

BIOGRAPHICAL ANNALS

OF

FRANKLIN COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

CONTAINING

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS OF REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES, INCLUDING MANY OF
THE EARLY SETTLERS, AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF PROMINENT CITIZENS

ILLUSTRATED

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Lanarkshire, who swore fealty to King Edward I of England. These names appear on the Ragman Roll for 1296. Sir Gilbert de Carrick obtained a charter of the lands of Kennedy. Sir John Kennedy, designated son of Sir Gilbert de Carrick in many writs, obtained a confirmation charter of the lands of Castlys from King David II. His son, Sir Gilbert Kennedy, was one of the hostages to the English, in 1357, for the liberation of the King.

This Sir Gilbert Kennedy was the father by his first marriage with Marion, daughter of Sir James Sandilands, of Calder, of Thomas Kennedy of Bargany; and by a second marriage, of Sir James Kennedy, who married Mary Stewart, a daughter of King Robert III. Under the circumstances it is scarcely surprising that the eldest son of this youngest son became the first Lord Kennedy. Sir Gilbert Kennedy, called after his grandfather, Sir Gilbert the hostage, who was the first Lord Kennedy, was grandfather of David Kennedy, the third lord and first Earl of Cassilis. The first Earl of Cassilis fell at the battle of Flodden in 1513, leaving a son, Gilbert, by Agnes, daughter of William, Lord Borthwick.

KENNEDY FAMILY. The Kennedys of Ayrshire are the ancestors not only of the widespread Kennedy family of America, but of many Scotch-Irish Americans that have no suspicion that they are descended from this turbulent stock. The Irish archaeologists trace the origin of the Kennedy family back to Donchuan, brother of Brian Boru, but some of the Scotch genealogists are content with one Kenneth of whom nobody knows anything, and others find the beginning with Duncan de Carrick, who owned a considerable estate in Carrick, Ayrshire, about the beginning of the 13th century. The first of the name on record are Alexander Kennedy, canon of Glasgow, and Huwe Kennedy, chevalier,

Gilbert Kennedy, second Earl of Cassilis, was killed in December, 1527, while endeavoring to rescue King James V from the Earl of Arran. He married Isabel Campbell, daughter of the Earl of Argyll, and had a son, Gilbert.

Gilbert Kennedy, third Earl of Cassilis, was Lord Treasurer of Scotland under King James V and was one of the peers sent over to France to assist at the marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots, with Francis, the Dauphin, afterward King Francis II. He died at Dieppe in 1558, while on this mission. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Alexander Kennedy, of Bargany. A sister of Mar-

garet was the second wife of John Barde, of Kilhenzie. Their brother was also Gilbert Kennedy, Laird of Bargany. The latter Gilbert married Janet Stewart, "the Queen's Maideyne." Gilbert Kennedy, Earl of Cassilis, had two sons, Gilbert (fourth Earl) and Thomas, of Culleen, but Gilbert Kennedy and Janet Stewart had only one son, Thomas, who died without issue.

Gilbert Kennedy, fourth Earl of Cassilis, was one of the Privy Council to Queen Mary. He died in 1576. He married Margaret Lyon, daughter of John, ninth Lord Glamis, and had two sons, John (fifth Earl) and Gilbert, Laird of Drumurchie. After his death his widow married James, the first Marquis Hamilton.

John Kennedy, fifth Earl of Cassilis, was, like his grandfather, Lord Treasurer, but he died in 1616, without issue. He was succeeded by his nephew, John Kennedy, son of the Laird of Drumurchie. This was the Earl of Cassilis concerned in the feud with the Laird of Bargany, occasioned by the young Laird of Kilhenzie's treatment of his stepmother, to whom his father had "left sum wittuel, quhilk the young Laird of Keilzeny had tane fra hir perforce." She complained to her brother, the Laird of Bargany, and he sent his son and ten or twelve horse and "brak the zett, and tuik alfe meikill wittuell with thame, as was reft fra hir and her feruand." As the Laird of Keilzeny (Kilhenzie) was a dependor of the Earl of Cassilis, "my Lord thoct the samin done to him." He determined upon a reprisal and entrusted the job to John Kennedy, of Carlok. The plots and counterplots that resulted from this trifling reft of "wittuell" from the old Laird of Kilhenzie's second wife would have furnished Sir Walter Scott with material for a novel as striking as any of his picturesque works

of fiction. It was first proposed to abduct the young Laird of Bargany and his brother, on the assumption that the old Laird would die for sorrow, because he would have "none to succeed to him bot Benand, quha is one deboishit man." The Laird of Colzene (Sir Thomas Kennedy, of Culleen) objected to this, "for being one sistersonne of the house, was ovr neir cumit theirow to craiff their bluid." But the feud could not be stopped. There was a plot to murder the tutor of Cassilis, and a plot to murder the Laird of Colziane (Kilhenzie), and it was only after much violence and bloodshed that the Earl of Cassilis and the Laird of Bargany were reconciled through the interposition of the king. With the exception of Oliver Barde, whose act brought about the conflict, the parties to the feud were all Kennedys, descendants of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Cassilis by his two marriages. The Laird of Bargany, whose sister was despoiled of her goods by the Laird of Kilhenzie, was descended from Sir Gilbert Kennedy and Marion Sandilands, while the Cassilis Kennedys, who acknowledged the same paternity, sprang from the daughter of a king. It was natural under the circumstances that the elder branch, who were only lairds, should hate with Scottish intensity the younger branch, who were lords.

John Kennedy, sixth Earl of Cassilis, never did anything more important than to marry well and have children who also married well. He was twice married. His first wife was Jane Hamilton, daughter of Thomas, the first Lord Haddington. She left him two daughters: Catharine, who married William, Lord Cochran, son of the Earl of Dundonald; and Margaret, who became the wife of Dr. Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury and the celebrated historian of his own time. The Earl married secondly Margaret, widow of Henry, Lord Kerr, and

daughter of William Hay, Earl of Errol. By her he had John, his successor; and a daughter, Mary.

The Earl's brother, Col. Gilbert Kennedy, who was with Cromwell at the battle of Marston Moor, was in Ireland with the Scotch troops in 1645, when he was only a captain, and was very active in helping to supply the Scotch Presbyterians in Ireland with ministers. His son, the Rev. Anthony Kennedy, was ordained minister at Templepatrick, Oct. 30, 1646, where he remained until his death, Dec. 11, 1697, in the eighty-third year of his age. Col. Gilbert Kennedy had two other sons Thomas and Gilbert, who were Presbyterian ministers in Ireland. The Rev. Thomas Kennedy died Jan. 20, 1716, leaving four sons, Thomas and John, who were Presbyterian ministers in Ireland, and Robert and William, who emigrated to Pennsylvania. The Rev. Thomas Kennedy was moderator of the General Synod of Ulster, in 1696. Thomas Kennedy, Jr., was ordained by the Presbytery of Tyrone, Sept. 9, 1700, and John Kennedy at Benburb, July 13, 1714. The Rev. Gilbert Kennedy, the younger brother of Thomas, was ordained at Girvan, Ayrshire, in 1651. Later he was settled at Dun Donald, near Belfast, where he died, Feb. 6, 1688. His son Gilbert was ordained minister of Tullylish in 1704, and had also a daughter Catherine, who married, May 15, 1702, the Rev. William Tennent, the founder of the celebrated "Log College" at Neshaminy.