended in the family of his youngest daughter! Such is an instance of the disadvantage of not keeping family records.

(Margin note: I have no doubt that Elisabeth's memory was at fault. The china could only come down through our grandmother, Dorothy Dunlop, to whom it was no doubt given or bequeathed and her father also doubtless inherited it as second son and heir of his mother).