

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 French Institute, 13 Randolph Crescent, 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 10/- (\$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.

The Scottish Genealogist will be published quarterly. Subscription is £1 (\$3.50) per annum (post free). Single copies are available from the Hon. Editor at 5/- (\$0.90) post free.

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 MSS must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.

Publication in The Scottish Genealogist does not imply that all views therein are accepted or admitted by The Scottish Genealogy Society. Authors, and not the Society, are responsible for errors of fact.

All communications submitted should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope (or other means of return). Published matter will not be returned; but will become the property of the Society and filed for reference in the Library.

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REPORT OF COUNCIL, OCTOBER 1969

MEETINGS

During the year, eight lectures were given to the Society. These were: "The Relative antiquity of some Scottish genealogies in an international setting" by Sir Iain Moncreiffe of That Ilk, Bt., D.L., LL.B., Ph.D.; "Cadets and Chiefs" by Mrs R. W. Munro, Ph.D.; "Genealogy and Chronology" by W. D. H. Sellar, Esq., M.A.; "Allan Ramsay and his times" by Dr A. Law; "The Scottish land surveyor: a professional tree" by I. H. Adams, Esq., Ph.D.; "The Campbells of Scalpay" by the Rev. W. Matheson, M.A.; "Some historic families of Islay" by Dr W. D. Lamont; "Patronymic names: facts and reflections" by Professor G. Donaldson, D.Litt. The Society also visited the Library of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

As from the Autumn, 1969, an agreement was made with the Director of the French Institute at Randolph Crescent for the Society to have the use of rooms there, to hold Meetings and to house the growing Library. This arrangement ended a happy association with the St. Andrew Society to whom we have been indebted for the use of their Rooms for more than ten years.

HON. TREASURER'S REPORT

The Society has had another successful year with the enrolment of 38 new Members and 21 new Subscribers to the Journal, including several libraries, both at home and in America. There are now 210 Members and 148 Subscribers to the Journal. Exchange of publications arrangements exist with 34 other societies.

The fitting up of the new Library premises at Randolph Crescent with two bookcases, etc. has cost £53 10s 6d and the financing of the production of the County Lists of pre-1855 tombstone inscriptions is becoming quite a sizeable item in our Accounts. For the moment, expenditure appears to exceed income, but sales of the Dunbartonshire list have scarcely begun, although the outlays for these and for Renfrewshire have been met.

LIBRARY

The chief event of the year has been the removal from the Scottish Central Library, who had kindly stored the books for the past three years, to our pleasant new premises in the French Institute where almost 500 books are now displayed in two glass-fronted bookcases. For the first time, Members of the Society can view the entire Library and peruse its contents at their

leisure, and perhaps thereby be encouraged to gift suitable additions from time to time.

The Library is open to Members half-an-hour before and after Meetings, and at other times by special arrangement with the Hon. Librarian.

Two further exchange arrangements have been made during the year by which *Heraldry in Canada* and *The Irish Genealogist* are received.

A typed list of the 150 or so accessions to the Library since 1966 is available, on loan, from the Hon. Librarian.

DICTIONARY OF SCOTTISH EMIGRANTS

Mr Whyte, the Editor, reports that the 4,350 cards, which were in the index for the U.S.A. a year ago, have been re-edited for publication contemplated for 1971, and it is hoped to list about 8,000 emigrants in the first volume. With regard to the Canadian section, the work has been virtually at a standstill owing to the revision of the U.S.A. section but contains 2,630 cards. Some additional material has been collected through the kindness of Mrs Nina G. Ross, Kamloops, B.C.

Mr Mitchell reports that 49 names have been added to the section for Asia, which now totals 735; to Europe, 9 have been added, total 532; to Africa, 3, total 102; to South America, etc. 1, total 67.

BURIAL GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

County compilations of inscriptions for Kinross and Clackmannan were produced by Mr & Mrs Mitchell in 1967-68 and compilations for West Lothian and Dunbarton followed in 1968-69. Taking the two years together, the approximate financial results so far have been :

	<i>Kinross</i>	<i>Clackmannan</i>	<i>West Lothian</i>	<i>Dunbarton</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost	£9	£10	£26	£32	£77
Sales	£19	£19	£39	£8	£85

The cost is for stencils and other materials, and does not include anything for the original cost of the duplicator, which was £27. Renfrewshire has been surveyed and production is in hand; the cost of materials for this, included in the 1968-69 Accounts, was £49. Most of Stirlingshire and south and west Fife have also been surveyed.

The following have been recording inscriptions in the areas indicated: Miss J. N. Aitken in Cramond; D. C. Cargill, Sr., in Berwickshire, Perthshire, East Lothian and Mull; G. A. Cessford in Edinburgh and Mull; S. Cramer in Edinburgh; Miss M. W. Grant in Golspie; D. McNaughton in St. Andrews and Balquhiddy; Dr Jamieson in Ayrshire; J. Lawson in Nairn; A. Strath Maxwell in Aberdeenshire; G. Gilchrist and R. A. Shannon in Dumfriesshire; R. W. Munro in Mull and J. F. & Mrs Mitchell in the Kinross and other counties mentioned above. Owing to preoccupation with the County compilations, Mr Mitchell has been unable to prepare an overdue *Fifth List* on the lines of the *Fourth List* in *The Scottish Genealogist* of November, 1967.

RECORDS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

No inquiry has been made during the year about the existence of pre-1855 records of births, marriages and deaths not in the custody of the Registrar General. In particular, a large amount of work remains to be done in locating such records in the hands of representatives of the 18th and 19th century Secession churches which have not deposited their records in the Scottish Record Office, the Roman Catholic Church, and some other denominations. The Council considered suggestions made during the year that something akin to the *National Index of Parish Registers* which is being compiled in England should also be prepared for Scotland. This is a very commendable project but the difficulty is to find someone who could devote the time necessary to carry out such a task. The aim is to prepare an alphabetical index of places in each county which would list for each place the known records of pre-1855 births, marriages and deaths, and give in brief form information about other documents containing relevant local genealogical information. It would be for consideration whether such information should also indicate where such documents as monumental inscriptions, lists of burgesses, lists of apprentices, communion rolls and lists of church members or families, burgh records, local protocol books, and poll and hearth tax records (all pre-1855) are to be found. But until a worker in this field is forthcoming very little can be done.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Finally, the Council would express their thanks to all Office-Bearers and Members who have assisted in the work of the Society during the year, to those who have supported the Lecturers at Meetings, and trust that the Society will continue to enjoy the same encouragement in the coming year.

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1969

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
SUBSCRIPTIONS		Printing 4 Issues of Journal	
Members	up to June, 1969 ...	£255 11 9
Subscribers for Journal	Stationery ...	48 9 10
ARREARS		Postages ...	65 17 1
Members ...	9 4 6	Rent of Lecture Room ...	10 0 0
Contributors	12 3 7	Expenses of Meeting 16th September ...	7 10 0
Donations, &c.	...	Subscriptions to other Societies ...	6 16 11
Bank Interest	Books for Library ...	9 7 8
Income Tax recovered on Covenanted Payments ...	24 8 5		
		Bookcases, &c. for Library ...	£403 13 3
Sales of Back-Numbers of Journal ...	53 14 8		53 10 6
Payments of Subscriptions in Advance ...	40 1 3	Materials for Tombstone Inscription Lists ...	£457 3 9
			118 10 10
Sales of Tombstone Inscription Lists ...	£614 9 4		£575 14 7
	80 2 8	Balances on Hand, 30th September, 1969:	
		Deposit Receipt £500 0 0	
	£694 12 0	Current Account 101 4 11	
Balance in Bank 30th September, 1968 ...	497 13 4	In Editors Hands 15 5 10	
			616 10 9
	£1192 5 4	But SEE NOTES opposite	£1192 5 4

NOTES:—The balances of £616.10.9 includes £50.17.3 of Subscriptions paid in advance.

The September issue of the Journal—say £65—has not been paid for.

DAVID C. CARGILL, Hon Treasurer.

THE HOUSTOUNS OF HOUSTOUN

(continued from vol. XVI, No. 3, p. 58)

XIX. PATRICK HOUSTOUN of HOUSTOUN was served heir to his father, and in 1662 he sold his estate of Coilsfield to Col. James Montgomery, fourth son of Alexander, 6th Earl of Eglintoun.¹ In 1665 he was a Commissioner of Supply for Renfrewshire.² He was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 28th February, 1668, and soon afterwards sold the lands comprising half of Lany, in Mid Lothian, to Sir John Young, for £2,638 : 17s : 9½d Sterling.³ He was granted a new charter of the Barony of Hustoun, 23rd February, 1671. Sir Patrick was Member of Parliament for Renfrewshire, 1661; and for Dumbartonshire, 1678, and 1681-2.⁴ He married about 1660, Anna, daughter of John Hamilton, Lord Bargeny (cr. 1639), by his wife, Lady Jean Douglas, daughter of William, Marquis of Douglas. Lady Anna died on 12th March, 1678, as a result of alarm caused by a party of soldiers molesting her and her family at Hustoun during her husband's absence at London. She is said to have, in her excitement, lowered the heavy portcullis gate, which she was unable to open, and then discovered that two of her younger children were outwith the confines of the castle and at the mercy of the ruffians. The unfortunate lady was interred in the old church of Hustoun, where an imposing memorial, part freestone and part alabaster, was erected, bearing this inscription :—

*Hic sita est Domina Anna Hamilton, delectissimo Domina Patricii
Houstoun de eodem, Baronetti conjux sua, quae obiit tertio die idus
Maias, anno salutis partae, milesimo sexcentesimo et septuagesimo
octavo.*⁵

A fragment of the memorial is preserved in a porch of the present church of Hustoun. Sir Patrick died in 1696, leaving issue :—

1. Sir John, 2nd bart.
2. Patrick, apprenticed to George Mossman, merchant in Edinburgh, 26th November, 1679.⁶ He was admitted burgess and guildbrother of Dumbarton, 16th November, 1686.⁷ On 22nd August, 1693, he was admitted burgess and guildbrother of Glasgow, in right of his wife, Isobel, daughter and heiress of George Johnston, merchant and sometime Provost of Glasgow.⁸ Patrick was a merchant in Glasgow and was Member of Parliament for Renfrewshire, 1698-9.⁹ He died in 1700, leaving issue at least two sons :—

(1) George, admitted burgess and guildbrother of Glasgow, in right of his father, 16th February, 1716.¹⁰ He died before 1733.

- (2) Patrick, 1698-1762, matriculated at Glasgow University for the class for humanity and literature in 1713. He was admitted burgess and guildbrother of Glasgow, 19th April, 1718, then described as a merchant¹¹. Patrick was chamberlain of Kinneil, in West Lothian, in 1730, but emigrated to Georgia, in America, where Dr William Houstoun, the botanist, had presented his application for a grant of land¹². He received 500 acres on the Great Ogeechee River, about thirty miles from its mouth. Later, he resided in Savannah, where he was a merchant and Indian trader. In 1736 he was granted another 500 acres at Rosdue, on a neck of land between the Vernon and Little Ogeechee rivers.¹³ He succeeded Sir John Houstoun of Houstoun as 5th baronet in 1751. Sir Patrick was prominent in the affairs of the colony¹⁴ and became President of the Council of Georgia in 1755. On 26th January, 1740/41, he married Priscilla, sister of Captain James Dunbar, who led out emigrants from Invernesshire on the ship *Prince of Wales*, in 1735. They had five sons and a daughter.
3. William admitted to the Faculty of Advocates, 7th January, 1698,¹⁵ and made burgess and guildbrother of Glasgow, 1st May, 1702.¹⁶
4. James, admitted burgess and guildbrother of Glasgow, 25th September, 1697, then described as a merchant.¹⁷ He was a collector, and later Surveyor of Customs at Port Glasgow. On 18th July, 1715, in an unfortunate encounter with Sir John Schaw of Greenock, near the Luckenbooths, in Edinburgh, James received "two wounds, one above his right pap and another in the belly, before he was master of his own sword,"¹⁸ It was thought he would die, but he survived to raise a criminal prosecution against Schaw and receive compensation to the extent of £500.¹⁹ James married at Edinburgh, 2nd March, 1702,²⁰ Martha, daughter of Sir Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk, 2nd bart., by his wife, Dame Mary Carmicheal, who was a daughter of the Hon. William Carmicheal, Master of Carmicheal, by his wife Grizel, daughter of William, Marquis of Douglas. By the contract of marriage, dated 14th February, 1702, James, who had no land, provided £18,000.²¹ In 1709, upon a resignation by Ludovick Houstoun of Johnstone, they were granted an annual rent of £532 : 11s. Scots, by Sir John Houstoun of that Ilk, out of the Barony of Hamilton.²² James died about 1736. His widow was still alive ten years later, when she borrowed £50 from her nephew, Sir Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk, bart., and John Crawford of Milntoun. James Houstoun and Martha Stewart had a large family :—

- (1) Mary, baptised 20th December, 1703.²⁸
 - (2) Patrick, alive in 1709.
 - (3) William, alive in 1709.
 - (4) Archibald, wright in Glasgow, whose wife (name unknown) died before 26th October, 1779, when he was living at Castle-milk, and made a settlement in favour of his cousin, Sir John Stewart, 4th bart., of all his effects, heretable and moveable, in gratitude for kindnesses shown to him and his wife.²⁴
 - (5) John, bapt. 14th April, 1708.
 - (6) James, bapt. 12th January, 1710.
 - (7) John (ii), bapt. 7th September, 1711.
 - (8) Anne, bapt. 28th August, 1712, who married before 1734, John Cairns, merchant in Edinburgh.²⁵
 - (9) Ludovick, bapt. 11th May, 1714.
 - (10) Adam, bapt. 6th May, 1715.
 - (11) Colin, bapt. 3rd December, 1716.
 - (12) Daniel, bapt. 10th June, 1718.
 - (13) George.
 - (14) Jean, who married Capt. Peter Hewitt, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and died at Lugton, near Dalkeith, Mid Lothian, 19th March, 1793.²⁶
5. Archibald, of Park of Houstoun, apprenticed to Robert Carstairs, Writer to the Signet, and was admitted W.S. on 29th December, 1699.²⁷ He was admitted burgess and guildbrother of Glasgow, *gratis*, on 27th May, 1701.²⁸ On 27th October, 1702, he married Esther, daughter of Robert Carstairs, W.S., by his wife Esther Mills. He was clerk to the Commission of Parliament in 1704. Archibald was killed in a brawl with Gilbert Kennedy, Yr. of Auchytfardel, 20th March, 1705, and left a son :—
- (1) William, apprenticed to Henry Hepburne, chirurgion-apothecary in Edinburgh, 9th August, 1721.²⁹
6. Margaret, who married (contract dated 1st and 4th April, 1684) Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss,³⁰ bart., with issue a daughter and heiress, Ann, who married in 1702, James Grant of Pluscardin (second son of Ludovick Grant of Grant), who assumed the name and arms of Colquhoun of Luss.
7. Jean, who married Walter, third son of Walter Dundas of that ilk, by his wife Lady Christian Leslie,³¹ without issue ; second, 6th April,

1694, Richard Lockhart of Lee, without issue ; and third (as his second wife), in 1701, Sir Ludovick Grant (1663-1716) of Grant, who had no issue by Jean. She died in January, 1734, and was buried at Holyrood Abbey.⁸²

8. Ann, who married 31st October, 1682, Sir John Inglis of Cramond, bart., and had issue ;³³ second, in September, 1700, Sir William Hamilton of Whitelaw, a Senator of the College of Justice (1693), who died in 1704 ;³⁴ and third (as his second wife), Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, a Senator of the College of Justice and father of John Cockburn, the agricultural improver. She died 18th January, 1721, and was buried at Cramond.³⁵
9. Henrietta, who married Andrew Brown of Braid ; second, 27th May, 1705³⁶. Colin Mackenzie (1674-1740), advocate, son of Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Coull, bart., and had issue.
10. Marion, d. unm.
11. Marjorie, bapt. 23rd June, 1676,³⁷ who married (contract dated 12th January, 1709) John Douglas of Garvel, son of Richard Douglas, advocate, by his wife Agnes Murray.

XX.—JOHN HOUSTOUN, Younger of that Ilk, married Agnes (called Ann), born 3rd March, 1671, eldest daughter of John, 1st Earl of Melfort, by his first wife, Sophia, heiress of Margaret Lundin of Lundin, in Fife, by her husband the Hon. Robert Maitland, brother of John, 1st Earl of Lauderdale. They had a charter dated 6th March, 1685, to them in liferent and their heirs male in fee, of the Barony of Hustoun, resigned by Sir Patrick Hustoun, 1st bart. On 31st March, 1694, John Hustoun was appointed by King William and Queen Mary, Falconer and Master of the Hawks, he being considered "a person of loyalty and good affection to our government and weel qualified for that office."³⁸ He was Member of Parliament for Renfrewshire, 1685-86 ; for Stirlingshire, 1689-1702 ; and again for Renfrewshire, 1702-1707.³⁹ John succeeded his father in 1696, and he died in December, 1717. Lady Ann survived until 1738, and was buried at Holyrood Abbey.⁴⁰ Their children were :—

1. Sir John, 3rd bart.
2. Patrick, admitted to the Faculty of Advocates, 27th January, 1711.⁴¹
3. James, alive in 1736.
4. Charles, alive in 1736.
5. Ann, who married Alexander Cunningham of Craigends, Renfrewshire,⁴² and had issue.
6. Sophia.
7. Margaret, alive in 1736.

8. Mary, who died unmarried and was buried at Holyrood Abbey, 12th May, 1739⁴³.

XXI.—JOHN HOUSTOUN of HOUSTOUN was Member of Parliament in the Tory interest for Linlithgowshire, 1708-10; 1710-12; and 1714-15.⁴⁴ He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Schaw of Greenock, by his wife Dame Eleanor Nicolson, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock. John had a charter under the Great Seal, 9th June, 1708, of the lands of Wester Whitburn, in West Lothian, and another, dated 26th July, 1712, of the Barony of Houstoun, to him and the heirs male procreant betwixt him and Margaret Shaw, his wife.⁴⁵ He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1717. Sir John appears to have suffered from indifferent health, and frequently "took the wells" at Bath. His mother, writing from Edinburgh to her niece, Ann Colquhoun, wife of James Grant, on 13th October, 1720, refers to such a trip :—

"My son is saflie arived at Houstoune more than a fortnight since : he is much the beter of the wells, but got a litle cold with being 5 nights at sea in a storm. However, I hope the worst is over with him, since his cold is growing beter. He did not com this road but went the west on, for it was fifty miles nearer. So I have not as yet seen him, but I expect that happiness very soon, for he writs he'l be here in a few days."⁴⁶

Sir John Houstoun died at London on 27th January, 1722, and the historian Woodrow noted :—

"Many affecting things are falling out at this time. Sir John Houston of that ilk dyed in the flour of his age ; a man of excellent sense, and a very deep reach ; but I jealouse much was a Jacobite and has left that old and once great estate in such lou circumstances, as some say ther will (be) more than two hundred thousand merks of debt when the whole estate is sold."⁴⁷

The estate of Houstoun was sold to Sir John Schaw of Greenock, who sold the lands, comprising virtually the whole parish of Houstoun and a small part of Kilellan parish, to Sir James Campbell, from Jamacia, who died in 1731, when the rental was, in silver, £240 : 11s : 2½ Sterling, and casualties and duties stipulated to be furnished or performed by the tenants as follows : meal, 95 bolls, 3 firloths, 3 pecks ; bere, 20½ bolls ; 9 sheep ; 1 lamb ; 1 calf ; 212 kain fowls ; 16½ days ploughing ; 10 days harrowing ; carting 403 loads of coal or peat ; 18 days shearing ; and 5 days leading at harvest.⁴⁸

Sir John Houstoun's business affairs, and those of his father, were not settled by the executors for many years. Those involved were James Grant,

Sir Colin Mackenzie of Coull, bart., Alexander Cunningham, Yr. of Craigends, George Houstoun, merchant in Glasgow, and George Houstoun of Johnstone. An inventory of 11th October, 1722,⁴⁹ includes silverware to the value only of £1 : 16s : 10½ Sterling, and the following personal effects : “ a fork, knife and spoon in a shagareen case,” a gold watch and chain, “ a seall set in gold with the Coat of armes in a Case,” two snuff boxes and a pair of silver spurs. As evidence of more stirring times there was in the armoury, eight old guns, nineteen broadswords, two silver-handed swords, a blunderbuss and two cutlasses. Perhaps some of these weapons had known the hand of the XVIth laird, the lusty Sir Patrick Houstoun of that ilk, who was knighted by Mary, Queen of Scots. We can learn something of the more leisurely pursuits of the baronets from such items as fishing, fowling and hunting tackle ; a chess board and chessmen ; and in a summer house in the castle grounds, twelve pairs of bowls and two jacks. Every conceivable item of movable goods, and every outstanding debt, including services owed by tenants, was listed and valued, but the estate which the Houstouns had held for five and a half centuries, could not be saved.⁵⁰

The children of Sir John and Lady Margaret Houstoun were :—

1. Sir John, 4th bart.
2. Helena (sometimes referred to as Eleanora), who married at Edinburgh, 4th June, 1738,⁵¹ Sir Micheal Stewart of Blackhall, Renfrewshire, and had issue :—
 - (1) John, who succeeded to the estate of Easter Greenock, on the death in 1752, of his grand-uncle, Sir John Schaw.⁵²
 - (2) Houston Nicolson, who was served heir to his uncle, Sir John Houstoun, 4th bart., in part of the lands of Carnock.⁵³
 - (3) Archibald, who emigrated to Tobago, British West Indies, and was killed in 1799 in an affray with some pirates.⁵⁴
 - (4) Margaret, who married in 1764, Sir William Maxwell of Sprinkell, and had issue.⁵⁵
 - (5) Eleanora, who died young.
3. Anna, who married Col. William Cunningham of Enterkine, Torbolton, Ayrshire.⁵⁶
4. Alexander, bapt. 7th April, 1720.⁵⁷
5. James, bapt. 4th September, 1721.⁵⁸

XXII.—Sir JOHN HOUSTOUN, 4th bart., inherited from his mother and grand-father, part of the estate of Carnock, and had a charter of these lands in 1745.⁵⁹ He married at Edinburgh, 15th February, 1744,⁶⁰ Lady Eleanora Cathcart, eldest daughter of Charles, 8th Lord Cathcart, by his first wife,

Marion, only child of Sir John Schaw of Greenock by his wife, Margaret Dalrymple.⁶¹ They had no children.⁶² The marriage was an unhappy one, and Lady Eleanora divorced Sir John, allegedly for impotency, although she was aware of his defect before marriage.⁶³ The baronet however, was sufficiently virile to seduce Catherine third daughter of Sir Alexander Maxwell of Monreath, in Wigtonshire. Catherine "went on the town," and later wrote her memoirs : *The Amours and Adventures of Miss Katty M.*⁶⁴ Lady Eleanora Houstoun was an authoress, and wrote two comedies, *In Foro*, and *The Coquette*. She died on 3rd March, 1769. Sir John predeceased her, dying at London on 27th July, 1751. He was buried at St. Martin-in-the-Field.⁶⁵ By a general disposition he left his estate to George Houstoun of Johnstone, excluding his heir male, Patrick Houstoun, in Georgia, and his own two sisters or their issue. The baronetcy, however, passed to the above Patrick, but has not been assumed by his descendants since 1795. Edward Houstoun, residing with his family at Decatur, appears to be the heir to the title.

DONALD WHYTE.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

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3. Wood, J.P., *op. cit.*, p. 64.
4. Foster, J., *op. cit.*, p. 189.
5. In S.P., vol ii, p. 28, she is stated to have died in April, 1669.
6. Watson, C. B. B. (Ed.), *Edinburgh Register of Apprentices, 1666-1700*, p. 47. Edin., 1929.
7. Roberts, F., *op. cit.*, p. 31.
8. Anderson, J. R., *op. cit.*, p. 229.
9. Foster, J., *op. cit.*, p. 189.
10. Anderson, J. R., *op. cit.*, p. 317.
11. *Ibid*, p. 335.
12. Johnston, E. D., *The Houstouns of Georgia*, p. 9. Athens, GA, 1950.
13. *Ibid*, p. 30.
14. Among the *Clerk of Penicuik Muniments*, in the Scottish Record Office (cited as S.R.O.), there are nine letters (pre-1750) of Patrick Houstoun, relating to samples of "strouds and duffles" he had sent to Scotland; his plantations and plans for planting cotton and indigo; the war against the Spaniards in Florida; his move to Frederica at the request of General James Oglethorpe; the work of George Whitefield in the colony, including the erection of an orphanage; and on migration to the colony. (Ref. G.D. 18).
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17. *Ibid*, p. 239.
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19. Chambers, R., *Domestic Annals of Scotland*, vol. iii, p. 402.
20. Paton, H. (Ed.), *Edinburgh Register of Marriages, 1701-1750*, p. 267. Edin., 1908.
21. *Stewart-Stevenson Papers*, MS. 5320, No. 45, N.L.S.
22. *Ibid*, MS 5321, No. 37.
23. MS. *Port Glasgow Register of Baptisms, 1696-1748*, where moreover, children numbered 5-12 were registered. New Register House, 574/1.
24. *Stewart-Stevenson Papers*, MS. 5322, No. 134.

25. *Ibid*, MS. 5321, No. 109.
26. *The Scots Magazine*, vol. iv, p. 155.
27. *History of the Writers to H.M. Signet*, p. 197. Edin., 1935.
28. Anderson, J. R., *op. cit.*, p. 247, where he is called Alexander.
29. Watson, C. B. B. (Ed.), *Edinburgh Register of Apprentices, 1701-1755*, p. 45.
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32. *Northern Notes and Queries*, vol. xv, p. 144.
33. Wood, J. P., *op. cit.*, p. 265.
34. Paton, H., *op. cit.*, p. 339.
35. Wood, J. P., *op. cit.*, p. 265.
36. Paton, H., *op. cit.*, p. 267.
37. Grant, F. J. (Ed.), *Kilbarchan Register of Baptisms and Marriages, 1649-1772*, p. 51. Edin., 1912.
38. *MS. Register of the Privy Seal*, vol. iv (1585-1695), p. 548. S.R.O.
39. Foster, J., *op. cit.*, p. 189.
40. *Northern Notes and Queries*, vol. xv, p. 145.
41. Grant, F. J. (Ed.), *The Faculty of Advocates in Scotland*, p. 106.
42. Semple, W., *op. cit.*, p. 333 : McKenzie, R. D., *op. cit.*, p. 200.
43. *Northern Notes and Queries*, vol. xv, p. 145.
44. Foster, J., *op. cit.*, p. 189.
45. Riddell, R., *op. cit.*, vol. vi, fol. 219.
46. Fraser, Sir W., *The Chiefs of Grant*, vol. ii, p. 417.
47. Woodrow, R., *Analecta*, vol. ii, p. 358. Edin. (Maitland Cl.), 1842.
48. Hector, W., *Judicial Records of Renfrewshire*, p. 74. Paisley, 2nd series, 1878.
49. *MS. Glasgow Commissariat Records*, vol. 48, p. 433. S.R.O.
50. Little Blackburn, part of the family estates in West Lothian, was acquired by descendants of William Napier, Dean of Guild at Linlithgow.
51. Paton, H., *op. cit.*, p. 267.
52. Robertson, G., *Crawford's Description of the Shire of Renfrew*, p. 144. Paisley, 1818.
53. *Ibid*.
54. *Ibid*.
55. *Ibid*.
56. G.E.C., *Complete Baronetage*, vol. iv, p. 269. Exeter, 1904.
57. *MS. Houstoun Register of Baptisms, 1720-1819*. New Register House, 565/1.
58. *Ibid*.
59. Riddell, R., *op. cit.*, vol. vi, fol. 219.
60. S.P., vol. ii, p. 520.
61. Semple, W., *op. cit.*, p. 107.
62. *The Scots Magazine*, vol. xiii, p. 358: Semple, W., *op. cit.*, p. 333. The compiler of the account of the Cathcart family in S.P., vol. ii, p. 520, quoting Crawford's *Renfrewshire* (edit. Semple), p. 105, says they had a daughter Ann, who married, 29th August, 1769, Alexander Cunningham of Craigends. Attention to the text would have shown that Ann Houstoun, referred to as having married Alexander Cunningham, was a daughter of the second baronet; moreover, no date is given by Semple, and it seems probable that the compiler confused the marriage with another recorded in *The Scots Magazine*, vol. xxxi, p. 502, as follows:—"29th August, 1769; at Jordanhill, Mr Alexander Cunningham, merchant, to John (sic), fourth daughter of Alexander Houstoun of Jordanhill, merchant in Glasgow."
63. G.E.C., *op. cit.*, vol. iv, p. 269.
64. S.P., vol. ix, p. 81.
65. G.E.C., *op. cit.*, vol. iv, pp. 268-9. The overcrowded vaults at St. Martin-in-the-Field, were cleared by Order of Council, 1859. The remains of the celebrated Scottish surgeon, Dr John Hunter (1728-1793), were recovered from the crypt and re-interred at Westminster Abbey.

N.B.—For abbreviations and additional bibliographical information, consult references to the previous articles.

THE MacQUARRIES OF ULVA &c.

by R. W. MUNRO

(continued from Vol. XVI, page 9).

The territory occupied by the Clan MacQuarrie in the Isle of Ulva and the neighbouring part of Mull was small, but like many larger estates it came to be divided to give a home and livelihood for younger sons and their families. In the seventeenth century a second son of Donald MacQuarrie of Ulva received one-third of the estate, and other portions gave a distinctive title to two junior branches. According to tradition, the three brothers were the children of a second marriage, their mother being a sister of Alasdair MacDonald (son of 'Colkitto'), the companion of Montrose.^(a)

The senior cadets of Ulva were the MacQuarries of Ormaig, who took their title from a township on the south shore of Ulva which looked out towards the Isle of Staffa, also part of their domain. Junior to them were the MacQuarries of Ballighartan, named from a township on the north shore of Ulva, who intermarried with the Ormaig line and may have come to represent it; and the MacQuarries of Laggan, or Laggan-Ulva, named from that part of the estate which lay on the mainland of Mull. All authorities agree that the progenitor of Ormaig was Hector, and the descent from him is confirmed by documentary evidence; but the other two lines are less well authenticated.

Of the two youngest sons of Donald MacQuarrie of Ulva, the account in Sir Robert Douglas's *Baronage of Scotland*, probably written before 1770, says the elder was Lachlan, married to a Maclean of the Ardgour family, from whom the MacQuarries of Laggan are descended; and the younger John, married to a Maclaine of the Lochbuie family, from whom came the MacQuarries of Ballighartan. These Christian names are transposed, however, in the later MS. genealogy found among the papers of Col. Charles Macquarie of Ulva, where John is named first and said to have lived chiefly at Laggan Ulva, died young and left no issue; while Lachlan lived principally at Ballighartan, married a daughter of Lochbuie, and had a son John.

Contemporary records show that John MacQuarrie in Laggan, otherwise John Roy, an uncle of Lachlan MacQuarrie of Ulva (Donald's grandson), was involved with the Macleans in their dispute with Argyll in 1674 and subsequent years. No seventeenth century reference has been found to a Mac-

Quarrie of Ballighartan, but the fact that John of Ballighartan (who was of legal age in 1709 and lived until 1773) named his eldest son Lachlan is some support for that having been his father's name. So, in the absence of clearer proof and subject to correction if it should be found, I have assumed for the purpose of this genealogy that John was the founder of the Laggan line, and Lachlan of Ballighartan, contrary to the *Baronage* statement.

Which of the two families was the senior it is now impossible to say with certainty. Ballighartan was brought nearer to the main stem by intermarriage with Ormaig, and the family can be traced in some detail, but so little is known of the Laggan family that no connected genealogy is possible. In what follows, the MacQuarries of Laggan have been placed before those of Ballighartan because that is the order in which they appear in both *Baronage* and *Ulva MS.*

MacQUARRIE OF ORMAIG

I.—HECTOR MacQUARRIE of Ormaig received from his father the lands of Ormaigbeg, Ormaigmore, Cragraig, the two Kilvicewens (Upper and Lower), Eolasary, Staffa, one-third of Laggan-Ulva, and one-half of Little Colonsay.¹ He is on record as 'Hector Mcquarrie of Ormebeg' in 1672, when on 17 August he gave a £5 bond guaranteed by Sir Allan Maclean of Duart to an Edinburgh tailor for a suit of clothes, and he becomes 'Hector Mcquarre in Ormaick' in 1676 and 'Hector Mcquarie of Ormeg' in 1677.² Described as 'a brave intrepid man', he was involved with the Macleans in their dispute with Argyll, and Hector McQuorie of Ormag' was one of those who appears between 1674/80 either with his own designation or as uncle of Lachlan MacQuarrie of Ulva in the Privy Council records and other documents.³ He had a company in Sir John Maclean's regiment at Killiecrankie, 27 July 1689, and is said to have greatly distinguished himself.⁴

Hector, who was still living in 1696,⁵ but dead by 1704,⁶ married ———, sister of Major Donald Macleod (in the service of the States General of Holland),⁷ by whom he had three sons:

John,⁸ 'a young gentleman of liberal education, remarkable for great strength of body', witness along with his father in 1696, but predeceased him unmarried, dying in Little Colonsay between Ulva and Staffa.

Donald, who succeeded.

Alexander,⁹ accused of taking 64 lbs. of spermaceti (the largest quantity named) from a whale which came ashore at Kilvicewen in or about June 1722, and cited before the Admiralty Court at Inveraray; still alive in 1740, but died unmarried in Ormaig.

He is also stated to have married ———, daughter of Neil Maclean of Drimnacross (of the Coll family),¹⁰ and to have had:

A daughter, who married Charles Maclean of the Kinlochaline family, with issue Lachlan, 'killed in Spain in Queen Anne's time'.¹¹

II.—DONALD MacQUARRIE of Ormaig, born in the reign of Charles II (1661-85),¹² is on record as witness along with his father and brother John in 1696.³ He was given sasine of Ormaig &c. (not including Little Colonsay) on 24 June 1704, on a disposition by Lachlan MacQuarrie of Ulva.⁴ As 'Donald McQuarie of Ormag' he was joint executor dative in 1709 with John of Ballighartan under the will of Lachlan MacQuarrie of Laggan.¹³ In 1720 he raised an action for the protection of his woods under the 'penal statutes', and the process shows that the depredations included large oak trees as well as birch and hazel.¹⁴ Donald was cautioner in a bond by John MacQuarrie of Ulva dated at Ormaig on 31 May 1734; on 6 May 1743, at Aros in Mull, along with his only son Hector he gave a bond to Robert Campbell of Dunavich in Lorn for 2150 merks, assigning certain rents and duties of the lands of Ormaig in security; and on 1 Jan. 1748 at Ormaig they gave a bond to John Campbell, Chamberlain-Depute of Argyll, for £11 17s 11d sterling.¹⁵ By a contract of wadset signed by Donald at Ormaig on 12 August 1751, and by his son Hector at Edinburgh on 24 July, their third part of the five merk land of Lagan Ulva was disposed to Hector Maclean of Torloisk for the sum of 1320 merks Scots advanced and paid by him.¹⁶

By a disposition dated 12 August 1751,¹⁷ Donald—who was latterly known as 'late of Ormaig' or 'elder of Ormaig'¹⁸—disposed his estates, comprising the third part of the lands of Ulva and Lagan extending to a nineteen and a half merk land, to his only son Hector, reserving the liferent right of the penny and a half penny land of Ormaig and the Isle of Staffa to himself, with the provision that he should be freed from payment of all or any part of the debts then due by him and affecting the lands and estate. The sasine giving effect to his disposition was not recorded until 18 July 1757.¹⁷

Donald lived to a great age, and an account written while George III was on the throne says: 'He remembers seven reigns, and as he is a gentleman of polite education, and his memory perfectly intire, he is very interesting in conversation.'¹² He was described as 'aged 97 years, or thereby' in a deposition which he made at Ormaig in 1774 in connection with an action against the Duke of Argyll, but on the Duke's behalf it was stated that 'it is believed in the country, that this man has lost his memory, and that in place of 97 he is truly about 120 years old'.¹⁹ In reporting his death in May 1777, an obituary notice gave his age as 99 years, and added: 'He retained the use of all his

faculties to the last; and could read print without the use of glasses'.²⁰

Donald married in 1705 (contract dated 30 March) Margaret, daughter of Hector MacLaine of Lochbuie,²¹ by whom he had one son and four daughters:

Hector, who succeeded.

Flora (or Margaret),²² married to John MacQuarrie of Ballighartan, with issue, as detailed later.

Unna,²³ married to Hector Maclean, merchant in Mull, with issue.

Janet.²³

Mary.²⁴

III.—HECTOR MacQUARRIE of Ormaig signed the bond and assignation of 1743 with his father, and also the bond of 1748.¹⁵ He became part owner of the family estates on his father's resignation in 1751,¹⁷ and as 'Hector MacQuarrie of Ormaig' was initiated to Freemasonry along with his Chief Lachlan MacQuarrie of Ulva at Edinburgh in February 1752.²⁵ He gave bonds on 1 September 1761 to Dougall Macdougall of Gallanach (discharged 1763), and on 27 December 1762 to Hector Maclean of Torloisk, in exchange for annual rents of 300 merks and £40 sterling payable out of the Ormaig lands;²⁶ on the latter date he also sold the third part of the five merk land of Lagan Ulva to Maclean of Torloisk.²⁷ Hector went to Ireland in 1770 and remained there for two years,²⁸ but he was back in Ormaig in November 1773, when his father's death was daily expected;²⁹ he was troubled about his affairs in general, and anxious to apply to his creditors to grant him something for his support.

Hector succeeded to Ormaig as sole proprietor on his father's death in 1777, and in May of that year his lands and estate were advertised for sale by public roup, along with those of his Chief and superior, Lachlan MacQuarrie of Ulva.³⁰ Both estates were described as 'almost in the state of Nature, though well accommodated, and capable of great improvement'; Ormaig, holding blench of the Chief (i.e., on payment of a nominal yearly duty), comprehended 'the Merk-Land of Ormaig-Mòre, the Half Merk-Land of Ormaig-Beg, the Merk-Land of Craiggaigge, the Half Merk-Land of Killivickewan-Oughtrich, the Half Merk-Land of Killivickewan-Eightreich, the Half Merk-Land of Eolesary,—and also the Forty-Shilling-Land of the celebrated Island of Staffa'. The upset price for these lands was £2178 16s 4d, but when the sale took place at Edinburgh on 14 July 1777 they sold for no less than £3540.³¹

Hector married in or before 1751 Ann Maclean, daughter of Sir John

Maclean of Duart, 4th Baronet, by his marriage with a daughter of Sir Aeneas Macpherson of Invereshie.³² By her he had two sons and two daughters:

John,³³ younger of Ormaig, 'bred to physic' and described as 'Doctor MacGuarie'; wrote an account of Staffa in 1773 based on Sir Joseph Banks' description 'in the News Papers' for his cousin Murdoch Macclaine, merchant in Edinburgh; anxious to leave the country 'upon something of a footing', he was at Leith in March 1774 planning to go to Jamaica, and is believed to have died in that island without issue.

Hector,³⁴ an Ensign in the Army, died in the service in the East Indies.

Mary,³⁴ died without issue.

Margaret,³⁵ married her cousin, Allan MacQuarrie of Ballighartan, with issue.

MacQUARRIE OF LAGGAN

JOHN MacQUARRIE, third or fourth son of Donald MacQuarrie of Ulva,¹ lived chiefly at Laggan Ulva in Mull.² The Mull portion of the MacQuarrie estate comprised Drisaig, Kellan, Benmeanach (or Peinalbanach), Rowaig and Glenmacquarrie, but there is no evidence that it was ever conveyed to the cadet branch, or that Laggan was more than their place of residence.³ John took a leading part with the Macleans in their dispute with the Earl of Argyll, being one of those who forcibly refused admittance to the King's messengers at Duart Castle in 1674, and helped to garrison Cairnburg in the Treshnish Isles in 1680; as John McWharrie in Lagan, John Roy McQuorie, or John McGowry, uncle of the Chief, he is frequently named in the records of the Privy Council.⁴ John McQuarrie of Lagan married Florence, daughter of Charles 'MacAllen' Maclean of Ardnacross, of the Kinlochaline family,⁵ but he is said to have died young and left no issue.² (His widow married secondly Captain Andrew Maclean, of Knock in Morvern, eldest son of Hector Bishop of Argyll).⁶

LAUHLAN McQUORIE OF LAGAN died in March, 1709, and his testament and inventory of goods were recorded at Aross in Mull on 22 June.⁷ They had been 'faithfully made and given up' by Donald McQuorie of Ormag and John McQuorie of Ballghart (Ballighartan), executors dative, showing that he had left property including cows and horses valued at £137 Scots, debts

amounting to £144, and 20 merks due him by Andrew McLean son to the late Bishop of Argyll.

ALEXANDER MacQUARIE OF LAGGAN in Ulva married Margaret, daughter of Charles Maclean, third son of Donald of Aros and grandson of Charles of Ardnacross.⁸ She was a niece of Florence Maclean, wife of John MacQuarrie of Laggan, and her brother Hector married Marion, sister of Lachlan MacQuarrie of Ulva.

(Because of lack of evidence, contemporary or otherwise, no attempt has been made to give a connected genealogy of the Laggan family. Alexander is known only from later Maclean sources).

MacQUARRIE OF BALLIGHARTAN

LACHLAN MacQUARRIE, fourth or third son of Donald MacQuarrie of Ulva,¹ lived principally at Ballighartan,² a township on the north side of Ulva and near its western end, from which his descendants took their designation. No contemporary reference to him has been found, and he is believed to have been drowned off Calliach Point, the north-west promontory of Mull.² Lachlan married a daughter of ——— Maclaine of Lochbuie,³ and left (with a daughter, who died without issue)² a son ———.

JOHN MacQUARRIE, who also lived at Ballighartan.² As 'John McQuorie of Ballghart' he was joint executor dative in 1709 with Donald of Ormaig under the will of Lachlan MacQuarrie of Laggan.⁴ The date 1765 can still be read on the tombstone marking 'John McGuaries Burying Place of Balligarten' in the old churchyard at Kilvicewen in Ulva,⁵ but it was probably placed there during his lifetime. He died in November, 1773, and a nephew's letter dated the 24th had to be cut short by hurry 'caused by the death of Ballighartan, who died of a short sickness'.⁶ John married his cousin Margaret (or Flora), daughter of Donald MacQuarrie of Ormaig,⁷ and had (with a daughter Margaret, or perhaps two daughters),⁸ three sons—

Lachlan, of whom later.

John,⁹ who left the Highlands at an early age and 'followed a variety of pursuits in the Low country'. He married a daughter of Hugh McPhail in Rosil in Mull (probably Rossall at the head of Loch Scridain), and had three sons—

Hector,¹⁰ a printer in Edinburgh, married 'a commoner' there, and left issue.

Coll,¹¹ lived near Edinburgh, was married, and had issue.

Lachlan,⁹ lived in Ireland, was married, and had issue.

Allan, was in Ireland in 1770 and 1771¹² (when his uncle Hector of Ormaig was also there), is said to have been living in Greenock in December 1787 (when the future General Lachlan Macquarie left the country);¹³ but from the fact that he was commonly called 'Allan Ballighartan'¹⁴ he was apparently more closely associated with Ulva than his two elder brothers. He married his cousin Margaret, daughter of Hector MacQuarrie of Ormaig,¹⁵ and had one son and one daughter—

JOHN¹⁶ } both 'now living at Ardellum in Ulva' when the
FLORA¹⁷ } Ulva MS. was compiled (before 1818).

LACHLAN MacQUARRIE, the eldest son, 'did not reside in the country (i.e. the Highlands), but followed a variety of professions'.¹⁸ Latterly he went into the Army, where he died.¹⁸ He married Marion, daughter of John MacQuarrie of Ulva and widow of Hector Maclean, merchant in Tiree¹⁹ (by whom she had a son John, settled in New York), and by her had a son—

JOHN MacQUARRIE, 'who also went into the Army, and was killed in battle'.¹⁸

NOTES AND REFERENCES

a. This second marriage is noticed in the 'Ardgour MS.' (*A Brief Genealogical Account of the Family of McLean from its First Settlement in the Island of Mull and Parts Adjacent*, printed Edinburgh 1872, p. 99; and sources cited in *Scottish Genealogist*, xv 30, note 4). For division of estate, Ulva MS. and late C. R. Morison, Tobermory (28 Apr. 1939).

ORMAIG

1. Ulva MS. Douglas, *Baronage*, 509.
2. SRO Reg. of Deeds, Dal. 38 fol. 500, Dur. 42 fol. 490, Dal. 63 fol. 831.
3. *Baronage*, 509. 3 R.P.C., iv 432-5, v 3-4, 59-61, 182-3, vi 44-51, 615-6. *Highland Papers*, ed. Macphail, i 280, 301, 304 307, 308.
4. *Baronage*, 509.
5. SRO Gen. Reg. of Sasines, lxxi 195, 12 Nov. 1696.
6. G.R.S., lxxxv 278, 10. Aug. 1704.
7. *Baronage*, 509-10. Ulva MS. calls her daughter of 'Sir Norman McLeod of Harries' (? Bernera). Major Donald 'obtained a bond for L.1000 from Macleod of Dunvegan, anno 1684' (bond *penes* Macleod of that Ilk, *Baronage* 508).
8. *Baronage*, 510. Ulva MS. G.R.S. lxxi 195.
9. *Baronage*, 510. Ulva MS. D. C. Mactavish, *Inveraray Papers* (Oban 1939), 24. NLS Gregory MSS., vii 153.
10. *Family of McLean* (Ardgour MS.), 92.
11. *Ibid.*, 97. A. M. Sinclair, *Clan Gillean*, 455. Ulva MS. (but not *Baronage*) says Hector MacQ. had one daughter.
12. *Baronage*, 510. Donald's place in the MacQ. pedigree is confirmed by NLS Gregory MSS., vii 153.
13. SRO Commissariat Record of the Isles, ii 7, 22 June 1709.
14. *Inveraray Papers*, 43.
15. Sir D. Campbell, *Clan Campbell* (Argyll Shff. Ct. Bks.), ii 49, 65, 92.
16. SRO Partic. Reg. of Sasines (Argyll), viii 262.
17. P.R.S. Argyll, ix 95.
18. *Baronage*, 510. *Clan Campbell*, ii 65, 92. Was he the 'Donald Mor Macquarrie in Ulva' whose dr. Flora m. John MacLaine of the Lochbuie family (*Clan Gillean*, 482)?

19. Court of Session Papers, Allan M'Lean of Drimnin v. John, Duke of Argyll, proof for Drimnin, 24 Nov. 1774, p. 8, and infn. for Duke, 12 Oct. 1776, p. 34.
20. *Scots Mag.* (1777), 279. No date given, but notice is in May issue.
21. P.R.S. Argyll, vol. 4 (1) fol. 59.
22. *Baronage*, 510 (Flora). Ulva MS. (Margaret).
23. *Baronage*, 510. Ulva MS.
24. *Baronage*, 510. Not in Ulva MS.
25. Records of Lodge St. David, Edinburgh No. 36, 14 Feb. 1752.
26. P.R.S. Argyll, ix 286, 359, 364.
27. P.R.S. Argyll, ix 360.
28. Session Papers, John Wilsons v. Archibald M'Lean of Laggan-Ulva, pursuer's proof, Dec. 1776, p. 97. SRO Lochbuie Papers, no. 36, draught on Murdoch MacLeane, Carrickfergus, 3 Jan. 1772.
29. Lochbuie Papers, no. 36, John MacGuarie to M. MacLean, 23 Nov. 1773.
30. *Edin. Evg. Courant, Cal. Mercury & Edin. Advertiser*, weekly 3 May/12 July 1777.
31. Letter, Boswell to Johnson, 9 Sep. 1777.
32. P.R.S. Argyll, ix 95 (also 286, 359 with her consent). *Family of McLean*, 50. A. M. Sinclair, *Clan Gillean*, 253. Seneachie (226) and J. P. MacLean (212) say Hector's wife was Isabella, but cp. obit. in *Scots Mag.* (1788) of 'Mrs Isabella Maclean'.
33. *Baronage*, 510. Ulva MS. Lochbuie Papers, no. 36, letters to Murdoch MacLaine, 6 Sep. 1773, 23 & 24 Nov. 1773, 25 March 1774. D. B. MacCulloch, *Wondrous Isle of Staffa* (1957 edn.), 17-9, ack, p. xiv. Probably this 'John MacGuarie' was first owner of a copy of his grandfather Sir Aeneas Macpherson's *Loyall Dissuasive* (ed. A. D. Murdoch 1902, p. civ).
34. *Baronage*, 510. Ulva MS.
35. Burko's *Landed Gentry* (1858) states in an article headed 'Macquarie of Ormaig' (pp. 759-60) that 'Allan Macquarie, Esq. of Ormaig, who m. in 1798, Miss Macquarie' was the son of Hector of Ormaig, and had a son, 'the present John Macquarie, Esq. of Ormaig.' I have preferred the *Baronage* statement that Hector had a daughter Margaret, but not a son called Allan. The version given is confirmed by Ulva MS. Descendants of the Ormaig family continued to live there or at any rate in Ulva down to about 1850 (Seneachie, 226; T. Smibert, *Clans of the Highlands of Scotland*, 117).

Note: John Macquarie, who lived in Ormaig when Gen. Lachlan Macquarie left Mull (1787), was described in a letter to Lochbuie as 'a very worthy man and a second cousin of mine', and in a later letter to his brother Charles as 'Mr McQuarie of Ormaig'. John's son Lachlan was named after the General's father, and with a view to getting a commission for the lad (whom he believed to be about 15 or 16 years old) he wrote from Bombay in 1797 asking Lochbuie to send him to school at his expense, and if anything should have happened to him then his next brother was to be sent in his stead. On finding that they were both too old to benefit from education, and displeased at the 'forward impudent conduct of one of them called Donald in leaving Mull to put himself to school at my expence in the Low Country unauthorised by you', he resolved to having nothing more to do with them, beyond sending each a present of £10 (letters to Lochbuie, 31 Jan. 1797, 15 Dec. 1798, and to Charles, 9 Feb. 1799; M. H. Ellis, *Lachlan Macquarie*, 90, 97.)

LAGGAN

1. Ulva MS. *Baronage*, 508, makes Lachlan the founder of the Laggan family (see introduction above).
2. Ulva MS.
3. *Retours*, Argyll, 29 Jan. 1630. One-third of the five merk land of Laggan belonged to MacQuarrie of Ormaig, until sold in 1762 (see that title above).
4. R.P.C., iv 272-4, 432-5, v 3-4, 59-61, vi 44-51, 615-6. *Highland Papers*, i 301, 304, 307, 308. John also signed the docquet cited in MacQuarries of Ulva, note 12 (*Sco. Gen.*, xvi 30).
5. *Family of McLean*, 101. Seneachie, 344. J. P. MacLean, 308-9. Sinclair, 437. *Baronage*, 508, says the founder of the Laggan family married 'a lady of the (Maclean) family of Ardgour'.

6. *Ibid.* Andrew, remembered as a Gaelic poet, born c. 1635, known as 'Anndra Mac-an-Easbuig' from his father who was bishop 1680-87 (A. M. Sinclair, *Maclean Bards*, i 73).
7. SRO Commissariat Record of the Isles, ii 7, 22 June 1709.
8. J. P. MacLean; 308. Sinclair, 453. Not in *Family of McLean* or *Seneachie*, 343.

BALLIGHARTAN

1. Ulva MS. *Baronage*, 508, makes John the founder of the Ballighartan family (see introduction above).
2. Ulva MS.
3. Ulva MS. and *Baronage* agree that the first Ballighartan married a MacLaine of Lochbuie.
4. SRO Commissariat Record of the Isles, ii 7, 22 June 1709.
5. The earliest decipherable inscription (copied 25 Aug. 1937).
6. SRO Lochbuie Papers, no. 36, Dr John MacGuarie younger of Ormaig to Murdoch Maclean, 24 Nov. 1773. D. B. MacCulloch, *Wondrous Isle of Staffa* (1957), 19.
7. Ulva MS. (Margaret). *Baronage*, 510 (Flora). This marriage is confirmed by Hector of Ormaig being called uncle of Allan of Ballighartan, Session Papers, *Wilsone v. M'Lean*, pursuer's proof p. 98, and memorial for M'Lean, p. 232.
8. Ulva MS. (Margaret only). *Baronage*, 510 (two daughters).
9. Ulva MS.
10. Ulva MS. Marriage of Hector Macquarrie, labourer, and Margrat, daughter of John Edwards, weaver in Inverness, registered 14 May, 1789 (*Parish of Holyroodhouse or Canongate, Register of Marriages*).
11. Ulva MS. Colin Macquarrie, labourer, living in Tron parish, Edinburgh, married Marion, of same parish, daughter of John Waldie, farmer at Gogarstone, Midlothian, 12 April, 1796 (*Edinburgh Marriage Register*).
12. Session Papers, *Wilsone v. M'Lean*, pursuer's proof, Dec. 1776, p. 98, and memorial for M'Lean, 27 Sep. 1777, p. 232.
13. Major Lachlan Macquarie to brother Charles, 31 Jan. 1797:—'Poor Allan Macquarie Ballagartan who lived in Greenock when I left the country has I believe a large family of children, and I should very (?) like to provide for one of his boys in the Army'.
14. Ulva MS. Major Lachlan refers to him as 'poor Allan Ballagartan' (15 Dec. 1798) or 'Allan Balligartan' (12 Oct. 1800, 8 March 1802).
15. Ulva MS., under both Ormaig and Ballighartan lines. The date of the marriage is not given. 'Allan M'Guarie in Baligartan and Margaret M'Guarie' were married on 12 April, 1779 (Par. Regs., Argyll, Kilninian and Kilmore, vol. 544(1)), and had four children baptised—Mary (26 March, 1780), Flora (22 July, 1781), John (14 Sep., 1783), and Hector (11 Dec., 1785). In Burke's *Landed Gentry* (1848, 1858, 1863), where Allan is said to be son instead of son-in-law of Hector of Ormaig, it is stated that he married 'Miss Macquarie' in 1798 and had a son John (b. Sep., 1800, m. Feb., 1826 Mary Campbell, and had issue) and dr. Flora (m. 23 Feb., 1824). The 1798 marriage is not in the Kilninian & Kilmore register, nor is the 1800 birth.
16. From the above, this may be John baptised on 14 Sep., 1783, or John born Sep., 1800. The second cannot, but the first might be the John of whom Major Lachlan wrote on 12 Oct., 1800: 'I have been lately so fortunate as to procure an Ensigncy in the 77th Regiment for Allan Balligartan's son John'. John Lachlan Macquarie was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 77th under date 1 Sep., 1800, and he appears simply as John in the 1802 Army List (a double name was sometimes used so that a commission could be transferred to someone else of the same surname).
17. This may be Flora baptised 22 July, 1781, and/or Flora married 23 Feb., 1824. Par. Regs. 544(2) record the marriage on that date of Anthony Macdonald, 72nd Regt., Gribun, and Flora M'Quarie, Ulva; this may be an error, as Anthony (an unusual name in these parts) M'Kinnon and Flory M'Quarie, Craggaig, had their lawful son baptised on 20 Nov., 1826, and the 1851 Census names John McQuarie (65), Ormaig, and his sister Flora M'Kinnon, widow, aged 66.
18. Ulva MS.
19. Ulva MS. *Baronage*, 509.

LETTER BY: COL. CONSTANTIN

24 Verteillac,
France.

13th November, 1968.

In May, 1604, in Saintonge, a protestant Pastor arrived from Scotland who settled at Montendre (actually Charente Maritime). He was called John Hamilton.

The Historical Society of French Protestantism has asked me to give some account of his activity, which was distinguished particularly at the synod of Pons in 1614. His name is mentioned on the list of Pastors who were present in 1620, 1626 and 1637 at the synods of Alès, Castres and Alençon.

John Hamilton married a girl from Saintonge from the region of Jonzac; she was called Deborah Pillet, and came from a very well-known protestant family in the region of Boybelland. There were three children of the marriage—a son John, who became a Pastor at Jarnac, and two girls who married in the country.

In 1647, John Hamilton went to Edinburgh where he obtained letters patent from King Charles I dated 15th July, 1647, which established his noble ancestry as a descendant of the Cadet branch of the famous family of Hamilton. He then returned to France again to Saintonge where he died about 1660.

The French translation from the Latin original of these letters patent was made in the 18th century. I possess a copy; the original, which was for a long time treasured by the direct descendants of John Hamilton, the family Chapuzat from Abirails, was unfortunately destroyed in an accident in the 19th century.

The copy in my possession mentions the genealogy of John Hamilton; the Scottish names were first translated into Latin and then roughly re-translated into French of the 18th century, and these have come down to me in a rather whimsical spelling. Nevertheless, I think that this document should arouse a certain interest among your members and might assist amateur historical searchers. Accordingly I enclose a duplicate of the text I have, with the spelling and punctuation as used in it.

I have a great interest in the life of John Hamilton, and would like to rescue the famous Pastor's memory from unjust oblivion. He had an important role in Saintonge during a particularly troubled time. I would be happy if you were able, as a result of the document, to give me a complete genealogical tree, which would enable me to trace back his ancestors to the Hamilton family, since I know that your card indices are particularly complete and interesting.

Charles, par la grâce de Dieu, roy d'Escosse d'Angleterre, France et Irlande, desfenseur de la foy á tous et chacuns qui, ces présentes venont, tant roys que princes, duc, marquis, archevesques, évesques abbés, et prieurs, nobles, présidents et barons, magistrats, consuls et généralement a tous gouverneurs et commandants de provinces, pays, villes, citadelles, camps, armies tant de mer que de teree salut, d'autant qu'il est tres juste et que tous ceux qu'y ont l'administration de la république et des états doivent s'attacher principalement á faire rendre l'honneur dû aux gens de bien et de merite et que si quelqu'un agissait au contraire ce qui serait contre la justice et l'equité, il devrait être puni des peines pour cela établies nous avons toujours tasché d'effet et d'intention de remplir ce principal point de notre devoir c'est pourquoy nous nous y sommes appliqués autant que les grandes affaires de nostre état nous l'ont pu permettre, ce qui est un pur effet de nostre inclination naturelle, a fin que tous ceux qu'y seront sortis de parents qui s'y sont signalés soient reconnus et honorés, ches les étrangers aussy bien que dans leur pays naturel, mesme aussy bien qu'il se pourra á moins qu'ils n' ayant dégénéré et derogne aux traces et á la vertu de leurs ayeux, s'y bien qu'incités par les beaux exemples de leurs ancêtres non seulement ils ne commettent rien qu'y deshonorer la grandeur de leur extraction mais encore pour ce qu'y adjoutant quelque chose du leur ils la fassent reluire de un plus grand et nouvel éclat et se montrent aussy fidèles á la patrie et au roy que la justice et l'équité le requièrent d'ou vient que voullant donner des marques de notre bienveillance ce quy est tres raisonnable á Jean Hamilton nostre trs fidèle sujet et prédicateur du saint Evangile chez les Francois quy s'y est desja rendu agréable par l'excellence de son savoir estant maistre es arts libéraux et qui aura pent estre envie de voir des pais plus éloignés et y establie domicile d'autant qu'il a donné d'aussy belles marques qu'on en peut donner de son érudition, modestié et probité et qui, nous ayant tres humblement supplié de luy accorder ces marques d'honneur nous ne luy refuserons pas ne pouvant refuser nostre tesmoignage que nous souhaitons lui estre utile ches les étrangers á la vérité constante et indubitable et comme nous avons reconnu apres une exacte recherche par des gens tres dignes de foy que nous avons commis pour cela, nous certifions et attestons que le susdit Jean Hammilton preschant le saint évangile en France est issue tant du costé paternel que maternel de parents tres nobles et illustre famille car il avait pour père noble homme Jean Hammilton de Turnla de la paroisse de Cambuslang et du vicomte de Glasco autrement Chyddisdail du mariage légitime qu'avait contracté le dit sieur Jean Hammilton son père avec Jeanne Muré de l'illustre famille de Milhew de la paroisse de Blantyre dudit vicomté étant tres socur que la dite Jeanne Muré était sortie directement et légitimement de l'illustre famille de Cobwal d la paroisse de Paslay et du vicomté de Baranthain qui était son épouse légitime ayant aussi pour ayeux noble Jean Hammilton de

Turnla et pour ayeulle Marguerite Flaminia de l'illustre famille de Boghall qu'on scait certainement estre descendue de la noble famille du tres illustre et puissant comte Divigston et pour bisayeul sieur Jacques Hammilton de Sawfield tres noble chevallier de l'ordre de la paroisse de Rugglèn parroise de Glasco autrement Chyddisdail et dont la bisayeulle estoit Marie Diembar de l'illustre famille de Enterkin de la paroisse de Kil, vicomté d'Arran et pour trisayeul tres noble Jacques Hammilton de Sillertonhill aussy chevallier né dans la paroisse d'Hamilton quy est tres certainement issu de la famille de tres noble sieur Jacques Hammilton, prince du même nom duc de Cadzow, marquis d'Arran et comte de Cambridge, en sorte qu'il est tres constant que le susdit Jean Hammilton, predicateur en France du saint évangile est descendu tant du costé paternel que du costé maternel en ligne directe et légitime de tres illustre et tres ancienne famille d'Hamilton, Cabwall, Boghall et Enterkin dans nos comtés respectifs de Chyddisdail Baranthrow et d'Arran dont la mémoire est tres recommandable en Escosse ayant toujours brillé par leurs belles actions et esclat de leur race qu'ils ont jusques ici transmises á leur postérité sans aucune tache; c'est pourquoy afin que chascun jouisse de la dignité de son extraction nous vous prions de rendre á la personne de Jean Hammilton, predicateur du saint évangile les honneurs qui sont dus á son mérite et esclat de son extraction nous asseurant d'en faire mesme chose á vostre égard lorsque vous aures lessein de nous, toutes lesquelles susdites choses assemons estre tres véritables et lui avons pour ce accordés ces lettres de nostre grâce spéciale sans aucune suggestion et pour qu'on y ajoute pleine et entière confiance, nous y avons fait apposer nostre grand ceau, donné á Edimbourg le quinième juillet l'an de grâce mil six cent quarante sept et de nostre règne le vingt. troisième.

signé: Charles.

Lieu du sceau.

SUTHERLAND.—John Sutherland and his wife, Christina Bannerman had a son, John, born probably between 1824 and 1829 in or near Portgower, in the Parish of Loth, Sutherland. The family had connections with Kildonan in Helmsdale Strath. The mother was the youngest daughter of Alexander Bannerman in Gailable and Isobel Bannerman.

Wanted:

- (a) Actual date of birth of John.
- (b) Did he become a Minister of Religion?
- (c) Did he eventually go to Canada?

—W. D. Cargill Thompson, 19 Mirrlees Drive, Glasgow, W.2.

Queries

ROSS.—Wanted; particulars of the parents and grand-parents of Sir David Ross, Lord Provost of Perth c. 1864, who was given the accolade of Knighthood at Perth on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of the Prince Consort.

Was Sir David connected with the family of Ross of Oakbank?

—W. D. Cargill Thompson, 19 Mirrlees Drive, Glasgow, W.2.

IRVINE.—A substantial reward is offered for proof of the identity of:—

1.—James Irvine of Fortrie, living c. 1600.

2.—John Irvine, possibly a relation of James Irvine of Fortrie (mentioned in 1) who married his daughter.

3.—Jean Irvine, who was first wife of John Irvine, son of John Irvine (mentioned in 2).

IMRIE.—Any information about the family of Imrie or books to which reference can be made would be welcomed by R. E. Melville, Camusvrachan, Glenlyon, Perthshire.

MACLEAN.—On the old graveyard behind the Pasar of Djokjakarta (Java, Indonesia) the following inscription was (or is) present:

In memory of Lieut. Hector Maclean, late of His Ms 14th Regt. of foot this column has been erected. It is a votive emblem of esteem to military ardour and early worth by officers who served with him. He commanded the rifle company of his corps in the successful assault of the Cratton on the 16th June, 1812. Toward the close of that conflict he received a wound which proved mortal in his twentieth year; thus fell a youth. His memory survives in that of his brother officers.

Major Nicholas Maclean, Bristol, found in Somerset House, London, in the calendar of Heathfield that on 12th July, 1813, a grant of administration was made. In the calendar is recorded: Hector Maclean, late Lieut. 14th Regt., Bachelor, died in Java. His mother is Margaret McLean, widow, sub. £300.

Who were the parents of Hector Maclean?

—Dr J. MacLean van- Neckstraat 102, 's- Gravenhage, Holland.

MacKINTOSH.—Thomas Sinclair MacKintosh, born in Roxburghshire and educated at Hawick, married Mary Murray and emigrated to New Zealand about 1877 in the "Adamant". In Scotland he farmed a farm known as Dean Burn and gave the same name to the farm he bought at Ryal Bush in New Zealand.

Any information about his ancestors or descendants would be welcomed by Mrs S. C. Bates, Clifden, Tautapene R.D., Southland, New Zealand.

Reviews

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF STEWART

by A. C. Addington (2 volumes—18 guineas)

This lavishly produced book on the descendants of King James VI of Scotland is shortly to be published by Charles Skilton Ltd. While we have not had the advantage of seeing the volumes, it is said to embrace every European Royal House and to include members of all the most important families of France and Germany, and of almost every other European and Scandinavian country. Not only are the full names of each descendant given, but also their exact dates of birth, marriage and death. Ten years were spent on its compilation.

While the number of copies printed has "been deliberately limited to add exclusivity to a unique work", it is also "sure to take its place in every important library, public and private in the world."

REFERENCES TO ENGLISH SURNAMES IN 1601 AND 1602

by Frank K. and S. Hitching (Genealogical Publishing Co.—\$7.50)

This book is in fact an index giving nearly 20,000 references to surnames contained in printed Registers of 778 English parishes during 1601. Each varied spelling of a surname is treated as a district name and is indexed as such. It is intended for the genealogist tracing a family back who then loses trace of the family, for the genealogist who wishes to find out all the branches of the family he is interested in, and, perhaps above all for the American trying to trace his ancestors back to England.

It is to be hoped that this book will be the precursor of many others of a similar sort. Indices are essential to all those trying to trace families back, and this carefully compiled work, with a plan which is simple both to understand and to operate, should save many valuable man-hours of searching time. The book may appear expensive, but not when compared to the value of the time it should save.

THE ORIGIN AND SIGNIFICATION OF SCOTTISH SURNAMES

by Clifford Stanley Sims (Genealogical Publishing Co.—\$7.50)

This slim volume of 122 pages contains an alphabetical list of Scottish names, with under each a short explanation of its origin. The explanation can vary in length from a single word (such as "Burn" explained as a brook) to an entry of 15 lines (as occurs under Howison, with the story of the rescue of James I).

In a short introduction the authority divides Scottish surnames in two classes, Highland and Lowland, and then derives their origin from localities, trades, offices, professions, peculiarities of body or baptismal names. The list of names then justifies this classification.

In the last few pages of the book there is given a derivation of some of the principal Christian names (the names again being given in alphabetical order).

This book will be of greater interest to the general reader than to the professional searcher.

THE IRISH ANCESTOR, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1969 (68 pp.), published under the directorship of Baron Brian de Breffny; Dr Patrick Smythe-Wood; and Miss Rosemary Ffolliot (editor), of Pirton House, Sydenham Villas, Dundrum, Dublin 14, Ireland. Annual subscription for two issues: £2 2s U.K. and Ireland; \$6 in U.S.A. and Canada, and \$5 in Australia.

This journal is designed for the publication of articles on Irish genealogy, biography, social history, and original source material. The first issue contains two articles on family history, that of *Finucane of Co. Clare*, and *Ffolliot of Co. Meath*; an excellent paper on the *Public Record Office of Northern Ireland*, by Kenneth Darwin, Deputy-Keeper of the Records; and a useful article on *Christian Names in Ireland*, by Brian de Breffny. Other matter included relates to monumental inscriptions, *Admiralty Passing Certificates*, household inventories, testaments, new books and periodicals.

Few journals have made such an auspicious beginning, and it is to be hoped that the standard can be sustained. The cover is attractive and substantial—an important factor with an overseas readership—and the print throughout is clear and sharp. Judicious use has been made of white space in the titles, headings and margins. The two genealogical contributions, by George F. Mott and Rosemary Ffolliot, are well laid out and full of detail, though the former, dealing with the Finucane family, is not specific enough with his references and has placed these in the text where they interrupt the flow of reading. Sources of information should be clearly cited, preferably by the use of keyed references and footnotes, as it is important that librarians and genealogists can readily check the statements if they so desire.

A useful review section has been included, and the works covered have full bibliographical details, with the sellers' prices and their addresses. The range of books is, if anything, too wide, and consideration should be given to reviewing only works of special interest or significance. Probably the introduction of an adequately edited query section would add to the value of this periodical, and an annual index is a must.

D.W.

REPLY

28th FEBRUARY, 1969.

Dear sirs— With reference to Queries in your March issue.

CALDWELL.—Jessie Ross, married 25th December, 1875, Gavin Ralston Caldwell. She died September, 1882. Issue: (1) James Caldwell, born 10th February, 1877; (1) Annie Caldwell; (2) Jessie Ross Caldwell.

JOHNSTON.—There is a mass of information about this family in *The Genealogical Account of the descendants of James Young* (printed for private circulation). I believe there are copies of the book at The British Museum and at Aberdeen. (1894).

GORDON.—Also mentioned, the Gordons of Craigmile.

Hoping the above information is of use.

Yours sincerely,

W. Morice.

There are also several Grants, Jamesons and Pattons mentioned but I don't think they have much in common with your article on page 1 though I have not gone into the matter.

QUERY

CAMPBELL.—Hon. John Campbell, the son of Cornelius Campbell, and his wife, Elizabeth. Related to the Duke of Argyle, and a descendant of Sir James Campbell. Cornelius and wife moved from Inverness, Scotland, to Colrain, Ireland, where John Campbell was born. Cornelius and wife had two other sons, James and George. John worked under his brother George in Liverpool, emigrated to Bertie County, Province of North Carolina, and settled a hamlet on the right bank of the Chowan River, which he named Colerian. (He was a member of the Provincial Congress which met August 25, 1774). Need proof of the above which was published in Texas, U.S.A., in 1899. Postage will be refunded.

—F. Allen Johnston, P.O. Box 70, Dime Box, Texas, U.S.A., 77583.

ERRATUM

Vol. XVI, No. 3, p.63

The penultimate entry should read as follows:—

An Old Highland Parish Register, Survivals of Clanship and Social Change in Laggan, Inverness-shire, 1775-1854, by Alan G. MacPherson
(*Scottish Studies*, Vol. 11, Pt. 2, pp. 149-192)

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

Hon. President	The Right Hon. The Earl of Dundee, LL.D., Royal Banner Bearer of Scotland.
Hon. Vice-Presidents	Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, G.C.V.O., LL.D., formerly Lord Lyon King of Arms. The Right Hon. The Countess of Erroll, Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland. The Right Hon. The Lord Lovat, D.S.O., M.C. The Right Hon. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E., LL.D.
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Editor of Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants	Donald Whyte, F.S.A.(Scot.), 4 Carmel Road, Kirkliston, West Lothian.
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