

Genealogy of the House of Irving

**attributed to
Dr. Christopher Irvin, 1660,
and updated in
1777, c.1800, 1844 and 1877**

Transcribed c.1900 by
Frederick George Jackson, 1838-1932,
Col. Royal Scots Fusiliers
into a small red notebook
that is now owned by Avril Jackson.
This notebook, on loan to Ray Jackson,
was transcribed in 2010 by

James M Irvine

[..... indicates text clearly miscopied.

The accuracy of several other features, not least the attributed date of 1660, can also be questioned. JMI]

**The original of the family of Irvines or Erinvines written by Christopher Irvine M.D.
State Physician & Historyographer of His Majesty King Charles the Second in Scotland & sent to
his brother Sir Gerard Irvine Bart: of Castle Irvine in the Kingdom of Ireland in the year 1660.**

Doctor Christopher Irvine's letter to his brother Sir Gerard Irvine with the following Original

"The Following short account of the family of the Irvines, I have extracted from Ancient histories & records, – which I as Historyographer to H. M. King Charles the Second, and now engaged in writing a History of Scotland from the earliest to the present times, had the full perusal of; & from diverse authentic manuscripts, communicated to me (many of which are still in my hands) by persons of honour, both of that family & others; so that the vouchers are as authentic as can be expected in a work of this nature. I have given an epitome of the most remarkable passages & persons of that family, though a much larger account might be expected from me, were I at liesure from my other occupations to procure it; but the following sketch may serve to let you know the family from whence you are descended. But if you would be further satisfied I must refer you to the writings & geneologies now in the hands of the several branches of that family – whence you may meet with full satisfaction; for which reason I have run up our genealogy of the House of Bonshaw no higher than to Christopher of Bonshaw slain at the battle of Flodden Field. The Genealogy of that house (from the first settling on the Borders) being still Extant: an attested copy of which I have now by me"

Section the first

The Etymology & true pronunciation of the name of Irvine.

The name Erivine, or contracted Irvine comes from the ancient Celto-Scythick word Erinviene, or Erin fiene: which signifieth – a true or brave Westland man, for Erin both in the Gaelick & Welsh language signifieth West (& therefore Ireland is at this day called Erin, both by its ancient inhabitants of Albion, because its situation is west of Albion) Viene, or fiene signifieth himself, which by way of excellency, is as much as to say, a resolute or worthy man. The Earl's (or Count's) family in Hungary write themselves Erin or Erivin, a brother thereof, who was a monk, was very kind to my son (Dr Christopher Irvine) at Rome, & acknowledged his descent from the Irvine's of Scotland who warred against the Romans under the command of the valiant Fergusius, afterwards King Fergus the 2nd, about the year 400. The Borderers wrote themselves of old Irevine, corruptly & those settled in England Irwin or Erwin & Urwin according to different shires, but we all now write Irvine as coming nearest to the true & original pronunciation. Some of the foolish write themselves Irving more to countenance the British or Danish dialect which add the syllable -ing by way of Excellency; as the English instead of the Van (or v) put in the w to soften the sound: but the true name is Erivine, Erinviene, or contracted –Irvine.

Section the second

The original settlements of the family in Erin & Albion & their possessions there.

When the Clans of the Gaelick natives came from the West Coasts of Spain & settled themselves in the east coast of Erin (now Ireland) & in the west hills & isles of Albion from the Severn to the promontorium Orcas (now Diershead) (Farro?) which is the utmost point of Strath & most northern promontory of Scotland, then the Erinvines being of those Clans came to both those islands. The Silures of South Wales were of those Colonies, as Tacitus affirmeth, & the Brigantes both of Albion & Erin were of the same as all men acknowledge, & as the near affinity of their language still affirmeth. The Brigantes of Erin (now Ireland) had their seats on the east coast thereof, & the Erinveines a great family of them possessed & gave name to a great Barony which from them was called Erin-Irvin. The Erinveines continued possessed of this Country till the conquest of Ireland by Strongbow about the year of God 1172 & in the reign of Henry the 2nd of England when it was given, as I read, to the warlike family of Carraway & is now in the family of the Butlers, being taken from the antient inhabitants, as most of the lands then planted by the English were. The Brigantes of Albion did possess north parts of Wales & all the counties of (now) England & Scotland to Clyde. The family of Erivines, amongst them, had their seat in that part of Albion that is now called Cunninghame. They gave their name to the river & to their chief habitation which are still called the river & town of Irvine. They remained in possession thereof until the banishment of the Albion Scots by the Romans after killing their King Eugenius the 1st about the year 373

Section the third

The expulsion of the Erivines out of Albion & their return with Fergus the 2nd who restored them to their old possessions.

Euginius the 1st King of the Albion Scots, being killed in battle with most of the Scottish nobles by the joint forces of the Romans, Picts, & Brittaines, Maximus the Roman General seized the Scottish Territories, & at the instigation of the Picts, drove out the antient inhabitants from the continents; many of whom went to Erin & many sheltered themselves in the west isles of Albion; who afterwards joining together, made several attempts to recover their lost liberty & antient possessions – assisted by the Irish (or Scots of Erin); but being at length totally subdued, the Irish were obliged to return home, & all hopes of recovering their native country lost. Ethodias, brother to the late King with Ethos his son; & young Fergus his nephew attended by the Erivines sailed for Scandia, where they were kindly received by the King & remained in exile several years.

At this time, the northern nations making divers inroads into the Roman provinces (where power now upon the decay) fell upon Gaul & Hungary & did the Romans great damage. Fergus now grown to man's estate led a body of the exiled Scots to these wars, & warred against the Romans in both these provinces. The Erivines, a considerable Clan, attended him & in Hungary left that noble family which to this day are Earls (or Counts of the Empire) & carry the name of Erin or Erwin & own their original descent from the Erivines of Scotland. There is likewise a noble family in Spain of the name of Erin, & who call themselves & are believed to be the original stock of this family.

The Picts & Scots groaning under the tyranny of the Romans at length unanimously joined in calling back Fergus, whose heroic to actions in the aforesaid wars, had gained him equal reputation in Albion, in hopes by his conduct to restore their lost liberty & recover their antient possessions. He accepted the invitation & returning to Albion, with the other exiles, was made King of the Albion Scots by the name of Fergus the 2nd. With him the Erivines returned & were restored to their antient possessions A.D. 404.

Fergus having restored the Scottish affairs, was slain, together with the King of Picts, in battle with the Romans & Brittons in 420 & left the crown to Eugenius the 2nd his son. Besides the lands the Erivines possessed on the South side of the Clyde; on the north side in Grange Barge they had the lands of Dull & their chief habitation was in the Castle of Garth.

These lands lay on the north side of the river Tay, from the rise thereof until it joins with the Timmell. It is commonly called Strath Tay & was in possession of the Irvines for many centuries who were accounted one of the principal families in Scotland, & had the title of Abthane, or chief Thane (The highest title of Honor then in Scotland) conferred on many of their Chiefs.

Section the fourth

Of Crine Irvine, Abthane of Dull & founder of a noble family & ROYAL LINE in Scotland, & of the Kings of the name of Irvine.

For we read in our histories, that Crine, or Crinus Erevine to whom the aforesaid possessions belonged, was Abthane of Dull, and Seneschall & Collector of all the rents in the West Isles; and a man of great authority in those days (& to this day the church of the Erevine founded by his ancestors, & where he lieth interred, is called after him Abthindale corruptly for Abthane Dull).

This Crinan Irvine AD 1004 did marry Beatrice (or Bretoc) eldest daughter and Heiress of Malcolm the 2nd King of Scotland (as Johannes Major or John Maire a Doctor of the Sorbonne & author of our first printed History of Scotland relateth in the 41st leaf & 2nd page thereof). On her, he begat Duncan the 1st King of Scotland, who mounted the throne after the murder of his Grandfather King Malcolm (who left no male issue) in 1034

From him, descended all the Kings of Scotland to this day, in the male line of the Irvines until John Baliol, except Macbeth the Usurper (son of Malcolm's 2nd daughter) and by the same right, & in the female line, until now

The genealogical tree of this family beginning with Beatrix daughter of Malcolm & wife of the aforesaid Abthane Dull is hanging up now in the Palace of Holyrood House Edinburgh.

[Marginal note by J. Irving: "It was there in 1788. I saw it, and compared it with these records."]

Duncan the 1st being treacherously slain by Macbeth in AD 1040 that usurper reigned until he was slain by Malcolm the 3rd, surnamed Kenmor, – son of King Duncan who in Macbeth's reign fled to England for safety, & was honourably received & assisted to recover his crown by Edward the Confessor King of England, at the instigation of Macduff Thane of “ffife” who had fled from Scotland upon a dispute, & hated the Usurper.

The Scots joining him upon his entering the Kingdom, Macbeth was slain, and Malcolm mounted the throne in the year AD 1057, & after a glorious and pious reign of 36 years, was killed in besieging a Castle in Northumberland that was surprised by the English. Donald Bane his brother, assisted by the Norwegians, assumed the throne, but was in 1093 dispossessed by Duncan, a bastard son of Malcolm's, who was sent for by the nobles from England; but not treating them as they deserved his subjects went over to Donald – who again assumed the government & had Duncan killed at Monteith, but he losing the affection of his subjects was in 1097 cast into prison by Edgar (son of Malcolm, and Margaret sister to Edgar Atheling) whom they sent for from England & placed upon the throne. He reigned with great justice till 1107, & was succeeded by his brother Alexander the First, surnamed the fierce, who dying likewise without issue was in 1124 succeeded by his brother David the 1st a most pious & just Prince, who by marrying the relation of the King of England had Huntingdon & Northumberland in dowry with her. Malcolm the 4th his grandson (his son Prince Henry being dead) was his successor in 1153. He was a great builder of Churches & encourager of monks, he had a war with England, & parting with Northumberland died without issue in 1165, & was succeeded by William the Lyon his brother. He had wars with Henry 2nd King of England, in which he was taken prisoner & sent to Normandy, where he was afterwards ransomed upon terms dishonorable to the Scottish monarchy – which were afterwards given up by Richard 1st upon his going to the Holy Wars, in return whereof William sent his brother David Earl of Huntingdon (ancestor to John Baliol and David Bruce) to assist him in Palestine; but his fleet being destroyed by a tempest he was taken prisoner by the Egyptians & afterwards ransomed by the Venetians

William dying in 1214 was succeeded by Alexander the 2nd his son, who assisted the Dauphin of France to dethrown King John of England, & greatly annoyed the English, till at length a peace was concluded between him & Henry the 3rd. He suppressed his rebellious subjects & died in 1249.

Alexander the 3rd his successor being a minor the Kingdom was governed by Cummine with great oppression to the subjects, till the death of Walter, their Chief, in 1263. Acho King of Norway landed a great army in Scotland (laying claim to the Western Isles) but was defeated by Alexander Stewart, the King's General, with great slaughter of his men, which obliged him to quit claim for ever to these Isles, & a match was concluded between his son & Margaret daughter to Alexander. Alexander also assisted King Henry, his father in law, against his rebellious subjects, but his forces with Cummine their General were mostly cut to pieces. He, leaving no sons, & his daughter Margaret of Norway dying, left only a daughter of her name who was heiress apparent to the crown of Scotland; but she after the death of her grandfather 1285, being sent for to Norway to ascend the throne died on her passage; so that all the issue of Alexander being extinct, the crown was claimed by John Baliol & Robert Bruce, both descended from daughters of David Earl of Huntingdon – brother to William King of Scotland. This great contest is too well known to he insisted upon, as the injustice of Edward (Longshanks) King of England to whom it was referred, for want of impartial arbiters in Scotland. He awarded the crown to John Baliol & what intolerable slavery & misery the kingdom groaned under untill that Prince Robert the Bruce, brake the chains & restored the monarchy to its former splendor.

By this it appears that the male issue of Crine Irvine & Beatrix daughter to Malcolm the second possessed the throne of Scotland from the said Malcolm to John Baliol, 251 years. All the kings that reigned in that space of time being Irvines, and the succeeding kings to this day reign in right of the females of that family.

Section the fifth

House of Bonshaw.

Crine Irvine being dead, his patrimony fell to his son King Duncan who resided in the Country that was called Cunninghame (or in the old Pietish language, Barley,) Koningharne, the king's habitation; & was given by his successors to several different families. In the reign of Fergus the 2nd, the several families of the Albion (*Scots*) sent the most stout & able men of their clans to the Borders adjoining Britain to defend them against the Saxons, now called English. Amongst the rest were the Irvines brothers to Crine Irvine Abthane Dull. They took up their first habitation on the bank of the river Eske, between the Black & the White Eske.

They built, their mansion house which to this day is called Castle Irvine; & Irvine Hall, it is now in ruins below the Langholme. The brook & the oak wood do still carry the names Irvine burn & Irvine Wood from the family whose settlements were in those parts.

They were a very warlike family & did great service in defending the borders against the Romans & the Saxons.

From thence the eldest of the family got by marriage the lands of Bonshaw & many other lands there, & have continued in repute ever since (though of late years the family has suffered much from the wastefulness of one of the Chiefs). They have ever married into the first families of Scotland. Of the Irvines of Bonshaw are descended the most part of the English, Welsh & Irish Irvines, especially Sir Gerard Irvine's family, his father being Christopher Irvine who was bred to the Bar in the Temple in London & was the first of the family settled in Ireland upon a grant of some land given him by King James the 6th of Scotland, soon after his ascending the throne of England, in the North West part of Ulster near the great Lough called Lough Erin. There he built Castle Irvine for his Mansion House, which being destroyed by the Irish in the great rebellion of 1641 – (when the family was ousted of their possessions first by the Irish, & again by the forces of Oliver Cromwell for their steady adherence to King Charles the first, & his son King Charles the 2nd, our present King). It is since rebuilt by Sir Gerard Irvine his son, whose mother was Blanche Irvine eldest daughter to Edward Irvine Laird of Stapletown (descended from Bonshaw being the grandson to Christopher Irvine who Commanded the light horsemen at the field of Solen Moss AD 1542. *D' Christophers letter evidently ends here FGJ*

Sir Gerard Irvine's grandfather's Irish Line was John Irvine who married (*of Irvines*) the daughter of the Chief of the Johnstones, since created Earls of Anandale for their good service to the King of Scotland for securing the nation from the depredations of the Montgomery's. John died young, his father was Christopher Irvine Commonly called Black Christie, of Robgill & Annan, which land belonged to him. He was a man of great valour & reputation in those days. Christopher was father to Gerard Irvine, D^r Christopher, Captain John & Lieut Alexander; John was father to John & Gerrard, the same Gerard Irvine Esq^{re} is father of seven children. Arthur Henry¹ a cornet in the 8th Dragoons in 1777 (he has since quitted that Reg^t & distinguished himself so much that the Duke of gave him a corps of Hussars in 1795, he went with his Reg^t to S^t Domingo, fell a victim to yellow fever, regretted by all who knew him. Andrew² an Ensign in the 67th foot 1777. William³, Hamilton⁴, John⁵, Thomas Gladstones⁶, & Silesia⁷ – all young

The Irish part of this genealogy was sent in 1799 to the Right Honorable General Sir John Irvine Commander of H.M's Forces in Ireland by the chief of the family to shew him they were all descended from the same original stock; at the same time offering to raise a Regiment composed of their clan, to which General Irvine was to have been Col^l en chef, which would have taken place, had Sir John Irvine continued in office.

Mr Irving of Bonshaw advocate is the lineal decendant from the the first settlers at Bonshaw. The Estate is strictly entailed on issue male; the following is an extract of the Register of Talzies.

Entail of Bonshaw in the parish of Annan, dated Dec. 19th 1765 Recorded 7th March 1775.

“The Granter William Irving of Bonshaw. The destination "To & in favor of myself & the heirs male of my body; which failing; to & in favor of Lieut. Robert Irving my youngest brother German & the heirs male of his body; whom failing to Irving only son of the deceased Henry Irving my 2nd brother German & the heirs male of his body; whom failing; to & in favor of Robert Irving writer to the signet lawful son of the deceased William Irving of Bonshaw (my Grandfather) & the heirs male of his body to James Irving also son of the deceased William Irving of Bonshaw & the heirs male of his body; whom failing to Paulus AEmilius Irving & the heirs male of his body, & then to the other heirs, the Grantees sisters first AEmelia widow of Clement Rollo etc
This Entail contains the usual prohibitory clauses and cannot be sold or burthened with debt.”

Christopher Irving who commanded the Light horse at the battle of Flodden, whose son Christopher married in 1556 Margaret d^r of John Johnstone of that Ilk Ancestor of the Marquis of Annandale, had a son Edward the Great Grandfather of this William – see below.

The Irvings of Jamaica

James Irving who settled in Jamaica was the son of William Irving of Bonshaw by Aemilia daughter of Lord Rollo: He was a Doctor of Medicine & married at Charlestown South Carolina Miss Motte, related to the first families of Jamaica, he was buried at St Martin's London. He left 5 sons, James¹, Robert², William³, John Beaufin⁴, & Jacob AEmilius⁵

1. James. m. in Jamaica Miss O'Connor & had 3 sons James^{II}, Henry Hoghton^{II} *Haughton*, & Rich^d Charles^{III}, also 3 d^{rs} Elizabeth¹ *who* m. to Viscomte Descreuse, in France. He was buried at Kingston Jamaica She (Miss O'Connor) m 2^{ndly} M: de Boucher of La Gironde in France, & died in 1813, leaving 3 d^{rs} Virginie-Cora¹, Hortense², & Susannah Mary³ *prob: Suzanne Marie*.

James^{II} m: Judith Bowen Nasmyth 3rd daughter of D^rJames Naysmyth of RhodesHall A.D.1819, at S^tMary le Bone, & has issue James born at S^t M. le Bone 1822 & Robert Naysmyth born at S^t M. le Bone 1827. This last succeeded to Bonshaw, his Elder brother being dead, on his father's death THE TRAITOR!!! James^{II} & his two sons cut off the Entail of Bonshaw, the elder son is said to have died of grief having repented of his part in this action. *It was doubly mean and rascally as the present Laird of Bonshaw, Col John Beaufin Irving father had been the means of James^I learning he was heir to Bonshaw, he having left the Country for Italy, & there believed to have died. FGJ*

Henry Haughton^{II} was a Major in the Foot & died leaving no issue, he married 1842 at S^tMary's Bryanston Square Amelia Alicia relict of John Hawksley Esq^{re} of Dublin, & eldest d^r of the Hon^{ble} Paul Horsford of the Island of Antigua.

Richard Charles^{III} ?

James Irving, (the founder of the Jamaica Irvings) was married at S^tPhillips Church, Charlestown, South Carolina; to the 2nd d^r of Jacob Motte Esq^{re} & his eldest son James was born there & christened at S^t Phillip's church

Jacob Motte had a large family, six sons & seven daughters who married, & settled in S. Carolina

The eldest m Mr Peronneau
2nd m James Irving
3rd m M^r Huger
4th m M^r Drayton
5th m M^r Lynch, 2^{ndly} Mr Moultrie
6th m M^r Dart
7th m M^r Shubrick

The eldest son Jacob, m: Miss Bruton, by whom he had 2 d^{rs}, one m: the disting^{ed} Gen^l in the Revolution Thomas Pinckney the other m: Col^l Alston.

" 2nd " Isaac, m: 3 times, & left 4 d^{rs} M^{rs} Campbell, M^{rs} Haig: M^{rs} Smith, & M^{rs} Holmes.
" 3rd " John, was killed in the Siege of Savannah, in the war of the Revolution.
" 4th " Charles, m: a Miss Roche.
" 5th " Abraham m:) & *left families*
" 6th " Frank m:)

The marriage of Jas. Irving to Miss Motte was performed by an English Clergyman ordained in London, & sent out fr: the mother Country to the then Colony of S. Carolina.

Duel.

Grandmother says the duel behind S^t Phillip's Church, Charleston took place after the wedding, says months or weeks, That James Irving & Miss Motte ran away because her father wished her to marry Dawkins, – the rich Dawkins – that when they returned old Motte received them, that something occurred at a *dinner?* party, when James Irving threw a decanter at Dawkins. *did they not fight the next mornig behind the church & D was killed. The reason J. I. went to Jamaica?*

My Grandfather saw his father but once (in England) after he was sent there to school with Jacob & were at Kensington the father came to England in 1775 his wife having died at sea. On his arrival in London he tied up his head, went into his chamber saying he would never leave that room alive, & died within a month. While he was ill the two boys were sent for from school, & Jacob remembered a very Tall man in bed, taking him up in his arms & kissing him. The boys returned to school & were soon summonsed to the funeral to a house in a street leading out of the strand to the river. The mother who died on shipboard was brought to England in a cask of rum & she was buried in London, & her husband subsequently in the same coffin, & as I have heard linked together, in St Martins, (now Trafalgar Square,) in the fields

Genealogy of my family since 1631 written by John Beaufin Irving 2nd at Cheltenham in 1844 for the satisfaction of my son John Beaufin Irving 3rd who was born on the 14th Feb^{ry} last (For previous genealogy see acct: of D^f Christopher Irving)

My G^t G^t G^t Grandfather. William Irving of Woodhouse, County Dumfries Scotland Esq^{re} m: in 1631 Janet d^r: of Jardine of Applegarth

My G^t G^t Grandfather John Irving of Bonshaw, in the parish of Annan, Co. of Dumfries m: Sarah d^r: of Sir W^m Douglas of Kelhead Bart: 2nd son of William 1st Earl of Queensbury

My G^t Grandfather, their son, William Irving of Bonshaw m: the 25th day of August 1698 being Thursday, between 7 & 8 of the Clock at night AEmilia, eldest daughter of Andrew Lord Rollo, by his wife Margaret dr. of Balfour Lord Burleigh. The said AEmilia wife of William Irving died on the 20th March 1747, they left among several other children, John Irving of Bonshaw, who carried on the Line at Bonshaw, (he was g^d father of the Rev^d John Irving of Bonshaw) and Paulus AEmilius Irving of Woodhouse & Robgill Towers, Co Dumfries L^t Col: in the Army & Gov^{nr} of Upnor Castle, whose eldest son Paulus AEmilius a General in the Army & created a Baronet *My Grandfather James Irving Jackson 6th Foot & his brother Robert AEmilius Jackson RN used to stay with Sir P AE I at Robgill*

My grandfather James Irving M.D. who was I believe their 11th child & was born on the 19th April 1713 he m: at Charleston South Carolina Miss Elizabeth Motte of that state, by which marriage at the time or subsequently be became connected with several families there, the Harlestons, Heywards, Shubricks, Draytons, Darts, Pinckneys & Gadstanes & his descendants through her, by her sister, or Aunt Pegronneau with the Temples or Templers of Devonshire, & the present Capt Pickering Clarke of the RN James Irving settled in Jamaica, where he had purchased the estates of Ironshore, & Hartfield in the parish of S^t James in the County of Cornwall, & Irving Tower in the parish of Trelawney in the county of Cornwall. He & his wife had a numerous family of which 10 survived them & lived to grow up.

1. Elizabeth,
2. James,
3. William
4. Robert,
5. John Beaufin,
6. Jacob Aemilius,
7. Anne Sarah,
8. Frances
9. Margaret,
10. Sarah

(See: acct of them & their descendants below) He, James Irving, left his 3 estates to his sons; eventually they came to 3. John² Jacob³ & James¹, & afterwards to their 3 sons.

My Father John Beaufin Irving (1st) was born at Egham in Surrey; & m: on the 10th March 1786, at Montego Bay Jamaica (at the house of her brother in law D^f Watt with whom she resided) Miss Susannah Prince of Feversham, Cambridgeshire, Engl^d, the youngest dr: of Richard Prince & his wife Sarah Newman of Botsham same Co: My father died at Frankford near Philadelphia in the U. S. of America in April 1813 & was buried in the village churchyard. He & his wife had 3 children

1. James Wedderburn Irving born 8 Jan: 1797 at Ironshore Estate, died on the 4 July 1798 & was buried in the burial ground Ironshore.
2. Lucy Ann Irving, born at Charleston S. Carolina 12 April 1806, & died at Cheltenham March 11, 1848.
3. John Beaufin (2nd) born on 26 Jan 1810 at 220 Walnut Street Philadelphia U.S.

My mother & family returned to England 21 May, & on the 23rd witnessed the illuminations in London for the victory of Waterloo. Soon after we went to reside in Bath until 1828, when we removed to France, & then to Italy. In the winter of 1838 I went to Jamaica & by arrangement with my cousins James & Jacob became possessor of Irving Tower. I returned to England in 1829 ?39 & thence to the continent & in 1842 went to Cheltenham & married in 1843 at St Mary's Diana Charlotte 3rd dr of Jonothan Williamson of Lakelands, Co. Dublin. We had a son at 36 Park Place Cheltenham born 14th Feb 1844 christened 1) John Beaufin (3rd) in St Mary's.

note by Diana Charlotte Irving

(another son & 3 drs were afterwards born

- (2. Henrietta March 10th 1845
- (3. Paulus Aemilius Nov: 8th 1846
- (4. Diana Charlotte Apl 25th 1849
- (5. Mary Lucy Dec 6th 1850

(Death of 1st wife D. C. Irving Dec: 1850. J. B. I. married again, May 1852, Susan Cromya one son & one dr: Susannah Frances June 18th 1853. Edmund Thomas Oct: 4th 1854.

(2nd wife died Dec 1854

end of D.C.I's note

J. Beaufin Irving writer of the above, except the note#, died 24 Suffolk Place Cheltenham Oct: 6th 1876.

My Grandfather James Irving's (founder of Jamaica branch – EGJ) 10 children, & their descendants.

I. Elizabeth, m: John Erskine (of the Dun family) Issue 4 children Elizabeth¹, John², Alexander³, & David⁴.

Elizth m: Alexander Mudie MD

1. died an infant

2. John killed in a duel

3. Alexander m: his first cousin Elizabeth (*Motte^{FGJ}*) only dr of Robert Jackson

Issue 5 drs. Elisb^{th1}, Mary Ann², Euphalia⁴, Louisa⁴, & Julia. Mary Anne only living, this date 1877.

Alexder m: 2^{ndly} Eliza eldest dr of Joseph Brisset issue 7 children all living 1877

1. Elmina m: The Revd West, Ireland

2. Alexander, died, was an officer 6 D. G^{ds} (Q^{n's} Bays)

3. Georgiana, m: ___ Bookey of near Dublin

4. Josephine.

5. Selina.

6. Caroline.

7. Julia Amelia

And David, died young.

II James, m: Susan dr of Rich^d O'Connor of Carrickfoyle Trelawney Jamaica he died 9 July 1822. Issue 6 children: Susannah¹, Mary², Jarnes³, Eliza⁴, Henry-Haughton⁵ & Rich^d-Charles⁶. 1, 2, & 6 died young. James³ living 1877. *James & his two sons cut off the entail of Bonshaw a mean & rascally act as he was in Italy, & had no idea he was heir to Bonshaw, until John Beaufin 2nd next heir to him, wrote to him, telling to come & take it. This James is said to have repented of his part in the action, & died of grief.* Came in to Bonshaw m: Judith Bowen living /77, 3rd dr of D^r Thos Nasmyth of Rhodes Hall Jamaica. 2 sons living:

James¹ born in London 9 July /22 died

Robert Nasmyth² of Bonshaw, now dead, the traitor

R.N.I. was succeeded by John Beaufin 3rd the present chief FGJ

Eliza⁴ m Vicomte de Gereaux 3 children

Oscar¹, in french army 1877 Eliza² died a child, Rolphi³ living in /77

Henry-Haughton⁵ Major Foot m: 1842 at St Mary's Bryanston Square London Amelia Alicia, relict of John Hawksley Esq^{re} of Dublin, & eldest dr: of Hon^{ble} Paul Horsford of Island of Antigua W. I. – no issue.

III. William died unmarried

IV. Robert (m: a widow lady) no issue

V. John Beaufin (1st) family already accounted for (see above)

VI. Jacob Aemilius, m; Miss Hannah Corbett of Charleston S. Carolina. Issue 4 children:

Jacob AEmilius¹ living in /77, Cornet in Light Drag^s, Thomas², John Beaufin³ & Elizabeth⁴

J. AEmilius m: the d^r of Sir Jerry Hornfray, issue several Children (many dead including Sir AEmilius Irving Kings Counsel, K.M.&G. Toronto Canada,

Thomas² died unmarried,

John Beaufin³ Physician in America,

Elizabeth⁴ in: in S. Car^{na} has issue (I believe)

VII Anne Sarah m; in Jamaica Robert Jackson of *fill in*

VII(I). Frances, m: Blower Gibbes of Millenium Hall Jamaica, issue 4 children,

Frances Blower¹ Frances², Elizabeth³, _____⁴

Elizabeth³ m: Samuel Jackson of Catherine Hall, Montego Bay, S^t James parish Jamaica, issue *fill John killed in a duel*

IX. Margaret m: Charles Bernand, issue 2 children Charles¹ & Margaret² No.1 died unmarried.

Margaret = m: Barker of Barbadoes, issue 4 daughters: Rachel¹ died single, Margaret² m: Hardy of Barbadoes, Mountague³ m: Hodgkinson of Barbadoes, & Eliza⁴ m: Charles Kydd Bishop

X. Sarah m: the Rev^d Francis Dawnay, no issue

This ends the Children of James Irving (founder of the Jamaica branch of the Irvings,) & his wife Elizabeth neé Motte.

The House of Irvine of Drum

About 1296 King Robert the Bruce, fled from Edward Longshanks, came to Bonshaw, where he was concealed with the utmost secrecy for a considerable time; he took with him the eldest son of the family whom he knighted & appointed his squire & armour bearer & for his affection & remarkable fidelity in all his adventures & adversities when he came to the Crown in 1306 the King gave him the lands of the forest of Drum, & the coat of arms thus – Argent, 3 small *sheaves or bundles of holly*, 2 & 1 vert, banded gules,

Crest a sheaf of arrows

Motto "Sub Sole et umbra virens"

Supporters Two savages wreathed about the head & loins – with hollies, bearing batons crowned with mural crowns. This is vouched for by the Charter of the family.

This account says eldest son but it was the second, he was of Woodhouse Tower, the heir Bonshaw Tower. When Robert the Bruce fled to Bonshaw he was pursued from Carlisle by a very large body of horse. Bonshaw slipped him back through the woods towards Carlisle to Cove where he was hidden. A few Carlisle men were allowed to search Bonshaw finding no one there, they mounted & rode further into Scotland to Dalwinton to prosecute their search, never thought to hark back.

Sir W^m Irvine of Drum married the daughter of Sir Robert Keith Lord Marshall of Scotland & of Margaret Hay daughter of Gilbert Lord Hay, 1st Constable of that family. The Marshall was killed at the battle of Durham 1346. Notwithstanding this match there was great animosity between the families which frequently led to pitched battles between the two clans. The people of Aberdeen show you to this day stones in the river Dee which marked battles fought between the Irvines & the Keiths where they fought up to their middles in water. Sir W^m left one son Alexander who died 1410 leaving two sons Alexander & John. Alexander was in France finishing his education (the feuds still continued between the houses of Keith & Drum) Robert III sent to France for the aforesaid Alexander & on his return ordered him to marry Mary Keith dr of the Marischal, he took her to wife by order of the King & brought her home to the House of Drum. This Alexander commanded the Lowland forces when Donald of the Isles raised his rebellion. The then Bishop of Aberdeen to save shedding of blood, proposed that the cause should be decided by one chosen from each side. Drum was chosen Champion of the Royalists, Maclean by Donald.

They fought with great bravery on both sides, victory for a long time seemed uncertain. Maclean at last fell, one of the Highland Gentlemen (who had been named on that side judge of the field) ran in & stabbed Drum to the heart, on this treacherous action both sides engaged & the fatal & bloody battle of Harlow was fought.

Hector Boetius (speaking of Drum) says "When Sir Alexander was expiring he sent for his brother John & his Priest on the field of battle & made confession to them that he had married Mary Keith purely in obedience to the King & she was still a vestal for him, that he did sore repent his neglect of her, as she was an excellent worthy woman that if he lived he determined to make her happy, if not he begged his brother John to take her to wife".

On his death a few days after Pope John XX granted a dispensation & John Irvine married the Lady & had by her three sons Alexander, Laird of Drum, Richard of Hilltown, & Henry the 1st of Kingcaussie. This Drum was one of the Commissioners sent by the estates in Scotland to treat for the ransom of James I of Scotland A.D. 1324 & bring him home. (As Hector Boethius & Drummond of Hawthornden testify) John Major in his history lib 6 cap 912 says "He was knighted by his King at his 2nd Parliament held at Perth", his words are "Equitem auratam militem batteo praecinis – it" – there he redroueth the family "inter veteram familias".

Alexander his eldest son married Abernethy dr: of Lord Saltoun by whom he had Alexander who m^d Catherine dr of Lord Forbes, & by her he had 3 sons Alexander, Richard & Henry, & one dr: Lady Warden. Alexander the eldest married Allardice dr of Allardice of that ilk, by whom he had a son & 2 drs, one m^d to Ballmerino, & the other to Frazer of Muckal, predecessor to Lord Frazer. Alexander the son m: Ogilvie dr: to the Laird of Finlater who was killed at Pinkey 1547.

This Drum left 6 sons & 3 drs: – Alexander¹, William², Robert³, Gilbert⁴,

5

6

Gilbert survived his brothers who died without issue. He left 3 sons. Alexander, John & James (A Knight of Malta) ordained by the Grandmaster of the Order, Grand Prior of Scotland, & was to have been created Lord Torpichen had he submitted to the Reformation. The D^{rs} were Janet m: to Urquhart of Meldrum, the 2nd to Gordon of Abergeldy, the 3rd to Arne? Alexander the eldest son m: Keith dr: of the Earl

Marischall, by whom he had 5 sons & 4 drs. The sons were Alexander, Robert, James, William, John – is in stated in the original charters granted to their father, one of the 5th Feb: 1598 for the lands of Bucklaw: one 1602 for the lands of Arbanford. Alexander the eldest son m: Marion Douglas dr: of the Earl of Buchan by whom he had 2 sons, Alexander & Robert, & 5 drs: The eldest married Lord Banff, the second Urquhart of Leathus, the 3rd Douglas of Glenbervie, the 4th Ogilvie of Menabry: the 5th Graham of Morphy. Robert (Alexander's brother) m: Campbell dr: of Glenorchy, by whom he had two sons Alexander & Robert, & 2 drs one m: to Gordon of Gight, the other to Frazer of Stricken. Alexander son of Drum & Marion Douglas m: the Lady Eliza Ogilvie (*dr*) to the Earl of Findlater, both he & his brother died without male issue. This Drum mortified 4 bursaries to the Grammar school of Aberdeen, at £80 each, & 2 of divinity at 200 marks each. His Lady endowed an Hospital for the relief of poor widows: of all of which Drum is patron.

Robert, eldest son of Sir Alexander was Sheriff Principal of Aberdeen, he m. Magdalen Scrimgeour dr: of Dunlop, Constable of Dundee & had 5 sons (the four youngest died without issue) & 6 drs. Marion m: Viscount Sirendraight, Anne m: the Earl of Aboyne, the other four died unmarried.

Alexander the eldest son m: 1st Lady Mary Gordon dr: of the Marquess of Huntly, and had by her 3 sons Alexander, Robert, & Charles – & 4 drs Mary m: to Patrick, Count Leslie of Balquhair, Margaret to Menzies of Pitfoddies, Jane to Irvine of Murthil (her 1st cousin) & Henrietta to Pitcaple.

Alexander m: 2^{ndly} & had a son Charles & 8 drs:– This Drum received from King Charles I a patent creating him Earl of Aberdeen (now in possession of M^f Irvine of Drum) but the Civil Wars then arising, it was never expedited through the Seals.

In these wars he suffered much by imprisonment, banishment & confiscation. His sons all dying without issue he bequeathed his estate A.D.1687, upon his death bed, failing heirs male of his body, to the Irvines of Murthil, Arbanford & Cults & their heirs male – excluding thus Kingcaussie & the nearest males after him, to whom the succession by the ancient investitures was provided.

His eldest son Alexander died in 1694 without issue. To him Alexander of Murthil, in right of Tailzie succeeded. He died in 1719 leaving a son Alexander & 2 drs. James Irvine of Bucklaw, mentioned as 8th son of Drum, m: Leurcha Irvine his Uncles dr:– they had 2 sons – John¹ who died without male issue, & Gilbert² of Altree who m: Janet Innes dr: of Innes of Unlock, brother to the Laird of Innes & had 2 sons John¹ Irvine of Laplock & James². John m: Janet Birney sister to Broomhall & left 3 sons, Alexander¹, John^{II}, & James^{III}. Alexander^I of Laplock his son, as descended fr: James of Brucklaw is the nearest lineal heir now existing & consequently representative of family of Drum (for the Irvines of Murthil had come off the family, before Bruckland & Arbanford, at the same time with being the 5th son & the youngest, all the males since descended have failed.) Kingcaussie is one of the earliest branches of Drum being settled in Kingcaussie ever since 1417. There still exist other descendants of Drum in the north besides Kingcaussie. There is Cults, Glanie, Easterclench, & Corneyhaugh. Alexander Irvine of Laplock – now become Drum m: Margaret Dundas dr: of Dundas of that ilk, by whom he has 3 sons, Alexander¹, ² & John³, who died without issue. Alexander¹ m: Christina Ogilvie of Ocfernies in Banff by who he has 3 sons, & 2 drs. Alexander I who is now Drum, Charles^{II} a Captain in the 57th Regt, & James^{III}. Of the D^{rs} Barbara m: her cousin Ogilvie of Delkerries, the 2nd m: The Rev^d James Allan an Episcopal clergyman, Alexander (Drum) m: Jean Forbes of Sekervens – issue 5 children.

The Present Alexander is in his family the 28th Alexander without any other name intervening.

There are a number of pencilled additions at the end of the book – RIJ

W. Ir. of W. 1631 m. Janet dr of Jardine of Applegarth by whom John Ir. of Bon. who m Sarah dr of S. W^m Douglas of Keld^d bar^t. 2nd son of W^m 1st Earl of Queensberry by whom he had W^m Irving of B. who m AEmilia eldest daug of Andrew Lord Rollo & by her, who died 20th March 1747, among other children John Irving of B. who became g^d father of John Irving of B. & Paulus AEmilius of W. & Rob.

Issue of our James & Elizth his wife

James = Miss O'Connor

Jacob = Miss Corbett

Daughters I can only give their m^d names

Elizth the eldest of all the children M^{rs} Erskine
M^{rs} Robert Jackson
M^{rs} Bernard 4th
M^{rs} Gibbes 3rd
M^{rs} Dauneay 5th

John Beaufin m Miss Prince of Montego Bay Jam. 10 March 1796. In April 1813 John Beaufin Irving died.

born in Walnut S^t 220 & died at Frankford near Philadelphia April 1813

a plain white marble slab in the village.

Ironshore Hartfield, Irvine Town etc.

lost many papers perished in the big chest

(free Copy) from R^d Bell's memories of country life

In Eskdalemuir parish no less than 20 forts exist, (out of 41 in the district), the parish is about 12 miles in length & 10 in width & every one of them dominates the valley only, all being within a few hundred y^{ds} of the Black & White Esks or tributaries they are all round or oval with one or more deep trenches. These were probably strengthened by stockades as strong defences against primitive weapons. The principle 1 in the parish is that of Castle O'er which is of g^l size & strength all the principal trenches being excavated for some feet thro' solid rock. Evidently a stronghold for a considerable period.

The name of Castle O'er is comparatively speaking modern, its ancient name being Overbie!! bie being I understand a castle & it was always considered as the farthest north of the 3 principle forts of the dist^t viz: Overbie, Middlebie & Netherbie. It must I think be admitted that these ancient hill fort names belong to Brit forts not Roman camps also that Birrenswaik was the Middlebie of old. When my father acquired the lands of Castle O'er they & the dwelling house were called Yetbyre he rechristened the lands & house Castle O'er fr. the fort of that name.

I am told Yetbyre means the Chiefs stronghold. in 1661 T. Pont calls it Castle Orvyrn (Ch: Irvine in his Hist Scotiae Nomenclatura, 1682, describes its position minutely & spells it Castle Orwin. Gen^l Roy, about 1747 made a survey of Brit forts & Roman Camps in Scotland by order of the London Soc of Antiquaries Castle O'er (says it is the supposed Uxellum of the Romans.

In the Lay of the Last Mins^l Sir W. Scott says

Wide lay his lands round oakwood tower
& wide round haunted Castle O'er

Rev^d F^r Brown, parish minist^r of Eskdalemuir says I am now convinced that the true Roman Camp of Overbie is on the farm of Raeburnfoot about a mile above the church. I stumbled on it accidentally in summer 1810 & am inclined to think that I have been fortunate enough to discover the true Roman station at the head of Eskdale

John Maxwell of Broomholm on 15 April 1796 says R^{ds} after the Roman manner have been completely traced between Netherbie & Overbie The fort is on the top of a hill 884 ft above sea level & 296 ft above the dwelling house an easy qr of an hours climb The fort stronghold occupies the whole hill top 510 ft long by 350 ft wide whilst the whole fort is close on 900 feet by 570 wide. there are pages about suggest that the defenders could cover 80 from fort to fort under

I simply gather that it was a grand position for dominating the valley, & for defence, & probably chosen by many for that purpose so the more reason for the Irvines to also – so used it on their first coming down to protect the border from the English as the Saxons were then beginning to be called.