

The Scottish Genealogist

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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By its constitution, the Scottish Genealogy Society exists "to promote research into Scottish Family History," and "to undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy by means of meetings, lectures, etc." By the expressed desire of the Original Members, the Society was to remain an academic and consultative body, and was not to engage itself professionally in record searching. Arrangements will be made by which the Society can supply a list of those members who are professional searchers but any commissions of this kind must be carried out independently of the Society.

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the St. Andrew Society Rooms, 24 Hill Street (Castle Street end), Edinburgh, at 7 p.m. on 15th of the month. In the event of the 15th falling on Saturday or Sunday, the meeting is held on the following Monday.

Membership of the Scottish Genealogy Society is by election at an annual subscription of £1 10s. od. (\$4.50) inclusive of *The Scottish Genealogist*. This subscription, which is payable on 1st October, entitles members to receive the Magazine during the following year beginning with the January issue. Inquiries may be made to the Hon. Secretary, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, and subscriptions paid to the Hon. Treasurer, 21 Craigcrook Road, Edinburgh.

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All material for publication must be sent to the Hon. Editor, c/o Messrs Shepherd & Wedderburn, W.S., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2, in a form ready for immediate use. MSS. must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.

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THE MacDONALDS OF LARGIE

By DUNCAN McNAUGHTON

With reference to the recent article on the MacDonalds of Largie (*Scottish Genealogist* vol. XIV no. 4 pp. 76-80), I would like to suggest that an extra generation has crept in and that Iain 12th and Iain 13th are, in fact, the same man. The evidence quoted in note 9 of the article shows that the mother of the entailer of 1763 had married a MacLauchlan and a McNeill, for a brother and sister uterine of those names are mentioned. And yet according to the pedigree it is the grandmother of the entailer who did just that.

However there is further information available with which to compare the stories. Letters from Sir Donald MacDonald of Sleat to John Mackenzie of Delvine (*Nat. Lib. Scot. MS 1307*) dated 29th July 1709, 4th January and 19th May 1710 gives some details of the family. By the end of July 1709 the laird of Largie (Iain 12th) was reported as already dead, leaving his widow to bear a child. In the following January Sir Donald writes that the child has been born and is a son—showing that Iain 13th was the posthumous child—and that the problem of tutorship is an involved one. Sir Donald suggested the Rev. Angus MacDonald, married to the child's only paternal aunt, but in May he told Delvine that he had accepted the office himself, together with Sir James Campbell of Auchinbrek who was related to the child's mother. Sir Donald also remarks that the late Largie had divorced the sister of MacDonald of Sanda. We find that Iain 12th had married first a MacDonald (she is called Grissel in a Sasine of 15th March 1700 [*P.R.S. Argyll*]). In a genealogy of the Campbells of Auchinbrek (*S.H.S. Highland Papers IV p. 78*) dated by Herbert Campbell between 1741 and 1744, Finguel or Florence, daughter of Patrick Campbell of Kilduskland is said by her first marriage to be the mother of the *present* laird of Largie while her two later marriages to MacLauchlan of MacLauchlan and McNeill of Lossit are also given. It is true that John MacDonald was served heir to his father John of Largie on 17th January 1730, but I have found no record of a recent death and I suggest that in fact the young man was just entering his 21st year and coming out of tutory.

DRYDEN.—Information is sought regarding the birth-place and parentage of Andrew Dryden, born supposedly in Roxburghshire, but not recorded in any of the parishes there. He lived around Hawick, and before emigrating to Ontario, Canada, in 1834, married (probably in 1802) Janet, daughter of John Cairns and Elizabeth Thorburn.—E.J.T.

ASSOCIATION FOR RECORDS AND CENSUS INDEXING

The need for indices among genealogists and historians is rapidly increasing. This applies to all types of records which are now being searched repeatedly by many different people. Particularly important are the Federal Census records. Many records, however, other than census records should also be indexed, such as marriages, probate, Bible, land, tax lists, and passenger lists.

During the mid 1930's some indexing of original records was initiated to provide work for unemployed people. When the available funds were expended, the work was discontinued with the onset of the Social Security programme, an applicant often had to furnish proof of his age. The difficulties experienced by many persons led to financing by the Federal Government of the indexing of the Census records of 1900 and 1920, and of part of the 1880, using the Soundex system. Nevertheless, indexing of the vast number of early records remains to be done and is still urgently needed.

Automatic data processing, as a means of analyzing and indexing records, has become commonplace in recent years by all progressive establishments, including colleges and universities. Genealogists and historians should do no less. To this end a non-profit association has been formed and was incorporated on August 28, 1967; the name of which is the Association for Records and Census Indexing.

At present the Association is continuing the transcribing and indexing of the 1850 census of Tennessee, which was formerly sponsored by the National Genealogical Society. Tennessee is being used as the pilot state. Considerable care is being given to details so as to develop a workable pattern which can be used for similar purposes in all other states.

Work on the Tennessee census is progressing very well. To date more than 75 per cent of the transcribing has been completed by volunteer workers. Two different volunteers separately transcribe the census for each county. These are now being compared to assure accuracy. Methods of programming the data for electronic computer processing to compile the indices are under investigation. Upon completing these phases of the work, the data will be ready for key punching and indexing. Each volunteer worker participating in the transcribing and associated activities, and each organization which donates processing services will be given recognition as each indexing undertaking is completed. Additional volunteers are invited to aid in this work.

The mailing address of the Association for Records and Census Indexing is P.O. Box 8621, Arlington, Virginia, 22209. Its Board of Directors are J. Hobart Bartlett, Joseph E. Ferrier, William T. Pryor, Francis C. Rosenberger, George Ely Russell, and Noel H. Thompson. The professional consultants of the Association are Robert W. Carder and Gunther E. Pohl.

SCOTS IN THE ST. AUGUSTINE CENSUS OF 1786

What is today the State of Florida, U.S.A., was a Spanish colony up to 1819. There was, however, a period of British rule before it became a part of the American nation. There the Spaniards founded in 1565 San Augustin (St. Augustine), the oldest city in North America.

Florida, or more properly Eastern Florida (the Spanish had the territory divided into two: Eastern Florida or English Florida, capital St. Augustine; and Western Florida, capital Pensacola) was a British colony for 20 years, 1763-1783. Great Britain came into possession of Florida in 1763, when the Spaniards exchanged it for Havana, Cuba, which had been seized by the Earl of Albemarle the previous year. The same treaty conveyed to the British Crown Minorca, one of the Balearic Islands.

Dr Andrew Turnbull, a Scottish physician who had spent some years in Asia Minor and had married the daughter of a Greek merchant of Smyrna, had one of the largest grants of land in Florida during the British period. Dr Turnbull established the New Smyrna Colony of Florida, with Minorcans, Greeks and Italians. He was not the only Scot interested in Florida. Archibald Menzies of Megerny, Perthshire, wrote a pamphlet concerning a settlement of Minorcans in Florida. The idea also occurred to William Knox. Although the Florida colony awakened the interest of a number of Scots, it seems that after the British withdrawal in 1783 most of them moved to different places along the "thirteen colonies."

In November, 1786, a census was carried out by Father Hassett, which shows that a small number of Scots remained. The copy of the 1786 census that I have consulted is the English translation (the original is in Spanish) by Joseph B. Lockey, which was published in Vol. xviii, No. 1, July, 1939, of *The Florida Historical Quarterly*, the magazine of the Florida Historical Society.

The Christian names appearing in the 1786 census were translated into Spanish, according to custom. The English equivalent is given in parenthesis. Where the Spanish title Don is prefixed to names, this indicates a certain distinction, perhaps because the persons were well-to-do, or because they did not engage in manual labour. In the case of Thomas Tuneo, there is a note regarding the spelling of his surname, which in contemporary documents is rendered Tonno or Tunno. This latter spelling is found in Dr G. F. Black's *Surnames of Scotland*.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Religion</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Status</i>
CLARK, Santiago (James)	innkeeper	Protestant	31	m.
CRERICH, Margarita (Margaret)	wife of above	Protestant	48	m.
LESLIE, Don Juan (John)	merchant	Protestant	35	m.
MacDONNELL, Alexandro (Alexander)	farmer	Catholic	26	s.
MacDONNELL, Randoulph (not translated)	farmer	Catholic	25	s.
McMULLEN, Isabel (Elizabeth)		Protestant	42	m.
NOBLE, Duncan	tailor	Catholic	25	
TUNEO, Don Thomas (same)	merchant	Calvinist	24	s.

F. J. R. HENDERSON.

SIR SANDFORD FLEMING PAPERS

Kirkcaldy born Sir Sandford Fleming (1827-1915), son of Andrew Greig Fleming and Elizabeth Arnot, emigrated to Canada with his brother David, sailing for Quebec on the *Brilliant*, which left Broomielaw, Glasgow, on 24th April, 1845. A civil engineer, he took an important part in the preliminary survey for the transcontinental railway, and later, in the establishment of a cable between Canada and Australia. He was, moreover, largely responsible for the introduction of unified time reckoning or Standard Time throughout the world. A writer and artist, he designed Canada's first postage stamp in 1851.

A Canadian member informs us that diaries of this famous Scot, covering the years 1867 to 1914, are in the Public Archives of Canada, at Ottawa (ref. MG 29, vol. 82). Other papers of Sir Sandford Fleming, who married in 1855, Ann Jean Hall, contain the following files relating to his children: Frank A. Fleming (MG 29, A8, vol. 15, file 104, aprx. 135 pp., 1874-1911); Hugh Fleming (*Ibid.*, file 105, aprx. 80 pp., 1893-1910); Lily Fleming (*Ibid.*, file 106, aprx. 65 pp., 1882-1914); Minnie Fleming (*Ibid.*, file 106, aprx. 30 pp., n.d.); Sandford Hall Fleming (*Ibid.*, file 107, aprx. 90 pp., 1878-1913); and Walter Fleming (*Ibid.*, file 109, 8 pp., 1890-1893).

Xerox copies are available at 10 cents per page (minimum order \$1.00). Anyone wishing copies is requested by the Dominion Archivist not to send money with initial orders. When an order has been completed (maximum 250 copies), an account will be tendered.

GRAVEYARDS AND DEVELOPMENT

A recent decision of the Secretary of State for Scotland for which the Scottish Genealogy Society may claim some credit will be regarded by genealogists as of some importance. It concerns development projects carried out in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act, Scotland, 1948, in so far as they affect burial grounds, and, as such projects seem to be on the increase in towns in different parts of Britain, it may well be considered that the decision has come none too early.

In the last year or two all the tombstones except two in three burial grounds in the Anderston district of Glasgow were destroyed by the Corporation of Glasgow in the process of "Redevelopment of the Anderston Cross Comprehensive Area." It does not appear that the Corporation took prior steps to see whether copies of the inscriptions had been recorded. There is no reason to question the legality of the action taken by the Glasgow Corporation, since no directions on the subject of tombstones had been issued by the Secretary of State under the powers given him in "The Town and Country Planning (Churches, Buildings for Religious Worship and Burial Grounds) (Scotland) Regulations, 1948."

These Regulations provide that before removing and re-interring any human remains or disposing of any tombstones, monuments or other memorials the persons in whom the land is vested should publish notices of intention in a local newspaper indicating, among other matters, where any known lists of names of the deceased and descriptions of the monuments may be inspected, the burial ground where it is proposed to re-inter the human remains and the manner of disposing of the tombstones, subject to the right of any interested persons of themselves arranging for the re-interment and the disposal of the tombstones.

Paragraph 8 of the Regulations quoted above authorises the Secretary of State to issue directions concerning the manner of removal and the place and manner of re-interment of any human remains and the disposal of tombstones, and Regulation 5 requires the vesting authority to break and deface any tombstone before its disposal, if no one has intervened to require its re-erection.

In its consideration of the problem the Council of the Society noted that a great many of the descendants of those commemorated in the monuments have by this time scattered far and wide, and the futility of publishing a notice about old tombstones in a local paper as a means of reaching those who may be vitally

interested is obvious. In particular, overseas Scots are very much interested in their ancestry—see, for example, Professor Gordon Donaldson's book "The Scots Overseas" and Sir James Fergusson's 1963 BBC St. Andrew's Day address "Memory of a Nation." The former points out that the Scots Ancestry Research Society receives more than 1,000 inquiries in a year and the number of inquiries from overseas is of an average about double the number received from the United Kingdom. Moreover, as compulsory registration was not introduced in Scotland until 1855, inquiries necessitate search in the old Parochial Registers of births, deaths and marriages in the keeping of the Registrar General, of which the registers of deaths (or burials) are by far the most unsatisfactory. As a result of representation on these lines by the Council the Secretary of State for Scotland has now agreed in principle that directions made by him should in future provide for the acquiring authority making necessary transcripts of inscriptions on unclaimed tombstones intended for destruction and lodging these transcripts with the Registrar General "who would welcome such records as an invaluable addition to the genealogical information available in his office."

Some of the facts concerning the Anderston case are summarised below.

St. Mark's Church and Burial Ground, Cheapside; burials began in this ground in 1792 but no burial records are now traceable; the congregation moved to Wellington Street in 1827 and later still to University Avenue; the Corporation notice in the "Glasgow Herald" of 30th September, 1963 declared that the tombstones or other memorials would be re-erected in the Linn Cemetery. All were, in fact, destroyed. In 1956, with the help of some boys who happened to be in the locked portion of the ground I recorded nineteen inscriptions showing 24 different surnames and deaths from 1806 to 1856; copies of the inscriptions are with the Registrar General and in the Society's library and the Mitchell Library (see "The Scottish Genealogist" of January 1958 page 5 (15) and September 1962, page 9).

Anderston Burial Ground, North Street, the notice in the "Glasgow Herald" of 17th February merely said, with reference to tombstones, that they would be "disposed of by the Corporation in accordance with the aforesaid regulations." In this case there were interventions with respect to two of the stones, which, accordingly, were re-erected in the Linn Cemetery and the others were destroyed. Burials began in 1823 and burial records from 1830 to 1854 are with the Registrar General and from 1874 to 1916 in the Mitchell Library; copies of 153 inscriptions, showing deaths from 1790 to 1912 were deposited in the Edinburgh Public Library, but later withdrawn and do not

seem now to be available to the public. (See "The Scottish Genealogist" of January 1958 page 4 (13), April 1963 page 11 and August 1965 page 1).

Anderston Old (Relief) Church Burial Ground, Heddle Place; as in the previous case, the notice in the "Glasgow Herald" of 20th September, 1965 intimated that tombstones would be disposed of in accordance with the regulations. All the stones were destroyed. Burials began in 1771. The Mitchell Library has a micro film of the burial records from 1840 but, judging from the microfilm, these records are in a bad state and difficult to read. Copies of 53 inscriptions from 1702 to 1914 (apparently an incomplete record) were deposited in the Edinburgh Public Library but later withdrawn. (See "The Scottish Genealogist" of January 1958 page 5 (14), April 1963 page 11 and August 1965 page 1).

"Development" is not the only hazard in the way of the compiler of monumental inscriptions. The storm of January 1968 has wrought havoc with many tombstones, particularly in the west. I was informed that about 150 had been blown over in Sighthill Cemetery, Glasgow; in other graveyards which I saw the result were not so disastrous and some trouble had been taken to re-erect the fallen stones. "Vandals" have been active in many places. In some places it appears that custodians are getting rid of stones which are in the way of easy unkeep. The accepted treatment of many flat stones seems to be to let the turf gradually grow over them, or to go the whole hog by turfing them over completely, which, while it may have the merit of conducing to better preservation, unfortunately deprives the genealogist of the opportunity of inspection.

J. F. MITCHELL.

MacDONALD.—Information sought on the year, country and date of death of Angus MacDonald of Camuscross, son of Ranald MacDonald of Daleville and grandson of Somerled MacDonald of Sartle, fourth son of Sir James Mor MacDonald; Similar information is sought of Ranald's wife, Margaret MacDonald (whose first husband was John MacDonald of Totamurich); Who was Angus MacDonald's wife and had they any children?—R. A. Logan.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

By "SENNACHIE"

Research into primary sources of information relating to the North West and XY companies, Sir Alexander Mackenzie & Co., and Scots who were prominent in the North American fur trade from about 1770 to 1820 is being carried out by Michael Brook, reference librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota, who visited Scotland recently.

The project had its birth in a three-day conference on the fur trade, held at Minnesota in November, 1965, and attended by historians and students from the United States, Canada and Europe, for the purpose of giving attention to the role of the fur trade in North America history. The Society has received a grant from the (U.S.) National Endowment for the Humanities, to seek out and identify original sources of information on the fur trade between Montreal, Minnesota and Western Canada.

Working also on a project of interest to Canadian historians is James M. Cameron, who has commenced doctoral research in the Geography Department of the University of Glasgow, on *Scottish Migrations to Upper Canada, 1815-1855*.

Hugh P. McMillan, archives liaison officer of the Department of Public Records and Archives, Ontario, has a post which may be unique. His work takes him to all corners of the province and sometimes far beyond its borders, chalking up an average of 3000 miles per month. Old newspapers, letters, diaries, business and church records, maps and photographs, contribute towards making his department in Parliament Buildings, Toronto, a treasure house for historical research. Anyone seeking a knowledge of the past is free to dig into the archives. Documents, as in most libraries, are not released on loan, but photostat or microfilm copies can be made on request.

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland announced that The Rhind Lectures for 1967-68 would be delivered by Kenneth A. Steer, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot., in the library of the Society at Queen Street, Edinburgh. His subject was *Late Medieval Monumental Sculpture in the West Highlands*, which should be of importance to genealogists. The lectures cover types and distribution of monuments, characteristics of decoration, problems of origin and dating, various schools of carving, representational motifs, comparisons with Irish late medieval art and the effects of the Reformation.

QUERIES

McLEAN.—Any information welcomed about McLeans who left Barra during 1791 to settle in Antigonish County, Nova Scotia.—R. MacLean, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish.

SCOTT.—John, Planter in Virginia and Tryon (now Rutherford) County, North Carolina, (b. 1725 d. 1816). Married Letitia Dunlap (1730-1824). Oral family tradition says that John Scott came to America from one of houses of Border Clan Scott as a refugee after the '45. He is said to be a brother of James Scott of Dinwiddie County, Va., who was grandfather of Gen. Winfield Scott. Does he fit into any Border Scott pedigree. Any information concerning his birth place and family background in Scotland will be appreciated.—William B. Scott, Box 17103, Ysleta Station, El Paso, Texas.

CAPTAIN EWEN WILLIAM CAMERON.—“Ewen Cameron was born in the highlands of Scotland in 1811. He came to Texas in 1837 and immediately allied his fortunes with the Republic. The first opportunity which presented itself for active service came in 1839. In furtherance of the cause of those liberal Mexicans who were still struggling against the tyranny of their government, he organized a company of which he was elected Captain, and commanded it in a battle known as the battle of Alcantra, in which they were victorious. The revolution was a failure. Cameron then returned to Texas. Two years later he organized a company, and commanded it with conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Mier. With the entire command he was surrendered a prisoner. While on their way to prison the Texans, led by Cameron, rushed upon their guards and made their escape, but after a series of horrible sufferings among the mountains of Mexico they gave themselves up to the Mexican soldiers. At the Hacienda Salado seventeen of the men were shot. *Cameron, after drawing a black bean at the lottery of death, was ordered shot by Santa Ana later on. When he was taken out he bared his breast to his executioners, and his body was pierced by many bullets. His execution occurred April 25, 1843.

*Black and white beans were placed in an earthen jar and the prisoners were required to draw. Those who drew white beans were spared and those who drew black beans were executed.

Can anyone add to this information which is taken from Zachary Taylor Fulmore's book on “The History and Geography of Texas.” There is a plaque in memory of Captain Cameron in the Cameron Court House at Brownsville, Texas.—William B. Scott.

COUNTY COMPILATIONS OF MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

The Society has now available for sale compilations of all known pre-1855 tombstone inscriptions for the counties of Kinross and Clackmannan. Similar compilations are being undertaken for the counties of Dunbarton, West Lothian and Renfrew and it is hoped that these also will be available for sale in future.

For each burial ground there is an index of surnames and for all except two very small grounds in Kinross-shire there is a sketch plan to assist in locating the tombstones on the ground; some additional genealogical data are given in the notes. These transcripts are in summary form and not verbatim, but all essential genealogical information is included. The Clackmannan Churchyard was surveyed by Miss M. A. Churchmichael and Miss H. M. Woodford, Blairingone Churchyard by Mr Duncan McNaughton and the others by Mr J. F. Mitchell and Mrs Sheila Mitchell. Only pre-1855 inscriptions were recorded, except for the grounds marked * below, in which cases all legible inscriptions were recorded.

Details for the two sets now available are (number of inscriptions in brackets)—

Kinross-shire—Cleish Churchyard* (88), Fossoway Churchyard (105), Fossoway Old Churchyard* (30), Kinross Kirkgate (162), Kinross West Churchyard (26), Milnathort Churchyard (175), Orwell Old Churchyard* (20), Portmoak Chapel* (4) Portmoak Farm* (5), Portmoak Churchyard (90), Tullibole Old Churchyard* (21) and Blairingone Churchyard (8); unbound duplicated sheets; *price* 7/6d, plus 1/- for postage.

Clackmannanshire—Alloa Churchyard (539), Alloa Cemetery (37), Alva Churchyard (186), Clackmannan Churchyard (291), Tillicoultry Churchyard (160), Tillicoultry Old Churchyard* (31) and Tullibody Churchyard (435); unbound duplicated foolscrap sheets; *price* to members of the Society 7/6d, or to non-members 10/- plus 1/- for postage in each case.

Anyone wishing a copy of either of the above should apply to the Honorary Secretary, Miss Joan Ferguson, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh 3.

McCLELLAN.—Information wanted about John McClellan who emigrated to Pennsylvania, thence to Southwest Virginia, from Scotland (probably from Southwest Scotland) in about 1750 or earlier—T. C. McClellan, 5005, Cedar Springs Road, Apartment D., Dallas, Texas. 75235.

THE STORY OF A FIFESHIRE FAMILY

The surname Philip, or Philp, begins to appear in Scottish records during the last quarter of the 15th Century. In 1473 Stevin Philpe was Bailie of Newburgh; in 1481 James Philpe was curate at Abdie; while John Philp was Abbot of Lindores (1522-66), Lord of Session and Member of Parliament. Meanwhile in Dunfermline David Philp was a burghess in 1495 as was his son, Henry, in 1503.

It is perhaps significant to note that all the place-names mentioned are in Fife. There were also branches of the family outside Fife—in Aberdeen, Banff, and even as far afield as South Africa, Australia and Sweden—but these can either be traced back to Fife or else they only begin at a much later period in time and may thus derive from expatriate Fifers. This circumstance, in conjunction with the fact that the surname is not at all common in Scotland, leads one to suppose that all the Scottish Philips/Philps descend from a common ancestor settled in Fife. As to his identity and origin, there are two possibilities. He could have been a M'Killop (the Gaelic form of MacPhilip) from Dunstaffnage or Brae Lochaber, who came south in or before the 15th Century and adopted the Saxon form of the name. One branch of the Clan Mhic Philip was a sept of the MacDonells of Keppoch, and another provided hereditary standard-bearers and pall-bearers (and still does) to the Captains of Dunstaffnage.

Alternatively, the first Scottish Philip may have been a younger son of the family of Phelips of Montacute, who came to Somerset from Wales in the time of Edward I. The evidence for this theory is provided by the armorial of Lord Lyon Sir James Balfour of Denmiln and Kinnaird (1630-57), which includes an achievement for Philip (unspecified) in Scotland:—"Argent, on a chevron between three roses gules, a mullet of the first." These are the arms of Phelips of Montacute with a mullet for difference indicating a third son. In Scotland they were changed after the Visitation of 1672-77, probably because they were acceptable as English (and thus alien) arms but not as Scottish arms since they were identical with the arms of Wedderburn. The possibility therefore exists that a third son of Montacute settled in Scotland at some time before 1473 and became the progenitor of the Scottish Philips.

Newburgh, Abdie and Lindores lie close together in the north of Fife, and Stevin, James and John were probably of the same stock. At the turn of the 15th century Stevin or one of his immediate descendants purchased the property of Ormiston, which is situated a mile or so to the south of Newburgh—not in Haddingtonshire as is usually supposed—and the family took its

name from that property for the next two hundred years. In 1564 Abbot John of Lindores granted a charter to his cousin, James Philp of Ormiston, and Margaret Forret his spouse. Henry of Ormiston, the son of James and Margaret, sold the property before 1617, but it was purchased by a cadet branch of the same family and remained in their possession until 1703 when John Philp of Ormiston died without issue. The ancient arms of Philp of Ormiston were—"Argent, a chevron gules between three mascles sable," and they are recorded as such by Lords Lyon Sir Robert Forman (1562) and Sir James Balfour (1630-57) and also by James Pont (c. 1624). However, in 1672-77 all the armigerous branches of the name in Scotland were granted differenced versions of an achievement which was basically a chevron between three talbots' heads. In the case of Ormiston, the chevron was charged with two lozenges of the field—an echo of the earlier mascles.

It is from the Ormiston branch that the Swedish family of von Philp probably descend. In 1624 William Philp left Fife to join the armies of King Gustavus Adolphus, the 'Lion of the North,' together with many thousands of fellow Scots who formed the backbone of the Protestant forces during the Thirty Years War. William retired from the army in 1658 as Commandant-in-Chief. In 1636 he was enobled for his services, after producing a Great Seal Birthbrief testifying to his gentle birth and signed by Charles I. The Lord Lyon distrusts these documents—probably with reason—but one must assume that his father and mother at least were correctly described. They were Stephen Philp of Philipston, Bailie of St. Andrews, and Margaret, daughter of Forest (or Forret) of Fingask. By a curious chance, the Lord Lyon's own records show that these were also the parents of Margaret, who married George Fleming and was the mother of Elizabeth Fleming, wife of Archbishop Burnet of St. Andrews. Elizabeth's funeral escutcheon contains a quartering for Philip of Ormiston. The assumption is therefore that Margaret was William's sister. William married Marta Maneskold of Seglinge, who was of the Royal House of Wasa, and their descendants still flourish in Sweden; one of them married a daughter of August Strindberg.

The Ormiston line was not, however, the senior branch of the family. In Lyon Register it is Philip of Almerieclose who is styled Chief of the Name and who bore the undifferenced arms "Azure, a chevron between three talbots' heads coupé argent" (1672-77). Almerieclose lies near Arbroath in Forfar, but R. R. Stodart ("Scottish Arms") maintains that this family also originated in Fife. Its earliest known member was the Rev. Henrie Philpe, D.D. (1572-1627), Minister of Arbroath (and previously of Creich in Fife which Stodart thinks significant). He was a staunch Episcopalian and King's man, and a member of the General Assembly in 1602, 1606, 1610, 1616, and 1618. At the latter

assembly he was one of those who took an active part in the promulgation of "the Five Articles of Perth," and was warmly commended to the King by Lord Binny. His son, James, purchased Almerieclose in 1628, and his grandson, James (2) of Almerieclose, married Margaret, daughter of Walter Graham of Duntrune and grand-daughter of Sir William Graham of Claverhouse. Their son, James (3) of Almerieclose, was deeply involved in the campaign of 1689 which ended in the Battle of Killiecrankie. As an Episcopalian, and as an ardent admirer of his cousin, John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, James was among the first to join Bonnie Dundee when he raised the Clans for the King, and was made Standard-Bearer to his cousin. James also had some literary talent, and in 1691 he wrote "The Grameid," an epic poem in Latin which describes most graphically the gathering of the Clans; in 1888 it was published in translation by the Scottish History Society. The poem is interesting as one of the earliest first-hand accounts of the battledress of the Highlanders, and provides strong evidence that it was already customary for each Clan to be distinguished by its own tartan.

James (3) was succeeded by his two sons in turn—James (4) of Almerieclose who died in 1734, and John of Almerieclose (1688-c. 1753). John was Governor of the Island of St. Martins, one of the Leeward Isles. The principal town of the Islands is named Philipsburg, but whether or not this was named after John I do not know. He was succeeded by his only daughter, Susanna, who sold Almerieclose in 1753. Her Husband, Alexander Wilson of Glanders-toun, claimed and was granted the right to quarter the undifferenced arms of Philip in 1771.

A cadet branch of Almerieclose (they bear the chevron invected for a third son) was the family of Philp of Kippo, and later of Overcarnbie—both in the East Neuk of Fife. This family begins with David Philp, Burgess of Anstruther, who died in 1581. His son may have been the David Philp who was elected Member of Parliament for Cupar, Fife, in 1583. The third in line was also David Philp who, in 1623, was infeft in the barony of Airdrie (which he renounced in 1626), and in 1624 and 1628 in the baronies of Kippo and Kingsmuir, which at that time comprehended also the lands of Garlehurlie, Halyrie, Northquarter, Little Kilduncan, Lochtoun and Wilkiestoun. The property then passed in turn to his two brothers, John (in 1640) and Robert. In 1658 Robert was succeeded by his son, David (4), who sold Kippo and purchased Overcarnbie. In 1669 the Act of Parliament confirming his charter designated the lands as,

"Over Carnbee, with Coattoun Croft and right of casting divots in Kingsmuir, and also lands of Lochtie etc."

Overcarnbie passed to David's son, William, in 1682, and thence to his daughter, Margaret, the wife of John Corstophin of Nydie.

Not far from Overcarnbie and Kippo, on the outskirts of St. Andrews, lies the village of Boarhills, where another branch of the family was settled for many years; indeed there is reason to believe that this line, and that of Overcarnbie, were closely connected. Sibbald's "History of Fife and Kinross" gives particulars of the 1695 valuation of Fife, which includes an entry for "Philp's part of Byrehills," valued at £69:6:8. The 18th Century records of Boarhills contain many entries of Philp births, marriages and deaths, from which one concludes that the family was a large one. Descendants of this line are today settled in England and Australia, perhaps the best known being Sir Roslyn Philp, judge of the Supreme Court in Queensland. In the last century there was also a famous maker of golf-clubs in St. Andrews named Hugh Philp; I am told that his clubs are now collectors' pieces. It is interesting to note that a Scottish armorial of about 1624, compiled by James Pont, gives for Philip (unspecified) in Scotland the arms:—"Gules, on a chevron argent between two mullets or, a boar's head and a mullet of the field." The boar's head may be significant; it is not one of the recognised marks of candency and could well be a canting allusion to Philp of Boarhills.

As has already been mentioned, the name occurs at an early date in the records of Dunfermline, where David Philp was burgess in 1495 and his son, Henry, in 1503. Later references are connected mainly with the weaving industry. Thus James Philp was Deacon of the Incorporation of Weavers in 1754-55, and also Weaver Councillor. In 1803 John Philp petitioned the Board of Trustees,

"that, having invented a new method of Erecting and Drawing harness and Damask patterns of all kinds, the same being put up at a small expense and likewise very quick and easy in its Operation, he humbly conceives that it will be of great use and advantage to the Business. Therefore begs you would appoint a Committee of your members to inspect and Examine it, and your Petitioner shall ever pray."

In 1809 John Philp was one of the deacons who met to consider raising "the rates, fees etc., charged upon each member of any particular craft on his being enrolled a freeman of that craft. From 1820 to 1836 there were two firms—Jas. Philp of Woodhead Street, and Philp & Son first of Woodhead Street and later of Gardner's Land—who figured in the list of manufacturers in Dunfermline. In 1837 Andrew Philip was a member of the Incorporation of Weavers when it was wound up, and in 1876 James Philp is named as Preses of the Trademan's and Mechanics Library.

Connected perhaps with the Dunfermline branch was a large family of Philps in Kirkcaldy, and they too were mostly Master Weavers. The old parochial records of Kirkcaldy begin in 1614, and the first Philp entry appears in 1625—the baptism of David, son of William Philp and Margaret Mackie. This was followed in 1634 by the record of the marriage of John Philp and Eupham Birrel, who had four sons and who were probably the ancestors of most of the numerous Philps whose births, marriages, and deaths are listed in the 17th, 18th and 19th Century registers. Some of them held minor office. In 1742-44 James Philp was Deacon of the Hammermen (comprising all those who worked with hammers from blacksmiths to clockmakers). His brother, David, was Second Bailie (1753) and Sailor-Councillor—i.e. he had at least 500 merks interest in shipping. Robert Philp of Edenshead was Bailie in 1788-90 and Merchant-Councillor for various periods from 1776 onwards. Robert was a wealthy linen manufacturer and his tombstone in Kirkcaldy Old Churchyard records that he left his fortune of £70,000 to clothe and educate the poor boys of the parish. The Philp Trust still exists but it now provides bursaries to universities. The lines of descent during the 17th Century are interrupted by inconvenient breaks in the registers, but the descent is clear from James the Deacon to the present day.

James had two great-grandsons, John and Thomas, who were the progenitors of the South African branch of the family. John (1775-1851) began as a Master Weaver and was manager of a power-mill at the age of 20. He resigned after six months because "he would not sanction or be privy to" the conditions of child-labour. In 1799 he joined the Congregational Ministry (and at about the same time began to spell his name Philip instead of Philp). After 14 years as a Minister in Aberdeen, he sailed for the Cape in 1818 to take up the post of Resident Director of the London Missionary Society and Superintendent of Missions. It was a time of violent dispute between the settler-farmers on the frontier who were struggling to survive against the depredations of drought, pests, wild animals and Xhosa war-bands, and the philanthropists who believed that the indigenous inhabitants were not being fairly treated. Dr Philip (he received honorary degrees from Columbia and Princeton Universities in 1819/1820) became the leader of the philanthropists and has remained a highly controversial figure in South African history. He died in 1851 and is buried at Hankey Mission Station near Port Elizabeth. His brother, Thomas, did not himself visit the Cape, but a number of his sons and grandsons settled there; one of them was Mayor of Cape Town in 1877-78.

Dr Philip had four sons and two daughters, and all but the eldest daughter remained in South Africa. Three of his sons were missionaries and the fourth,

John Ross Philip, was co-founder and editor of the oldest surviving newspaper in the country; he was also a member of the Legislative Assembly, as was his brother-in-law, John Fairbairn. One member of the family (Nigel Philip, O.B.E.) was Mayor of Salisbury in 1937-38, while three others helped to found the two oldest Rugby Football Clubs in the country—quite a distinction in South Africa. Another, Walter Philip, was born on the frontier and eventually became senior partner of Muir and Mirrieles, a Scots firm trading with Russia which owned the largest departmental store in Moscow. In 1917 Walter was caught up in the Russian Revolution and was not heard of again. The arms of the South African Philips, as recorded in Lyon Register and by the State Herald in Pretoria are: “Azure, a chevron between in chief two talbots’ heads erased argent and in base an anchor of the second corded proper.”

Other branches of the family were to be found in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire. As regards the former, there is a tombstone in the Old Meldrum churchyard, which is dedicated to the memory of several members of the family of John Phillip, R.A., who lived 1817-67 and was a well-known Scottish artist. He was nicknamed “Spanish Philip” or “Philip of Spain” because of the strong Spanish influence in his style. Among his relatives mentioned on the tombstone are George Phillip, merchant in Arbroath; and John Phillip, merchant in Forfar—a link perhaps with the Philips of Almerieclose who were resident in Arbroath (Forfar), and who are said to have originated in Fife.

From Huntly came the progenitors of George Philip and Son, the famous publishers, from whose maps most of us learned our geography. Their line seems to have been connected with another Philip family living not far away at Tillyangus, Clatt. The Kirk Session Register of Clatt records the baptism at Tillyangus in 1785 of John, lawful son of John Philip and Elizabeth Taylor. John the younger achieved a reputation as a book-binder in Aberdeen, and his ‘Aberdeen corner-square bindings’ are much sought after by collectors. Indeed, his descendants have incorporated an open book in the arms granted to them in place of the third talbots’ head in base. Among the distinguished members of this family were the Very Rev. Dr. Adam Philip (1856-1945) who was Moderator of the Church in 1921; Sir Robert William Philip, first Professor of Tuberculosis at Edinburgh University; Professor James Philip, at one time Acting Vice-Chancellor of London University; and Sir Randall Philip, Sheriff of Perth and Angus and Procurator to the Church of Scotland.

From Cullen in Banffshire came the family of Philp of Greenlaw. George Philp was Councillor of Cullen (as were his son and grandson after him) and was Treasurer and Dean of Guild until 1685. His son, John (1673-1760), was

from 1698 to 1723 secretary to Lord Seafield, Secretary of State for Scotland and later Lord Chancellor. He later became a Director of the Royal Bank of Scotland, and in that capacity he was responsible during the Forty-Five for transferring the Bank's funds to Edinburgh Castle; since fighting was going on at the time he had to obtain a safe-conduct from the Prince and General Guest to enable him to visit the Castle. He bought Greenlaw in Midlothian in 1717, and married a great-granddaughter of Robertson of Struan. Their only surviving son was James of Greenlaw (1716-82), who was a Judge of Admiralty from 1746 until his death. Unfortunately the emoluments of this office were so small (£70 per annum) and the financial obligations so great that "an ample fortune he inherited from his father was reduced to a mere trifle in supporting the dignity of his station," in the words of his nephew (who was also his heir and thus felt strongly in the matter). This nephew was John Philp Wood who, although deaf and dumb, triumphed over these disabilities and made his name as a genealogist and antiquarian. He was the author of 'Cramond,' and the editor of 'Douglas' Peerage.'

The foregoing paragraphs contain a much abbreviated account of a Fifeshire family over five hundred years. No doubt some branches have been omitted; if so, the author offers his sincere apologies, and would be interested to have the particulars of those branches. The family seems to have had a natural talent for wandering to many quarters of the globe, but there must still be Philips in Scotland, and perhaps even in Fife, where the roots of the family are still firmly grounded.

MR PETER PHILIP,
South African Embassy,
Reisnerstrasse 48, Vienna III.

THE HOUSTOUNS OF HOUSTOUN

By DONALD WHYTE, F.S.A.(Scot.).

Introduction

Previous to 1962, when an account of the Hustouns of Hustoun, in Renfrewshire, by the present writer, appeared in *Stirpes*, the journal of the Texas State Genealogical Society, no connected history of this ancient family had been attempted; a fact most surprising when we consider their association with the House of Stewart and their social standing which permitted inter-marriage with the nobility of the realm of Scotland.

Queries regarding the Hustouns appeared in early numbers of *The Scottish Antiquary*, and one writer says (vol. iv, p. 94): "There is not, so far as I know, any Scotch family whose history has been so much neglected by genealogists as the Hustouns." It is difficult to give precise reasons for this inattention to the history of a notable family, but the apparent loss of the charter chest; some uncertainty regarding the succession during the 14th Century; conflicting notices of the family in local histories; the sale of the paternal estate in the first half of the 18th Century; and the emigration to Georgia, U.S.A., in 1734, of the heir to the baronetcy (Nova Scotia patent), are no doubt contributing factors.

The publications in *Stirpes* of a lengthy article on the Hustouns, gave the writer an opportunity of assembling in tabulated form, material gathered over a period of years. Inevitably, a few inaccuracies resulted, due to placing too much reliance on some of the authorities listed. Since then a further course of reading has produced additional information, and the history—which is still by no means exhaustive—has been revised and entirely re-written for *The Scottish Genealogist*.

It is during an interesting period in history—when the sons of Malcolm Canmore (1057-93) and the saintly Queen Margaret were introducing the Norman system of administration—that the Hustouns first appear in Scottish records. Malcolm IV. (1153-65) granted Strathgryfe—the valleys of the water of Gryfe and its tributaries, comprising almost the whole of what is now Renfrewshire—to Walter the Steward, son of Alan, about 1158, and Walter gave the lands to Baldwin of Biggar, sheriff of Lanark, apparently retaining the superiority which passed through Sir Alan Stewart of Dreghorn to the Earls and Dukes of Lennox. Baldwin, the earliest known sheriff south of the Firth of Clyde, granted Kilpeter in Strathgryfe, to Hugo de Pad'inan (Pettinain), the accredited ancestor of the Hustouns. It has been asserted that Baldwin was the progenitor of the Hustouns, but proof is lacking. The circumstances however, seem to indicate that the 12th Century possessors of Strathgryfe were of Anglo-Norman extraction, and it is indeed logical to assume that

hereditary officers would be chosen from men familiar with the Norman system of government.

As Scottish family ties depend to a great extent on attachment to the soil, it is of some importance to consider the curious geographical position of Strathgryfe. Renfrewshire did not exist as a recognised unit until the 15th Century, and while this has been noted at least since the time of Lord Hailes (*Annals of Scotland*, vol. i, p. 348, Edinburgh, 1819), the anomaly has not been explained. At first sight it would appear that because Baldwin of Biggar was sheriff of Lanark, it was convenient to retain the territory as part of Lanarkshire, but as Professor G.W.S. Barrow (*Regesta Regum Scottorum*, vol. i, p. 39, Edinburgh, 1960) has pointed out, it is surely significant that in the Stewardship charter, the lands granted are named individually. Could it be that difficulty was encountered in planting the Norman system of administration upon an older culture peculiar to the northern part of the old Kingdom of Strathclyde?

Whatever the ethnological background, it is evident that the Houstouns survived remarkably well on the old lands of Kilpeter. The truth is that the representatives of the family could justly be proud of the title "Houstoun of that Ilk," and never had any occasion to be concerned about the status of their collaterals and cadets. An incident of 1720 illustrates this point. The miller at Johnston Mill was accused of "thigging curses," the object of his hate being the family of Houstoun, whom he had roundly abused. His lapse from Christian principals, serious enough in those days, was greatly aggravated by the fact, duly recorded, that the Houstouns were persons "of Honour and Nott." All things considered, including the probability of Anglo-Norman extraction, we must approach the history of the Houstouns as that of a great Lowland Family.

Record material shows the gradual spread of the Houstouns throughout the west and South-west of Scotland. The families of the south-west are probably descended from the early lairds of Houstoun, but the ancestral pattern is incomplete. In the early part of the 16th Century the Houstouns of Cottreoch emerge as hereditary bailies and justiciaries of the barony of Busby. From them descended the Houstouns of Jordanhill, who figure in the mercantile history of Glasgow, and the distinguished military family which sprang from General Sir William Houstoun (1766-1842), who was Lt. Governor of Gibraltar (1831-35), and was created a baronet (U.K.) in 1836. His son and heir, Col. Sir George A. F. Houstoun, of the Grenadier Guards, married a daughter of Thomas Boswall of Blackadder, in Berwickshire, and assumed the additional surname of Boswall. The present baronet, Sir Thomas Houstoun-Boswall, of Tootenhill, Sussex, was a fighter pilot during World War II.

A number of Houstouns from Wigtonshire settled in Ulster, and from this stock descended General Sam Houston (1793-1863), of Texas fame. in whose

honour a commemorative stamp was issued by the U.S. Government in 1963, and David Franklin Houstoun, who was Secretary of the Treasury in President Woodrow Wilson's cabinet. Another Ulster family, descended from William Houstoun of Kibster, who married in 1608 a daughter of Sir James Gordon of Lochinvar, were hereditary High Sheriffs of Antrim. The Houstons of Coney-warren, Tyrone, now represented by the Davidson-Houstons of Esher, in Surrey, appear to have been descended from Houstons in Ross-shire and Sutherland. Lt. Col. Wilfred B. Davidson-Houston (1870-1960), C.M.G., Acting-Governor of the Windward Islands in the mid-1920's, was of this line. Richard Houston (1721-1775), mezzotint engraver, and Dr John Houston (1802-1845), the anatomist, were natives of Ulster.

In Kirkcudbrightshire, one William Houston witnessed a charter of lands in the parish of Borgue, 8th July, 1520. William Houston of Muncraig in that parish, flourished in the first half of the 18th Century and left descendants. A great grandson was William Nicolson, the Borgue poet, who wrote *The Brownie of Blednoch*.

Many writers of books regarding Scottish tartans, without discrimination, make the Houstons a sept of Clan Donald. This erroneous assumption arises from the fact that the patronymic of the MacDonalds of Sleate is *Clan Huisdein* or *Clan Huistean*, i.e. Children of Hugh, who was the son of Alexander, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles. If the Houstons of the west and south-west of Scotland must be allotted a tartan, it should be Stewart Ancient. Those whose origins can be traced to Renfrewshire would, moreover, be entitled to the Lennox district tartan.

The Ross-shire Houstons are descended from the Rev. Thomas Houston, of Inverness, who died in 1605, and people of the surname in the Canisbay district of Caithness (there pronounced Hougston) are descended from the Rev. Andrew Ogstoun, minister of Canisbay in the first half of the 17th Century. There are, too, families in the north known by the surname Hughston, particularly in Shetland. This is the forename of the present chief of the McBains, whose maternal ancestor, James Hughston (1771-1846), was one of the pioneer settlers in the Susquehanna Valley and a magistrate in Delaware County, N.Y. It is worth noting that several Houstons can be traced in the north when Robert Maxwell, whose family had strong links with the Houstons of Houstoun, was Bishop of Orkney. An example is Mr Peter Houston, rector of Sanda in 1531, and later sub-dean of Orkney. It has moreover, been suggested that Houstons went north with Jean, daughter of Sir Patrick Houstoun, XIXth of that Ilk, when she married Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, who died in 1716.

Other instances showing the distribution of the surname through marriages of Renfrewshire Houstons can be traced. We may note here that Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Colquhoun of Luss, married towards the end of the 14th Century, Sir Patrick Houstoun of that Ilk, and in 1482 we find one

Robert Houston parson of Luss. Influence with families in other parts of Scotland may have been a strong factor, not only in placing Houstoun clergymen, but in securing employment for other kinsmen. Jean, daughter of Sir Ludovick Houston, XVIIIth of that ilk, married before 1654, Sir James Hamilton of Orbieston, in whose household two male servants named Houston appear in 1656 and 1657, when they were admitted burgesses and guild-brothers of Glasgow. The long association with the Stewarts may also have proved advantageous. In 1566, a skilful midwife, Mrs Margaret Beveridge, whose maiden name was Houston, nursed Mary, Queen of Scots, through childbirth, and with a slap on the rump of Prince James, heralded the Union of the Crowns. Prince, later King Charles, had a servant named John Houston in 1624.

The most important cadet of Houstoun was Johnstone, descended from Sir Ludovick Houstoun, the XVIIIth laird of Houstoun. George Houstoun, IVth of Johnstone, built a bridge over the River Cart in 1770 and founded the town of Johnstone. A partner of the Paisley Union Bank, he succeeded to the remaining properties of Sir John Houstoun, last of Houstoun, in 1751, but not to the baronetage, which passed to Patrick Houstoun (1698-1762), who had emigrated to Georgia. The baronetcy has not been assumed since 1795, but the family survives.

Houstouns are still numerous in the West of Scotland. Two painters of the present century sprang from Ayrshire: George Houston, R.S.A., R.S.W., and Robert Houston, R.S.W., well-known from his treatment of Clyde scenery. The brilliant mathematician and inventor of optical devices, Dr Robert Alexander Houston, F.R.S.E., was born in Glasgow.

It is much to be regretted that no claimant to the meaningful title "Houstoun of that ilk," has come forward, for a chiefless family or clan is an imperfect group, and may be likened to an orphan child. Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, G.C.V.O., Lord Lyon King of Arms, has stated (*The Tartans of the Clans and Families of Scotland*, p. 35, 7th edit., Edinburgh, 1964) that "*continuity under the bond of kin embodied in the perpetuation of the parental tie is the whole basis of the clan concept.*" The question of chiefship is therefore of the utmost importance, as well with a great Lowland Family as with a Highland Clan.

Finally, it must be stated that the most common spelling of the surname in Scotland is now Houston. For historical reasons we have retained the spelling Houstoun, which is still used by the Georgia family, who are probably the true representatives, though recognition would require to be sought through the Court of the Lord Lyon. Among other variations of the surname are Huwestone, Hwystoun, Huistone, Hoston, Huston, Huyston, Houstoun, Howston, Hawystoun and Houstoune.

DONALD WHYTE.

R. TAIT McKENZIE:

NOTES ON DISTINGUISHED SCULPTOR'S FAMILY

By EARL C. DOUGLAS

Robert Tait McKenzie, the brilliant sculptor of the Scottish-American War Memorial in Edinburgh, Scotland, was the second son of the Rev. William McKenzie (1824-1876), of Almonte, Lanark Co., Ontario, Canada, by his wife Catherine Shiells, both Scottish emigrants. The Rev. William was born at Kelso,¹ Roxburghshire, the son of the Rev. Patrick McKenzie, minister of the Constitutional Associate Church of Kelso, by his wife Caverhill Tait, and emigrated in 1859.

The sculptor had two brothers, William Patrick McKenzie (1861-1942), and Bertram McKenzie (1876-1939); moreover, a sister, Mrs Agnes Pritchard (1864-1943), who assisted Bertram through his studies. Agnes worked in London, Ontario, under Dr John Dearness, F.R.S. (Canada), then in charge of education, but already famous as a botanist and president of the Mycological Society of America. Previous to her marriage she opened in 1923 the first kindergarten school in Ontario.

Tait McKenzie gained world rank in three professions as surgeon, physical educator, and sculptor. He was, moreover, an artist, soldier, athlete and writer. Born at Almonte, on 26th May, 1867,² he attended the Almonte High School, Lisgar Collegiate in Ottawa, and McGill University (B.A., 1889; M.A., 1892), where he was an all round athlete. On graduation he became, at the same time, the first Medical Director of Physical Education in Canada; Demonstrator in Anatomy at McGill University; and personal physician to the Governor-General of Canada. He was acclaimed for his original ideas on rehabilitative medicine, expressed in private practice in Montreal, and he assisted in inventing and perfecting the game of basketball.

From 1904, McKenzie spent many years at the University of Pennsylvania as a professor in the Faculty of Medicine and Director of Physical Education. He led campaigns to provide recreation grounds, was a founder of the Boy Scout Council of Pennsylvania, and a strong advocate of the Olympic Games. Previous to 1904 he had served in the Black Watch (Militia) Royal Highlanders of Canada, and during World War I. (1914-18), he served in the Royal Army Medical Corps. His methods in orthopaedic surgery were adopted in the British Army, and in the United States Army and United States Navy.

While teaching anatomy, Tait McKenzie sculptured four *Masks of Expression* on the face of an athlete undergoing violent effort, breathlessness, fatigue and final exhaustion. Subsequently he added sculpture to his professions, and by many he has been considered the greatest sculptor of athletes the world has ever known. His *Olympic Shield of the Athletes*, which the great sculptor, John R. Sinnock, of the U.S. Mint, placed on the reverse side of a centenary medal struck in his honour (obverse side a portrait of McKenzie), has been described as "one of the most complex pieces of sculpture ever undertaken."³ He produced numerous portrait plaques, medals, monumental works, athletic studies, and war memorials, culminating in the Scottish-American War Memorial in Edinburgh.

In 1930, the surgeon-sculptor restored as a studio and summer home, the century old grist-mill on the 8th line of Ramsay Township, Lanark Co., Ontario, in the ruins of which he had played as a boy. This he re-named Mill of Kintail, after the Clan McKenzie territory in Scotland. The good doctor's lofty studio is now filled with over seventy of his sculptures, including many originals, together with an impressive summary of his life and work. By arrangement between the owners and the National Capital Commission, visitors, are welcome at stated times.⁴

The sculptor remained a loyal Canadian citizen, and died at Philadelphia on 28th April, 1938. In 1910, when en route to Britain on his sabbatical year's leave, he romantically met on board ship, Miss Ethel O'Neil (1876-1952), from Hamilton, Ontario, whom he married at the Edinburgh home of a Montreal boyhood friend, the Earl of Aberdeen, later (1916) Marquis of Aberdeen and Temair. They had no children.

William Patrick McKenzie, elder brother of the famous surgeon-sculptor, was educated at Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto. He joined the Canadian Militia during the Northwest (Reil) Rebellion, and served in the capacity of chaplain and press correspondent. Later he attended Knox College, Toronto, and the Auburn (New York) Theological Seminary. After a brief pastorate at Avon, N.Y., he taught English literature and rhetoric at Rochester University, N.Y. Here he met at Christmas, 1895, Mary Baker Eddy (1821-1910), and became interested in the Christian Science Movement. The following year he went to Boston, Mass., as a member of a committee preparing lessons and sermons for Christian Science services. In 1898 he began his first term as a trustee of the Christian Science Publishing Society, and soon afterwards became a teacher and lecturer. He was editor of periodicals from 1917 to 1920, and after serving a second term as a trustee, was on the Board of Directors from 1932 until his death in 1942. William Patrick served two terms as president of the Mother Church in Boston, and was moreover, an

active member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in his city of residence, Cambridge, Mass.⁶ He married in 1901, Daisette D. Stocking, of Cleveland, Ohio, with issue one son, G. Stuart McKenzie, of Scottsdale, Arizona.

Bertram McKenzie, the younger brother, graduated in engineering at Toronto University, and moved to Atlanta, Georgia. He married Marguerite Honora Cattanach, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, with issue three children: John Stuart (b. 1922), Robert Morton (b. 1924), and Dawn (b. 1925), who married Ole Knutsen, of Jacksonville, Florida. Bertram died in 1939 and was buried at Almonte.

EARL C. DOUGLAS.

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2. *McGill University Records*.
3. *Detroit Sunday News*, 27th August, 1967.
4. *Robert Tait McKenzie and the Mill of Kintail*. Illustrated folder with text in English and French, published by the National Capital Commission, 1967.
5. Information received from the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.

The Society is considering reprinting back numbers of the magazine. So that they may assess the demand for such back numbers the Editor would be grateful if anyone wanting back numbers would write to him as soon as possible with a note of these.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

At a General Meeting of the Scottish Genealogy Society, the following Constitution was adopted on Saturday, 4th July, 1953:—

1. The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:—

To promote research into Scottish Family History.

To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc., etc.

2. The Society will consist of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are paid. A President and one or more Vice-Presidents may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.
3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian, and not more than twelve other Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed to audit the accounts annually.
4. Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. Four Ordinary Members of Council shall retire annually in rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election. At meetings of the Council, a quorum shall consist of not less than one-third of the members.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at or about the end of October, on a date to be determined by the Council, at which reports will be submitted.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*, but these shall not be supplied to any Members who are in arrears.
7. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, when a two-thirds majority will be required.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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