

wards the Duchess of Somerset) as the queen of beauty. This remarkable entertainment, which created an immense sensation at the time, is said to have cost him between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.*, and to have made him the most popular nobleman in Scotland. He was a great supporter of the turf for a number of years, and at one time had one of the largest and best racing studs in the country. He won the St. Leger with Blue Bonnet in 1842, with Van Tromp in 1847, and the Derby and the St. Leger with the Flying Dutchman in 1849. The match between the Flying Dutchman and Lord Zetland's Voltigeur at the York Spring Meeting of 1851, in which Lord Eglinton's horse was victorious, has taken its place as one of the classic events of the turf. He unsuccessfully contested the rectorship of Glasgow against Fox Maule [see MAULE, FOX, second BARON PANMURE and eleventh EARL OF DALHOUSIE] in November 1843, and against Rutherford in November 1844, but was elected lord rector both of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and of the university of Glasgow in 1852. He presided at the commemoration of Burns at Ayr on 6 Aug. 1844, and was created a D.O.L. of Oxford University on 7 June 1853.

Eglinton married first, on 17 Feb. 1841, Theresa, daughter of Charles Newcomen of Clonahard, co. Longford, and widow of Richard Howe Cockerell, commander in the royal navy, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. His wife died on 16 Dec. 1853, and on 2 Nov. 1858 he married secondly Lady Adela Caroline Harriet Capel, only daughter of Arthur, sixth earl of Essex, by whom he had two daughters. This lady died on 31 Dec. 1860. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Archibald William, lord Montgomerie, the fourteenth earl of Eglinton, who died on 30 Aug. 1892, aged 50. There are two portraits of Eglinton in Sir William Fraser's 'Memorials of the Montgomeries' (i. 396-7), and there is an engraving by Hodgetts after Steevens.

[Sir William Fraser's Memorials of the Montgomeries, Earls of Eglinton, 1859, i. 138-41, 152-3; 396-7; Lord Lamington's In the Days of the Dandies, 1890, pp. 50-5, 63; Journal of Henry Cockburn, 1874, i. 239-41, ii. 53, 87, 97, 275-6, 291; Lord Malmesbury's Memoirs of an ex-Minister, 1884, i. 169, 278, ii. 71, 170, 260-1; Duke of Buckingham's Memoirs of the Courts and Cabinets of William IV and Victoria, 1861, ii. 396-7; Dublin University Mag. lviii. 629-31; Blackwood's Mag. xc. 642-4; Anderson's Scottish Nation, 1863, ii. 125; Nixon and Richardson's Eglinton Tournament, 1843; Bulkeley's Righte Faithfull Chronique, &c., 1840; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. x. 223, 276, 322, 404, xi. 21, 66, 162; Rice's History

of the British Turf, 1879, i. 195-6, 242-7, 281-4, ii. 274, 278; Sporting Magazine, June 1858 pp. 452-6, November 1861 pp. 320-3; Times, 5 Oct. 1861; Scotsman, 5, 11, 14 Oct. 1861; Illustrated London News, 19 Oct. 1861 (portrait); Sporting Times, 28 March 1885; Gent. Mag. 1839 pt. ii. pp. 414-16, 1861 pt. ii. pp. 563-6; Doyle's Official Baronage, 1886, iii. 711-12; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1888, iii. 971; Stapylton's Eton School Lists, 1864, p. 125; Haydn's Book of Dignities, 1890.] G. F. R. B.

**MONTGOMERIE, HUGH**, third **BARON MONTGOMERIE** and first **EARL OF EGLINTON** (1460?-1545), eldest son of Alexander, second lord Montgomerie, by his wife Catherine, daughter of Gilbert, lord Kennedy, was born about 1460. His grandfather was Alexander, first lord Montgomerie [q. v.] He succeeded his father before 29 Aug. 1483. He was infest in the lands of Ardrossan and other estates of the family 5 June 1484, and on 11 Oct. he executed a revocation of all acts made during his minority. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the treaty of Nottingham on 22 Sept. of the same year to settle disputes on the marches. Having supported the cause of the nobles against James III at the battle of Sauchieburn, 1 June 1488, he, on the accession of James IV, obtained a remission for throwing down the house of Turnelaw (Kerrielaw), and for all other offences committed by him up to 29 Aug. He had also a commission to repress crime in the districts of Carrick, Kyle, Ayr, and Cunningham. In the following year he was chosen a privy councillor, and appointed constable of the royal castle of Rothesay. On 4 July 1498 he obtained a grant of the bailiary of Cunningham, and was made chamberlain of the town of Irvine. The former grant gave rise to a long chronic feud between the Montgomeries and the Cunninghams, earls of Glencairn.

Montgomerie was created Earl of Eglinton between the 3rd and 20th Jan. 1506. He was one of those peers who after the battle of Flodden, 9 Sept. 1513, at which James IV was slain, met at Perth to arrange for the coronation of the infant prince, James V, and was nominated one of the guardians of the prince. On 28 Oct. 1515 he was made keeper of the isle of Little Cumbrae, for the preservation of the game, until the king came of age. On 2 Feb. 1526-7 he was appointed justice-general of the northern parts of Scotland. He was one of the lords who attended the council of the king at Stirling in June 1528, after his escape from the Douglasses. In November of the same year his house of Eglinton was burnt down by William Cunningham, master of Glencairn, and the

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Record Index

**Name:** Baron Hugh Montgomerie  
Earl of Eglinton  
**Birth Date:** 1460  
**Death Date:** Jun 1545  
**Father's Name:** Alexander  
**Mother's Name:** Catherine

Source Information

**Record Url:** <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&db=DictNatBiogV1&h=40962>

**Source Information:** Ancestry.com. *Dictionary of National Biography, Volumes 1-20, 22* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. This collection was indexed by Ancestry World Archives Project contributors.  
Original data: Stephen, Sir Leslie, ed. *Dictionary of National Biography, 1921-1922. Volumes 1-20, 22*. London, England: Oxford University Press, 1921-1922.

charters of his lands having been all destroyed, the king granted him a new charter dated 23 Jan. 1528-9. On 18 Aug. 1533 Patrick, earl of Bothwell, great admiral of Scotland, appointed him admiral-depute within the bounds of Cunningham. During the absence of the king in France in 1536, to bring home his bride, the Princess Magdalen, he acted as one of the council of regency. He died in June 1545, and was succeeded in the earldom by his grandson Hugh (*d.* 1546). By his wife Helen, third daughter of Colin, first earl of Argyll, he had six sons and eight daughters: Alexander, master of Montgomerie, who died young; John, lord Montgomerie, killed in the skirmish in the High Street of Edinburgh called 'Cleanse the Causeway,' 2 May 1520, and father of Hugh, second earl; Sir Neil of Langshaw; William of Greenfield; Hugh, killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547; Robert, first rector of Kirk-michael, and afterwards bishop of Argyll; Margaret, married to William, second lord Semple; Marjory, to William, second lord Somerville; Maud, to Colin Campbell of Ardkinglass; Isobel, to John Mure of Caldwell; Elizabeth, to John Blair of that ilk; Agnes, to John Ker of Kersland; Janet, to Campbell of Cessnock; and Catherine, to George Montgomerie of Skelmorlie.

[Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.; Exchequer Rolls of Scotl.; Pitcottie's Chron.; Balfour's Annals; Sir William Fraser's Earls of Eglinton; Paterson's Hist. of Ayr; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 496-8.] T. F. H.

**MONTGOMERIE, HUGH**, third EARL OF EGLINTON (1581 P.-1585), eldest son of Hugh, second earl, by his wife Mariot, daughter of George, third lord Seton, was born about 1531. He succeeded to the estates on the death of his father, 3 Sept. 1546. Hugh Montgomerie, first earl [q. v.], was his great-grandfather. With his brother William he was incorporated a student of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, in 1552. Having married Lady Janet Hamilton, daughter of the regent Arran, he for some time acted, although a catholic, in concert with Arran in political matters. He assembled his forces with Arran in October 1559 in Edinburgh in support of the congregation (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1559-60, entry 130), and in December he was stated to have declared openly against the French (*ib.* entry 392). Yet in the February following he was reported to be wholly addicted to the queen's cause (Crofts to Cecil, 23 Feb., *ib.* entry 762); and he was one of those who after the death of Francis II, husband of Mary Stuart, attended a convention at Dunbar on 10 Dec. 1560, when a bond was signed on be-

half of the queen (*ib.* 1560, entry 818). In February following he set out to visit Mary in France (*ib.* entry 968), and remaining there till her return to Scotland in August, set sail in one of the vessels of her train, which was captured and for a short time detained by the English.

Eglinton was one of the most constant and persistent supporters of Mary Stuart in her catholic policy, and especially in her efforts to establish the mass. On 3 June 1562 Randolph reports that he and the Bishop of St. Andrews hear daily masses (*ib.* 1562, entry 145), and Knox mentions him as present with other papists at the mass in the chapel of Holyrood when Darnley, in February 1565-6, received the order of the Coodle from the king of France (*Works*, ii. 519). At the marriage banquet of Mary and Darnley, 29 July 1566, he was one of the nobles who waited on Darnley. With other lords and barons of the west he also, on 5 Sept., signed a bond for the king and queen (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* i. 368); and in the 'roundabout raid' against Moray his forces formed part of the van (*ib.* p. 379). He was one of the lords who, 17 Dec. 1566, assisted at the baptism of the young prince James, at Stirling, according to the rites of the Romish church (Knox, ii. 536).

Eglinton had no connection with the murder of Darnley, and with other catholic lords was opposed to the marriage with Bothwell, although at first he maintained a position of neutrality. He attended the supper given by Bothwell in Ainslie's tavern, 19 April 1567, but, alone of those present, managed to slip out without signing the bond for the marriage. He joined the lords who met at Stirling to take measures for the deliverance of the queen from Bothwell, but did not support their action after her confinement in Lochleven, and held aloof from the parliament convened by the regent's party in the following December (CALDERWOOD, ii. 550). He joined the Hamiltons and other supporters of the queen after her escape from Lochleven (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1566-8, entry 2172), and fought for her at Langside, 15 May 1568. After the battle he made his escape by hiding himself till nightfall in the straw of an outhouse. On the 24th he was charged to deliver up the castles and fortalices of Eglinton and Ardrossan (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* i. 626). This he failed to do; and having, with the Hamiltons and others, held a convention on behalf of the queen at Ayr on 29 July (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1566-8, entry 2397), he was at a parliament held on 19 Aug. declared guilty of treason. For some time he