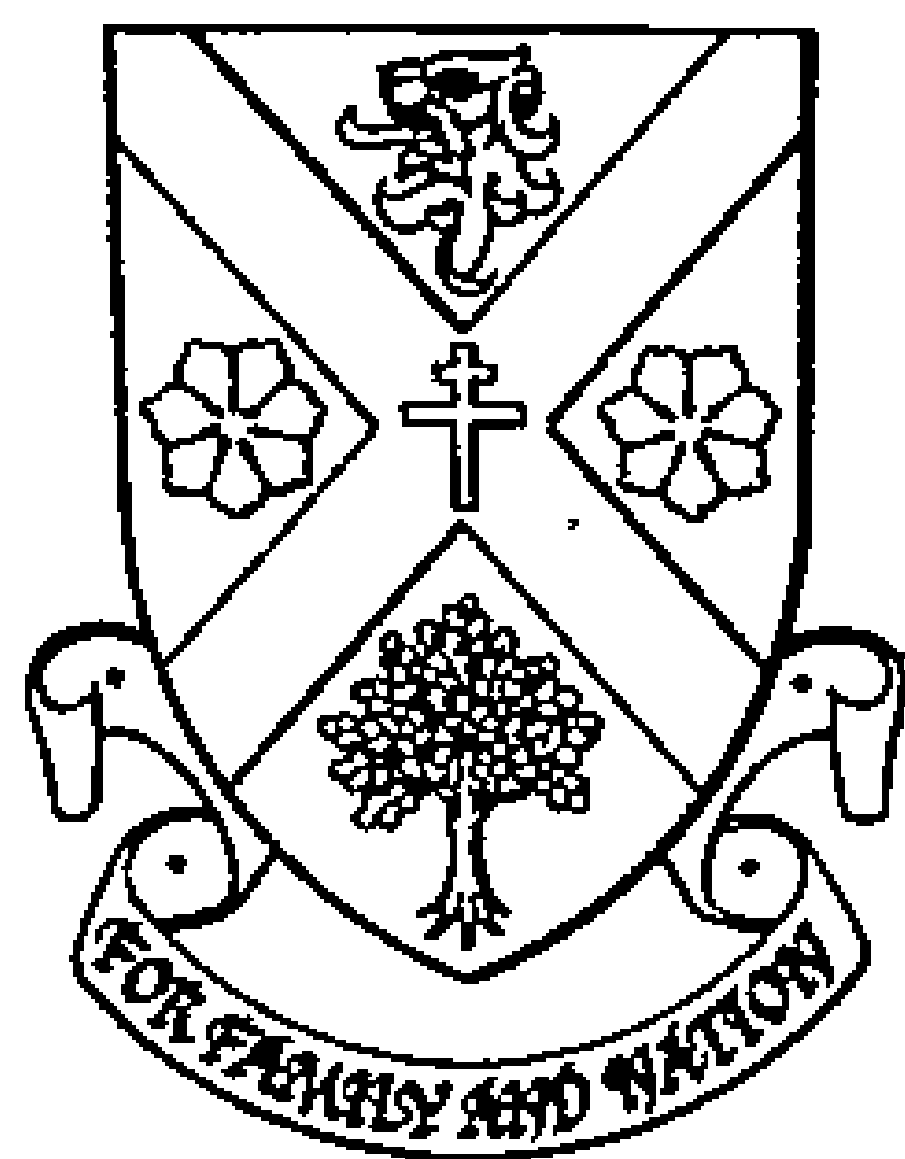


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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CONTENTS	Page
PEERAGE CASES AND THE ARCHIVIST	1
GOVERNOR LACHLAN MACQUARIE AND HIS FAMILY CIRCLE	7
GENEALOGY IN THE OUTER HEBRIDES	22
QUERIES	24
A SECOND POSTSCRIPT TO THE GRACE DARLING STORY	32
REVIEWS	33
LETTER	36

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 7.30 p.m. 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 current subscription is £8.00. Family membership will be £10.00 and affiliate membership £12.00. The subscription for U.S. members will be \$15.

The Society is recognised by the Inland Revenue as a charity. Members who pay UK income tax are therefore encouraged to pay their subscriptions under Deed of Covenant so that the Society may recover the tax paid on these sums. Details of arrangements for making a Deed of Covenant can be obtained from the Honorary Treasurer.

Correspondence, Magazines, etc.

General correspondence should be sent to the Secretary and subscriptions to the appropriate Membership Secretary; queries and articles for *The Scottish Genealogist* to the Editor, at the address 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 Library of the Scottish Genealogy Society, 9 Union Street, Edinburgh.

Library

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

PEERAGE CASES AND THE ARCHIVIST

by Professor Gordon Donaldson

In the nineteenth century there was something of a boom in Scottish peerage cases — over a score between about 1830 and 1890 — but, while they have been scarcer in this century, there has hardly been a slump. During the last 30-odd years I have been engaged in connection with five claims. In one of them, I did no more than examine the terms of the original creation, and after that (for no reason that was explained to me) it was decided to abandon the proceedings. In a second I was asked to give an opinion on the reliability of certain parchment deeds, some of which I found on examination not to fulfil the old standards of being ‘whole and entire, not erased, not deleted nor in any part suspect, and entirely free of defect or suspicion’ (St Andrews Formulare, i, 392), and I reported that in my view — as Sir William Fraser remarked of similar productions — ‘these defects would be fatal’. Three of the claims, however — the Viscountcy of Dudhope, the Earldom of Dundee and the Earldom of Annandale — reached a hearing before the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, all or them successfully.

Besides those five cases, three of which proceeded to a hearing, I was once asked for an opinion on the succession to a certain title which is not dormant but where there is some uncertainty as to who should succeed when the present holder dies, and in yet another instance I was asked to look over a case to give my view as to whether I thought it had been made out. A fair amount of activity.

There is a popular idea, dear to the press, that a peerage claim is usually a matter of proving descent, but that is only one possible element, and the points at issue may be matters for archivists rather than genealogists. Dudhope, indeed was largely a matter of proving descent, though on a copious scale, for the common ancestor of the Petitioner of 1952 and the 3rd Viscount, who died in 1668, leaving the title dormant, was killed at Harlaw in 1411. The case was a sequel to one in 1910, when the Petitioner’s grandfather had been acknowledged as hereditary Standard Bearer, for the Viscountcy descended in the same line as that office, and this made it unnecessary to repeat a lot of the research and to prove once more the authenticity of a lot of the documentary evidence. More difficult than proving descent over so many generations was the need to ‘extinguish’ the many lines intermediate between that of the 3rd Viscount and that of the claimant, some of them leading to comparatively obscure people like ‘French James’, ‘John called Jak’, ‘Madame Sowsy’ and ‘Alexander the writer’. Despite the earlier labours on the pedigree in connection with the Standard Bearer Case, it was not until 1921 that the illegitimacy of an individual in one of the branches had been proved. Some of the records which might have been conclusive about deaths and offspring, such as Parochial Records and Testaments, happened not to be extant, and it was a complication that, as Lord Normand sagely remarked, ‘Dundee has always been full of Scrymgeours’. It is always difficult to prove a negative, and the Lord Advocate observed that ‘logically it is probably impossible to prove a negative positively’, while the Attorney General expressed a justifiable scepticism about mere probabilities and assumptions. Recourse was had to items in over a dozen categories of the national records and in Dundee burgh records, as well as some other sources, but even so the judgement stated cautiously that the Petitioner’s case was made out ‘with as high a degree of probability as the enquiry admits of’. An interesting point arose as part of the evidence of the extinction of the line of ‘French James’. Not only did he dispose of all his property to a stranger, but he also conveyed away four chaplainries founded by his ancestor, ‘John or Jak’. Mr McKechnie, leading counsel for the claimant, observed, ‘I do not think any man would ever have done that unless he had been the last of his line’. He laid a good deal of weight on this argument and quoted John Hubback’s book on the law of evidence in peerages, to the

effect that if you dispone your property to strangers that raises a strong presumption that you have no children.

However, all the research into pedigrees would have been pointless without proof of the original destination of the title to heirs male whomsoever, because without such proof the presumption would have been in favour of heirs male of the body. Now, the creation of the viscountcy was not to be found, as it might be expected to be, in a Signature (the warrant initiating a grant under the Great Seal), in Letters Patent or in the Register of the Great Seal. Such an absence of documents, it was observed by Mr Hector McKechnie, was 'so remarkable that one wonders whether it is due to pure accident'. It was certainly no accident that 12 folios of the relevant RMS volume, constituting the first gathering or quire, had clearly been deliberately abstracted nor was it an accident that on the death of the 3rd Viscount his charters had been seized by the Duke of Lauderdale, whose brother, Maitland of Halton, was the chief beneficiary of the non-appearance of an heir at that point. Those charters were not available to the Scrymgeours from 1670 until 1904. The only proof of the destination to heirs male whomsoever was an Extract from the Register of the Privy Council narrating the presentation of the patent before the Council on 15 November 1641, when the destination was recorded. That was the vital production, without which, said McKechnie, 'I would have no case at all', and some care was taken by Dr McInnes and myself to vouch for the authenticity of the signature of Archibald Primrose, clerk of the Council. McKechnie had taken the precaution of having this Extract recorded for preservation in the Books of Council and Session.

More than once, in both Dudhope and Dundee, reference was made to 'the deficiencies of Scottish records' (as not being sufficient explanation of the 'remarkable' absence of original documents), but when McKechnie referred to 'some very difficult neighbours along the southern border' who 'had the habit of invading and destroying or taking away whatever they could lay their hands on' he was rebuked by Normand, who, impatient of the rhetoric, pointed out that this was irrelevant to the situation in the 1660s, and the two agreed that 'Cromwell was the last of the vandals'. When presenting such a long and involved case, McKechnie could have been excused for occasionally 'nodding', and he was guilty of an odd lapse in stating that a bastard could in no circumstances have heirs and trying to maintain that position against Lord Normand (though neither seemed to be wholly confident about what seems the elementary point that while a bastard cannot have heirs by ascent or collateral heirs, he can have heirs in his own issue.)

The genealogy of the holders of the office of Standard Bearer inevitably touched on the national history from time to time, and McKechnie remarked aptly on their 'very colourful existence' and the 'vocational risks' which caused fatal casualties in battle in 1306, 1332, 1411, 1513, and 1644. 'Scrymgeour' meant 'skirmisher' or a 'scrummager', but, as McKechnie remarked, 'to describe them as skirmishers is an understatement' for 'they did a great deal more than skirmish'. One episode, when the Scrymgeour of the day, hereditary Constable of Dundee, declared that if the townsfolk 'took not off their hats to him he would cleave their heads with a whinger', prompted McKechnie's remark that they were 'a very well known family, though not just exactly among the apostles of democracy'. At the other extreme from matters of national history and picturesque incident, the case involved several points of interpretation of the words and phrases of deeds and records, none more curious than the phrase in a Decree of 1671 that Alexander Scrymgeour was 'nynt from Blastilrie by all the male blood'. There was no doubt that 'Blastilrie' appeared in the record, but the suggestion was made, and accepted, that it was a mistranscription of the 'last erle', on the ground that 'Y' with a superscribed 'e' for ('the') might look like a capital 'B' and the transcriber might then have attempted to rationalise by transposing the 'l' and the 'r' of 'erle'.

The Dundee Earldom (1953) was a dependancy of the Dudhope Viscountcy, and Mr McKechnie felt it necessary to apologise to their lordships for taking two bites to a cherry. However, this time there was no question at all of genealogy, which had already been amply explored in Dudhope. But there was, in Dundee as in Dudhope, the question of the destination of the peerage and the remarkable lack of evidence, to which McKechnie had alluded when he first presented the claim to the Viscountcy: after remarking on the absence of Signature, Letter Patent and RMS entry in that case, he went on, 'And when we get to the Earldom of Dundee, what do we find? No Signature, no Patent, no Great Seal Register'. None of those absences was surprising in itself: (1) Few Signatures from that date survive among the national records, and they have no right to be preserved elsewhere. (2) The Scrymgeour archives had been seized by Maitland of Halton in 1670, though the patent was not among the Lauderdale papers in 1904. (3) There was nothing exceptional in the absence of an entry in the RMS, for a number of grants were not registered, and in this particular case there could have been tampering with the record, as happened in the case of the Viscountcy, though there was no evidence of this. Normand, however, had remarked in the Dudhope case that 'whether it was the Lauderdales who caused the first quire of vol. 57 of the Great Seal Register to be destroyed is a matter of conjecture. But there is no reason to suppose that they would have shrunk from destroying official records as a means of getting rid of inconvenient evidence'. But if the absence of any of the three was not surprising in isolation, collectively this remarkable dearth of relevant documents did seem suspicious. There was no doubt about the creation of the earldom of Dundee on 8 September 1660, for the parliamentary records state that a relevant patent of that date was produced in parliament on 25 January 1661, nor was there any doubt that the First Earl held the title from its creation until his death in 1668. The question, of course, was the destination. The presumption in law was heavily in favour of heirs male whomsoever, if only because about 80% of the peerages created in the last two generations had had that destination, and there was also heavy presumption in reason, for it was unlikely that the destination of the earldom would be different from that of the Viscountcy or indeed from that of the office of Standard Bearer, both of which were to heirs male whomsoever: and it was also unlikely that the destination would be to heirs male of the body because the first Earl had no known sons, and indeed so far as is known had no children at all, but had two brothers, who would be his heirs male.

However, it was necessary to look beyond presumption if conclusive proof was to be found. In the absence of Signature, Patent and RMS entry, the gap in *Dudhope* had been filled by that Extract from the Privy Council Register. In *Dundee* the gap was filled, more surprisingly, by two volumes, one in the National Library of Scotland, one in the British Museum, each a collection of copies of Signatures — and not just of Signatures, but of Signatures for crown grants which had passed the great seal *per saltum* (that is, without passing under Signet and Privy Seal). Of the first 56 Signatures in the NLS volume, not a single original is to be found in the Register House, but the terms of 50 are to be found in the Great Seal Register, the Privy Council Register of the Acts of Parliament. The accuracy of 50 out of 56 entries can thus be tested, and an examination suggests that they were copied from an official source, for they are accurate except for a few obvious slips in dates.

What is true of the National Library volume is true also of the volume in the Harleian MSS in the British Museum, for their character and contents are almost identical. Both must have been copied from some official source, as we do not find Signatures in private hands. The English and the Scots volumes may have been copied from the same source, but neither was copied from the other, for there are certain differences and one or two documents are transposed.

Both Dr McInnes and I gave evidence as to the character of those two volumes, making it quite clear that there was no possibility that the Dundee entries could have been interpolations. I said that I considered the BM version had rather more the appearance of an official compilation than the NLS one.

This examination of those two collections was the crucial point in the case, clearly. There was a dramatic conclusion to the hearing, I finished my evidence just after the lunch adjournment on 6 May, the year was 1953. After my withdrawal, McKechnie was preparing to proceed with this presentation of the Claim, but the Chairman checked him ('in full flight' as McKechnie said afterwards): 'I think the feeling of the Committee is that they need not trouble you any further'. Their lordships had evidently reached a conclusion over lunch. After a brief summing up by the Lord Advocate, the Chairman announced: 'I think I can say on behalf of my colleagues that the Committee takes a favourable view, in principle, of the case for the Petitioner', but added that judgement would not be announced for some days. McKechnie then asked, 'Does that entitle my client to prepare himself for the Coronation (as he must do) as an Earl?' and the Chairman answered, 'I think he might almost safely do that'. The Coronation was due to take place on 2 June, less than four weeks later. The Petitioner was thus entitled to add strawberry leaves to his coronet and, as McKechnie said at a subsequent celebratory dinner, he came out of the hearing 'earlier' than he went in.

The recent case of the Earldom of Annandale perhaps held more interest for record scholarship than did either Dudhope or Dundee. The Earldom had been dormant since 1792, when the heirs male of the body of the first Earl became extinct. Four times a claim was made on behalf of an heir deriving through a female, but on each occasion (the last of them in 1879) the Committee of Privileges gave an adverse decision. These claims had been founded on the terms of letters patent of 13 February 1661 which conferred the earldom of Annandale on James, Earl of Hartfell, 'and his heirs male, whom failing the eldest born heir female of his body so far begotten or to be begotten and the heirs male of the body of the said eldest born heir female lawfully begotten'. This destination, beginning with heirs male general (whom it was clearly impractical to extinguish) in effect excluded the possibility of succession of heirs through females. The earlier claims had wanted to construe the 'heirs male' of the letters patent as meaning heirs male of the body (for otherwise the remainder of the destination was unrealistic). The claim in 1985, however, was founded on the terms of a charter of 23 April 1662 granting the lands of the earldom of Annandale, with the title, to the Earl and 'the heirs male of his body, whom failing to heirs female already begotten or to be begotten of his body, and the heirs male lawfully to be begotten of the body of the eldest heir female, whom all failing the nearest heirs and assignees whomsoever'. On this destination, when the heirs male of the body of the first Earl became extinct, the succession opened to the descendants of his daughters.

Their lordships were not very ready to accept that a fresh destination in the charter, could have followed so soon after the former destination in the letters patent, and could have in effect created a new peerage, with the same title but a different destination. It was not difficult to show that there are several examples of two peerages going by the same name — Mar is only the best known among them. The fact that the new destination followed so soon on the former one was explained by the state of the Earl's offspring at the time, and it was at this point that genealogical investigation made a contribution. The Earl had been married about 1650 and in 1660 he had two surviving daughters, while three other daughters had died in infancy. His only brother had died without issue in 1657 and some collateral lines had died out without male issue, so that the nearest heirs male general were distant cousins. However, a son was born to the Earl on 17 December 1660. Given the level of infant mortality at the time, it was optimistic to believe that this secured the succession in the male line, and the letters patent on February 1661 did

specify heirs male general. How long the new-born son of the Earl survived it is hard to say. He was baptised, when a year old, in December 1661, and we know that he was dead before the beginning of 1664, probably a considerable time before. If he did not long survive his baptism in December 1661 that could explain the terms of the charter of April 1662, effectively opening the succession of heirs through females. Evidence was led on the state of Scottish administration in the troubled years between Oliver Cromwell's death in September 1658 and the complete restoration of governmental machinery in 1661, and also of course on the procedure for creating a peerage, by Signature followed by Letters Patent or Charter. It was also necessary to explain how the Signature was accompanied by an abridgment, or docquet, designed to give the monarch some indication of the contents of the grant before he authorised it by his sign manual.

It seemed to be a little difficult to make it clear that the Signature was in the vernacular, the Charter in Latin, and, to be fair, the terms of the Signature, especially when badly punctuated in a print, were not immediately intelligible. There were some curious exchanges. After Mr John Murray, Q.C., leading counsel for the Petitioner, had done his best to explain it all, Lord Scarman interjected, 'Does this mean that those who advised the King advised him in English, showed the King what they wanted in English, and then threw it over to the Latin scribes to put it into a respectable language?' Later Lord Beswick asked, 'Is this the document which is supposed to be in English?' Scarman assured him, 'This is all in English' and the Chairman (Lord Keith of Kinkel) explained, 'You can call it Scots at this time, I think, 1662'. Much later, again, Scarman observed, 'The vernacular in the signature is not as easy to follow to the modern mind as is the Latin. I was misled when I first looked at the Signature, and I only got the real sense when at your invitation I looked at the Latin'. Their lordships did need a good deal of guidance. Lord Scarman astonished me by asking me 'Can you explain to me the meaning of the word "procuratory"?' and even after I had equated it with the English 'proxy', he had to persist with 'A clue to the meaning of it is the word "procurator"?' which did seem pretty elementary. Lord Campbell of Alloway, after an explanation of the relation between Signature and Docquet, exclaimed, 'What does that show? I am not trying to be difficult, but I am getting very lost and am finding it difficult to follow'. Even Scarman, who on the whole showed real acuteness in getting to the root of the matter, said rather sadly, 'I have moved into a very strange world where my imagination has been put at full stretch during the last two days I am prepared to construe that there are situations within the history of the Scottish peerage which no amount of imagination could have imagined if they had not occurred'.

I said that Scarman got to the root of the matter, and that was the question whether the Charter of 1662 did in fact confer a peerage title. The document was mainly concerned with extensive lands and other subjects, which it incorporated into a territorial earldom, and then it added, quite simply, 'cum titulo stylo et dignitate comitis' [i.e., de Annandale et Hartfell]. We were able to point to other instances — though not very many of them — where a peerage had been created by similar phraseology, and we thought it an important point that the title was mentioned in the docquet, where the grant was reduced to its bare bones to indicate briefly to the king that an earldom was being conferred. However, the discussion centred largely on the extremely elementary point whether, in simple terms, *cum* with the ablative had the same force as *et* with an accusative. It was somewhat diverting to see some of the leading legal intellects of the country wrestling with this weighty problem. I was convinced that the two expressions had equal dispositive force, as I put it, but Scarman pressed me very hard on this point: 'I would be prepared to go this far, but I am not sure I would be prepared — unless you can persuade me — to go further. In a disposing clause, the preposition "cum" is apt, unless the context indicates otherwise, to include within the disposition the matters which the preposition introduces

into the clause?' I had to ask him to repeat this, and he did so, adding, 'Would you suggest that we, construing the words of the King [i.e. of the Signature], would be entitled to leave out the words "unless the context otherwise indicates?"' My reply was, 'I find it hard to think of words in which the context would make that impossible, given the force of "cum"'. And, surprisingly, but to my relief, he answered 'So would I'. We had a further exchange. He repeated, showing that he had grasped the point. 'You would demur over "unless the context indicates otherwise": you would think that there could not be any cases in which the context would?' I was not prepared to concede anything, and replied, 'Candidly, I cannot envisage one, my Lord'. His reply was, 'That is fair enough, yes. For my purposes that is enough'. That seemed to me decisive and that we had made the point that the grant of a *comitatum* of Annandale, 'cum titulo, stylo, et dignitate comitis' did create an earldom of Annandale. Yet that point in the discussion was only two thirds of the way through the proceedings, which continued through Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning, with much discussion of judgments in other peerage cases relating to more general points than the respective merits of constructions with *cum* and *et*.

When the hearing finished, we were far from confident though we thought that we had persuaded Scarman and that the Chairman was not unsympathetic. Lord Templeman had all along been the most awkward of the Committee, and at one point admitted to acting as 'devil's advocate'. Thus, when the Committee, after a month, did report favourably, Templeman gave his opinion thus: 'I defer to the views expressed by my noble and learned friend, Lord Keith of Kinkel'. He avoided the word 'concur', and evidently had not been personally convinced.

If this tale does no more, it may throw some light on the thought-processes of some Lords of Appeal.

SINGLE MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

I would be interested to hear from any of the Society's members who know of any isolated gravestones and commemorative stones, other than war memorials.

Occasionally people were buried in the grounds of their house, or in a long disused graveyard in some remote place. Although every effort is made to locate these isolated graves, when an area is being recorded, some may have been missed, and it is these inscriptions that we would like to transcribe.

For example: There is a stone commemorating the death of John Livingston of Greenhill, who died of plague in 1645. This stone is located in the garden of Ashfield in Chamberlain Road, Edinburgh.

Just to the north of Moffat and the Devil's Beef Tub, by the side of the A701., there is a monument to those who lost their life, when a post coach was caught in a blizzard in the early nineteenth century.

I would be grateful if you would let me know of the location of similar cairns or gravestones and, if possible, send a transcription to: Richard Torrance, M.I. Secretary, 1 Strathfillan Road, Edinburgh EH9 2AG.

GOVERNOR LACHLAN MACQUARIE AND HIS FAMILY CIRCLE

by R.W. Munro

There has been some discussion about the ancestry of the family which gave the Clan MacQuarrie its most distinguished member. Following the bicentennial year, when a special interest has been shown in Scottish influences on Australia, it is worth making a fresh attempt to trace the family and relationships of Major-General Lachlan Macquarie, who was Governor of new South Wales from 1810 to 1821.¹

Chapter 1

LACHLAN MACQUARIE, the Governor's father, was in a pedigree compiled in his son's lifetime said to have been 'the last miller at Laggan Ulva, by profession a house carpenter, and afterwards a miller'.² According to the same source, it 'cannot well be traced when he came off the McQuaries of McQuarie, he was so distant a connection,'³ but there is reason to suppose that the relationship may have been through the Ormaig branch.⁴ Laggan Ulva is part of the ancient property of the chief's family lying on the Mull side of Ulva Ferry, in the parish of Kilninian (united since with that of Kilmore); one-third part of Laggan Ulva was held by the MacQuarries of Ormaig, and was sold in 1762 to Maclean of Torloisk.⁵ Lachlan Macquarie was 'an active good-looking young man',⁶ and although his circumstances may have been humble, he married Margaret, daughter of Lachlan Maclean of Knockroy, in the Ardmeanach portion of the Lochbuie estate, and a granddaughter of Lachlan MacQuarrie, numbered as XIV of Ulva; her brother Murdoch MacLaine, merchant in Edinburgh, became Laird of Lochbuie in 1785 after the death of a cousin.⁷ Lachlan and Margaret moved with their family to the farm of Oskamull near Ulva Ferry in 1775;⁸ the father died of 'pleuratic fever' in the autumn of that year,⁹ and the mother survived until 29 Nov 1810, when she died at Oskamull at the age of 82.¹⁰ They were buried in the churchyard of Kilvickewen, in the Isle of Ulva.¹¹

Lachlan and Margaret had a daughter ELIZABETH,¹² and at least six sons. Elizabeth, or Betty, married on 5 July 1771 Farquhar McLean or MacLaine, wright at Laggan Ulva, who died in 1822, survived by his wife, by whom he had three sons and three daughters — MARY,¹³ baptised 12 July 1772, married Angus Mackinnon; MURDOCH,¹⁴ bap 18 Sep 1774, Lieut. 37th Regt. 9 June 1796, apparently the officer who became Captain 7th West India Regt. 24 Aug 1804, and in 42nd (Royal Highland) Regt. 16 June 1808, brevet Major 4 June 1814, left the Army 1814, and died 24 Nov 1822; a child, or perhaps twins,¹⁵ bap. 31 Oct 1776 — ANN, who married Donald Campbell, Mull, and/or MARGARET, married — Macpherson, Mull, and died in 1813 or 1814; HUGH,¹⁶ bap. 20 July 1781, assumed the names MURDOCH HUGH, Ensign 73rd Regt. 29 Nov 1795 (as Murdoch), Lieut. 77th Regt. (as Murdoch Hugh) 5 May 1799, Capt. 3 July 1805, Major 20 May 1813 brevet Lieut.-Col. 15 Aug 1822, Lieut.-Colonel 26 Dec 1822, having served in Walcheren 1809 and in the Peninsula 1811-14 (right leg amputated at Ciudad Rodrigo, pension from 20 June 1813), on elder brother's death went to Jamaica with 42nd, died unmarried 1828; HECTOR,¹⁷ bap. 11 Dec 1783, Ensign 19th Regt. 23 May 1799 through uncle Lachlan's influence, joined in Ceylon and promoted Lieut. 1 Nov 1802, killed at Watapulawa near Kandy 26 June 1803; FLORA,¹⁸ bap. 15 Oct 1786.

Of their sons DONALD,¹⁹ the eldest, went to North America at the time of the Revolution as a volunteer with the Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment (raised in 1775 by Col. Allan Maclean of the Torloisk family), was captured by the French in Dec 1778, released from France about a year later and returned in poor health to Mull, where he died at Oskamull on 28 Dec 1800, aged 50; HECTOR,²⁰ also went out to join the Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment, but after leaving Boston in Jan 1776 was captured off Charlestown in South

Carolina and died a prisoner of the rebels two years later, of the same illness as his father; two other sons,²¹ who seem to have predeceased their mother and were buried at Kilvickewen in Ulva; and LACHLAN and CHARLES, born 1761 and 1771, who made, the name MACQUARIE (for so they spelled it) famous.

Chapter 2

Major-General LACHLAN MACQUARIE, the future Governor of New South Wales, was born on 31 Jan 1761, probably either on the Isle of Ulva or at Laggan-Ulva on the Mull portion of the Ulva estate.²² After spending five months in Nova Scotia as a volunteer, on 9 Apr 1777 he was commissioned as Ensign in the 2nd Battalion of the 84th or Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment, raised for service in North America by Lieut.-Colonel Allan Maclean of the Torloisk family, in which his uncle Murdoch MacLaine (later of Lochbuie) was Captain.²³ For four years, from 1777 to 1781, he did garrison duty in Halifax and other parts of Nova Scotia, without leave of absence. On 18 Jan 1781 he was transferred as Lieutenant to the 1st Battalion 71st Regiment, and served at New York and Charlestown on garrison duty at the close of the war with the American Colonies, and afterwards in Jamaica until 1784, when he was placed for a time on half-pay (4 Jun). On 25 Dec 1787 he was appointed Lieutenant in the 77th Regiment, with which he proceeded to India, and on 9 Nov 1788 was promoted to Captain. In India, where he served from 3 Aug 1788 to 1 Jan 1803, he saw his first active service, being present at the sieges of Cannanore in 1790 and Seringapatam in 1791, at Cochin in 1795 and Colombo (Ceylon) in 1796. On 3 May 1796 he became Major by brevet. He was present at the Battle of Seedaseer and at the second siege of Seringapatam in 1799, and was on active service in Malabar and in some petty engagements there. In the following year he went to Egypt as Deputy Adjutant-General with the contingent sent from India under the command of Major-General (later Sir David) Baird, and was present at the siege of Alexandria. On 7 Nov 1801 he became brevet Lieut.-Colonel, and he served at home as Assistant Adjutant-General on the London District staff from July 1803 to April 1805. He was on active service in India with the 86th Regiment in the field during 1805 and 1806, and returned home in 1807 to take over the 73rd Regiments of which he remained in command from Jan 1808 until sent out to New South Wales. Lachlan Macquarie was appointed Governor-in-Chief and Captain General of New South Wales and its Dependencies in May 1809, in place of the deposed Governor William Bligh, and he sailed with the 73rd on 15 May.²⁴ Arrived at Sydney, he took the oaths of office on 1 Jan 1810, and ruled the Colony for almost twelve years. He was promoted full Colonel on 25 Jul 1810; Brigadier-General, 21 Feb 1811; and Major-General, 4 Jun 1813. After having been tendered more than once, his resignation was accepted in July 1820, and his successor (Sir Thomas Brisbane) having been sworn in at Sydney on 1 Dec 1821, General Macquarie sailed for home on 12 Feb 1822. He was twice married, first at Bombay on 28 Sep 1793 to Jane Jarvis (who was born in Antigua on 16 Oct 1772, died at Macao, in China, on 15 Jul 1796, and was buried at Bombay on 16 Jan 1797), youngest daughter of Thomas Jarvis, Chief Justice and Member of Council of the Island of Antigua, without issue; and secondly, at Holsworthy, Devon, on 3 Nov 1807, to Elizabeth Henrietta Campbell, daughter of John Campbell of Airds.²⁵

After his first wife's death, Lachlan set about trying to raise some of his relations from poverty and obscurity by using his influence to obtain commissions in the army.²⁶ Then, through his brother Charles, he began to acquire landed property in Mull, partly to relieve his uncle's debts by buying parts of the Lochbuie estates;²⁷ after meeting Lachlan in Egypt, Charles arranged the purchase of lands in the Lochbuie barony of Moy lying between the Sound of Mull and Loch na Keal, of which the two brothers were given sasine on 3 May 1804 on dispositions by the trustees of Archibald MacLaine of Lochbuie.²⁸ Lachlan took the larger and northern portion, including Gruline and Torlochan, the

crofts of Salen, Callachilly and farms of Kilbeg, Godully (Gaodhail) and Bentalla (Beinn Talaidh) between Loch Ba and the River Forsa, and stretching from Salen to Glen More, making an estate of more than 10,000 acres to which he gave the name Jarvisfield; while Charles took the smaller or southern portion.²⁹ Later, while in New South Wales, Lachlan was anxious to extend his estate westward along the north side of Loch na Keal towards Ulva, and in 1816 Charles bought for him from the representatives of George William Duke of Argyll the farms on the Lehnakeal portion of the Aros estate from Killichronan to Corkamull near Ulva Ferry.³⁰ Lachlan became a member of the Highland Society of London on 8 March 1804, and of the Highland Society of Scotland on 24 June 1805; he did not matriculate arms in the Court of the Lord Lyon, but used a copy of the Chief's seal (without the supporters) which he called 'my coat of arms'.³¹ He visited the Continent of Europe in 1823, and spent part of the remainder of his life on his estates in Mull; he had the old Maclean house of Gruline repaired, but was unable to build the new mansion-house or castle which he had intended.³² General Macquarie died in London on 1 July 1824; his remains were taken to Mull and buried at Gruline, where a family mausoleum was later erected.³³ By his second wife, who died at Jarvisfield on 11 March 1835,³⁴ he had one daughter (who died in infancy) and one son Lachlan. He left instructions that his estate was to be strictly entailed so as to pass to his son and his children if any, whom failing to his brother Charles and their posterity in succession, then to his nephew Hector, whom all failing to the children of his sister Betty.³⁵

(1) Captain LACHLAN MACQUARIE of Jarvisfield and Glenforsa, was born at Sydney, New South Wales, on 28 Mar 1814.³⁶ He came to England with his father in 1822, and after the latter's death Viscount James Drummond of Strathallan was his guardian.³⁷ He became an Ensign in the 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment 18 Jan 1831, and, transferring to the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), was appointed Cornet 26 Apr 1831; Lieutenant 6 Nov 1835; Captain 23 Feb 1838; and retired, 26 Feb 1841.³⁸ He seems to have fallen in with a somewhat boisterous set of companions, which led him to contract habits of intemperance which he never got rid of.³⁹ He purchased Pennygown and other lands belonging to his uncle Charles from the trustees, and called his whole estate Glenforsa, he entertained the Marquess of Lorne (later 8th Duke of Argyll) at Gruline in 1843.⁴⁰ Captain Macquarie married on 19 Jan 1836 Isabella Hamilton Dundas Campbell (who died at St Leonards-on-Sea on 27 Oct 1884), third daughter of Colin Campbell of Jura and Craidish, without issue, and died at Craidish Castle, Argyllshire, on 7 May 1845, aged 32, being buried at Gruline.⁴¹ Contrary to his father's instructions, he left his estate to the Hon. William Henry Drummond, Master (and from 1851 Viscount) of Strathallan, son of his old guardian and a friend of his youth.⁴²

On Lachlan's death, the representation of the family devolved upon his cousin, Charles Macquarie (of whom later).

(2) JANE JARVIS, born at Perth on 15 Sep 1808, died there on 5 Dec of that year, and was buried at Gruline.⁴³

Chapter 3

Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES MACQUARIE, who became proprietor of the estates of Glenforsa and Duart in Mull and latterly of the Isle of Ulva, was born in November 1771, probably at Laggan Ulva. After learning the house-wright's business with his brother-in-law Farquhar MacLaine, he became a farmer on his uncle Lochbuie's estates in Mull.⁴⁴ His brother Lachlan procured him an Ensigny in the 77th Regiment, 16 Jan 1792, with the intention that he should join that regiment in India; but he preferred to remain at home, and though he had actually embarked for Bombay he did not proceed, having procured promotion as Lieut. 99th Regt., which he held from Nov 1793 to Feb 1794.⁴⁵ On 15 Feb 1794 he became Captain by purchase and Paymaster in the

116th Regiment, raised by the Earl of Breadalbane and Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Campbell of Monzie, its commander; Charles brought to it 375 men, most of them Highlanders, and served with the regiment until it was drafted into the 42nd (or Royal Highland) Regiment in Sep 1795. Appointed Captain in the 42nd on 6 Sep 1795, he went with it to Gibraltar, to the taking of Minorca under Sir Charles Stewart in 1798, and remained there until the expedition to Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby. He commanded the Grenadier Company during the Egyptian campaign, and received a severe wound in the head at the Battle of Aboukir on 8 Mar 1801. On account of this wound he suffered more or less continuously from pain and giddiness, the effect latterly growing worse and worse, and after returning from Egypt he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-General Campbell of Monzie in Ireland in 1803. In September of that year he was made Major by brevet, and effective Major in the 42nd Regiment on 7 Sep 1804, when he was removed from the Staff and appointed by Lieut.-General Lord Cathcart to command two battalions of Light Infantry in Ireland until Aug 1806, when he got the command of the 2nd Battalion 42nd Regiment. On becoming effective in the 1st Battalion, he joined it at Gibraltar, and served with it during the campaign in Portugal and Spain under Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, and was present at the action at Corunna on 16 Jan 1809. He served with the Regiment during the disastrous Walcheren Expedition of the same year, as a result of which his general health was further affected. Becoming 'almost tired of Regimental duty, as third and fourth in command, without any near prospect of getting the other step in the 42nd', Charles retired with the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel on 2 May 1811 — being forced (as he stated) to quit a profession to which he was ardently attached at the very moment when he might have expected to reap the fruits of 20 years' service by getting the command. On 15 Jun 1812 he married Marianne (or Mariann) Willison, youngest daughter of the late George Willison, a portrait painter who had acquired a fortune in India,⁴⁶ and they had four sons and two daughters. Charles was elected a member of the Highland Society of Scotland on 4 July 1796, and of Celtic Society; he was a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Argyll, and one of the twelve original Extraordinary Directors of the Commercial Bank of Scotland appointed in 1810.⁴⁷ His brother Lachlan hoped Charles would join him in New South Wales as a free settler, or perhaps as Lieut.-Governor or Collector of Customs; and in 1814 he was seriously proposing that Charles might succeed him as Governor when his own term ended about 1818.⁴⁸ Charles had bought lands in Mull for himself and his brother (see above), and became owner of an estate which he called Glenforsa, comprising Pennygown (where he made his home) and another farm on the Sound of Mull, with Eileanan Glasa or Green Islands in the sound, and the farms of Corrachy, Rohill and part of Benvarnoch on the east side of Glenforsa, of which he had sasine on 3 May 1804.⁴⁹ In 1821 Charles added lands acquired from the Duke of Argyll's representatives in Torosay parish, including Killeen, the lands of Duart and farms round Loch Don and the north end of Loch Spelve (which he sold to Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Campbell of Possil in 1825);⁵⁰ and finally, after his brother's death, he bought the Isle of Ulva and the adjacent old MacQuarrie lands in Mull, on a disposition by Sir Henry Steuart of Allanton, and was given sasine on 9 Dec 1825.⁵¹ Mrs Macquarie died on 3 Sep 1828, aged 36, and he died at Ulva House on 27 March 1835, and they were buried at Kilvickewen.⁵² Their children were:

- (1) CHARLES, who later succeeded as representative of the family.
- (2) GEORGE WILLISON, born 8 Apr 1816;⁵³ joined the 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment as Ensign, 25 Sep 1835; Lieutenant, 31 May 1839; Captain, 25 Oct 1844.⁵⁴ He served with the Regiment in Bermuda, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and was twice quartered in the Ionian Islands. Transferring to the 63rd Regiment, in which he was appointed Captain on 21 Jan 1853, he served in the Crimea, was wounded at Inkerman, and was among 63 officers and men who survived out of 1000. Captain Macquarie retired

on 7 Sep 1855; was reduced to half pay from Paymaster in the Military Train, 1 Jul 1862; lived sometime at 12 Steel's Place, Edinburgh, and died at Salen, Isle of Mull, on 12 Jul 1894, aged 78, being buried at Kilvicewen, Ulva.⁵⁵ He married:

(1) Flora Campbell MacLeod, by whom he had two sons, George Alexander (born 1844) and Charles Sydney (born 1856) and three daughters; and

(2) at Weymouth on 30 May 1870, Ann Mulvey (who died at Woodstock, New Brunswick, on 12 March 1919, and was buried at Fernhill Cemetery there,⁵⁶ leaving two other sons — ROLAND CAMPBELL WILLISON,⁵⁷ born at Glasgow on 2 Jan 1873, marine engineer with 1st class papers, Board of Trade, settled in Vancouver, British Columbia; married Elizabeth Stewart, Glasgow, and had two sons, WILLISON and HECTOR STEWART, and a daughter JEAN C. (married — Chambers; died 1946.) ARCHIBALD JAMES,⁵⁸ born at Salen, Isle of Mull, on 12 Nov 1875; entered service of Bank of Scotland at Fort William, Inverness-shire, later transferred to London, and in 1897 joined the staff of the Bank of British North America. He was transferred to Vancouver in the following year, first stationed at St John in 1904, serving with the Bank of New Brunswick, and after its amalgamation with the Bank of Nova Scotia he was manager of several branches in the Maritime Provinces. On retirement he lived at East Riverside, New Brunswick, where he died on 29 Dec 1945, being buried at Fernhill Cemetery, survived by his wife, Constance E.L. Sturdee, and three daughters — Gertrude Constance Helen (wife of Commander W.J. Carter, R.N.), Norah Beverly (Mrs Harry E. Hoar), and Phyllis Doverton Sturdee (Mrs James Elliot Taylor).

(3) LACHLAN, born on 26 Sep 1818, went to New South Wales and became Second Lieutenant by purchase in the 21st Regiment (Royal North British Fusiliers), 14 Feb 1840; the Regiment went to India by detachments in 1839/40, and in Aug 1840 embarked at Calcutta for Dinapore, where it arrived in September and remained two years; Lachlan became Lieutenant by purchase on 24 Feb 1841. Leaving Dinapore in Nov 1842, the Regt. began its march to Agra, but on arriving at Mirzapur its destination was changed to Kamptee (near Nagpur, Central Provinces), where it arrived on 6 Feb 1843.⁵⁹ Lachlan died on 10 May 1845, aged 26, and was buried in Kamptee Cemetery, where a monument was 'erected by his Brother Officers as a mark of esteem and respect'.⁶⁰

(4) MURDOCH (MACLAINE), born on 29 Feb 1828 and baptised 4 Mar 1828.⁶¹

(5) ELIZABETH, born at Gruline House, Isle of Mull, on 8 Mar 1813, and died on 2 Apr 1828, aged 15, being buried in her mother's family burying-ground in Canongate churchyard, Edinburgh.⁶²

(6) MARIANN (or MARY-ANN), born at Gruline on 21 Dec 1820, and married — Goodwin.⁶³

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Macquarie also had a son HECTOR, born c. 1794/5. His brother Lachlan promised in 1800 to provide for 'the hero Hector', but having obtained an army commission and reached the rank of Lieutenant by 1802, while still at school, he was called up for service and after strict War Office inquiry his bogus seniority was lost.⁶⁵ After Royal Military College training, however, Hector entered the army at 16 as Ensign in the 86th Regt. 26 Sep 1811, joined the regiment at Vellore in Madras presidency in Jan 1813, and was promoted Lieut., 12 Feb 1814.⁶⁶ On his uncle's advice he transferred to the 48th Regt. 5 March 1818, went with it to New South Wales and became the Governor's A.D.C. (on half pay from 25 August 1821), and returned home with him in 1822.⁶⁷ Appointed Lieut. 98th Regt., 25 March 1824, he was with Lachlan in London in April; burdened with debt, he joined his regiment at the Cape of Good Hope, where 'some blackguard conduct' lost him the chance of a company.⁶⁸ Retired at his own request as Lieut. h.p. 4th West India Regt. 15 March 1827, hoping to overcome his pecuniary difficulties, he was living with his father at Ulva and named as a trustee under his will,

9 Nov 1830.⁶⁹ Returning to the active list as Lieut. 55th Regt. 30 Dec 1830, Hector was in England in 1835, pursued by creditors and twice arrested, but was married and back in India by 1836, when his wife Margaret Simson died on 7 March at Bellary in Madras presidency, apparently in childbirth.⁷⁰ Hector (whose father had died in 1835) left the 55th, and was Captain h.p. unattached, 25 Dec 1838, but secured appointment as Staff Officer of Pensioners at Coventry shortly before his death on 9 Jan 1845.⁷¹

Chapter 4

CHARLES MACQUARIE, eldest lawful son of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Macquarie of Glenforsa and Ulva, was born on 30 Dec 1814. He was a minor at the time of his father's death, but having come of age he told a meeting of the trustees that he thought of following the trade of ship carpenter, and proposed to seek an apprenticeship in Liverpool.⁷² He did not succeed to any of his father's estates, for Glenforsa was sold by the trustees to his cousin Lachlan, who left them outside the family as already stated; while Ulva was bought by Francis William Clark; Charles brought an action for the reduction of the codicils to his cousin's will, alleging that Lachlan laboured under insanity or incapacity, or that the trustees had taken advantage of his 'weakness or facility of mind', but after a week's trial before Lord Robertson and a jury in Nov 1851, the case was decided in favour of Lord Strathallan and his co-trustee.⁷³ From drafts or copies of a document which does not appear to have been registered, it appears that Mrs Marie MacQuarrie or Maclaine (eldest daughter of Lachlan XVI of Ulva and widow of Gillean Maclaine of Scallastle, see Scottish Genealogist, XVI 43) may have regarded Charles as her nearest relative in the male line, and proposed to nominate him as heir to the Chiefship and arms of the MacQuarries of Ulva.⁷⁴ Charles married at Edinburgh on 8 Mar 1838 Margaret Campbell, second daughter of Dugald Campbell of Ballinaby in the Isle of Islay.⁷⁵ He died in 1866, and his wife in 1879, and both are buried at Campbeltown.⁷⁶ They had five sons and seven daughters, namely:—

- (1) **CHARLES**, of whom later as representative of the family.
- (2) **DUGALD CAMPBELL**, born 31 Apr 1848, emigrated to New Zealand with his brothers Charles and Lachlan about 1880, married Helen Ross Strachan (who had accompanied them), sister of his brother Charles' wife, and died in New Zealand.⁷⁷
- (3) **MURDOCH**, born 2 Jul 1853, and believed to have died young.
- (4) **ROBERT HUNTER CAMPBELL**, born 10 Jul 1855, and died young.
- (5) **LACHLAN**, born 3 Sep 1860, emigrated to New Zealand with brothers Charles and Dugald Campbell, married, and from there went to New Guinea.
- (6) **ISABELLA HUNTER**, Born 7 Sep 1839, and died unmarried.
- (7) **MARIANNE WILLISON**, born 24 Sep 1842, married — Greig, and died leaving two daughters.
- (8) **ELIZABETH ORD CHRISTIAN**, born 25 Oct 1846, married James Balfour, and had one son (killed at Beaumont Hamel in Nov 1916) and two daughters.⁷⁸
- (9) **ELEANOR CAMPBELL**, born 25 Feb 1850, and died unmarried.
- (10) **GEORGINA WILLISON**, born 28 Nov 1851, married — Macintyre, without issue.
- (11) **PENUEL JANE BAILLIE**, born 1 May 1857, married — Cockburn, without issue.
- (12) **MARGARET JARVIS**, born 15 Feb 1863, and died unmarried.

The eldest son, **CHARLES MACQUARIE**, was born 19 Sep 1844, married on 16 Aug 1876 Jemima Margaret Strachan (born 23 May 1857), eldest daughter of the Rev James Strachan, minister of Barvas, Isle of Lewis,⁷⁷ and emigrated about 1880 with his wife and

children, and brothers Dugald Campbell and Lachlan, to New Zealand, where he took up sheep farming, but returned to Scotland. Charles died in Glasgow on 28 Mar 1924, and was buried at Cathcart cemetery, having had four sons:—

(1) CHARLES MACQUARIE, born in Glasgow on 23 Oct 1877, went to New Zealand with family about 1880; returned to Scotland in 1877, and became accountant in Scottish Amicable Life Office, Glasgow; well versed in the record of his family, and preserved notes on which much of the present genealogy is based;⁷⁹ married on 12 April 1911 Catherine Louisa, daughter of Alexander Thomson, Gibraltar, and died at Glasgow on 28 Jan 1944, leaving one son — CHARLES MACQUARIE, metallurgical chemist, born 30 Sep 1914, married on 16 June 1951 Betty Doreen Wright, Wolverhampton, and has three sons and a daughter — CHARLES RICHARD, born 19 May 1953; PETER MARK, born 18 March 1956; IAN LACHLAN, born 21 Dec 1957; and SARAH ELIZABETH, born 22 June 1967.

(2) JAMES STRACHAN, born in Glasgow on 15 Aug 1879, went to New Zealand with family in infancy, and returning to Scotland died on 18 Dec 1890.

(3) DUGALD CAMPBELL, born in New Zealand on 20 Aug 1881, returned to Scotland as a child, entered the Postal Service, transferred from Glasgow to Forfar as head postmaster in 1936; served with the Royal Engineers (Signals) in East African campaign in First World War; lived in retirement at Forfar, where he called his house in Hanick Terrace 'Glenforsa' after the family estate;⁸⁰ a member of Forfar Town Council; married 27 Aug 1925 Marjorie Donaldson Waushope Watson (author of poems *Etchings of Angus* and *Nearer to Thee*); died 23 Nov 1959.

(4) RODERICK REID, born in New Zealand on 4 Jan 1884, returned to Scotland as a child, and died of pneumonia on 28 March 1915.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. This genealogy supplements those of the MacQuarries of Ulva and cadet families published in *The Scottish Genealogist*, vols. xv pp. 25-31 (June 1968), & xvi 41-52 (Sep 1969) & 81-89 (Dec 1969). It was drafted at the same time, largely from information collected in the 1940s, but was not then suitable for publication; the draft has now been revised, to some extent updated, and amplified particularly in the first two generations from information now available. The source again cited as 'Ulva MS' refers to the unpublished MacQuarrie genealogy found among the material kindly lent to me by the late Mrs Caroline Clark of Ulva. The letters of General Macquarie are full of information about family relationships and activities; not having had access to the Letterbooks and Journals now in the Mitchell Library, Sydney, and the National Library of Australia in Canberra (freely used by his modern biographers M.H. Ellis and John Ritchie, for whose works see note 24 below), I have again relied primarily for these on the original series addressed to his brother Charles and lent to me by Mrs Clark (now in the National Library of Scotland, MS 3833), and to those written to his uncle Murdoch Maclaine preserved in the Lochbuie Papers (Scottish Record Office, GD 174), with a few others originally at Lochbuie which remained in private hands (indicated here by an asterisk). On the later generations I had information from several members of the family, and I wish to express my appreciation of the help given by them and by other friends and correspondents who have helped me over the years. The Clan MacQuarrie Association (founded in 1981) have commissioned and hope to publish a short history of the Clan, but the genealogical details in this and previous articles are not likely to be repeated.

2. Ulva MS, 'General McQuarie's Pedegree' (sic), following account of 'McQuarie Family', in same hand and apparently about same time, i.e. between April 1816 (birth of Lt.-Col. Charles's second son) and July 1824 (death of Gen. Lachlan) — perhaps also before birth in Sep 1818 of Charles's third son, and death of the chief Lachlan in Jan 1818. The late John MacCormick, author of *The Island of Mull*, wrote (letter to RWM, 3 Nov 1938) of the General's father as 'a mixture between a crofter and a fisherman, but more of a fisherman than a crofter', and added: 'He lived almost next door to Dr David Livingstone's father's house, or at least the house in which he had been born and brought up' — which was probably at Cove (otherwise Noya or Uamha) in Ulva, near Ormaig.
3. Notice in *Dictionary of National Biography*, xxxv 271 (1893), & xii 715 (1909 reissue), by C.A. Harris (later Sir Charles) not only said Gen. Macquarie was the chief's son, but that he was the *eldest* son — he also married him to the wrong wife, and buried him in the wrong place. Wm. Anderson, in *The Scottish Nation*, iii 68 (1863) — cited in *DNB* notice — says the chief died 'without male issue', and calls the General 'the eldest cadet of his family', statements repeated in J.S. Keltie's *History of the Scottish Highlands, Highland Clans, and Highland Regiments*, 1875 (new edn. by W. Melven, ii 264). James Logan, in *The Clans of the Scottish Highlands*, vol. ii (1847, with R.R. McLan's sketches, says under 'Clann Guairi' pp 2-3, that the General 'if not accepted as Chief, was assuredly the first Ceanntigh or cadet'. All this was bound to confuse or mislead later writers; Gen. Macquarie's own writings say little about his father (Ellis, *Lachlan Macquarie*, 2), but his references to the chief as 'our friend Macquarie' and 'my old friend' (letter to Lochbuie, 20 Nov 1790*; J. MacCormick, *Island of Mull*, 1934 edn., 49), and 'my poor old chief' (letter to Charles, 12 Oct 1814) make it quite clear that they were not father and son — although through the General's mother they were cousins. The General's descent on the father's side has been widely discussed, for example in *Oban Times* correspondence in 1918, 1925 & 1940, but with no very conclusive result.
4. For MacQuarries of Ormaig see *Scottish Genealogist*, xvi 82-5. Gen. Lachlan mentioned as 'a very worthy man and a second cousin of mine' one John Macquarie 'who lived in Ormaig when I left Mull' in 1787, and whose sons — one called Lachlan after the Gen.'s father — he wished to help (letter to Lochbuie 31 Jan 1797*, quoted *Oban Times* 22 June 1940), 'John Macquarie in Ulva' (ditto 15 Dec 1798*), and 'Mr McQuarie of Ormaig' (to Charles 9 Feb 1799). John MacQuarrie, younger of Ormaig, who was 'bred to physic', is on record in 1773/4, when he was planning to go to Jamaica, where according to the Ulva MS he died without issue (*Sco. Gen.* xvi 85, 88 notes); his father Hector was expected to lose his Ormaig 'paradise' in 1777, but he was still living there in want in 1788 (Lochbuie Papers, GD 174/1244/30 & 174/1412; N. Maclean Bristol, *Hebridean Decade*, 28).
5. Particular Register of Sasines (Argyll), vol. ix fol. 360, regd. 3 May 1763.
6. Ulva MS, 'Gen. McQuarie's Pedegree'.
7. *Sco. Gen.* xv 29. Two letters by or dictated by her, dated Oskamull 2 Apr 1803 & 28 Dec 1810, are in Lochbuie Papers, GD 174/1586. Murdoch Maclaine was a merchant in Edinburgh before succeeding on the death of Capt. Archibald; served heir 5 May and given sasine of lands 15 Oct 1785 (*Index to Services of Heirs 1780-89*, 34; *Argyll Sasines, 1781-1820*, abridgements no 236; N.M. Bristol, *Hebridean Decade*, 26, 29).
8. 'Autobiography' of Col. Charles Macquarie, quoted in letter to *Oban Times*, 22 June 1940 (see note 44); Ellis, *Lachlan Macquarie*, 2; Ritchie, *Lachlan Macquarie*, 12.
9. The move to Oskamull in 1775 and Lachlan's death that autumn are based on

- Charles's 'Autobiography'; 'of pleuratic fever' is from letter to Charles, 19 Oct 1811. Lachlan must have died before 7 Oct 1785 (note 11 below).
10. Gen. Lachlan read of mother's death by letter of 10 Dec 1810 (letter to Charles, Sydney 19 Oct 1811; Mrs Gen. Lachlan to same, 16 Oct 1811); date and age at death from Ellis 207, Ritchie 14.
 11. The burial ground, probably the site of an early church, Cill Mhic Eoghainn, at O.S. grid ref. NM 395389 (RCAHMS, *Argyll Inventory*, iii 135 no 273), lies near the south coast of Ulva about 3½ miles by rough track from the ferry pier. Mrs Macquarie was 'interred at Kilvickewan and buried in the same grave with her husband and three sons on December 5 1810, with every mark of honour and respect, her funeral being attended by all the gentlemen and 125 of the commoners of Ulva and the neighbouring country, and her own dear, 'good son Charles' (Ellis 207, citing Macquarie Papers in Mitchell Library, Sydney, memoranda A 772, pp 36-7). Lachlan paid £1 on 7 Aug 1785 'to John Lamont, Mariner, to purchase a Head Stone for my Father's Burial Place' (Lochbuie Papers, GD 174/2172 fol. 28v, 'Accounts Lt. Lachlan McQuarie of the 77th Regiment with Sundry People'). During several visits from 1937 onwards I have found no inscribed stone marking the spot, which is probably at or near the tablets commemorating the wife and son of Lachlan's brother Charles.
 12. Letters to Charles 9 Feb 1799, 8 March 1802, 8 Aug 1822 (Farquhar's death, 'as good and honest a man as ever spelt the Name of MacLaine'); for marriage and baptism of children, see OPR 544/1, which shows the parents living at Oskamull from 1772.
 13. Named in uncle Lachlan's will, 1815 (note 15 below).
 14. Letters to Lochbuie 31 Jan 1797*, and to Charles 12 Oct 1814 ('sword into ploughshare'), 14 Apr 1823; Hugh MacLaine on brother Murdoch's death to Lochbuie, Glasgow 25 Nov 1822; *Army Lists; Officers of the Black Watch 1725-1952*, ed. N. McMicking, 61, says d. 12 Dec.
 15. In OPR 544/1 name of child (usually given) is omitted. Gen. Lachlan's will, Sydney 28 March 1815, as well as niece Mary (Mrs MacKinnon), names 'second niece Ann' (Mrs Campbell), and 'offspring of recently deceased third niece Margaret' (Mrs MacPherson); his letter of 12 Oct 1814 mentions death of niece Margaret, whose sister also had 'prematurely died'.
 16. Letters to Charles 9 Feb 1799, 26 Jan 1800, 1 Dec 1812, &c. Peninsular service per Capt. Challis; return of officers with pension in House of Commons paper, 18 Apr 1822; *Army Lists; Gent. Mag.* xcvi (ii), 648 of suppt.
 17. Letters to Charles 26 Jan 1800, 8 March 1802, 25 Aug 1823 (says W.O. had 'no official accounts of that tragical event'). *Army List* (1805), 140, 380 (as Lt. 19th Foot & Town Major, Halifax); M.L. Ferrar, *History of Services of 19th Foot*, 135, 152, and *Officers of Green Howards*, 103; Ellis 107.
 18. Apparently the other sister who had 'prematurely died' by 1815 (note 15 above).
 19. Donald McQuarrie, London, to Major John Small, 2nd Bn. 84th Regt. London, 29 Dec 1779 (GD 174/2136), asking for his pay as a volunteer while he was a prisoner in France from previous December, says his relation Capt. Murdoch MacLaine had recommended him for an Ensigncy in Small's battalion at Philadelphia. Letters 12 March 1800 ('my poor brother Donald'), 18 Feb 1793 ('eldest son Donald' quoted *Oban Times* 31 Aug 1940); mother to nephew Lochbuie, 28 Dec 1810. Donald was 'forlorn and helpless', 'almost imbecile' (Ellis 109, 113; Ritchie 20).
 20. Declaration by Duncan McArthur, soldier and tailor, 2nd Bn. 84th Regt.

Charlestown 2 Nov 1781 (GD 174/2159), says he had served with Hector McQuarrie in Capt. Murdoch Maclaine's company under command of Capt. Alex. Campbell on board the *Glasgow* packet when they were made prisoners. Apparently not of commissioned rank; one of those who signed parole at Charleston, 31 Oct 1776 (J.P. MacLean, *Scotch Highlanders in America*, 442-3, not among officers listed pp 311-12, 322). Ritchie 20 is source for death as prisoner, Lachlan's letter to Charles 19 Oct 1811 recalls brother Hector had died of 'pleuratic fever'.

21. Mother said to be buried in same grave with husband and *three* sons, *two* buried while eldest Donald still living (Ellis 2, 207).
22. Date from Gruline Mausoleum inscription; baptismal records for Kilninian and Kilmore parish before 1766 have not survived (OPR 544/1). Ellis 1 & note at 541 says some military documents give 29 Jan, but Lachlan celebrated 31 Jan 'and there is no real question about the date' (memoir by A.H. in *London Mag.* x 417-19 and *Edinburgh Annual Register* xvi (iii) 293-5 say born 31 Dec 1762). Whether Lachlan was born in Ulva (Ellis 1, *Australian Encyclopaedia* ii 15) or in Mull (A.H. memoir as above), it can be accepted that it was somewhere on the old Ulva estate, and perhaps in the island itself; according to one tradition an English visitor, pointing to a cottage in Ulva, asked the General what could be expected of anyone reared in such a humble place, only to be told with some pride that it was the place where he himself had been born (C.R. Morison, Tobermory, 28 Apr 1939).
23. Outline of army career from MS 'Statement of Service', dated Sydney 1 Oct 1811, in Public Record Office, London (WO 25/747, 'M' part ii, last entry). Lachlan became Major of Brigade, King's Troops, Bombay, in 1793, and confidential military secretary to Governor Jonathan Duncan in 1800 (letters to Lochbuie 1 Jan 1794*, and to Charles 12 Oct 1800).
24. Career as Governor of NSW is fully covered in excellent biographies by M.H. Ellis, *Lachlan Macquarie: His Life, Adventures, and Times* (Angus & Robertson, London, 2nd edn. revised 1952), and John Ritchie, *Lachlan Macquarie: A Biography* (Melbourne University Press, 1986), to which I am indebted also for additional facts and sources relating to this genealogy; see also Marion Phillips, *A Colonial Autocracy* (London 1909); J.H.M. Abbot and others, *The Macquarie Book* (Sydney 1921); and B.H. Travers, *The Captain-General* (Sydney 1953); and a useful summary by N.D. McLachlan in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, ed. Shaw & Clark, ii 187-95 (1967).
25. For first wife see Burke's *Landed Gentry*, article Jarvis of Doddington Hall, co. Lincoln; epitaph on tombstone in European Cemetery, Queen's Road, Bombay, copied Dec 1942, in R.W. Munro, *Lachlan MacQuarrie of Ulva*, 25, and draft in *The Macquarie Book*, 10-11. An early error calling her Miss Baillie of Jarviswood or Jerviswood (Logan, *Clans*, and Anderson, *Scottish Nation*) was frequently repeated, e.g. Keltie ii 264, D.B.N., T. Hannan, *The Beautiful Isle of Mull*. Notice of second marriage in *Scots Mag.* (1807), lxi 957; Gruline MI; Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*, article Campbell of Ardnamurchan. Jane Jarvis had a sister whose daughter Louisa Wilkins married Lt. Lachlan, 86th Regt. son of Lachlan MacQuarrie of Ulva by his second wife (*Sco. Gen.*, xvi 48). Elizabeth H. Campbell was sister of John, who assumed the Campbell of Ardnamurchan baronetcy in 1804, and of Jane, who in 1786 married Murdoch Maclaine of Lochbuie (Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 18th edn., iii 584).
26. Letters to Lochbuie 31 Jan 1797, to Charles 8 March 1802, 24 Nov 1802 — included sons of Chief, sister Betty, uncle Lochbuie, some of them noted in this and earlier articles.

27. Letters to Charles 26 Jan, 12 March, 1 July (lost), & 12 Oct 1800.
28. *Argyll Sasines 1781-1820*, abridgements 1535 & 1537 from GRS, regd. 16 June 1804, also 1460, 1461. Ellis 115; J.P. McGuanne in *Australian Historical Society Journal & Procs.*, iv (ii) 59.
29. 'Christening' and family dinner at Callachilly Inn, 31 July 1804 (McGuanne 62). For this Mull visit, during which Lochbuie died 5 July, see Ellis 121-4, Ritchie 67-9; for farms on Mull lands see O.S. maps, 'A Map of Argyleshire' (1801) by G. Langlands & Son, and MS plan of Jarvisfield estate in 1826 by William Baillie in Scottish Record Office (RHP 3273).
30. Letters to Charles 30 March & 6 Nov 1816, 8 Apr 1817. Sasine given 31 Dec 1817, *Argyll Sasines* 2832 from GRS, regd. 26 Jan 1818. Court of Session Papers, petition by Gen. Lachlan Macquarie and others relating to purchase, 3 Oct 1816.
31. Sir J. Sinclair, *An Account of the Highland Society of London* (1813), 56; *Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland Society of Scotland*, iii 642 (1807). Letters to Lochbuie 1 Jan 1794 (quoted in my *Lachlan MacQuarrie of Ulva*, 9), and to Charles 1 Dec 1812, 5 July 1813; Ellis 58. On the assumption that MacQuarrie chiefs had used ensigns armorial before the Scots Parliament Act of 1672, and following a petition on behalf of Macquarie University, Sydney, suitably differenced arms were matriculated posthumously 'for and in memory of Major-Gen. Lachlan Macquarie', 6 Feb 1967 (*Lyon Register*, xlix 93).
32. Letters to Charles from Rome 14 Apr 1823, Venice 1 June 1823, Paris 19 July 1823, Knock (Mull) 30 Nov 1823. For last days in Mull, see R.W.M. in *The Scotsman*, 4 Feb 1961, and *Argyll Inventory*, iii 232. Macquarie had intended to entail his property strictly 'and as tightly as law can make it' (letter to Charles 4 Sep 1820), but see note 35.
33. *Edinburgh Advertiser*, 6 Aug & *The Scotsman*, 7 Aug 1824; *Gent. Mag.* xciv (ii) 276-7; *London Mag.*, x 220, 417-20; *Edinburgh Annual Register*, xvi (iii) 293-5 & chron. 227. For Gruline mausoleum see *Argyll Inventory*, iii 158-9; Ellis 520, & 542 note for epitaph; Ritchie 213 says it was eight years before a gravestone was placed there, and the mausoleum itself came 'later still'. It has been wrongly stated that Lachlan was buried at Ulva (*Australian Biog. Dict.*, 1934) or Iona (*London Mag.* x 419, *Edin. Ann. Reg.* xvi (iii) 295); the MacQuarrie chiefs had a burial place in Iona, but the effigy traditionally pointed out as theirs is that of a MacKinnon chief (K.A. Steer & J.W.M. Bannerman, *Late Medieval Monumental Sculpture in the West Highlands*, 1977, p 8); *West Highland Notes & Queries*, x 19.
34. *The Scotsman*, 25 March 1835; Gruline MI.
35. Argyll Commissary Court records in SRO, ref. SC 51/32/2 fols. 67-80; last will and testament, Sydney 28 March 1815, two codicils 28 Sep 1816 & 10 Feb 1822. His wife, brother Charles, brother-in-law Sir John Campbell of Airds, and friend James Drummond of Strathallan, M.P. for Perthshire, were named as executors, with Drummond as guardian to his son during minority; instructions were given for strict entailing of his estate on a named succession family heirs, but this was not carried out.
36. Father's will; letter to Charles 28 May 1814; Gruline MI.
37. James Drummond became Viscount Strathallan on reversal of attainder 17 June 1824 and died 14 May 1851, when son William Henry Drummond, Master of Strathallan, succeeded (*Scots Peerage*, viii 234, 236). Although his father had strongly recommended Eton in his will, Lachlan was educated at Woodford and at

- Finchley from 1824-30, and at 16, finding him determined to enter the army, his mother borrowed money to purchase him an Ensigncy (Ritchie 218, 220).
38. *Army Lists*, including Hart's (1840) 129; *Officers of the Black Watch*, 65; E. Almack, *History of the Second Dragoons*, 75-6.
 39. Macquarie v. Macquarie's Trustees, law report in *The Scotsman*, 8 Nov 1851; J. MacCormick, *The Island of Mull*, 52, 63-5; Ritchie 220-2.
 40. *Argyll Sasines 1831-40*, abridgement 1345, disposition 22/29 June, sasine 1 Oct 1838; also 1346 & 1347. George William Campbell, 8th Duke of Argyll, *Autobiography and Memoirs*, 229, in writing of visit to Gruline, refers to great land sales made by 'my extravagant uncle' (the 6th Duke), who according to Gen. Lachlan did not 'care a fig' for lands in Mull (letter to Charles 30 March 1816). MS plan of Jarvisfield estate in 1826 surveyed by Wm. Baillie (Scottish Record Office, RHP 3273) puts the area of 'Glenforsa' portion, lying W to E between River Forsa and Loch Ba and N to S from Salen to Glenmore, at 12,063 acres, of which 290 were arable and 145 formerly arable, 1228 low pasture, and the remainder wood, moss, wintering, summering and water; Lehnakeal (as the portion N of Loch na Keal was named) totalled 9065 acres (460, 249, 1924 &c.).
 41. Burke's *Landed Gentry*, article Campbell of Jura. *The Scotsman*, 17 May 1845; Gruline MI.
 42. Argyll Commissary Court records, SC51/32/5 fols. 274-87, trust disp. and deed of settlement 23 Dec 1835, and codicils 31 Jan 1842, 11 Apr & 2 Dec 1844, the terms of which were clearly contrary to his father's will (notes 35 & 39 above). Lord Strathallan's eldest daughter married 1858 Lieut.-Col. Charles Greenhill Gardyne (*Scots Peerage*, viii 236; Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1952 edn., article Greenhill-Gardyne of Finavon and Glenforsa), who bought Gruline and built the mansion adjoining the old Maclean house there.
 43. *Scots Mag.*, lxx 798, 960; Gruline MI; Ellis 520.
 44. 'Autobiography' of Col. Charles Macquarie (formerly at Lochbuie), MS in private collection, quoted *Oban Times* 23 Nov 1918, 22 June & 28 Dec 1940, and in *West Highland Notes & Queries*, 2nd series, ii 30 (1988); misc. farming accounts in Lochbuie Papers, GD 174/2172.
 45. Ellis 36, Ritchie 32. Statement of Service, dated Sep 1809, and letter to Lieut.-Col. Torrens, 3 Oct 1809, in PRO (WO 25/747, 'M' part ii, no 100), also documents concerning application for pension. *Army Lists*; K.M. Stewart-Murray, Marchioness of Tullibardine, *Military History of Perthshire*, i 100-2, 432-5; *Officers of the Black Watch*, 65.
 46. *Scots Mag.*, lxxiv 565. For G. Willison (1741-97) see Charles's will (note 52 below); *D.N.B.*, xxi 498; Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers* (1905 edn.) v 379; Edinburgh (Canongate) MI.
 47. *Prize Essays & Trans. of Highland Society of Scotland* (1807), iii 621; *Statement in explanation of the Objects of the Celtic Society* (1825), 26; Oliver & Boyd, *Edinburgh Almanack* (1833, 1834, 1835); *Our Bank: The Story of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, 1810-1946*. 69. Charles was one of a committee of four appointed by the Highland Society of London to consider the merits of a new bagpipe chanter constructed by Malcolm McGregor (A. Campbell in *Piping Times*, Sep 1950, p 5).
 48. Letters to Charles 31 July & 14 Sep 1812, 12 Oct & 28 Oct 1814 ('What a proud and glorious thing it would be to our family and our name to have two brothers succeed one another as Governors of this immense Continent!', 12 Oct 1814).

49. *Argyll Sasines 1781-1820*, abridgement 1537 from GRS, regd. 16 June 1804. Under marriage contract 11 June 1812 his wife was given sasine in life rent of mansion house, office house, orchard and gardens of Pennygown with 20 acres of land (*ibid.* 2199). From 1815-18 Charles 'afforded an asylum to our poor old Chief in his latter days'; brother Lachlan thought it would be 'very inconvenient' to have him at Pennygown, and offered to pay at least half the expence (letter to Charles 30 March 1816, quoted in *Lachlan MacQuarrie of Ulva*, 14).
50. *Argyll Sasines 1821-30*, abridgements 60, 61 from GRS, regd. 25 June 1821. Lachlan had warned his brother that in buying Duart and adjoining farms he would be 'powerfully opposed by old and young Coll and all the monied Macleans in the World' (letter 6 Nov 1816); but in 1825 Duart was sold to Lieut.-Col. Alexander Campbell of Possil (*Sasines* 763; *New Statistical Account, Argyle*, 286).
51. *Argyll Sasines 1821-30*, abridgement 791 from GRS, regd. 19 Dec 1825, including lands of Carnacallach, Noya, Ormaigbeg, Ormaigmore, Crakaig, Kilviekewn, Eolisinnair, Glackingdaline, Killigartney, Catarharran, Bearnis, Koul, Abbost, Soribi, Ynarder, and Ardali, in Ulva, and Dressack, Kentinullen, Peanmeanoch, Rowask and Glenwickquarry in Mull. The islands of (Little) Colonsay, Inchkenneth and Staffa, which had been part of Ranald MacDonald's Ulva estate, were not included in the 1825 sale and passed into other hands (D.B. MacCulloch, *The Wondrous Isle of Staffa*, 1957 edn., 35). Sir Henry Steuart was father-in-law of Ranald MacDonald of Staffa, from whose creditors he had had disposition of his lands on 25 Oct 1822 (*Argyll Sasines* 325, regd. 24 May 1823); Lachlan had pressed Charles to sell Glenforsa and purchase Ulva some years earlier (letter 7 Oct 1819). When Ulva was advertised for sale, it had more than 250 acres arable and 160 plantations in nearly 5000 acres; a 'large and commodious' mansion house, and garden well stocked with fruit trees; rental nearly £1150 a year, with additional £600 from kelp, and about 600 inhabitants lived chiefly by raising cattle, fishing and making keelp (*Particulars of the Estate of Ulva*, ND, 1824 or 1825; and see plan of Ulva, Gometra, Colonsay, Inchkenneth and Staffa, surveyed by John Leslie & Son 1812, now in National Library of Scotland map collection). Charles laid foundation stone of new Government church and manse in lands of Ardeli or Ardellum to Commissioners for building additional places of worship in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland (*Inverness Courier*, 15/22 Nov 1826; *Argyll Sasines 1826-30*, 1124).
52. Ulva (Kilvickewen) MI to wife, but none to Charles, who was also buried here (inf. from grandson, 9 May 1940); *The Scotsman*, 15 April 1835. Charles's trust settlement, Edinburgh 9 Aug 1830, in Argyll Commissary Court records, SC 51/32/4 fols. 299-306; the trustees understood that Ulva and Glenforsa estates were burdened with debt, and Charles was at his death trying to sell one or the other (minute of 11 Apr 1835, GD 174/35).
53. OPR 544/2.
54. *Army Lists*, incl. Hart's (1840) 193; *Officers of the Black Watch*, 64; H.C. Wylly, *History of the Manchester Regiment (late 63rd & 96th Foot)*, i 230, 240, ii 303.
55. Ulva (Kilvickewen) MI; *Oban Times* 21 July 1894; *Edinburgh & Leith P.O. Directory* (1888-89), 184; A Tobermory resident recalled meeting GWM when he stayed in Recess Cottage there in 1880s or 1890s (Councillor Dugald MacQuarrie, 22 Aug 1940).
56. Glasgow Birth Registers (1873); *Oban Times*, 26 Apr 1919; inf. from family (citing PRO, WO 25/582/90).
57. Glasgow Birth Registers (1873); inf. from Mrs R.C.W. Macquarie and John Macdonald, Vancouver (1939), and Mrs J.E. Taylor (1965).

58. *Oban Times*, 16 Feb 1946; infn. from Mrs Taylor (1965).
59. OPR 544/2; R. Cannon, *Historical Record of 21st Regiment*, 48; Letter from Lochbuie to M'Lean & Hamilton, W.S., 3 Feb 1840.
60. O.S. Crofton, *List of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Central Provinces and Berar* (Napur 1932), 25-6, no 152; infn. from Chaplain of Nagpur (2 July 1944).
61. OPR 544/2 (Murdoch M'Laine), father's will 1830 (Murdoch). A nephew of Gen. Lachlan called Murdoch is said to have had Balliscate and probably Ardincross farm (infn. from Cr. Dugald and Miss Jessie MacQuarrie, Tobermory, 22 Aug 1940).
62. *Scots Mag.* (1813) 399; letters from Gen. & Mrs Macquarie to Col. Charles, 8 Jan 1814, 28 May 1814; Edinburgh (Canongate) MI, Willison tomb.
63. *Edinburgh Annual Register for 1820* (1823), xiii (ii) 504; father's will, 1830; Lochbuie to M'Lean & Hamilton, 3 Feb 1840 ('Miss Marianne Macquarie, now Mrs Goodwin').
64. Letters to father, Capetown 9 Apr 1825 ('from my earliest infancy never knew the affectionate care of a mother'), Coventry 18 Dec 1832 ('youthful frailties of my Parents'). Ellis 549 note 28, Ritchie 39, 41.
65. Lachlan to Charles, Bombay 26 Jan 1800; 24 Nov 1802; as 'hero Hector', Sydney 7 May & 4 Sep 1820, 15 Aug 1821. *Army Lists* 1802, 1803 as Lt. h.p. 40th Regt. from 77th, rank in army 1 July 1802, continues as H... John up to incl. 1816; Ellis 126-7, Ritchie 69-71; on child commissions see C. Dalton in *Notes & Queries*, 8th series, viii 421-3.
66. *Army Lists*, incl. Hart's (1840) 329; letter to Gen. Wm. Harcourt, 6 Sep 1808, and Harcourt to Lachlan, 15 Sep 1808; Ellis 143, Ritchie 90; PRO, Returns of Services of Officers, WO 25/766 p 35 & 25/767 p 262; Lawrie, *History of the Royal Irish Rifles*, 90.
67. Letters to Charles 1 Dec 1812, 28 May 1814, 7 May & 4 Sep 1820 ('impossible to put any economy into his vain conceited head'), 15 Aug 1821; Return of Service (as above), takes army record up to 1828; Ellis 428, 469, 510. 46th Regt. was in NSW 1814-17, suc. by 48th, 1817-24.
68. Letter to Charles 4 May 1824; Hector to father, Chichester 26 May 1824, Capetown 9 Apr 1825; Sir A. Halliday to Charles, 10 Feb & 16 Aug 1827, in Lochbuie Papers.
69. For father's will see note 52 above.
70. Lochbuie Papers, Hector to father, Coventry 18 Dec 1832, 17 July 1833, and from ship Roxburgh Castle 28 March & 11 Apr 1835. His wife was unwilling to accompany him to India; her elaborate epitaph is quoted in *List of European Tombs in the Bellary District*, comp. Cotton & Bardswall, 1901, p 7, but tombstone could not be found in 1944 (infn. from Collector of Bellary, 18 Dec 1944).
71. *Army Lists*, incl. Hart's (1840) 329, as Capt. h.p. unattached; *AL* (1845) as Staff Officer of Pensioners; Monthly *AL* (Feb 1845), deaths p 96.
72. OPR 544/2; Lochbuie Papers, minute of father's trustees, 27 Apr 1836.
73. Macquarie v. Macquarie's Trustees, in *The Scotsman*, 8 Nov 1851; J. MacCormick, *The Island of Mull*, 64.
74. D. Deuchar, 'Genealogical Collections relating to the Family of McQuarrie' (MS lent by late Dr Ian Macquarrie, Cockermouth, 1938). It has been said that Charles's father, when he was laird of Ulva, 'offered John of Ballighartan a handsome sum of money if he would relinquish his claim to the chiefship; which he refused saying, "*Ged tha mi bochd, tha mi uasal*"' ('Fior Mhuileach' in *Oban Times*, 24 Aug 1940) —i.e., although I am poor, I am a gentleman, of good family.

75. *The Scotsman*, 10 March 1838; contract of marriage, 8 March, in Reg. of Deeds, vol. 592, fol. 273.
76. From this point most of the genealogy is from information supplied by the late Mr Charles Macquarie, 21 St Bride's Road, Newlands, Glasgow, in 1940, and by his brother and sister-in-law, Mr & Mrs D.C. Macquarie, Forfar.
77. *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, vii 201, viii 692.
78. Letter from Elizabeth Macquarie Balfour in *Oban Times*, 16 Nov 1918.
79. Following a report in the *Oban Times* that funds were being raised in Sydney for restoration and maintenance of the Macquarie tomb at Gruline in Mull, Mr Charles Macquarie wrote as the General's great-grandnephew to ask whether any person or society in this country was receiving contributions (*Oban Times*, 11 May 1940). When I visited Gruline in 1939 I did not find the mausoleum in the 'deplorable state' then alleged, but a storm and falling trees later damaged the enclosure, and the site has been cared for since 1963 by the National Trust for Scotland on behalf of the National Trust of Australia (New South Wales).
80. When I visited Mr Dugald Macquarie at Forfar in April 1946, I at once recognised him from his resemblance to the Opie portrait of Gen. Lachlan Macquarie.
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GENEALOGY IN THE OUTER HEBRIDES

by Sheila Pitcairn, L.H.G.

Records of the Established Church for the Outer Hebrides as the researcher will have found, prove to be disappointing. Stornoway records start in 1762 (with one entry, the Minister's family), a few intermixed entries for B. and M. to 1794, then blank to 1804, entries continuing to 1854. Barvas records, B. and M., start 1810-54 and Barcadale B. and M. start 1802-54. A further three Parish records start circa 1820-54 and two other Parishes circa 1830-54. Death records are almost non-existent and monumental inscriptions have not been recorded to date. The practice of marking stones for graves was used with no names given.

The researcher will be keen to use the new Scottish Old Parish Register Index (S.O.P.R.I.). Part of the Outer Hebrides goes into Inverness fiche and the rest into Ross & Cromarty fiche. These fiche records do not cover anything like all the families in the area; for example, North Uist has less than one third recorded that are known to be there. Most people joined the Free Church; it took hold in 1843 in Lewis, Harris and North Uist. There was often a central church with two mission stations and registers mostly cover the central church. It is worth remembering South Uist and Barra islands were almost completely Roman Catholic areas.

Gaelic was, and is, the language of the islanders; so, whoever recorded the registers translated from Gaelic to English and many a name was changed when translated. Due to remoteness, islanders' transport was often only by boat. This did not help registration. These difficulties followed through to Civil Registration, and many an example has been told by Bill Lawson in his lectures on the islands.

Our normal approach to genealogy is, as systematic as possible, going for source material to prove relationships. The Outer Hebrides is a different land, with few records, with a different people and, so, a different approach to genealogy has to be made. This enormous task was taken up by Bill Lawson, whose work is known to most keen students of genealogy. For the past nearly thirty years Bill has been ingathering records and indexing them; his papers are always with him, and indexing is done while travelling on buses, trains or even aeroplanes. He has taken in the 1851 census material for the whole of the Outer Hebrides and listed every family onto a Family Tree. To this he had added the 1841, 1861 1871, 1881 and 1891 census material. He has also added material from Non-Conformist records, Estate papers, Rent Rolls, Oral tradition, (patronymics) printed sources, stories and songs, poetry, and of course his own knowledge. He has compiled seventeen thousand (17,000) Family Trees from these sources, all crossed referenced.

Bill has also been instrumental in helping the "Comunn Eachdraidh" (History groups) of which there are about twelve in the islands. The Manpower Services (M.S.C.) have helped here with accommodation, which is often empty School premises, where old and young gather and are involved. The M.S.C. have supplied equipment including word processors to help with the recording of ingathered histories from the villages, crofts, work, fishing, etc. Bill supplies the group with a map showing the crofts and tenants' names from 1851 Census to 1920; the group works on this and are often able to bring the croft history up to the present day. Pictures of the people who live and have lived there, stories ingathered often on tape (audio and video) from older people, some of whom have since died. War deaths records, fishing boat owners records, newspapers cuttings and anything they can get their hands on that might add to what they already have. Some of the "Comunn Eachdraidh" have and are making small museums of everything their ancestors used at home and work in their daily lives; these can prove to be quite educational and are fascinating insights into the islands' history, to everyone.

Another thing eight groups have done is produce a useful telephone directory. There are many people with the same name, so the Back Community Association did it this way:—
Surname. Christian name. (Patronymic name or nick name). Address. Telephone number. Three groups did the same, using sheep's ear marks to help identify each other quickly.

Bill has been visiting and lecturing in Cape Breton in Canada for several years now, and has obtained the 1871 Census of Cape Breton and, already he has it charted onto Family Trees hoping to connect the families which are known to have left the Hebrides circa 1820 onwards and his existing 17,000 charts on the islands; many tie in and this is an ongoing project. Bill will probably be looking to Australia, New Zealand and anywhere else the Hebrideans sailed off to.

By dint of his great effort on the Outer Hebrides Bill Lawson has undoubtedly been proved the expert in this area and is acknowledged as such by other professionals. Anyone who contemplates research on the Outer Hebrides will be well advised to contact Bill Lawson, Old School House Northton Harris. The Old School House has still a school room for lectures on genealogy and a visitors' centre, by appointment. Seeing his work and influence on the islands and people has moved me to share this with you.

GENEALOGY IN THE EAST MIDLANDS

A weekend conference organised by the Society of Genealogists is being held at Nottingham University, University Park, Nottingham N67 2RD from 21 to 23 April 1989. The cost, to cover all meals and accommodation in study-bedrooms, is £74 (less if non residential or for part only).

Two streams of lectures are offered, one specifically on Midlands topics, the other on more general topics.

For further information please write to the Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Street, London EC1M 7BA with S.A.E.

QUERIES

- 1672 **WHITECROSS/TENNANT** — George Whitecross, b. Peterhead 1838, m. Margaret Tennant, d. 1859. Moved to Edinburgh. Their daughter, Helen Bonniman Tennant Whitecross, married William Boad 1886, South Leith. Any information appreciated: Mrs Alison Brookes, 2178 Gibson St. Port Alberni, British Columbia. V9Y 1A7, Canada.
- 1673 **MUNRO** — John Munro served in 42 Royal Highlanders in the Peninsular War and died 24 Aug 1837, aged 56. His wife, Annie Macdonald, shared his campaigns and died on either 5 Jan or 1 Dec 1856. Their issue were James (baptised 13 Aug 1815), John (12 July 1817), Mary (17 Oct 1819), Robertina McDonald (Robina) (12 Aug 1821), Alex (16 May 1823), Duncan (3 July 1825), Elizabeth (5 Aug 1827), Ann (5 April 1830). James and John were baptised at Halkirk, the remainder at Watten. In the OPR Halkirk are three baptisms of John — (1) to Donald Munro and Marriion McPherson, 30 May 1784, (2) to James Munro and Elizabeth Shearer 4 Sept 1784, (3) to Donald Munro and Margaret Henderson, 26 Feb 1789. Was he one of these? R. Munro, 3 Colburn Road, Broadstairs, Kent CT10 1SE.
- 1674 **WILSON** — Walter Wilson, son of John Wilson and Margaret Thomson, m. Grace Brough, daughter of Henry Brough and Mary Barrie, on 30 Sept 1863 at the Presbyterian Church, Oldfargie, Arngask, Fife. Walter's address was in England. Where in Scotland did his parents live — possibly the Glasgow area? John W.H. Bourton, Flat D, 44 Westbourne Gardens, London W2 5NS.
- 1675 **BURGHLEY, BURLEIGH, BURLEY, BURLES** — A person of noble descent of this name, possibly a Stuart adherent, settled in the 18th century in the Kursk or Orel region of Russia. His sons were John and Timothy. Any information or suggestions about this emigrant welcomed. Alexandra Ilona Isla Burghley, c/o Miss Zeglinski, 420 Cambridge Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3M 3G7.
- 1676 **GRANT** — John Grant, b. 1844/5 in Montrose to Robert Grant, Bootcloser, and Ann McLennan (d. 1861) was a bookbinder and letter carrier there between 1861 and 1872. His two sisters were Mary and Christina (m. James Scott in 1862). He married Florence McDonald in 1870, and in 1881 she was living with their son, George, in Dundee. Any information appreciated, Dr Malcolm Gibson, 2 Sandmartin Lane, Norton, Stockton, Cleveland TS20 1LP.
- 1677 **HENDERSON** — William Henderson, b.c. 1824 in Edinburgh, R.S.M. in 74th regiment, died aged 33 and 10 months on 11 Oct 1858 at Bellary, India. His mother's name was Christian ? ; his brother, b. 1816, was Thomas. Information about William wanted Mrs Jean Bellamy, 22 Stoney Creek Road, Beverley Hills, N.S.W. Australia 2209.
- 1678 **SHEPHERD** — William Bisset Shepherd m. Helen Mellis Drummond on 7 March 1873 at Aberdeen. Where and when was he born? Mrs Jean Bellamy, 22 Stoney Creek Road, Beverly Hills, N.S.W. Australia 2209.
- 1679 **BUCKHAM/BUCHAN/BELL** — Andrew Buckham m. Elizabeth Bell of Kelso before 1766. When and where were they married? 7 children baptised between Jan 1766 and Aug 1778 at Kelso. Mrs Jean Bellamy, 22 Stoney Creek Road, Beverley Hills, N.S.W. Australia 2209.
- 1680 **ORROCK/MITCHELL** — James Orrock b. 1804 at Aberdour, Fife, m. Mary Mitchell (b.c. 1810) on 30 Sept 1829 at Dalgety, Fife (his parents were Robert and Margaret, while Mary's parents unknown). They lived in Edinburgh before

- emigrating to Australia in 1840 on "Baboo" with 5 children. Information appreciated by Sue Kloeden, 14 O'Connor Street, Horsham 3400, Australia.
- 1681 DENHOLM/GRAY — Francis Denholm m. Jane Gray at Liberton, Edinburgh on 23 Nov 1838. In 1854 they and 8 children migrated to South Australia on "Marion". His parents John and Elis. Paterson. Her parents George and Jane Knight. Information on these families appreciated by Sue Kloeden, 14 O'Connor Street, Horsham 3400, Australia.
- 1682 CAMERON — Jessie Hay Cameron. b.c. 1813 in Scotland, was a musician and governess, migrated to South Australia and married James Orrock 5 Nov 1856. Information much appreciated by Sue Kloeden, 14 O'Connor Street, Horsham 3400, Australia.
- 1683 LESSELS — The Lessels family is believed to have owned land known as Priestleys on the Balwearie Estate, Fife. Descent is claimed from Alexander de Lecelles, a Flemish priest who came to Fife in the 13C. Any information would be appreciated. John Lessels, 8 Garden Close, Great Barton, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk IP31 2SY.
- 1684 McINTOSH — William McIntosh, b. 1812 to Donald McIntosh and Isobel McEwan, m. Mary McDougal 1842 and had the following children — Donald b. 1844, Alexander b. 1845, John b. 1847, Isabella b. 1849 and Duncan b. 1851. He died aged 83 in 1895 at Bunliot, Urquhart Parish, Scotland. Information wanted by Mrs Ellen Lyons, 43 Ormond Esplanade, Elwood, Victoria 3184, Australia.
- 1685 PENNY — James Penny, Dyke Builder, b.c. 1806 at Auchterarder, Perthshire, and Janet Stewart, Hand Loom Weaver, b.c. 1807 at Auchterarder and d. between 1844 and 1851, had the following children — Janet b. 1826, Flory b. 1827, Catherine b. 1829, George Augustus Lake b. 1831, James Damside (b. 31 March 1833 at Auchterarder, m. Ann Dougal 14 December 1854 and d. 14 August 1909 at Belfield, Dalguise), Janet b. 1835, Peter b. 1838, Sarah 1841, and John b. 1844. Information wanted about the family by Clara Iwaasa, Box 1300, Brooks, Alberta, Canada T03 0J0.
- 1686 FORREST/PORTEOUS/EWART — John Forrest m. Elizabeth Porteous in Prestonkirk. Their son, Richard Forrest, b. 6 Jan 1778 at Preston Mains, m. Marion Waldie on 10 March 1800 at Canongate, Edinburgh. They moved to North Devon and had issue — Marion 1803, Elizabeth 1804, John 1805, Ann 1807, Mary 1808, Richard 1811, James 1813, William 1815, Francis 1817, Charlotte 1820, and George William 1823. Marion Waldie was born on 16 Aug 1778 at Dirleton, Haddington, to Richard Waldie and Marrion Ewart. Why did Richard Forrest and Marion move to North Devon? Information on family appreciated. Mrs Rosie Ritchie, Otard House, Otard Close, Selsey, Chichester, West Sussex PO20 0DD.
- 1687 WALDIE — Richard Waldie married Janet Hamilton and had issue Clary 1763, Ann 1767, Richard 1769, Richard 1771, and Jane 1774. By his second marriage to Marrion Ewart he had Marion 1778 and Peter 1782. Information on Waldies sought. Mrs Rosie Ritchie, Otard House, Otard Close, Selsey, Chichester, West Sussex PO20 0DD.
- 1688 GALLOWAY/PATERSON — Archibald Galloway m. Anna Paterson 1739 in St Ninians Parish Scotland. At least four children were born — James, Janet, Alison and William, who married Jean Easton in 1772 and had eleven children — James, Archibald, Ann, William (m. Mary Thomson) Alexander (m. Christian Maxwell), Robert, Roper, Jean, Janet, Isobel and Helen. Appreciate information

- on families. Mrs Lelia K. Leck, 33133 Hill Avenue, Mission, B.C. V2V 2R5, Canada.
- 1689 GALLOWAY/SCRYMGEOUR — Roper Galloway m. Catherine Scrymgeour 1809 and had six children — Agnes (m. James Hepburn) Janet (m. Robert Anderson), George, Isabella, Elizabeth (Elisa) and William (m. cousin Agnes Galloway 1850). Information needed. Mrs Lelia K. Leck, 33133 Hill Avenue, Mission, B.C. V2V 2R5, Canada.
- 1690 GALLOWAY/THOMSON — William Galloway m. Mary Thomson 1823 and had ten children — Margaret (m. William Carlaw) Agnes (m. cousin William Galloway) Jean, Alexander Thomson, Christian, Archibald, Adam, James and Peter. Information on Galloways especially from Muiravonside and Polmont areas wanted. Mrs Lelia K. Leck, 33133 Hill Avenue, Mission, B.C. V2V 2R5, Canada.
- 1691 LATTA — David Latta m. Frances Oliver in 1852 at Convoy, Co. Donegal. The known children are William b. 1853, Mary b. 1854, James b. 1856, Ellen b. 1862 and David b. 1870 in Glasgow (to which they moved about 1868). He was a Shoemaker, Policeman and Seaman and married Sarah E. Fryer in 1897. Where did he die, what is the origin of the name Latta? Mrs Marie Scaife, 106 Banks Lane, Riddlesden, Keighley BD20 5PQ, West Yorkshire.
- 1692 RAE — James Rae, Farmer, m. Susanna Charters at Kirkpatrick-Durham. Their daughter, Mary (b. 1779, d. 17 Dec 1857) m. Samuel McGeorge and their children were (1) James (a Blacksmith, b. 1812, d. 1861 at Laurieston, and m. 1835 Jean Taylor, daughter of Richard Taylor and Agnes Cowan, Auchendolly Farm, Kirkcudbright; (2) David, b. 1814 at Hallcroft, d. 1867 in Parton Parish; (3) William b. 1818 at Corsock, d. 1893 at Dalbeattie, m. Annie Anderson. Was Samuel McGeorge a son of Joseph McGeorge and Jannet Smith of Glasters, Kirkpatrick-Durham? Information about Rae family wanted. Mrs George Downey, Eskadale Farm, RR1, Tiverton, Ontario, Canada N0G 2T0.
- 1693 JOHNSTON — Jeanette Johnston, mother of Daniel MacDonald (m. Anna M. Wright) and grandmother of Jeanette MacDonald, the well-known singer (b. 1903 in Philadelphia and d. Los Angeles 1965) was born in Balfron, Stirlingshire, in 1825 to a farmer and lay preacher and left in 1850 to marry? MacDonald. Information wanted about the farmer and about Milestone Cottage, Balfron (now demolished). Mrs Joan J. Bice, 25 Birchfield Avenue, Beacon Park, Plymouth PL2 3LA, South Devon.
- 1694 FERRIER/BLACK — William Ferrier, son of Joseph Ferrier, Gunsmith, b.c. in France 1780, was captured at the battle of the Nile and was a naval P.O.W. in Edinburgh during the Napoleonic wars. He did not return to France but married Elizabeth Black (daughter of William Black, Groom). Their known children were John (b.c. 1822 d. 1838 Edinburgh), William/Wilkie/Wilkinson (b.c. 1830), James (b.c. 1833), David (b.c. 1836, m. Isabella McDonald, Edinburgh, 1856, d. Edinburgh 1864). Information wanted by J. Ferrier, 26 Dumfries Close, South Oxhey, Herts WD1 6MM.
- 1695 McFARLANE — Patrick McFarlane and Mary McDougal, probably from Inveruglas, lived Heither Estate, Dunbartonshire. Their children were Janet b. 1752, John b. 1756, Catherine b. 1758, Mary h. 1760, Malcolm b. 1764 (m. Katherine Kerr), William b. 1768, all baptised in Luss Parish. Information wanted about family and estate and about persons searching McFarlanes c.

1752-1797. Mrs Coline McInnes, 1080 Walden Circle, Unit 66, Mississauga, Ontario L5J 4J9, Canada.

- 1696 McFARLANE/AUCHINELLAN — McFarlanes on the estate in Kilmartin Parish, Argyllshire, were — Malcolm, b. 1764, m. Katherine Kerr, Peter b. 1798 m. 1821 in Kilchrenan Parish, Elizabeth (b.c. 1800 in Dalvich Parish); Donald b. 1800, John b. 1802, Alexander b. 1803, Alexander b. 1806 and Mary 1807. Information about them or McFarlanes in area wanted. Mrs Coline McInnes, 1080 Walden Circle, Unit 66, Mississauga, Ontario L5J 4J9, Canada.
- 1697 STEWART/NICHOLSON — Malcolm Stewart and Elizabeth Nicholson, both from Skye, moved to Prince Edward Island, Canada, in late 1840's where they married. They had 8 children — Alexander, John, Daniel, Cassie, Mary Sophia, Christina, Nora, and Florence. Information on any member welcomed. Gordon L. Miller, 8868 E. Town & County Blvd., Ellicott City, Maryland 21043, U.S.A.
- 1698 SMITH — Barbara Guthrie, b. 1808 in the Parish of Monikie to Samuel Guthrie and Isobel Wilson, m. in 1838 John Smith and d. after 1881. Their daughter, Mary Anne Smith, married William Milne. Date of death of Barbara wanted. Mary S. Salmond, 101 Preston Road, Linlithgow, Scotland EH49 6HD.
- 1699 MILNE — John Milne, b. 1842 in the Parish of Auchinoir to William Milne and Margaret Stewart (with a brother William); known as "poet of Auchindoir" and published six books of poems in Aberdeenshire dialect between 1890 and 1910. Date of death wanted. Mary S. Salmond, 101 Preston Road, Linlithgow, Scotland EH9 6HD.
- 1700 WINGATE — Grateful to hear from anyone with Wingate in Scottish ancestry or researching this family. Guy A.S. Wingate, Hatfield College, North Bailey, Durham DH1 3RQ.
- 1701 NEILSON — William Neilson, son of William Neilson and Marion Park, b. 19 Jan 1750 at Lanark m. Elizabeth Chalmers, 26 May 1771 and had children — William, John, James and Elizabeth. William lived c. 1815 at Strathaven House, Lanark, and earlier at South Shaws. Where is South Shaws — ? East Monkland? Who are descendants of William, James and Elizabeth. Mrs D. Gayle Nelson, R.R. No 8, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada K9J 6X9.
- 1702 PORTER/HANNAH — Hugh Porter, b. in Glasgow, m. Margaret Hannah. At least two daughters born in Scotland — Mary c.a. 1835 (m. Joseph Morrow of Ireland on 27 July 1858 in Kingston, Ontario) and Martha c.a. 1840 (m. William Canan or Cannem on 13 Aug 1863 at Portsmouth, Near Kingston) they came to Canada between 1840 and 1844. Information wanted about them. Mrs Lise M. Porter, 13 Eastbrook Avenue, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada B3A 1R6.
- 1703 DRUMMOND/STEWART — John Drummond m. Sophia Stewart or Rannoch in 1820 in Edinburgh. They had 9 children — James (b. in Crieff 1822), John, Margary, Peter and David (all christened in Comrie), Sophia, Jane, Margaret and Emily. James m. Lillias Currie in 1846 and they immigrated to Australia in 1848. Information about their ancestors wanted Lesla Soulsby, 127 Grove Road, Lesmurdie 6076, Western Australia.
- 1704 McGLASHAN/CAMPBELL — John MacGlashan, a Painter, m. Agnes Campbell in 1822 in Auchtergaven, Perthshire. Their daughter, Janet (b. Stovely, Perthshire) immigrated to Australia in 1859. Information wanted about them. Lesla Soulsby, 127 Grove Road, Lesmurdie 6076, Western Australia.

- 1705 WHITESIDE — Joseph Whiteside, b. Northern Ireland, moved to Glasgow with wife and children 1824. He lived in Swordsland New Street, Calton and was a Porter to William Hussey, Cotton Spinner in Bridgeton, returning to Ireland before 1833. In 1828 his son James was convicted of housebreaking and transported to Australia. Information on Joseph and his wife's name welcomed. Mrs B. Rawlings, 31 Woodville Avenue, Wahroonga. N.S.W. 2076, Australia.
- 1706 CLARK/CAMPBELL — Duncan Clark, b.c. 1695, d. 1782, tenant farmer at Inverchapel, Kilmun, Near Dunoon, Argyll, m.c. 1733 Rebekka Campbell (b.c. 1707 d. 1781). Their youngest grandson, Alexander Clark, b. 1778, m.c. 1800 Agnes (or Anne) Campbell, and possibly emigrated with children Janet (b. 1801), Flora (b. 1806), Colin (b. 1810), Archibald (b. 1813), Alexander and Robert (b. 1815). Information about parentage greatly appreciated. Duncan Beaton, 77 Back o'Hill, Houston, Renfrewshire PA6 7LE.
- 1707 ADAM/McADAM/NORRIE — Peter (or Patrick) Adam (or McAdam) and his wife, Alexandra Nome, in 1772 bought a house in Anstruther, Fife. They lived there before 1772 and their family afterwards. Where were they born and married? David B. Macadam, 32 West Mains Road, Edinburgh EH9 3BG.
- 1708 COWBROUGH — James Cowbrough, b. 1858 Clackmannanshire m. Elizabeth Horn (b. 1856 Culross) in 1880 but separated or divorced. Children, Margaret, Helen (Polly), Peter, Nina, Isabella, and Grace. Nina and Isabella died early. Wish information about James, his parents, and descendants, where and when he died. Mrs Billie Cowbrough, #10 Spyglass Drive, Roseburg, Oregon 97470 USA.
- 1709 DUFF/WELSH — John Duff b. Banff parish c. 1795, joined 71st HLI in Aberdeen at 18. Served at Waterloo and became a Quarter master Sgt. Married Jean Welsh, (one son Duncan b. Wester Tempar, Fortingall 1820) and buried Lassintulloch. Any information on this family to Mrs J. Stichbury, P.O. Box 262, Manurewa, New Zealand.
- 1710 DUFF/TAYLOR — Duncan Duff, b. Wester Tempar 1820, m. Isabella Taylor (b. Falkirk c. 1818), at Uphall 29/12/1843. Children, Jane, b. Uphall 1844 m. William Luke (to N.Z.); John, b. Kirkintilloch 1847 (lived Bonnybridge); Henry, b. Denny, 1850, m. Jane Braidwood (lived Kirkintilloch); Alexander, b. Falkirk 1853; and Isabella, b. Falkirk 1855, m. James Ogilvie (lived Bannockburn). Information on this family to Mrs J. Stichbury, P.O. Box 262, Manurewa, New Zealand.
- 1711 LUKE/DOW — John Luke, b. 1804 Kincardine by Doune, m. Elizabeth Dow 1834 at Kincardine by Doune. Their children, probably all born in Ireland, include, Jane (never married), William (b. 1840, m. Jane Duff) and another daughter, m. ? Sloan. John died Rushbrook, Ireland 1845, and Elizabeth returned to Scotland, died Springburn Road, Glasgow 1883 aged 76, buried Kincardine by Doune. Information to Mrs J. Stichbury, P.O. Box 262, Manurewa, New Zealand.
- 1712 McKENZIE — Alexander McKenzie, m. Christina Kerr c. 1790, Clachtoll, Sutherlandshire. Children were, Donald (m. Arabella Matheson 1813), John m. ?, William m. Dolina Fraser, Cathel m. Maria Miller. Donald to Nova Scotia then N.Z. Descendants of John, William and Cathel required. Mrs J. Stichbury, P.O. Box 262, Manurewa, New Zealand.
- 1713 MATHESON — John Matheson, m. Margaret Kerr c. 1794, Clachtoll, Sutherland. Children, Arabella, m. Donald McKenzie, Elizabeth, m. John McGregor, Kenneth, m. Flora McKenzie, Margaret m. ?, Murdoch m. ?, Hugh m. (1) Christine McLeod and (2) Margaret McKenzie. Kenneth, Arabella and

Elizabeth to Nova Scotia and later N.Z. Hugh to Nova Scotia and later to Kincardine, Ontario, Canada. Information on descendants to Mrs J. Stichbury, P.O. Box 262, Manurewa, New Zealand.

- 1714 MCGREGOR — Donald McGregor, m. Mary McRae at Gairloch, Wester Ross c. 1793. Children were, Donald, m. Christina McRae, John, m. Elizabeth Matheson, Catherine, m. Donald McLean, Anna b. 1805, Isobell b. 1806, and Margaret m. Kenneth Stewart. Donald, John, Catherine and Margaret to Nova Scotia, then N.Z. Descendants wanted. Mrs J. Stichbury, P.O. Box 262, Manurewa, New Zealand.
- 1715 GEDDES/WARES — The Geddes and Wares were cousins, living in Wick, Caithness, and having roots in Canisbay and Reith areas and also in Hempriggs. They emigrated to Ontario in the 1860's. Malcolm Daniel Geddes (b. 18 Aug 1866 in Wick) was the son of James Geddes and Jessie Dick Wares. Interested in information about families pre-1800. Mrs E. Gail Benjafield, 83 Glenridge Avenue, St. Catharines, Ontario L2R 4X2.
- 1716 McIVER — Alexander McIver, b. at Back, Isle of Lewis, and Elizabeth Morrison (b. at Pultney Town, Caithness) had a son, Colin (b. 29 April 1867 at Kinlochbervie). Colin married Henrietta (Effy) Morrison on 28 Nov 1895 in Glasgow and died 1901 at Kinlochbervie. Information wanted about him. Mrs Diane Macdonald, 347 Ainslie Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3J 2Z7, Canada.
- 1717 RANNIE/RENNIE — David Rannie, born 1782 at Shields, Northumberland, a carpenter by profession but able to read and write, enlisted on 27 June 1804 at Dundee in the 6th Battalion, R.A. invalid 1808, discharged 1818 and d. 15 July 1850. Who were his parents? The family surname was changed to Rennie several years later. Mrs Catherine Miller, 40 Copperfield Drive, Cambridge, Ontario NIR 7V4.
- 1718 GRAHAM/FINLAY — John Graham (c. 1780), Weaver of Lucklawhill, Fife, m. Margaret Finlay. When immigrating to U.S.A. in 1820 they had 6 children — Walter, Agnes K, Michael (b. 1809 at Lucklawhill and baptised at Logie), Alexander and Peter. In 1830 they appear in Chariton County, Missouri. Information about them wanted by Mrs Cheryl Hagen, 4A Ramsay Street, Montrose, Angus DD10 8B6.
- 1719 CHRISTIE — Robert Christie, younger son of a Scottish Laird, joined the British Army at 17, becoming a sergeant under Cornwallis at Yorktown. He refused to return to England, becoming a deserter, and sacrificed the estate he would have inherited on the death of his older brother. He married Frances Burdette of Virginia and had 10 children, dying in 1818. Information about family wanted by Mrs Cheryl Hagen, 4A Ramsay Street, Montrose, Angus DD10 8B6.
- 1720 DARROCH — John Darroch m. Mary MacAlpin in the Parish of Kilcalmonell, Kintyre, and had issue — Archibald (bap. 12 March 1788), James 1789, Andrew 1791, James 1794, Duncan 1796, Mary 1798, and Peggy 1800. Archibald m. Mary Milloy 25 March 1825 at Kilcalmonell. Their son, John, a Blacksmith at Burnside (b. Dec 1822) m. Agnes Greenlees in the Parish of Kilbarchan 19 May 1840. They emigrated to Canada and homesteaded in the Waterloo-Wellington County of Ontario. Would like information on Darrochs of Kilcalmonell and Clachan (or Jura) earlier than 1780. Mrs E. Gail Benjafield, 83 Glenridge Avenue, St. Catharines, Ontario L2R 4X2, Canada.
- 1721 BRIDGES — John Bridges, Captain of steamship "Calabria", of the Anchor Line (1880-1900) m. Margaret Boyd of Edinburgh in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept 25,

1902. Possibly lived in the Mediterranean area. Information wanted about him and the Anchor Line. Mrs William L. Smith, 3344 Davis Road, Fairbanks, Alaska 99709, U.S.A.
- 1722 ORAM — Helen Oram, daughter of William Oram, Notary Public of Kirkwall, m. Rev John S. Collay (d. 1741) on 13 Dec 1713. Was William Oram married to Jean Black, or Margaret Irving? Did Helen have brothers or sisters? Any information welcomed. M.F. Brown, 3 Penda House, 22 Saxon Close, Glenbuck Road, Surbiton KT6 6BP.
- 1723 MENZIES — Information is sought as to (a) the ancestry of James Menzies, b.c. 1728, Master of the Masonic Lodge in Auchterarder 1763/4, m. at Auchterarder 12 Feb 1767 Christian Fenton of Blackford parish and d. 18 March 1801 leaving five children, of whom Christian m. Duncan Menzies at Dunkeld 1 Nov 1807; James of the Regent Coffee House, Edinburgh (d. 22 Sept 1837) was probably a son. (b) The ancestry and descendants of (i) John Menzies, m. Janet Morice (Banns 22 Nov 1727, Blackford), Overseer at Tullibardine for Lord George Murray until 1746, and attended the Synod of Perth and Stirling 1739 and 1740 as Ruling Elder for Auchterarder Presbytery. (ii) John Menzies b.c. 1690, second son of Robert Menzies who was the grandson of Alexander Menzies of Aberfeldy (d. 1683) and who was a wadsetter at Lethendy (Glenalmond) and at Balnavert and later a tenant at Boltachan. John leased the adjoining East Boltachan. His older brother, James m. his cousin, Susannah Menzies of Bolfracks and later held land at Mailer (Comrie parish) and was the father-in-law of Angus Cameron of Camgoram. J.R.B. Menzies, 30 Marama Crescent, St Andrews Hill, Christchurch 8, New Zealand.
- 1724 MURRAY/CRYSTAL — William Murray, Baker, (b.c. 1739, d. 23 Feb 1778) married c. 1758 Ann Crystal (Christie ?) (b.c. 1738, d. 9 Aug 1782). Both were buried in Duddingston. Two of their children were baptised at Liberton — John, 17 Aug 1765, Patrick 14 Jan 1767, and a second John at Duddingston on 4 April 1773. Ann's Will appoints her son William (b.c. 1760) as an Executor; where was William born? Mrs Myra Watt, 49 Barnton Park View, Edinburgh EH4 6HH.
- 1725 FORGIE — George Forgie, b. 1831 at Denmuir, Cruden, m. Catherine Daniel, b. 1823; and Charlotte Gall Forgie, b. 1895 at Blackhills, Cruden, m. Walter Daniel b.c. 1897 and emigrated to U.S.A. Interested in tracing all descendants and relatives of both families. George P. Forgie, 25 Brightview Crescent, Scarboro, Ontario M1E 3Y6.

REPLIES

David Livingstone — Reply to query 1623

Statements concerning the ancestry of David Livingstone, linking him to Lismore can be found in:— (1) Lismore in Alba by Ian Carmichael (published 1947?) by Friends of Lismore Society, and (2) The Highland Clans by Sir Iain Moncreiffe and David Hicks (published 1967).

The latter book has additional information on the Livingstones (Macleays) in Lismore and elsewhere, and genealogical information is presented showing descents shared with other families from early times — referred to as "conjectural" by Moncreiffe.

J.D. Gillespie

Reply to Query 1603 — Crawford (Crawfurd)

Additional material on the family of Crawford of Ardmillan will be found in Scottish Notes and Queries Volume IV (3rd Series) on Pages 125 and following. *J.D. Gillespie.*

INTERESTING ENTRY

Dreadful Drowning

At Kew Public Record Office (BT99-1296) the sad death is recorded of Peter Walker, Cook, aged 37, born in Stirling, who jumped overboard from the Martaban (No 15681) on 19 June 1871 at 11.25 a.m. at Lat 31° 32' S, Long 26° 26' W. The owner of the vessel was J.H. Carmichael, 71 Union Street, Aberdeen, and the Master was Mr Gunn.

Details of the attempted rescue, witnesses and frame of mind of the victim, along with a full list of his effects are detailed over three pages.

NOTES

An Comunn Gaidhealach

An Comunn Gaidhealach was established in 1891 in Oban, Argyll, to preserve and promote the Gaelic Culture and language. The role of An Comunn is still as vital as it was then. There is an awareness, amongst Scots that we must not lose our heritage as a people, and the Gaelic language is one of the most important things we have in the preservation of our identity.

With this purpose in mind, An Comunn Gaidhealach are calling Scots from all over the world to form The An Comunn Gaidhealach Club. Members will receive a quarterly news letter keeping them well versed and up-to-date with all aspects of our culture.

They are given the opportunity to be part of the community and join in all the events and promotions: e.g. An Comunn Gaidhealach Literary Competition, the National Mod, etc. They are offered travel and accommodation discounts, tour programme suggestions, opportunities to trace their heritage, and many more exciting benefits.

Further details can be obtained from c/o Park PR Consultants Limited, 1 Royal Crescent, Glasgow G3 7SL.

The Parish of Strathblane and its Inhabitants from early times

A book with the above title by John Guthrie Smith was published in 1886. A descendant of the author, Mr N.R. Kermack, is eager to obtain a copy. Anyone who can provide such a copy should get in touch with him at Chamerleys, Carlton Road, Helmsley, York YO6 5HF.

Swinn-Swinne-Swine-Swin-Swyne

A large collection of references to these names from 1520 to the present day has been accumulated by Ron Swinn of 9 Galsworthy Close, Balby, Doncaster, South Yorks DN4 9DD. He will be happy to correspond with anyone interested in the variants of this family name.

Ingham Family History Society, North Queensland

The above Society has recently been formed. Anyone interested should contact Mrs T.D. Pearson, Brooklands, Cordelia, via Ingham 4850 North Queensland, Brisbane, Australia.

McGruder-Macgrouter Family of Comrie and Muthil

Alexander McGruder (1610-1667) of Craigneich, Younger, was transported to America and became an ancestor of McGruders there. His brother John was transported to Maryland in 1650/51, but returned to Scotland and in 1681 was granted a Charter of the lands of Meggor in the parish of Strowan by James, Duke of Perth.

The following entries extracted from Hallen's Transcript of Muthil's Register of Baptisms show the numbers of the Macgruder family born in the parish. In the Preface to the Transcript the Macgrouders are described as "humble adherents of the Earls of Perth", but they may well have been of greater standing than this. The wife of Alexander's father (Alexander Senior) was Margaret Campbell, daughter of Nicoll Campbell, Laird of Keithick, and widow of Andrew Drummond of Belliclone; their eldest son James was killed at Dunbar or Worcester in 1650/51 while the other sons (Alexander and John) were transported.

John had a son James, who had a son William born in fornication on 13 May 1698 to his father's servant, Anna McVorich.

A SECOND POSTSCRIPT TO THE GRACE DARLING STORY

by T.F. McLachlan

My Aunt Maggie and my father remembered as young children taking part of their mother's baking to their widowed great aunt, Elizabeth Jane Sowman, in the early years of this century. She had many stories to tell about her father, Robert McLachlan, a master mariner. By the time the old lady had been dead for fifty years some of these stories had become a little distorted. One was that "Auntie Sowman" had been one of the infants in the Grace Darling epic. When the time came to investigate this story, it was found that she had been born in the year following the shipwreck so that part of the family history was discarded.

Later, when looking at the port books at Alloa Custom House for the entry for the "William Mitchell" 400 tons of which Robert McLachlan had been appointed master on 20th March 1843, it was learned that the ship was lost on the Farne Islands in December 1847. A reference to Hendon Newspaper Library for contemporary reports showed that "William Mitchell" had run on to rocks at the Farne Islands in fog while sailing in ballast from Rotterdam to Leith. The master, Mr Robert McLachlan, his wife and small daughter and crew of thirteen had made their way across the rocks to the lighthouse where Mr William Darling, the keeper, had taken them in. The ingredients, at least, of the family story were correct.

Robert had been born at Auchagoyle, Kilfinan in 1801, the first child of Duncan, a ground officer at the time, and Mary. She was also a McLachlan. The family move to Bute a few years later but there is no known record of Robert's life at sea until he became master of "Alexander" 315 tons of Kineardine in January 1832. He married in London in July 1837, Elizabeth Jones (born Derwen, Denbighshire) daughter of a customs tide waiter. He died on the Pacific off Guatemala in July 1852 after trading off the Californian coast for a considerable time. His ship "Alexander Robertson" 229 tons was last reported at Lloyds as rotting in port for want of a master.

In Sydney in November 1988 I found references to his having visited the port while master of "Alexander" in February 1836 and of "Richard Webb" 486 tons in March 1843. On both occasions he had sailed into Sydney from Hobart Town, on the last after having taken convicts there from Dublin. Researchers with shipmasters in their families have access to more material than most.

BOOK REVIEWS

WALTER MacFARLANE: CLAN CHIEF AND ANTIQUARY, by Donald Whyte. iv + 70 pp ISBN 0 947659 51 X Aberdeen and N.E. Scotland Family History Society, 152 King Street, Aberdeen. 1988. £1.76 (U.K.)

In this attractively produced booklet Donald Whyte has been at pains to prove wrong Sir William Fraser's remark about Walter MacFarlane that "little is known of his history". He has attacked the project with energy and come up with much valuable information on Walter's background both personal and historical. MacFarlane had a deservedly high reputation in his own day as a scholar who shared his work with many of his contemporaries, and he continues to earn the gratitude of genealogists to this day for his Genealogical and Geographical Collections. Mr Whyte has made good use of some little known MacFarlane papers among the Hill Collection in the library of the Royal Society of Procurators in Glasgow to fill in much detail of family and estate matters, complemented by items from the Montrose Muniments in the Scottish Record Office. But, while all the surrounding evidence has been sucked dry, the work of MacFarlane as an antiquary seems almost to have been taken for granted, although a full list of his manuscripts now in the National Library of Scotland appears as an appendix. It is probably not now possible to trace his path through public and private records, but perhaps it is worth searching further for the influences which may have directed his studies.

Walter MacFarlane may well, as Mr Whyte suggests, have inherited a leaning towards scholarship from his mother, Helen Arbuthnott, and her descent from the Gordons of Straloch, but the practical inspiration must surely have come from his step-father John Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode, whom his mother married in 1710 when Walter was about eleven years old. Spottiswoode, an advocate and professor of law in Edinburgh, had eight years earlier become librarian of the Advocates' Library with Thomas Ruddiman, his successor, as assistant. The library, founded in 1689, moved in 1702 into part of the Laigh Parliament House and was located next door to the public records of Scotland. This was a significant time in the history of both collections — Alexander Baillie, keeper of records working between 1700 and 1716 has been described as the first professional archivist, and the library staff were not far behind.

Spottiswoode was in office as librarian for 26 years (an honorary rather than a practical post) and judging by his papers he was a methodical scholar, proposing studies of privy council and parliamentary records and the collection of topographical material. He obviously enjoyed teaching and was involved in two projects to found a historical or antiquarian society in 1702 and again in 1709; the former was to be considered by no less an antiquary than Robert Sibbald, and may well have resulted in the group "versed in records" which was meeting once a week in the Spring of 1703. On his death Spottiswoode left "An Account of all the Religious Houses that were in Scotland at the Reformation" which was published six years later in 1734. This was to become the basis for many later writers on Scottish monastic antiquities and is praised by Professor I.B. Cowan especially for "considerable reference to records".

Also working on records at this time was James Anderson, a close friend of Spottiswoode, who was preparing a facsimile edition of selected Scottish charters. A grant for this purpose was one of the last acts of the Scottish Parliament, and by 1718 Anderson was proposing to include also "alphabets and abbreviations made use of in ancient writings." Anderson also died in 1728 and his work was carried on by Ruddiman, who soon had as assistants in the library Walter Goodall (later known for his edition of *Scotichronicon*) and Alexander Tait. Anderson's *Diplomata* was published in 1739, providing for the first time, according to Dr Grant Simpson, a corpus of materials for the study of Scottish

palaeography. In his introduction Ruddiman urged Scots "to preserve those (records) that do remain with greater care and exhibit to public view those that lie hid in the cabinets of private persons." He also paid tribute to Walter MacFarlane's labour and industry and knowledge of "the antiquarian departments of literature."

The first of many volumes of monastic chartularies was transcribed by Alexander Tait for MacFarlane in 1738, and it is tempting to imagine Walter being introduced at an impressionable age to the world of record study and antiquarian activity which gathered about his step father and his circle of friends. Did he perhaps work with Spottiswoode and Anderson before their deaths in 1728, and carry on along the course that they had set in co-operation with Ruddiman and Goodall and with Bishop Keith, who used Spottiswoode's work and who wrote that MacFarlane was "universally acknowledged to be the first antiquary in the kingdom" — high praise indeed for one who worked at a period of so much antiquarian activity?

There is no evidence that MacFarlane ever intended to build on his own collections to write history himself but, whatever his motive, many of us have benefitted from his work and Mr Whyte's useful booklet will help to keep alive the memory of the man behind the manuscripts.

JEAN MUNRO

THE OXFORD GUIDE TO HERALDRY by Thomas Woodcock and John Martin Robinson O.U.P. £17.50

This book is intended as an introduction to heraldry, but being written by two members of the College of Arms is an authoritative work. It leads the readers through the origins of heraldry, how arms are composed and how granted. The work of the College is also described.

The writers claim that it fills a gap in that it does not merely draw on established works, that it is written in simple layman's language, and that the subject is made more intelligible through being set in the wider historical context. They have also been able to draw on the important collection of heraldic manuscripts in the College. It is nice to see that Scottish sources have not been neglected and that Alexander Nisbet's System of Heraldry is referred to.

The origin of Arms as a means of identification in battle is regarded as an exploded theory, and the authors consider the depiction of arms on a shield as originally a form of vanity and display rather than a practical military device, with arms coming to be seen as a mark of noble status. Should we look to Charlemagne or William the Conqueror as the source of present heraldic principles? The degeneration into landscape heraldry can be dated more certainly to the 18th century and to the arms of conquering admirals and governors who built up the British Empire.

European heraldry yielded to regional variations in the later Middle Ages and nationalism led to local characteristics and practices. Germans were more thorough than any in marshalling arms and established their influence from Switzerland to Scandinavia. Civic Arms came to be a prominent aspect of German heraldry, and Burgher Arms emulated those of the nobility. The absence of crests was a peculiarity of French heraldry, while in Spain words and letters were introduced on to the shield itself. Polish heraldry has tribal characteristics with one clan having the same coat of arms for all its members.

A chapter describes those who in England were granted Arms, while later chapters describe the shield itself, the supporters, badges and mottos. Not only is there an excellent index to help the reader to find what he is looking for, but a glossary of terms

makes it all readily understandable. A multiplicity of illustrations, many in colour, adds to the pleasure of reading the book as well as clarifying the points made by the authors, and a chapter on American heraldry provides information which is not otherwise easily obtainable.

To the owners of Arms beneficial advice is given as to how best they can be used for decorative purposes. On your salt cellar quite properly, but a bit ostentatious to put your Arms on your dog's collar. Siegfried Sassoon's uncle had his poodles's coat cut with the family crest, but that is a bit hairy.

MEMORIAL INSCRIPTIONS IN LITTLE DUNKELD CHURCHYARD — 108 pages
£3.50.

The members of Dunkeld and Birnam Historical Society have recorded word-for-word 625 gravestones in the Church and Kirkyard. Each entry is numbered and shown on the graveyard plan. If a second number is given, it is a reference to the list of Monumental Inscriptions produced in 1974 for the Scottish Genealogy Society.

There is an index of names, an index of places and an index of trades and professions, so that it is easy to search the list. A copy of the full information recorded on the forms recommended by the Council for British Archaeology can be supplied at an enquirer's expense.

A copy of the booklet can be obtained from Mrs Eileen Cox, Blackhill, Dunkeld, Perthshire PH8 0HQ.

THE KIRKYARD OF ST. CLEMENT'S, ABERDEEN. By Sheila M. Spiers. 80 pp. ISBN 0-947659-16-1. Aberdeen: Aberdeen & North-East Scotland Family History Society, 152 King Street, AB2 3BD. 1988. £2.30p. p. & p. (U.K.).

With this city churchyard we are reminded very much of those who go down to the sea in ships. Many of the stones record the deaths of young men who died at sea: sometimes far from home. One stone records that Thomas Leslie, aged 17, was wrecked on the ship *Invercauld*, 10th May, 1864, on the Auckland Islands, and with nineteen of the crew died of starvation.

Among the more prolific surnames in the book are Allan, Baxter, Clark, Main, Robertson and Smith. There is a centre page plan of the churchyard and a cover drawing of the church and churchyard.

Recently published in this valuable series of monumental inscriptions is *The Kirkyard of Tough*, 44 pp, also obtainable from the Society at 152 King Street, Aberdeen.

SENNACHIE

LETTER

Sir,

It was no doubt to underline the points made by Mrs Carraher Manning that having published her criticism of my article on Gaelic surnames in Kintyre in XXXV.1 page 4, you repeated it in XXXV.3.

I see that Andrew Mckerral in Kintyre in the Seventeenth Century wrote "McGorre, Makquhar, McQuore, McWory, McCor, McWhirrie, McCurrie; these names are either from Gaelic Guaire meaning noble or from Norse Godfrey in which case they mean son of Godfrey. He quotes McGorre, McCor, Makquhar and McQuhore from 1505 lists.

The 1636 list is the earliest we have of the "haill tennentis" as distinct from tacksmen. There are several McVurrichs, which Mckerral equates with McMurchy, the hereditary sennachies of the MacDonalds of Kintyre and also several McMurrachies which I take to be a variation.

There is one Mearquhar, one Mcquarie and one Mcgorrie. Jon Mcaighen vc quarie, whether the same man or not appears in Drumlambie and in Ballegrogan; while Gillicallim McNeill vc quarie was in little Strath. One would have thought the former was the son of Hector and grandson of Godfrey while the latter was Malcolm, the son of Neill, the grandson of Godfrey but the danger of taking these Gaelic patronymics too literally is indicated at Christlach where we find Donald Mclauchlan oig vc neil, and Lauchlane McNeill his son. I take this however to be an example of the fixings of McNeill as a permanent surname.

It may provide some solace to Mrs Carraher Manning to know that there was one, whom few would dispute to be a Carraher. He was Donald Mcarràcher in the ancient holding of Innean Cailleach, overlooking the Atlantic at the southwest corner of Kintyre, and in full view of his ancestral soil.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A.I.B. Stewart

ADDENDUM

PRE-1855 GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS: AN INDEX FOR KINCARDINESHIRE (THE MEARNs)

Page 264 15b Templars' Park

Page 77 Add 'also their grandson, Henry A. Walker, who died 21st Sept 1877 age 19 years'.

Pre 1855 Listings — Kirk Session Records

To the list published in Volume XXXV No. 2 (June 1988) there should be added:—
Redgorton. CH2/883 — List of Heads of Families (Communicants) July 1835.

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 the 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. Ordinary Members shall be elected for a period of three years and shall not be re-elected until the lapse of one year. At meetings of the Council a quorum shall consist of not less than six members. The Council may appoint a Deputy Chairman from their members.
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. Nominations for new Office Bearers and Members of Council shall be in the hands of the Honorary Secretary at least one calendar month before the meeting, a nomination being signed by the Proposer, Seconder and Nominee.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist, but these shall not be supplied to those subscribers who 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. 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 an Annual General Meeting of the Society when a two-thirds majority of members present and voting will be required for an alteration to be passed.

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