

A Short Account
of the family of
Gilmour of Eaglesham

Alistair R Hill

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This document is an interim draft of a fuller account currently being researched. Further details of most points can be supplied, including transcriptions of documents.

Notes on the sources of specific parts can also be supplied: these will of course eventually be included properly.

Further information, particularly photographs, would be very much appreciated.

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Alistair R. Hill
13 Leslie Place
Edinburgh
EH4 1NF

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Introduction

When the trustees of the Earl of Eglinton were forced by lack of funds to sell off the estate of Eaglesham in 1844, they brought to an end an era that had lasted for at least Four hundred and Fifty years, and probably for almost Seven hundred.

Eaglesham was acquired by members of a local family from Mearns – the Gilmours of South Walton – who were enormously wealthy, yet were of relatively humble origin.

This must have caused a great stir at the time, but no record of that is known to exist today and until recently almost all details of the story had been forgotten. Two recent general histories of the area have attempted to plug the gap, but as far as I am aware this is the first work solely dedicated to the Gilmours.

Allan Gilmour of South Walton (– 1793)

The Gilmour family can be traced with reasonable certainty to the first half of the Seventeenth century, but the first member with whom we are concerned is Allan Gilmour, farmer (and feuar) at South Walton in the parish of Mearns, about whom very little is presently known, but it is known that he married Elizabeth Pollok, and it has been said that he died on 8 March 1793. They had issue:

1. Barbara Gilmour (26 March 1770 - 9 November 1857) married David Ritchie (15 May 1765 - March 1844), farmer at Langton, Mearns, later at Auchentiber, Neilston. They had issue (See Appendix I).
2. John Gilmour, farmer at Craigton then South Walton (d. 7 February 1841) married Margaret Urie (b. 29 October 1780) and had issue. From them is descended the family of Gilmour, Baronets of Lundin and Montrave (Fife) which still flourishes (See Appendix II).
3. Allan Gilmour (1775-1849), of whom later.
4. David Gilmour, farmer at Fortisset in Shotts (12 March 1780 - c.1873). Had issue (See Appendix III).
5. James Gilmour (1782-1857), of whom later.
6. Agnes Gilmour, who married one Thomas Renfrew. He died sometime between 1833 and 1848. She survived until 1853, at least.

Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham (1775 – 1849)

Allan Gilmour, later of Eaglesham, was born in October 1775. He and his future business partners, the brothers John and Arthur Pollok, attended the school at Mearns together in the 1780s and 90s.

Allan apparently carried on a small timber business in Mearns in the mid 1790s, and later in Glasgow. The Polloks were bound as apprentices to their uncle a grocer in Glasgow who, after the expiry of their indentures, sold them his business. John seems to have run it while Arthur started a timber importing business at Grangemouth.

In 1804 the three joined together to form Pollok, Gilmour & Co., timber merchants, Allan contributing £1000 and the others £500 between them. The partnership was re-formed in 1806, when each contributed £1000.

These were exciting times for the industry. New avenues of supply were constantly being opened up and, with the Napoleonic wars, old ones closed.

The company was quick to extend its operations to British North America and the Baltic, and grew rapidly. Its main trade came to be with what is now known as Canada and because of the undeveloped nature of that country had to be more than just dealing in timber. It was once described as being “of a multifarious nature, including . . . the whole business of general merchants, as well as of bankers and commission agents”. The company ran a large fleet of ships, which bore such names as “Broom”, “Mearns”, “Faside”, “Lochlibo”, “Agnes Gilmour” and “Barbara”.

This was in every sense a family business and most male members of the Gilmour, Pollok, and certain other local families played some part, but under the guidance of Allan Gilmour. He seems, in Rankin's words, “to have been the traveller, the investigator and not a little of a pioneer”. When he was not travelling the world, he stayed with the Pollok brothers at 24 Carlton Place, Glasgow. Largely, it has been said, through his own industry, he managed to acquire a considerable fortune over the next thirty years.

So, too, did his partners, with whom he eventually quarrelled, disagreeing with their tendency, as he saw it, to spend too much time enjoying the fruits of their (or, as he saw it, his) labours, and not enough time on the labours themselves.

In the late 1830s he voiced strong objections to the Polloks' taking up residence at their estate of Broom (which they obtained in 1815, possibly by calling-in a loan secured over it) in the summer months, and later complained to his brother James:

Did Mr Alexander Rankin tell you that John and Arthur Pollok had broke through their contract with me time after time? And did he inform you that John and Arthur Pollok has built an immense castle of a house at the Broom, and to reside there? Also, did Mr Alex Rankin inform you what answer he gave me when I asked him what time of the day that he considered that John and Arthur Pollok would leave the counting-house in Glasgow to go out and dress and dine at the Broom with the Edinburgh nobility, and what time that John and Arthur Pollok will be in Glasgow to attend business after breakfasting at the Broom?

On 25 January, 1838 (not 5th as sometimes stated) Allan left the partnership. He received as his share £164,500 including interest by instalments from May 1838 to May 1843.

It has been suggested that Allan Gilmour was nursing a scheme for the disruption of the firm. He either believed or pretended to believe that the timber trade had no future, and did his best to persuade the foreign partners other than the Polloks, especially the other Gilmours, to leave the firm, presumably with a view to destroying it by burdening it with debt. Much to his annoyance, the firm survived his withdrawal, and only one other Gilmour partner, his brother James, left it.

Allan apparently had more faith in land than in the timber industry as an investment, and he too began acquiring property. Later that year he bought the lands of Fingalton, in Mearns, and wrote to James, advising him to retire and suggesting how he could best go about withdrawing from the business, pointing out that “such an arrangement as this would enable you to close your concerns in America, to purchase landed property on this side of the water.”

In July of that year he complained bitterly about being tricked by the Polloks in an earlier intended joint purchase:

. . . did Mr Alex. Rankin inform you that John and Arthur Pollok, along with me, had agreed jointly to purchase the estate of Eaglesham; and after Eaglesham was not for sale it was next agreed to purchase Lochliboside, also jointly, where I had many meetings with the factor Mr Love; and when I had brought it to a point, John and Arthur Pollok purchased it over my head, and did not let me know that they had purchased it, but first asked me after they had purchased it, if I could have any objections for them to purchase it? Now, where could there be greater insult?

In the spring of 1839 Arthur Mather, farmer at Netherplace (c.1803/4-63, a son of William Mather of Burnhouse), was employed by a prospective purchaser to value the estate of Hazleden. Shortly afterwards Allan stepped in and purchased this estate and part of the lands of South Moorhouse on that valuation, from Mr Patrick Reid.

In 1840 Allan again employed Mather, this time to value the estate of Eaglesham, but such a purchase was beyond even his means. On 1 April 1842, he wrote to James “As to Eaglesham, I certainly opened my mind to you very freely, when I thought that you would have been glad to have joined me in said purchase, the amount being too much for my funds, which nothing else prevented me from purchasing Eaglesham.”

In 1844, after long negotiations, and when all necessary funds from Pollock Gilmour & Co. had arrived, the brothers acquired the estate of Eaglesham, which corresponded fairly closely to the parish of Eaglesham, from the Earl of Eglinton's trustees at a price of £217,000. It has been stated that the Eaglesham estate was sold to offset the costs of the Eglinton tournament of 1839. In fact the estate was advertised for sale as early as 1835, and it has been shown that the Eglinton estates had long been debt-ridden.

The estate was divided into two parts shortly afterwards, roughly (by value) in proportion to the money each contributed (Allan's share was £148,534). The brothers divided the estate themselves, with help and advice from Arthur Mather, and Allan Pollok of Blackhouse (Mearns). The larger part was the Eaglesham Estate, which Allan ran from Hazleden, and the smaller the Polnoon Estate, run by James from Polnoon Lodge, which was actually on the Eaglesham Estate, but leased, along with connected fields, from his brother. The division is shown in Figure 1 and explained more fully in Appendix VIII.

Although he continued to farm at Netherplace, Mather was appointed permanent factor for Allan's estates. Allan still took what Mather once called “an active and anxious part in managing his property. I collected rents - he arranged about leases, &c.”. Allan often took his nephew, Allan, younger of Polnoon, along with him, and frequently asked for his opinion.

The Polnoon and Eaglesham Estates 1845

Eaglesham Estate, as acquired 1844 by Allan Gilmour:-

Town of Eaglesham (except that part thereof called Cheapside) including Polnoon Lodge; superiority of Kirkstile; superiority of Cotton Mill; Windhill; Brakenrig; Laigh Boreland; Holehouse; North Kirkland; parts of Kirkton lands; Corselees; superiority of one part of Boreland; remaining parts of Boreland; South Floors; North Floors; Bogside; Bonnyton; Castlehill; West Tofts; East Tofts; Upper Broadflatt; Conrags and Catrags; Picketlaw; part of Lowhill; part of Broadflatt; Highhill; Woodhouse; Park; Nethenton; Holhall; East Rivoch; West Rivoch; Kirkton Moor; South Kirkton Moor; North Kirkton Moor; Bonnyton Moor; Blackhouse; North and South (Mid) Moorhouse; Nether Boreland; Inches; North and South Longlee; part of Mearns Moor; Little Binend; West Locheraig; East Locheraig; Greenfield; Braehed; Blackwood; Blackwoodhill; Denwan; Polnoon Lodge; superiority of South Moorhouse.

South or West Moorhouse, acquired 1838 by Allan Gilmour

East Moorhouse, added 1856 by Allan Gilmour's Trustees

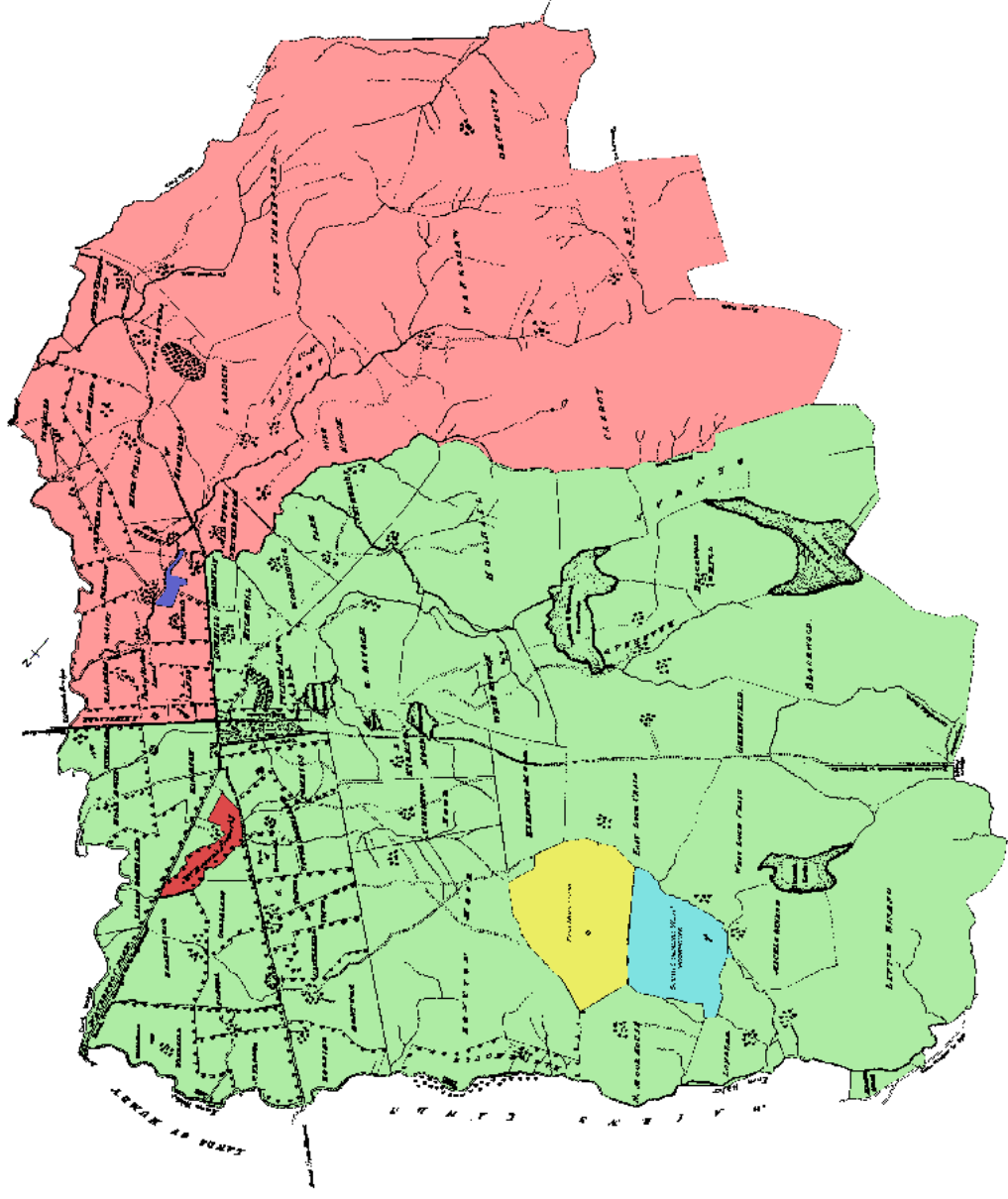
Borland, added 1853 by Allan Gilmour's Trustees

Polnoon Estate, as acquired 1844 by James Gilmour:-

Parts of Kirkton lands; part of the Village of Eaglesham called Cheapside; part of Lowhill; Stepend; part of Broadflatt; Mains; Polnoon; Damhead; Nether Craig; Temples; North or East High Craig; South High Craig; West High Craig; Mid and Nether Enoch; Over Enoch and Enoch Lodge; West Ardoch; East Ardoch; Stonebyres; Nether Threeland; Upper Threeland; Drumduff; superiority of Millhall; Hareshaw; Myres; Carrot.

Millhall – always independently owned

The lands in Mearns, consisting of Hazleden, Star & Garter, Langton, Dodsie, Middleton and Kirkhouse were sometimes accounted part of the Eaglesham Estate. West Walton was left by Allan Gilmour to the Gilmours of South Walton.



Allan stayed on his own with a small number of servants at Hazleden House for the rest of his life. Some account of his lifestyle survives, including a detailed inventory of the furniture there at the time of his death, printed in Appendix IX. It reveals a house well, but perhaps rather simply, furnished. Bearing in mind his special circumstances, that is perhaps what one would expect. He was however, perfectly capable of catering for guests, and it is known that he regularly entertained, was fond of conversation, and often discussed his early life, how his firm had grown, and politics. The inventory shows that his dining room was the most expensively furnished room in the house, and contained fifteen chairs. His silver plate was valued at £108. Nevertheless, it was said that he died “surrounded by so very few people of the station in which he was entitled to rank himself.”

He was evidently a keen sportsman, and was said to be an excellent shot. He certainly took shooting arrangements very seriously: before purchasing the Eaglesham estate he took a share in a lease of its shootings with, of all people, the Pollok brothers, even at the height of his dispute with them. He is also known to have attended local coursing events and curling competitions, both popular in the area at the time. There was a bowling green at Hazleden in the 1850s and probably before.

Allan Gilmour senior was a man, in one sense, to act first and think afterwards, to drive, to look only in one direction - towards the end he desired to achieve. Sanguine and tenacious of purpose, he was not a man to take denial or admit failure for himself or tolerate it in others. He was always anxious to have his own way, was impatient of contradiction, and imperious of tone. Possibly a powerful, but not an attractive man. (Rankin)

He died on 4 March 1849 of “disease of the heart and dropsy,” eleven days after suffering a stroke. It was then discovered by his other relatives that, after becoming closer and closer to the Polnoon Gilmours, he had changed his succession, leaving almost all of his property to Allan, younger of Polnoon, rather than the heir-at-law, John Gilmour's son Allan.

This he seems to have done, partly to spite those members of the family who would not retire with him, and partly with a view to re-combining the estates of Eaglesham and Polnoon. Arduous litigation ensued, from which the Polnoon Gilmours emerged triumphant; but before considering this we must turn to Allan's brother James Gilmour, later of Polnoon, who was born on 14 October 1782.

James Gilmour of Polnoon (1782 – 1858)

James Gilmour, later of Polnoon, was born on 14 October 1782. In 1812 he went to Miramichi, New Brunswick, with Alexander Rankin to found the subsidiary of Pollok, Gilmour & Co. known as Gilmour, Rankin & Co.

Apart from one or two short visits to this country, he spent the next thirty years in Canada. While he was there he married Clementina Stewart (born in the parish of Kenmore, Perthshire, in 1799), daughter of John Stewart, factor, and Isabella Scott. This match met Allan's disapproval: he thought his brother was marrying below his station, but they were eventually reconciled.

As has already been mentioned, after his own retirement Allan began advising James about his, and trying to persuade him to leave the firm. James pointed out that he had been thinking of retiring too, but was reluctant to prejudice his son's position in the business: "I have now no desire to continue longer in business and were it not for Allan, I would make it as short as possible". He sought his brother's advice as to the upbringing not only of Allan, but also of his daughters: "My two oldest Girls Clementina and Elisabeth have been two years at school in Montreal. Clementina from 16 to 17 years and Elisabeth 15, would you say how much longer they ought to remain at school". On the basis of known information, it is hard to see what sort of ideas an elderly bachelor could have in relation to such matters.

Perhaps this was simply an effort to stay in favour. It obviously worked. That letter was dated 8 June 1838. In a later letter of 13 January 1839 their nephew Allan (the one who later objected to Allan Gilmour senior's settlement) wrote from Carlisle after leaving Glasgow explaining how relations had deteriorated between himself and Allan Gilmour. This included allegations of his requesting him to extract letters from the firms offices etc. No response to this seems to have been sent. No mention was apparently made of these matters in later correspondence.

James retired with effect from 1st September 1841 and returned to Scotland for a short spell. In April 1842 Allan wrote to him in Miramichi, suggesting that he might like to return to this country more permanently, repeating the suggestion made during James' visit, that they join together in purchasing Eaglesham. On returning soon afterwards with his family, James did just that, and they moved into Polnoon Lodge.

James received £72617.16.11 including interest by instalments from September 1841 to September 1844 on leaving Pollok, Gilmour & Co. After paying for his share of Eaglesham (£68,466), he seems to have had plenty of money to spare. He was later in a position to lend large amounts (more than £8,000 secured over lands in Renfrewshire alone), but it should be remembered that his lands were producing an annual gross income of about £2,900.

Little is known of his character, although Rankin says "I was informed by one of the employees that he was a nonentity in the business, and that a very unpleasant manner and temper caused him to be intensely disliked". Irritability has been considered a family failing.

He seems to have been a competent landlord, and his brother's other trustees generally accepted his suggestions. At his death only two of his tenants were in arrears; many more of Allan's tenants owed rent at his death.

James died on 29 January 1858, aged 75, of “disease of the heart.” He was buried in the church yard of Eaglesham, “as certified by Robert Hamilton, gravedigger.”

The conclusion has to be that James Gilmour was a skillful negotiator who apparently succeeded in remaining on reasonable terms with everybody until it was too late to matter. Rankin's throwaway comment, albeit merely passed on, simply does not do him justice. It is obviously true, though, that by not being in at the centre of things he played a less spectacular role in the running of the firm's global operations, and he did once say that he looked upon himself “as one of the least importance in the concern”. Nevertheless he did clearly handle the running of one of the most important branches and when he retired his capital in the company amounted with interest to over £72,000. Presumably that was not entirely undeserved.

His wife died on 25 July 1862 of “affection of the stomach”. Until her death she continued to occupy Polnoon Lodge with her unmarried daughters under the terms of his settlement, which left her with a liferent of the house and its two gardens with “the whole household furniture, plenishing and effects, including carriages, horses, milk cow, stable and garden implements”. They had issue:

1. Allan Gilmour (1820-1905), of whom later.
2. James Gilmour. Died May 1848.
3. Clementina Gilmour was born c. 1821/2. She married James Anderson, merchant in Port Glasgow (he was later agent for the Royal Bank of Scotland there), on 18 June 1850. In the letter to her father in Miramichi, dated 1 April 1842, Allan Gilmour of Hazleden acknowledges a letter from “Miss C. Gilmour,” enclosed with his brother's last, and asks him to thank her for cranberries and cucumbers. She survived her husband, to die aged 83 on 25 May 1905 at Highholm, Port Glasgow of “heart failure” after long suffering from “chronic rheumatism”. They had issue (See Appendix IV).
4. Elizabeth Gilmour was born in Douglas Town, Miramichi, around 1823/4. In Polnoon Lodge on 12 June 1849, she married James Stewart Johnson, minister at Cambuslang 1843-81. She died at Hamilton on 2 April 1894. They had issue (See Appendix V).
5. Margaret Gilmour was born in New Brunswick around 1826/7. On 25 July 1854 she was married to John Wallace (c. 1816/7 - 4 May 1891), bleacher, who owned the bleachworks at Netherplace and Tofts, Mearns. She died on 11 March 1898. They had issue (See Appendix VI).
6. Isabella Barbara Gilmour was born about 1837 at Newcastle, New Brunswick. She had not yet married when, on 8 April 1861, she was at Polnoon Lodge for the census, aged 24.
7. Helen Rankin Gilmour was born around 1839. She was married in Polnoon Lodge on 29 August 1861 to Lieutenant Joseph Johnstone Muir, later a Major in the Madras Staff Corps, and was disjoined by certificate to India from the Parish Church of Eaglesham in that year. She was a widow by the beginning of 1882, and probably by mid-1878. She died an India Office Pensioner at Wanlock House, Grange Road, Moffat, on 19 August 1919 of “Tubercular Peritonis” and “Asthaenia” after a nine month illness.

Allan Gilmour of Polnoon & Eaglesham (1820 – 1905)

Allan Gilmour, later younger of Polnoon, was born at Miramichi, New Brunswick, on 4 May 1820. Information as to his years in Canada is provided by the letter already quoted from his father to Allan Gilmour, his uncle, in June 1838. In it his father states:

In regard to Allan he is now going in his nineteenth year. If he is to be kept in the timber trade it is Mr Rankin's opinion and my own that he ought to come home [from Quebec to Miramichi] and receive all the information I could give him while I am here of the outdoor business and learn him how timber deals and lathwood ought to be manufactured. Allan Gilmour of Quebec writes me he is now become very useful and bids fair to be clever, and my opinion is when Allan Gilmour leaves Quebec there will be to many young men together for him to receive much benefit . . . Please say by some of the fall ships what should be done with him when I leave the concern.

While he did work for the concerns in Canada, he was not by any means running any of them. On the contrary, he was being looked after by his cousin Allan until his father and uncle decided what to do with him. It was originally envisaged that he would take over his father's position in Canada but this was presumably abandoned to allow him to return to this country.

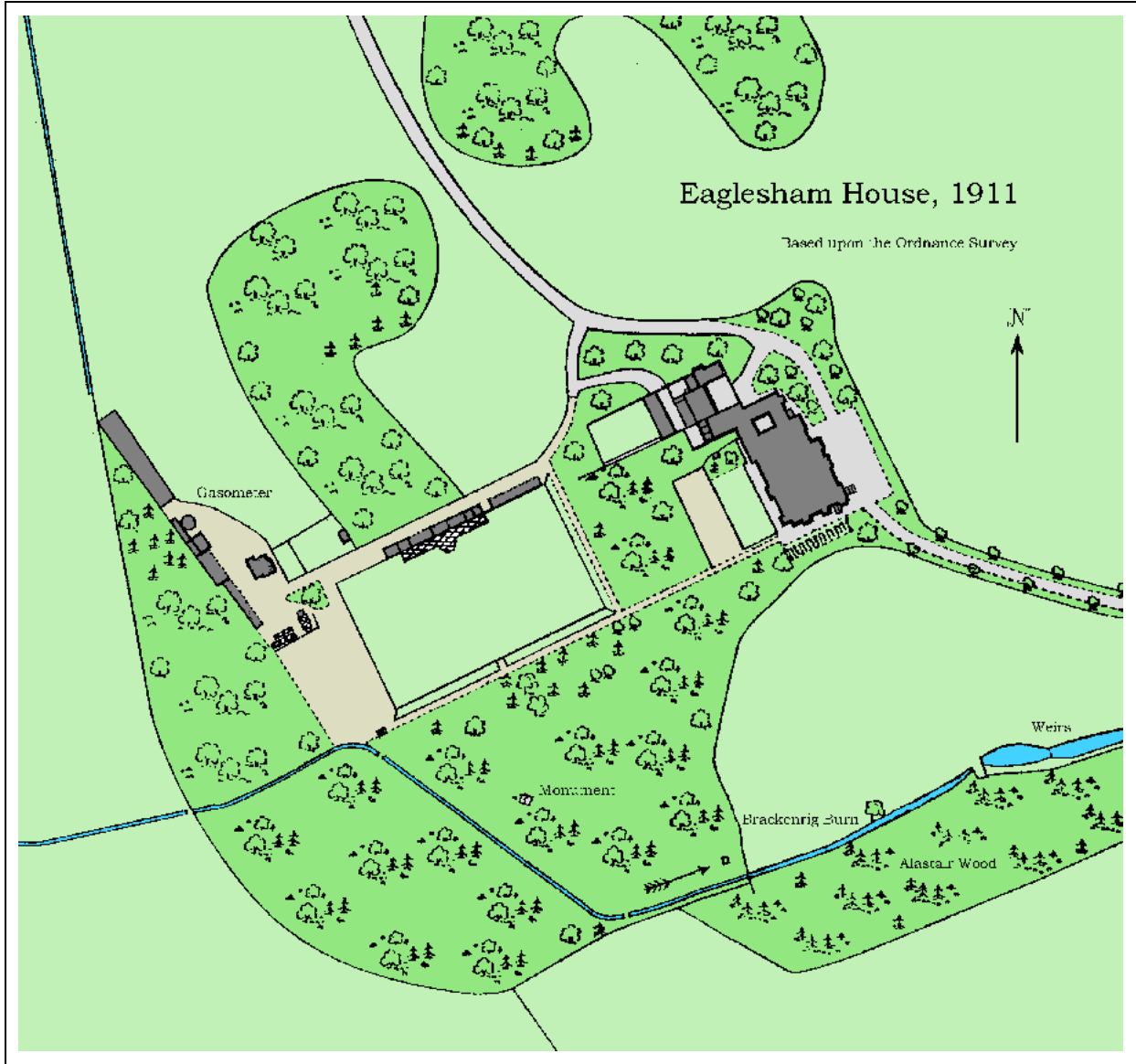
No doubt he had been well infused with his family's commercial and business skills and on coming to this country (which he can hardly have known) he participated keenly in the running of the various family estates. He was apparently often taken round Hazleden by his uncle and asked for an opinion on estate matters. It is notable that a number of papers relating to the estates in the 1840s are addressed to him, at Polnoon Lodge.

As has already been mentioned, in December 1848 this uncle, Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham, changed his succession in Allan's favour in order that the estates of Polnoon and Eaglesham would eventually come together again. This change was strongly contested by Allan's cousin, also called Allan, the son of John Gilmour.

This cousin, who had once been a favourite of their uncle, and was nominated in an earlier settlement of 1833, seems to have fallen out of favour because, after the latter retired from Pollok, Gilmour & Co., he had taken his place, but had not followed all his advice in running the business or assisted in bringing about its downfall.

He brought a number of court actions over the next few years to try to have the new settlement set aside, on the grounds that his uncle had been weak and facile in mind and easily imposed upon, and had fallen prey to his scheming and designing relatives who, conveniently, lived only a short distance away. Much evidence was led by both sides as to this question and as to the relative popularity of the two cousins with the old man, and the published examinations of witnesses, describing incidents which took place in Mearns over 140 years ago, make fascinating reading.

These actions were unsuccessful and only left him with bills, which, fortunately, he seems to have been able to pay easily – in fact he was now doing so well from Pollok, Gilmour & Co. that he was in a position to refuse the lands of West Walton (left to him as a sop) as a matter of principle; they were eventually passed to his son in 1885.



Eaglesham House c. 1880

Because of the dispute over the succession to Eaglesham, and other difficulties, it took some time to sort out the affairs of Allan Gilmour senior. His settlement provided that any money should be invested in lands within the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Stirling or Dumbarton, but his trustees had great difficulty in finding suitable lands.

The estate was eventually handed over to Allan, now the second Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham and younger of Polnoon in 1856; but the trustees paid careful attention before then to his wishes - they were also very careful to try to have every dealing with West Walton approved by the other Allan, in case they were held liable. At first, too, both Allans enjoyed equal sporting rights over Eaglesham, but these were later withdrawn (in a rather insensitive manner – and in the face of much indignation) from the other Allan when it became clear that his claim could not succeed.

Despite these difficulties, however, Allan had been able to move into Hazleden House not long after his uncle's death, and he and his own family can be found there in the census returns of 1851 and 1861; he had in the meantime been married in Dunoon on 3 September 1850 to Isabella Buchanan Ewing (born at Glasgow on 9 October 1823), the eldest daughter of William Ewing of Ardvullen, near Dunoon.

Taken together, the estates of Polnoon and Eaglesham came to about 16,500 acres, coming second in the county in terms of area only to the lands of the great Shaw-Stewart family of Greenock, Ardgowan, Blackhall etc. It was clearly considered that a house more centrally placed than Hazleden and more substantial than Polnoon Lodge would be appropriate when Allan took over his father's estate as well.

The trustees originally considered that Mid Borland, which belonged to Mr William Brown, would be a good site for a new house, and in 1856 the farm was purchased for £5150 – a particularly high price then, but one considered worthwhile, both because of the proposed use and because it consolidated the estate (it also got rid of some of the money, which was, quite genuinely, proving to be something of an embarrassment).

In 1859, shortly after his father's death, work began on Allan's new house – Eaglesham House, but on another site; the farm of Brackenrig was demolished, and the new mansion erected in its place. (See Figure 3).

The house must have been some considerable time in the building, for in the census of 8 April 1861 it appears still to be under construction – in fact, no “Eaglesham House” is shown, but “Brackenridge” was inhabited by a number of tradesmen and two of their families. One of Allan Gilmour's children was born in Eaglesham House in November 1861.

Although the name “Eaglesham House” appears to have been used from an early date (in that birth certificate, for example), for some time Ordnance Survey maps showed the new arrangement, but labelled the house “Brackenrig”.

It has been described as “an externally strong-looking, stout-walled, rather ugly baronial edifice,” but also (by an estate-agent!) as “an attractive modern building, delightfully situated within well wooded and tastefully laid out policies”. The house bore monograms of his and his wife's initials and a Gilmour coat of arms.

The house was, however, noted for its modernity of layout and features. This can be seen from the plan of the house and its immediate surroundings (Figure 2) in 1911. The house was, for example, lit by gas, supplied from its own gas-house (shown on the plan), and in the censuses of 1871 and 1881 we find the “Front Porters Lodge” at the house occupied by a “gasman”. Later, before mains electricity arrived in the area, Eaglesham House boasted its own generator for lighting. The Gilmours were among the first telephone subscribers in Eaglesham, and had number 6.

The house consisted, in broad terms, of a rectangular two-storied structure with a three-storey tower at the North end and a lower service annex beyond that. It can be seen from the plan that this meant the service department was surrounded by trees and stood behind the front building line. Whereas the annex would probably normally be approached from Floors Road, the main entrance in the South east corner would be approached from Glasgow Road, past the larger gates and lodge-house there, and up a tree-lined avenue. Most photographs of the house, taken from that side, show very little of the annex.

The policies extended to some 225 acres, and were laid out and planted with trees in the 1860s, although the garden proper seems to have extended only to a little over an acre. Gardening evidently meant a lot to all generations of the Gilmour family – as witnessed earlier by the sending of cranberries and cucumbers across the Atlantic!

In the 1861 census, before Eaglesham House was even finished, we find that a “Brackenridge Porter's Lodge” was already occupied by a gardener and his family. This was perhaps the house later known as the Gardeners Cottage, and located to the North west of the garden.

Most of the garden was walled, and had a southerly exposure. On the South side of the North wall were five glasshouses, consisting of a Peach House, two Vineries, an ordinary Green House and an Orchid House. On the North side of that wall were a Gardener's Bothy, Peat House, Open Shed, Potting Shed, Furnace Chamber (for heating the glasshouses, presumably), Tool House, Potato Shed and large Open Shed. There was also a detached Melon House – this is perhaps the glasshouse shown on the plan to the West of the walled garden.

The surrounding fields, which also formed part of the policies of Eaglesham House, were used as Grass Parks, and a number of buildings connected with these were apparently located to the West of the garden, consisting of a large Hay Shed, Lambing Shed, Open Shed and Privy. There was a sheep dip on the edge of the policies at Floors Road.

There still appears on Ordnance Survey maps, to the South of the garden, the word “monument”, representing a “memorial stone depicting an Iona cross” (J. S. Deighton), which apparently marks the burial spot of a number of members of the Gilmour family. It would appear from the Mitchells' survey of churchyards in Renfrewshire that there is also a Gilmour enclosure at the Parish Church of Eaglesham, although they seem not to know whose it is. It is so badly damaged that it is only possible to identify it by comparing fragments of text to known information about the family – the odds are against fresh examination of the stones bringing out anything new.

Eaglesham House was to be used by the Gilmours as long as they owned the estate. Polnoon Lodge, which was occupied into the 1860s by Allan's mother and sisters, was apparently let out afterwards (as it had been before they came), and in the 1871 census enumeration books it is shown as being occupied by one George Knox, landowner, grazier and merchant. His successor seems to have been a John Aitken, who had the distinction of supplying milk infected with typhoid (then sweeping through Eaglesham) to shops in Crosshill and Langside in 1875. Later the house became a boarding house, a temperance hotel, a temporary dining hall for the school, and was finally restored in the 1960s for use as an old people's home.

As might have been expected, Allan was active in managing and improving his estates. On succeeding to Eaglesham he joined the Royal Highland and Agricultural Society. It seems that his management was enlightened, and not oppressive as it might easily have been.

Farms were generally let on the customary (in this area) nineteen year leases, but after the disastrous year of 1879, which began a long depression, instead of being held to their leases, his tenants were allowed to give them up and walk away. It is reported that only one farmer took advantage of this offer, and that he was quickly replaced, the new tenant being prepared to pay an increased rent.

Under these leases, the tenants were reported not to be bound to any strict cropping or rotation regulations, being free to make their own decisions. Farmers were often allowed to retain part of the rent to facilitate improvements.

Agricultural improvement was nothing new to Eaglesham, but much seems to have been done under the Gilmours. On many farms an important part of this work was draining, which was generally done at the Gilmours' expense, tenants paying only 5 per cent interest on the outlay. The Eglinton trustees had operated this scheme too, but it was left to the Gilmours to finish the job. Again, although the lower-lying parts of the parish were enclosed before the Gilmours bought them, a good part of the hill land was fenced off for the first time, and more of the smaller farms were amalgamated, during Allan's period of management.

In 1859 Allan gave evidence to the Turnpike Road Inquiry, and claimed to have spent about £300 in cutting hills and making other permanent improvements on the statute labour roads. The mere fact that it was he, and not Mather, who was examined, is considerable evidence of his local involvement.

He told the Inquiry: "I have not been in the habit of attending the meetings of the Statute Labour Trustees; these are generally left in the hands of a committee of farmers, who manage them themselves, and contribute a good deal to the maintenance of the roads in the parish of Eaglesham. They have a surveyor under them, who takes a general superintendance of the roads and measures the metal . . . Under this arrangement the roads have improved a good deal during the last fifteen years."

Like his uncle, he took a great interest in the new Parochial Boards, which organised Poor Relief. In 1852 he obtained an interdict against John Craig and John Pollok to prevent their acting on the Parochial Board of Mearns, on the ground that they did not own enough land in the parish.

He also took an active interest in local religious affairs, commonly stated to represent an interest in the religious state of the local population. In 1867, despite being a member of the established church, he contributed £150 to the church building fund of the United Presbyterian congregation at Eaglesham (Total cost £1300). Later, he was to gift the congregation land for a new manse. He clearly had some sympathy with that congregation, possibly fuelled by a disagreement he had with the established church.

In 1878 Mr David Muir was ordained to the parish church at Eaglesham. On 17 January 1879 and before moving into the manse he wrote, on the advice of the Presbytery, to Allan Gilmour asking him to consider making repairs. The response was a terse letter indicating that only the legal minimum would be spent, and suggesting that he go through the usual formal procedure. In consequence, Muir had to petition the Presbytery, and a survey report estimating the cost of the necessary repairs at £235 was obtained.

On learning of this, Allan Gilmour went through the document word by word rejecting certain items: he later wrote to his solicitors "there need be no delicacy with parties who have the coolness to ask heritors to provide water barrels, clothes pole and boilers for a manse." He insisted that they pass all bills to him for approval prior to payment and that some of the outbuildings should not be repaired as they were not necessary for the use of the manse, having been erected by Mr Colville, a previous minister, to satisfy his "farming proclivities".

After the works were completed, due to his having cut them down and a certain pessimism on the part of the architect, the cost was found to be only £111.13s,3d. Allan Gilmour's reaction to this was to argue that the architect's fee, of about £5, was now excessive and should be reduced.

One or two small jobs which should have been done but were omitted from the report were approved by the solicitors to speed up the issue of the Presbytery's certificate. His response was to recommend that the Presbytery Clerk be forced to collect the dues of extracting the certificate from his records, rather than having them sent to him.

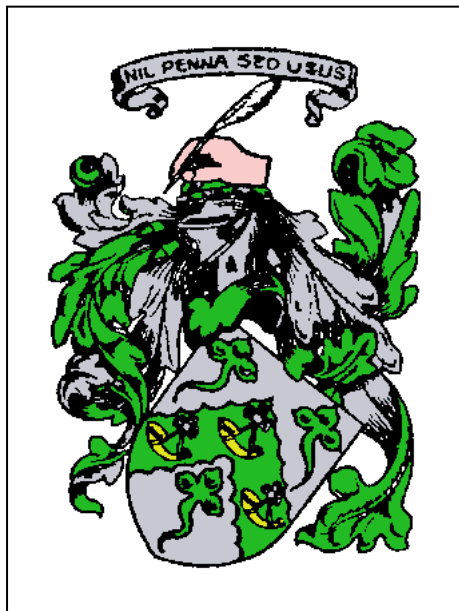
Later, Allan Gilmour stated that he would retain all the original papers connected with this matter “and when I have an opportunity of settling my score with the Church of Scotland I shall most probably have to refer to them.”

The significance of his daughter Isabella's being married in the United Presbyterian church in 1882 is thus clear. Even in that year, he met half the cost of £292 to extend and renovate the established church, but this possibly reflects his obligation as principal heritor in the parish, as much as anything else. Not only this, but any other payments he made to the established church, which have generally been, until now, characterised as generous, were probably in fact compulsory.

Clearly, it was to the UP church that he had transferred his sympathies and in 1883 Mr Steedman of that church is found happily corresponding with him about attendances at the various churches.

This leaves unanswered the question why he had taken such a dislike to the established church. The answer may lie in the Church Patronage Act, 1874 which took away his right to choose the minister, compensating him with £331.1s,10d, payable over four years.

He played a part in county affairs too, and as well as his work as a Road Trustee, was a Deputy Lieutenant of the County, and a Justice of the Peace.



In 1871, the Lyon Office granted the right to bear arms:

Argent, on a chevron inverted between 3 trefoils slipped vert, as many hunting-horns stringed of the first. Mantling vert and argent. Crest – On a wreath of the colours, a dexter hand fesseways, couped holding a writing pen proper. Motto – 'Nil penna sed usus'.

In 1885, Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham granted to his eldest son, also called Allan, the income from the Eaglesham estate. Ten years later in 1895 he disposed of the estate of Polnoon to him as well. About this time he seems to have retired to Girsenti, Irvine, for a few years. In March 1898 the Eaglesham estate was disentailed, and Allan Gilmour younger of Eaglesham was given outright ownership by his father. Allan Gilmour senior then seems to have gone to Dunlossit, near Port Askaig, Islay, the home of his son-in-law Mr Donald T. Martin, where he died on 5 December 1905 of a malignant tumour in the stomach.

Strangely, especially considering the way the estate had been built up, he almost seems to have tried to split it up (despite giving all the lands to just one son) in his succession. This will be explained later.

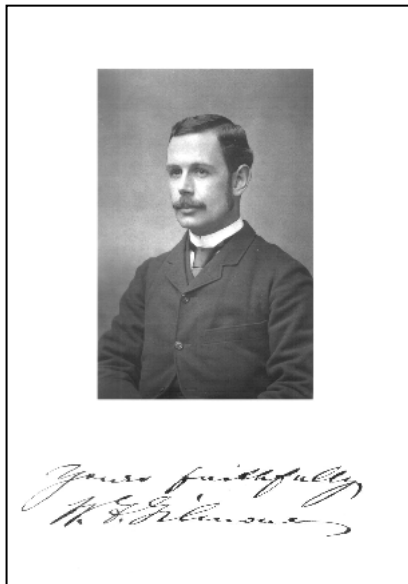
His wife is believed to have died in England (perhaps at Brighton, where she was staying in 1882), about 1886. Letters written from Eaglesham House by his son and dated 3 October 1887 and 21 November 1887, bore black edges.

Sometime about 1892, probably, the telegraph station was changed from Busby to Eaglesham.

Almost nothing is known of her character, although according to C. R. Brown's “Rural Eaglesham” a “Mrs Gilmour of Eaglesham House was the principal donor” when an institution known as the Eaglesham Female Industrial School was built, and took a great interest in its welfare.

They had issue:

1. Allan Gilmour (1851-1917), of whom later.
2. James Gilmour, later of Mound Rancho, Main Prairie, Solano County, California, was born at 114 West Campbell Street, Glasgow, on 15 February 1853. James' Wood (now known as Long Wood) on Bonnyton Moor farm was so named shortly afterwards in his honour. He was educated at Glenalmond College (1867-9) and admitted a pensioner at Trinity Hall, Cambridge on 24 October 1872. He came to acquire extensive estates in California, valued at well over \$100,000 on his death. He seems to have been funded, at least initially, by his father, who signed a Quit-claim deed in respect of lands in the County of Yolo, California, in 1878. He died returning home after visiting this country, aboard the s.s. "Granada", on 22 December 1881, and was buried in California. His will provided that everything should go to his aunt, Mrs Helen Rankin Muir, but because he left directions, never implemented, that it should be changed in favour of his sister Isabella, his aunt renounced her share in Isabella's favour.
3. William Ewing Gilmour was born at Torquay, Devonshire, on 21 May 1854. Like his brother James he had a wood on Bonnyton Moor named after him soon afterwards – William's Wood, which later was known as Common Moor Wood, long since felled. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy and University where he was apparently prominent in athletics. In 1874 he went to the Vale of Leven to join his uncle's firm John Orr Ewing & Co., Turkey Red Dyers, and in consequence later became a managing director of the United Turkey Red Company Ltd.



On 20 July 1882, he was married in Tulliechewan Castle (Alexandria) to Jessie Gertrude Campbell (born in Glasgow, 12 Jan 1856), 3rd daughter of James Campbell of Tulliechewan. His usual residence then was given as Croftangea, Bonhill, suggesting that he was living beside the firm's works there. They later resided at Woodbank, Alexandria, "a charming residence within half a mile of the lower end of Loch Lomond".

He was a noted philanthropist, and among other things built the then well known Ewing-Gilmour Men's Institute in Alexandria "at considerable cost"; he and his wife built the Women's Institute there and the Jessamine Holiday Home, Drymen. He became chairman of the Bonhill School Board, and in 1888 bore the expense of taking some 3200 school children and their teachers to the Glasgow International Exhibition. He was a staunch Conservative and as a member of the County Council of Dumbarton, he represented Alexandria East Division.

He was a J.P. in Dumbartonshire, Sutherland and Rosshire.

He was chairman both of the Glasgow and Dumbartonshire Agricultural Societies, and possessed considerable lands in Ross, Sutherland and Shetland, said to extend to more than 300,000 acres. At his death, on 31 January 1924 in a Glasgow nursing home, Mr Gilmour left a moveable estate of £238,421.19.5. His wife died at London on 24 February 1923. They had issue and their descendents still flourish at Rosehall, near Lairg, Sutherland. (See Appendix VII).

4. John Alexander Gilmour was born at Hazleden on 2 August 1855. John's Wood (Crosslees Wood, now) on Castlehill farm was named after him. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy and admitted to Pembroke, Cambridge, 3 February 1873, matriculating at Lent 1873. He was

- never married, and died in Eaglesham House on 10 January 1884, of “phlegmonous erysipelas” and “cerebral serous effusion”.
5. Susan Ewing Gilmour was born on 23 January 1857, again at Hazleden. On 13 June 1878 she was married to William John Morier. A decree of divorce was granted in 1883 by an Australian court. William Morier died in 1885, and Susan sometime between 1890 and August 1898. There was one child of the marriage.
 6. Arthur Archibald Gilmour was born at Hazleden on 22 May 1859. He was deceased, apparently without issue, by August 1898.
 7. Isabella Buchanan Gilmour was born in Eaglesham House on 9 November 1861, but her name was entered in the register only as Isabella Gilmour: her middle name was added by an entry dated 21 December in the Register of Corrected Entries. She was married after banns according to the forms of the United Presbyterian Church in Eaglesham House on 5 October 1882 to Donald Turner Martin (born in Glasgow on 12 Feb 1856), residing at Kintour, Kildalton, Islay, and later of Dunlossit, Port Askaig, (“on the cliff overlooking the Sound . . . a handsome house with charming woods and a lake,” built in 1865), the son of George Martin, a landed proprietor and former East India merchant. She died at 5 Drummond Place, Edinburgh on 15 March 1900. They had only one child:
 - a. Miss Ila Gretchen Martin, born 17 December 1883 at Martnaham Muir in the Parish of Coynton, Ayrshire, she resided, at least into 1906, at Dunlossit with her father.
 8. Agnes Stuart Gilmour. Born in Eaglesham House on 26 July 1863, she was there for the census of 4 April 1881, aged 17. She seems to have married a Mr Marshall by August 1898, and was still alive in 1905.
 9. Edward Gilmour, born in Eaglesham House on 29 July 1865, he died there 14 days later on 12 August of “debility”.

Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham (1851 – 1917)

Born at Hazleden on 20 July 1851, Allan Gilmour was educated at Glenalmond College, then Edinburgh University, finishing with Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated LLB in 1874. He was called to the (English) bar on 25 April 1876, and was a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple. Before his marriage and at least until the beginning of 1882 he stayed in London.

On 29 June 1875, he married Amelia Curror Laing (born c.1848), who resided at Comiston, where they were married, (she was designed “of Nivingstone, Kinross,” and was a younger daughter of John Laing, farmer, and Amelia Curror, both deceased by then; it would appear that Comiston belonged to John Curror, her uncle, and that there also resided there an Adam Curror and Helen Curror Laing).

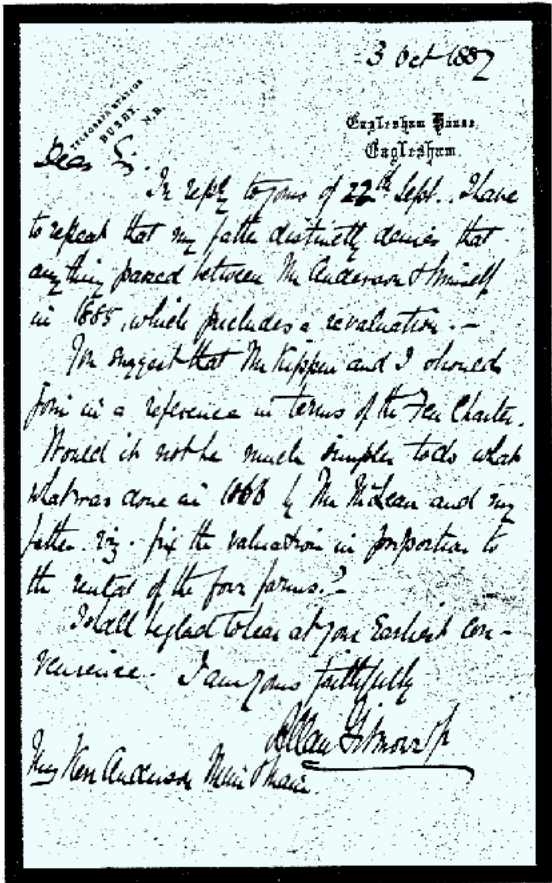
It is unclear exactly when Allan Gilmour returned from England, but it seems likely to have been about 1885, when his father granted him a deed which gave him the right to the income of the Eaglesham Estate (though not a right of ownership).

It appears that he moved into Eaglesham House about that time, and took over the running both of the Eaglesham Estate and of the Polnoon Estate, whose income remained, formally at least, in his father's hands.

Here, he is seen corresponding (as Allan Gilmour, younger) with solicitors about one of the reservoirs on the Polnoon Estate. The black border would seem to indicate a recent death in the family – presumably his mother's.

He seems to have got on rather better with the established church than his father did. On 10 March 1886 the minister, Mr Buchanan, wrote to him thanking him for sending both his own cheque and his father's in respect of the stipend. At the same time he explained, presumably with a view to helping him out in his new responsibilities, how the stipend was apportioned between the two estates.

On getting both parts of his father's lands, Allan immediately took out large bonds over them. The precise reason for this is not yet clear, but a likely explanation is that the money was paid to his father, since the latter left £71,590 of moveables at his death. As will be seen later, these bonds set a most unfortunate precedent.



Little is known of Allan's character. It might have been expected that he would play little or no part in local affairs, but he was chairman of the School Board of Eaglesham for a while, and is believed to have been a County Councillor about the turn of the century.

His wife died in Eaglesham House on 12 November 1912. In 1914 he was married to Mary Ann Sutherland Philips or Nicholson, a widow, at Glasgow on 19 August by declaration in presence of his sons Angus and Alastair. About this time he seems to have retired to Dunoon, disposing the old estate of Eaglesham to his son Angus, retaining Polnoon and reversing the situation in which he had found himself between 1895 and 1898.

Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham died, aged 66, on 23 October 1917, at Dunoon, leaving his second wife a widow. By his first wife he had issue:

1. Aymée Gilmour. Born on 24 November 1876, she was married to William Macalister Hall, of Torrisdale Castle, Kintyre, on 8 October 1907.
2. Agnes Guinevere Gilmour. Born on 24 December 1877, she was married at Eaglesham in December 1898 to Captain Duncan Glasfurd, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
3. Allan Gilmour. Born in 1879, he pre-deceased his father.
4. Arthur Derrick Gilmour, born on 3 October 1881 at Sonachan House, Lochaweside, Kilchrenan, Argyshire. He was educated at Harrow and admitted a pensioner at Trinity, Cambridge in 1900. He was a Lieutenant in the 4th (Militia) Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry. He died aged 22, at Eaglesham, towards the end of 1903.
5. Angus Cecil Gilmour (1882-1929), of whom later.
6. Alastair Stuart Gilmour. Born on 24 April 1888, he probably had Alastair Wood at Eaglesham House named after him. He was married on 10 September 1910 to Amy Blanche Bell, only daughter of the late (by 1920) John Francis Bell, of Northend, Durham. In 1914 they resided at 22 Sloan Court, London. He died on 12 September 1916, and his widow married Ernald Roger Warre, Barrister in London. They had one child:
 - a. Alastair Derrick Gilmour, born 25 January 1912.

Captain Angus Cecil Gilmour of Eaglesham

(1882 – 1929)

Angus Cecil Gilmour was born on 6 December 1882. He was a Captain in the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, and served in the South African War.

He married, firstly, in London on 8 September 1910, Ethel Fountain Woods, elder daughter of Witham Fountain Woods, Chelsea, J.P.

On the outbreak of the Great War he was found unfit for service at the front, but undertook duties in India and Ireland.

In September 1914 his father disposed the old estate of Eaglesham to him, keeping the Polnoon estate and retiring to Dunoon. The Eaglesham lands were already heavily burdened with bonds, the first of which had been granted by his father in 1898. In 1917 his father died, and he inherited the Polnoon lands as well. These too were heavily burdened, and his father seems to have left considerable debts. He had to pass the Polnoon lands to his father's trustees, who disburdened them, and sold them on to William Douglas Weir, Baron Weir of Eastwood and James George Weir, who in 1933 passed them on to the Polnoon Estate Company, which was probably in their control. Even this was only delaying financial disaster for the Gilmours, but for the next few years Angus had other things on his mind.

He was a keen curler, and according to the Glasgow Herald's obituary, "he was a familiar figure on the ice both in the open and on the ice rinks". He was one of a number of Scottish curlers who went to Canada on a tour after the war, but after playing a few games turned seriously ill and had to give the tour up.

On Friday 18 June 1920 his wife divorced him, apparently on the ground of adultery. The Glasgow Herald reported the trial the following day:

Lord Blackburn heard proof in an undefended action of divorce by Ethel Fountain Woods or Gilmour, Central Station Hotel, Glasgow, against Captain Angus Cecil Gilmour of Eaglesham, Renfrewshire. Pursuer (40) said that the marriage took place in London in September, 1910 and there were two children of the marriage. The defender was in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. He went to Plymouth in 1915. Witness found a photograph about two years later with the name "Felicity" upon it. When she challenged him about that woman he eventually admitted that he had been guilty of misconduct with her at Plymouth. A nurse entered witness's service in May 1917 and when witness came home on leave at Christmas, 1918, from France where she was a canteen worker with the French Red Cross she found the relations of the defender and the nurse objectionable. He used to take her fishing at nights and also for motor drives. He had also shown intimacy with other servants. In the course of her evidence a maid servant said that Captain Gilmour was on familiar terms with an employee whom he called "The Purple Queen" because she had red hair. His Lordship granted decree of divorce, with custody of the children to the pursuer.

By 19 October 1920 A. C. Gilmour had taken a second wife, Maud Archer. On 23 October his first wife had an advertisement inserted in the Herald that “Mrs A.C. Gilmour, lately of Eaglesham, wishes in future to be known as Mrs E.F. Gilmour, and all correspondence addressed to her at 43 Oakley Street, SW3, will for the present be forwarded.”

It seems reasonable to infer from the various bonds (some were still being granted) and the sale that the affairs of the main branch of the family were considerably embarrassed – so embarrassed, in fact, that in the late 1920s the remaining Estate of Eaglesham was advertised for sale. By this time it would appear that at least £42,000 was owed to the Clydesdale Bank alone, and there were probably other large creditors.

A. C. Gilmour was truly an invalid, and before much headway could be made in disposing of the estate, he died, on 6 October 1929, and he was buried at the family monument in the policies of Eaglesham House two days later. After his death, his (second) wife resided in Cathcart; she later married Harold Samuel Hull and moved to Birmingham.

At his death, he was chairman of the Parish Council, and this no doubt lay behind the transfer in 1929 of the Common Area of the village of Eaglesham to that body.

By his first wife Angus Cecil Gilmour had issue:

1. Allan Gilmour was born in Eaglesham House on 12 July 1911. His descendants apparently reside in Ross-shire.
2. Ian Angus Gilmour. Born in Eaglesham House on 20 October 1912, he is believed to be living in Dumbarton.

This outcome was perhaps inevitable. Some idea of the Gilmours' standard of living can be gained by the examination of a surviving catalogue from a sale of the furniture left in Eaglesham House in April 1930. That cannot be summed up quickly, but includes “About 250 Stuffed Game Birds and Animals”, oil paintings, Persian carpets, and great quantities of furniture. These possessions raised £980.17.2 – £351 worth being left unsold. In the 1840s, Allan Gilmour's standard of living was no doubt high compared to that of ordinary people, but nevertheless almost every item in his house had some practical function. This state of affairs contrasts most markedly with that of his great-grandson's house, which must (by modern standards) have been overflowing with nick-nacks, curiosities and luxuries. However, compared with the extravagant furnishings in Rowallan Castle, recently auctioned off, Eaglesham House seems rather ordinarily furnished. The Rowallan collections were, of course, exceptional.

In an age when Eaglesham's staple industry, cotton weaving, was in decline, one of the Allan Gilmours is alleged to have refused to allow a railway to cross his land, and certainly despite detailed plans being prepared in 1887, none ever did. After the cotton mill's destruction by fire in 1876, nobody seems to have made any particular efforts to re-establish industry in Eaglesham, yet, in this part of the world at least, the writing was already on the wall for the great agricultural estates.

With sitting tenants the farms were worth little more in the 1920s than in the 1840s, and rents, except for the Gilmour-improved hill farms, had remained almost static, in literal terms only – in real terms they had probably all fallen. The Gilmours were, it is said, noted for their agricultural skills (and had their own implements at Eaglesham House – sold for £526.17.9), but that would not be enough, and later generations apparently had no outside business to support the estate.

The impact of Estate Duty can be discounted in this case – thanks to the longevity of the elder Allan Gilmour, and the premature death of A. C. Gilmour, three proprietors had died in 24 years, but leaving so little net estate that less than £5000 was paid in tax in total.

A large part of the reason for the estate's being sold off must have been the activities of the elder Allan Gilmour towards the end of his life. Immediately after getting possession of both the Polnoon and Eaglesham lands in 1895 and 1898, Allan Gilmour junior granted bonds totalling £58,000 and £25,000 respectively. Large burdens were also imposed by various marriage contracts. When he died in 1917 his lands of Polnoon, valued at £57,440, were indebted to £51,000. It seems likely that he had to pay the money raised on the bonds to his father, who in 1905 split the family fortune by leaving £60,000 between Allan's two surviving sisters. When Angus died in 1929, having sold the Fingalton estate (previously accounted a part of Eaglesham) for £10,000, and various other lands, his remaining lands, worth £87,000 were indebted to £55,382.4.5.

Not only Allan Gilmour (1820-1905) was guilty of splitting up the family's fortune in this way, however: his predeceasing son James who, it will be recalled, had extensive property in California, left most of it to his sister Isabella.

Despite the appearance of rather low asking prices, it took the trustees of A. C. Gilmour many years to sell off the lands, so that although the overall balance of his estate was some £33,000, his wife and children probably had to wait some time before they received much benefit. Copies of a catalogue still survive, which give the names of tenants: a number of them sound familiar because many took advantage of the chance to buy the farms they were working, such as the Morrisons at Crosslees and Lambies at Bonnyton Moor. Another large class of buyers consisted of builders.

One such, John Smith junior, a builder who seems to have come from Giffnock, but later gave his address as Ravenshall, Eaglesham, (a large house on the Glasgow road near the lodge gates of Eaglesham House), bought some 423 acres, consisting, in general terms, of the farms of Windhill, Low Borland and High Borland, with a large field known as the Front Park (Waterfoot Park). On parts of these lands were later built most of the houses in Eaglesham and Waterfoot north of Polbae Crescent, including those along Alexander Avenue, Barlae Avenue and Craighlaw Avenue.

Mr John A. Wotherspoon, a civil engineer in Glasgow, perhaps a partner in the firm Wotherspoon & Lee, bought Castlehill and Bonnyton, together 303 acres, but only two houses were built: Castlehill House, in which he lived for a number of years, and Low Moor, apparently for a near relative.

Another block of just under 250 acres, containing Eaglesham House, its policies, and South Floors Field, went to Matthew Dickie, a builder in Glasgow. Eaglesham House was used by the armed forces during the war. Afterwards, according to one source, it was used for storing dried grass. If this is true, it is perhaps not so surprising that in 1954 the house was burned down.

By this time it had apparently passed into the hands of the Polnoon Estate Company. It seems likely that, but for the war and the new planning controls introduced in 1947, these lands would have stayed in Dickie's hands and much more building could have taken place.

The site of Eaglesham House was recently taken over by Linn Products Ltd., a company which specialises in the manufacture of high quality audio and computer equipment. The new factory can be seen clearly from a considerable distance, and makes an imposing sight when one is leaving Clarkston for Eaglesham, demonstrating just how good the site was.

Appendix I

Issue of David Ritchie and Barbara Gilmour

As has already been seen, Barbara Gilmour (26 March 1770 – 9 November 1857) married David Ritchie, farmer at Langton, Mearns, later at Auchentiber, Neilston (15 May 1765 - March 1844). Latterly she resided with her son John at Malletsheugh Inn, Mearns and then at Eastwood Park, Thornliebank. Her will of 1850 was notarially executed because she was unable to write. At her death her main asset was a considerable sum of money (£220) invested in Pollok, Gilmour & Co. They had issue:

1. David Ritchie (2 April 1800 - 2 June 1876). Had issue:
 - a. David Ritchie, Liverpool.
 - b. John Ritchie, Liverpool.
 - c. Janet Ritchie.
 - d. Barbara Ritchie.
2. William Ritchie (24 August 1804 - 17 January 1856). He was born at Langton, Mearns and joined Pollok, Gilmour & Co. after leaving school. Later he founded the branch Wm. Ritchie & Co., Montreal, known after his retirement on 1 January 1841 as Gilmour & Co. He litigated for a share of the main firm, but failed to establish his claim. On 1 September 1834 he married Miss Mary Strang (d. 1851) (whose sisters married into the families of Gilmour of Walton &c. and Rankin - both of Pollok, Gilmour & Co.). He purchased the estate of Middleton in Midlothian on his return to Scotland after retiring. They had issue:
 - a. William Ritchie, Moffat.
 - b. Arthur Ritchie, Liverpool.
3. Arthur Ritchie (b. 7 February 1807). Founded Arthur Ritchie & Co., Dalhousie and Campbeltown (New Brunswick).
4. Robert Ritchie (30 June 1809 - 17 January 1842). Accompanied his brother Arthur to Dalhousie.
5. Elizabeth Ritchie, married John Bisket, bleacher in Glasgow.
6. John Ritchie, resided at Malletsheugh Inn, Mearns in 1850, and at Eastwood Park, Thornliebank in 1857.
7. Allan Ritchie.
8. ?James Ritchie, died at sea on 17 July 1838, aged 21, returning home from Dalhousie, New Brunswick - Tombst. in Mearns churchyard.

Appendix II

Gilmour of South Walton, Lundin and Montrave

Various editions of Burke's Peerage cover the later generations of this family, but fail to mention the earlier members, who are well covered by Rankin's A History Of Our Firm.

- I It has already been mentioned that Allan Gilmour, farmer at South Walton in the parish of Mearns is believed to have died on 8 March 1793, that he married one Elizabeth Pollok, and that their eldest son was:

- II John Gilmour of Craigton (d. 7 February 1841). He married Margaret Urie (b. 29 October 1780) and had issue:
 - 1. Mary (22 October 1803-). Married David Hutchison, farmer at Middleton, Mearns. They had two sons, who, after being in the Glasgow office of Pollok, Gilmour & Co., went to Quebec and then the firm's Canadian saw mills.
 - 2. Allan Gilmour (1805-1884) of whom later.
 - 3. Barbara Gilmour or Hutchison (14 July 1810 - 4 April 1884). According to Rankin, she married first John Gilmour of South Walton, and later Robert Hutchison of Liverpool. They had issue:
 - a. James Hutchison, of Liverpool.
 - b. a daughter, married William Strang, London.
 - 4. John Gilmour (31 October 1812 - 25 February 1877). Of Allan Gilmour & Co., Quebec. Married Miss Caroline White, and had issue:
 - a. a son, whom Rankin said was still engaged in the lumber trade in Canada (1921).
 - b. a son, whom Rankin said was in the United States.
 - 5. David Gilmour (20 August 1815 - 1856/7). Died at Rutland on the way to New York en route for England. Of Allan Gilmour & Co., Quebec. Married Miss Matilda White, sister of the above Caroline White. (His widow, afterwards Mrs Farquharson-Smith, died 4 June 1904 at Thorngrove, Worcestershire, home of her youngest daughter Mrs Walter Chamberlain). (Rankin, 104-5). The Gilmours had issue:
 - a. a daughter.
 - b. Henrietta Gilmour, who married her cousin, John Gilmour, in 1873, of which later.
 - 6. James Gilmour (22 July 1818 - c.1850). Of William Ritchie & Co., the Montreal Branch.

- III Allan Gilmour was born at Craighton in Mearns on 29 September 1805. He entered the Glasgow office of Pollok, Gilmour & Co. in 1818 or 1819, and first went to Miramichi in 1821. In 1828, following an extended tour with his uncle Allan Gilmour and cousin William Ritchie, he opened the firm of Allan Gilmour & Co., in Quebec. At the time of Allan Gilmour senior's retirement, he returned to Glasgow to take his place. His Glasgow house was at 180 St Vincent Street. His uncle disagreed with the way he ran things, and with his determination to stand by the firm, which almost certainly caused his being disinherited later. In 1839, on a short trip to Canada, he married Miss Agnes Strang, the fourth daughter of John Strang, of St. Andrews, New Brunswick. He was a keen sportsman. He retired from the Canadian branches of the firm as from 31 December 1877, having retired from the others on 31 December 1870. He acquired the estates of Lundin and Montrave in Fifeshire a few years before his death, which took place at 4 Park Gardens, Glasgow, on 18 November 1884. (Rankin, 95-100). He had issue:
1. Agnes Gilmour (13 Feb - 12 Nov 1840).
 2. Mary Gilmour. Married 1 December 1871 to David Turnbull WS, and predeceased him at Curriehill House, Currie, Midlothian.
 3. Margaret Agnes Gilmour. Married 19 August 1873 to Andrew McGeorge, Glasgow.
 4. John Gilmour (1845-1920). Of whom later.
 5. Allan Gilmour (19 Jan 1848 - 4 July 1870), died unmarried.
- IV John Gilmour was born on 24 July 1845. He died on 21 July 1920. He played a much less active role in Pollok, Gilmour & Co. than his father, but nevertheless led an eventful life (see Who Was Who 1916-1928, 409 and Rankin, 100-103), including active political and military careers. He held many honourable positions and in 1897 was created a Baronet. He often visited Canada on his father's business, and on 18 September 1873 in Quebec he married his cousin Miss Henrietta Gilmour, second daughter of the above named David Gilmour. They had issue:
1. Allan Gilmour (9 Aug 1874 - 11 Jan 1879).
 2. Sir John Gilmour, 2nd Baronet (1876-1940). Of whom later.
 3. Lieutenant Harry Gilmour (15 September 1878 - 24 December 1925). Wounded in the South African wars in 1899, he served in the Great War. (Alumni Cantabrigiensis, 1949).
 4. Maud Gilmour, married Lieutenant Colonel James Younger about 1906. In 1923 his father became the first Viscount Leckie. She died in 1957. Their grandson is Mr George Younger, presently a prominent member of the Government.
 5. Henrietta Walton Gilmour, born in the Parish of Scoonie, probably at Montrave, in 1884, married Captain Robert Walter Purvis of Gilmerton, Fife, designed in June 1911 "late of His Majesty's 4th Hussars".
 6. Ronald Farquharson Gilmour (1 - 23 Dec 1888)
 7. Douglas Gilmour. Born 13 Nov 1889, he was a 2nd Lieutenant in the 7th Seaforth Highlanders and died on active service in France on 16 Feb 1916. Married 16 December 1910 to Doris Hyacinth Hooker (d 1977), and was staying at Cirencester in 1911.

- V Lieutenant Colonel Sir John Gilmour, 2nd Baronet of Lundin and Montrave and of South Walton, was born at Montrave in the Parish of Scoonie, Fife, on 27 May 1876. He was even more successful than his father. He entered Parliament in 1910 as M.P. for East Renfrewshire. He was made Secretary for Scotland in 1924, and was the first Secretary of State for Scotland when the office was raised to that status in 1926. He held a number of other ministerial positions until his death, when Minister of Shipping, in London on 30 March 1940. He was married twice: firstly, in 1902, to Mary Louise (d. 2 Jan 1919) eldest daughter of Edward Tiley Lambert, of Sussex; secondly to her youngest sister Violet Agnes. (Dictionary of National Biography 1931-1940, 341). They had issue:
1. Anne Margaret Gilmour was born on 29 Oct 1909. In 1932 she was married to Lieutenant-Commander J. R. Bryans R. N., retired. They have one son.
 2. John Edward Gilmour (1912-) of whom later.
 3. Daphne Mary Gilmour (1922-).
- VI Colonel Sir John Edward Gilmour is the present, and third, baronet. In 1941 he was married to Ursula Mabyn, a younger daughter of F. O. Wills of Fogleigh House, Box, Wiltshire, later of Cote Lodge, Westbury on Trym, Bristol. They have two sons, who include:
1. John Gilmour, who was born on 15 July 1944, and married in 1967 to Valerie, a younger daughter of the late G.W. Russell and of Mrs William Wilson. They have two sons and a daughter.

Appendix III

Issue of David Gilmour, Farmer at Fortisset, Shotts

- II As has already been seen, David Gilmour was born on 12 March 1780 to Alan Gilmour and Elizabeth Pollok. Rankin says he died aged about 93, which would make his death about 1873. Rankin says he had issue:
1. Allan Gilmour was born in the Parish of Shotts on 23 August 1816. In 1836 he went with his cousin James Gilmour (1818-50, the son of John Gilmour of Craigton) to join William Ritchie & Co. in Montreal, the Montreal branch of Pollok Gilmour & Co. He was latterly particularly keen on fishing and shooting, and became joint owner of the River Godbout, which he fished until his death on 25 February 1895.
 2. a daughter. Married a Mr Manuel.

Appendix IV

Anderson of Highholm

(Issue of Clementina Gilmour and James Anderson)

- I John Anderson, a native of Clackmannan, died 31 August 1813. His wife, Janet Stuart, died 1 March 1813 (born 17 April 1747). Only one of their children is recorded:
- II James Anderson Junior of Highholm, Port Glasgow, merchant in Port Glasgow, died 30 July 1859 aged 80. He was married to Margaret Paton or Anderson: their marriage contract was dated 16 July 1819. She died 4 October 1861. When he died, he left extensive property in Port Glasgow, particularly the lands and villa of Highholm, but also other properties in the town. The former of these were left by entail, devolving on his son James. The rest were placed in the lands of trustees for the benefit of his other issue. With his wife he apparently had issue:
1. John Anderson, died 22 February 1862 aged 42.
 2. James Anderson of Highholm (see below)
 3. Robert Anderson, designed in March 1866 as “sometime Ensign in Her Majesty's 95th Regiment now residing in Port Glasgow”, where witnesses to his signature were John Smith, gardener and John Glendinning, groom, both in his employ. By August 1868 he had moved to Hillhouse, Cochiston, Pembroke, Wales and in July 1873 was described as residing at “Cosheston, Pembroke”. He resided thereafter at Bangeston, Pembroke, but by November 1882 he was staying in Bath, where he also was in 1902. Confusingly, however, in 1892 or so, he seems to have moved to Lone Llanarth, Llandyssil Cardiganshire. In November 1882 he signed a deed at Balado (see Margaret Anderson, below). On 19 March 1883 he signed a deed at Bath in presence of Georgina Frances Annie Chilton governess and Fanny Vauth parlour maid both in his employ. In July 1885 he subscribed at Bath in presence of Julia Langly cook and Fanny Vauth parlour maid in his employ. In 1865 and 1885 he was a Lieutenant in the Renfrew Militia. He died on 23 December 1912. He married Ellen Longcroft, and they apparently had issue:
 - a. Florence Mary Anderson, later Norman-Anderson. Born 13 March 1865 at Hill House, Cosheston, Pembroke, she married firstly _____, residing at one time at 76 Pulteny Street, Bath; by 7 March 1923 she had taken as her second husband Frank Norman Anderson, artist, and was staying at Aylmer, Brixham, Devon. She died about 1952, and he on 11 January 1960.
 - b. Constance Charlotte Anderson.
 - c. Frances Mary Anderson.
 - d. Norton Percy Anderson (d. 15 November 1939).
 4. Stuart Anderson died 1825 aged 1½.

5. Hendricks Anderson, died Ceylon 1 February 1862 aged 35.
6. Janet Anderson, died 1846 aged 17.
7. Anne Anderson. She married (c.1859-60) Emanuel Tombazis, who was designed in March 1866 as an Officer in the Royal Navy of Greece, and later "sometime of Athens". By November 1882, he was dead. In 1890 she is designed as residing in Glasgow. In 1895 and 1902 she was staying at 6 Bute Gardens, Hillhead, Glasgow. They had issue:
 - a. John Anderson Tombazis, clerk to Scottish Provincial Assurance Company, Glasgow (1889) then clerk to North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Glasgow (1890).
 - b. George Anderson Tombazis, consul for Greece in Glasgow at 173 St Vincent Street in 1902 and 1918 he almost certainly died in 1923, certainly well before 31 March 1925. His Trust Disposition and Settlement, dated 9 April 1919 was recorded in the Books of Council and Session on 5 October 1923. He purchased the estate of Broadfield, Port Glasgow, in 1918, extending to about 59 acres with mansion house, which was taken over as a mental asylum after his death. Council houses were built in the grounds.
 - c. Nicholas Anderson Tombazis, student in Glasgow (1890).
8. Margaret Anderson. Married John Ramage Dawson, designed in March 1866 as a Coffee Planter in Ceylon, and who later resided at Old Bonnytoun, Linlithgow (July 1873) thereafter at Westfield House, Balado, Kinross. By November 1882 they were principally resident in Edinburgh, but retained the house at Balado, where, in that month, a deed was subscribed among others by Robert Anderson in the presence of Alexander Low gardener and James Young butler. In March 1883 the Dawsons subscribed a deed in presence of James Young and Elizabeth Marshall, both his servants - it is clear that they regarded his surname as "Ramage Dawson" at this time. In July 1885 they subscribed at Balado. He died between 19 March 1892 and 3 November 1893.
 - a. Ada Isabella Dawson, pupil as at July 1873, described as a spinster when on 28 November 1885 she witnessed her parents' signatures at Balado. She was accompanied in this by George Robertson, merchant, 29 Chambers Street, Edinburgh.
 - b. James Anderson Dawson, pupil as at July 1873.
 - c. William Hutcheson Dawson, pupil as at July 1873.
9. Isabella Anderson. Had by July 1873 married the Rev. Donald Macleod D.D., minister of the Park Church, Glasgow (1831-1916). In March 1883 they subscribed a deed before Annie Florentine, his Nursery Governess at Glasgow
 - a. Agnes Macleod, pupil as at July 1873.
 - b. Norman Macleod, CMG, DSO, CA, Glasgow (14 June 1872 -). Was a witness to his parents signatures on 17 March 1890 when he was designed an accountant's clerk and designed of One Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow. He was again designed an accountant's clerk of that address, which may well have been a business address, on 22 March 1992.

- c. Donald Macleod, minister at Inverness. Not born as at July 1873. Designed a student, and resided at one Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow, 22 March 1892. He had issue:
 - (i) Donald McLeod, R.N., who ultimately inherited the right to the non-Highholm parts of James Anderson's property in Port Glasgow - by then, however, it had all been feued out.
 - 10. Joan Anderson. Resided in March 1866 in Port Glasgow, in July 1873 at Quarter House, Ruchan Mill, Peebleshire, thereafter, by 4 March 1874, in Glasgow. Married Charles Frederick Parkinson, Lieutenant Colonel of H.M. 95th Regiment of Foot (so described in November 1882 and in June 1885) - retired by September 1885. In 1895 she was staying in London. In 1902 they were staying at Bayshill Court, Cheltenham. He was dead by 1906.
 - a. Major Charles Parkinson.
 - (i) Frederick Parkinson, Sherwood, Oak End Way, West Byfleet.
 - b. Victoria Elizabeth Parkinson.
- III James Anderson. On 18 June 1850 when designed a merchant in Port Glasgow (later agent for the Royal Bank of Scotland there) he married Clementina Gilmour, eldest daughter of James Gilmour of Polnoon (she was born c. 1822). It appears that in the mid 1850s they stayed at Clune Park, Port Glasgow, but he inherited the lands of Highholm (properly so-called), Port Glasgow, on the death of his father conform to Entail. Despite this inheritance, he was designed in March 1866 as “Banker in Port Glasgow”. He was survived by his wife, who died aged 83 on 25 May 1905 at Highholm of “heart failure” after long suffering from rheumatism. He died on 12 June 1872, aged 50. They apparently had issue:
- 1. James Anderson of Highholm. See below.
 - 2. Clementina Stewart Anderson, his eldest daughter, a minor as at July 1873, an executor in 1905, was apparently then unmarried.
 - 3. Margaret Paton Anderson, minor as at July 1873.
 - 4. Edward Whyat Anderson, minor as at July 1873.
 - 5. Helen Gilmour Anderson, also residing at Highholm in 1882, was born in Port Glasgow on 20 May 1859. She married a Mr Elliot, apparently between 1898 and 1905, when she was an executor.
 - 6. John Anderson, Engineer, pupil as at July 1873, residing at Highholm in 1882 where he witnessed a Gilmour family deed.
 - 7. Allan Henry Anderson, pupil as at July 1873.
 - 8. Robert Duncan Anderson, not born as at July 1873. Known only as a cousin of Norton Percy Anderson - parentage is only presumed.
 - 9. Ethel Anderson, not born as at July 1873. Known only as a cousin of Norton Percy Anderson - parentage is only presumed.

10. Maimie Anderson, not born as at July 1873. Known only as a cousin of Norton Percy Anderson - parentage is only presumed.
 11. a daughter, married to George Banks Todrick, merchant, London, who was an executor in 1905.
 - a. Clementina Todrick, 19 Charlton Road, Blackheath (1937).
 - b. Thomas Todrick (d by 1937).
- IV James Anderson of Highholm, who informed the authorities of his mother's death in 1905, and was one of her executors. He stayed at various places in Lee, London, at least from 1898 until his death on 22 June 1909 in London. Described in July 1873 as being of age and residing now or sometime at 19 Garway Road, Westbourne Grove, London, eldest son of James Anderson of Highholm. He disentailed the family lands of Highholm in 1874. He was married to Mary Duncan, apparently from a wealthy family of Shipbuilders and Shipmasters in Port Glasgow. Details of his issue are not known.

Appendix V

Issue of Elizabeth Gilmour and James Johnson

III It has already been seen that Elizabeth Gilmour was born in Douglas Town, Miramichi, New Brunswick about 1824 and that on 12 June 1849 in Eaglesham she was married to James Stewart Johnson (3 Nov 1810 - 9 Nov 1881), Minister at Cambuslang 1843-81. After his death she resided at Chasely, Hamilton. She died at Hamilton on 2 April 1894. They had issue :

1. The Rev. James Alexander Gilmour Johnson was born on 11 April 1850. He was residing at Musselburgh when he died on 29 May 1883, assistant to the Rev. John Gardener Beveridge, minister at Inveresk.
2. William Stewart Johnson. (b. 15 Nov 1851)
3. Clementina Stewart Johnson. (b. 13 July 1853)
4. Helen Isabella Johnson. Born 23 July 1855 in the manse at Cambuslang, she married Archibald Russell of Auchinraith, Bothwell, and died at Moffat on 28 February 1938.
5. Allan George Johnson. (14 Oct 1856 - 26 Oct 1857)
6. David Brown Johnson. (b. 17 Sept 1858)
7. Elizabeth Gilmour Johnson. Born on 7 Feb 1861, she resided in 1894, apparently unmarried, at "the beautiful house of Blairtumock", Easterhouse, which then stood "in the midst of fresh sward, and half hidden by a wealth of virgin green foliage" (Brotchie, *Sylvan Scenes*, 29). She was married some time between 1905 and 1929 to a Mr Goldie-Boag, and on 28 October 1929 resided at Marlfield, Moffat.
8. Emma Marion Margaret Johnson. (b. 27 April 1863)

Appendix VI

Issue of Margaret Gilmour and John Wallace

III It has already been seen that Margaret Gilmour, who was born in New Brunswick in 1826 or 1827, was married on 25 July 1854 to John Wallace. He owned the bleachworks at Netherplace and Tofts, Mearns. Although no blood relationship is known, or even suspected, six years before their marriage he seems to have commanded the respect of her uncle, Allan Gilmour senior, who was instrumental in having him made a Justice of the Peace. There is a Wallace family tombstone in Neilston churchyard, which reveals that she survived him to die on 11 March 1898 aged 72. He died in Mearns on 4 May 1891, leaving a considerable sum of money (some £38,000). They had issue:

1. Clementina Wallace, born c. 1855/6, she died on 2 April 1872, aged 16.
2. Helen Wallace. Born c. 1860/1, she died on 23 May 1929 aged 67, the widow of William Pollock, latterly residing at Tour, Kilmaurs..
3. Sophia Margaret Wallace, born c. 1856/7, she died on 27 March 1940, aged 83.

Appendix VII

Gilmour of Rosehall

IV As has already been seen, William Ewing Gilmour was born at Torquay on 21 May 1854 and, on 20 July 1882 was married to Jessie Gertrude Campbell (12 Jan 1856 - 25 Feb 1923). He was successful in business and in consequence died an extremely wealthy man, on 31 Jan 1924. They had issue:

1. ?Jessie Campbell Gilmour born in 1883, in the Parish of Bonhill.
2. ?Gertrude Campbell Gilmour born in the Parish of Bonhill in 1884, who seems to have died there aged 12 in 1895.
3. ?Helen Gertrude Gilmour, born in 1885, in the Parish of Cathcart.
4. (Another?) Gertrude Campbell Gilmour, married a Mr Anderson. Widowed by 1924.
5. Margaret Campbell Gilmour. Fl. 1924.
6. Isabella Buchanan Gilmour. Fl. 1924.
7. Allan Gilmour (-1916) of whom later.

V Allan Gilmour, now designed by Who's Who "of Rosehall", but this is quite doubtful - at his death he was designed "of Woodbank, Alexandria". He was a Captain in the Yeomanry attached to the 10th Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders, and died of wounds received in action on 16 December 1916. He was married to Mary Mackenzie Henderson Macdonald; she was designed of Ferndale, Inverness in 1924, and later "of Viewfield, Portree, Skye". They had one son:

VI Colonel Allan Macdonald Gilmour was born on 23 November 1916 and educated at Winchester College. He spent many years in the Army, mostly abroad, retiring in 1967, to play a most prominent part in Sutherland local government (see Who's Who). In 1941 he married Jean Wood, and has three sons and one daughter.

Appendix VIII

Gilmour Landholdings in Mearns and Eaglesham

Eaglesham

As regards Eaglesham, the map showing landownership as at 1845 (Figure 1) will be found helpful.

Within Eaglesham, the Polnoon Estate was bounded by the Eaglesham Estate as follows:

On the northwest from the Cart water at Kirkland Bridge to the Cross of the Village of Eaglesham by the Turnpike road leading from Kilmarnock to Hamilton;

on the southwest by the parish road leading from the said Cross of the Village of Eaglesham southeastward until the same is crossed by Broadflat Burn at the Bridge on said road called Broadflat Bridge;

from thence towards the south and southwest by the said Burn called Broadflat Burn or Enoch Burn until it reaches the northwestern extremity of the stone dyke forming the common boundary between the farms of Enoch Lodge and Carrot;

from thence by the stone dyke running west and southwestward therefrom until it reaches the southeastern extremity of the other stone dyke forming the common boundary between the farms of Holhall and Denwan;

from the point last described southwestward to the extreme boundary of the Estate on the confines of the County of Ayr partly by a portion of Denwan Burn and partly by the other lines forming along with the said portion of Burn the common boundaries between the farm of Carrot on the southeast and the farms of Denwan and Blackwoodhill on the southwest.

In practical terms this meant these farms or divisions:

Eaglesham: Town of Eaglesham (except that part thereof called Cheapside); superiority of Kirkstile; superiority of Cotton Mill; Windhill; Brakenrig; Laigh Boreland; Holehouse; North Kirkland; parts of Kirkton lands; Corselees; superiority of one part of Boreland; remaining parts of Boreland; South Floors; North Floors; Bogside; Bonnyton; Castlehill; West Tofts; East Tofts; Upper Boreland; Comrigs and Catrigs; Picketlaw; part of Lowhill; part of Broadflatt; Highhill; Woodhouse; Park; Netherton; Holhall; East Rivoch; West Rivoch; Kirkton Moor; South Kirkton Moor; North Kirkton Moor; Bonnyton Moor; Blackhouse; North and South (Mid) Moorhouse; Nether Boreland; Inches; North and South Longlee; Mearns Moor; Little Binend; West Lochcraig; East Lochcraig; Greenfield; Braehead; Blackwood; Blackwoodhill; Denwan; Polnoon Lodge; superiority of South Moorhouse otherwise called Bonnyton.

Polnoon: parts of Kirkton lands; part of the Village of Eaglesham called Cheapside; part of Lowhill; Stend; part of Broadflatt; Mains; Polnoon; Damhead; Nether Craig; Temples; North or East High Craig; South High Craig; West High Craig; Mid and Nether Enoch; Over Enoch and Enoch Lodge; West Ardoch; East Ardoch; Stonebyres; Nether Threeland; Upper Threeland; Drumduff; superiority of Millhall; Hareshaw; Myres; Carrot.

The lands of “South Muirhouse otherwise called Bonnyton” were feued by the Earl of Eglinton about 1600 to the Mures of Glanderston, later of Caldwell. In 1747 the Mures passed them on to the Mather family. About 1800 they were split between James and John Mather who received respectively the East part of South Moorhouse (ie. East Moorhouse or Inches) and the West part of South Moorhouse (ie. South, or West Moorhouse). In the meantime, about 1804, further confusing matters, the Earl of Eglinton's remaining lands of North Moorhouse were split into North Moorhouse and another South (or Mid) Moorhouse. This last change is not shown on the map. It was the two holdings of the Earl of Eglinton that were worked by the family of Robert Pollock, the poet.

In 1838, Allan Gilmour purchased the lands of South or West Moorhouse, together with Hazleden in Mearns, from Patrick Reid, who had bought John Mather's part of South Moorhouse (Mather apparently emigrated). No particular attempt seems ever to have been made to re-integrate this part of Moorhouse into the Eaglesham Estate. His accounts generally showed rent being paid by a tenant to his Mearns estates, which paid feuduty to the Eaglesham Estate.

In 1853, James Mather's part of Moorhouse was bought by Allan Gilmour's trustees and for some reason simply added into the Eaglesham Estate.

The lands of Borland had a rather simpler history. Parts of them always remained in the Earl of Eglinton's hands, but one part formed a part of the Auchenhood Estate, the main part of which re-joined Eaglesham in the mid 18th century. This part of Borland was, instead of being re-absorbed, sold to the Anderson family in 1678, who later passed it on to the related Browns. In 1856 Allan Gilmour's trustees purchased it from the Browns for £5150, and it became part of the Eaglesham Estate.

A further “Mearns Muir Possession”, shown above as “Mearns Moor” was part of the appropriated commonty of Mearns, which adjoined Little Bennan. It was originally accounted for as part of the Earl of Eglinton's lands of Eastwood, but was retained when they were sold.

About an acre of Kirklands called “The Isla” is thought not to have belonged to Allan Gilmour, or to his successors. This was technically within the Parish of Eaglesham and County of *Lanark*. It is thought to have been connected with the minister of East Kilbride's oversight of Eaglesham just after the Reformation, but this has not been confirmed. It was transferred into Renfrewshire by an Act of Parliament of 1891.

The lands of Millhall, formerly described as “houses and yards upon the Miln Lands of Polnoon and Seven acres of land contiguous,” were feued by the Earl of Eglinton about 1600 to the Dunlop family. In 1746 they passed on the retirement of the last Dunlop miller into the hands of another branch of the Mather family. From that time their fate is well known. They never re-joined the Eglinton or Gilmour estates.

The boundaries shown on the map of landownership in Eaglesham are possibly not strictly correct as at 1845 respecting Millhall. They were apparently slightly adjusted about 1800, and presumably followed the line of the fences shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1856.

Mearns

In addition to these lands in Eaglesham, the Gilmours had some in Mearns. The old family holdings, of course, went to the Gilmours of South Walton, Lundin and Montrave. However Allan Gilmour acquired more by purchase at various times, including the superiority of Fingalton. They consisted of: Westmost part of South Moorhouse (in Eaglesham - but accounted for as if it were in Mearns, at least by the first Allan Gilmour); Hazleden; Star and Garter (by this time apparently a farm); Langton; Dodside; Middleton; West Walton (given to Gilmours of South Walton etc.) and Kirkhouse. These

lands, having mostly emerged from the portioner system in Mearns, generally had much more technical “conveyancing names”.

Land Disposals

The Gilmours sold Polnoon in 1920. The lands in Mearns followed in the late 1920s. Eaglesham and South Moorhouse were sold off in dribs and drabs from the late 1920s onwards, into the 1950s.

By the 1920s, certain additional lands had been feued off, largely for public purposes, such as for the new school in Eaglesham in 1899, and for various reservoirs and waterworks. It is also thought that some long leases in the village of Eaglesham may have been converted into feus about this time.

Appendix IX

Inventory of Hazleden House, 1849

Extracted from the Sederunt Book of Allan Gilmour's Trustees, deposited by Messrs Bannatyne, Kirkwood & France, solicitors, in Strathclyde Regional Archives.

Inventory and Valuation of Furniture and Effects at Hazleden House which belonged to the deceased Mr. Allan Gilmour made for Confirmation 15 March 1849 by Hutchison & Dixon.

Lobby

Eight Day Clock	£5	-	-
Umbrella Stand	-	8	-
Lobby Carpet & Haircloth	2	15	-
Lobby Lamp	-	12	-
Door Mats	-	4	-

Parlour

Register Grate	-	12	-
Set Fire Irons	-	3	-
Fender with Stands	-	8	-
2 Easy Chairs in Hair Cloth	5	-	-
Carpet, Crum Cloth & Hearth Rug	3	-	-
Circular Mahogany Table & Cover	3	10	-
Mahogany Sofa	4	-	-
Barometer	-	15	-
Mahogany Chiffonier	3	10	-
20 Volumes Books various @ 6d	-	10	-
2 Flower Glasses & Stands	-	4	-
Pair Bell Pulls, Window Blind & Brush	-	3	6
Six Mahogany Hair Seated Chairs @ 12/6	3	15	-
In Press: 2 Pairs Wine Decanters	1	-	-
2 Spirit Bottles	-	2	6
Chrystals with Silver Tops for Cruets	-	15	-
Pair Wine Slides	1	4	-

Dining Room

Mahogany Sideboard	10	-	-
Set Dining 3 Pieces Pillar & Block	12	12	-
15 Mahogany Hair Seated Chairs	11	5	-
Brussels Carpet	5	-	-
Pair Bell Pulls	-	7	6
Fire Screen	1	-	-
Window Cornice, Damask Curtains, Sun Blinds & Mountings for 2 Windows	5	10	-
Draught Board	-	4	-
Sideboard Lamp	-	8	-
Pair Snuffers, Tray & Hearth Brush	-	1	6
Register Grate	1	-	-
Fender with Stands	-	8	-
Set Fire Irons	-	6	-

Bedroom

Mahogany Posted Bedstead with Damask Curtains	11	-	-
2 Hair Mattresses	3	-	-
Down Bed, Bolster & Pillows	4	-	-
Carpet & Crumb Cloth	1	10	-
Register Grate	-	10	-
Fender & Fire Irons	-	7	6
Mahogany Basin Stand & Ware	-	15	-
Tin Box	-	5	-
Pot Stand	-	6	-
2 Mahogany Chairs Hair Seated	1	10	-
Window Blind & Curtains	-	2	-
Dressing Glass	-	8	-
Mahogany Pembroke Table	1	2	-

Bed Room

Register Grate, Fender & Irons	-	8	-
Dressing Glass	-	6	-
Carpet	-	5	-
Cane Bottomed Chair	-	2	-
Window Blind & Mountings	-	2	-
Tent Bedstead & Curtains	-	15	-
Hair and Straw Mattress, Feather Bed, Bolster & Pillows	3	10	-

Kitchen

Kitchen Grate Oven & Hot Plate	5	10	-
Fender & Fire Irons	-	6	-
Dispatch & Jack	-	12	-
Set Dish Covers	-	16	-
4 Pairs Brass Candlesticks	-	8	-
Coffee Mill	-	2	-
Brass Kettle	-	5	-
2 Coffee & 2 Tea Pots Britania Metal	-	12	-
2 Pairs Smoothing & Station Irons	-	3	-
Table & 2 Chairs	-	7	-
15 Pots Pans & Goblets	2	-	-
Lot Kitchen Tins & Delfware	1	-	-
2 Double Barrelled Guns	5	-	-

Pantry

Copper Coal Scuttle	-	7	6
3 Trays, Bake Board, Basket, Lot Empty Bottles & Carpet	-	6	-
Lot Dinner Dishes &c.	-	10	-
Lot Props Game Bag & Certain Garden Implements	-	8	-
6 Toddy Goblets	-	5	-
8 Glasses	-	2	-
3 Tumblers	-	1	-
2 Watter Caraffs Lamp & Tray	-	3	-
Knife Box & Doz. Black Handled Knives & Forks	-	10	-

Servants Room

Fender	-	2	-
Hardwood Pembroke Table	-	11	-
2 Chairs	-	3	-
Towel Screen & Pair Winter Dykes	-	1	6
Tent Bedstead & Curtains	-	15	-
2 Hair Mattresses, Feather Bolster & Pillows	2	10	-
Breakfast Set incomplete	-	6	-
Churn	-	4	-
Curlingstone	-	5	-
House Steps	-	2	-
Beef Barrell	-	5	-
Boyne & Paill	-	2	6
3 Tumblers, 3 Water Jugs, Basket & Lot Empty Bottles & Beam & Scales	-	5	-
Set Fire Irons	-	2	6

Upstairs

Stair & Landing Carpets & Rods	1	10	-
Window Blind & Mounting	-	4	-
Flower Pots & Flowers	-	10	-
2 Carpet Bags & Leather Trunks	-	8	-

Bedroom

Mahogany Posted Bedstead & Damask Curtains	10	-	-
2 Hair Mattresses, Feather Bed, Bolster & 2 Pillows	7	-	-
Carpet & Hearth Rug	1	10	-
Register Grate	-	10	-
Fender & Fire Irons	-	14	-
Double Mahogany Basin Stand & Ware complete	4	-	-
Mahogany Pot Stand	-	15	-
3 Cane Bottomed Chairs @ 2/6	-	7	6
Dressing Glass	-	14	-
Mahogany Toilet Table with Drawers	1	-	-
2 Dressing Boxes	-	15	-
Window Blind & Bell Pull	-	3	6
Mahogany Towel Rail	-	6	-
Mahogany Turn Over Table	1	7	6
Window Blind & Bell Pull	-	2	6

Bed-room

Mahogany Posted Bedstead with Damask Curtains	11	-	-
2 Hair Mattresses, Feather Bed Bolster & 2 Pillows	7	-	-
Mahogany Toilet Table with Drawers	1	-	-
Dressing Glass	-	14	-
Mahogany Double Basin Stand & Ware	4	-	-
Mahogany Pot Stand & Ware	-	15	-
Carpet & Hearth Rug	1	10	-
Register Grate	-	10	-
Fender & Fire Irons	-	14	-
3 Cane Bottomed Chairs	-	7	6
Window Blind & Bell Pull	-	3	6
Mahogany Wardrobe	4	4	-
Set Bed Steps	1	-	-
Mahogany Towel Rail	-	6	-

Bed-room

Cottage Grate	-	5	-
Mahogany French Bedstead and Damask Curtains	4	-	-
Hair Mattress, 2 Feather Beds, 2 Bolsters & 4 Pillows	5	-	-
Single Basin Stand & Ware	-	7	6
2 Cane Bottomed Chairs	-	5	-
Dressing Glass	-	6	-
Pell Pull & Window Blind	-	3	6

Servants-room

Cottage Grate	-	7	6
Mahogany French Bedstead, Hair Mattress, Bolster & 2 Pillows	3	10	-
Single Basin Stand	-	2	6
Set House Steps	-	7	-

Outside

Dog Cart	8	-	-
2 Washing Boynes & 2 Cans	-	6	-
Wheel Barrow	-	8	-
2 Riddels & Mup	-	1	6
Newfoundland Dog	-	10	-
Horse	12	-	-
Set Harness	1	10	-
Riding Saddle & Bridle	-	15	-
Rail, Grape & Horse Cloth Cover	-	7	-
Cow	6	-	-
Lot Hay	1	10	-
Grindstone & Stand	-	10	-
Sundial & Pedestal	1	10	-
Scap and Bees	1	-	-

Blankets & Napery

12 Pairs English Blankets	6	-	-
4 Pairs Scotch Blankets	1	10	-
4 Pairs Tweeler Sheets	-	18	-
2 Pairs Linen Sheets	-	14	-
9 Table Clothes	4	10	-
8 Pairs Tweeler Bolster & Pillow Slips	-	18	-
2 Pairs Bolster & 4 Linen Pillow Slips	-	10	-
Half Doz. Table Napkins	-	13	6
1½ Doz. Bedroom Towels	-	9	-
3 Tray Towels	-	3	-

3 White Quilts		1	1	-
3 Blue Quilts		-	12	-
Scarlet & Black Worsted Quilt		-	7	6

Silver Plate	oz			
2 Soup Dividers	20			
2 Doz. Table Forks	78			
2 Doz. Breakfast Forks	48			
2 Doz. Table Spoons	80			
2 Doz. Desert Spoons	50			
4 Sauce Spoons	12			
Fish Slice	6			
2 Pairs Sugar Tongs	4			
18 Tea Spoons	17			
4 Knife Rests	4			
Toast Rack	3			
Wine Strainer	6			
2 Butter Knives	3			
8 Egg Spoons	5			
4 Salt Spoons	2½			
18 Toddy Laddles	34			
1 Skewer	2			
1 Mustard	1½			
2 Cream Laddles	6			
Cruet Frame	30			
	412 @ 5/3	108	3	-

Gold Watch & Appendages 5026 8 - -

Body Clothes of Deceased 4 4 -

£394 - -

The foregoing Inventory & Valuation amounting to Three Hundred and Ninety four Pounds Sterling is just & true to the best of our judgement

(sd) *Hutchison & Dixon*

Appendix X

Appointment of Walter Pollok as Gamekeeper on the Eaglesham and Mearns Estates, 1858

Extracted from the Register of Deeds of the Sheriff Court of Renfrewshire at Paisley, vol. 25 fol. 18, now in the Scottish Record Office, ref. SC58/59/25.

I Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham in the County of Renfrew, Proprietor of the Lands & Estates of Eaglesham, Polnoon, Boreland & Moorhouses, all in the Parish of Eaglesham & County of Renfrew, and of the Barony of Fingalton, Lands of Hazleden, Midleton, Langton, Dodside and Kirkhouse &c. all in the Parish of Mearns and County aforesaid, Do hereby Depute, Constitute, and Appoint Walter Pollok, residing in Eaglesham, my Gamekeeper with power to kill game on all or any of said lands, and do and execute all of the other duties and Offices, competent to a gamekeeper under a deputation And I consent to registration in the Sheriff Court Books of Renfrewshire or others competent therein to remain for preservation. In Witness Whereof these presents written on the face of this sheet of stamped paper by James Hosie, Clerk to John Stewart, Writer in Pollokshaws, are subscribed by me at Hazleden, Mearns, on the Seventeenth day of August Eighteen hundred and fifty-eight years before these witnesses John Orr Ewing of Ratho and John Robertson my Butler.

John Orr Ewing, witness

John Robertson, witness

Allan Gilmour

Appendix XI

Bibliography

01 *Census Enumeration Books 1841-1891.*

Copies available:

- 1) Eaglesham -Mitch. Glw. Rm., 1841-81
-Gen. R. O., 1841-91
- 2) Mearns -Mitch. Glw. Rm., 1841-51
-Paisley Museum, 1841-61
-Gen. R. O., 1841-91
- 3) Leven (Fife) -Gen. R. O. 1841-91

02 *Who Was Who / Who's Who.*

- limited info. on both branches of the family.

03 *Dictionary of National Biography.*

- info. on Lundin & Montrave branch.

04 *Dictionary of Canadian Biography/Dictionnaire Biographique du Canada.*

various entries relate to members of the Gilmour, Ritchie and Rankin families who worked in Canada for Pollok, Gilmour & Co:

- Allan Gilmour 1775-1849
- Allan Gilmour 1805-1884
- John Gilmour 1812-1877

05 *Fox Davies. Armorial Families.* 4th ed. 1902 & 7th ed. 1929-30.

- brief account of both branches, describing arms granted.

06 *Burke's Landed Gentry.* Editions of 1921 and 1925.

07 *Burke's Peerage.*

- useful for Montrave branch and some marital connections of Eaglesham branch.

- 08 *Alumni Cantabrigiensis* 1949
- biographies of those who went to Cambridge University.
 - useful for both branches of family.
- 09 Various printed law reports - see usual lists &c. Those known are:
- (1850) 12 D. 1266; 22 J. 586 (Eaglesham Succession)
 - (1850) 3 W.Rob. 310 "The Lochlibo" (Collision at sea)
 - (1851) 7 Moo.P.C. "The Lochlibo" (Collision - appeal)
 - (1851) 13 D. 986; 23 J. 453 (Eaglesham Succession)
 - (1852) 24 J. 222 (Eaglesham Succession)
 - (1852) 24 J. 261 (Mearns Poor Law)
 - (1852) 14 D. 675; 24 J. 364 (Eaglesham Succession)
 - (1853) 8 Moo.P.C. (Appeal from Canada - dealing of Gilmour & Co., Montreal - Accused of usury)
 - (1855) 18 D. 78; 28 J. 23 (Eaglesham Succession)
 - (1856) 19 D. 134; 29 J. 64 (Eaglesham Succession)
 - (1883) 11 R. 59; 21 S.L.R. 51 (Eaglesham Stipend)
 - (1884-5) Various Orr-Ewing succession cases in England and Scotland. W E Gilmour was a trustee.
 - (1889) App.Cas. 645 (Mauroit & Allaire v. Gilmour Appeal to PC from Canada - sucesor to P G & Co.)
 - (1890) 27 S.L.R. 751 (Susan Ewing Gilmour Inheritance)
 - 1922 S.C. 753; S.L.T. 596; 59 S.L.R. 563 (Lundin &c. Moveable Succession)
- 10 *Unextracted Process, Gilmour v Gilmour's Trs* (Reduction N° 2) (1851) S. R. O. CS 237/G/16/3
- includes account of how Eaglesham & Polnoon branch rose to prominence.
- 11 *Report of Jury Cause; Gilmour v. Gilmour's Trustees &c.* Tried at Glasgow before Lord Robertson and a Special Jury on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th October, 1852 8° Glasgow 1852.
- much character & other detail of Allan Gilmour in witnesses' evidence.
- 12 *Plan of the Roads in Dispute Betwixt Robert Pollock and John Gilmour...*by James Barry. Engraved by A. Bell. 1783.
- S. R. O. Plans Collection, R.H.P. 659.
- scale 1:3600. Map is 23 x 26 cm.
 - plan of the roads between North, South and High Walton farms.
- 13 *Report of the Commissioners for inquiring into matters relating to Public Roads in Scotland.* 2 vols., 1859. Vol. ii: Notes of Evidence.

- pp. 396-8 Evidence given by Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham in which he mentions his own part in the work of the Roads Trustees and gives some sample farm rents and toll charges.
- 14 Hector's *Judicial Records of Renfrewshire*. (1876-78).
- fairly precise description of landownership at i, 286.
 - brief mention of sale of 1844.
- 15 Macdonald, A. “*The Agriculture of the County of Renfrew.*” in Trans. High. Soc. 4th series, vol. xix, p. 1. Edinburgh, 1887.
- many details on Gilmour estate management.
 - see pp. 26, 27, 41, 44, 45, 74, 77, 83.
- 16 Millar, A. H. *The Castles and Mansions of Renfrewshire and Buteshire*. Annan, Glasgow 1889. f°. Scarce.
- contains 65 photos, one of Eaglesham House, with brief description, stating when built, architect &c.
 - I thought it might be possible to order a print from Annan Gallery in West Campbell Street, but they have none of the negs. (nor even a copy of the book), and don't know where they went.
- 17 Metcalfe's *History of The County of Renfrew from the Earliest Times*. (1905)
- brief mention of acquisition and division of Eaglesham.
- 18 *Eaglesham House, Near Eaglesham: Catalogue of Residue of House Furniture*. 4 Oak and Plate Glass...etc (Estate of a Gentleman deceased, sold by order of Messrs. Hill & Hogan, 15 West George Street.) To be sold by auction in Eaglesham Mansion House, near Eaglesham...on Thursday, 24th April, [1930] at eleven o'clock. On view on Day previous and on morning of sale. Morrison, M'Chlery & Co., auctioneers. In Eastwood Dist. Libraries H.Q.
- list of furniture &c. by rooms.
- 19 *Stipulations, Description, Particulars and Plan of the Residential, Sporting & Agricultural Estate of Eaglesham in the Parish of Eaglesham and County of Renfrew*. For sale as a whole or in lots. c.1927-30. Front cover states “By Direction of Captain A. C. Gilmour of Eaglesham.”
- detailed description of Eaglesham House.
 - analysis of game bags 1916-26.
 - description of individual farms &c.
- 20 *Testamentary Trustees' Sederunt Book of Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham*. (d.1849). Strathclyde Regional Archives, papers deposited by Bannatyne, Kirkwood & France, T-BK 66.
- includes details from rental of 1849.
 - contains hardly any information on the dispute concerning his succession.

- 21 Accession N° 232 to Glasgow City Archives Office, July 1968, deposited by Messrs. Hill & Hoggan. Now in Strathclyde Regional Archives.
- refs. T-HH 77 to T-HH 81 are relevant, and held on behalf of Allan Gilmour.
 - 77/78. Papers re. withdrawal from “Pollok, Gilmore & Co.” of Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham.
 - 79. Papers re. the Barony of Eaglesham including a rental of 1844 and others concerning the purchase of the Estate and other lands. Cover 1843-1857. Inventoried at 9 items, but there are actually slightly more.
 - 80. Papers &c. re. the lease of lochs to the Levern Water Association and others. 1844-1901
 - 81. Papers re. the Parish Church of Eaglesham and revaluation of lands connected with dams & cotton mill. 1887-1890.
- 22 Papers of the United Turkey Red Co., dyers, Alexandria. In Glasgow University Archives.
- in National Register of Archives report no. 1635, of 1978.
 - include papers of A. O. H. Ewing & Co., 1845-1924.
 - William Ewing Gilmour (1854-1924) was connected with J. Ewing & Co., Turkey Red Dyers, Alexandria. Although the two businesses existed side-by-side, they were run by two brothers. W. E. G. was eventually a director of the united company.
- 23 Neill, John. *Records and Reminiscences of Bonhill Parish*. 1912
- Description of Woodbank, where W. E. Gilmour lived, on p.178.
 - picture of Tullichewan Castle where he was married
 - Character sketch of him pp.263-4
 - and of his father-in-law James Campbell of Tullichewan on pp.257-8.
- 24 Irving. *The Book of Dumbartonshire*. 1868?
- description of the Turkey-Red Dying industry in the Vale of Leven, including the various firms, but nothing specific on W. E. Gilmour.
- 25 Macleod, Donald. *Dumbarton, Vale of Leven and Lochlomond: Historical, Legendary, Industrial and Descriptive*. [1884].
- Includes photograph of W. E Gilmour.
- 26 Quit-claim deed relating to lands in California. In papers in Strathclyde Regional Archives deposited by Messrs Bannatynne Kirkwood & France. Ref. TBK 162/34. Dated 12 Feb 1878.
- 27 *Testamentary Trustees' Sederunt Book of James Gilmour of Solano County, California*. 1878-1907 (d.1881). Strathclyde Regional Archives, papers deposited by Bannatyne, Kirkwood & France, T-BK 67.

- 28 Rankin, John. *A History of Our Firm: Being some account of the firm of Pollok, Gilmour and Co. and its offshoots and connections*, 1804-1920. 2nd ed. rev. Liverpool, Young, 1921. 8°. ix, 330 pp. Also 1st ed. 1908.
- includes very useful character sketches & biographies.
- 29 Papers relating to Pollock, Gilmour & Company, timber merchants, Glasgow. In Glasgow University Archives. UGD/36
- Misc. legal papers 1636-1873, concerning the firm and the families of Gilmour of Walton, Pollock, and Graham.
- typescript history of the firm, n.d. [c.f. N° 28]
 - decret of division of Mearns Muir, 1801.
 - cartulary of Lochliboside, 1825-44.
 - cash book, South Walton Estate, 1833-52.
 - plans of Port Glasgow, 1792; Estate of Glenmuik and Pannanich, Aberdeenshire, 1868; Lands of Banchory & Leggart, Kincardineshire, 1870.
- 30 Papers of Viscount Weir of Eastwood. In Glasgow University Archives.
- described in National Register of Archives Survey N° 2554.
 - apparently includes correspondence and financial records re. Polnoon Estate 1919-1949.
- 31 Education dept. file in papers of Renfrew County Clerk on Polnoon Lodge, dated September - October 1949. In Strathclyde Regional Archives. CO2/3/4/EP/S/34
- not yet seen.
- 32 Balfour-Paul, James. *An Ordinary of Arms contained in the Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland.*(1903).
- 33 Papers of the family of Gilmour of Lundin and Montrave. In Scottish Record Office, ref. GD383.
- mostly refer to the political career of the second baronet, but there are one or two things of some interest for Eaglesham:
 - factors book for the South Walton estate, 1808-1827
 - letters from Hill & Hogan, 1929 re. A. C. Gilmour's death, 1929
- 34 Taylor, Charles. *The Lavern Delineated* (1831)
- details of Broadlie Mill (Cotton) at Neiston on p.59 owned by Pollock Gilmour & Co.

In addition, searches have been made in relevant parts of the Registers of Sasines, Deeds, Inventories etc. in the Scottish Record Office. The usual printed sources for the history of Eaglesham have been consulted including T. C. Welsh's *Eastwood District: History and Heritage* (1989), pp. 131-2, 144, 174-5.

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