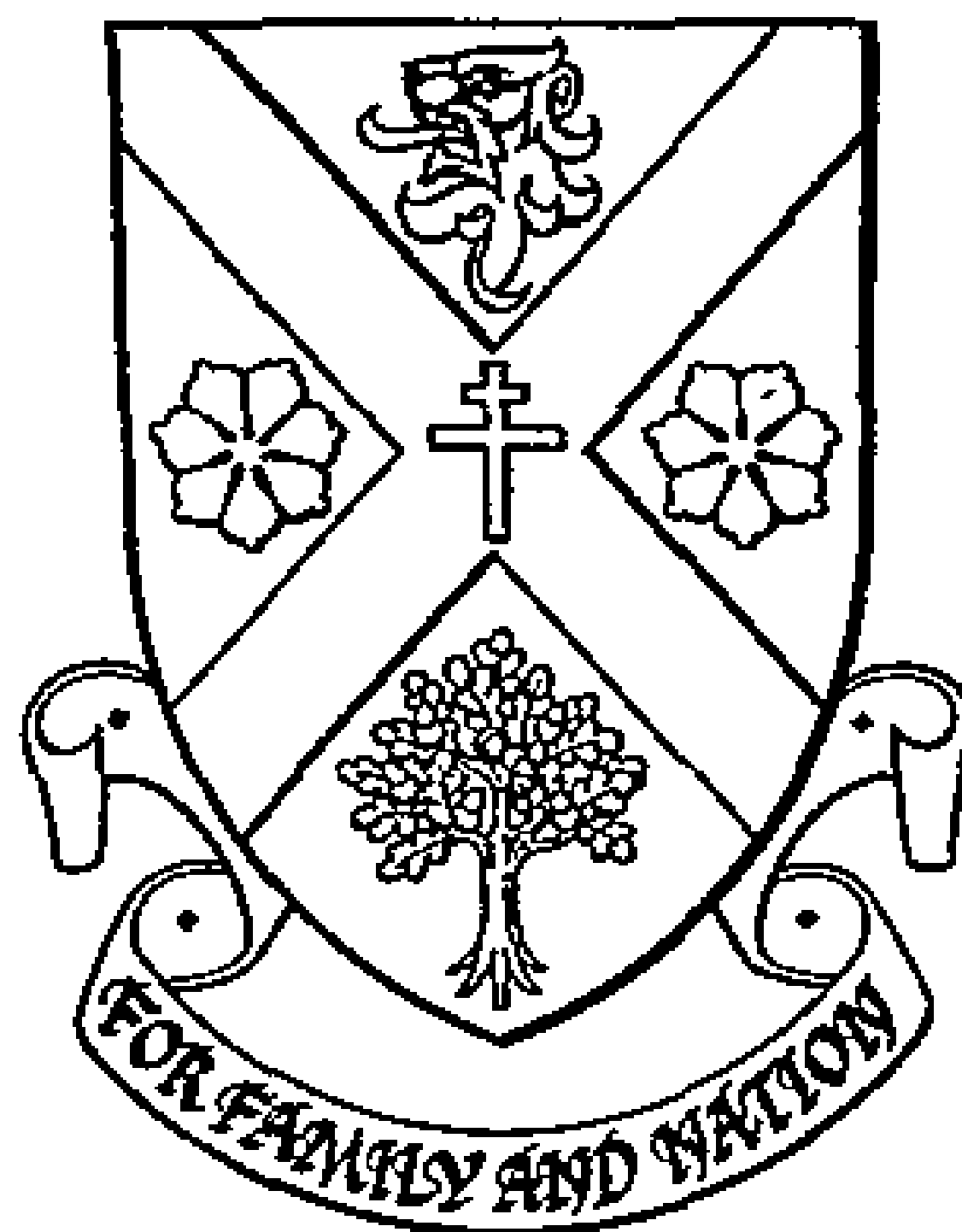


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



CONTENTS	Page
A LILLIE LINK BETWEEN SETONS AND McINROYS. By William Lillie	85
1980 — SYLLABUS — 1981	89
WHO WERE THE BARONETS OF NOVA SCOTIA By Sir Crispin Agnew of Lochnaw, Bt., Slains Pursuivant	90
NOTES ABOUT THE WHYTE FAMILY By David M. D. Whyte	112
HISTORY IN STAMPS By C.G.M. Carr-Harris	113
CORRESPONDENCE	114
MacNEILS OF ARDNACROSS and ISLAY By Neil Cameron	115
THE CELTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE	118
THE 71st REGIMENT By William Latta	119
QUERIES	125

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Society is an academic and consultative body. It does not carry out professional record searching, but will supply members, on request, with a list of professional searchers who are also members of the Society.

Meetings

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, at 7.00 pm around the 15th of the month. In the event of the 15th falling on Saturday or Sunday the meeting is held on the following Monday.

Membership

The annual subscription is £5 payable in sterling on 1st October. Members receive *The Scottish Genealogist* which is issued quarterly. If an overseas member wishes the magazine to be sent airmail, the additional cost is £2 per year. Family Membership costs £6.

The Society is recognised as a charity and members are encouraged to pay their subscriptions by Deed of Covenant so that the Society may recover the tax.

Correspondence, Magazines, etc.

General correspondence should be sent to the Secretary, subscriptions to the Membership Secretary, Mr A. A. Brack, and queries and articles for *The Scottish Genealogist* to the Editor, at the addresses shown on the back cover. A charge of £2 is made for queries to non-members. Back numbers of *The Scottish Genealogist* and information about the Society's publications can be obtained from the Librarian.

Library

The Society's Library at 9 Union Street, Edinburgh, is open to members on *Wednesdays between 3.30 and 6.30 pm.*

A LILLIE LINK BETWEEN SETONS AND McINROYS

by William Lillie

In the March 1974 issue of *The Scottish Genealogist* (Vol. XXI. No.1, pp. 29 f.) J.N. McInroy-Hessling of Balnabruich (Perthshire and the Netherlands), having already found strong evidence that the McInroys of Lude were descended from the Setons of Blackhall through their ancestress Margaret Seton Lillie, was interested to know the exact connection. It is in cooperation with him that I have been able to discover this line of descent, and incidentally to learn a good deal about an interesting Lillie family, not to my knowledge related to my own.

George Seton, fourth Baron of Cariston, Fifeshire, (ca. 1621—1688)¹, was educated at Seton Palace with his kinsman George Seton, Lord Seton, son and heir of George, third Earl of Winton. Cariston had the management of the regality of Dunfermline from another kinsman, Charles Seton, second Earl of Dunfermline. In 1638 he married his second cousin once removed, Margaret Seton, a grand-daughter of Robert Seton, first Earl of Winton. Their son, David Seton, afterwards of Blackhall (1653—after 1703)², married Marjory Archibald, heiress of Blackhall near Dunfermline. They had at least eight legitimate children, many of whose descendants are recorded in George Seton's *History of the Family of Seton*, this George Seton himself being one such descendant and at that time the Representative of the Setons of Cariston. He also was the author of "The Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland".

Our interest, however, lies with David Seton of Blackhall's illegitimate son (mother unknown), David Seton (ca 1675—1733)³, bailie of Kennoway (Fifeshire), who in 1702 married Isabella Williamson from Markinch, by whom he had five sons and five daughters. He seems to have maintained close connections with his father's legitimate family, for he and his elder son were witnesses at some of the baptisms of Blackhall's legitimate descendants. On his gravestone at Kennoway, David Seton, the bailie, is described as a "homo pietatis et iustitiae amator". He was succeeded as bailie of Kennoway by his eldest son and name-sake David, born 1703, who married Margaret Abercrombie and had six sons and three daughters, including Isabel Seton.

There were in Kennoway and neighbouring parishes at that time a number of Lillie families whose relationships I have not been able to trace. The Husband of Isabel Seton (1736 — after 1773/74), the eldest daughter of the second bailie, was Henry Lillie, tenant of Treaton. He was probably the son of George Lillie, gardener to Henry Beaton of Balfour, Markinch and his wife Barbara Paterson⁴, who before her marriage in 1743 was a servant to James Johnstone, elder, merchant in Edinburgh. George Lillie was witness at the baptism of two of Henry's children. Other witnesses on these occasions were David Seton, second bailie and maternal grandfather, and his brother Christopher (1723—) merchant in Kennoway, who later lived at Drumaird which his wife, Margaret Archibald, inherited from her father. Henry Lillie and Isabel Seton had at least five children:— a) Paterson (1766 —); b) Margaret (1786 —); c) David (1769—1843); d) Barbara (1771 —); e) Henry (1773 —).

a) According to the Kennoway Parish Registers, Paterson was given her grand-mothers surname as a Christian name but she appears elsewhere as Jane Paterson Lillie⁵. She married Rev. William Craik, schoolmaster at Kennoway, who appears never to have become a parish minister. Their elder son, George Lillie Craik, (1798–1866)⁶ was professor of history and English literature at Queen's College, Belfast, and his youngest daughter, Georgina Marion, (Mrs. May), (1831–1895) was a popular Victorian novelist. A younger son of William and (Jane) Paterson Craik was James Craik (1801–1870)⁷. He was classical master at Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, from 1829, minister at Scone from 1832, and minister of St. George's, Glasgow from 1843. James Craik was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1863. He married Margaret Grieve, and their family of ten included George Lillie Craik (1837–1905), publisher in London, and Sir Henry Craik (1846–1927)⁸, a civil servant in the Scottish Education Department and member of Parliament for the Scottish Universities from 1906 to 1927. He married Fanny Esther Duffield, Manchester in 1873, and two of their three sons were Sir George Lillie Craik (1874–1929) and Sir Henry Duffield Craik (1876–1955)⁹, an Indian civil servant, who was Governor of the Punjab from 1938 to 1941.

(c) David Lillie, baptised at Kennoway, 27th October 1769, as son of Henry Lillie and Isabel Seton, was a merchant, manufacturer and insurance broker in Glasgow, where he became a burgess and guild brother by purchase in 1801¹⁰. According to the Post Office Directories for Glasgow¹¹, he was in business as Lillie and Johnston, manufacturers from 1801 to 1811 at 37 Bell Street and later 48 Brunswick Street. Thereafter the firm is designated as "insurance brokers" and moved to the Tontine Buildings. From 1815 till 1828 David Lillie appears alone, and from 1829 till 1835 as David Lillie and Son (Archibald) insurance brokers, latterly at Royal Exchange. From 1836 till 1839 a John D. Lillie alone appears, but John D. could not have been an active partner in the business as he was most of that time in Tasmania. David Lillie died at his home, 1, Elmbank Place, Glasgow, on 23rd May, 1843 "in the seventy-fourth year of his age".¹² He was the first chairman of the Glasgow Association of Underwriters and Insurance Brokers on its incorporation in 1820. In golfing circles he was known as "the great Mr. Lillie" famed for his golfing bets¹³. He was captain of the Glasgow Golf Club in 1815, an office held later by his son-in-law James Patrick McInroy of Lude in 1827.¹⁴

In 1799, David Lillie had married Margaret Macgoun, daughter of Archibald MacGoun, merchant in Greenock, and the following were their children:—

- 1) Margaret Seton (1799–1879, see below).
- 2) Archibald, partner in "David Lillie and Son, Insurance Brokers" from 1829 to 1835.
- 3) Henry (1802—), who probably died in childhood.
- 4) David (1804–1874), described as third son of David Lillie, merchant, when he matriculated at Glasgow University in 1823.¹⁵ He was an heir to his uncle Robert Macgoun, Greenock, who died in 1846.¹⁶ David was a merchant in New South Wales, Australia, and died at Carajabali, Marsden there.
- 5) George (1805) Brazilian merchant, Glasgow, who, as younger son of David Lillie became a burgess and guild brother in 1828.¹⁷ Another George Lillie, who was an heir to his grand-uncle Robert Macgoun (died 1846)¹⁸ and to his aunt Rachel Lillie (died 1868)¹⁹, was a merchant in Demerara, British Guiana (South-

America) and probably a son of the Brazilian merchant, George Lillie.

6) John D..... (ca 1806—1866, see below).

7) Rachel (1808—1868), died at Dumbarton.

8) Janet Lillie (dates not determined), who married Charles Hamilton, merchant in Glasgow and was heir to her uncle Robert Macgoun, who died in 1846.¹⁸

9) Isabella Lillie (dates not determined), who married Allan Cuthbertson, accountant in Glasgow, and was widow in 1871 when she was declared an heir to her uncle Robert Macgoun.¹⁸

1) Margaret Seton Lillie (1799—1879), the eldest daughter of David Lillie and Margaret Macgoun, married in 1822 James Patrick McInroy of Lude, Baron of Luke (1799—1878), Blair Atholl, a Magistrate for Perthshire²⁰ and one of the Atholl gentlemen who received young Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1842 at Dunkeld on their first visit to Scotland. He was the eldest son of James McInroy of Lude, Baron of Lude (1759—1825), a prominent West—India merchant with firms in Glasgow and Georgetown, British Guiana (South-America), nick-named "The Pirate" in Atholl and name-giver to McInroy's Point²¹ at Levan by Gourock, and a grandson of James McInroy, Wadsetter of Balnabruich (ca. 1707—1787). James Patrick's mother, Elizabeth Moore (1782—1870), was a daughter of William Moore, planter, merchant and member of the Council for Civil and Criminal Justice on the Netherlands West-Indies island of Saint Eustatia ("The Golden Rock"), and of Adriana Heyliger, who belonged to a prominent and ruling Dutch-colonial gentry family on St. Eustatia and other islands. Lude and Margaret Seton Lillie had six sons, four of which had issue:— James, younger of Lude (1823—1909), William of Lude and Shierglass, J.P. (1830—1916), the last of whose descendants died in 1956, Colonel Charles of The Burn and Arnhall, C.B., D.L., J.P. (1838—1919), whose descendants live in Scotland and England, and Patrick (1845—1882), who emigrated to Colorado, U.S.A. ca. 1870, became a rancher there and whose branch is flourishing in that country. James, the eldest son of James Patrick and Margaret, was an army officer who served with the Argyllshire Highlanders in South Africa until he sold his commission in 1845. Later in life he was an insurance broker and underwriter in Edinburgh. He had five surviving sons by his first wife and three daughters by his second wife. Of those five sons only the eldest, James William McInroy (1844—after 1900), who went out to British Guiana (South-America) about 1870, where he was a planter in Demerara, is known to have had issue. His son, Harold Percy McInroy (1880—after 1914) *inter alia* lieutenant Infantry of the British Guiana Militia, was the grandfather of Jan Nicolas McInroy-Hessling of Balnabruich, (b. 1940) who purchased the policy lands (and built the present house) of Balnabruich from the Duke of Atholl in 1977. The policies of Balnabruich consist of land which of old formed part of the barony of Lude — sold by the McInroys of Lude in 1939 — and provide members of the Lude family anew with a territorial foothold in their ancestral district of Atholl.²²

6) John D. Lillie (ca 1806—1866)²³ matriculated at Glasgow University in 1824, as the fourth son of David Lillie, merchant. ²⁴ I do not know what second name the "D" represents, and it does not appear to have been used by John after he went to Tasmania. He was tutor to the Duke of Argyll's family before his appointment in 1837 as minister of St. Andrew's Church, Hobart, Tasmania. He was given the honorary degree of D.D. by Glasgow University in 1848. John suffered ill health and after a visit to Britain, retired to New Zealand, and died at Christchurch. He was described as "a devoted minister and a

great power of good" in Tasmania, where he visited every parish promoting Church extension. He appears to have inherited his father's business ability both by making his own fortune by involvement in the sheep industry of Western Victoria, and by organising the finances of certain pastorates in New Zealand. He married Mary Gascoigne Burnett, the daughter of John Burnett from Countesswells in Aberdeenshire, a civil servant, who is described as "an unheroic figure of self-seeking mediocrity" ²⁵ and his wife a daughter of the notorious Sir Henry Brown Hayes, ²⁶ transported to Australia for kidnapping the Quaker heiress, Mary Pike. John Lillie was survived by his wife, three daughters and a son.

A granddaughter of his, Miss E. A. Lillie, Bushey, Herts wrote to my father in 1931, asking if he was a relation. She said that a relation of her grandmother (Mary Gascoigne Burnett) was married to Charles Immanuel, Prince of Capua and only brother of Ferdinand II, King of Naples. There were various other aristocratic connections. Miss Lillie had two brother in India in 1931, the one of a police superintendent in the North-West Frontier province, and the other a solicitor in Bombay. I have not succeeded so far in making contact with any of John Lillie's descendants.

NOTE

This article has been revised and supplemented by J. N. McInroy-Hessling of Balnabruich.

REFERENCES

1. George Seton: A History of the Family of Seton (2 vols., Edinburgh, 1896) vol. 2, p. 588.
2. Ibid., pp. 590 f.
3. Ibid., p. 593 n.
4. Register of Marriages for the Parish of Edinburgh, Ed. Henry Paton, (Edinburgh, 1905).
5. Fasti = Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae. Ed. Hew Scott, (Edinburgh, 1920), vol. 3, p. 443.
6. D.N.B. = Dictionary of National Biography, (London, 1888 etc.), vol. XIII, p. 1.
7. Fasti, vol. 3, pp. 443 f.
8. D.N.B., 1922-1930, (London, 1937), p. 217.
9. Who was who? 1951-1960, (London, 1961), Vol. V., p. 252.
10. Burgesses and Guild Brethren of Glasgow, 1751-1846. Ed. J.R. Anderson, (Edinburgh, 1935), p. 220.
11. Information supplied by the City Librarian, Glasgow.
12. The Glasgow Herald, 26th May, 1843.
13. The Regality Club, First Series, (Glasgow, 1889), p. 152.
14. Ibid., p. 156.
15. Glasgow Matriculations = Matriculation Albums of the University of Glasgow. Ed. W.L. Addison, (Glasgow, 1913), p. 2341.
16. Retours = Index of Services of Heirs in Scotland, 1871, p. 12.
17. Burgesses and Guild Brethren of Glasgow (see note 10), p. 373.
18. Retours, 1871, p. 12.
19. Retours, 1871, p. 12.
20. Walford's "The County Families of the United Kingdom", 1878 edition.
21. Rev. David MacRae: "Notes about Gourrock" (publ. 1880), p. 55.

22. J.N. McInroy-Hessling: The Maclain Ruaidh or Macinroy Sept. Notes on its Origin and on its Chieftains (Clan Donnachaidh Annual, Edinburgh 1973, 1974 and 1975; also 1977/1978 Annual, p. 10 2nd column). Further:
Lyon Register, vols 3., 58 and 61, for McInroy of Lude, Baron of Lude, McInroy of Shierglass (afterwards: of The Burn of Arnhall) and McInroy-Hessling of Balnabruich.
23. Fasti, vol. 7 (1928), p. 601; A.D.B. = Australian Dictionary of Biography (Melbourne 1967), vol. II, pp. 118 f.
24. Glasgow Matriculations, p. 361.
25. A.D.B., vol. I, pp. 182 f.
26. A.D.B., vol. I, p. 526.

1980 — SYLLABUS — 1981

Tuesday, 16th September

"Any Questions" answered by a Panel of Experts. Please confine your questions to Genealogy and Heraldry!

Wednesday, 15th October

W.A. THORBURN
Military Historical Records & the Genealogist.

Monday, 17th November

G.B. QUICK
The Preservation of Photographs.

*** Monday, 15th December**

Dr. J. IMRIE
Scottish Vernacular Handwriting.
(This Meeting will be held in the Conference Room of the Scottish Record Office, Princes Street, at 7 p.m.)

Thursday, 15th January

CHARLES J. BURNETT
The Court of the Lord Lyon.

Monday, 16th February

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.
Members' Evening.

Monday, 16th March

The Rev. BILL MOUNSEY
Episcopalian Records. (Illus.)

Wednesday, 15th April

Dr. BARBARA CRAWFORD
Papa Stour, Shetland: its Landowners, Norwegian & Scottish, 1299-1980.

*** Meetings (except December) are held at the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh 2, at 7 p.m.**

WHO WERE THE BARONETS OF NOVA SCOTIA

by Sir Crispin Agnew of Lochnaw Bt., Slains Pursuivant

The baronets of Nova Scotia¹ bought their titles for 3,000 merks not because they wanted them but because Charles I blackmailed, bribed or cajoled them into buying the title; however, more of this later. Although this article is entitled the Baronets of Nova Scotia, it does not cover the 325 titles which were created between 1625 and 1707. It deals with the Baronets who were created to fund the project of colonization between 1625 and 1632 when, by the Treaty of St. Germaine, Nova Scotia was ceded to the French.

In 1620 England successfully colonized New England and this gave Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, who was James VI's Master of Requests and later Secretary of State for Scotland, the idea of attempting to plant a Scottish colony. He persuaded his royal master to grant him extensive territories in North America called Nova Scotia, together with almost unlimited powers as Hereditary Lieutenant Governor. His main assistant in this enterprise was Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar. After receiving their charters dated 1621 they made a number of attempts to settle the country in 1622 and 1623, but these were unsuccessful and the pair got into debt. Menstrie approached the King and persuaded him to authorise the establishment of the Baronets of Nova Scotia who were each to pay Sir William Alexander 1,000 merks "For his past chargis in discovery of the saidis landis and a further two thowsand merkis usuall money of this realm to help pay for the colonization if they themselves did not send furth sex sufficient men artificers or labourers sufficientlie armet apparrelit and victuallit for tua yeiris".² This 3,000 merks was the equivalent of £166-13-4d. sterling which compares with the £1,000 sterling that English baronets had to pay for their titles, created from 1611 onwards to pay for the plantation in Ulster. This indicates that the Lairds in Scotland were ten times as poor as those of England at this date. In exchange for their 3,000 merks the Baronets were to receive 16,000 acres of land in Nova Scotia in free Barony and Regality with numerous privileges.

This article will try to examine who between 1625 and 1632 bought the title and why they took up the title. It develops Professor Haggerstrand's theory of "The Diffusion of an Innovation" in the context of baronetcy assumptions. Briefly the theory states that an innovation only spreads by contact with a source, and without this contact there will be no diffusion. This article will try to show that in this innovation the contact is genealogical.

We are not concerned with the fact that the order was unpopular, but will examine who came forward for the title. This article will try to show the common thread whereby one baronet after another heard about the title, and how the King prodded or persuaded them in one way or another to accept the title.

Up to this date when Nova Scotia was ceded to the French, Baronets can reasonably be seen as persons who might have been expected to take an interest in any active colonization attempt. After this date, even though Baronets continued to be created, there was little chance of them really taking possession of their territories. The idea of colonization should have been a great success, but for various reasons it failed to be

accepted. The reasons are many, but principally Scotland was going through a period of inflation when there was little money available. Charles I had come forward with a Wealth Tax imposed on "the knights and esquires of principall respect ffor thair birth, worth and fortouns", to pay for the colonization and to re-finance the losses of one of his favourites. There was no rush to fill the 150 authorised vacancies, and over the years Charles I had to resort to various expediences to make the title more attractive. After 1629 he started selling them to English and Irish families who had no Scottish connection. If the scheme had been popular, it is reasonable to expect that all titles would have been sold quickly, but by 1632 only 97 had been purchased. Figure 1 gives the sales in each year; the increase of sales in 1627 and 1628 indicates a major recruiting drive. As potential baronets objected to the cost, Charles I on 19th July 1625 set up a commission in Scotland "for accepting surrenders of land and conferring the dignitie of baronet" which saved baronets an expensive trip to court.

In 1625 after Lord Lyon had claimed £20 fees for creating Gordon of Lesmore's son a knight, as the Baronets patent allowed, Charles I ordered that the herald's fees should be voluntary. When Lesmore had refused to pay the fees, Lyon obtained letters of horning against him and Lesmore then petitioned the King for relief.⁴

"The petitioun gevin in be the small baronis propörting that they sustenit verie grite prejudice by this new erectit ordour of barronettis and the praecedencie grantit thame befoir all the small baronis and free halderis of this kingdom", was another example of the general discontent with the new title. The Convention of Estates supported the Barons petition, but the King was not prepared to listen to them and wrote back to the council, telling the lairds "To procure the said dignitie for them selffis or not repyne at others for doing the same". The King then went on to the offensive and began writing to various lairds who had signed the petition, either to bribe them into accepting the title (more of this later) or writing to those "Who did seik to hinder" the creations by telling them "to embrace the said dignitie . . . or that you expect to be heard no more in that purpose".

Charles I wrote to the Privy Council on the 19th July 1625 saying "We being willing to accomlishe that which was begun by our said deare father haif preferred some to be knight baronettis", and it seems logical to examine the creations, ten before this date. There seems to be no common thread in the names (Fig. 2). Gordon and Innes are from the North, Strachan and Douglas from Aberdeenshire, and a few others with no specific groupings. Alexander of Menstrie is in the list, but we have some difficulty in deciding whether or not he was a baronet. His case illustrates a number of difficulties which appear with other titles. His name appears on most lists, but there is no charter creating him a baronet, probably because he had greater powers in Nova Scotia as Hereditary Lieutenant Governor. It is possible that it was considered unnecessary to create him a baronet as well. Looking at the first ten it is difficult to see what common thread there might be, but after much more investigation it became apparent that there were nodal figures in each geographical area to whom all baronets were related. From this it appears that Haggerstrand's points of contact were genealogical as well as geographical. We will try to isolate the nodal figure who diffused baronetcies through their geographical and genealogical connections.

Before we examine the genealogical connections⁵ it is worth examining the Wemyss of Wemyss baronetcy in more detail, because it appears to fit into no geographical or genealogical group but illustrates further problems associated with dating titles. His patent is dated the 29th May 1625, but on the 24th March 1626 Charles I wrote to him enquiring why he had not taken up the title and suggesting to him that "It is a next step to a further title". As a result of this letter Wemyss paid 3,000 merks to Sir William Alexander by bond dated 18th August 1626 and his patent was sealed on the 30th September 1626. Charles I kept his promise and created him a Lord of Parliament on 23rd April 1628.⁶ This dating problem appears frequently because we do not know whether the baronetcy dates from the date of the patent or some later date when the baronet decided to pay the money and take up the title. Often it is the latter date which is associated with some act of royal blackmail or bribery.

Let us now examine these nodal figures in turn, of whom Sir William Alexander of Menstrie must be the first. The idea of planting Nova Scotia was his and he was a favourite at Court. He had been introduced to Court by the 7th Earl of Argyll and had risen rapidly in the royal favour. He was obviously interested in the colonization project as he had expended a fair amount of money on it, and in 1624 had written "The encouragement to the colonies" to try and persuade people to plant Nova Scotia. He is the prime nodal figure and related to four baronets. (Fig. 3) The Complete Baronetage gives an Erskine title created in 1625, but has no further details. If we accept the genealogical connection, we should perhaps search for this Erskine amongst connections of Alexander's wife Janet Erskine. The Murray baronetcies connected through Murray of Dunernie who married Margaret, daughter of William Alexander, add three more first cousins. (Fig. 4) Their creations follow each other, Riddell — 14th May, Blackbarony — 15th May and Elibank — 16th May, all 1628. Perhaps Menstrie was at first unable to convince his son-in-law, who did not take up his title until 1630.

The Master of Stirling married Margaret, daughter of the 10th Earl of Angus, in Aberdeenshire and this brings in a further nine baronets who are at least first cousins to each other. (Fig. 5 and 6) The Burnett and Moncreiff baronetcies are dated 21st and 22nd April, 1626, while we can also add Ogilvy of Banff 1st Baronet who was a first cousin to Ogilvy of Carnoustie. Forbes of Castle Forbes was the first baronet of Nova Scotia settled in Ireland, although he was from a Scots family. Strachan of Thornton, 1st Baronet, is possibly another nodal figure in the Aberdeenshire area because he was in royal favour as he became Commissioner for the Exchequer in 1630. He was related to the Earl Marishall through his marriage before 1624 to the Dowager Countess Marishall. Gordon of Gordonstoun, the premier baronet, wrote to the Earl Marishall on the date of his creation (25th May 1625) "Do hereby intreat your Lordship to answer for my part in buying and setting furth of the said ship, and whatever soume your Lordship will advance for me in this particular (not exceeding 2,000 merks Scotis money) be the advyse of Baronet Strachan, Baronet Clunie and Baronet Lesmoir", which shows that Strachan and Clunie were amongst the Aberdeenshire Baronets who were interested in the plantation of Nova Scotia.

The Earl Marishall was another nodal figure. He was interested in the project because he obtained 48,000 acres (three times the normal grant) erected into a barony 28th May 1625 together with the office of Admiral of Nova Scotia and the privilege of coining money in Nova Scotia. His name appears on lists of baronets, but again there appears

to be no charter creating this title for him. Gordonstoun had written enlisting his help to raise money for the ship, and Charles I wrote to him on 26th January 1627 as part of the recruiting drive saying that "Wee desyre that the ancient gentrie may be first preferred but if they by neglecting so noble ane interpryse shall not mak use of our favour in this, we think it good reason that these persons who have preferred to the said dignitie". What more natural than that the Earl Marishall should turn to his kin and recruit five baronets related to him, albeit Murray of Clairmont rather distantly (Fig. 7). Napier of Merchiston's (a Lawyer and Courtier) baronetcy dates from two days before he was created a Peer, and this may indicate a certain amount of royal pressure on him to obtain a baronetcy similar to that exerted on Wemyss of Wemyss. Mary, of Cuninghamehead, was also the mother of the 1st Cunningham of Cunninghamhead Baronet.

Having exhausted Sir William Alexander's connections we turn to Gordon of Gordonstoun the premier baronet. He was brother to the 12th Earl of Sutherland and from 1605 had been in royal service. He would be vulnerable to royal pressure to accept a baronetcy and would also have known Sir William Alexander. He was related to seven Baronets (Figs. 8 & 9), though the marriage between the 11th Earl of Sutherland and Beatrice Sinclair had been a juvenile marriage which had been dissolved on their coming of age. Gordonstoun had been involved with Lesmore as his earlier letter had shown. Innes of Innes 1st Baronet was a cousin of Innes of Balvenie who became a baronet, and the reason for these baronetcies perhaps does more than anything else to sum up the reasons why some people purchased the titles. Innes of Balvenie and Innes had been litigating over the Invermarky Estate "But Balveny being highly prejudicat projected a very new and nycce ground of contest which was that Sir William Alexander, Secretary of State having just then sett on foot the Nova Scotia project and the Knight Baronet-shipp for a pryce, Balveny immediately applys for one of these by virtue of which having law for it he would baffle his cheeff and take the door of him or put him to the necessity of being Lord, which his circumstances could ill bear. Of this interpryse Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, brother to the Earl of Sutherland being of the bed chamber did acquaint Innes whose intimate friend he was. Innes easily suspecting the Balveny's meaning thought best to disappoint his purpose the cheapest way and therefore wrote to Sir Robert allowing in case Balveny did prosecute that, "To pass ane for himself of a prior date, which accordingly was doon and the other stopt for a year or two".⁷

MacKay of Reay appears again in Figure 11, while other baronetcies that are worth noting are those of Johnston of Elphinston, who was the heir of line of the Elphinston of that ilk and had been involved with the 5th Lord Elphinston in his coal mining activities in the Mid Lothians.⁸ Elphinston of New Glasgow, who was Cup Bearer to Charles I, appears to be a relation of Lord Elphinston as his father calls Lord Elphinston his Chief and commends his family to him. However, this baronetcy is another which creates difficulties as to its existence. The Great Seal Register only shows the granting of a Barony of New Glasgow in Nova Scotia to Elphinston, but nowhere is a baronetcy mentioned and the first Elphinston did not use the title during his life or in his will. However, his descendants claimed it and in 1908 Lord Lyon judged it to have been created, but the then claimant was unable to prove his genealogy.

Sir Archibald Acheson of Gosford seems to have been another nodal figure. He had been involved in the Plantation of Ireland and may have been created an English Baronet in 1620, but he resigned from Ireland in 1627 when he was made a Lord of Session in

Scotland and later Secretary of State. His baronetcy is dated 1628. He is connected with six Baronets and a possible earlier Cunningham of Caprington baronetcy (Figs. 10 and 11) which, although given in the Complete Baronetage, is thought to have been a doubtful creation. Working on these genealogical premises "of connection" it is possible that this Cunningham may have been created a baronet.

Although the Highland Chiefs are related to Acheson and also to Gordonstoun, their baronetcies seem to date from Charles I's letter on the 17th October 1629 where he said that "Whereas our trustie and well beloved Sir William Alexander our Secretarie have agreed with some of the heads of the Chief Clannes of the Highlanders of that our Kingdom and with some other personnes for transporting themselves and their followers to settle themselves in the new world". Of these baronetcies MacDonald of Sleat patent is dated 14th July 1625 and gives him precedence of all baronets except the first three creations. Unfortunately no primary evidence exists for this creation. The title may have been given an earlier precedence to reflect the importance of the recipient because it would appear more logically to fit the date of these other creations. The mention of special precedence may support this contention. Further investigation will be needed to prove or disprove this theory. MacKay of Reay was abroad fighting in Holland and Sweden at the time of his creation. He was also a Peer the year following his baronetcy, which may again indicate some Royal bribery. Although Monro of Foulis, whose title dates from 1634, is outwith the terms of the reference of this article, he was Reay's brother-in-law and this shows that the genealogical connections in fact extend beyond the arbitrary date chosen for terminating this investigation.

Mackenzie of Tarbat was a minor under tutorage at the time of his creation and his baronetcy is of interest because the 2nd Baronet, when created Earl of Cromartie, resigned his baronetcy, which was re-granted to his 2nd son. There are six baronetcies in this Mackenzie family, most of which have become extinct or dormant. Mackenzie of Scatwell appears to be heir male of the Mackenzies, although the Earl of Cromartie is petitioning for the Chiefship as heir of the line.⁹

Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, who was the other principal participant in the Nova Scotia project, was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Charles I. He had a charter of New Galloway in 1621 and made various attempts to plant it. As these were unsuccessful, in 1625 he wrote his "Encouragement by mee Lochinvar" and next year obtained a grant of Charles Island in Nova Scotia. His second son, Robert, of Gelston, was involved with him in the project, perhaps indicating that the Nova Scotian baronetcies were really designed to occupy younger sons who would otherwise be idle at home. Sir Robert Gordon numbered among his cousinage ten Baronets (Figs. 12 & 13). Apart from the cousinage it would appear that the Agnews of Lochnaw were blackmailed into obtaining their baronetcy because their patent is dated 28th July 1629, and on 15th August 1629 Charles I wrote to the Lord Advocate saying "Whereas we have agreed with Sir Patrick Agnew Kt fir his heretable office of the sherriffschip of Gallowa for the sounge of fyve and twentie thousand merkis scottis money our pleasure if that you draw upp a surrender whereby he may be denudit", but this did not occur, possibly because Sir Patrick purchased his baronetcy and had his patent sealed on 22nd February 1630. The Maxwell of Pollock baronetcy is another example of the difficulty in dating patents. There is a letter written by his factor, John Boyle of Kelburne, to him dated 9th June 1633 saying "I have ressavved your letter desyring me to go at this tyme to my Lord of

Stirling to end your buissines concerning your Knight Baronetschip. For answer I procured you ane patent to that effect, quiche I hope sould haive served your tourne as for prioritie I even told you thatt the same was to be ordered by the Kings Majestie at the Parliament",¹⁰ but the Pollock Charter is dated 25th November 1630. The Makgill of Cranstoun Riddle baronetcy fell dormant in 1756 together with the Viscountcy of Oxfuird, but the baronetcy was revived in 1910 when the Baronet's Roll was drawn up and the Viscountcy in 1977.¹¹

The Lochinvar connection extends into the Campbell family and its baronetcies (Figs. 14 & 15). Menstrie had been the travelling companion of the 7th Earl of Argyle, whose daughter married the 2nd Baronet of Lochinvar who had previously married Egida Campbell of the house of Loudoun who was a niece of Lochinvar. Campbell of Glenorchy was one of the early baronets who for some reason was particularly selected by Charles I, who wrote to him on 14th April 1626 saying "and likewise wee out of our respect to you being willing to tak particular notice of aine purpose that may time to the advancement of your house (have accordingle purchased a signature heretofore in the name of the dignitie of Baronet) do wish that you would embrace the same for wee will be sorrie upon the neglect of this our gracious favour", but Glenorchy, whose patent was dated 29th May 1626, did not take up the title until it was sealed on 30th June 1627 after he had received another royal nudge by receiving letters of remission for the burning of Duletter and Glenstray Castle in 1611 dated 12th May 1627.

The Campbell of Ardnamurchan baronetcy is of interest because it was granted to an illegitimate son who as a *filius nullius* should have had no heirs whatsoever. However, when he died, he passed his estate to his legitimate half-brother, whose descendants in 1804 obtained a service of heirs as heir male whatsoever of the 1st Baronet of Ardnamurchan. This title was objected to and, when the Roll of Baronets was drawn up, the claimant was granted a new baronetcy with the date of 1804, thereby bringing to an end the false assumption.

The last nodal group is that of Lord Ochiltree, who because of his difficult financial position tried to recoup losses by planting in Nova Scotia. He is connected to two other baronets (Fig. 16) but he was joined in his enterprise by the two Crosby cousins in Ireland whose titles were left in reminder "to the heirs male of either". Stewart of Traquair's mother was a daughter of the Master of Ochiltree and he became a Baronet in March 1628 with a peerage following a year later, thus indicating another Royal prodding.

We have now dealt with all the genealogical connections, but it is worth looking at two further groups of Baronets. The first are members of the Royal Household (Fig. 17), where some titles have already been mentioned, but the latter eight were obviously given to people to whom Royal pressure could be exerted. Hume of Polwarth's sister married a Johnston of Hilton whose daughter married Skene of Curriehall, one of the lawyers, who are the next group of baronets (Fig. 18).

Amongst the lawyers we see a similar pattern, particularly amongst those who have no connection with the other nodal figures. Curriehill was related to the Royal Household and he was created a baronet with Preston of Airdrie and Gibson of Durie, all on 22nd February 1628. Curriehill's daughter married Richardson of Pencaitland, who became a Baronet. Of all the lawyers, Hope of Craighall, Lord Advocate in 1626, was

perhaps the most powerful legal figure in Scotland at this time. He became a Baronet and had been pupil to John Nicolson of Lasswade whose two sons both became Baronets, as did their first cousin (Fig. 19).

Not only Lairds were persuaded to buy Baronetcies. Menstrie persuaded the Burgh of Inverness to purchase a Barony in Nova Scotia before forwarding the petition. Menstrie wrote to the Baillies of Inverness on 28th March, 1626 "He hath intended with me a bargain in favour of your toun, as he himself will show you at meeting, which, God willing, will prove both beneficial and honourable unto you, as ainie one thing that ever you took in hand", which was in fact the grant of a Barony of land in Nova Scotia with "and such and soe many other benefits and priviledges that any Knight Baronet having a like proportion of land hath granted until him".¹²

This article has tried to show that the granting of baronetcies of Lairds of Scotland for the colonization of Nova Scotia was not a random matter. People selected for the Baronetcies had a particular point of contact with some figure who was nodal in the Royal Interest or in the attempt to colonize Nova Scotia. It is significant, that within these genealogical and geographical groupings (ranged round the nodal figure), some of the more recalcitrant Baronets were either blackmailed or bribed into accepting the titles. After 1632, although Nova Scotia had been ceded to the French, the genealogical pattern remains the same.

ANNUAL CREATIONS OF TITLES

1st TEN BARONETS

1625	=	20	1. Gordon of Gordonstoun	28th May 1625
1626	=	9	2. Innes of Innes	
1627	=	14	3. Strachan of Thornton	
1628	=	26	4. Campbell of Glenorchy	29th May 1625
1629	=	9	5. Wemyss of Wemyss	
1630	=	11	6. Douglas of Glenbervie	30th May 1625
1631	=	4	7. Livingston of Dunipace	
1631	=	4	8. Alexander of Menstrie	12th July 1625
1632	=	0	9. MacDonald of Sleat	14th July 1625
		—	10. Murray of Cockpool	19th July 1625
TOTAL		93		

Fig. 2

Fig 1

ALEXANDER

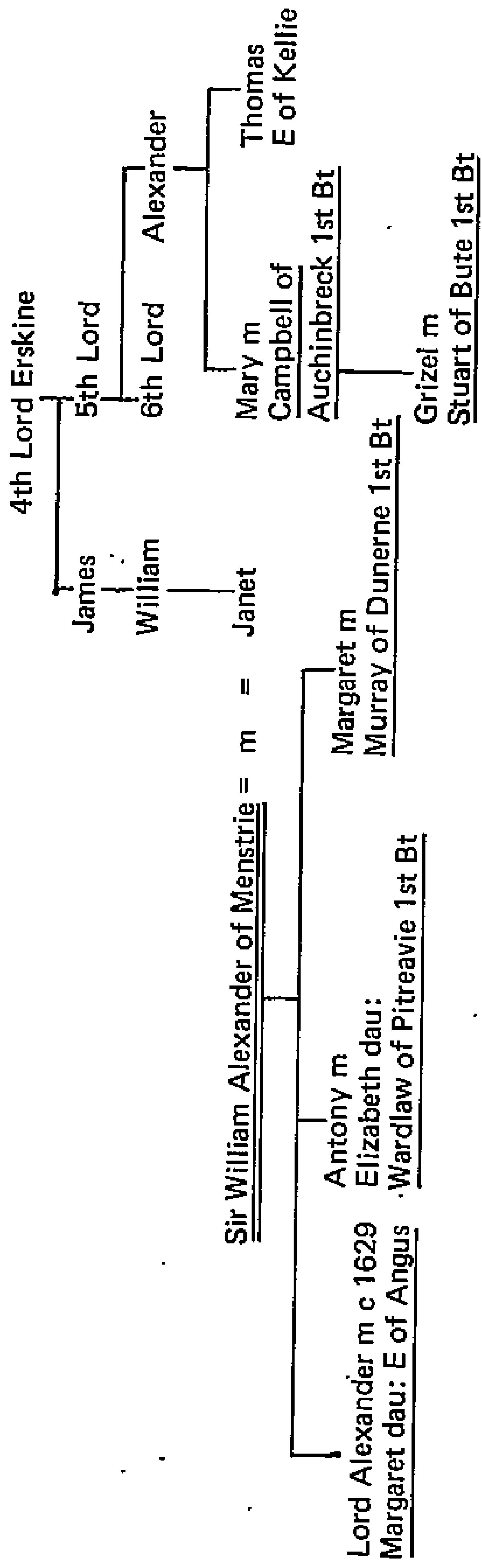


Fig. 3
MURRAY

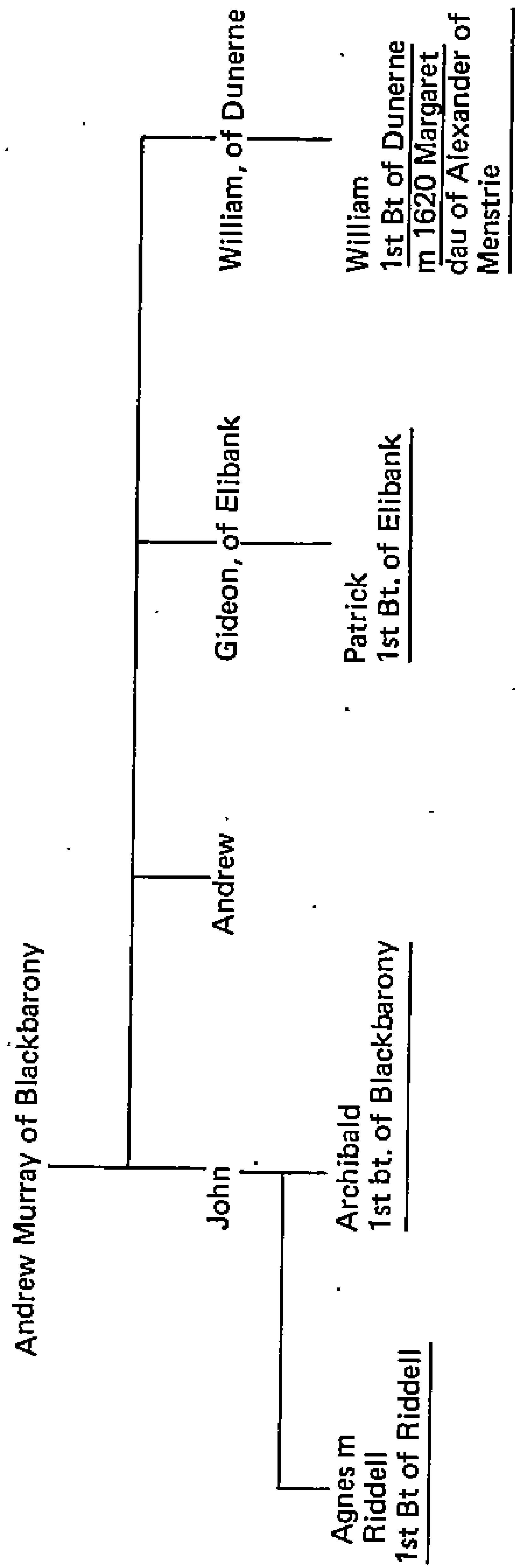


Fig. 4

ABERDEENSHIRE

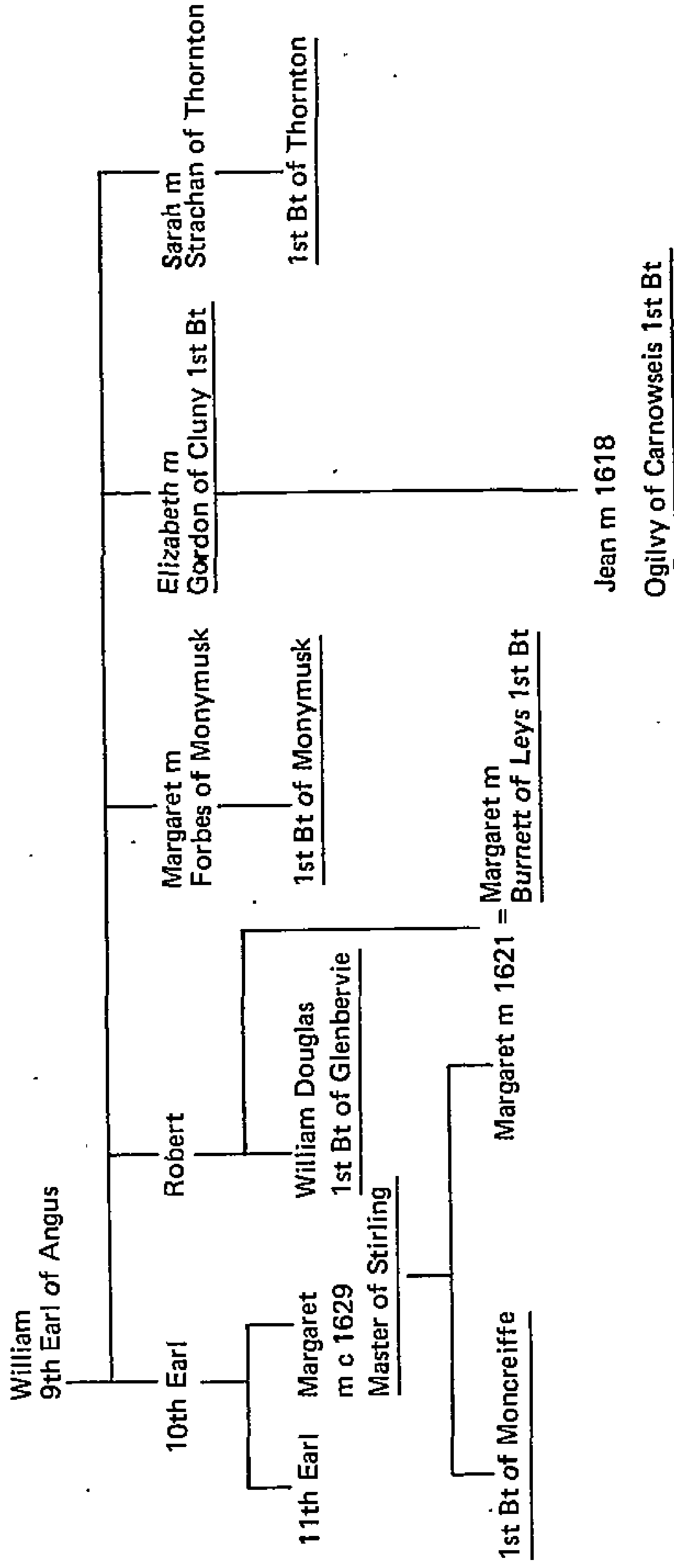


Fig. 5

FORBES

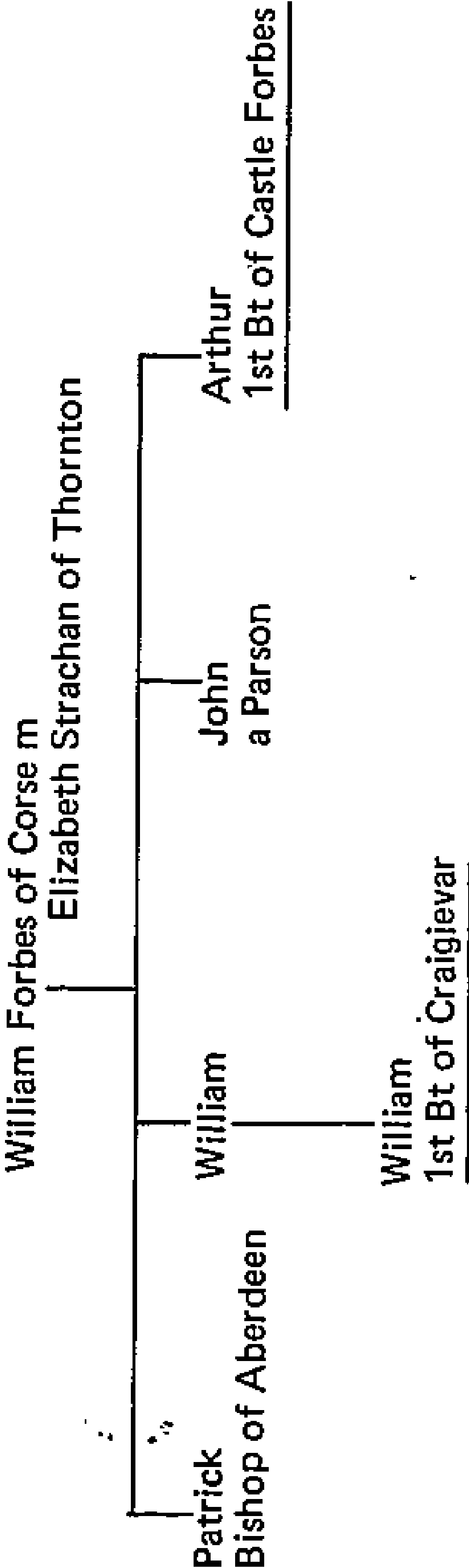


Fig. 6

EARL MARISHAL

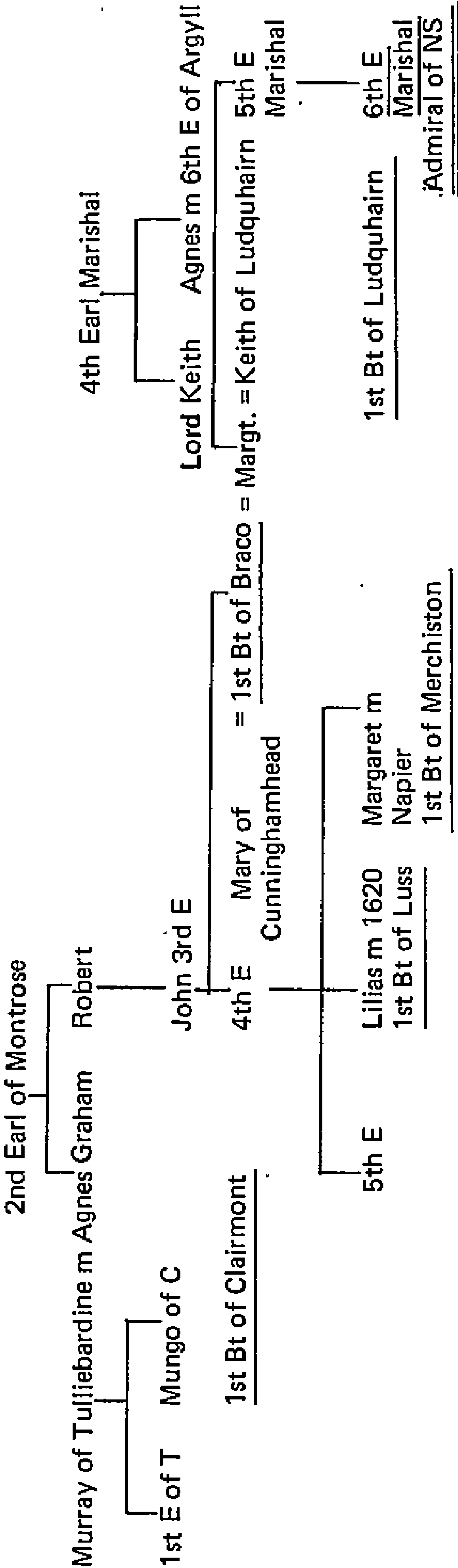


Fig. 7

HIGHLAND (1)

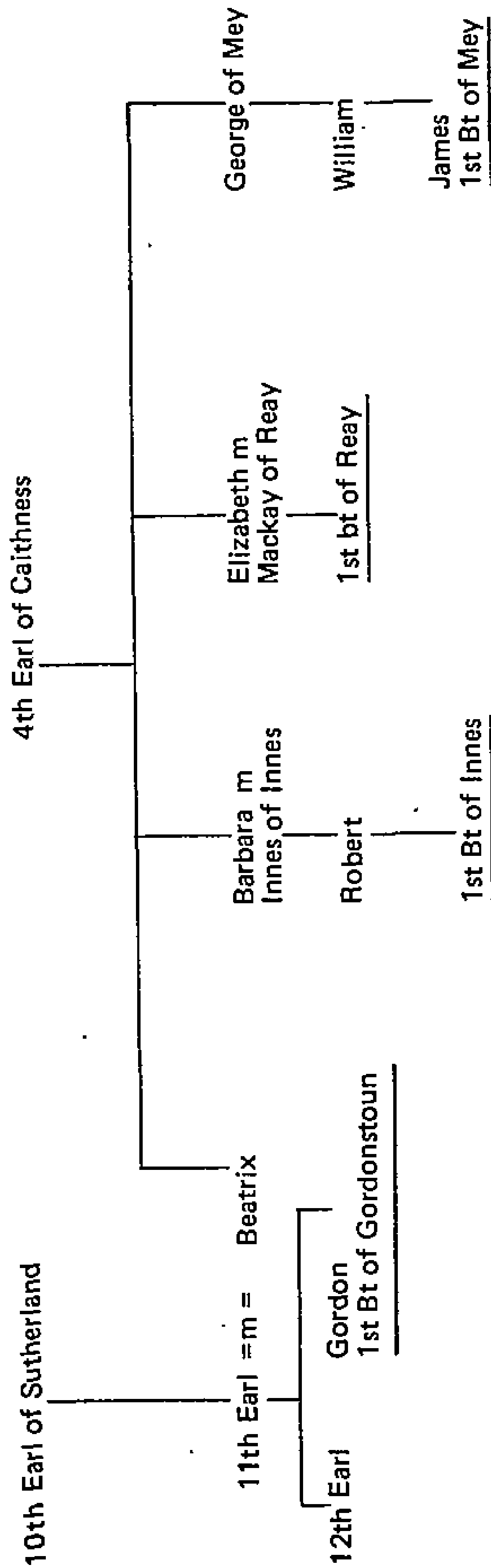


Fig. 8

HIGHLAND (2)

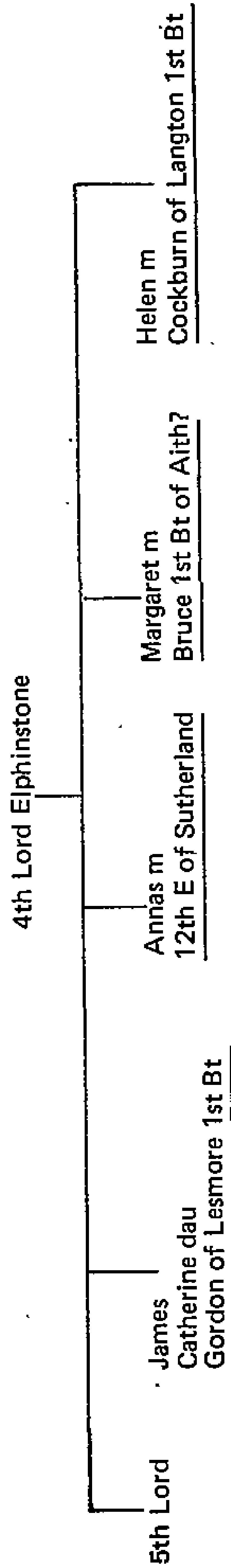


Fig. 9

Bruce of Aith/ : Brother to Bruce of Stenhouse 1st Bt Clackmannan

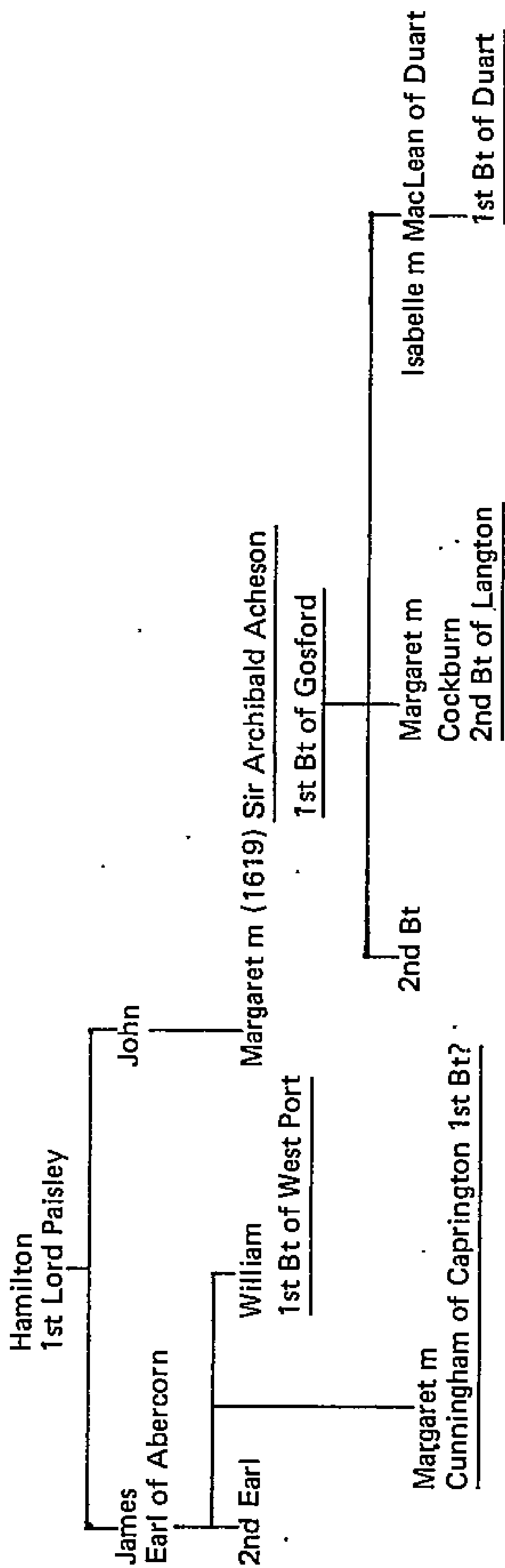


Fig. 10

HIGHLAND (3)

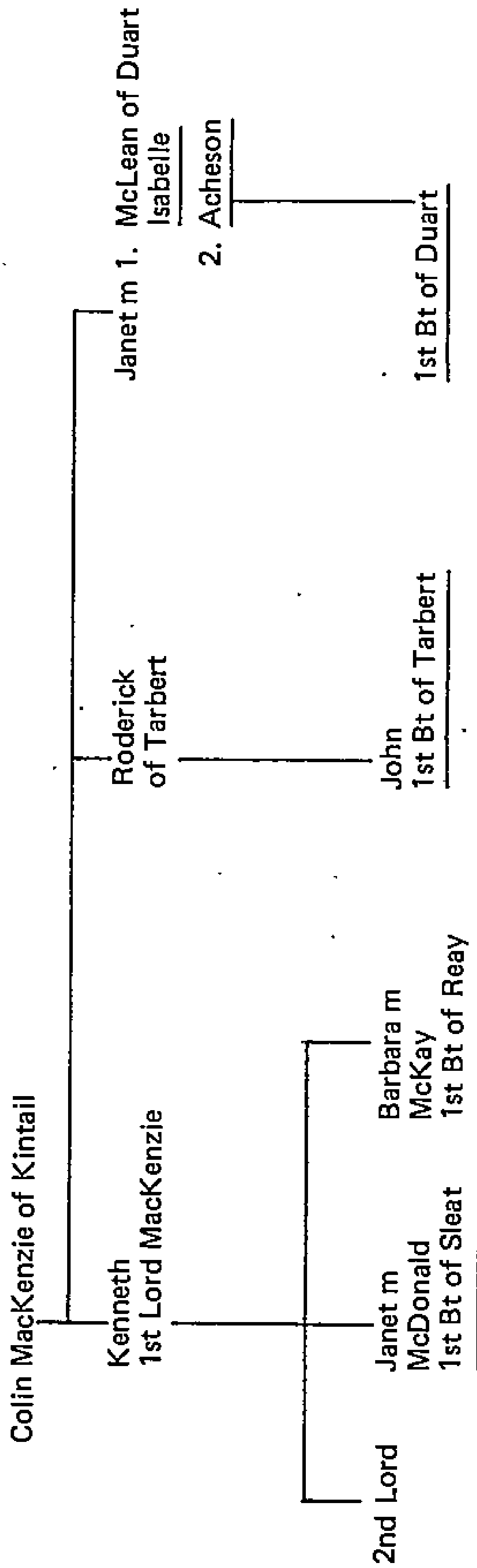


Fig. 11

GALLOWAY

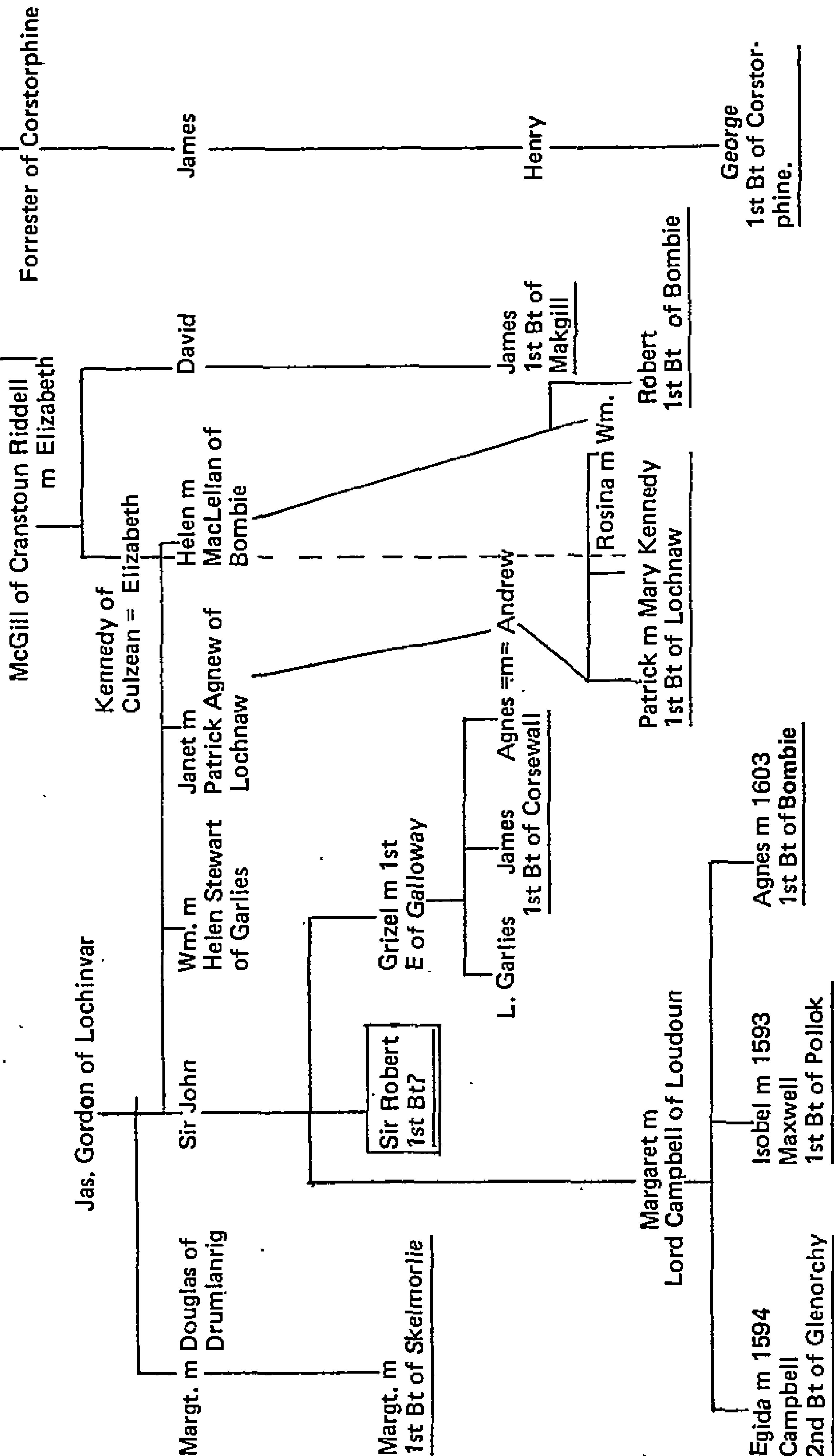


Fig. 12

GALLOWAY (2)

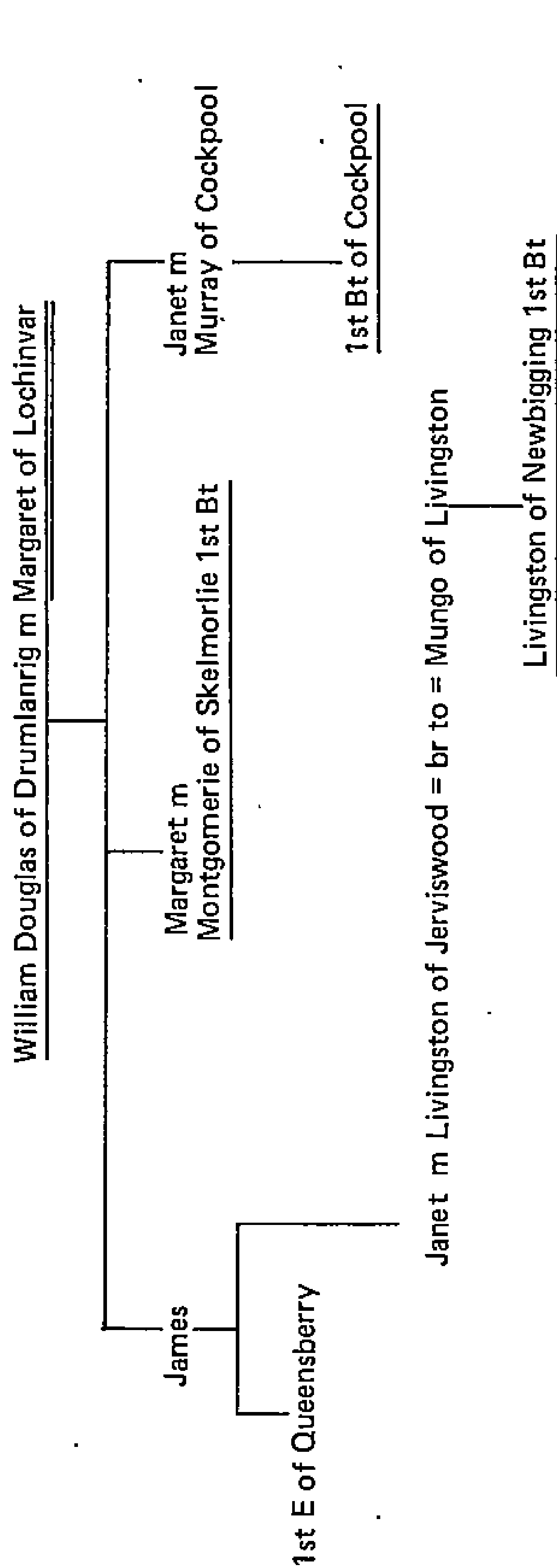


Fig. 13

CAMPBELL

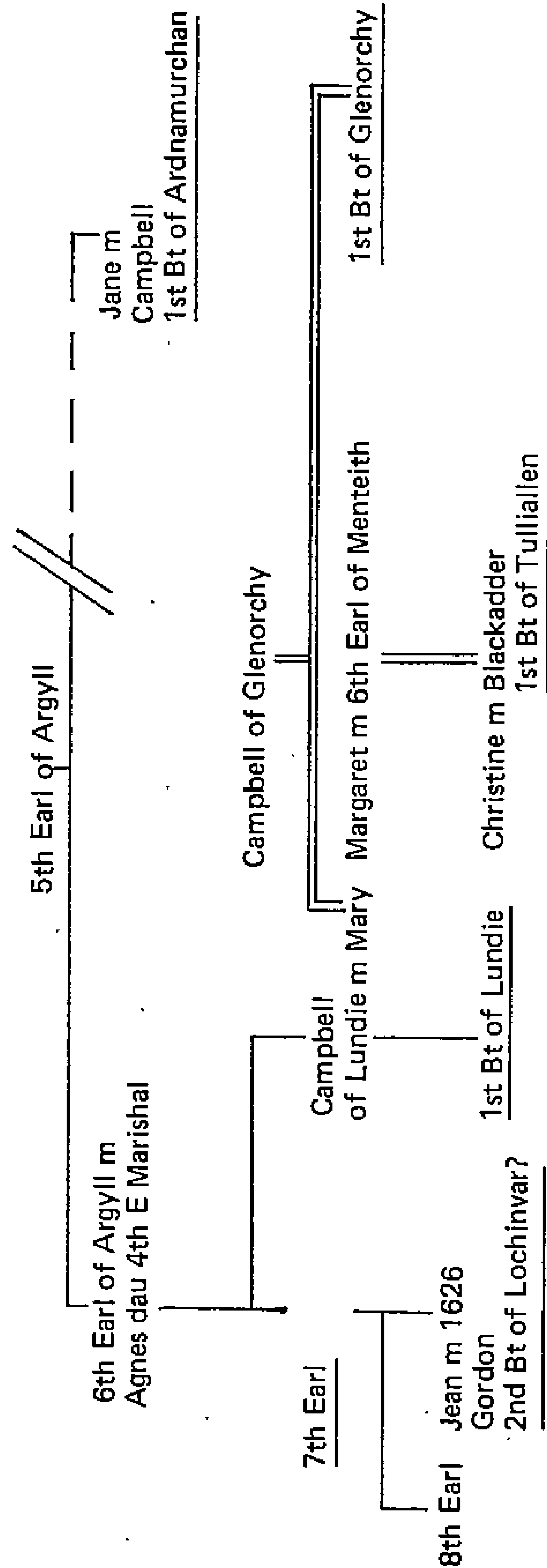


Fig. 14

CAMPBELL

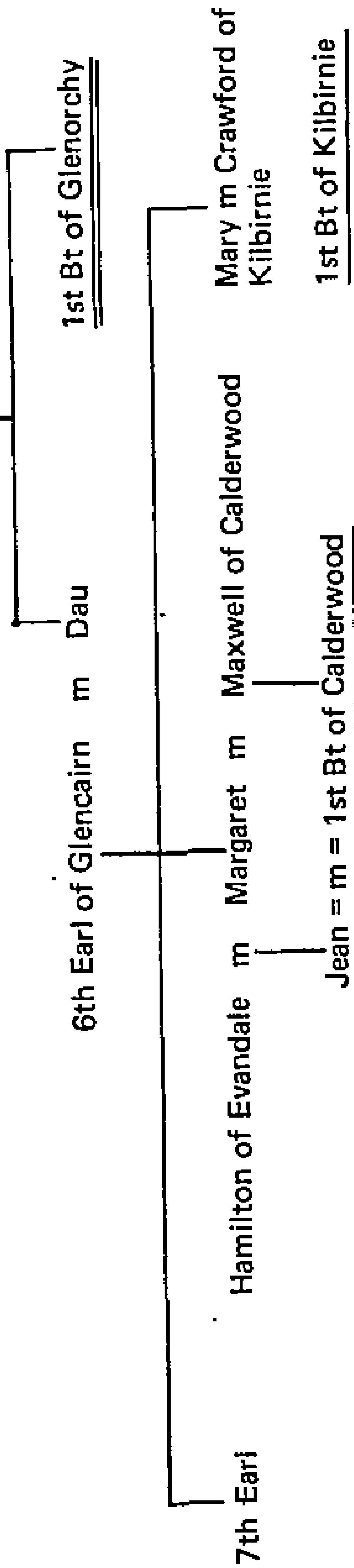


Fig. 15

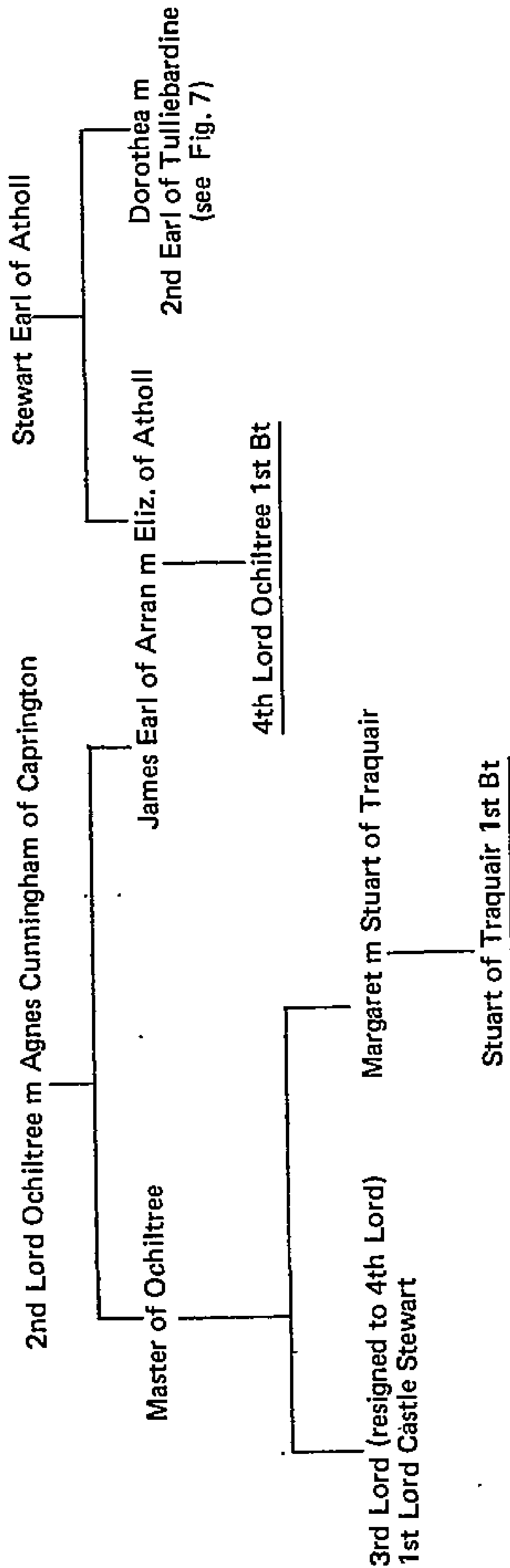


Fig. 16

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD

GORDON OF GORDONSTOUN	—	GENT OF PRIVY CHAMBER
STRACHAN OF THORNTON	—	COMMISSIONER OF EXCHEQUER
ALEXANDER OF MENSTRIE	—	SECRETARY OF STATE
NAPIER OF MERCHISTON	—	GENT OF PRIVY CHAMBER TO JA VI
ACHESON OF GOSFORD	—	UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
MCLELLAN OF BOMBIE	—	GENT OF BEDCHAMBER
WARDLAW OF PITREAVIE	—	CHAMBERLAIN TO ANNE QUEEN CONSORT
GORDON OF LOCHINVAR	—	GENT OF BEDCHAMBER
++++++		
LIVINGSTON OF KINNAIRD	—	GROOM OF BEDCHAMBER TO JA VI
CARMICHAEL OF WESTRAW	—	"KING'S SERVANT"
ELPHINSTONE OF NEW GLASGOW	—	CUPBEARER
HANNAY OF MOCHRUM *	—	SQUIRE OF THE BODY
CUMMINGHAM OF ROBERTLAND *	—	MASTER OF THE HORSE TO JA VI
HUME OF POLWORTH *	—	FATHER WAS MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD
JOHNSTON OF CASKIEBEN	—	UNCLE WAS KING'S PHYSICIAN
ARNOT OF ARNOT	—	BROTHER-IN-LAW WAS GENT OF WINE CELLAR TO JA VI

Fig. 17

LAWYERS

ACHESON OF GOSFORD	—	SOLICITOR GENERAL
MAGILL OF CRANSTOUN RIDDLE	—	LORD OF SESSIONS 1629
MURRAY OF ELIBANK	—	LORD OF SESSION
NAPIER OF MERCHISTON	—	LORD OF SESSION 1623 — 5

+++++

SKENE OF CURRIEHILL	—	PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE
PRESTON OF AIRDRIE	—	LORD PRESIDENT
OLIPHANT OF NEWTON	—	LORD OF SESSION
GIBSON OF DURIE	—	LORD OF SESSION
HOPE OF CRAIGHALL	—	LORD ADVOCATE 1626

Fig. 18

NICHOLSON

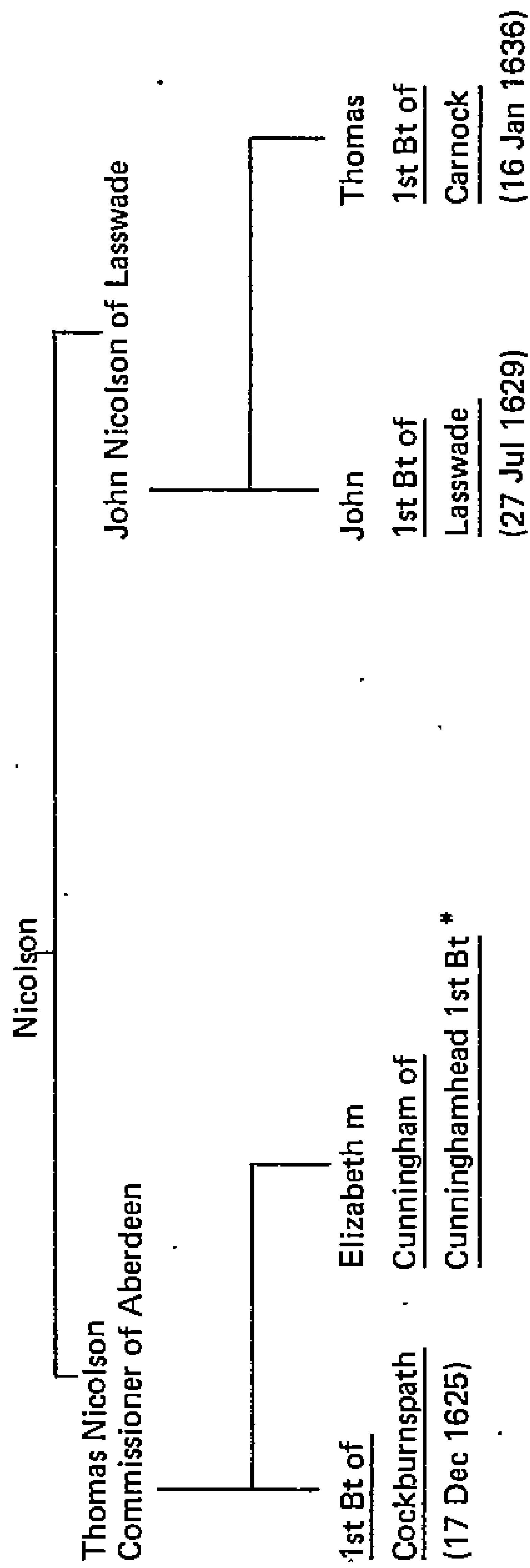
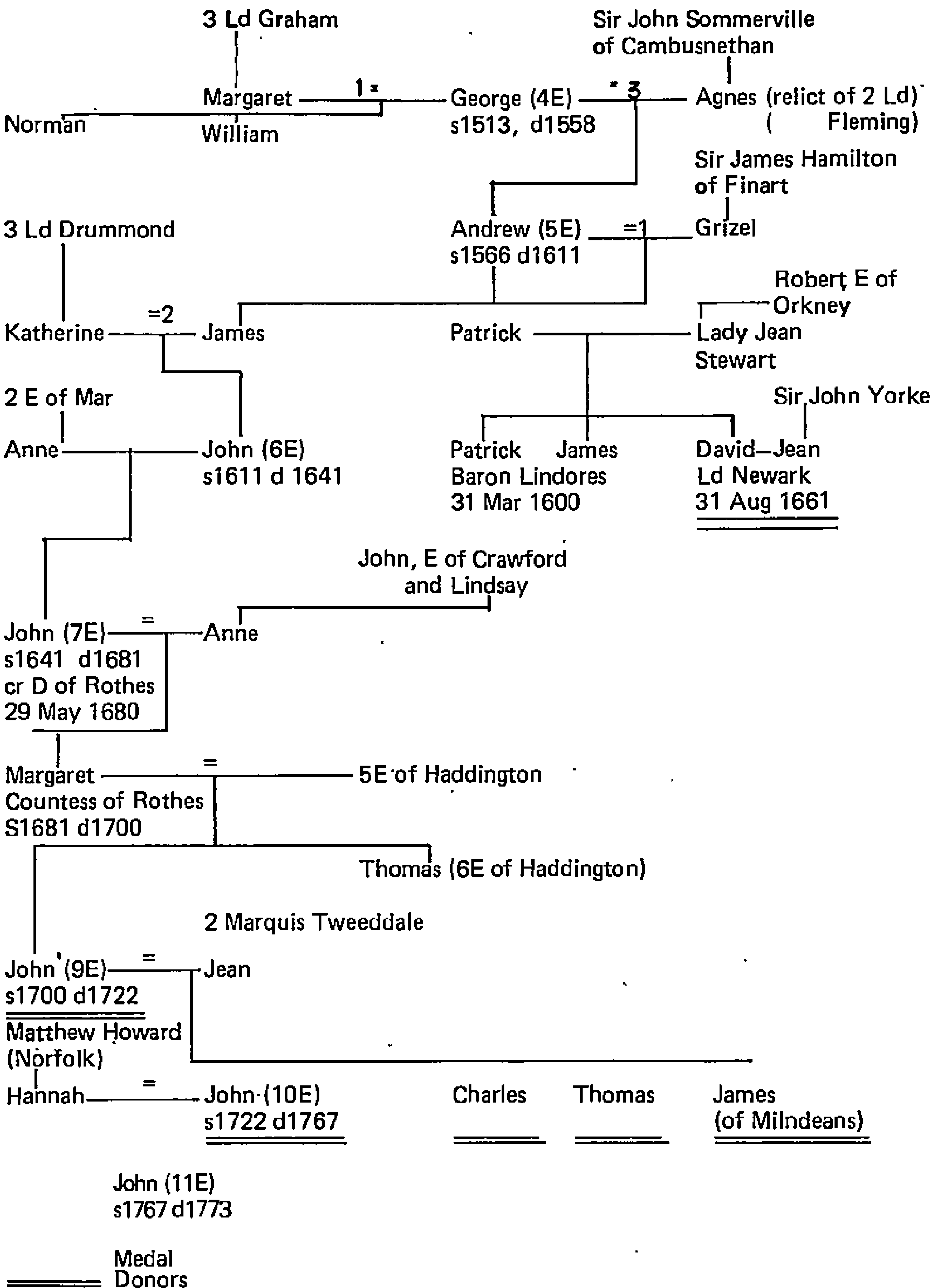


Fig. 19

* His mother married c1609 1st Bt of Braco

The Family of Leslie, Earls of Rothes (simplified)



1. See:
 - a. A History of the Baronetage by F.W. Pixley, 1900
 - b. The Baronetage by Sir Martin Lindsay of Dowhill, 2nd Ed., 1979.
 - c. Nova Scotia, Royal Letters and Tracts by David Laing, Ballantyne Club, 1867.
 - d. The Baronets of Nova Scotia by Sir Crispin Agnew of Lochnaw Bt accepted for The Double Treasure, July 1979.
2. Quotes are taken from Pixley or Laing unless otherwise noted.
- 3.
4. The House of Gordon, Ed. J.M. Bulloch, New Spalding Club 1907, p. 56.
5. The Genealogies are taken from the standard books:
 - a. The Complete Baronetage by G.E. Cockayne, 1900.
 - b. The Scots Peerage by J. Balfour Paul.
 - c. The Baronage by Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie.
6. Wemyss of Wemyss by Sir William Fraser.
7. Ane Account of the Familie of Innes by Duncan Forbes of Culloden, 1698 Spalding Club 1864.
8. The Lords Elphinstone of Elphinstone by Sir William Fraser.
9. Lyon Court: Petition of the Earl of Cromartie January 1979.
10. Memoirs of the Maxwells of Pollok by W. Fraser 1863, Vol. II, p. 223.
11. Viscountcy of Oxfuird, HMSO 24th May 1977.
12. Culloden Papers by Duncan Forbes, London 1815, p.2.



Authors Baronet's Badge



Plaque in Edinburgh Castle



Menstrie Castle

NOTES ABOUT THE WHYTE FAMILY

by David M.D. Whyte

There is much evidence to suggest that the Whyte (or White) families living in Angus, Perthshire, Kincardine and further north were originally MacGregors.

Before 1820 there was a family of Whytes living in Glenmark, off Glenesk; the glen was a well-known haunt of refugee Jacobites after the '45, and in it is Balnamoon's Cave named after one of them. In the Kirkyard at Lochlee, Glenesk, there is a burial stone which records in Latin the death of two brothers, Archibald and David Whyte, by drowning on 27th October 1820. The stone was erected by their brother, John, who later became a Minister, and their father is named on it as James Whyte.

There are still MacGregors at Braemar descended from those who settled at the Dubrach which was in the area of the Chest of Dee near the White Bridge, after the '45. A tradition remains of a Braemar MacGregor who was charged shortly after the '45 with the murder of a Redcoat, but was acquitted on a technicality, and his story is recorded in an early edition of the Scottish Mountaineering Club Journal. These MacGregors were predominantly Catholic Jacobites, like those of Kintail and Strathdon, and quite different from the people of Ballater.

At the top of Glen Clova the Whytes of Hayston owned Braedownie until recently; traditionally they were MacGregors who came to live there from Braemar in Deeside after one of the risings, and were variously described as 'tinkerlike people' and as 'Caterans'. Archie Whyte of the Spotte in Glen Prosen claims to be of this family, whose male Christian names were mainly Archibald and John, and that originally this family had settled in Glen Esk, as well as Glen Clova and Glen Prosen. The author's grandfather was David Whyte, born in 1868 in Dundee and had as his parents, John White and Agnes Chalmers. John White was a bookseller — possibly a book pedlar, who travelled the Angus Glens between 1860 and 1880; both he and his wife spoke "kitchen Gaelic". Chalmers is a Strathtay name given to Camerons who came back from Wars on the continent and settled there instead of returning to the Lochaber District.

The Lamonts had an association with MacGregors from the time when the Lamonts gave protection to Alastair MacGregor, Chief of the Clan Gregor, and this may explain the connection of the Whytes with the Lamonts. Pockets of Whytes are found throughout Scotland — a White family of Weavers in Auchterarder can go back four generations to a time when the family were MacGregors, and there are Whytes near Overscaig in Sutherland who may well have originated from MacGregors who survived the Battle of Culloden. Whites in Clackmannshire were believed to have come South through Glendevon and were known as "Crigellachies", and Whites in Argyleshire, Islay, Mull and Easdale are said to descend from one of Rob Roy's sons. It would seem that the MacGregors are far more widespread than merely in the Glens that were formerly the Clan lands.



HISTORY IN STAMPS

In June 1979 Canada issued stamps showing the flags of the Provinces; the designs on the flags follow the traditions and conventions of heraldry. From the white saltire of Nova Scotis on the Atlantic to the flag of British Columbia on the Pacific is nearly 3,000 miles (as measured along the 48th Parallel of latitude).

The territorial history of Canada, especially eastern Canada, began in 1604 with the French Settlement of Port Royal in Nova Scotia. Nine years later the French were dislodged from the settlement here on the South shore of the Bay of Fundy by the colonists in Virginia. Nothing more happened until 1621.

James VI, noting that there was then a New France, a New Spain and a New England, decided to found a New Scotland. On 5th August of that year (1621) he communicated the royal purpose to the Scottish Privy Council (a). As a result, Sir William Alexander immediately set about founding a 'plantation' in what was the French Acadie under the new name of Nova Scotia. This included what is now New Brunswick and part of the Gaspé peninsula as well as the present Nova Scotia.

In the previous November, King James had granted his famous patent to the Governor of New Plymouth (Sir Fernando Gorges) to possess and colonise a territory between the 40th and 48th parallels of latitude extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans (b). It was by negotiation with the Governor of this vast territory that Sir William Alexander (later 1st Earl of Stirling) obtained his consent to surrender that portion of the patent called Acadie for the founding of the 'New Scotland'.

Thus the oldest flag of the British Commonwealth, the white saltire for Scotland is also the oldest flag virtually in its original form in the 'Dominio Canadae' (c).

- (a) *The Earl of Stirling's Register of Royal Letters Relative to the Affairs of Scotland and Nova Scotia from 1615-1635*, by Chas. Rogers DD, LLD (1885 in 2 vols), Vol. 1 xvi (private circulation).
- (b) Ibid.
- (c) *Royal Letters, Charters and Tracts - Relating to the Colonization of New Scotland, and the Institution of Knights Baronets of Nova Scotia 1621-1638* (Edinburgh 1867). It was in this collection that the term 'Dominio Canadae' was used in 1628 - an interesting point which would seem to settle a controversy as to when the term 'Dominion of Canada' originated.

NOTE ON SCHETKY FAMILY

I would like to add to and correct the article in Vol. XXVI No. 4 of December 1979.

John George Christoffer Schetky was my great-great-grandfather and I have a copy of his Memoir (my father had the original).

He was not the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, but was the leader of the court orchestra of the landgrave. The last of the Scottish Schetkys were the daughters of John Christian Schetky — Christiana Theresa Trevener Schetky, who died in Devon on 25th December 1924, and Susan Francis Ludomilla Schetky, who died in Devon in 1930.

The Miss Macpherson whose father fled from Scotland and changed his name to Voghel was the wife of Frederick Schetky, grandfather of J.G.C. Schetky who went to Scotland in 1772. She was the first member of the family to show musical talent.

I have two of the compositions of J.G.C. Schetky for the violoncello.

Gerald Laurence Schetky,
Bethesda, Maryland, U.S.A.

NOTE

Clan MacArthur Society invites all MacArthurs, however spelled and wherever they may live, to become members of our growing Society by contacting the undersigned for further details.

We also invite any clansman who can prove descent from our last Chief, Iain or John of Terrecladich, who was beheaded by James I of Scotland in 1427, to make their claim known to us so it can be verified by the Lord Lyon, King of Arms in Edinburgh.

If no claims are forthcoming by January 1st, 1981, the Lord Lyon has authorised us to elect a new Chieftain.

Clan MacArthur Society, Ivan A. MacArthur, President, 304 Valleybrook Road, Hixson, Tenn. 37343, USA.

NOTE

HOGG or HOG: Research is being done on this family, and information obtained will be shared by: Ralph H. Hogg, 10400 West McKinley Avenue, Fresno, Ca. 93711.

REQUEST

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS OF EAST STIRLINGSHIRE: Would like to correspond with someone who owns a copy of this book, since no more are available. I believe that some of our family are listed in it. Mrs. James R. McKinlay 2740 La Cuesta Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90046.

MacNEILS of ARDNACROSS and ISLAY

Neil Cameron

Neil McNeill was the first to be styled 'of Ardnacross' (in Kintyre, near Campbeltown). According to (1), he was the second son of Donald of Crear, first of Colonsay, married to Grizel McAlester; according to Burke's 'Landed Gentry' the second son, Neil, of Donald of Crear was styled 'of Ardtalley', married to Grizel, daughter of Captain Archibald Campbell of Auchindarroch. The descendants of the latter Neil, as listed in Burke, are distinct from those of the former, as listed on (1). (Elsewhere in (1) it is stated that Neil of Ardnacross was "one of the large family of Macneil of Tarbet, Gigha".)

According to (1), in 1647 Ardnacross was in the possession of Mackays but in 1752 a deed is signed by Neil Macneil of Ardnacross. Also from Sasines it is known that Neil Macneil, wadsetter, renounced lands in Ardnacross to Rodger McNeill of Taynish in 1757.

It is interesting and apparently not well known that the Ardnacross MacNeils spent most of the next one hundred years in Islay.

From (2), a Neil MacNeil was a member of the Balliary (parliament) of Islay in each of the years 1733 to 1737, 1740, 1744 (acting for Tarbert), 1755, 1759, and 1763. From the testament of Neil McNeill of Cornabus, Islay, 1750 it would appear that the earlier Neil is nephew of Lachlan of Tarbert and brother-in-law to Donald of Colonsay. In the years 1755 to 1763 the member of the Balliary was Neil of Ardnacross. In the Scots magazine in 1787 appears the death, dated 15th January 1787, 'at her house in Columkill, in the island of Islay, in the 90th year of her age, Mrs. McNeill of Arnacroth".

According to (1) Neil of Ardnacross had a son Godfrey. From (2) Godfrey was on the Balliary in each of 15 years between 1767 and 1794, styled 'of Ardnacross' on 3 occasions between 1774 and 1789 and 'Captain' on 5 occasions from 1784 to 1791. Also (1) mentions "a large silver bowl, dated 1785, which was presented to the Captain (Gorrie) in token of the assistance which was rendered to a ship wrecked crew on the coast (of Kintyre), being still in possession of the family", and the captain is said to have travelled a great deal abroad and to have had a natural son Donald who also went abroad, was knighted by the Portuguese government, and died in Glasgow as Sir Donald.

According to (1) a brother, Major Hector, succeeded Godfrey in the style 'of Ardnacross'. In the Gentleman's Magazine of 1790 is reported the "marriage at Glasgow, on 2nd August, of Major Hector McNeil to Miss Esther Campbell, of Sunderland". She was daughter of Donald Campbell of Sunderland, Islay. Hector was (2) on the Balliary on 7 occasions between 1791 and 1808, being styled 'Major' in 1791. From (1), he had a natural son Hector, who married Miss Campbell of Knockmallie and died without issue before his father, who died about 1824.

Until this stage the style 'of Ardnacross' has passed quite naturally to son then brother. A sister Flora married Malcolm MacNeil of Drumachro, Gigha, son of Malcolm of Tarbert and from the 1760's lived at Ardtalla in the eastern parish of Kildalton, Islay. Malcolm was a member of the Balliary on 29 occasions between 1769 and 1810, styled 'of Ardtalla on 7 occasions and 'of Ardilistry' on 7 occasions from 1787 on. (Ardilistry is some six kilometres south of Ardtalla.) Their son Neil, born 1766, became the fourth 'of Ardna-

cross'. He served on the Balliary on 42 occasions between 1789 and its disbandment in 1842, was styled 'Captain' in 1805 and 'of Ellister' on 8 occasions from 1813 on. A memorial to the same "Neil McNeill, Esq., of Ardnacross" appears in the walls of the old church of Kildalton. He died on 17th January 1848, intestate, at Rockside on the west of Islay. By this stage it is clear that the Ardnacross MacNeills are in effect of Islay, rather than Kintyre.

Between 1798 and 1812 five sons and five daughters were born (Kildalton O.P.R.) in Islay to Neil and his wife Annabella Gillies. Their eldest son Malcolm, born 1799, later Malcolm McNeill esq., of Knocklearoch, Islay, served on the Balliary on 20 occasions from 1817 to 1842.

Their second son John, born 1800, became fifth 'of Ardnacross' and was survived by two daughters by his second marriage. Having been in business on the mainland, there is no record of his having spent much time in Islay. A third son Godfrey, born 1806, whose memorial also appears in Kildalton church, died unmarried at Ellister, Islay in 1859. He was a member of the Balliary on 4 occasions between 1831 and 1842. In his testament 'of Ardnacross', he is styled 'proprietor of Ardnacross'.

A fourth son Hector, born 1807, became seventh 'of Ardnacross'. He was minister of the Hope Street Gaelic Church, Glasgow and later of the Lowland Free Church, Cambeltown until his retirement in 1878. His wife was Mary Jane, daughter of George Macneal of Ugadale. There is no record of his having spent much time in Islay and the Islay connection disappears with his death in 1879.

From the Gentleman's Magazine of 1867 we find that his younger brother "Alexander McNeill, Esq., of Bordlands in Peebles died on April 13th, 1867, at Bournemouth and left with other issue, son and heir, Neil, born in 1853."

According to (1), Hector's son George "succeeded in Ardnacross" and on his death in 1893 was followed "in the ownership of the estate by his brother Neill Macneil, J. P.", who had been born in 1856 and was in business in Glasgow. This last Neill had three sons, Hector, Ian and Douglas. The estate of Ardnacross apparently passed from the MacNeils in 1946.

1. Neill MacNeil, FIRST of Ardnacross, m. Grizel —, d. 15th January 1787 at Callumkill, Islay, with known children, together with other daughters,
 1. Godfrey, Captain, SECOND of Ardnacross, with natural son (a) Donald (Sir), d. Glasgow.
 2. Hector, Major, THIRD of Ardnacross d. ca 1824 m. 2nd August 1790 at Glasgow, Esther Campbell, daughter of Donald Campbell of Sunderland, Islay, with natural son (a) Hector, m. Miss Campbell of Knockmallie, without issue.
 3. Flora, m. firstly, James Campbell of Balole, Islay and secondly, Malcolm MacNeil of Drumachro, Gigha and later of Ardtalla, Islay and by the second marriage had known children (a) Neil, b. 1766, who follows 2 (b) Bathia, m. 1796 John Hill with known son (i) Neil Hill.
2. Neil, Captain, FOURTH of Ardnacross, d. 17th January 1848 at Rockside, Islay, m. 1798 at Kildalton, Islay, Annabella Gillies, daughter of John Gillies of Duchra, with known children,

1. Ann, b. 1793 at Ardilistry, Islay, m. Duncan Campbell of Newton, Islay,
2. Malcolm, b. 26th July 1799 at Ardilistry, Islay, later of Knocklearoch, Islay.
3. John, FIFTH of Ardnacross b. 4 September 1800 in Islay, m. firstly, Catherine Campbell of Kilmelfort and secondly, Agnes Loudon and by the second marriage had known children (a) Lizzie, m. Colonel Bolito, (b) Annabelle, of Glenmore in Kilmerfort.
4. Elizabeth, b. 29th December 1801 in Islay.
5. Margaret, b. 4th March 1803 in Islay, m. Colin McLean of Laggan, Islay with known children (a) Neil McLean and (b) Annabella MacNeil.
6. Flora, b. 8th May 1805 in Islay, m. John Campbell of Ardfinaig, Mill.
7. Godfrey, SIXTH of Ardnacross, b. 30th September 1806 in Islay, d. unmarried 9th April 1859 at Ellister, Islay.
8. Hector (Reverend), SEVENTH of Ardnacross, b. 28th December 1807 in Islay, d. 1879 at Campbeltown, m. 1847 Mary Jane Macneal, daughter of George Macneal of Ugadale with known children (a) George, EIGHTH of Ardnacross, d. 1893, (b) Neill, b. 1856 who follows 3 .
9. Alexander, b. 1810 at Ellister, Islay, d. 13th April 1867 at Bournemouth, of Bordlands in Peebles, m. 1850 Isabella Maria London, daughter of Captain William London, R.N., with son together with other children, (a) Neil; b. 1853.
10. Janet, b. 5th March 1812 in Islay.
3. Neill, J. P., NINTH of Ardnacross, m. 1886 Marjorie Cameron Sinclair, daughter of Neil Sinclair with known children (a) Hector Loring, (b) Ian Douglas, (c) Nigel Lorne.

*

*

*

(1) MacNeil of Barra, THE CLAN MACNEIL, CLAN NIALL OF SCOTLAND, Caledonian Publishing Company, New York, 1923.

(2) Ramsay (ed.), STENT BOOK AND ACTS OF THE BALLIARY OF ISLAY, 1718—1843, 1890.

TAY VALLEY FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Scotland's newest group is the Tay Valley Family History Society, which was launched at a public meeting held at the Conference Room, Central Library, Wellgate, Dundee, on 10th June last, when our Chairman of Council, Mr. Donald Whyte, gave an address titled GENEALOGICAL STUDIES IN SCOTLAND: THE CROSSROADS. Sixty people attended the meeting.

Mr. Lawrence R. Burness, Keeper of the William Coull Anderson Library of Genealogy Arbroath, was elected Chairman of Council. The Honorary Secretary is Mr. John Anderson, 5 Balmossie Place, Monifieth, Dundee, DD5 4QP. The annual subscriptions are: Ordinary membership, £3; Family membership, £4; Students and Senior Citizens, £2; Institutional membership, £5. The Society will cover most of Perthshire, Angus, and North-East Fife. By its Constitution the Society is affiliated to the Scottish Genealogy Society.

THE CELTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE

Preparations by the Salzburg Provincial Government and the city of Hallein are in full swing for the exhibition "The Celts in Central Europe" which will be open from May 1st until September 30th 1980. It is hoped to demonstrate to an international public the importance of the Durrnberg as a Celtic centre. Although the significance of the Durrnberg has for a long time been recognized in specialist circles, it is still necessary to bring this to the attention of a much wider public.

Before the opening of the exhibition, considerable extensions will be made to the Celtic Museum in Hallein. About one third of the exhibits will be made up of objects found in Celtic graves on the Durrnberg:— these consist mainly of richly ornamented weapons and jewellery. The remaining exhibits will be on loan from the largest European collections so that for the first time in history, the most significant products of the Celtic civilization will be united together for display under one roof. All sorts of measures will be taken to satisfy the renewed interest which has developed relatively recently amongst broad sections of the population in the history of the Celts. Modern methods of demonstration will be used, in particular audio-visual aids, to present even the layman with an abundance of well-founded and accurate information in a vivid manner.

To make the subject matter as clear as possible, the exhibition "The Celts in Central Europe", will not just be confined to the Celtic Museum. The visitor is also to be given the opportunity of seeing the places where the archaeological finds were made, as the excavation areas on the Durrnberg will also be open to view. The visitor will be able to see a grave, abundantly furnished with funeral gifts, discovered only recently and which, it is believed, was the grave of a nobleman.

There are very many indications as to the type of burial methods used and the layout of cemeteries. Additionally on the Durrnberg it is intended to give an idea of how the Celts used to live. Celtic dwellings are to be reconstructed on the groundplan of an existing settlement. It is known that buildings were erected in blocks, the walls were daubed with clay or mud and the wooden elements of the rooves were secured to the structure by means of leather thongs.

There will be an extensive catalogue containing articles by first-class experts on the history of the Celts, their culture and society, as well as on the position of the Durrnberg within the European context. The period from 500 to 125 BC will be documented in all its aspects. The La Tene period has never before been the subject of such an all-embracing exhibition.

In its subject matter the exhibition in Hallein is complemented by one planned for the same period (May to October 1980) in Steyr. In Hallein the emphasis will be on the La Tene period whereas in Schloss Lamberg in Steyr, the exhibition will concentrate on the era before La Tene, that is, the Hallstatt civilization.

One of the most important factors ultimately, is that with the exhibition "The Celts in Central Europe" from May to October 1980 in Hallein, the Durrnberg should gain the same status in the minds of the generally interested public, as a European centre of the Celts, as it has already enjoyed now for some time in academic circles.

Linked with the exhibition are the festivities commemorating the city charter of Hallein, granted 750 years ago. For this reason there will also be a number of attractive fringe events of a folkloristic nature as accompanying features of the exhibition in the Celtic Museum and on the Durrnberg.

THE 71st REGIMENT

by William Latta

The mention of the 71st Regiment or Highland Light Infantry at Cape Town in 1806 by Messrs. Philip and Thorburn in the Journal of December 1979 page 132 brings to mind the fact that it was from Cape Town that the regiment was sent to launch on Buenos Aires an attack that the War Office in London knew nothing about until in October of 1806 the frigate Narcissus arrived at Portsmouth with over one million dollars in Spanish gold, and the unexpected news that we now held Buenos Aires.

At that time Napoleon was master of all Europe. Russia, Austria and Prussia had been crushed at Austerlitz and Jena. Spain and the Netherlands were his allies. Fortunately the naval victory over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain at Trafalgar had bereft him of sea power and, although Britain alone could do little against a conquered Europe, her supremacy at sea allowed her to send expeditions at will to attack the colonies of Napoleon's allies.

Following this policy, the Cape of Good Hope had been taken from the Dutch in January 1806 by a force of 6,654 men under the command of Sir David Baird, who had as second in command Brigadier General Sir William Carr Beresford. Commodore Sir Home Popham commanded the naval squadron. The Cape was to be held as a valuable staging post on the route to India and Baird was aware that he might receive orders to send part of his troops on to India, where the struggle with powerful native states was in progress.

While patrolling the South Atlantic, one of Popham's frigates, Narcissus, detained a schooner engaged in the slave trade between Africa and the River Plate. On board was a Scot called Russel, a naturalised subject of Buenos Aires, who had been for 15 years a pilot on that river. His information was that a large treasure, in ingots and coin blanks, lay at Buenos Aires awaiting transport to Spain. Some of it had come from Peru and some from the Philippines. In addition, the city was poorly defended: only a few regulars and five companies of undisciplined men; also that the approaching fiesta of Corpus Christi would engage the attention of all classes and that drunkenness and disorder would be the order of the day. It was also known by the British that Spanish authority was resented by most of the white colonists of Spanish descent (Criollos, or Creoles in the French form of the word) and it was mistakenly assumed that they would support a change. Major Gillespie in his "Gleanings and Remarks" records his opinion of Russel in these words "The acquisition of such a man seemed to augur well, though his intellect was not effective whenever he found access to the bottle."

Commodore Popham was soon convinced that a successful attack on Buenos Aires was possible, but Sir David Baird, now Governor of the Cape, was sole commander of the troops and would bear a heavy responsibility if he consented to release part of them for an unauthorised expedition and so failed to hold the Cape or be unable to send troops to India if called to do so. Baird decided to take the risk and shortly before the force left Cape Town he wrote to London:

On board the "Diadem"
Capetown, April 14th, 1806

. The notice, lately obtained from a variety of sources of the present undefended state of the Spanish establishment in the River Plate, has induced me, after mature consideration to send a force with the view to attempt the possession of them, together with the squadron under the command of Sir Home Popham.

In forming this determination I am perfectly aware that the Commodore and myself have undertaken a high responsibility but the great importance of the object from the national point of view gives us support, and will excuse us before the King for undertaking a service without having previously received his special orders. etc”

The great importance of the object really meant the opening up of the River Plate to British trade which would be very popular at home. Spain had kept her colonial trade to herself for three centuries in spite of the efforts of other nations to break her monopoly. Baird and the others must have known that, if the expedition were successful, the delighted business interests at home could and would bring heavy pressure to bear on a Minister who sought to punish a soldier who had added a province by exceeding his orders. Of course, if he failed, court martial was certain.

The expedition set sail from the Cape on 20th April under the command of Beresford and with Popham and his squadron in attendance. The numbers available were so few that the flotilla called at St. Helena and took off part of the garrison. The voyage took 66 days instead of the estimated 24 and at a Council of War the pressing need for food overruled all other considerations. It was decided to attack the large and open city of Buenos Aires (40,000) at once instead of making sure of a base in Montevideo first of all. Beresford later wrote “My personal opinion was to march against Montevideo but Admiral Popham preferred Buenos Aires. Several arguments were put forward by both sides; being the latter Capital, it was supposed its fall might have greater influence than the former but as Montevideo was a fortified city, once taken it could be easily preserved for our future operations on the River Plate: but at the end of our considerations what induced me to agree to serve Popham’s opinion was that food was at an end in all our ships and from information received, we were bound to find in Buenos Aires the necessary provisions for our men”.

Beresford’s landing force was made up as follows, according to official figures:—

General Staff	7	men and 3 horses
Royal Engineers	9	
Royal Artillery	27	with 4 six pounders
St. Helen’s Artillery	102	2 howitzers of 5½”
Constables	9	and 2 three pounders.
Light Dragoons	7	16 horses.
71st Regiment	864	
Royal Marine Infantry	340	
Seamen	<u>100</u>	
Total	1465	men

Major Gillespie puts the numbers about 200 higher. He says "Our effective army which was destined to conquer a city of more than 40,000 in population, with an immense body to dispute our way into it, consisted only of 70 officers of all ranks, 2 surgeons, 7 drummers and 1566 rank and file, making a grand total of 1645".

On 25th June the flotilla was off Quilmes, a low stretch of land 12 miles from Buenos Aires. The "Encounter", drawing only 12ft of water, could not stand nearer the shore than a mile. Fires lighted every summit and an immense concourse of horse-men from all directions to the grand centre of Reduccion, a village more than two miles in our front, denoted a general alarm and that this rising ground was chosen by the inhabitants as the field for the approaching contest."

Early in the morning several of their riders upon steeds richly caparisoned and dressed in superb cloaks, or ponchos, came down to reconnoitre the borders of the swamp that intervened between us and, for their subsequent confidence, it may be presumed that they held our manace in derision".

The sudden appearance of the British in the River Plate produced great consternation and apprehension in Buenos Aires. The Viceroy and Captain General of the Provinces of the River Plate was Sobremonte, a man said to have owed his recent promotion to the casual mention of his name in an official document on the death of the previous viceroy in 1805. Sobremonte failed utterly to provide the leadership demanded by the circumstances. He fled to the interior after giving orders for the treasure in the city to be moved to Lujan, 50 miles inland.

It fell therefore to his aide-de-camp, Quintana, lesser officials and private citizens to organise whatever resistance was possible. Bullets from the arsenal did not fit the muskets from the same source and, when two Spanish guns, brought with great effort from the city, at last opened fire, Gillespie says "... the fire was answered by our artillery which by the marksmanship and greater range soon convinced the people of the uselessness of their attempt to resist. When the enemy's gunfire crossed and almost swept those in retreat, it was a hasty dispersal with everyone running to the nearest shelter."

When the troops reached the River Riachuelo, they found that the bridge had been destroyed but, says Gillespie,

"our Seamen swam across the Riachuelo about 40 yards and, bringing over some boats that were fastened to the other side, a bridge was made which soon passed the whole force with their equipage. This accomplished, we took possession of the little village of Barracas with its dockyard and a large flotilla of small craft"

"By eleven o'clock" says Beresford, "I had got some guns and the greatest part of the troops across the river (Riachuelo) and, seeing no symptoms of further opposition, and learning that the Spanish troops has deserted the place, motives of humanity induced me to send the Hon. Ensign Gordon with a summons to the Governor of Buenos Aires to deliver to me the City and Fortress that the excesses and calamities which would probably occur if the troops entered in a hostile manner, might be avoided."

Quintana had to surrender, but the conditions imposed by Beresford were not onerous. Commerce, property and religion were guaranteed.

"We entered the capital" says Gillespie, "on a wide order of column to give a more imposing show to our little band, 'amidst a downpour of rain". No doubt it was the first time that the inhabitants had heard Highland bagpipes.

There had been a few casualties on either side so far and the inhabitants for the moment accepted without resentment the presence of the invader. A Spanish writer of the period remarks that, if the surrender of Buenos Aires deeply affected the patriotic spirit of the inhabitants, it was a relief in their misfortune that the enemy officers belonged to the most cultured class and most of them made lasting friendships with the principal families of the town. In the museums of Buenos Aires and Lujan several presents sent afterwards from London by General Beresford himself to friends in the city are still preserved. The common people were indignant that their own troops had surrendered without a battle and had only offered a token resistance described by Beresford:

"The troops which opposed us during these two days appeared to have been almost entirely provincial with a considerable proportion of veteran officers. I have since been informed that their number was about two thousand infantry. I had no reason from their fire to suppose their numbers so great. The opposition was very feeble, the only difficulty was the crossing the river to get at them"

Gillespie records the popular indignation . . . "After our arms had been secured most of us were compelled to go in search of refreshment. They led us to a tavern called Los Tres Reyes. At the same table there sat many Spanish officers with whom a few hours before we had combatted, who had become prisoners by the capture of the city. A handsome young woman served both parties but on her face there sat a deep frown. We considered it directed at ourselves and I begged her for a candid avowal of the cause of her displeasure. She instantly turned to her countrymen and addressing herself to them in a loud and impressive tone, said "I wish that you gentlemen had informed us sooner of your cowardly intention to surrender Buenos Aires for I will stake my life that, had we known it, the women would have turned and driven out the English with stones".

It was soon discovered that part of the Treasury had been removed to Lujan and a small party was sent to bring it back. " . . . the daring duty was confided to Captain Arbuthnot, Lieutenants Graham and Murray, with only 30 men of the gallant 71st regiment. The little detachment set out on 3rd July and returned upon the 10th with 60,000 dollars in coin and uncoined specie." They must have marched speedily to Lujan, commandeered bullock carts there to bring the money back through 50 miles of pampa where they were liable to meet hostile gaucho cavalry at any time. Actually the value of the treasure from Lujan was ten times the amount known to Gillespie and the total value of the Treasury seized was 1,292,323 dollars. Over one million was sent to Britain and the rest was kept for the current expenses of the army. Of the million dollars which went home on the Narcissus, much of it was sent back to Buenos Aires a few years later when the citizens claimed and apparently proved that most of it was not the property of the State but had belonged to private companies and citizens.

In Cape Town Governor Baird was overjoyed at the news and wrote with relief:—

My Dear Beresford,

From my heart and soul, I congratulate you and your fine fellows on your great success I have not lost a moment in fitting out a very large reinforcement to send you, about 2,000 men. Of that number 350 are Cavalry, also a 64 (gun battleship), a frigate and a naval storeship You will be surprised when I tell you, shortly after you sailed, I received an order to hold every infantry soldier I had in readiness to proceed to India immediately should I hear of our troops having met with any check in that country without waiting for further orders Thank God tranquillity is now perfectly established there. You will perceive by the newspapers that they have even refused to give us thanks for the capture of the Cape as not being of sufficient importance although on the former occasion (1795) two ribbons were given away, the one to Sir. A. Clarke and the other to Sir James Craig For my own part I have not received a single line from Mr. Windham (Secretary of State for War) since he received my accounts of Janssens' surrender."

In Buenos Aires the inhabitants soon realised that Beresford's forces were ludicrously small compared with the numbers that could be raised from a vast province smarting from the knowledge that their failure had been due to lack of organisation on the part of the authorities who should have defended them. Popular feeling began to rise, partly against the Spanish authorities, but mainly against the invader who had overrun them with so weak a force. The spearhead of the new resistance was Santiago Liniers, a Frenchman by birth who had spent many years there as a naval officer in the service of Spain. Obtaining permission from Beresford to visit his family in Buenos Aires, he only remained long enough to form an estimate of size and menace of the British force and promptly crossed the River Plate to Uruguay, where he explained his plan and obtained the help of the Spanish Governor of Montevideo.

on 4th August with 1300 armed men he crossed the Plate to the Argentine side during a violent storm, a pampero, which sank most of the British river patrols. This force put heart into the citizens around Buenos Aires and soon thousands joined him. At the same time another patriotic citizen called Pueyrredon was raising vast numbers of gaucho cavalry. "All colonial horsemen are exceedingly rapid in their movements, firing across the flanks of their horses, and galloping away at full speed. All camp dwellers are dexterous in horsemanship and each one is an enemy". This was the opinion of one of our officers, these skills had been developed by generations fighting the Indians of the pampa — the Sea of Grass.

Beresford soon found that his supplies were cut off and that he was faced not only by superior regular forces but also by the entire population in arms. On 10th August Liniers wrote to Beresford demanding his surrender in the face of superior numbers. This was rejected and soon his men were driven from the buildings around the Plaza Mayor with heavy losses. The diminishing force held the fortress for some time, but the end was certain. "Our men were falling fast, not only without being able to get to the enemy but without even seeing him. The enemy had during the whole of these attacks kept up a galling fire from the top of churches and convents that commanded a short distance to the Fortress, the Square, and from the houses, the roofs of which communicated one with the other, which was not only more destructive for us but almost without danger

to him". The battle lasted 48 hours until with some difficulty the fire from the populace was stopped to allow the surrender to be agreed with Liniers. The Spanish officers had great difficulty in protecting the capitulating British from the fury of the rabble.

"They passed out of the Fortress between Spanish troops who had great difficulty in restraining the people."

The terms agreed with Liniers were that the disarmed force would be sent back, whence they had come, in British ships as soon as this could be arranged, but a Provincial Assembly, bowing to public feeling, refused to accept this condition and decided that they must stay as prisoners of war as long as Britain threatened the River Plate. Liniers was compelled to add a qualifying phrase to his own copy of the Capitulation, an act which the infuriated Beresford regarded as a breach of faith. It made no difference. The 71st and the others were marched off to distant Catamarca, but there is no record that the captivity was onerous. The captured flags, pipe banners and the like were laid up in the Church of Santo Domingo in Buenos Aires where they remained for the next 150 years until they were lost when the church was burned in the Peron troubles.

The officers were kept at Luhan, but receptions, shooting expeditions and riding excursions were permitted so long as they returned to their quarters at nightfall. Nevertheless, there was danger if they went too far without protection. Major Denis Pack of the 71st barely escaped with his life from a gaucho ambush when out riding with Captain Ogilvie, who was overtaken and killed.

Colonial elements hostile to Spanish rule arranged for Beresford and Pack to escape to the Uruguayan side of the river, where a new British army of over 11,000 men was assembling for a second attack on Buenos Aires. In this second attempt the attackers lost half their numbers trying with unloaded muskets to penetrate in 12 columns along streets, swept by artillery and in which each block was a fortress manned by citizens firing from the roofs. General Whitelocke was court-martialled for incompetence, not so much for having been defeated but for giving up the fortified town of Montevideo which was well stocked and not even under threat from the enemy. Sir John Moore was one of the judges at the trial in 1808, and many of the officers who were called on to give evidence, later earned great reputations under Wellington in Spain and at Waterloo.

Soon events in Europe overshadowed everything else. In 1808 Napoleon made his brother Joseph King of Spain. The people rose in revolt and fought the French in small mauling bands (Guerillas) and cut their communications. Spain and Portugal now became the obvious and only place where Britain could fight Napoleon in Europe and this was done over the next six years. Sir John Moore was killed at Corunna and Sir David Baird lost an arm in the same campaign. Beresford became Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese Army under Wellington. Sir Home Popham became a Rear Admiral, having captured Santander and shortened the army's supply lines by 400 miles.

Major-General Sir Denis Pack served throughout the Peninsular War with distinction, and at Quatre Bras on 16th June 1815 was in command of a brigade which, with others, suffered heavy losses in foiling Napoleon's plan to separate Blucher and Wellington. It was this success which made it possible for the Prussians, defeated and driven back by Napoleon at Ligny on 15th, to reach the field of Waterloo on the afternoon of Sunday 18th June where Pack's brigade had been in action all day. His name is in the list of Wounded.

QUERIES

159. MACLEOD, Angus Ruadh; miller at Solitot, Kilmaluag, Kilmuir Parish, Isle of Skye. Born about 1796, died between 1841 and 1851 census. Married Anne Tolmie of Fodderty Parish about 1815. Children: 1. Margaret b 1815, married Allan Nicholson and emigrated to Prince Edward Island, Canada. 2. Alexander. — b.1817, innkeeper at Stenschool, Skye; 3. Christy — b. 1821, married Ronald MacDonald of Kendram, Skye; 4. John — b. 1824 married Catherine Calder, and a Tacksman at Duntulm; 5. Mary Ann — b. 1827, married John Matheson of Ullapool; 6. Anne — b. 1828, married Ewen MacKinnon of Stenscholl.

WANTED — place and date of birth, date of death, name of parents and place of birth, and names of siblings, or any other information on this man.

Beverly N. Hayes M.D., 17629 Oxborne Street, Northridge, California 91325, USA

160. CAMPBELL, John married Margaret Robertson, 1840—1849 and lived somewhere in Perthshire. I was told they had twelve children. Three came to America; Alexander (my father), Andrew Burrell and Thomas. Also possibly a sister, Nettie. Another child, John married Ann Gardiner at Blankford in 1865 and did not migrate. Their children were Isabelle, John, and Andrew, none of whom married, however Margaret married James Stevens and lived for a time at 40 Bradford St., Leith Walk, Leith. I would like to contact any of the descendants of the other children of John and Margaret.

Lawrence A. Campbell, 200N. El Camino Real, #50, Oceanside, California, U.S.A. 92054.

161. PORTEOUS — Capt. John, of Edinburgh City Guard, hanged during the riots of 1736. His wife and children believed to have quit Edinburgh for the Hexam area. Want information on wife and children and what happened to them after 1736.

Barry Porteous; 19 Willow Avenue, Montreal, Canada H3Y 1Y3.

162. PURVES, Thomas, b. 1813 Chirnside. m. Helen Pringle 1835, Edrom. Children: Isobella, David P., Jane Hogg (died N.Z.) Joan (my grandmother, died N.Z.) James, Margaret and Thomas M. Thomas sr. d. Nov. 1902 at New Tarbat after 65 yrs in the service of the Cromartie family as a forester. I wish to contact anyone who is related to the above or who may know something about them.

163. MacKENZIE, William, b. c 1791 Nigg Kilmuir Easter. m. Barbara Simpson, Tarbat. He was an Innkeeper at Barbaraville, d. 1872. Children: William Wood, (my grandfather, m. Joan Purvis, d. N.Z.); Eneas Simpson, (m. Jane Hogg Purves, d. N.Z.) and Christina.

Last reference to Christina is the 1851 census Barbaraville Kilmuir Easter, age 19, Any further information about her would be appreciated.

Roderick P. MacKenzie, 162 Morningside Rd., Fulford Harbour, B.C. Canada V0S 1C0.

164. INGRAM Thomas Ingram married Ann Watt. Both were born around 1750 in Banffshire or Aberdeenshire. Their son, Thomas, married Margaret Bennet and died in 1857 at the age of 80. He was buried in Rathven Churchyard, Banffshire. Any information about the family appreciated by Henry Ingram, 13 Kildonan Place, Motherwell, ML1 3ND.
165. STEWART, Robert, son of Duncan and Janet, was born in Perthshire in 1785 and married Mary McCallum in 1828. They had two daughters, Margery and Jessie, and two sons, Robert and John. About 1850 at the age of 67 Robert emigrated to Australia. Descendants in Scotland sought by Mrs. Jean Lamson, 6 Hunter Street, Euroa 3666, Victoria, Australia.
166. MITCHELL, James S, son of James Mitchell (latterly of Bowden, St. Boswells), was born 16th January 1828 in Edinburgh and married Margaret Cormack (b. 24th January 1826); he died in Ontario on 6th November, 1874. Information wanted about both families including date and place of marriage. Margaret Conway, 5141 Yucatan Way, San Jose, CA 95118, USA.
167. HISLOP, John Hislop, born 1821 in Pentland, Midlothian, Parish of Lasswade, married in 1846 Johanna Horne of Caithness; they arrived in Otago Settlement of New Zealand October 1856, where he was a school teacher, later becoming Secretary of Education for New Zealand; he received the honorary degree of LL.D., from University of Edinburgh in 1882. I desire information about his parents Walter and Isabella (Aitchison) and their other children, especially confirmation that Thomas Hislop born 1828 in Edinburgh (married Margaret Chessier b. 1826 in Dalmeny) who emigrated to Canada, was his brother. Gordon De Mare, 6518 Oakridge Road, San Diego, California 92120; U.S.A.
168. LEIGHTON, James Leighton, born approx. 1822, moved from Stirling area to Spittal, Berwick-on-Tweed, during the 1840's. He subsequently married a local girl Mary Johnson, and settled at Spittal. Any information relating to his birth, death and family would be appreciated by Miss Dorothy Mackee, 3/5 Westacott Street, Toombul, Queensland, Australia 4012.
169. FRASER, William Fraser, Bookbinder, Old Church Parish, m. Janet Stevenson d. of the late Edward Stevenson, Wright in Portsburgh, on 30 December 1805. He moved to Dumfries in 1809, where he became Bookseller, Book-binder and Stationer at 107 High Street. He died in 1832 aged 45. I am anxious to trace William's parentage, presumably in Edinburgh but not necessarily so.
John Fraser, 10 The Drive, Adel, Lees LS16 6BG.
170. REID, Robert Reid, born about 1776, married Elizabeth in Dumfriesshire and after 10 years in His Majesty's service emigrated to Restigouche County, New Brunswick, Canada. He had 8 children of whom James was born on 16th March 1805.
171. McPHERSON, James McPherson, born 19th November 1780 at Miltown of Muinas (Moyness), Nairn, son of William and Julia Brodie and husband of Ann Rose, emigrated from Cromarty in 1819 to Restigouche County, New Brunswick with five children born between 1806 and 1818.

172. McMILLAN, Donald McMillan, baptised 8th August, 1779 at Sheannochie, Arran, Bute, son of John and Elspie Cook and husband of Barbara Shaw (Daughter of James Shaw), left Lamlash, Arran, for Restigouche County, New Brunswick in 1830 with 7 children, of whom the youngest was baptised on 12th December 1822 at Smurag, Arran.
173. McNAIR, Nathaniel Nair, baptised 6th January 1763, son of Archibald McNair and Margaret Galbreath, left Kintyre for Restigouche County in 1821.

Any information about the above families would be welcomed by Mrs. Elizabeth L. Brown, 591 Church Street, Beaconsfield, Quebec H9W 3T7, Canada.

174. ROBERTSON, Unable to find date and place of birth or baptism of Alexander Robertson (c.1820–1893) eldest son of Alexander Robertson (1792–1855) and Ann Robertson (m.s. Hay). Ages given on father's death certificate (1855), on census returns and on his own death certificate do not work out. Could have been born anytime between 1817 and 1826. Also, on census returns place of birth is sometimes given as Colinton and sometimes Edinburgh. Baptism not found in old parish registers of Colinton, Edinburgh or Inveresk (where his father was born.) Any help or suggestions welcomed by A.K. Robertson, 56c, Whiting St., Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP 33 1 NP.
175. AIR, Alexander, Margaret Air, widow of Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, died on August, 19th, 1742 and was buried in Greyfriars, Edinburgh. The Coltness Papers state that she was the daughter of Alexander Air – who was he? Could he be Alexander Air, Notary Public of Scone, who had a daughter Margaret. She married George Lumsden, messenger burgess of Perth, but was a widow by 1707. LD.S. Dobson, Queen St., Carnoustie, Angus.
176. GAMBLE, William Gamble of Ireland and Glasgow (possibly Old Kilpatrick and dying at Clydebank in 1889), had a son John Ansley Gamble of Glasgow. American descendants would like to contact Scottish relatives, Thomas W. Sharpless, 26 Butternut Lane, Weatogue, CT 06089, U.S.A.
177. HOOKE, John Hooke, a young servant boy aged about 12, sailed with the Pilgrims from New England. He died in his first sickness. He was a servant of Isaac Allerton a tailor, one of the leading members of the Pilgrims, who married in Leyden, Holland, before setting sail and married a second time about 1640 a woman who achieved notoriety by giving sanctuary to Judge Walley, the regicide. Judge Walley's sister, Jane, married William Hooke, who was born in 1601 and died 1678, and was the uncle of Dr. Robert Hooke, the philosopher. Another Hooke was Oliver Cromwell's confessor and was buried in Bunburyfields Cemetery, London.

Was John Hooke related to the better known Hookes? Where was he born and who were his parents? L.G. Hooke, Oaklands House, Solartron Road, Farnborough, Hampshire, GU14 7QL.

178. CHALMERS, James Chalmers born circa 1781/2 in Dundee, married Christian/Christina BARCLAY (born about 1785 in Scotland, daughter of Thomas and Ann (HENDERSON) BARCLAY). Children born in Scotland: David, Robert (born in Cupar), Elizabeth, James, John, Ann, Christina. Robert CHALMERS married in Scotland Ellen SMITH (born about 1833 in Perthshire, daughter of Peter and Helen SMITH).
David Chalmers came to U.S. in 1829 to Port of Boston. The remainder of the family came in 1842 on the "Orient" to the Port of New York and then came to Racine & Dodge Counties, Wisconsin. The family also lived in Iowa, Missouri, and possibly Illinois.
Mrs. Richard A. Randall, 619 Witherspoon Drive, Springfield, Illinois 62704, U.S.A.
179. CUNNINGHAM, Isabella, born 20th April, 1795 somewhere in East Lothian. She was an only daughter and her father may have been a doctor. She had brothers, one of whom was a doctor who died in India. She married:—
JOHNSTON(E), William on 10th June 1815 and they came as free settlers to Australia in the ship "Canada" arriving July 1817. William Johnston was born 26th May 1776. He had a sister Alison who married a Patrick Henderson and another sister married a Mr. Fairbairn, a brother Adam went to Canada.
Any information on these two people or their birth places would be appreciated by: Mrs. Margaret Garside, 130 Archer St., Roseville 2069, N.S.W. Australia.
180. ELLIOTT, Robert Elliott, a Presbyterian weaver, was born in May 1788 and his wife Mary was born in 1785; they emigrated (possibly from Ireland) in 1820 to Prince Edward Island, Canada. They had six children, of whom Catherine was born around 1815, Richard around 1823 and John about 1836. The Elliots operated the Renfrew Mills in Prince Edward Island. Any information would be welcomed by Warren W. Goss, 10044, 39th Way, North, Pinellas Park, Florida 33565.
181. RAMSAY, John and his wife, Mary Shunнан, natives of Argyll, emigrated to Prince Edward Island, Canada, and were ship wrecked in the Annabella off the coast of Malpeque, Prince Edward Island in September 1770, when bound for the Carolinas in the U.S.A. They were accompanied by six sons, Donald, John, Neil, Archibald, Angus, Malcolm, and two nephews, Malcolm and Edward, sons of a deceased brother. There was also with them Mary McMillan, who later married the eldest son, Donald. Information will be welcomed by Warren W. Goss, 10044.39th Way, North, Pinellas Park, Florida 33563.
182. McINNIS, this Catholic family emigrated from Argyllshire, Skye, Inverness-shire or Barra in the late 1700's to New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Information is wanted about the family by Warren W. Goss, 10044, 39th Way, Pinellas Park, Florida 33565.
183. KNOX — David Knox married Agnes Neil about 1830 and had a son Archibald (b. 1833) who married Agnes Wiseman about 1853 (she was the daughter of John Wiseman and Janet Brown who married on 29th October 1825 at Avondale, Lanark). Their daughter Janet married James Pattison Gibson. Information about the Knox and Wiseman families sought by Miss Betty Gibson, 1 Olive Street, Kingsgrove, N.S.W. 2208, Australia.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

CONSTITUTION

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.
2. The Society consists of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are fully paid. An Honorary President and up to four Honorary Vice-Presidents (who will be *ex officio* members of Council) 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, *ex officio* Members, and not more than ten ordinary Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed annually to audit the accounts.
4. Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. Three ordinary Members of Council shall retire annually by 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. The Council may elect a Deputy Chairman.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held 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 those whose subscriptions are in arrears.
7. Institutions may be elected to affiliate membership of the Society. The subscription payable by such affiliate members shall be fixed from time to time by the Council. Affiliate members shall be entitled to receive 2 copies of each issue of the *Scottish Genealogist*, and to have suitable queries inserted therein free of charge. Their members shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Society and to borrow books from the Society's Library (but not to send such books overseas). They shall not, however, have any vote at meetings of the Society, nor shall they be eligible for election to membership of the Council.
8. 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 Rt. Hon. The Earl of Dundee, P.C., LL.D., Royal Banner Bearer of Scotland.
Hon. Vice-Presidents	<i>Sir Iain Moncrieffe of that Ilk, Bart., C.V.O., Albany Herald,</i> John F. Mitchell, C.I.E., B.Sc., F.S.A.Scot. Duncan McNaughton, M.A., F.S.A. Scot. David C. Cargill, Senr., F.S.G., F.S.A. Scot.
Chairman of Council	Donald Whyte, F.H.G., F.S.A. Scot.
Hon. Secretary	Miss Joan P.S. Ferguson, M.A., A.L.A., 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh EH3 5JY. Tel: 031 556 3844.
Hon. Editor and Interim Treasurer	Ivor R. Guild, M.A., LL.B., W.S., c/o Messrs Shepherd and Wedderburn, W.S., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4YS.
Hon. Librarian	Robert M. Strathdee, F.L.A., 89 Craigleith Road, Edinburgh EH4 2EH.
Hon. Auditors	William Latto and David G. C. Burns.
Council	A. A. Brack (Membership Secretary) 17 Lockharton Garden, Edinburgh EH14 1AU. Mrs K. Cory, F.S.A. Scot. (Syllabus Secretary) Miss A. A. Cowper, B.A., F.L.A. Mrs Sheila Pitcairn, Mem. A.G.R.A. James R. Seaton, O.B.E., M.A. Mrs Rita E. Shiels Dr Moira Simmons, M.A., Ph.D. Bruce A. Stenhouse, M.A. (Deputy Chairman) James A. Thompson D. R. Torrance, B.Sc.