





RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART. OF KILKERRAN

RECORDS
OF THE CLAN AND NAME OF
FERGUSSON
FERGUSON
AND
FERGUS

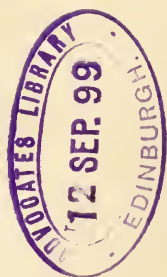
SUPPLEMENT

Edited for The Clan Fergus(s)on Society by

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AND

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PREFATORY NOTE

AFTER the publication of the *Records of the Clan and Name of Fergusson, Ferguson, and Fergus* in 1895, the Editors received a number of communications from persons of the name resident in Canada, the United States, and elsewhere. There also reached them a considerable amount of additional information, illustrating the earlier history of the Clan, and indicating the common origin of various families. The discovery of papers at Pitfour a year after the book came out was followed by the appearance of His Grace the Duke of Atholl's *Chronicles of the Families of Atholl and Tulliebardine*, which gives many interesting particulars about the Clan in Athole, while the Editors have been placed in communication with the representatives of other families, who had been unaware of, or omitted to contribute to the original volume. Ultimately in the spring of 1898 the Clan Fergusson Society authorised the preparation and publication of the present supplementary volume.

The Editors have, as on the previous occasion, endeavoured to supply notices of the families dealt with from the pen of a member of the particular family. They have to thank these who have assisted them, either by contributing detailed accounts, or by supplying materials from which notices have been prepared. They have also to express their thanks to those who have presented to the volume the illustrations of persons and houses belonging to their families, and more especially to Lady Paston Cooper and Mrs. Dunning for the illustrations in Section XI.

The original volume contained two full-page portraits, the frontispiece being General Fergusson of Dunfallandy, chief of the Clan, and the other full-page picture being Professor Adam Ferguson, probably its most distinguished representative in the intellectual world. For the frontispiece to this volume the Editors have obtained a portrait of Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, the head of the Ayrshire Fergussons, and formerly a member of Her Majesty's Government, while, in response to a desire expressed to them, they have included a companion picture of Mr. Ferguson of Kinnundy, Aberdeenshire, who was the first President of the Clan Society.

In the Appendix there will be found additions to the Bibliography, and the results of an examination of many of the Army and Navy Lists, and of the Records of the Scottish Universities, which it is hoped may prove useful to those engaged in tracing progenitors in the navy, army, or learned professions. A list of the subscribers to the original and supplementary *Records* and the Rules and Constitution of the Clan Society have been added.

1899.

JA. FERGUSON.

R. MENZIES FERGUSSON.

CONTENTS

SECTION I

EARLY NOTICES OF THE NAME AND TRACES OF COMMON ORIGIN

	PAGE
Testimony of heraldry,	1-3
Tradition in Aberdeenshire,	3
War of Independence,	4
Coincidences and Confirmation,	5
Irish families,	6
Recent events,	7

SECTION II

FERGUSSENS IN ATHOLE

Papers relating to, found at Pitfour,	8
The Crusades,	9
'Account of the Fergussons in Athole,' by Rev. Adam Fergusson, .	10-14
Paper as to origin of,	15
Fergusson of Dunfallandy,	16
„ Ballyoukan,	17
Family of Professor Adam Ferguson,	17
Fergusson of Muling,	17
Aysons, probably a sept of Clan Fergusson,	18
Continuation of Extracts from Public Records,	19
Fines for Resetting Clan Gregor,	20-21
Extracts from Roll of heritors, 1638,	22
„ Hunting Rolls, 1667,	23
„ Rolls of Fencible Men, 1705 and 1706,	24
„ Lists of 1715,	27-28
„ „ 1745,	29
„ later lists,	29
„ Lists of Athole properties,	29-30

SECTION III

FERGUSONS IN ABERDEENSHIRE

The Pitfour papers,	PAGE 32
The Fergusons of Crichtie and Badifurrow—	
(1) Account of origin of,	34
(2) Letter as to ownership of Crichtie,	35
(3) George Scott's Memorandum regarding tradition as to King Robert the Bruce,	36
(4) Extract from Walter Ferguson's letter of 1787, <i>re</i> history of the family,	37
(5) Robert Ferguson the Plotter's 'Renunciation of his Birthright,'	41
Pedigree (1) by James Ferguson of Pitfour, M.P.,	42
" (2) " "	44
Ferguson of Pitfour,	45
" Kinmundy,	46
Duke of Marlborough and Brigadier Ferguson,	46
George Ferguson and his Descendants,	47
John Ferguson of Stonehouse and his Descendants,	48
Walter Ferguson and his Descendants,	48
Descendants of John and Janet Ferguson,	48
Descent and Connections of Robert Ferguson the Poet,	48

SECTION IV

FERGUSSENS IN BALQUHIDDER

The Auchlyne Fergussons,	54
The Family of Rob-a-Clachair,	57
Lochearnside Fergussons,	59
The Auchleskine Fergussons,	60
Fergussons in Stirling,	62
„ of Corntoun,	63

SECTION V

FERGUSSENS IN ARGYLLSHIRE

Fergussons in Glenbranter and Glensluain,	67
„ of Glenshellish,	68
Entertainment of the Atholemen,	69

CONTENTS

ix

SECTION VI

FERGUSONS IN FIFE AND FORFAR

	PAGE
Ferguson of Raith,	70
Family of Rev. David Fergusson,	71

SECTION VII

FERGUSSENS IN AYRSHIRE

Fergusson of Kilkerran,	72
Lord Hermand,	72
Fergusson of Knockgarron,	75
Fergussons of Castlehill, Doonholm, etc.,	76
Continuation of Extracts from Public Records,	78

SECTION VIII

FERGUSSENS IN DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Fergusson of Craigdarroch,	79
Continuation of Extracts from Public Records,	79

SECTION IX

OTHER SCOTTISH FERGUSSENS

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Fergusson,	81
Dr. Andrew Fergusson and his relatives,	84
Professor Fergus Fergusson,	89
Rev. Donald Fergusson, Inverkeithing,	91
Ministers of Leven and Inverkeithing,	92
Major William Ferguson, 1st V. B. Cameron Highlanders,	94
Rev. John Fergusson, Fearn,	94
Mr. Donald Ferguson, Lochboisdale,	95

SECTION X

FERGUSONS IN IRELAND

Fergusons of Fourmileburn,	96
" " further notes on,	97
Fergusons at Ardtrea, Tyrone,	101

SECTION XI

FERGUSONS IN ENGLAND

	PAGE
Fergusons in Cumberland,	102
„ Yorkshire,	102
Ferguson-Fawsitt of Walkington Hall,	103
Fergussons of Brettenham Manor, Norfolk,	104
Fergusons of Polebrooke Hall, Northamptonshire,	108
„ in Oxfordshire,	112
„ in Newcastle-on-Tyne,	112

SECTION XII

FERGUSONS ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE

Fergusons in Holland,	114
„ Poland,	114
„ Russia,	117
„ Prussia and Germany,	118
„ Austria,	119

SECTION XIII

FERGUSONS IN THE BRITISH COLONIES

Fergussons of Woodhill, Canada,	121
Fergusons in Maxville, Ontario, Canada,	125
Fergussons in British Columbia,	126
Fergusons in Australia—	
„ Western Australia,	130
„ Victoria,	130
„ Ceylon,	130

SECTION XIV

FERGUSONS IN THE UNITED STATES

General,	131
Fergussons in Washington and Washington Territory,	132
„ Philadelphia,	136
„ Michigan,	137
Fergusons in Pennsylvania, the Carolinas, Ohio, etc.,	138
„ Minnesota and North Carolina,	143
„ New Hampshire and South Carolina,	146
„ Montana,	153
„ Wisconsin,	154
„ New York,	159
„ Delaware, Co. Iowa,	161

APPENDIX

	PAGE
I. Bibliography continued,	162
II. Fergusons in the Army and Navy,	169
Note of Officers in British Army in seventeenth and early in eighteenth centuries,	171
Extract from 'List of Colonels to 1742,'	173
Notes from the British Army Lists,	174
Notes from the British Navy Lists,	188
III. Fergusons at the Scottish Universities—	
Aberdeen,	189
Edinburgh,	192
Glasgow,	194
St. Andrews,	201
IV. List of Subscribers to <i>Records of Clan and Name</i> ,	204
V. Constitution and Office-bearers of Clan Society, 1899, . . .	211

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., of Kilkerran,	<i>Frontispiece</i>
	PAGE
Baledmund House,	8
William Ferguson of Kinmundy,	<i>to face</i> 46
Malcolm Ferguson, Callander,	53
George Fergusson, Lord Hermand,	73
Andrew Fergusson, M.D.,	85
Rev. Daniel Ferguson,	103
Polebrooke Hall,	108
Colonel John Stephenson Ferguson, 2nd Life Guards,	110
Major John Victor Fergus Fergusson, Royal Horse Guards,	111

SECTION I

EARLY NOTICES OF THE NAME AND TRACES OF COMMON ORIGIN

IN the introductory chapter of the *Records of the Clan and Name of Fergusson*, it was stated that: 'From an early period Fergusons are found settled in widely distant parts of Scotland; more especially in Perthshire, Aberdeenshire, Ayrshire, and Dumfries-shire. Between these families no definite link of proved relationship can be established, but interesting traditions and curious coincidences suggest that all may originally have come from a common source. . . . The Athole clan, the Aberdeenshire stock, now locally represented by the families of Pitfour and Kimmundy, and the houses of Kilkerran in Ayrshire, and Craigdarroch and Isle in Dumfries-shire, all, either by tradition firmly held, or by charter evidence, were established in their respective counties at the era of the War of Independence. In most, if not in all of these families, tradition connects their fortunes with those of King Robert the Bruce and the national cause.' Materials which have come to light subsequent to the publication of the original volume of the *Records* in 1895, render it possible to carry further the investigation as to the common origin of at least several branches of the name, and afford significant corroboration to conclusions previously indicated as probabilities.

The family historian, who is at the same time a herald, is at once struck by a prominent fact in dealing with the Ferguson families of Scotland. The coats-of-arms of all belong to one or other of two classes, which are totally different from each other. The one class are all of the type which displays on an *azure* field the buckle *argent* and three boars' heads *or*. The other and less numerous

class exhibits on a field *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*, with certain minor charges upon a chief of which the tincture is generally *gules*. It is remarkable that each of these coats is associated with a family, in the one case in the Highlands, and in the other in the Lowlands, to which the traditions of its own district alike accord the precedence in antiquity in its own locality, and both of which were established in these districts, and apparently in a position of assured prominence before the days of Robert the Bruce. Highland tradition describes the Clan Fergusson of Athole as the oldest clan known in the Highlands: Dumfries-shire tradition boldly claims the Fergussons of Craigdarroch as the oldest family in Scotland. As a general rule the buckle and boars' heads are distinctive of the families in the north, and the lion rampant of those in the south. But on the other hand the house of Kilkerran and its offshoots in Ayrshire carry the boars' heads and buckle, while that of Raith in Fife, has the lion and the chief [in this case chequy], although it adds three buckles *gules*.

The *a priori* theory would certainly have been that the families north of the Forth and Clyde were probably of common origin, and that those of Dumfries-shire and Ayrshire had probably branched off the one from the other. But this simple conclusion is flatly contradicted by the arms, and the arms, in all cases, date from a period when heraldry still preserved a serious significance, and common bearings strongly indicated a common origin, while difference of bearings suggested a separate existence, at all events, since the period when coats-of-arms began to be used. The scanty facts that can be gathered from 'the dark abysm of Time' by examining the earlier references to the Houses of Dunfallandy and Craigdarroch suggest, that while both may have had a common ancestor among the Scots of Dalriada, and possibly, according to Highland tradition in their Royal House, their fortunes were already cast in widely separated regions before the complete establishment of the feudal polity, and the institution of a pure and strict system of heraldry in Scotland.¹

¹ There was a very close connection between the Scots of Dalriada, and Carrick and Galloway, in the period between the sixth and the tenth centuries.

The general state of the facts as to the heraldic bearings of the name therefore is that about two centuries ago the Athole, Aberdeenshire, and Ayrshire families are found all bearing the boars' heads and buckle, and that the prevalence of the boars' heads and buckle, as the arms of families settled in, or spreading from, Ulster, indicates that the Fergusons of the North of Ireland, who were of Scots descent, were sprung from the house of Kilkerran or some of its numerous cadet families in Ayrshire. The witness of heraldry points distinctly to the Athole, Aberdeenshire, and Ayrshire Fergussons being originally of the same stock. On the other hand the Galloway families are all found carrying the lion rampant, and a chief of which the tincture varies, while the arms of the Fife family would indicate that its affinity was with the Fergussons of the south. An old Irish coat-of-arms would also indicate that the Craighdarroch family had connections in Ireland.¹ It may perhaps be added that a certain similarity of physical frame and colouring has been traced between members of the Athole, Aberdeenshire, and Ayrshire families, and that, curiously enough, the bearers of the boars' heads and buckle seem generally to have been, though with prominent exceptions, Cavaliers and Tories, while those who carried the lion rampant have generally been found among the Covenanters and the Whigs.

The most distinct statement as to common origin is found in a short MS. notice of the Aberdeenshire families, written apparently not later than the middle of last century, and preserved at Pitfour. Its statement is in precise accordance with the heraldic evidence, and is in these terms:

'The tradition anent the Fergusons settling in Aberdeenshire is that two younger sons of Baron Ferguson's in Athole in an affray with a neighbouring chieftain killed him, for which they were obliged to abscond. One of them came to

Early in the seventh, Eschaid Buidhe, son of Aidan, King of the Scots, and great-grandson of Fergus Mor, appears as King of the Galloway Picts. So late as between 1563 and 1566, an English official, in reporting on South-Western Scotland with a view to invasion, stated that then in Carrick 'the people for the most part speketh erishe.' According to the 'Tract on the Men of Alban,' Eschaidh Buidhe was the ancestor of 'the Clan Fergus Gall.' (*Records*, pp. 3-6).

¹ *Records*, p. 453.

Aberdeenshire and settled near Inverurie, and is the ancestor of the families of Pitfour and Kinmundie. The other went to the Shire of Air, and is said to be the predecessor of the families of Kilkerran and Auchinblain, and this said to have happened upwards of 400 years ago.'

Of the accuracy of such a tradition no absolute proof can now be expected, but it is interesting to examine the conditions which may negative its possibility or support its probability. The period given generally carries us to the age of the War of Independence or even earlier. The family of Baron Fergusson was then strongly established in Athole, for they had charters both from John Baliol and King Robert the Bruce.¹ Farquharson of Invercauld told Lord Pitfour that 'in Robert Bruce's time the Fergussons owned every third ridge in Atholl.'² It would seem that among the national party were ranged many of the old Celtic names, and that the district of Athole, part of the old 'swordland of Scotland,' was one which at an early period accepted the sovereignty of the Bruce, who found rest and refuge there after the disastrous rout of Methven, while the Earl of Athole was one of the gallant defenders of Kildrummy, who with Nigel Bruce was hanged and drawn by the dying command of Edward I. It is in the time of King Robert that the earliest notices of or traditions connected with the name of Ferguson appear both in Aberdeenshire and in Ayrshire, and it is perhaps not without significance that the Bruce was both Lord of the Garioch and Earl of Carrick. In any case he is said to have received hospitality and aid from a Ferguson at Crichtie near Inverurie,³ while he granted a charter of lands in the shire of Ayr 'Fergusio Fergusii filio.'⁴ The Christian name of Fergus is found both in the Athole and Ayrshire families, and the first clear and undoubted charter of the house of Kilkerran was granted in 1466, to Fergus Fergusson and his wife Janet Kennedy. There is therefore nothing to contradict, and there is much that renders probable, the tradition that the Aberdeenshire and Ayrshire families were both offshoots of the stem of Baron Fergusson in Athole,

¹ *Records*, pp. 42-43.

³ *Infra*, pp. 35-38. *Records*, p. 244.

² *Infra*, p. 44.

⁴ *Records*, p. 338.

and that they were sprung from younger sons who either in the generation that fought the War of Independence or shortly before fled from Athole to settle in the Garioch in the north, and in Carrick in the south. Perhaps the fact that the name took root in these distant regions may be due to the connection that existed between the feudal superiors of Carrick, the Garioch, and the earldom of Athole.

It is a curious coincidence that in 'the Troubles' of the seventeenth century an elder brother of the Laird of Badifurrow 'accompanied Montrose in all his wars,'¹ the Fergussons from Athole 'distinguished themselves at Auldearn and Perth, and in every other engagement under that gallant nobleman,'² and Sir John Fergusson of Kilkerran, unlike most west-country men, was at Loudounhill with Montrose, and deeply involved his estate by his sacrifices for the cause of his king.³

It is perhaps not without significance that, in 1727, Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran acted as arbiter in some family affairs between James Ferguson of Kimmundy and his cousin, James Ferguson of Pitfour. The tradition of common origin between the Athole and Aberdeenshire families was strong enough in 1704 to perplex statesmen, to spoil a tortuous political intrigue, and to embroil the Upper and Lower Houses of the English Parliament, for the first Duke of Athole informed the Minister of Logierait, that when Robert Ferguson the Plotter revealed to him the 'Scots Plot,' he gave as his motive for coming to the Duke that he considered himself as connected with Athole, as his family had originally come from that district, and he could not restrain himself from putting the Duke on his guard.⁴ It is borne witness to in the preceding century by the curious family council which summoned to Athole to wed the heiress of Ballyoukan, a son of the minister of Crathie, who, distant as his connection was, 'considered himself, and was considered by all the clan in Atholl,' as of the stock of which Baron Fergusson was the stem.⁵ It is further confirmed by the indications which point to the connection of Robert

¹ *Infra*, p. 35.

² *Infra*, p. 15.

³ *Records*, p. 344.

⁴ *Infra*, p. 13. For account of the Scots Plot see *Robert Ferguson the Plotter*, pp. 336-364.

⁵ *Infra*, p. 13.

Fergusson the Poet, alike with the family of Ballyoukan and Baledmund in Athole, and with the Ferguson families of the Garioch and Buchan in Aberdeenshire.¹

Another curious junction of threads gathered from different districts is found in the fact that while the minister of Moulin, in his account of his own family (already printed in the *Records*, pp. 110-112), states that a daughter of the house of Bellichandy was at some period married to a Fergusson of Cowal, and his father, when in Argyllshire in 1685, was told the marriage contract was then extant, the fact is still remembered at Strachur in Cowal that the Fergussons resident in Glenshellish or Glenbranter gave refreshment to the Atholemen on their last invasion of Argyll.² Nor is it perhaps without significance that the Fergussons of Athole and of Balquhiddier appear alike in the lists of those punished in their purses for extending hospitality to the proscribed Macgregors.³

The Ferguson families of the North of Ireland appear to have been included with an old Irish native stock,⁴ and the descendants of settlers from Scotland. In two or three families the tradition is preserved that their ancestors were officers who came over in the time of the Rebellion or in the army of William III.; and the arms and crest which most of them carry suggest a descent from the Kilkerran family or its cadet branches. One Ayrshire family in particular, whose head, Hugh Ferguson of Finnart, served for a short time in the Cameronian regiment immediately after its formation, had traditions of a close connection with Ulster about the time of the Revolution.⁵ The British Army Lists of the time only show one Ferguson, Lieut. Samuel Ferguson of the Londonderry regiment, as serving in the regular forces in the Irish campaign, but it is very probable that there were others in the volunteer regiments that defended Londonderry. What is even more probable is that others of the name had previously come over at the time of the Plantation of Ulster, or in the well-appointed army which the Scots Estates sent to Ireland in the days of the Great Rebellion.

¹ *Infra*, p. 48.

³ *Records*, pp. 60, 226; *infra*, pp. 20-21.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 364.

² *Infra*, p. 69.

⁴ *Records*, p. 452.

Among early instances of the name Fergus in addition to Fergus, Earl of Buchan, and Fergus, Lord of Galloway, the following may be noted :

Fergus, brother of Robert, Earl of Strathearn, appears in the chartulary of Arbroath about 1200 ; Fergus, son of Conig, was a witness about 1225 to a charter by Maldouen, third Earl of Lennox, of Luss, and about 1248 to another charter, and Fergus, son of Colin of Carrick, was a witness in 1321 to a charter by King Robert I. of the earldom of Lennox.

That 'Cha deach Chlann Fhearghuis dholaiddh fhathaist'¹ still holds true is indicated even by the occurrence of the name in connection with important events, since this saying was printed in the *Records*.

When the Japanese invaded Formosa in 1895, the peaceful entry of their troops into Tai-wan-fu was due to the gallant conduct of two Scottish missionaries, Messrs. D. Ferguson and Barclay, who, at the critical moment when the excited population were expecting the horrors of a storm, approached the Japanese on behalf of the Chinese community, and led them in peace into the city. Curiously enough, when the Russians obtained a concession at Chefoo from the Chinese, the land acquired was found to be the property of Messrs. Ferguson & Co., one of the largest firms there. Captain Victor Ferguson, South Wales Borderers, served on the staff of Sir Frederick Carrington in the Matabele Campaign of 1896 ; Major Victor Ferguson, Royal Horse Guards, fell a victim to the African fever when acting as Camp-Commandant at Prahsu in the Ashanti Campaign of 1896 ; and Major Charles Fergusson, Grenadier Guards (yr. of Kilkerran), after serving with distinction with the Egyptian army, was severely wounded in the defeat of Ahmed Fedil on the Blue Nile in December 1898. Captain Arthur Ferguson, Rifle Brigade (yr. of Pitfour), served from June 1898 on the staff of Lord William Seymour, commanding at Halifax in North America. Among the officers attached to Major Macdonald's Uganda expedition of 1898 was a Dr. Ferguson.

¹ *Records*, p. 30.

SECTION II

FERGUSSENS IN ATHOLE.



BALEDMUND HOUSE.

THE two following documents referring to the Athole Fergussons, which are now printed for the first time, were discovered after the publication of the *Records*, among the papers at Pitfour, Aberdeenshire. The first is an account written by the minister of Moulin, the author of the account of his own family already printed in the *Records*,¹ and is especially interesting from the confirmation it affords of the tradition in Aberdeenshire as to the common origin of at least the Ferguson families who carry the boars' heads and buckle as their coat-of-arms. The second had no date or indication of its age or origin. Both papers confirm the antiquity of the house of Derculich and Dunfallandy, which is further illustrated by Invercauld's statement that in King

¹ P. 110.

Robert Bruce's time 'the Fergussons owned every third ridge in Atholl.' They also directly establish as a fact, what was stated in the *Records* (p. 39) as a conclusion drawn from their situation and circumstances, that the Clan Fergusson were among the most constant and gallant followers of the great Marquis of Montrose in his cavalier campaigns. The statement of Miss Fergusson of Dunfallandy that some of her ancestors were 'soldiers of the Cross'—*i.e.* Crusaders (*Records*, p. 28)—receives probability from the position which the name is shown to have held in Athole in the time of King Robert the Bruce, who rested in the wood of Coille-Brochan at the junction of the Tummel and the Garry after his defeat at Methven; and it is an interesting fact that both an Earl of Athole and an Earl of Carrick were leaders of Scottish forces which took part in the Crusades.

'Behold two thousand in Jerusalem,
 Brave champions of the Faith, true Scottish men,
 Led by great Hugo, Philip's brother bold,
 Who then the scepter of faire France did hold,
 Behold the holy King Saint Lowis then,
 Proud to lead on three thousand Scots againe
 To Palestine, whilst that brave Earl of March,
 Their captaine, by his side did stoutelie march;
 Of whose assistance finding so much good,
 Our third King Alexander's helpe he su'd,
 And had two thousand more sent to his neede,
 Whom Atholl's Earle and Carrick's Counte did lead.'¹

¹ 'The Scottish Souldier,' 1629, by Colonel George Lauder. The Earls of Athole and Carrick both died in this crusade, and it is remarkable that they were connected, being both descendants of Fergus, Lord of Galloway. Duncan first Earl of Carrick (1186), was son of Gilbert, eldest son of Fergus. His granddaughter, Margaret, Countess of Carrick, married, 1st, Adam of Kilcon-cath, who died at Acre in Palestine in 1270, when with King Louis IX., and, 2nd, Robert Bruce, grandson of Isabel, daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon and Garioch, brother of King William the Lion.

Isabel, Countess of Athole, married Thomas, son of Roland of Galloway, son of Uchtred, second son of Fergus. Thomas died in 1231, and their granddaughter, Fernelith, Countess of Athole, married David Hastings, Earl of Athole, who died at Tunis in 1269 on the crusade with Louis IX.

In the half century prior to the War of Independence there was thus a connection between the far distant districts of Athole, the Garioch, and Carrick, where a little later Ferguson families were established, all followers of the Bruce.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FERGUSSONS IN ATHOLL

[*By the Rev. Adam Ferguson of Balmacruchie, Minister of
Moulin*]

From the Pitfour Papers

‘Baron Fergusson commonly so called is the root and stem of the Atholl Fergussons.

‘I have not seen the writs or charters of the family. I neglected to ask a sight of them when I might have obtained it, and for 20 years past they have been in Mr. Butter of Pitlochrie’s keeping, the late Baron Fergusson having been married to his sister.

‘The uniform tradition is that the earliest property they had in Athole was the Tenpound land of Derculich in Stratay; and the late Balledmund told me he had seen a charter to them of these lands from one of the King Robert’s; but they may have been possessors before they were proprietors.

‘They afterwards acquired Dumfalandie (the only property that now remains with them) the Tenpound land of Dalschian, Ballyoukan and Bellichandy all lying upon the river Tummel and within three miles of the kirks of Mouline and Logierait.

‘The most remarkable proprietor of this family, and who is very memorable in tradition, was one Adam, to whom Tradition uniformly gives the additional name or designation of Mackinvaiss: he is uniformly said to have been the one that acquired the above said lands upon the river Tummel.

‘The family acquired too the superiority of a third part of Strathardle, whether in the said Adam’s time or after, I have not heard positively affirmed; and tis probable that this was what gave the title of Baron.¹ Tradition affirms that the proprietor made a present of it to the then Earle of Atholl at a Festival to which he had been invited upon occasion of

¹ This seems to have given the title of Baron to the Downy family at first a cadet branch. Derculich itself seems to have been a Barony, its titles included complete right to the loch of Derculich, and the superiority seems to have been reserved when the lands were sold. Ferguson of Derculich *alias* Baron Fergusson is referred to in 1572.

the Birth and Babtism (*sic*) of a son of the Earle's probably the first son.

‘Strathardle was in three parts (it included Glenshee). One-third belonged to Maxwell of Tealing and Newark, another to Weemyss, a family of which there are now no remains, and the 3rd Third to Baron Fergusson.

‘Spalding of Ashintully acquired first Weemyss's, and some generations after Tealine's Third: the third formerly Baron Fergusson's is still in the family of Atholl.

‘The family character of said Fergussons, by what I have heard and from observation, seems to be irascible, ardent, bold and impetuous, warm in their Friendships and Attachments, their Antipathies and Enmities rather violent than lasting,

‘I have not learned whether the said Adam was the first proprietor of Derculich: they may have possessed it with or without property some generations before.

‘Tradition represents the remote progenitors of the family (the said Adam in particular) to have been men of violence, Rapine and Bloodshed; and uniformly affirms that he acquired Dumfallandie by killing Stewart the proprietor, and all his twelve sons, whose daughter he married before or after the slaughter.

‘Colonel Campbell of Fonab, father to the Fonab that now is, who resided often upon his Paternall Estate in this neighbourhood, observed and insisted upon it that the Fergussons of Atholl were more Ancient and Respectable in this part of Atholl than either Stewarts or Robertsons; from this consideration That Baron Fergusson had for his Buriall-place the one half of the Quire of the Kirk of Mouline, which he insisted, and all antiquaries I believe agree, is the post of honour. The Cunnisons, formerly proprietors of the Barony of Edradour, of whom there are now hardly any remains in the country, had the other half.

‘From the stemm said Adam Fergusson sprung, besides his eldest son and Heir, Fergusson of Ballyoukan and another Branch the progenitor of Professor Adam Fergusson and of a great number of others. Tradition does not say positively whether one or both these Branches were the sons of said Adam or of the after line. Fergusson of Ballechandie is said

and supposed to be a second son of the first Ballyoukans. The after offspring of these branches spread in the country and northward to Strathardle and Glenshee, and acquired different persons property of small extent in Strathardle.

‘ About the year 1570 Thomas Ferguson, portioner of Balmyle in Strathardle, purchased from Maxwell of Tealine in feu the lands of Wester Balmacruchie, which he destines to the heirs-male of his own body, which failing to Alexander his brother-german, skipper or shipmaster in Dundee and his heirs-male, all which failing to Adam Ferguson son of Fergus Fergusson of Ballechandy his elder brother and his heirs whatsoever: it came to Adam nephew to the said Thomas the disposer and yet remains with his heirs. He was grandfather to the Minister of Mouline that now is. How long they have subsisted there is no evidence other than that Tradition affirmed That the Minister of Mouline’s Father who sold Ballechandy was the eight Proprietor in a Regular lineall Descent. There is an uninterrupted uniform Tradition universally believed in the country, a Feat of the last named Adam Fergusson, which shows the ardor and Intrepidity of the Man and the Fierceness and violence of the times, that about 200 years past he in revenge of the oppression and slaughter of Baron Reid in Strathardle his maternall uncle by the order and direction of the then Earl of Atholl; the said Adam came straight full armed to Dunkeld and in fair daylight killed Stewart of Fincastle the Chamberlain of Atholl, who had been either the perpetrator or director of the slaughter of the Uncle, Baron Reid. There is too an universall tradition and uniform of John Fergusson of Ballechandie son of the said Adam: he was a follower of Montrose to the last in the Civill War, and in the Retreat or upon a Defeat, by his prowess, stratagem and agility Disarmed a Dragoon Officer or Soldier who attempted to make him prisoner of both his arms and his horse: he lived to a great age, died only in the end of last century; so that the Tradition is not of a remote date.

‘ When Adam Fergusson transmigrated from Derculich to Dumfalandie he seems to have left children or kindred, possibly parents, at Derculich, who, or their offspring when they died, were carried to Mouline to Buriall, as there is upon the

Top of that Ridge of Hills that Divides Strath Tay from our parts upon Tummell midway between Derculich and Mouline by the Roadside a made Carn of Stones said to have been a monument of their Passage or resting there with Burialls one or more, and always known to this day by the name of the Carns of Clann Fergusson.

‘The Fergussons of Atholl were among other clans required and oblidged to find Baill for their peacable good Behaviour in the reign of [King James vi.]

‘Fergusson of Ballyoukan has undergone some alteration. More than a century past Ballyoukan had no male Issue in life: there was too inconsiderable Debt upon the Estate. The friends of the family assembled in Councill: agreed and Resolved that as the then heir of Ballechandy was a child, whom they naturally wished to have matched with the heiress. That any kindred person of the name who had money sufficient to pay the Debt of the Estate and married the heiress Ballyoukan should accresce, failing heirs of her body, to him and his heirs. Ferguson, son to a minister in Aberdeenshire, Crathie, I think, married the heiress, but no child survived her. He married a second wife, and was grandfather by her to Ballyoukan that now is. But he considers himself and is considered by all the clann in Atholl as of the family of which I have mentioned Adam as the stemm.

‘I believe it can be no way authenticated That the Fergusons transinigrated in a colony or branched out gradually from Atholl to Aberdeenshire; and very probably they can show proof of an older date that they were proprietors or possessors of the seats they now possess than the Fergussons of Atholl can show of their having possessions in Atholl. There seems however to have been some Tradition and Imagination that the Fergussons of Inverury did describe [derive?] their origin from the Fergussons of Atholl. Mr. Adam Fergusson late Minister of Logierait told me an anecdote he had from the first Duke of Atholl, who it is well known always treated him with peculiar attention and confidence, viz.: That Robert Fergusson often called the Plotter had comed to him at London and informed of a Design soine Rivall Courtiers had to Involve him, the Duke, in some Reall

or Sham plot, I have forgot which, that tho' he Robert himself was privy to it or connected at the time with the persons who had Design against him, he could not restrain himself from giving him notice and setting his grace on his guard: Robert gave for his reason that he considered himself as having a connection with Atholl, as he had heard or believed his people or clan in the North were originally from Atholl. The Duke told he found the Information of use, and not to have been without foundation.

'There are other two Heretors marching with one another in parish of Mouline of the clann, but not from the same stemm with the Baron and the Descendants of Adam: viz. Balledmund and Pitfourie. They were about the time of the Civill War, rather before, the sons of one man Proprietor of Balledmund, and who purchased Pitfourie. The late Balledmund and Pitfourie were brothers, both sons of Pitfourie the Younger Branch. But Balledmund their Relation not having children, they by a compromise, and according to the inclination of Balledmund their friend, separated the Estates, the oldest brother became Balledmund, and the youngest Pitfourie, and the sons of both now inherit accordingly. These [there are ?] severall Fergussons in the country said to be from the same stemm with them. It seems to be agreed on all sides that they are not from the same stemm with Baron Fergusson:¹ and till of late the present proprietors altered, they had not the same subscription, as Balledmund and his people always adjected an E.—so Fergussonsone.'

Docqueted.

'1773.

'Mr. Fergusson, Minister of Moulin's Acct. of the Fergusons in Atholl.'

¹ There is a tradition in the Baledmund family that their family was originally connected with that of Craigdarroch. Fergusson of Baledmund now represents Fergusson of Balyoukan in the male line, being descended from Alexander Fergusson, son of the minister of Crathie, who in 1641 married Elspeth Fergusson, the heiress of Balyoukan, and in the female line Fergusson of Baledmund, Thomas Fergusson of Balyoukan having, in 1747, married Margaret Fergusson, who became the heiress of Baledmund. The statement in the *Records*, p. 28, that in the female line, as representing Baledmund, the family are understood to be cadets of Dunfallandy, requires

Along with this MS. among the Pitfour Papers was a 'Copy Genealogical Sketch of the Fergusson family,' being a copy of the Account by the minister of Moulin of his own Family, printed in the *Clan Records*, pp. 110-113, from a copy sent from Canada to Mr. James Fergusson, yr. of Kinmundy.

Among the Pitfour MSS. was also the following paper, undated and without title, and giving no indication of its source:—

'It is well known that Fergus was the first king of Scotland, and though surnames were not introduced for ages after his time yet it is agreed on all hands that the Clan of Fergus's or Ferguson was among the first clans in Scotland. That Fergusons, Grahams, Alpines, and Douglasses are the oldest surnames we have.

'Ferguson, Earl of Doun, was possessed of all the Lands betwixt the Bridge of Allan to the March of Glenorchy. This nobleman had three sons, the eldest of whom had no sons but one Daughter, who married Drummond from Caithness, by which the best part of that extensive estate fell to her issue, with whom it still remains.¹ The second son was Laird of Loch Dochart, and the offspring of the third is to this day Baron Ferguson in Athol. [*N.B.*—This gentleman claims being chief of all the Fergusons.] This Branch, as did all the rest, distinguished themselves in several achievements. In the battle of Inverlochy, fought in the year 1347, betwixt Alexander, Earl of Mar, the King's Brother, and the Earl of Athole, on whose side Baron Ferguson was, where he with 250 of his Clan fought with great Bravery. They likewise distinguished themselves at the battle of Aultiron [*sic*, Auldearn] under the Marquis of Montrose, and at Perth, and in every other engagement under that gallant nobleman.'

to be corrected, as the account now printed shows that the connection with the house of Derculich and Dunfallandy was through the Ballyoukan and Aberdeenshire rather than through the Baledmund descent.

¹ The historian of the Drummonds gives very little information as to the marriages of the early generations of that distinguished house, whose chief soon became Seneschal of Lennox.

NOTE OF CORRECTIONS AND OMISSIONS.

(The pages prefixed refer to the original volume of the *Records*.)
Fergusson of Dunfallandy.

P. 76.

Major-General Archibald Fergusson had issue, three sons and five daughters—

- (1.) David Ochterlony [named after General Ochterlony], who died in India.
- (2.) William Dick Fergusson.
- (3.) James, married and had issue, one son.
- (4.) Charlotte.
- (5.) Eliza.
- (6.) Helen.
- (7.) Jane, married her cousin, Alexr. Robertson (Capt., 33rd Regiment).

(8.) Cathrine.—[Note by N. Robertson, Esq., Dunfallandy.]

William Dick Fergusson, 2nd son of General Fergusson, married (1st) Margaret, daughter of Charles Gibson, Esq., and had issue—

- (1.) Archibald, 79th Highlanders.
- (2.) Margaret, now of Dunfallandy.

and (2nd) Sarah, youngest daughter of John Platt, Esq., of West House, Co. Durham, and by her had issue, twin daughters, Jane, who died in 1894, and Helen, who married, in 1870, William Smart Aston, London, and had issue in 1872, William Fergusson Aston, who married in 1896 Fanny Sophia, daughter of the Rev. S. Holmes, Hereford, and has issue, a daughter, Helen Marjorie F. Aston.—[Note communicated by Mrs. Aston.]

P. 82.

The old house of Dunfallandy was not thatched, but was 'a two-storey house, with wing at back and slated.'—[Note by N. Robertson, Esq., Dunfallandy.]

James Shaw, chief of his clan, who was killed in battle in 1350, had married a daughter of Baron Fergusson in Athole. His second son, called 'Corfiachdach,' who revenged his father's death on Cumine of Strathdallas at Lag-na-Cuminach, married a daughter of Cluny Macpherson, and commanded the thirty Clan Chattan on the Inch of Perth in 1390. One of his sons was Farquhar the ancestor of the Farquharsons.—(Macpherson's *History of Badenoch*.)

Fergusson of Middlehaugh.

P. 87.

Name below picture should be S. R. Fergusson.

Fergusson of Balyoukan.

P. 109.

Dr. Henry Fergusson who died in 1811 married Mary Mortimer (London) and had issue—

1. Francis, died young.
2. Edmund, married and left one daughter.
3. Alexander, married his relative Miss Fergusson (Baledmund) and had two sons and two daughters, of whom only one daughter survives.
4. Henry, married in 1822 Isabella M'Glashan, died in 1881, and had issue.
 - (1.) Catherine Vear, died in infancy.
 - (2.) Henry, resident in Pitlochrie.
 - (3.) Alexander, a teacher (retired) in South Perthshire.
 - (4.) Charlotte, died 1898.
 - (5.) John, studied for the Church, took his degree at Glasgow with full honours in 1866, and commenced the Ministry in the Church of Scotland in promising circumstances, but died in 1870.
 - (6.) Archibald, died young in 1859.

[Notes by Mr. Henry Fergusson, Pitlochrie.]

Family of Professor Adam Fergusson.

P. 160. Note 2. Omit the words from 'beautiful,' to 'equally.'

P. 161. Picture of Mr. Robert Fergusson. Note that in the index it is erroneously described as Mr. Robert Fergusson, senior.

Note also that the picture of Professor Adam Fergusson (p. 118) is omitted from the Raeburns noted in the index.

P. 185. The note should be 'see p. 199,' not 187.

P. 144. The words 'born in 1784' should follow the words 'John the Admiral.'

[Communicated by R. N. R. Fergusson, Esq.]

The Fergussons of Muling (or Mullion) in Logiealmond.¹

(Records, pp. 38, 47, 58, 60, 61, 92-93.)

We are indebted to the Rev. D. M. Forrester, B.D., Springburn, Glasgow (formerly of Logiealmond), for some interesting particulars regarding this district. 'If you ask a Logiealmond man

¹ See correspondence *People's Journal*, winter of 1894-5, between Mr. M'Combie Smith and Mr. Charles Fergusson.

where and what Muling is, he will tell you that the district so named—he will call it “the Barowny,” and spell it Mullion—forms part of the Logiealmond estate; that it lies to the north of the main portion of the estate, between the Crachie and Shochie Burns till they unite, and creeping up the hills behind; that before it was thrown by the Boundary Commissioners into the parish of Monzie (now called that of Logiealmond) it formed a detached part of the parish of Redgorton; and that it has some good land, but is far removed from train and market. Like every other estate, Mullion had its mill, and the mill of “the Barowny” was at the mill-haugh on the Shochie, north from the Myreton Farm (where one of its millstones used to cover in the draw-well), and whither half of the nether stone was carted about 1846 or 7 to form a seat beside the door.

‘I have been told that the Lairds of the “Barowny” were called Fergusson, and that their castle was at the Mains of Mullion, the gable standing near the present farm-steading. My informant (Wm. Taylor) said his father used to speak of a big arched fireplace standing in his day, which could hold six men standing within it. The Fergussons, men said, lost the “Barowny” in consequence of the part they took in the Gowrie Conspiracy, as did also MacDuff of Findowie. Perhaps it is a relic of those days that an old man living at the Littleton in the “Barowny”—a life-renter possibly—was called “the Baron.” . . .’ [See *Clan Records*, pp. 39 (No. 7), 47, 55. The entry from the *Retours Perth*, mid. of p. 55, refers to Muling in Logiealmond, date 1568, and not in Athole. So also at p. 58, date 1602, first three pars.; at p. 60, date 1618, refers to the Mullion in Logiealmond; and p. 61 foot of page, Aug. 11, 1632; top of p. 63, and p. 92, latter half, and top of p. 93.]

Although the Barony of Muling was not strictly in Athole, and must be distinguished from the parish of Moulin, the Barons of Muling were probably cadets of the family of Derculich and Dunfallandy.

It has been suggested that the Aysons were a sept of Clan Fergusson, and descended from the *Fergusius filius Ade* who in the time of David Bruce was, sometimes in partnership with ‘Robert son of Duncan of Atholl,’ a farmer of Crown thanages. Fortingall was one of these thanages, and in Fortingall to this day there are traditions about ‘MacAoidh,’ who was a mighty man of valour who among

other deeds of daring caught a waterkelpie on Athbrannaidh. 'It seems very likely,' writes Mr. D. Campbell, Inverness, 'that Fergus MacAoidh while farming Crownlands in what was of old the swordland of Scotland only followed the example of predecessors of his. The descriptive *filius Ade*, or MacAoidh, does not seem to have been a purely personal patronymic, but his sept patronymic or what may be called his sub-clan name.' In the invasion of Angus in 1391 John Ayson, junior, was associated with Robert of Atholl, the old partner of Fergus and with the sons of the Wolf of Badenoch.

CONTINUATION OF EXTRACTS FROM P. C. REGISTER, ETC.
(See *Records*, p. 60.)

21 Aug. 1619. Thomas Fergusone of Balleyukane was among a number of others complained against for remaining at the horn.

On 9 Aug. 1621 David Spalding of Ashintully gave caution for James Weymes of the Mill of Werie, that he will pay the fine of 1000 merks imposed upon Thomas Fergusson of Belluyew-cane for the reset of the Clan Gregor.—(*P. C. Reg.* vol. xii.)

25 Nov. 1624. Duncan and Alex. Cameron and one Alex. McNab, Messenger, complained that while they were pointing on Balledmonth, 'Fergus Fergusson son lawfull of Dougall Finlay Fergusson of Balledmonth, James Fergusson there and Alex. Scott in Muling with others attacked the complainers, wounded Alexander Cameron in the hand with a sword, so that he will apparently lose his thumb, shot "twa bread-headit arrowis" at Duncan Cameron and would have slain them had they not escaped.' Fergus was found guilty and committed to ward in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, the others assoilzied and the Fergusons and Camerons ordained to find caution not to harm each other.—(*P. C. Reg.* vol. xiii.)

11th May 1607. — Fergusson barroun of Fergusson, — Fergusson his eldest son, — Fergusson of Clunes, Thomas Fergusson in Balizeyone, Finla Fergusson in Baledmund, Fergus and Donald Fergusson his brothers, were among persons who maintaining that they had 'a privie warrand of retention' from James Earl of Athole of a large number of horses, cattle, etc. which Duncan Menzies of Comrie claimed to have bought from

the Earl, threatened to prevent him meddling with the same, and were ordained to find caution.—(*P. C. Reg.* vol. xiv.)

27 July 1607. — Fergusson called Barone Fergusone, — Fergusone his eldest son, Fergusson of Clunes, Thomas Fergusone in Balydrone, Finla Fergusone in Balledmonth, Fergus and Donald Fergusone his brothers, were among a large number of persons ordained to find caution at the instance of Patrick Stirling Commendator of Coupar, who set forth that being lawfully provided to the Abbacy of Coupar he was heavily molested and oppressed in the possession thereof by them, that they openly threatened to force him from the same and from possession of 'the Monasterie, houssis, biggingis, yairdis, orchyairdis, medowis, and parkis thairof and sua to mak his Majesteis' gift altogidder ineffectuall and unprofitable,' and that they also threatened his life.—(*P. C. Reg.* vol. xiv.)

On 16 Dec. 1638, a charter was granted to Patrick, Earl of Tullibardine of the lands of Logyalmond and others including 'terras de Mowling in baronia de Strathurd, terras de Fandouic cum Manieriee loco ac pendiculis,' which Gilbert, Earl of Erroll, John, Earl of Perth, Patrick, Earl of Tullibardine, Duncan Fergusone de Mulling and Pat M'Duff of Fandowie and others had resigned.—(*Reg. Mag. Sig.*)

The following were 'Fynit at the Counsall Table' on 15th Sept. 1613 for resetting M'Gregors.—(*P. C. Reg.* vol. xiv.):

Adam Ferguson in Dumfallandie,	fynit into	lxij lib. xiiij s. iiij d.
Allester Ferguson in Ballevullane, . . .	„ „	j ^e xxxiii lib. vj s. viij d.
Donald Ferguson in Idendour, . . .	„ „	j ^e lib.
John Ferguson of the Hauch, . . .	„ „	l lib.
Thomas Ferguson of Ballizukane, . . .	„ „	iiij ^e xxxiiij lib. vj s. viij d.
Adame Ferguson of Bellichandie, . . .	„ „	ij ^e lib.
James Ferguson of the Inch, . . .	„ „	xxxiiij lib. vj s. viij d.

The following were similarly fined on 31 March 1618:

Finla Ferguson in Balledmont, . . .	fynit into	lxvj lib. xiiij s. iiij d.
Donald Ferguson browster in Pitfurie, . . .	„ „	xl lib.
Finla Ferguson in Drummachernie, . . .	„ „	xiiij lib. vj s. viij d.
Thomas Ferguson in Belnacraig, . . .	„ „	xx lib.

The following on 7 February 1612:

John Ferguson in Callander, . . . fynit into xxx lib.

The following on 14 July 1613:

Murdoch Ferguson in Drapan, .	. fynit into	xx lib.
Donald Ferguson in Mylnetown, .	„ „	iiij lib.
Donald Dow Ferguson in Lagan, .	„ „	x lib.
Donald Roy Ferguson in „	„ „	vj lib.
Fergus Fergusone in „	„ „	vij lib.
Murdo Bayne Fergusson in Baid, .	„ „	x lib.
John Dow Fergusson „ „	„ „	vj lib. xij s. iiij d.
Duncan Bowe Fergusson „	„ „	liij vi s. vij d.
Donald Fergusson in Innerecho, .	„ „	vj lib. xij s. iiij d.
Alexander Fergusson in Innermule, „	„ „	vj lib. xij s. iiij d.
Robert Fergusson „ „	„ „	x lib.
John Ferguson in Anny, . .	„ „	lxvj lib. xij s. iiij d.
Finla M'Tanes <i>alias</i> Fergusson in Tombey, „	„	xx lib.

The following of these fines were subsequently wholly or partially remitted in 1624:

Thomas Ferguson of Balliyukane.
 Donald Ferguson in Idendour.
 Murdoch Ferguson in Drapan.
 Donald Ferguson in Mylntown.

The following were still wholly or partially due in 1624:

‘Contentit in the gentlemen of Athoillis band.’
 Allester Ferguson in Balleoullane.
 Thomas Ferguson of Balliyukane.

‘Not contentit in the gentlemen of Athollis band.’
 James Ferguson of the Inche.
 John Ferguson in the Hauch.

‘Convicted in the Court at Down.’
 John Ferguson, sometime in Anny.
 Fergus Ferguson in Lagane.

To a charter of Malise, Earl of Strathearn, c. 1260, of Cultenacloche in Glenalmond there were among the witnesses ‘Duncano filio Fergusii, Lorne fratre ejus.’

(*Red Book of Grandtully.*)

In 1534 Walter Fergusson was ‘vicarius pensionarius de Methwen.’

*Notes from the 'Chronicles of the Atholl and Tulliebardine Families.'*¹

Tradition of Ferguson apprehending Stewart.—Stewart of Ach Gobhal escaped from Blair, where he was detained on a charge of murder, and fled to Lord Reay's country. One Ferguson or M'Adie went to reconnoitre, and found him acting as a schoolmaster, Ferguson being disguised as a beggar. The Earl sent a party, who surrounded a house where Stewart was attending a wedding after nightfall. Ferguson entered the house, and when offered a dram drank to the health of Stewart of Ach Gobhal, who on finding he was discovered attempted to escape, but was secured by the party outside, taken to Athole, and hung on the Gallows Hill at Blair, this being the last execution there.

From the Roll of the heritors, their men, and weapons, and armour.

1638.

Parish of Mulling—

William Fergusson of Bellezoucone himself and the men of his lands within the said parochin of Mulling are in number, iiij. his awin weapons is ane swird and tairge, four gunes tua pistols, ane bow and sheaffs of arrowis, with ane haberschoone, and ane of his men hes ane gun, ane swird ane tairge, and the uther tua hes bot swirds.

John Fergusson of Drumcherie and his men ar also thrie himself has of vaponis ane gun, ane swird, ane tairge, with ane habershone and ane headpiece, and his tua men hes bot swirdis onlie.

Fergus Fergusson of Balledmond himself and his men of Balledmond and Pitfourie ar in number sex, and he hes of vaponis ane gun ane swird, ane tairge, with tua tua handit swirds, and ane habershone, and ane of his said men hes ane gun, ane bow, ane sheaff, ane swird and ane tairge, and the remanent four hes bot ilk ane of thame ane swird.

Parish of Logyriet—

Robert Fergusson of Westir Dunfallandie himself and his men ar . sex, his awin vaponis and armour ar tua snap vark gunes, thrie swirds ane tairge, ane halbert aix, tua habershanes and tua head peices, ane of his men hes ane bow, ane sheaff, ane swird and tairge, and uther thrie of thame hes bot onlie swirdis, and the remanent na vapins.

The said Robert Fergusson, and Thomas Butter of Callemulling hes in feu betuix thame equallie the landis of Eistir Dunfallandie quhairin thair is of men thrie,

¹ 'Collected and arranged by John, seventh Duke of Atholl, K.T.,' 1896.

quhair of thair is tua that hes ilk ane ane bow, ane shaif of arrowis, ane swird, ane tairge, and the uthir bot ane swird onlie.

Patrik Fergusone, portioner of Dalshiane, beand ane auld man, his eldest lawfull sone Donald Fergusone answrable for his said Father. The said Donald and his Father's men of Dalshiane ar . . . fyve. The said Donald his vaponis ar ane bow, ane shaiff of arrowis, ane snap vark gun, with ane swird, and the uthir four bot swirdis onlie.

William Fergusone of Bellezucone his men of his lands within the parochin of Logyreit by himself ar . . . thrie his awin vaponis are givin up in the roll of the parochin of Mulling, and his thrie menis vapins heir ar ane with ane swird and ane tairge, and the uthir tua hes bot swirdis.

Adam Fergusone of Bellechandow and his men thairof ar bot all . . thrie quhair of the said Adam hes of vaponis ane tua handit swird, ane halbert aix, and his tua men hes bot swirdis.

From 'The Hunting Rolls of the names of ffewars, vassalls woodsetters, and tennents within the Earldome off Atholl and Lordshipe of Balquidder, being charged to attend the person of ane noble Lord, John Erle of Atholl, att his hunting within the fforest of Atholl, beginning the second day of Sept. 1667, viz., the fewar, vassell, woodsetter, and principall tennent himself in proper persone, with a sufficient able man weell armed out of ilk foortie shilling land and that by and attoure the baggage men; and that under the paines contened in the Acts of Court made therannent.'

The ffewars under the wood of Killiecrankie.—Ther men—

Robert Fergusone of Pitfourie, .	2 libland,	1 man,	Jon. Fergusone.
Fergus Fergusone, Baledmond, .	2 libland,	1 man,	Laurance Fergusone.
Donnald Fergusone, portioner, Dalchian,	3 libland,	1 man,	James Reid.
Alexander Fergusone, Balley- ukan,	5 libland,	2 men,	George Robertstone. Jon. Dowglas.
John Fergusissone for Bellechandie, .		1 man,	Alex. M'Inish. himself absent.
John Fergusone, Drumfallandie, libland,		2 men,	Jon. Robertstone. William M'Inroy.

The Fewars above the wood—

Robert Stewart, Fincastle, . 20 markland, 7 men, Dond Fergusone.

Easter Dumfallandie,	Donald Conacher, tenant,	.	armed.
20 sh. Land, . . .	Adam Reid, „ . .	.	wants a sword.
Tomdachoilk, . . .	James Ferguson, „ . .	.	armed.

Howe of Moulin—

Balnacraig, . . .	Donald Ferguson, tenant, . .	wants a sword.
Pitfourie, . . .	Finlay Ferguson of Pitfourie, .	armed.
40 sh. land, . . .	James „ his brother, . .	„
	Donald Robertson, tenant, . .	wants a sword.
	John Robertson, servant, . .	sick.
	William Robertson, tenant, . .	wants gun.
		Total, 5 men.
Baledmond, . . .	Finlay Ferguson of Baledmond,	armed.
2 merk Land, . . .	Alex. Duff, servant, . . .	„
	John Ferguson, „ . . .	„
	Robert Ferguson, tenant, . .	„
	John Anderson, „ . . .	„
	Alex. Stewart, servant, . . .	wants arms.
	Robert Robertson, tenant, . .	„
	William Stewart, „ . . .	wants a sword.
		Total, 8 men.
Allt beag, . . .	Hugh Ferguson, cottar, . . .	absent.

Barony of Edradour—

Murray of Balnabruack's		
wadset, . . .	John Ferguson, tenant, . . .	absent.
10 sh. Land, . . .	Alex. „ „ . . .	wants arms.
Alex. Rattray of Tulli-		
chaman's wadset,	Finlay Ferguson, servant, . .	wants arms.
5 merk land, . . .	Duncan „ tenant, . . .	„
	Finlay „ „ . . .	wants a gun.

Glenbriarachan—

Dalnagairn, . . .	John Ferguson, tenant, . . .	armed.
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From Edradour to Tulliemet—

Balnacree, . . .	John Ferguson, tenant, . . .	armed.
East Haugh of Dalshian,	David Ferguson, tenant, . .	armed.
Ballyoukan, . . .	Alexander Ferguson of Balyoukan,	armed.
4 pound Land, . . .	Duncan Robertson, his servant,	„
	Patrick „ tenant, . . .	„
	Alexr. Ferguson, his servant, . .	„
	Alex. Campbell, tenant,	
	John „ a young man,	wants a gun.
	John Pebles, tenant, weaver, . .	wants arms.
	Finlay Ferguson, smith, . . .	armed.
	Robert „ his son, . . .	„

	Donald Fleming, his servant, .	excused.
	James Robertson, a young man,	armed.
	Donald Keir, his servant, .	absent.
	Thomas Reid, cottar, merchant,	excused.
	Thomas Menzies, cottar, .	} wants arms.
	Robert Douglas, miller, .	
	John Keir, his servant.	
Pitcastle, Balgowan,	John Ferguson, tenant, .	armed.
Pitgir, belonging to	James " " .	"
Tenandrie, .	John " " .	"

Barony of Tulliemet—

Mains of Tulliemet	Andrew Ferguson <i>alias</i> Gow, tenant,	excused.
(Croft na Steir),	John " " his brother,	wants gun and sword.
	Patrick " " walker,	infirm.
	Alex. " " weaver,	wants gun and sword.

Wester Achnagie,	William Ferguson, servant, .	
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Barony of Logierait—

Bal 'n earn, .	James Ferguson, servant, .	wants arms.
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Barony of the Laighwood—

Blackcraig, .	William Ferguson, tenant, .	armed.
	Thomas " " .	"
	John Roy " " .	"

Strathardle—

Drinanean, .	Donald Ferguson, .	a gun.
	Donald " .	gun and sword.
Cultalonie, .	Robert Ferguson, .	armed.
	William " .	"
Wester Callie, .	James Ferguson, .	"
	Donald " .	"
	James " .	"
Whitehouse, .	John Ferguson, .	
	Alex. " .	
Bonzian, .	Donald Ferguson, .	armed.
Inneridry, .	John Ferguson, .	wants arms.

Balquhiddier—

Under Capt. John Stewart,	Donald Ferguson.
	Patrick "
	Duncan "
	Patrick Dubh "

Under Capt. John Stewart,	Patrick Ferguson, younger.
	John "
	Murdoch "
	Patrick "
	Archibald "
	John "
	Fergus "
	Finlay "
	Donald "
	John "
Under Capt. James Stewart,	Donald Ferguson.
	Donald "
	John "
	Duncan "
	Duncan "
	Patrick "
Under Capt. Malcolm Murray,	Duncan Ferguson.
	Patrick "
	Duncan "
	Donald "

Huntingtower—

Hill of Ruthven, . John Ferguson, armed.

Summary of foregoing Rolls.

Right Bank of Tummel—

W. Dumfallowdie,	James Ferguson, .	7
E. " and Tomdachoille,		7
(This includes 3 mentioned as Mr. Butters' men).		

Howe of Moulin—

Pitfourie,	Finlay Ferguson, .	5
Baledmund,	Finlay Ferguson, .	8

From Edradour to Tullienet—

Balyoukan,	Alex. Ferguson, .	16
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1715

Among the Jacobite officers who surrendered at Preston were the following (all subalterns), belonging to Lord Nairne's (Athole) battalion :

Alexander Ferguson of Balyoukan.
 Finlay Ferguson of Baledmund.
 Robert Ferguson of Middlehaugh [?].
 James Ferguson of Dumfallandie.

Among the prisoners who petitioned for transportation were :

A. Ferguson.
 James Ferguson.
 Patrick Ferguson.

1745.

In Captain Spalding of Ashintully's company of the Athole brigade in Prince Charles's army in 1745 were Alexander, John, Paul, and Robert Ferguson.

On 30th Nov. 1745, Commissary Bissat wrote to Duke James of Atholl, mentioning 'three more of your Grace's vassals that had joyned the rebels'—'to wit Robertsons of Easter Bleaton, Barrone Fergusons's son, and Kinaird's grandchild, who are but two boys of 15 or 16 years of age, who ran from the school to follow the multitude.'

Among those who attended at Dunkeld on Feb. 26, 1746 to consult with Duke James¹ were :

Finlay Ferguson of Baledmund.
 James Ferguson of Pitfourie.
 Mr. Ferguson, minister of Moulin.

Among the prisoners taken at Culloden was John Ferguson, Perthshire, of the Athole Brigade.

Among the wounded was :

Capt. Thomas Ferguson, yr. of Balyoukan.

A list of Athole gentlemen concerned in the rising contains the following :

James Ferguson, yr. of Baledmund,	.	Taken prisoner, tried, acquitted.
Thomas „ yr. of Balyoukan,	.	Wounded, Culloden.
Archibald „ his brother.	.	
James „ of Dumfalandy,	.	Taken prisoner, tried, acquitted.

¹ Duke James was the younger brother, who, owing to the forfeiture of the Marquis of Tullibardine in 1715, obtained the title, and was on the Hanoverian side.

Other lists also mention the following as engaged in the rising :

James Ferguson in Pitcastle, in England and the South.

Capt. Thomas Ferguson of Balyoukan.

Robert Ferguson in Middlehaugh, a young man, in England and South.

Adam Ferguson in Edradour, in England and South.

James Ferguson, son to John Ferguson in Dumfalandy, killed at Culloden.

Hugh Ferguson, Stanley, servant to Lord Nairne.

Fergus Ferguson, Glenelbert, Fisher.

James Ferguson of Dumfallandie.

Thomas Ferguson, yr. of Balyoukan.

In a letter^u written in 1780 by the Rev. Adam Fergusson of Moulin to John Home of Kilduff he says :

‘At Culloden the Athollmen had the right wing commanded by Lord George Murray, and the greatest bloodshed among the King’s troops was in the lines opposite to them . . . The left wing of the Rebels was the Macdonalds, but they attacked so faintly that Major (afterwards Colonel) Foster, who in the Royals was opposite to them, told me that they had no more to do almost than they would upon a Review day. One of the Rebels came out of his Rank to the line of the King’s troops brandishing his broadsword. Thomas Fergusson, adjutant in the old Buffs (an uncle’s son of Professor Fergusson’s) stepped out of the Ranks to receive him, and at one stroke severed his head from his Body. Fergusson the Adjutant some years after, when asking him of the Fact, showed me the Highlander’s Broadsword.’

1777.

Among the officers of the 77th Athol Hrs. raised in 1777 was :

Lieut. Robert Ferguson, yr. of Stronvar, 7 Jan. 1778.

1842.

At the Eglinton Tournament in 1842, there were present with a party of the Athole Highlanders :

Muir Fergusson of Middlehaugh.

Samuel R. Fergusson of Middlehaugh.

Among the list of properties acquired by the Atholl family is—
1615. W. Kindrogan, Strathardle, James 2nd (Innermeath) Earl of Athol, from John Ferguson.

In a rental of 1668, the following feuars are mentioned :—

W. Dunfallandy,	John Ferguson.
Balemond,	Finlay Ferguson.
M. Haugh Dalshian,	Donald Ferguson.
Balyoukan,	Alec. Ferguson.
Balachandie,	John Ferguson.

Among the list of Properties feued or sold by the Atholl family are—

- 1515. W. Kindrogan, Strathardle, John 2nd (Stewart) Earl of Atholl, to John Ferguson.
- 1722. Middlehaugh and Fishings on Tummel, John 1st Duke of Atholl, to Robert Ferguson
- 1730. Drum of Pitlochrie on Tummel, James 2nd Duke of Atholl, to Finlay Ferguson of Baledmond.
- 1794. Dollar beag, Ochills, John 4th Duke of Atholl, to Walter Fergus.
- 1816. Superiority of Dunfallandy on Tummel, John 4th Duke of Atholl, to General Ferguson of Dunfallandy.

The Clan Ferguson is mentioned in the satiric poem, headed '*Ane proclamation sett out by younge Donald, Prince of the Yyles and chieftune of all the Highlanders in Scotland,*' written on the occasion of the Earl of Glencairn's Royalist rising in 1653, when Aeneas Macdonell of Glengarry (afterwards created Lord Macdonell and Aros) was the 'soul of the Highland confederacy.' It runs over the various districts of the Highlands and the north, the Cavalier gentry, and the Highland clans, including

'Clan Carricke, and Clan Ferguson,
Clan Donachy, and Clan Mackevarran.'

The arms of the Aberdeenshire gentry and the Highland Clans are graphically depicted—

'Huntley I also do require
On highest paines with Crosse of Fire,
To bring the Gordons of his clan,
And all his followers every man,
Mounted on horse and armed weell,
With backe and breast and helme of steill,
And that compleate and cleanlie dight
To guard young Donald in the fight,

And heere in court receive his place
As second person to our Grace.

And all the clans that 's under Heaven,
I charge you in younge Donell's name,
To come in all the haste you can,
Compleately armed every man,
Mut him's bowe, him's dorloche, and him's durke,
Him's shorthose, and him's two cleane shirte,
Him's sworde, him's targe, and him's shortegoune,
Him's kilted plaide, and him's powder horne,
Him's black bonnett, and him's bullet bagge,
And him's twa good streagarters about him's legge
Him's bodomles breiks, and him's single shoone,
Open beneathe, and close aboyne,
And twentie dayes meate and drinke.'

SECTION III

FERGUSONS IN ABERDEENSHIRE

THE account of the family of the name which for about five hundred years was more or less connected with the locality of Inverurie, and is still locally represented by the houses of Pitfour and Kimmundy, given in the *Records of the Clan and Name*, was based upon a genealogical MS. preserved at Kimmundy. It was stated (p. 241) that it was believed 'that fuller information as to the earlier history of the family would have been available if the house of Kimmundy had not been plundered in 1745, and if the Pitfour Papers had not been destroyed by fire in 1820, when a large number of valuable MSS. perished.' Inquiry had been made, and neither the proprietor nor the agent of the estate of Pitfour knew of any family papers having been preserved, when many interesting documents undoubtedly perished. Owing, however, to the retirement of the agent for the estate in 1896, there was returned to the house a box labelled with the name of Governor Ferguson's West Indian estate, and among the papers relating to his property in Tobago there were found certain memoranda, letters and documents throwing light upon the earlier history of the Aberdeenshire families, from which the extracts which have already been given in connection with the Athole families and those which follow are taken.

These papers are interesting as confirming and occasionally correcting the account already given, and especially in their testimony to the common origin of the Athole, Ayrshire, and Aberdeenshire families. Not least curious is the memorandum in which George Scott, a connection of the Fergusons, who had succeeded his father as town-clerk of Inverury, and was resident in his old age in Buchan, records the tradition

of the hospitality and service rendered to King Robert the Bruce on the eve of, and at, the battle of Inverury in 1308. A graphic illustration is also given of how—to use the words of one of Queen Elizabeth's agents in the sixteenth century—'the nation is given to stray abroad, some into Sweden and some into Flanders,' in the quaint letter addressed by the Edinburgh writer to his nephew the middy, in which he tells him of fighting forbears in foreign lands. In the life of Robert Ferguson, the famous Plotter (published in 1887), it was observed that 'although the tradition among the Jacobites of 1745 was that "Inverurie was always a loyal place," and the Laird of Badifurrow became its representative in the Scottish Parliament during the three years that immediately followed the Restoration, and aided in the pageant with which the triumphant Cavaliers took down the head of the great Montrose from the spike on which it had blenched, and laid the honoured remains to rest in the church that had rung with the excommunications of the Royalists, his eldest son must early have commenced to exhibit his idiosyncrasy of running counter to the established order of his place and time. The eldest of a large family, he seems to have completely severed his connection with his early home, and notices of his relatives are extremely rare in his future history. If educated at the "Oxford of the North," he did not imbibe its spirit . . . the opinions that distinguished him certainly clashed with the Cavalier sentiments of his father; his name disappears from the circle of his relatives in the north, and he departs to pass a long life amid companionships of the most antagonistic kind.' It is remarkable that ten years after these words were written, there should emerge to light a certified copy of the actual deed by which, two years before the Restoration, the future Plotter renounced his portion and birthright, executed in the same year in which his father settled his estate of Badifurrow upon himself in life-rent and his second son in fee, and that there should also be found extant the explicit statement by a relative that 'his father disinherited him' for being the only 'instance of the contrary' in a family 'remarkably loyal.' The presence of the Laird of Badifurrow in 1660 at the 'True Funerals' of

the Marquis of Montrose and Sir William Hay of Delgaty, also acquires additional interest from the fact recorded in these MSS. that his elder brother 'accompanied Montrose in all his wars.'

Allusions in the Pitfour Papers also suggested further inquiry as to the descent of Robert Fergusson the Poet, and as has been already indicated, and will be shown later in more detail, there appear to be solid grounds for the conclusion that his family were connected both with the family of Ballyoukan (now of Baledmund) in Athole and with that of Crichtie and Badifurrow in the Garioch.

The Pitfour MS. (first printed, No. 1) does not mention all the brothers of William Ferguson of Badifurrow, as it appears clearly from the Inverurie Records, which have been carefully examined, that in addition to Robert (alive in 1673), he had two younger brothers, James, the town-clerk of Inverurie), and John, the father of the John who married his daughter.

*The Fergusons of Crichtie and Badifurrow
(Pitfour, Kinmundy, etc.)*

[*Extracts from the Pitfour Papers.*]

- (1.) Account of the origin of the Aberdeenshire Fergusons (written apparently in lifetime of Lord Pitfour and James Ferguson, 1st of Kinmundy, *i.e.* between 1734 and 1777, and probably before 1746, when John Ferguson, described as lieut., became capt. R.N.).

'The tradition anent the Fergusons settling in Aberdeenshire is, That two younger sons of Baron Ferguson's in Athole, in an affray with a neighbouring chiftian, killed him, for which they were obliged to abscond. One of them came to Aberdeenshire, and settled near Inverurie and is the ancestor of the families of Pitfour and Kinmundie. The other went to the shire of Air, and is said to be the predecessor of the families of Kilkerran and Auchinblain, and this said to have happened upwards of 400 years ago.

“About the year 1640 there were three brothers, descendants of this Ferguson, who settled at Inverury, viz.:

1. Alexander, who accompanied Montrose in all his wars, dyed unmarried.

2. Robert, lived in Inverurie, and had considerable property there. He had sons:

1. John at Bourty, whose children, etc., presently live abt Glassoch.

2. Wm., dyed unmarried.

3. William, great-grandfather to the present Pitfour and Kinmundie, was Laird of Badifurrow. M^d Clerk, daughter to . . . Clerk in Saak. He had sons:

1. Mr. Robert, a preacher.

2. Wm., Pitfour's grandfather.

3. George, factor to Duke of Perth. M^d Provost Anderson's daughter, and had,

1. John.

2. Robert, Capt. in the Scots Royal.¹

3. Wm., in Inch, m^d Capt. Panton's daughter in Tulloch. He had sons:

1. George, m^d Tannachy's daughter.

2. John, Lieut. of man-of-war.

3. Wm.

4. John of Stonehouse, m^d Bathia Ker. He had sons:

1. Wm. at Milnbreck.

2. Jas., Governor at Panama.

3. George.

5. James, Major-Generall, Kinmundie's father.²

6. Walter (Baillie), father to Jas., at Bo'ness.”

(2.) Letter from Walter Ferguson of Kinnaird, writer in Edinburgh, to James Ferguson, Esq. of Pitfour, 1786.

‘DEAR SIR,—The ffamily of the ffergusons in the Garioch were for many ages preceding the 17th century proprietors of the lands of Crichtie, and particularly were so in the 1308, when King Robert Bruce came to that corner, and lodged at the House of Crichtie, from which he marched and fought

¹ His regiment appears to have been the Cameronians (his uncle's), and not the Royal Scots. There was also a Capt. Robert Ferguson in Lauder's Scots-Dutch in 1694.

² According to the Kinmundry ms. James was the third son.

the battle of Inverury. But at what time they sold the lands of Crichtie I cannot say, nor am I possessed of any writings concerning these lands.

‘This intelligence I had from my father, a remarkable genealogist and antiquarian, and I remember particularly the first time I heard it was in summer 1730 when passing the lands of Crichtie on our road to Fetterneir to witness the interment of James Leslie, Esq. of Balquhain, whose corpse was brought from France to be buried in his own burial place there. At different times afterwards my father repeated the same history of our family being possessed of the lands of Crichtie. In the 1730 I was about 16 years of age, and my father died in the year 1753. This is all I can say upon the subject.—I am, dear sir, your most obedient Humble servant,

WA. FERGUSON.

‘EDINR., 8th Augt. 1786.’

(3.) Paper signed ‘George Scott,’¹ dated Pitfour, 8th November 1788.

‘George Scott rembers [*sic*] to have seen the Bed in the house of Stonehouse that Belonged in Property to John Ferguson, Baillie of Inverury, where King Robert Bruce lay in a fever before the Battle of Barra. It was an wainscot plain Bed, with an inscription on the front of it in lairg alphabets of an unknown character to the vulgar. It was in this Bed the king seed the spider cral up the backpost, of which he considered a good omin, and immediately thereafter marched off with his army, that were then lying on the Burrow muir of Inverury to meet the Cumines, who were then on the hill of Barra, and prevailed against them. This is signed by

GEORGE SCOTT.

‘PITFOUR, 8th November 1788.

‘The tradition I have always heard is that this Bed belonged to a Ferguson at the time the king lay in it, and that after the battle, he gave this Ferguson, who forded the

¹ In February 1740, George Scott in a letter from Inverurie to the Pitfour of the day, wrote: ‘Inclosed have sent you a copie of the arms on your Great-Grandfather’s Desk in our Church, which is taken here for the Ferguson Arms.’ The arms of the Pitfour family was registered in the Lyon Register between the years 1734 and 1755. As to George Scott’s double (or triple) connection with the Fergusons, see *Records*, pp. 283 and 289.

water before him, some lands about Inverury as a Recompense, of which part now belongs to Mr. Ferguson of Pitfour and Mr. Walter Ferguson.

G. S.'

- (4.) Extract marked 'Paragraph of a letter from Mr. Walter Ferguson, writer in Edinburgh, to Mr. John Ferguson Midshipman of His Majesty's Ship the *Sirius*, dated Edinburgh, 17 September 1787.'

'As you left Scotland at a very early period of life, and it being very uncertain when you may return to it, I thought it right to inform you particularly of your nearest relations, that you may know who they are, and when you meet or when you receive letters from any of them. There is another piece of knowledge, viz. Your family which I think you should be particularly informed of, as I know nothing more awkward than when one can give no account from whom He is descended or can pretend to the Rank of a Gentleman. At same time it is my opinion that neither Birth, Rank, or Riches make the Gentleman, but that his own Behaviour alone does it. If a Nobleman's son is a Lyar, a Drunkard, keeps low Company, goes Dirty in his Clothes and Linnen, and does mean Actions he is not a Gentleman. On the other hand if the son of a Cottager is open and Candid, is sober, Truth itself, and attentive to his Profession, goes Clean and avoids bad Company, and despises a mean action, He meets with universal Respect, and every man of sense is fond to lend his helping hand to bring forth Merit to view, and he rises in Rank a Gentleman, to which his own good Behaviour has brought him. Such conduct has brought numbers of Obscure Birth to rise to the Height both in the State, the Navy and the Army, and very great numbers in the mercantile Line in the City of London. It is therefore not only a young man's duty to behave thus but it is sound policy to do it, and if He had Ancestors who have been distinguished for their Loyalty and Bravery it no doubt must emulate him to an Imitation of their Virtues. For this Reason I will give you a Short History of Your Family.

'The name of Ferguson is of Great Antiquity in Scotland,

and if you believe Tradition and the Songs of the Ancient Highland Bards we are descended from Fergus King of Scotland who began to Reign An. Dom. 404. Be that as it may it is certain there have been in Scotland several great and noble families of that clan, which is very numerous and spread over all the kingdom. But the branch of that Clan from whom we are descended was Fergus Earl of Buchan¹ in Aberdeenshire (a part of whose Estate does at present belong to Mr. Ferguson of Pitfour²) who lived about the year 1040. His descendants got the lands of Crichtie in that part of Aberdeenshire called the Garioch, and were settled there above 300 years. When King Robert Bruce having marched his army north to suppress a formidable rebellion, lodged at Crichtie, belonging to Walter Fergus, who, with his three sons, went with the king to Battle at the Town of Inverury, where he gained a complete victory, and Walter Fergus for his loyalty and bravery got a grant of considerable Lands in that neighbourhood, of which his Descendants have been possessed ever since; and at this moment I retain a part which at my Death will belong to your Father.

‘From the above Battle of Inverury 1325 [*sic*], the Estate of Crichtie and the lands of Inverury continued in the family of Walter Fergus from Father to Son till after the 1640, when the Heir having raised a Troop of Horse on his own Expense and joined K. Charles 1sts Army he was by this and the other misfortunes of the times reduced and obliged to sell the Estate of Crichtie, and Wm. Fergus his son after

¹ This is of course erroneous, and was founded, as acknowledged elsewhere by W. F., on a speculation of two north country antiquarians, Mr. Hay of Delgaty and Bishop Keith. Though the blood of Earl Fergus does run in the veins of some Buchan Fergusons, it is only through a succession of maternal descents.

² It is quite true that the davochs of Fedderate, or part of them, granted by Fergus, Earl of Buchan, in his charter of 1211, were in the eighteenth century part of the Pitfour Estates, and it is also curious that the most of the parish, which took its name from St. Fergus, was part of the lands of Fergus, Earl of Buchan, and passed through his daughter to the Comyns, and on their forfeiture was granted to the Keiths, also descendants through his granddaughter Marjory Comyn. It was purchased by Lord Pitfour from the last Earl Marischal in 1764. Through the Cheynes, to whom part of St. Fergus belonged, and from whom they also inherited, the Keiths were also descended from Fergus, Earl of Buchan, through his granddaughter Isabel Comyn.

the King's Restoration, 1660,¹ purchased a small estate called Badyfurrow near Inverury and by writings in my hands I see that about the 1680² the name of Fergus was altered to Ferguson which still continues.

'This William Ferguson of Badyfurrow had six sons and one daughter, viz.:

1. Robert, died without [male] issue.
2. William who was Grandfather to Lord Pitfour.
3. George who was Grandfather to Capt. Jo. Ferguson of the Navy.
4. John, whose male issue is extinct.
5. James, a General, Grandfather of Mr. F. of Kinmundy.
6. Walter, Grandfather of Walter Ferguson.
1. Janet, Grandmother of W. F. of Peterhead, and A. F. Wr. in Edinburgh.

'Walter Ferguson my Grandfather who got of Portion from his Father what remained of the Lands of Inverury which K. Robert Bruce had gifted to the family in 1325 had 4 sons and 5 daughters, viz.:

1. James, my father.
2. William, who settled in Poland.
3. George, also in Poland.
4. John, died without Issue.
1. Margaret, from whom the Scots are descended.
2. Janet, from whom the Patersons are descended.
3. Mary, mother to the family of Rosses.
4. Barbara, married but never had issue.
5. Bathia, married and had issue but are extinct.

'James Ferguson my Father had 4 sons and 3 daughters viz.:

1. Walter F., of Kinnaird, has one daughter, Cecilia married to Thos. Hart, Surgeon, Edinburgh.
2. James F., Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Has two sons and a daughter. John M. in the navy. Walter at school. Janet in a Boarding School.

¹ It was in 1655. See *Records*, pp. 245 and 309.

² The form Ferguson occurs much earlier and both forms are used indiscriminately in the Inverurie Records.

3. John, a Lieut. in Gen^l Halket's Reg^t, Dutch Service, died without issue.
4. Anthony, Banker in Edinburgh, has one son Hugh F. breading to that business in Edinburgh.
1. Margaret married to Thos. Robertson. No issue.
2. Mary married to Jas. Lowin, has 2 daughters married.
3. Janet, married to Robert Lock, has three sons and five daughters all married.'

[The writer then gives an account of 'Our Polish Relations,' which will be found in section XII. (p. 114), and proceeds thus:]

'From this concise account of the name of Ferguson, and genealogical tree of your Family you will observe,

'1. That it is both ancient and honourable.

'2. That it has been remarkably loyal, nor is there an Instance of the contrary except one: viz. Robert Ferguson, Eldest son of William Ferguson of Badyfurrow, a wild Enthusiastic Republican for which his Father disinherited him and settled the estate upon William his second son, grandfather to Lord Pitfour.

'3. I acknowledge Pitfour as chief or Head of my family as He is descended of William the 2nd son and I am descended of Walter the 6th son.

'4. For this Reason our Polish friends acknowledge me to be the chief or Head of their Families, because I am descended of James the Eldest son, and they are descended of William and George the 2nd and 3rd sons.

'Our family has been long remarkable for the Military Life, and many of them have rose to Rank both at Home and Abroad. No less than 5 of them at one time were Officers in the army of Gustavus Adolphus in Germany, and one of them rose to be a General. Some of them also served under Peter the Great of Russia, and one of them rose to be a Colonel. My Father told me, when he was a young man there were 16 of his nearest Relations officers in the army. At present the whole Scots families of our Branch cannot muster such a number, and it is to Poland we must look for an increase of the Clan. Your father and you and Capt. John Ferguson and his son the Lieut. are all of our Family who have been in the Navy.

Our ancestors have been frequently members of the Scots Parliament.’¹

(5) ‘Coppay, Discharge, and Renunciation.
Mr. Robert Ferguson to William Ferguson,
of Badiefurrow his Father
of

His portion and Birthright dated 27th May 1658 years.’

‘I Maister Robert Fergusson Eldest lawfull sone to William Fergusson off Baddifurrowe my Father Grantis me to be completely payed and satisfied off all and sundrie my Bairnes pairt off Geir, either as Air or appearand Air, for my Birth Richt or any uther maner of waye whatsumewir, I may ask craue or requyr, And for me my airs, Executers or Assignayes exoneris quyt clames and discharges the said William Fergusson my father his Aires Exers. and Assignayes off the samen for ewir, except ane Band off the dait of thir presents whilk I have receaved and restoir the samen qn I am satisfied and bind and obleiss me and my forsaidis to warrand this my Dischaing to the said William Fergusson and his forsaidis at all hands whatsumever and contrair all deidlie, And for the mair securitie I am content and consentis thir presents be insert and registrate in the Buiks of the hie Court of Justice, the Sheriffis or Commissars Buiks of Aberdein, to remaine there to the last Memorie of [*sic*, man ?] in ane or wtheris Letters to be direct therwpon as effeirs, and to that effect constituts my lawfull prors for me, and stabill holding. Be thir presents writin be James Fergusson Notar publict and subscrivit with my hand at Creichie the Twentie sevant day of May Iajvj and fiftie

¹ On 6th Aug. 1646, in pursuance of a contract between Walter Duncan in Badyfurra and William Fergus in Crichie, the former disposed to the latter ‘All and hail ane Ruid of Land lying in the East side of the said Burgh (of Inverury) betwixt the lands of Andrew Gibb at the North, the lands of the said Wm. Fergus at the Southe, the Common lands of the Burgh at the East, the Burgh’s Gate at the West,’ and bound himself to infeft ‘the said Wm. Fergus and Janet Clark his spouse,’ the lands to be holden of the Kings Majestie, and of the Baillie’s of the said Burgh as immediate superiors.’ The disposition was written by James Fergus, notary public, and was signed ‘before witnesses Walter, Robt. and James Ferguses and Walter Fergus, elder.’ Abstract of Notarial Copy of Disposition; certified by Alex. Ferguson, writer in Edinburgh, 19th February 1790.

aucht yeiris. Befor witnes Georg Fergusone third lawfull
sone to the said William Fergusone and the said wreiter.

‘*sic subs.* ROBERT FERGUSSONE.

‘Georg Fergusone, *witnes.*

‘James Fergusone, *witnes.*

‘18 Aug. 1767 The principal whereof the above is an
exact copy is in the hands of me writer in Edr.

‘WA. FERGUSON.’

‘Addressed To

‘The Right Hon^{ble} Lord Pitfour

‘Edinburgh

‘And sealed with the arms of Walter Ferguson of Kinnaird.’

(6) Pedigrees.

Pedigree (1.) Drawn out by James Ferguson of
Pitfour, M.P.

‘William Ferguson of Badinferra Left 6 sons and one Daughter.

1. Robert the Plotter, died a month after Q. Anne. Left 2
Daurs.

Hanna died a maid fine writer.

Francis, very tall left a D.

Hannah Godiard m. to a merchant at London, papa
has seen her.

2. Will. Fer. of Badinferra, Papa's Grandfather.

My Grandfather

My father.

Myself.

3. George lived at Old Meldrum, had many children only one son.
William m. Mary Panton.

George m. an Aunt of Miss Tulloch's, he is dead but
his widow alive, has three children.

John ye Cap. m. Lydia Palmer an Engl. woman.

Betty, bony, m. Jordan an Excise offr., since in ser-
vice of Sir Arthur Forbes Ye Cap. John broke
the minister. Has by Jordan 2 sons.

Will.

John with Capt. Ferguson 1756.

Mary, still unmarried, a papist.

One daur. m. Murdoch schoolmaster of Old Meldrum.

4. John had Stonehouse, near Inverury, m. Keith of Kidhill's Daugr.

William, had many D.

Kate dead.

Tibi was with Lady Inverey her cousin german.

Peggie m. a non-juring minister in ye Highlands.

Another D. m. Ryan an Excise Officer, both dead
left 2 sons and one D.

One son with L. Kinmundy now with
Capt. Ferguson.

The other wt. Mrs. Robison.

A D. about 11 years of age at Fraserburgh
kept yr by my aunt.

5. James ye General m. first Helen Drummond by whom he had Kinmundy and afterwards a Dutchwoman qn he was 54 she 18 by qm he left a D.

Kinmundy.

Ja.

May.

Kinmundy's Dutch sister is married to one Mr. Vincet.

6. Walter, had 4 sons and 4 D. m. Panton D. of a Baillie in the Old Town of Aberdeen.

James, Wattie's father m. G. Scot's Aunt, and ye sd's
Father m. Wattie's sister.

Wattie.

Anthony, etc.

John at ye Bath m. Welshw and her niece m. broyr. of
Lord Witherington who is since dead.

Anoyr. son an officer.

Beth. m. Anth. Smith an excise officer had six children,
only one alive.

1. Janet a D. Janet was married to Sanders Ferguson a Polish merchant, had 2 sons and 3 D.'

On 4th December 1789 William Ferguson wrote from Peterhead to Pitfour.

'My mother I know went to live at Inverury in 1716. Then my grandmother Janet Ferguson was alive, and several years after. She was your Great grand-aunt. She had been married to a cousin John Ferguson, a Brother's son of Badieforray's. His mother's name was Margaret or Mary Irvine a daughter of the Laird of Kincousie.'

Pedigree (2.) Drawn out by James Ferguson of
Pitfour, M.P.

‘Will. Ferg. of Badinferra my Father’s Grandfather m. first a sister of Crichtie Grant’s a Roman Catholic by whom he had 5 children who all died before he married Jean Elphinston, my father’s grandmother, and after her death he married 3rdly Lucretia Burnet a niece of ye Bp. of St Andrews by whom he had seven sons and one daughter.

Will : Handsome, by ye last accounts he was a Lieut.-Colonell in Russia.

John ye handsomest man in K. Will.’s army, died a Lieutenant.

James

Patie

Mary and

Annie

Anne m. Campbell a coppersmith at Perth.

Sanders, an Ensign, murdered in a quarrel at Edinburgh by a sergeant¹ about ye 1702, m. Eliz. Stewart D. of ye Sherra of Bute.

A Dau. don’t know qt. came of her.

George, merchant went to Poland.

Walter, steward to Duke of Chandoce now in Jamaica.

Joseph and } died young.
Peter

‘My aunt remembers George and Wattie. Lucretia Burnet and Jean Elphinston were cousins. Lucretia’s sister M. Barclay min^r. of Peterhead, a good creature. The Rich Barclays descended of his Brother. His son Peter, the Pretender and the Earl of Mar’s chaplain wrote upon ye Prayerbook.’

In a note at the bottom of these pedigrees occurs this :

‘Invercauld told father yt. in Rob. Bruce’s time ye ffergussons had every 3rd Ridge in Athole. ffergussons ye only son in list of highland clans, in Act of Parliament. We were ffergus of old, and we are called ffergus about Inverury still. fferguson in Irish is M’Irish. We got Inverury from Rob. Bruce for assisting him at Battle of Barra.’

Among the Pitfour Papers there is also ‘A Gencalogical Account of the Fergusons of Inverury 1764.’

¹ This is a mistake. He was killed on 29th January 1702 by Lieut. W. Bell of Col. M’Gill’s regiment, to whom a ‘remission of slaughter’ was granted by William III. See notes of officers, *infra*.

This is the same as the Kimmundy ms. (printed in the *Records*, pp. 243-290) with slight variations.

It makes General Ferguson the third son.

It gives the marriages of the daughters of Walter Ferguson, the General's brother, as being :

Margaret to George Scott, Town Clerk of Inverury.

Janet to Walter Paterson, Inverury.

Mary to Mr. Ross, at Mill of Lairny.

Barbara to John Bruce, officer of Excise.

Bathia to Anthony Smith, officer of Excise.

It bears the following note :

'This account was made out by Alexander Ferguson last above mentioned 27th August 1764,' *i.e.* Alexander Ferguson born 1744, grandson of John and Janet Ferguson writer in Edinburgh.'

NOTE OF CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Fergusons of Crichtie and Badifurrow.

(Records, pp. 243-245.)

Note the additional information contained in the extracts from the Pitfour Papers :

Robert Ferguson '*the Plotter*,' p. 246, line 19. For 'nine' read 'more.'

Ferguson of Pitfour.

Note (p. 247) the addition of the names of the younger children of William Ferguson (2nd) of Badifurrow, ancestor of the Pitfour family, and that he was three times married.

James Ferguson 1st of Pitfour was born on 28th Sept. 1672.

P. 261. *Francis William* 2nd son of Lt.-Colonel George Arthur Ferguson of Pitfour, died on 24th January 1896. After serving as a volunteer in the pioneer expedition to the north, he remained in the service of the Chartered Company, and was Civil Commissioner of Victoria, Mashonaland.

P. 262. The children of the Rev. Edwin Ferguson are :

1. Nina Madeline.
2. Dora Isabel.
3. Donald Francis, born July 29th, 1896.
4. Vera Victoria.

Miss Edith Rosa Ferguson, married on 27th October 1897 Mr. Francis Crawley of Stockwood, Luton, Bedfordshire.

Ferguson of Kinmundy.

Pp. 263-265. *Major-General James Ferguson of Balmakelley.* The date of his birth appears from the Pitfour Papers to have been 1650.

The following interesting accounts of a picturesque incident, and of the unexpected death of General Ferguson just when a larger sphere was opening to his abilities, are taken from the letters of an officer of his regiment published in 1897 by the Historical MS. Commission.¹

In the first letter, dated Herenthals, Oct. 1, 1705, the writer gives an account of the delays caused by the Dutch at the Duke of Marlborough's forcing of the French lines in Brabant, and the attempted passage of the Dyle, the force to which he specially refers being that under command of Count Oxenstiern.

'Our people loitered and were in suspense as it were in laying the bridges, and indeed they say that where they did lay them the ground on the other side was impracticable for cavalry, being *marescagena*, whereas they might have found firm ground a very little further below that. However, they were but laying the second bridge about break of day when the Duke came there himself, and being, as it is said, asked by Brigadier Ferguson, who commanded in that detachment as Brigadier under Oxenstiern, why we halted, and if we should not march on, the Duke made him answer, grasping his hand, "Hold your tongue, you know nothing, I have given my word to do nothing without consent." From that it is said his Grace rode and called the Dutch Generals together in council, and asked if they thought it proper to go on and push the thing.'

The second letter is dated 'Camp at Calmthout, Oct. 20, 1705.'

'The subject of this is to acquaint you that Brigadier Ferguson died at the Bosch on the 12th inst. of a high malignant fever. The Duke being lately at the Hague had wrote to him to meet him there, and acquainted him that he was going now to declare him Major-General, and would send him the Queen's Commission so soon as he got to London, but left him here this winter to command in chief all the British troops as well horse as foot on this side during the winter. The Brigadier had had a fit or two of an ague at the Bosch, but it seemed gone off, and he had been well for above a week, but his ague recurred at the Hague, and he was ill, yet his lady being brought to bed of a daughter but a week

¹ *Hist. MS. Com., 15th Report, App., Part IV., Duke of Portland's MS. Letter, Major J. Cranston to Robert Cunningham.*



WILLIAM FERGUSON, ESQ. OF KINMUNDY

before, he would not stay, but hastened home, and by travelling in the cold was seized so ill that he was carried speechless from the waggon to his house and without knowledge: these fits recurred every day from Sunday till Thursday that he died. All the English themselves and even his greatest enemies while he was yet alive allowed he was by much the best officer we had in all the British troops. He was brave, knew the service, had great and long experience in thirty years constant service; and the Duke was so sensible of this that when he had anything difficult or of importance to do, he constantly employed him even out of his turn. Our regiment has a great loss, and I in particular more than they all, for he allowed me all his confidence and all his friendship.¹

James Ferguson (1st) of Kimmundly's service as Ensign. P. 267. The warrant for his Commission as 'Ensign to the Colonel's Company' in the year 1700 is in the Public Record Office, London. His was one of the very few cases of child commissions in the reign of William III.—(See article on 'Child Commissions,' *Notes and Queries*, 8th Series, vol. viii., Nov. 30, 1895. Reprinted in Dalton's *English Army Lists and Commission Registers*.)

P. 273. *William Ferguson of Kimmundly*.—Add, LL.D., University of Aberdeen, 1895.

James Ferguson.—After 'Advocate-Depute . . . re-appointed 1895,' insert 'Senior Advocate-Depute in the High Court, Edinburgh, 1896-1898. Appointed in September 1898 Sheriff of Argyllshire.'

James William Ferguson, 3rd Dragoon Guards. Captain, 1898. Exchanged to 20th Hussars, April 1899.

P. 275. Add to list of Major-General Ferguson's Commissions. 25th August 1693. (English). 'Colonel of the late Colonel Andrew Munro's regiment.' [At Pitfour.]

George Ferguson and his Descendants.

Pp. 278-281. Note further references in Pitfour Papers, *supra*, and as to Capt. John Ferguson, R.N., and his sons Capt. John, R.N., and Capt. William, see the notes from the Army and Navy

¹ A curious instance of second sight is narrated in Lord Archibald Campbell's *Records of Argyll*, connected with Major-General (then Major) Ferguson's expedition to the Western Isles in 1690, and a characteristic letter from him when in command at Perth in 1691 is printed in the *Hist. MS. Com.*, 15th Report, App. Part ix., p. 166. See also Additional Note to *Two Scottish Soldiers* (copies bound 1899): D. Wyllie & Sons, Aberdeen.

lists, *infra*. The *Scots Magazine* of June 1745, May 1747, and Oct. and Nov. 1747 contains interesting particulars as to some of the elder Capt. John's services.

John Ferguson of Stonehouse and his Descendants.

P. 282. James Ferguson, Officer in Austrian army, see pp. 35 and 119.

Walter Ferguson and his Descendants.

Pp. 283-287. Note further details in extracts from Pitfour Papers, *supra*, and also under Fergussons in Poland, etc.

Pp. 284-287. Capt. James Ferguson, R.N. Note the family of Capt. Ferguson, *supra*, p. 39. See also notes from Navy Lists, *infra*.

Descendants of John and Janet Ferguson.

P. 289. In notice of Alexander Ferguson (born 1744), writer in Edinburgh, and his family, omit the words in brackets after the name of Smith, and add after the words 'John went to Rio Janeiro and died unmarried,' the following :

[V. Smith Ferguson, son of Alexander Ferguson, writer in Edinburgh, married Agnes, daughter of Andrew Wemyss, and left two sons and one daughter, Catherine Kerr.

VI. Alexander, son of Smith Ferguson, died in London, unmarried.

VI. William Wemyss Ferguson, son of Smith Ferguson (resident in Edinburgh in 1898), married Marion, daughter of William Morrison, and has issue, one son.

VII. Robert Wemyss.]

Descent and connections of Robert Fergusson the Poet.

Recent investigations have thrown considerable light on the family of that bright but unfortunate genius who did so much to awaken the inspiration of Robert Burns, and clearly indicate, if they do not absolutely establish its connection both with the Ferguson families of the Garioch, and with those of the name in Athole. When a boy Robert Fergusson was frequently told by his parents that his great-

grandfather by the father's side had been a clergyman of the Church of Scotland. It had already been suggested that this great-grandfather was to be found in the Rev. Alexander Fergusson, minister of Crathie, from before 1633 to after 1662, and who was believed by local tradition to be the son of the last proprietor of the estate of Auchtererne in Cromar, which had been granted in 1364 *Egoni filio Fergusii*. Dr. A. B. Grosart in his *Life of Robert Fergusson* (1898) states that a son of the Rev. Alexander, named William Fergusson, remained in Cromar, where his name appears as a wadsetter on the lands of the Laird of Skene, near Tarland, and in a rental receipt-book which had belonged to a family of the name of Ewen, who had at one time been tenants of the land of Skene. 'This William Fergusson had a son—Christian name unhappily not known—and he was the father of William Fergusson, father of Robert Fergusson.' This latter William—the poet's father—appears from the entry of his burial to have been born in Tarland in 1714, and married about 1741, Elizabeth, daughter of John Forbes, tenant of Templeton, a cadet of the ancient house of Tolquhon.

The Rev. Alexander Fergusson of Crathie seems to have been a man of some property, as in the 'Book of the Annual-rentaris and wadsetters' of 1633, he appears as holding considerable loans. His daughter Agnes married James Farquharson of Inverey, but he suffered considerable losses in the Civil War, and was recommended to Parliament for their reparation on 30th July 1649, when an act was passed in his favour on the following day, and continued on 21st Oct. 1652. The descent is not so absolutely made out as Dr. Grosart has stated, but there is little reason to doubt that it is substantially accurate. Dr. Michie of Dinnet, the author of *Deeside Tales*, and editor of the Invercauld Papers for the New Spalding Club, has stated that he has come across several documents among the Invercauld Papers which go to confirm the information from which Dr. Grosart drew his conclusions, and that there is reasonable proof that a son or grandson of the minister of Crathie settled as a wadsetter in Auchtererne, near Tarland, while the poet's descent from a family once resident at Auchtererne is satisfactorily made

out. The descent, says Dr. Michie, of the minister from the old Fergusons of Auchtererne, is only conjectural, and 'of the minister's own descent I could only discover as a tradition in an old family that always claimed descent from him, that he, the minister, came from the "Low country." To residents in Crathie that would mean Cromar, or any part of the lowlands of Aberdeenshire, as distinguished from the south country, which would mean anywhere to the south of the Grampians.'

But the *data* do not end here. Dr. A. B. Grosart, who edited Fergusson's poems in 1851, and wrote his life in 1898, states that at least two of his poems are dated from Baledmund, which indicates relationship, or at least friendship, with the Fergusons of Baledmund. In 1747, Margaret Fergusson of Baledmund had married Thomas Fergusson of Ballyoukan, the direct descendant of the Thomas Fergusson, son of an Aberdeenshire minister (believed by the minister of Moulin in his ms.—the choice being between the contemporaries Alexander Fergusson or Ferries (Fergus?), minister of Crathie, and John Ferguson or Ferries (Fergus?), minister of Glenmuick—to be the minister of Crathie), who in the middle of the preceding century had been summoned from Aberdeenshire to espouse the heiress of Ballyoukan. Alexander, son of Thomas and Margaret Fergusson of Ballyoukan, succeeded his uncle in Baledmund and sold Ballyoukan. It is in the highest degree probable that he and the poet were cousins in the second or third degree, and both descendants of the minister of Crathie.

William Fergusson, the father of the poet, after coming from the north to Edinburgh, and before obtaining his post with the British Linen Bank, had held other situations. At one time he had asked Lord Deskford to secure him a post in the customs, 'but this letter,' says Dr. Grosart, 'had only been despatched a few days when he obtained a much more congenial, though not greatly more remunerative situation as "clerk" with a namesake and distant relative, Walter Ferguson, Esq., writer, Edinburgh.'

Dr. Grosart on being communicated with has stated: 'I had a sheaf of letters of Mr. Walter Ferguson, with whom William Fergusson served as clerk, and I distinctly remember that

in more than one he mentions relationship, though distant.’¹ Among the deeds which the poet’s father engrossed when serving with Walter Ferguson was one, the testing clause of which is as follows :

‘In witness whereof we have subscribed these presents written by William Fergusson writer in Edinburgh at Edinburgh the Fifth day of March Seventeen Hundred and sixty-three years. In presence of these witnesses Mr. Anthony Fergusson Merchant in Edinburgh, and the said William Fergusson.

WM. FERGUSSON, JAS. WALKER.

‘Anthony Ferguson witness

‘Will. Fergusson witness.’

‘It is certain,’ says Dr. Grosart again, referring to the poet himself, ‘that he was early in the summer of 1769, and therefore within a few weeks of recovery from his feverish fatigue on reaching home from the north, actually earning a scanty but real wage. . . . Friends of his deceased father came to that rescue which his uncle (Mr. Forbes) had withheld,—one in particular, as the Inverarity MSS. shewed me his father’s employer, the just renamed Walter Ferguson.’

Walter Ferguson, writer in Edinburgh,² was the grandson of Walter Ferguson, youngest son of William Ferguson of Badifurrow, and the writer of the letter of 1787³ to his nephew among the Pitfour papers describing the descent of his own branch of the family. Other letters of his are among the Kinmundy Papers, and he also kept up a correspondence with Inverurie, where he continued to hold land that had belonged to his family from the time of Robert the Bruce. Anthony Ferguson was his brother. It seems therefore probable that the Reverend Alexander Ferguson of Crathie, who, according to the tradition communicated by Dr. Michie, came from ‘the Low Country’—*i.e.* the Lowlands ‘benorth the Mount’—belonged to the Inverury Fergusons, and was of the family of Crichtie. This is perhaps confirmed by the alternative form of his name which closely resembles Fergus. The con-

¹ ‘These letters formed part of the Inverarity papers which I got in 1850-1, and which had been returned on publication to Mr. Inverarity, a descendant of the poet’s sister.’—(Letter from Dr. Grosart.)

² *Records*, p. 283.

³ P. 37.

jecture that he was of the Fergusons descended from Ego or Hugh, the son of Fergus of 1364, seems at any rate ill-founded, for in 1506-7 a charter was granted to the daughters of John Ochtirarn, and their husbands, John Skene and Alexander Coutts, of the lands of Ochtirarn which had fallen to the king as to the Earl of Mar, and last heir, 'because they had been granted by the late Thomas, Earl of Mar, to the late Ego Ferguson and his heirs-male lawfully procreated of his body, and no known heir-male survived' (*Records*, p. 308). The connection now indicated between the Rev. Alexander Fergusson of Crathie and his descendants, and the family of Crichtie, with their descendants of Pitfour and Kimmundy, is further curiously corroborated by the fact that when reading the Aberdeenshire sheets of the *Clan Records* before they went to press, the present (1898) Mr. Ferguson of Kimmundy remarked that he recollected a relative of his belonging to a previous generation stating that there was a connection between their family and the Farquharsons of Inverey. No direct connection of the kind can be traced among the descendants of William Ferguson of Badifurrow, but contemporaneously with him the daughter of the minister of Crathie did marry Farquharson of Inverey. It is also to be remembered that the minister of Moulin, in his account of the Clan Ferguson, states that the Laird of Ballyoukan, of Aberdeenshire descent, claimed to be and was recognised by all the clan in Athole to be of the stock of Baron Fergusson, while the tradition of the Crichtie and Badifurrow family as to their origin in Athole, led Robert Ferguson the Plotter to warn the Duke of Athole in 1703 of the intrigues of Simon Fraser the notorious Lord Lovat.

It seems, therefore, to be beyond reasonable doubt, though not proved with absolute irrefragability, that Robert Fergusson the poet could count kin both with the Fergusons so long connected with Inverury and with those of his name in Athole, and was remotely descended from a chief of his clan.

NOTE OF ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 294. James Fergusson, Rector of Rutger's College, graduated M.A. at Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1820.

SECTION IV

FERGUSSENS IN BALQUHIDDER

ALMOST all the families of the name now living in West Perthshire, with many in Glasgow and other parts of the country, originally sprang from the Balquhiddel stock. As



MALCOLM FERGUSON, CALLANDER.

we have seen in the volume of *Records*¹ already published, a few Fergussons from Athole became connected with their clansmen in Balquhiddel, notably the Rev. Finlay Ferguson, A.M., a native of Athole, who became minister of the parish

¹ See *Records*, p. 230, for notice of Mr. Malcolm Ferguson.

on the 16th September 1724. His eldest son, John, born 2nd April 1738, bought from the daughters of the Hon. John Hamilton the lands of Drem, in East Lothian, on 11th February 1772.¹ The next son, Robert, became proprietor of Stronvar,² and one of the daughters of the minister married Mr. M'Vean, receiving from her father as her portion the small estate of Ledcreich, on the north side of Loch Voil, opposite Murlaggan. The Rev. Finlay Fergusson bought this property for the sum of £18, and it was sold some years ago, by the descendant of the family, to the late Mr. Carnegie of Stronvar for a sum exceeding £6000. The M'Veans were closely related to the Fergussons of Carnlia and Murlaggan. Another old family in the parish is that of Auchleskine, whose present representatives are Mr. Patrick Fergusson and Mr. Duncan Fergusson. Their family has occupied Auchleskine for many generations. An examination of the names in the parish register of Balquhidder shows how numerous the Fergussons were during the eighteenth century, and they are well represented still. The families of Stronyre, Bailefoil, Laggan, and Stronslaney, all related to one another, are among those whose ancestors have long had an intimate connection with the parish. Intermarriages were common with the MacLarens, the M'Intyres, Buchanans, Stewarts, and MacGregors.

The Auchlyne Fergussons.

Mr. Donald MacLaren, Clachaig House, Killin (formerly of Ardveich, where his family resided for six centuries), the acknowledged chief of his clan, writes as follows to Mr. James Fergusson, Glenartney Forest, regarding the Clan Fergusson: 'I am sorry that I cannot give much information regarding the Clan Fergusson: all the Fergussons that I knew about Lochearn belonged originally to Balquhidder. They all buried there, with the exception of the Fergussons of Castran, who buried at Leackine, between Lochearnhead and Ardveich. My forefathers have told me that one of these Fergussons married a lady of the Clan MacLaren,³ and

¹ *Records*, p. 218.

² *Ibid.* p. 222.

³ A Grace MacLaren of Ardveich married Duncan Fergusson, grandfather of the Rev. R. Menzies Fergusson of Logie, who has in his possession a copy

they were afterwards allowed to bury in the south-west corner of the Leackine burying-ground. Your kindred at Auchlyne were burying at Balquhiddier, and consequently they must have come from Balquhiddier at one period. The Fergussons were a very ancient race in that district in olden times. Balquhiddier was peopled by the MacLarens, Fergussons, and M'Intyres. I may mention that I remember well of one Robert Fergusson, who lived at Auchraw (Lochearnside).¹ He was a man of note in many ways. He was a mason and what we term a master-builder. He built that grand mansion at Achnacarry, Lochiel's dwelling-place, and also Ardvorlich House, and many others of considerable note. He also learned bone-setting under the celebrated Dr. Blair. I remember seeing him at Ardveich setting a bone that was out of joint. He was a very useful man in the country, as he was very skilful about diseases in general. Very likely you would have heard about this Robert Fergusson: in the country he went under the title of *Rob-a-Clachair*.'

The Fergussons of Auchlyne, one of the seats of the Breadalbane family, in Glendochart, came originally from Dal-na-copagach (the Dockin Meadow), in Glenbuckie, parish of Balquhiddier. Their descendant, Mr. James Ferguson, Glenartney Forest, Comrie, gives the following account of the family: 'Of the Auchlyne Fergussons, Alexander was the miller at Auchlyne, and was born at Dal-na-copagach (*Dockin Meadow*), near to the Glen Dubh (*Black Glen*), above Balimore farmhouse, where there are at present three ruins to be seen which were at one time inhabited. This large meadow was formerly cultivated, and one of the ruins is on the *Lianach* side of the glen. The others are on the Glen Dubh side. Alexander's father, who lived at Dal-na-copagach, was Donald Fergusson, of whom little is at present

of the Gaelic Psalter (published in 1797), with this inscription, written in a beautiful hand, 'Ardveich, 22nd June 1804. Girzell M'Laren, her Psalm Book. In case this book be amissing, I refer the finder to a saying of Pope's, "That an honest man is the noblest work of God."' *Records*, p. 215.

¹ This Robert Fergusson called *Rob-a-Clachair*, or 'Robert the Mason,' married Elizabeth M'Laren, born at Woodhead of Mains, Callander, and lived at Easter Auchraw. They had a son baptized Duncan on April 15th, 1817.

known. But this Alexander was known as *Maillear Mhor Achloghine* (the big miller of Auchlyne). He was a very strong man, and had several fine sons. Amongst them was John Fergusson, who was one of the few picked men that were at Taymouth Castle in 1842 when the Queen visited that place. He died in 1898, over eighty years of age. His son is Alexander Ferguson, of Ferguson & Coy., Ltd., 106 West Regent Street, Glasgow. *Maillear Mhor* was in the militia when training in Strathearn during the Waterloo campaign. When peace was proclaimed, and they were about to be disbanded, they had various games before parting, and it is said that Maillear Mhor Achloghine, took the 'Flag' to one side and dared any man to take it from him, so that he left the field unconquered. His grandsons are Alexander Ferguson, of 106 West Regent Street; Alexander Ferguson, Dalchosnie, Rannoch; Duncan Ferguson, Baker Street, Stirling; and James Ferguson, Auchinnar, Glenartney. Other Fergussons lived in the Glen Dubh, of which Donald Bhan (white) a-Mhiltich was shepherd. *Mhiltich* means *a mile*, and leads towards the back of Stronvar House. He was shepherd to the laird of Stronvar—Fergusson, son of the parish minister—and in summer lived at Airah (shieling) Mhiltich. He had a son, Alexander, and his grandson, Donald, is at present in Mr. Carnegie's service at Stronvar, and attends to the churchyard. There were others of the clan who lived opposite Immervoulin Farm at Beal-an-Ath, *Mouth of the Ford*. Duncan Fergusson, was one of these, whose son Donald was tenant in Kip Farm close to Strathyre, and was *Eiltar-na-chip*—elder. His son is Malcolm Fergusson, Callander, who is in the Earl of Ancaster's service as shepherd, a worthy and valued servant. John Fergusson, farmer, Ledcharay, Glen Dochart, Killin, belonged to Balquhiddar, and had a brother in the army, an officer, named Donald, who was drowned in the river Dochart when in flood. John died about twenty years ago. Alexander Fergusson was tenant of Gartnafuaran Farm, and was called *Alister a Mhinister*, having been the minister's servant-man. He did much to improve the embankment of the river along his farm, employing about twenty men for a time. Peter Fergusson was tenant of Stronslaney Farm, and he was

called *Paraig Mhurrich*, his father's name being Murdoch. Peter Fergusson, shepherd, Auchinnar, Glenartney, was brother to Donald Fergusson, Kip Farm. He was for many years in the service of the late Donald M'Laren, banker and merchant, Callander, at Auchinnar, Glenartney, and died there in the sixties, a very fine man and a genuine true Highlandman. He was married to a sister of Mr. Fisher, of the Old Star Inn, Strathyre.' The two grandsons of the 'Big Miller' of Auchlyne, who are in Glenartney Forest, are over six feet high.

The Family of Rob-a-Clachair.

Robert Fergusson, commonly called *Rob-a-Clachair*, or Robert the Mason, belonged to a family of builders, whose representatives are still resident in Balquhidder. Mr. Donald M'Laren of Ardveich has referred to his local fame both as a builder and bone-setter. His brother Duncan followed the same business. He resided at Tomnadrochig, and has left issue :

I. Duncan Fergusson, married Margaret Cameron.

1. Alexander.
2. Peter.
3. Robert.
4. Catherine.
5. Helen.

II. Alexander, son of Duncan F., married Helen Stewart, Glenbuckie. He removed from Tomnadrochig to Stronvar, and died in 1886, aged 82.

1. Janet, married Duncan M'Alpine, Balquhidder.
2. Margaret, married Mr. M'Gregor, Westleys, near Bridge of Allan, whom she survives.
3. Duncan, in Stank Farm, Callander.
4. Catherine.
5. Mary.
6. Helen, married Donald M'Laren, Ardtalnaig, Loch-tayside.
7. John, died young.
8. Christina, married Peter Colquhoun, schoolmaster, Balquhidder, whom she survives.
9. Peter, still in Stronvar.

Helen Stewart, the wife of Alexander Fergusson, belonged to an old family of Stewarts in Glenbuckie, and her father's sister, Margaret Stewart, married Duncan Fergusson, Stronvar, the uncle of the late Mr. Robert Fergusson, teacher, Stirling (*vide Records*, p. 234).

I. Robert Fergusson, 'Rob-a-Clachair,' and his wife Elizabeth McLaren, left issue :

1. Alexander, emigrated to America.
2. John.
3. Duncan, baptized 15th April 1817, emigrated to America.
4. Margaret, deceased, lived in Callander.
5. Ann, deceased.

II. John, second son of Robert F. I. (*Rob-a-Clachair*), was for a time in the late Earl of Breadalbane's family, and removed to Jordan Bank, Morningside, Edinburgh, where he died. He married Margaret Cowieson, who belonged to Berwickshire.

1. Anna Margaret, deceased.
2. Elizabeth.

The late Mr. Daniel Ferguson, Barnton House, Stirling, the famous bone-setter, who died there about a dozen years ago, was related to *Rob-a-Clachair*, from whom apparently he inherited the doctoring art. The medical profession of course regarded him as a quack, but the people of a wide countryside pinned their faith on his skill. He was a native of Ardoch, near Strathyre, in the parish of Balquhiddy, and his mother was a Macgregor, nearly related to the famous Rob Roy. His nephew, Mr. D. Macgregor Ferguson, sculptor, Carnarvon Street, Glasgow, designed the ornamental railing in bronze, which now surrounds the graves of the notable freebooter and his family, of whom Wordsworth wrote :

' For thou wert still the poor man's stay,
The poor man's heart, the poor man's hand,
And all the oppress'd who wanted strength
Had thine at their command.'

Lochearnside Fergussons.

Along the side of Lochearn the clan was well represented, and many of the name resided near St. Fillans. Mr. Peter Ferguson, one of the founders of the Clan Society, who is in the service of the General Post Office, London, furnishes an account of his family for five generations :

I. Peter Ferguson, Lochearnside, married Mary Stewart, Fortingall.

1. Robert.
2. Peter, died at St. Fillans a few years ago.
3. Donald, died young.
4. Mary, and others. Mr. James Ferguson, Muthill, is a son of one of these.

II. Robert, eldest son of Peter F. I., married Janet Stewart (no relation).

1. Peter, Mhor (big).
2. John, died.
3. Robert, married — Campbell, Fortingall, and went to New Zealand as a teacher, now deceased, left four daughters.
4. Donald, deceased.
5. Mary, deceased.
6. Grace, deceased, married Duncan Fergusson, Strathyre, a Fergusson on his mother's as well as his father's side, deceased, had issue, Duncan and others, of whom only a daughter now remains at St. Fillans.

III. Peter, eldest son of Robert F. II., called 'Big Peter,' married Mary Christie, Foulis Wester, and became, and was for 50 years, joiner to Moray of Abercairney, died 1892.

1. Mary.
2. Robert.
3. Janet.
4. Catherine.
5. Grace, died.
6. James.

7. Peter, married and has two sons, Peter and James.
8. Maurin, married and has a son Peter.
9. Daniel, married and has a son Peter.

IV. Robert, eldest son of Peter F. III., born 1846, married Mary Rankine, now settled near Glasgow.

1. Peter, born 1874, now in London.
2. Robert.
3. Grace.
4. Mary.
5. Donald.
6. Elizabeth.

The Auchleskine Fergussons.

For several generations Auchleskine has been occupied by families of the name; and the present tenant of the farm can trace his family's connection for over a century. From the Parish Baptismal Register it is seen that a John Fergusson and his wife Janet McLaren in Auchleskine had, on 21st March 1745, a child baptized named Janet. In 1802 Duncan Fergusson and his wife Mary Stewart had a child baptized, on 2nd September, named Alexander. Mr. Patrick Fergusson, the present occupier of Auchleskine, gives the following as his descent :

- I. Finlay Fergusson, married Catherine Dewar, held a house and croft at Tighness, in the east end of Strathyre, at the time of Prince Charlie's Rebellion in 1745.
- II. Patrick Fergusson, son of preceding, married Isabella McDiarmid, held a lease of the farm of Stronier, now part of Laggan Farm, near Strathyre, and came to Auchleskine in the year 1808.
 1. Finlay.
 2. Christina, died in infancy.
 3. Catherine, died young.
 4. John, died unmarried.
 5. Duncan.

6. Peter, died unmarried.
7. Janet, died young.
8. Christina.
9. Alexander.

III. Duncan, son of Patrick F. II., married Catherine Strang.

1. Isabella.
2. Patrick.
3. Duncan.

IV. Patrick, eldest son of Duncan F. III., married Margaret M'Intyre.

1. Margaret.
2. Duncan.
3. Patrick Archibald.
4. John, dead.
5. Alexander.
6. Catherine.
7. Peter John.
8. Isabella, dead.
9. James Finlay.

Finlay Fergusson (I.) was out with Prince Charlie, but took no active part in the Rebellion of 1745. When the king's soldiers came to Balquhiddy in 1746 to look after the followers of Prince Charlie, Finlay was forced to go into hiding, and on the soldiers calling at the house to secure him he could not be found. His wife refused to tell them where he was, and on the soldiers beginning to abuse her she complained to their officer, Captain Campbell, that his men were treating her badly. The Captain inquiring if she had any armour belonging to Prince Charlie she answered in Gaelic, '*Cha 'n'eil Tarrigh*,' 'no not a nail.' So he told his men to let the woman alone at once. Finlay's son Patrick (II.) obtained a lease of Auchleskine in 1808, from Sir John M'Gregor of Macgregor, Edinchip, and was associated with his three sons, John, Duncan, and Peter. Finlay the eldest son was a schoolmaster in Edinburgh, and married. He had one son and two daughters. The son was named Patrick, after his grandfather, and was a veterinary surgeon in Peebles. The daughters were Margaret and Marion.

Alexander, the youngest son of Patrick F. II., was blacksmith in Balquhiddel, and had his smithy at Auchleskine until he died. He was married and had a son Alexander, and a daughter Isabella. Christina, the youngest daughter of Patrick F. II., married Duncan M'Diarmid in Balquhiddel.

Duncan F. III. was the first to start cheese-making on the Cheddar principle in West Perthshire, being advised to do so by John Lorne Stewart, Esq., the proprietor of Stronvar, before that estate passed into the possession of the late David Carnegie, Esq. He remembered, when a little boy, seeing one of Rob Roy's sons coming down from Innernenty in the Braes of Balquhiddel to see his father, Patrick, when he lived at Stronier about the year 1784 or the beginning of 1785.

FERGUSSENS IN STIRLING.

From the Burgh Records of Stirling it is seen that there were persons of the name who had an early connection with that ancient town, although the name does not occur very often in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. On 4th December 1515, Gilbert Fergusson, burgess, is one of the witnesses to a charter, in which John Brown gives an annual rent of seven shillings, in favour of the Altar of the Precious and Holy Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ. On 20th December 1541, Instrument is granted whereby John Forester, a bailie of the burgh of Striveling, gave heritable sasine of a certain waste tenement with the pertinents to a discreet man, Gilbert Maklellane *alias* Fergusson,¹ burgess of the said burgh, by delivery of earth and stone as use was, according to the tenor of the charter thereupon. One of the witnesses is an Andrew Fergusson.

On 13th October 1598, Andro Fergusson,² *cordinar*, is one of the persons chosen for the inquest to fix statutes and prices of victuals, vivers, etc.

On 21st October 1605, 'Ordeanes Archibald Allane thesaurare, to pay yeirly to Moses Fergusson, in feall, for

¹ A member of Town Council in 1522-23, 1527-28, 1529-30.

² Is a member of Town Council 1597-8, 1600-1, 1603-4, 1604-5, 1609-10. *Cordinar* means shoemaker.

uptaking of the psalmes within the kirk of this burgh, the soume of fourtie pundis yeirlie.'

On 6th April 1607, 'Discharges Archibald Soirlie and Andro Fergusson, officiares, of thair saidis offices, and of all farder using thair of in tyme cuming, and ordinis thame to be putt in the irones to remane thairin dureing the provest and baillies willis, and that for the wrang and injurie done be thame to maister Johnne Aissoun, minister, in wairding of him but command or directioun of the magistrattis.'

This Mr. John Aissoun was appointed minister of Kincardine in 1599, and died in 1636.

On 16th February 1610, 'Andro Fergusson, deacone of the cordineris, confessit ane falt in dispersoning and contemning of Walter Cowane, baillie, in doing of his office, and become thairfoir in will of the counsall, be quhome he is sharplie reprovit and admonishet in cais he be fund in the like falt agane he salbe declared incapable of ony office bering within this burgh.'

On 30th March 1618, William Fergusson, cordinare, and others complain of a 'new beggit kyll of Johnne Anderson, baxter,' which is ordered to be removed.

On 24th August 1652, 'Ordeanes Alexander¹ Fergusone, thesaurar, to repair the foir tolbuthe and to make up the seates and binches agane the doune sitting of the justice court.'

David Fergusson, flesher in Touche, rented part of the park acres in 1652.

On 1st October 1664, 'The magistratis and Councill grantis libertie to John Ferguson, wright, and maker of tubacco pyps in Shillbrae, to come and reside in this burgh with his familie and exercise his calling of wright craft and making tubacco pyps and cards, for an yeare to come and langer whill he be discharged be the magistratis and councill.'

Fergussons of Corntown, Parish of Logie.

Alexander Fergusson, merchant burgess of Stirling, became proprietor of 'all and whole these four parts of nine

¹ In 1650-51, and 1651-52, the Treasurer of the Town Council was Alexander Fergusson.

parts of the Town and Lands of Corntoun, fishing boat upon the waters of Forth and proportionall part of the milln of Corntoun, miln lands, multures and sequells thereof, and a sixteenth part of the said Town and Lands of Corntoun and of the Teinds parsonage and Vicarage of the said whole lands, all lying within the parish of Logie, Lordship and Sheriffdom of Stirling.' In the Inventory of the progress of writs of these lands there is (1) an extract disposition of the aforesaid lands and pertinents by John Donaldson in favour of Alexander Ferguson, merchant burgess of Stirling and his heirs-male of their present marriage, whom failing to the eldest heir-female without division, whom failing their nearest heir-male, dated 13th July 1663, and registered in the Sheriff-Court books of Stirling 3rd February 1664.

(2) Disposition of the foresaid lands and certain other subjects by the said Alexander Fergusson to Charles Fergusson his eldest son of the said marriage, dated 19th August 1670.

Seasine thereon in favour of the said Charles Fergusson, dated 22nd February and registered 17th April 1672.

(3) Disposition of the said lands by John Fergusson, eldest son of the said Charles Fergusson in favour of James Watson, merchant in Stirling, containing an obligation on the granter to procure himself publicly infest in the lands upon his own expense. Seasine dated 9th December 1712.

The Alexander Fergusson of Corntoun was very probably the same as the Alexander Fergusson who was Treasurer of the Burgh of Stirling from 1650 to 1652.

In the Register of Deaths, as indicated by the dues paid for the use of the mortcloths, for the Parish of Logie, the following names occur :

		(Scots money.)	
		lbs.	s. d.
1741, March 11th, Donald fferguson in Powbank			
of Blair,		01	00-00
1742, May 17th, child of John fferguson's at			
Pathfoot of Airthrie,		01	00-00
1743, Sept. 14th, John ffergusson in Powbank of			
Blair,		03	00-00
1744, May 20th, child of John Ferguson, . . .		01	00-00
1750, July 29th, Peter Ferguson's child, . . .		01	00-00

	Scots money.
	lbs. s. d.
1757, Sept. 18th, Robert Jack's wife (Mary Ferguson),	03-00-00
1758, May 14th, Marjory Ferguson,	03-00-00

From the Register of Burials in the Old Churchyard of Logie we extract the following:

- 1761, Nov. 2. Buried Marg^t Ferguson Relict of James Dawson in Powis Bank. Flux.
- 1763, Nov. 22. Mary, dau. to Jo. Ferguson in Goat Kerse, Overlaid.
- 1772, Feb. 29. James, son to John Ferguson in Goat Kerse, aged 8 mo. Chincough.
- 1772, Dec. 9. Rob^t. Ferguson in Goat Kerse, aged.
- 1777, Mar. 3. Katherine Ferguson at Craigend of Powis. aged.
- 1782, May 16. Peter Ferguson in Corntown, aged 60 and upwards, suddenly.

Under date, February 19th, 1766, there is a scroll minute of a Meeting of Session for the purpose of 'taking to their consideration the following persons' desire to have extracts of their Lairs according to their different bounding.' By this minute Robert Ferguson in Coat Kerse obtains 'a Disposition to two Lairs to be ins^r and an extr.' His lairs are thus described: 'Ro. Ferguson in Coatkerse, 2 lairs 1 headstone, West Jo. Johnston at Bridge of Stirling and Jo. Anderson in Craigmyle, East Ro. Duncanson in Logie, South Jas. Campble son to Hen. Campble, North, Wm. Smith in Rouchburn of Airthrie.'

In the east end of the Old Kirk of Logie there are four adjacent grave-stones, thus inscribed:

(1) 'Here lie the remains of Catharine Robin wife of John Ferguson who died 24th May 1793, aged 64 years. John Ferguson who died 13th Dec. 1810, aged 77 years. And Robert Ferguson, Auchterarder Mill, who died 24th May 1823, aged 33 years.'

(2) 'In memory of Robert Ferguson who died 17th Jan. 1831. Jean Campbell his wife who died 4th Sept. 1831. James Ferguson their son who died 9th Feb. 1827,

aged 35 years. Jane Landell their daughter who died 29th May 1859, aged 62 years.'

(3) '1834. Erected by John Ferguson Merchant Glasgow in memory of Christian Smitton his spouse who died 12th Aug. 1831, aged 21 years. John Ferguson Merchant Glasgow aged 53 years. Mary Ferguson died 5th Nov. 1873, aged 70 years. Catherine Ferguson died 10th Oct. 1876, aged 76 years.'

(4) 'Thomas Ferguson Merchant Leith died 20th Feb. 1868, aged 74 years. Susan Smeaton his wife died 20th June 1874, aged 72 years.'

Another stone in the 5th Row bears this inscription :

'1758. Here lyes the remains of Marey Ferguson spouse of Robert Jack in Glasgow, aged 45, died Sept. 15th, 1757.'

SECTION V

FERGUSSENS IN ARGYLLSHIRE

(*Records*, p. 236.)

THE name is frequently found in Argyllshire, more especially in Cowal and Kintyre, the ancient seat of the Cinel Gabran. A family of Fergussons were landowners for centuries in Strachur, and another originally from Ayrshire were also settled there. In the churchyard of Strachur is a tombstone bearing on one side a remarkably well executed representation of the arms, crest, and motto of the Kilkerran family, with the words above 'The armes of the HonB. Fergusons of Kilkerran,' and an inscription on the other to the memory of John Ferguson, farmer, Glensluain, who died on 9th November 1774, aged 55, stating that it was erected by John Ferguson. Mr. Alex. Macarthur, Oban, whose mother was a Fergusson, states that his grandfather 'came from Ayrshire to Argyllshire a little over a century ago,' while another family to which a cousin of his wife's belongs 'are known to have come to Argyllshire from the county of Ayr, a long time ago, and settled at Glenbranter at the head of Loch Eck.' The tradition is that one at least of these families was of the house of Kilkerran. The owner and tenant of Glenbranter at one time in last century were both Fergussons, but whether relations or not is not known. As the course of the Curr is ascended northward from Loch Eck, the house of Glenshellish is seen on the left, and beyond it, on the other side of the tributary formed by the burns that flow northwards down Glenshellish, and eastwards down Glenbranter, the farm of Glenbranter. Further north still, the Curr is joined by another tributary flowing north-eastwards down Glensluain, immediately north of which is the farm of Glensluain. The road to Loch Fyne, after passing Glensluain,

quits the valley of the Curr, which here trends to the north-east, and descending by the churchyard reaches the loch at Stronecrevich on Strachur Bay. This group of glens and the shores of Strachur Bay were all at one time the property of Fergussons.

‘All are agreed that Glenbranter and Glenshellish was the part of the parish in which they were first located, but how many hundred years since they came there no one knows. Both these farms were owned by them, and a great many families lived there. Afterwards some of them came to the bay and Glensluain.’

The Laird of Glenshellish was a Fergusson commonly called Glen, and the property passed from his family to a purchaser of the name of Napier. The Laird of Stronecheich (Stronecrevich), now generally called Strachur Bay, was also a Fergusson, and he sold his land at the time of the American War to the father of General Campbell who built Strachur House. ‘When the small holdings were turned into large farms many of the Fergussons emigrated to the United States and Canada, where their descendants still are, but there are in 1899 sixteen families of the name in Strachur.’

The Fergussons of Glenshellish were a very strong race of men, and one or two of the old men in the locality still remember the last laird, and say he was a fine-looking man. There is a tradition that once the Duke of Argyll sent a band of men armed to Glenshellish to exact some feudal tax or enforce some claim. The ‘Glen’ of the time saw them coming, and said to his brother, ‘What will we do, we have nothing to defend ourselves with?’ ‘We will soon get weapons,’ said the brother, and they pulled young ash-trees up by the roots. When the Duke’s men saw their strength, ‘they took fright and fled, and never more came back.’ According to another version of the story, the trees had been severed at the root in anticipation of the visit, but left standing as if growing.

Tradition also records that the fortunes of the Fergussons of Glenshellish were watched by a fairy or familiar spirit, called ‘the Breediach’ (‘Bredach,’ Brownie, or Banshee), which announced the death of any of the family by mourning like a dove. It assumed various forms, and ‘followed the

Fergussons only, generally in the form of a bird, but sometimes in the form of a little girl. If danger was near, it warned them, as in the case of Peter Fergusson. When a young man he was going with others to poach on the river, but the Breediach followed him, flapped its wings in his face, and so annoyed and troubled him that he had to turn home, and that night the others were caught by the keepers, he having been the only Fergusson among them.' 'It was when a death was to take place in a Fergusson's house it was oftenest heard,' and it followed the Fergussons of Glensluain as well as those of Glenshellish, but not the Glenbranter Fergussons. 'These foretellings of death are all of very ancient times and ancient families.'

'I have heard my father often say,' writes Miss A. Fergusson, Strachur (a great-granddaughter of a tenant of Glenbranter), 'that my great-grandmother (his grandmother) gave the last Athole men entertainment in the shape of food (bread, I suppose) the last time they were known to be in Cowal on their raids stealing cattle.'

It has been already noted that in his account of his own family, that of Bellichandy in Athole and Balmacruchie in Strathardle, the minister of Moulin says, 'I have been told that a daughter was at some period married to a Fergusson of Cowal, and my father, when in Argyllshire in 1685, was told the marriage contract was then extant' (*Records*, p. 112). Both traditions probably refer to the same occasion.

SECTION VI

FERGUSONS IN FIFE AND FORFAR

Ferguson of Raith.

(Note communicated by R. C. Munro-Ferguson of Raith, M.P.)

SINCE the account in the *Records* (pp. 311-319) was written old documents and papers have been looked through, and it has been further ascertained that previous to the purchase of Raith in 1724 the Fergusons had been 'settled in the neighbourhood of Inverkeithing for more than two centuries.' That in the seventeenth century they established a house of business in London, and there is documentary evidence of the existence of three brothers—John, Henry, and Robert.

(1.) John, Merchant of London, died in 1725 at Whitechurch, Oxon, where he was buried by his wife in the parish Church. The references to this individual show him to be in the tea trade, a flourishing business in those days, as his ledger gives thirty shillings a pound as having been the price of tea in 1707. It is therefore not surprising that he is found holding bonds over different people. Amongst others one over Lord Cassilis, executed in 1692.

(2.) Henry, whose daughter Christian was wife to John Anderson, minister of Edrom, who was admitted Burgess of Edinburgh in 1709 (in right of his father deceased).

(3.) Robert, who remained at Inverkeithing. His son James married Helen Clunie, and was bailie of Inverkeithing in 1689. Their son Robert went into his grand-uncle's house in the city. He was sheriff of London in 1738. Amongst his possessions were the 'All and haill the Borough Acres in and about Inverkeithing according as the same is bounded, meathed and marched in my service and retour as Heir to my Father and my other rights and securities and Titles thereof.'

Helen Ferguson his sister, daughter of James and Helen Clunie, owned forty-six acres of land and two houses at the West Port of Inverkeithing. These were valued by William Ferguson of Raith, and passed out of the family at the beginning of the present century; the two ruinous houses being valued at £240 'for a quarry.'

This marks the close of the Fergusons' connection with Inverkeithing.

FAMILY OF REV. DAVID FERGUSON.

(*Records*, pp. 321-327.)

(From the 'Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee, 1513-1887.')

'1592, May 21st. Which day Master William Ferguson Physician is made a Burgess and brother of the Guild by reason of the privilege of his father, David Ferguson, minister of the word of God at Dunfermline who is a brother of the Guild.'

[William Ferguson the Physician who was made a Burgess of Dundee in 1592 was born at Dunfermline in 1563 and settled in his father's native town, where he ultimately rose to the dignity of Bailie of the Burgh. His house stood a little to the west of the foot of Couttie's Wynd nearly on the site of Union Street. After a long career of usefulness he died in 1627, and was buried in the Howff of Dundee where his tombstone is still visible.]

He married Eupham Kinloch. His son William who raised the monument married Helen Duncan.

1663, December 10th.

'At Dundee the quhilk day Magister David Fergusone was admitted a Burgess by his father's privilege.'

['Magister David Ferguson was the great-grandson of the famous David Ferguson, minister of Dunfermline, to whose admission as a Burgess reference has already been made. His grandfather Dr. William Ferguson was also a Burgess, and from the present entry it appears that his father was also on the Roll. This succession of Burgesses carries back the connection of the family with Dundee for over 150 years. David Fergusson studied at St Andrews University, and took his degree there in 1648. He was introduced as minister at Strathmartine in April 1664, and remained in this charge till his death in July 1696.']

SECTION VII

FERGUSSENS IN AYRSHIRE

Fergusson of Kilkerran.

(Note of corrections communicated by Sir James Ferguson of Kilkerran, Bart.)

Records, p. 347. 'Robert Duncan (of Cassilis House).' The words in brackets should be omitted, and the word 'late' supplied before Major. Major Robert Duncan Ferguson was tenant, not proprietor of Cassilis House, which is the property of the Marquis of Ailsa.

P. 355. Dalduff 'parish of Maybole' (quoted from Paterson's *History of Ayrshire County Families*).

'I think it must be an error to put Dalduff in the "parish of Maybole" about three miles from the mouth of the Girvan. If it was so, it could not be in Maybole parish. I think it must be identical with Dalduff, a good farmhouse on Kilkerran estate, about two miles from Maybole, and on the north bank of the Girvan, which from there to the sea runs nearly east and west.'

P. 347 (xiv.), etc. 'Had I Charles Dalrymple.' 'Dalrymple' should be omitted. My father only took that surname on the death of his aunt Miss Dalrymple in 1837, to whose estates he then succeeded.'

LORD HERMAND.

George Fergusson of Hermand, son of Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Baronet, and author of the account of the family of Kilkerran given in the *Records*, was admitted advocate on 17th December 1765. He was appointed a judge in the room of Robert Macqueen of Braxfield, and took his seat by the title of Lord Hermand on 11th July 1799, and on the resignation of Lord Dunsinnan was also constituted a Commissioner of Justiciary on the 4th of

August 1808. He resigned both of these offices in 1826, and died at Hermand on 9th August 1827.

‘His severity of manner on the bench,’ says Kaye, ‘was perhaps more peculiarly suited to the criminal court. Yet as a judge in civil causes, he was eminently honest and



LORD HERMAND.

upright, and his opinions were invariably guided by the most scrupulous attention to justice. . . . He was universally allowed to be a ‘capital lawyer.’ . . . In private life, and especially at the convivial board, Lord Hermand was

‘The Prince of good fellows and King of old men.’

He possessed a rich store of amusing stories, and a vein of humour peculiar to himself, which never failed to render his company entertaining and much courted, especially by the junior members of his profession. His personal appearance was no less striking, particularly in his later years. Age had rendered his features more attenuated, but the vivacity of his countenance, and the expression of his powerful grey eyes defied the insidious hand of time. His dress also partook of

the peculiarities of his character, and on the streets of Edinburgh it would have puzzled a stranger to decide whether the lawyer or farmer most predominated in his appearance. His deep 'rig and fur,' black-and-white striped, woollen stockings and stout shoes at once denoted that he had other avocations than those of the Parliament House. Like most of the old lawyers, he was an enthusiastic agriculturist, and always spent his vacation among his fields at Hermand, which he improved with much skill and at considerable expense.'

'For many years,' says Colonel Fergusson in his *Life of Henry Erskine*, 'one of the most striking in the Parliament House was the tall, thin, and imposing figure of Lord Hermand. Especially on a Saturday, when the rules regarding costume—never very strict among Scotch advocates—were so far relaxed as to admit of riding dress being worn under the long robe, Lord Hermand would appear in Court booted and spurred with a riding coat of splendid hue—peagreen, bright mazarine blue, or 'drummer's yellow,' according to the fashion then in vogue, but always with buckskin breeches and top-boots, ready to ride off to his country house.'

Of Lord Hermand not a few amusing stories have been preserved. 'His love for children was proverbial,' and equally strong was his detestation of the opponents of Mr. Pitt. When the coalition ministry of all the talents fell, Lord Hermand was seen pacing up the Mound and repeating to himself with such energy: 'They're all out, by the Lord Harry they're all out, every mother's son of them,' that an excited female, thinking he referred to a menagerie then stationed near, rushed into his arms exclaiming, 'Oh, save me then, me and my children.' In *Peter's Letters to His Kinsfolk*, John Gibson Lockhart records how when *Guy Mannering* came out the judge was so delighted with it that he carried a volume about with him, perused it on the bench, dragged it in to illustrate a point of law, and finally read aloud a passage to his colleagues, Sir Walter Scott being seated below at the clerk's table. He it was who rounded on the unfortunate advocate, who had sought to extenuate a crime of violence by the plea that it was perpetrated under the influence of intoxicants. 'We are told that there was no malice, and that

the prisoner must have been in liquor. In liquor! Why then, he was drunk, and yet he murdered the very man who had been drinking with him. They had been carousing the whole night, and yet he stabbed him! After drinking a whole bottle of rum with him! Good God, my Lords, if he will do this when he's drunk, what will he not do when he's sober!' He has been described as 'the last of the old race of Scottish advocates.' 'Of the old picturesque lords,' says Lord Cockburn in his *Circuit Journeys*, 'none can hold up their heads against Eskgrove and Hermand. The whole of this volume would not contain one half of the diverting and now incredible sayings and doings of these two judicial men, who shone in quite different spheres. No outrageousness of originality could ever make Hermand cease to be a warm-hearted gentleman of the olden time.'

FERGUSSON OF KNOCKGARRON.

A family of this name held of the Abbey of Crossraguel. On 27th August 1490 Duncan Fergusson of Knockgarron resigned his forty shilling lands of Knockgarron and Altycaple in favour of John Fergusson his son and apparent heir, among the witnesses being John Fergusson brother of the said Duncan, and John Fergusson son of the resigner. On the same day Colin Abbot of Crossraguel granted a charter of the same lands in favour of John Fergusson son and apparent heir of Duncan Fergusson and Agnes Kennedy his spouse. Among the prestations was an annual rent of twenty shillings 'for an anniversary to be celebrated yearly twice in the year with *placebo*, *dirige*, and morning mass, to wit on the mornings of St. Katherine the virgin and of the apostles Philip and James for the weal of the soul of a sometime famous man and of good memory, Mr. Fergus Fergusson, lately rector of the Churches of Wamfray and Kirkbride, and sometime conqueror of the same, and for the weal of the souls of their friends, relations, benefactors, and of all the faithful dead.'

On 26th May 1492, Abbot Robert granted a further charter of the lands of Altycaple, the whole lands lying in the parish of Dailly and earldom of Carrick.

On 12th November 1500 John Fergusson obtained a decree of transumpt of two charters in the Court of the Official of Glasgow, and in 1501 he obtained a precept of infeftment in part of the lands of Altycaple.—(*Archæological Collections of Ayr and Wigtown.*)

FERGUSSENS OF CASTLEHILL, DOONHOLM, BANK, MONK-
WOOD, ETC.

(*Records*, pp. 366-368, 371 and 505.)

The following extracts indicate that these families were nearly connected. Probably David Fergusson, Provost of Ayr, whose descendants settled in America (*infra*, Section XIV.), was of the same stock.

FERGUSSON OF DOONHOLM.

In 1755 Doonholm was acquired by William Fergusson of London, a relation of the Fergussons of Castlehill. This gentleman had spent the greater part of his life as a medical practitioner in London, where he realised a considerable fortune. . He was subsequently Provost of Ayr for a number of years. Upon the lands, which he greatly improved, he built the older portion of the present house, and gave the property the name of Doonholm. In 1756 he acquired by excambion with John Crawford of Doon-side part of the lands of Fauldhead and Whinknowe. In 1758 he added to Doonholm by purchase the lands of South High Corton, High Broombury Yards, and High Carcluie, and in 1766 South Muir of Corton. On his death in 1776 Mr. Fergusson left Doonholm as well as these other properties to his eldest daughter Elizabeth, who afterwards, in 1780, married Malcolm Fleming of Barochan. From this gentleman Doonholm was purchased in 1783 by John Fergusson, merchant in Calcutta, a nephew of Mr. Fergusson of Doonholm. Mr. Fergusson went to the East Indies when a young man, and rose to great eminence, as one of the most enlightened and enterprising of British merchants. He made a handsome fortune, and, in the words of the *New Statistical Account of Ayrshire*, established in Calcutta 'a mercantile house, which long continued to perpetuate his name, and to be distinguished over the whole of India.' He gave £1000 for behoof of the public teachers of Ayr, which was applied in 1798, together

with other sums in building the Academy. He also contributed liberally towards the funds of the poor. At his death in 1790 he left his estate to trustees with directions to offer the lands of Doonholm to the daughters of his uncle Mr. William Fergusson according to seniority at a certain price, at which price Mrs. Fleming of Barochan, the eldest daughter, bought the lands. She afterwards sold them in 1796 to John Hunter, W.S., the husband of her sister Mrs. Hunter of Bonnytown.—(*Hist. of County of Ayr*, i. p. 202.)

James Ferguson of Bank, who married Miss Hutchison of Monkwood, had a brother, John of Calcutta, who died childless. His *sister* [*sic*] Agnes married Elias Cathcart, merchant and Provost of Ayr.—(Paterson's *Ayrshire Families*.)

Elias Cathcart, Provost of Ayr, married, 2nd, in 1762, Agnes Fergusson, eldest *daughter* [*sic*] of James Fergusson of Bank. She died at Gayfield House, Edinburgh, a property belonging to the family, on 26th March 1816, aged 81.—(Paterson's *Ayrshire Families*.)

David Fergusson, Provost of Ayr, married Mary, daughter of John Mure of Blairstoun, who was born 10th Aug. 1731, and died in 1782. His grandfather was Robert Mure, Provost of Ayr from before 1684 to 1722, at the baptism of one of whose children in 1689, there was among the witnesses 'David Fergusson, merchant, and uncle to the child.' John Mure's wife was Jane Fairweather, daughter of the minister of Maybole, and her mother was Mary Fergusson.—(Paterson's *Ayrshire Families*.)

The following note as to the Provosts of Ayr of the name in last century has been communicated in response to inquiries by the Town Clerk of Ayr:—

'I find that there were Provosts of Ayr in the eighteenth century of the names of William Fergusson, James Fergusson, and David Fergusson. William Fergusson resigned the office of Town Clerk in order to be appointed Provost, and his son was elected Town Clerk in his place. David Fergusson was elected a Councillor of the Burgh in September of 1762. In 1763 he was elected to the office of Dean of Guild of the Burgh of Ayr, and in September 1765, he was elected Provost. He held office till October 1767, and he was re-elected Provost five times thereafter, holding office as follows: from October 1769 to October 1771;

from October 1773 to October 1775; from October 1777 to October 1779; from October 1781 to October 1783; and from October 1785 to October 1787. He is designed simply as David Fergusson or David Fergusson, Esquire, but the minutes give no other information about him. His signature is a very good one.' Continuation of Extracts from *P. C. Reg.*, etc. (see *Records*, pp. 351, 357, 359, 363).

On 14th July 1607, James Fergusoun in Kilkerrane, Gilbert Fergusoun of Dalduff, and Bernard Fergusoun his brother, were ordered to find caution not to intercommune with Hew Kennedy of Pinquhirry, a rebel at the horn.—(*P. C. Reg.* vol. xiv.)

On 30th January 1621, there was suspended a denunciation of Hector Fergusoun of Letterpin, the charge against whom had been 'his alleged lying in wait for the late Dame Jean Fleming, Lady Cassilis, and her servants, between the Inch of Galloway and the town of Maybole, and besieging them there.'—(*P. C. Reg.* vol. xii.)

In 1623, Gilbert Fergusoun of Dalduff was appointed a Justice of Peace for Ayr.—(*P. C. Reg.* vol. xiii.)

On 28th Jan. 1648, a charter was granted to John Fergusoun of Millanerdail (son and apparent heir of John F. in Maynes of Carletoun) and the heirs of him and his wife, Janeta Lin, eldest daughter of Fergus L. of Larg, of the '5 libratas terrarum de Millanerdail et Pingonie,' in Colmonell, Carrick, Ayr, which Patrick Kennedy of Shalloch had resigned on 18th July 1642, in virtue of a disposition dated 25th June 1636, and 1st June 1637, to the said John senior and Margaret Pyper his spouse, and the said John junior and Janeta, in respect of the assignation in their contract of marriage, dated 13th September 1638.—(*Reg. Mag. Sig.*)

SECTION VIII

FERGUSSENS IN DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY.

Fergusson of Craigdarroch.

(Note of corrections communicated by Capt. Cutlar Fergusson of Craigdarroch).

'*Records*, p. 386. (No. 8 in pedigree.) Robert Fergusson's first wife was a daughter of James Douglas of Morton, not Lord Douglas.

P. 403. R. C. Fergusson, M.P., should be 'Right Honourable R. Cutlar Fergusson, M.P.' Continuation of Extracts from *P. C. Reg.*, etc. (see *Records*, pp. 413, 421, 424, 425, 426, 433).

6th Dec. 1560. In a decret of Council (*P. C. Registers*, vol. xiv.) settling the amounts due by a number of persons to the Master of Glencairn, as factor for the Kirk of Glencairn, as intromitters with the teind sheaves thereof, occur the following :

Robert Fergusson of Craigdarroch of his xxij s. land thereof.

Matho Fergusone of that mark land occupied by him.

George Fergusson in Chapelmark of the markland thereof.

Matho Fergusone in Conrig of his 2½ mark land thereof.

John Fergusone in Blarok of his 2½ mark land thereof.

Robert Fergusone in Cornbaith of his 2½ mark land thereof.

Isobel Ferguson in Glenjan of her 2½ mark land thereof.

Fergus Fergusone etc. in Drumregane of their 2½ mark land thereof.

John Fergusone in Cammenell of his 8s. land thereof.

Malcolme Fergusone in Cammenell of his 8s. land thereof.

Andro Fergusone in Lagow of his mark land thereof.

Cuthbert Fergusone in Dougalstown of his mark land thereof.

The said Robert Fergusone of Craigdarroch of his xvj s. land called the Overneise.

Fergus Fergusone in Knokauchlie of his two mark land thereof.

Andro Fergusone in Balene of one mark land thereof.

John Fergusone . . . John Fergusone in the Moss . . . Thomas Fergusone in Brigend and others of their xxiiij.s. land thereof (apparently Mill of Craigdarroch).

John Fergusone in the barony of Craufurdtown of his mark land thereof.

Alexander Fergusone there of his mark land thereof.

Alexander Fergusone . . . Robert Fergusone and others of their 5 mark land of Belliboth.

Johne Fergusone in the place of Snaid of his xx s. land thereof.

Bessie Fergusone in Barboy of her 2½ mark land thereof.

On 17th Sept. 1609, Robert Fergusone younger of Craigdo was witness to a bond of caution for Andro Roresone of Bandanoche by Johne Edger of Inglistown.

On 7th July 1607, Alexander Fergusone of the Yle was put to the horn for not paying certain sums in a decreet of the Commissary Court of Dumfries.

On 20th July 1607 he had to find caution along with others for having broken down and demolished ane 'dask and stall' which Cuthbert Cunningham of Conhaithe had erected in the Church of Dumfries, and threatened the petitioner's life.

SECTION IX

OTHER SCOTTISH FERGUSSONS

LIEUT.-COLONEL ALEXANDER FERGUSSON.

ALEXANDER FERGUSSON was the younger and only surviving son of Staff-Surgeon William Fergusson, Governor and Captain-General of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies. He attended the first five classes at the Edinburgh Academy.

Afterwards he attended classes in Edinburgh, military and others, in preparation for the army, having been given a direct cadetship in the Honourable East India Company's Service by the President of the Board of Control, in recognition of his father's services; his commission as Ensign in the Bombay Army bears date 10th August 1847.

He was posted to the 2nd Bombay Light Infantry, which became the 106th Foot, or 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, on its transfer to Her Majesty's Service. The regiment formed part of the expeditionary force which proceeded to the Persian Gulf in the war with Persia in 1856-57, and landed at Ras Hallila. The right flank company which Lieut. Fergusson commanded formed part of the advance guard, and with it he took part in the assault and capture of the Fort of Reshire, on the 9th December 1856, and, on the following day, the capture of the town and port of Bushire. Subsequently he accompanied the force under Sir James Outram, which, on the 3rd February 1857, proceeded inland, and after a forced march captured the town of Burazjoon and the intrenched camp of the Persian army, with the entire magazines and stores.

The night of February 7th, in which the camp was left, the force was attacked by the Persian troops under the

Commander-in-Chief, Sujah-ul-Moolk ; and the following day the battle of Kush-âb was fought, an affair chiefly of cavalry and artillery, in which the Shah's army was defeated, with great loss of men and a few guns.

Lieut. Fergusson received the Indian War Medal with clasp for 'Persia.'

In June 1857 Fergusson's regiment fortunately returned to Sind; at the moment of landing at Kurrachee, after three weeks at sea, the news was received of the outbreak of the Mutiny.

In September he was detached in command of a small party of fifty-six men, chiefly of the 1st Bombay, now Royal Dublin Fusiliers, with orders to proceed by steamer, with flat in tow, up the river Indus to Upper Sind, and afford assistance to the station of Shikarpore. The instructions were, if found necessary, to occupy the island of Bukker in the Indus, as a refuge for the European residents, with what guns and treasure could be saved. He arrived at Sukker on 21st September, where he received charge of Duria Khan, a Belooch chief seized by Sir William Mereweather, commanding on the Sind frontier. A rescue was threatened, but the prisoner was safely got off on board the steamer. The same night the native artillery at Shikarpore, twenty-four miles distant, broke out and seized the guns. Fergusson with his detachment was able to reach the station in time to be of use to the residents. His party was some weeks afterwards relieved by a detachment under his class-fellow, Captain James Paton of the 4th King's Own.

With his regiment he proceeded, in November, to Belgaum, in the Southern Marathi Country . . . ; and in February 1858 took part in the pursuit, on the borders of the Nizam's country, of the Rajah of Shorapore, the pupil of Colonel Meadows Taylor, who had rebelled.

Returning home on sick leave, Lieutenant Fergusson studied at the School of Musketry, Hythe, and received a first-class certificate. He passed an examination in the Hindustani language in Bombay in 1862, and was subsequently employed on the staff of the army at various stations. As captain he served at Aden, holding the office of Brigade-Major. After promotion to major in the Staff Corps, he

returned to this country; and retired from the service, 17th November 1869, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

After his retirement Lieutenant-Colonel Fergusson gave much of his time and attention to literary pursuits. In 1882 he produced the *Life of the Honourable Henry Erskine, Lord Advocate for Scotland*, the subject of the work being his wife's great-grandfather; and in 1884 *Letters and Journals of Mrs. Calderwood of Polton, 1756*. Both works were speedily out of print. More recently, in 1886, *The Laird of Lag*, a life sketch of Sir Robert Grierson, was published; and in 1889 he edited Major Fraser's manuscripts.

Colonel Fergusson was for some years an occasional contributor to the *Athenæum*, and other such journals, usually writing on subjects connected with old Scots literature or history. He took interest in the formation of the Scottish Text Society, of which he was a Vice-President from the foundation.

Colonel Fergusson was twice married. First, in April 1860, to Marion, second daughter of Adam Paterson, Esq., W.S. She died in August 1865, leaving one daughter, Charlotte Marion, born in April 1862; and secondly, in 1869, to Agnes Elizabeth, only child of Colonel Dunmore, Indian Army, and Agnes Callander of Craigforth. By her he had:

Alexander Henry Erskine, *b.* January 1870, *d.* Feb. 1870.

George Alexander Dunmore, *b.* April 1871.

Helena Agnes, *b.* May 1872.

Frederick Alexander Kincaid, *b.* May 1873.

Edith Charlotte Erskine, *b.* October 1875, *d.* June 1893.

Both his sons were educated at the Edinburgh Academy.

Colonel Fergusson was for six years Secretary of the Sanitary Protection Association. He died March 27th, 1892, after a short illness, and is survived by his widow.

Colonel Alexander Fergusson's father was Governor of Sierra Leone for some years. He lost his health there, and died and was buried at sea. None of his papers have been preserved, but his family have always understood that he belonged to a Dumfriesshire family. The above notice is in the main taken from notes prepared by Colonel Fergusson himself for an account for the *Chronicles of the Cumming*

Club, supplemented by information communicated by Mrs. Fergusson, 18 Lennox Street, Edinburgh.

ANDREW FERGUSSON, M.D.

*Inspector-General of Military Hospitals and Hony.
Physician to the Queen.*

Among the Fergussons of the West of Scotland and particularly of Lanarkshire there should be mentioned Dr. Andrew Fergusson, Inspector-General of Military Hospitals, of whom the following notice has been contributed by his nephew, Mr. A. A. Fergusson of 11 Grosvenor Terrace, Glasgow, and The Lodge, Douglas Pier, Lochgoil.

“Dr. Ferguson was born in the immediate neighbourhood of Glasgow in the year 1787.

After an ordinary school education, his tastes inclining in that direction, he passed into the university, or college, as it used to be called, and having gone through the regular course, duly qualified himself for the medical profession.

Meantime a younger brother, Alexander, the only other member of the family, chose merchandise, and while still very young, barely eighteen, commenced business for himself, and by steady application, combined with business aptitude, was able, in a few years, to attain to a considerable measure of prosperity. He was however cut off by fever, while still in the prime of life, and while the writer of this notice, his only son, was yet an infant.

At an early stage in his studies Dr. Fergusson seems to have looked forward to the army as his future calling, and after getting fully grounded in his duties both as a physician and surgeon in the wards of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, and also by district visitation in the homes of the poor, he presented himself for examination by the military authorities, and in due course was posted to the 76th Regiment, as assistant surgeon, and was ordered out to Quebec, where the regiment was then stationed.

This was in 1813, and war breaking out shortly with the American States, he was actively employed in the field for the first time, and to his great regret, for the last time, for during his long service thereafter he always happened to be

employed at a distance when the country was engaged in the greater struggles of the century.

Consequently he missed Waterloo, Afghanistan, the Indian Mutiny, and the Crimea.

After serving a number of years with the 76th he was sent to take medical charge of the 1st West India Regiment, then stationed at Trinidad, and thereafter as Staff-Surgeon to



DR. ANDREW FERGUSSON.

Grenada, where his services were so highly appreciated that, on his leaving the island sometime in 1840 or 1841, he was presented by the community with a massive service of silver plate bearing an appropriate inscription.

Promoted to Deputy-Inspector General, Dr. Fergusson was next sent to take medical charge of the Island of Ceylon, where he remained eight years, having had as one of his hospital assistants the Hon. D. P. Anthonisz, now member of the Governor's Council, by whom his former chief is still warmly remembered.

From Ceylon he was next transferred to Hong-Kong as Inspector-General of Hospitals, where he also remained for eight years. This island, when Dr. Fergusson took charge, was in an extremely insanitary condition, and it may be fairly said that the influence he exerted on the authorities at home by his voluminous and painstaking reports, combined with his personal efforts on the spot, has contributed in no small measure to the now comparatively healthy state of that most important station.

Dr. Fergusson retired from the army in 1858, previous to which he had received the appointment of Hon. Physician to the Queen, and had also been awarded a good service pension, in addition to the regulation retiring allowance for long and distinguished service.

His period of service extended continuously over forty-five years. He was never placed on half-pay; some short visits home being the only holiday he enjoyed during all that time.

While in America Dr Fergusson married Miss Grant, daughter of Major Grant, a younger son of the Grants of Glenmoriston. She died in Hong-Kong without having had any family, and was buried in the Happy Valley there.

After his retirement, Dr. Fergusson travelled about a good deal, and lived for lengthened periods in the south of England. For a few years before his death he took up his abode with his nephew, Alexander A. Fergusson, and died in his house in 1870 at the age of eighty-three.

A pleasing feature in Dr. Fergusson's history was the devotion which existed between the two brothers, more especially perhaps on the part of the younger brother, whose whole thought and care seemed to be for his elder brother's comfort and advancement.

Notwithstanding the very limited postal facilities, the brothers appear to have been most assiduous in writing each other and the double correspondence was carefully preserved by the survivor. Their numerous letters contain, as may be imagined, not much of general interest, chiefly family and local news with notices of regimental ongoings. A few extracts, however, from the letters of the younger brother, Alexander, might be thought interesting, but as he died in 1826, they are all prior to that date.

Writing under date 21st June 1815, he says: 'I am now getting very anxious to hear from you; I would have written you sooner, but was waiting to hear what news from Canada since the peace with Jonathan, and if it is your intention to return to England, Ireland, or Scotland, or if ordered off direct to Holland to face Bonaparte, however as no letters appear to come, and as, I understand, the ship *Union* Captain Hendry, is fast loading for Quebec, I intend embracing such an opportunity with something beyond a hope that this will arrive safe, and find you well should you be in Canada. . . .

June 24th.—Yesterday brought news of an engagement with the French against the British and Prussians near Brussels, Netherlands, fought upon 15th and 16th curr^t; the former commanded by Bonaparte in person; British by Duke of Wellington, and the Prussians by von Blucher, a staunch old veteran, but the French had the best of it, report says; the 42, 44, 79, and 92 Regts. suffered most severely; also the Scotch Greys—sad work—and some of the Prussian Regts. cut up to a man. This was upon the 16th when Blucher and Wellington fell back upon a town called Waterloo, and took up a position on the 17th inst.

'June 25th, Sunday.—Most wonderful news to-day. Bonaparte attacked the British and Prussians upon the 18th, and after one of the severest battles ever fought, which lasted from 10 in the morning till 10 at night, when the French were defeated in all quarters with a loss unnumerable; 210, some say 300 pieces of cannon and immense quantities of baggage. Bonny's carriage, silver plate, etc., etc. Such a complete defeat is not to be found in the annals of history.

'We have lost an immense number of killed and wounded; sore work for the surgeons, and we may expect another battle soon, for Bonny has the audacity to claim the victory in the French papers. He will likely try to retrieve what he has lost, but it will not be so easy, now that he has lost the flower of his army.

'June 29th, Thursday.—Huzza! Huzza! a flag upon the London Mail. Bonaparte abdicated the French Throne a second time with a wish to crown his son Napoleon the 2d Emperor of France; the French House of Peers differing

among themselves, and like to take each by the throats. Now for the scoundrel Bonny. I hope we shall have him in England or Scotland before one month, going round exposing himself to public view like a "pupit" show.

'July 3rd.—I have seen the papers to-day. Wellington dates his despatch from Iancourt, only 90 miles from Paris, and had got that length without much opposition. An embargo was put on the French ports when Bonny set out for the army, and is now taken off again, and well informed politicians say, for the express purpose of allowing Bonny to decamp with his desperado Generals for America, such as Marshal Ney; Carnot, etc. We have ships off the French coast watching Napoleon. This morning's news says Wellington is in Paris with his army.

'July 10.—I have kept this letter open for the news of the day, they are most wonderful. Wellington and Blucher in Paris, and an armistice concluded for a few days. The French troops to evacuate the towns.' "

Alexander Fergusson married Agnes Logan, and had issue :

1. Andrew Fergusson, M.D., who married Henrietta Grant.
2. Alexander Fergusson, who married Margaret Croom, and had issue :
 - i. Ann Ferguson, who married William Galbraith (of C. Tennant & Co., St. Rollox), and had issue.
 - ii. Alexander Andrew Fergusson, who married Jane Taylor, and has issue :
 - (1.) Mary Ferrier, married Alfred N. Leeds, F.G.S., Eyebury, Peterborough, and has issue.
 - (2.) Margaret Croom, married Henry Crewdson, solicitor, Nottingham, and has issue.
 - (3.) Henrietta Grant, married James Tennant (late of C. Tennant & Co., St. Rollox), and has issue.

In the Records of the Session of Inchcalloch, Dumbarton-

shire,¹ among the contributions of the congregation is an entry: '1663, May 17th. To Johnne Fergusone, merchant in Glasgow, who lost all his goods by sea, 34/6^d.'

THE LATE REV. PROFESSOR FERGUS FERGUSON, M.A., D.D.

The Rev. Dr. Fergus Ferguson, Emeritus Professor of New Testament Exegesis in the Theological Hall of the denomination to which he belonged, and minister of Montrose Street Congregational Church, formerly the Evangelical Union, died 3rd November 1897, at Glasgow. His father was the late Rey. Fergus Ferguson, a native of Auchterarder, in Perthshire, who became minister of Belshill Congregational Church in 1843. Subsequently he was appointed to the E.U. Church in St. Paul Street, Aberdeen, where he remained until his death in 1878. 'When Mr. Ferguson, Senr., came to Glasgow from Auchterarder,' says Mr. T. Cannan Newall, 'at the age of eight, he was first brought into connection with the church ministered to by the great Dr. Chalmers, and so far was a Presbyterian. But what ultimately led him to Congregationalism was his marriage, when twenty-one years of age, with Miss Elizabeth McNeill, a member of Dr. Wardlaw's church, then meeting in West George Street.' Dr. Fergus Ferguson was born on 6th September 1824, and educated at the Grammar School of Hamilton, now the Hamilton Academy. From this school he passed to the University of Glasgow at fourteen years of age, and during the six sessions of his course he carried off eleven honours, was a close competitor for the Blackstone Gold Medal, and graduated B.A. a few weeks before his ordination, in April 1845.

While attending the University classes he also received his theological training in the Hall of the Congregational Church, under Dr. Wardlaw. He was one of the nine students who were expelled—and the youngest of the nine—the story of which will be found in the *History of the Evangelical Union*, written by Dr. Ferguson himself. The controversy in which Mr. Morison and Mr. Kirk were involved need not detain us. The nine young students, whose views

¹ *The Lennox*, by Sir William Fraser.

were considered contrary to the teaching of the Congregational body were: Messrs. Alex. Duncanson, Eben. Kennedy, Wm. Bathgate, Jas. Samson, A. C. Wood, Jas. Robertson, Gilbert McCallum, Junr., David Ferguson, and the brother of the latter, Fergus Ferguson, Junr. At this time the subject of our notice was only nineteen years of age. Some friends of Dr. Morison and Dr. Kirk started a series of religious meetings in the Trades Hall, in the summer of 1844, and on a July Sunday a church of some eighty members was constituted. Dr. Morison was called to undertake the pastorate, but was not able to do so, and in December Dr. Fergus Ferguson was called, and ordained on the first Thursday in April 1845. The first services were held in the City Hall, and in two months the congregation removed to the building in Blackfriars Street, where a successful ministry was carried on for thirty-one years. Two years after his ordination he married Miss Alexy Grace Lang, whose death took place on 30th April 1865. In 1862, owing to failing health, he set out on a trip to Egypt and the Holy Land. After his return the services of a colleague were accorded him, and the Rev. Robert Craig, M.A., D.D., now of Edinburgh, was chosen. He again married, on 24th September 1874, Miss Mary Anne Russell. His congregation occupied Montrose Street Church in February 1876. Two years after this Dr. Ferguson undertook full duty, his colleague receiving a call to Salford, near Manchester.

Dr. Fergus Ferguson was an eloquent preacher, and took part in many public movements. He was elected Chairman of the Evangelical Union on three different occasions—1854, 1884, and 1897. He also acted as Professor of New Testament Teaching in the Theological Hall, a work which afforded him much genuine pleasure. For six years—1882-1888—he was a member of Glasgow School Board, and took a full share in the work, helping materially in the examination of religious instruction. He was a strong advocate of temperance as a subject for school instruction. As an author he displayed keen observation and clearness of diction. He wrote accounts of his travels in the pages of *Forward* and *The Evangelical Repository*. Among his books are *Peace with God*, *The Character of God*, *Lives of the Patriarchs*,

The Sick Chamber, a *Life of Christ*, and *The History of the Evangelical Union*, besides numerous articles in both the English and American Press. He was the author of at least two hymns.

Dr. Ferguson celebrated his Jubilee on 2nd April 1895. On that occasion he was the recipient of many congratulatory addresses, and was presented with his portrait, painted by Mr. John Lavery, A.R.S.A. In the course of an interesting address which he delivered in reply to all the kindly greetings, Dr. Fergusson gave this autobiographical touch, 'It is quite true that my theological education was cut short with that of eight other students by a decision of the Committee which had the management of the Congregational Hall in this city in 1844. There was much controversial excitement at the time. The very points as to the election of grace were being discussed which formed the bone of contention between the learned Gomarus and the godly Arminius in Holland in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and also between Whitefield and Wesley in the succeeding century. It is generally admitted that the same stringent action would not be taken now as was taken then.'

Dr. Ferguson was an enthusiastic member of the Clan Fergusson Society, and one of its Vice-Presidents. His speeches at the annual gatherings were always genial, witty, and inspiring, and none felt his death more keenly than his fellow-members of Council.

He had three brothers, David, chief accountant in the head office of the Clydesdale Bank, Glasgow; Archibald, war correspondent for one of the London dailies during the Crimean War; and James, who went abroad. These three are now dead. By his first marriage he had two daughters and four sons, Sophia (Mrs. Forrest), and Fanny, Charles Finney (now in Australia), Fergus, and William, both of whom died young. By his second marriage he has left one son, James Russell Ferguson.

THE LATE REV. DONALD FERGUSSON, M.A.,
Minister of the Parish of Inverkeithing.

The Rev. Donald Fergusson, M.A., youngest son of the late Rev. Samuel Fergusson, minister of Fortingall (vide *Records*,

p. 234), was ordained minister of the parish of Inverkeithing by the Presbytery of Dunfermline on 19th March 1896. His ministry which began there with so much promise was destined to be an exceedingly brief one, as he died in the manse on 12th July 1897 from the effects of over-work, aged only twenty-seven years. During his short career he endeared himself to many, and gave ample indications that his talents would yet make themselves felt in the world of literature. An intense lover of nature, a poet of no mean merit, and a writer of crisp, nervous prose, he awakened in many capable of judging the hope that ere long he would make his mark as a man of letters. But it was not to be. He has left behind him, however, much good work which has been published in a memorial volume, under the editorship of his brother, the minister of Logie, entitled *A Student of Nature*.¹

One of his nature articles included in *A Student of Nature*, and which was published in *Rod and Gun*, describes some of his fishing experiences, and contains notes on the habits of foxes amid the hills of Balquhadder. Full and interesting particulars of his career and connection with the parish where his ancestors dwelt will be found in that book. By his death the Clan Fergusson Society lost a warm supporter and an enthusiastic member.

*The late Mr. Donald Fergusson, minister of Leven, and
Mr. Donald Fergusson, minister of Inverkeithing.*

Under the above heading an interesting letter from the pen of Mr. S. Carment appeared in the *Strathearn Herald*, in February 1898, giving some particulars relating to the late Rev. Donald Fergusson of Leven (vide *Records*, pp. 116-117), from which the following extracts are taken: 'A fortnight ago a paragraph appeared in the *Strathearn Herald* referring to the forthcoming memoir of Mr. Fergusson of Inverkeithing, by his well-known brother and talented author, Mr. R. Menzies Fergusson, minister at Logie, near Stirling. That paragraph stated that Mr. Fergusson, Inverkeithing, "died in Crieff." This is, I may be permitted to say, confounding him with a late well-known

¹ *A Student of Nature: Memorials of the late Rev. Donald Fergusson, M.A., Minister of the Parish of Inverkeithing, Fifeshire.* Paisley, and 26 Paternoster Square, London: Alexander Gardner, Publisher to Her Majesty the Queen.

minister bearing the same name, though he was much older in years—the venerable and likewise much esteemed senior Free Church minister of Leven, in Fifeshire, who, after a few years' residence in Crieff, died there in his eighty-seventh year, and within a month of completing a ministry of sixty years. At the time of their death both were pastors of congregations in Fife. Excepting the great difference in their age, and that the one belonged to the Free Church of Disruption days, and the other not then born, there was much in common between them. They both possessed the same name—Christian and surname. Both were natives of the historic and romantic county of Perth—Mr. Fergusson of Leven having been a native of Dalnabreck, a small family property near Blairgowrie; and Mr. Fergusson of Inverkeithing, who died in his manse there, aged only twenty-six, and in his second year of the ministry, having been a son, as some of your readers know, of the late Mr. Samuel Fergusson, minister of the Established Church of Fortingall. Mr. Samuel Fergusson's valuable historical prose footnotes regarding Balquhider, Loch Earn, St. Fillans, and Comrie, on to Crieff and Drummond Castle, in his volume of poems on Queen Victoria's first visit to Scotland, in 1842, are well worth a perusal. Mr. Donald Fergusson of Inverkeithing, through his grandfather, old Duncan Fergusson, who died in 1872,¹ at, or nearly, ninety—a characteristic and hardy Highlander, who resided at Auldtanish, Dalchonzie, Comrie—was closely connected with Upper Strathearn; while Mr. Donald Fergusson of Leven was, from the year 1850 to 1866, the Free Church minister of Doune, from the pastoral mountains of which, the hills of Glenartney, the valley of the Ruchill, and the plain of Strathearn may be seen. Both died, it may be stated also, within a day or two of each other, last July—Mr. Fergusson, Inverkeithing, on the 12th July, and Mr. Fergusson, Leven, two days later. The late aged minister of Leven, whom I had the privilege to know, was connected also with Crieff by sacred ties of relationship.² His eldest brother, James, who, I was informed, is still warmly remembered by a few in Crieff, was for several years assistant to Mr. William Laing, minister of the East Parish Church. The *Statistical and Historical Account of the Parish of Crieff*, written by Mr. Fergusson in 1838—one of the accounts of all the parishes in Scotland, written usually by the parish minister—is a lengthy, interesting,

¹ Duncan Fergusson died at Auldtanish 16th November 1873, aged eighty-four years.

² The minister of Inverkeithing's mother, Margaret Anderson, was born in Crieff.

and well-written description of its outstanding historical events. A year or two before the Disruption of the Church of Scotland from the State in 1843, Mr. James Fergusson removed from Crieff to the parish of Keith, in famous Strathbogie. In June of that memorable year in Scottish ecclesiastical history and annals, he was ordained minister of an English Presbyterian congregation (John Knox's) in London, where he was known as an excellent preacher. Perhaps I may add that one of my valued possessions is an interesting letter from Mr. Fergusson, dated Keith, 8th Sept. 1842, to my late father, then parish minister of Comrie, in which he refers to the great struggle then being maintained in Strathbogie and Strathearn. This affords me a fitting opportunity to say that the "Rev. James Fergusson" money prizes, given by the Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland in connection with the scheme of the "Welfare of Youth," are provided out of the trust funds of that once greatly esteemed minister, who died unmarried, at Blairgowrie, in September 1855. Mr. Fergusson of Leven, it may be observed, when minister of Dunnichen, in 1843—previous to accepting a call to Liverpool, where he was present when the eminent Chinese missionary, William Burns, declared his desire to go to China—figures very quaintly as "Dr. Farquhar," the parish minister, in a recent racy volume termed *Scotch Cameos*.'

Major William Ferguson 1st (Inverness-shire Highlanders) Vol. Batt. Cameron Hrs., the famous rifle shot, was born at Dingwall, and was one of the first to join the company at Inverness when the Volunteer movement began in 1859. From 1860 onward he secured a long series of prizes at Inverness, Wimbledon, and Bisley, and was noted for the steadiness of his shooting. On more than twenty occasions, including the first, he was a member of the Scottish Eight, and in 1877 his fine shooting at Creedmore, near New York, won the admiration of the American riflemen. He was twice married, first to a sister of Provost Macbean, and secondly to Miss Christie of Inverness, and died in the end of 1898.

The Rev. John Fergusson, Fearn, was born at Kerrow in Glenshee, where his father was a farmer, and educated at the High School, Dundee, and the Universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen. In 1860 he was ordained minister at Glenprosen, where he began his career as a botanist with the study of mosses. In 1869 he removed to New Pitsligo, in

Aberdeenshire, and shortly after began to publish his discoveries, and to write both for home and foreign scientific publications. He was inducted to the parish of Fearn in 1875, and had the degree of LL.D. recently conferred on him by the University of St. Andrews.

Mr. Donald Ferguson, Lochboisdale, who died on 28th February 1898, was one of the best-known men in the West Highlands. He was born in Bernera, Harris, in 1816, but removed while young to South Uist, and subsequently to Barra where he became a successful fish-curer, and was the founder of the West Coast herring-fishing industry. He was a devoted supporter of the Free Church, and such was the respect felt for his memory that from the hour of his death till the funeral, four days after, all out-door work in the district was stopped, and his funeral was the largest ever seen in Uist.

SECTION X

FERGUSONS IN IRELAND

IN the *Records*, there was given a pedigree of the family of the Fergusons of Fourmileburn, to which the late Sir Samuel Ferguson belonged, and a notice of the family of Ferguson of Burt House and the Farm, one of whom was created a Baronet in 1801, the baronetcy becoming extinct on the death of his son in 1860. In the chapters which follow will be found accounts of a family originally resident in Antrim, and now settled in Northamptonshire, descended from a brother of the ancestor of the family of Burt House and the Farm, and of families now located in America, of which one claims descent from a Ferguson who served at the siege of Londonderry, and married the daughter of Dr. Walker whose name is so prominently associated with its gallant defence, and others are also believed to be descended from officers who served in the time of William of Orange. In the present chapter the account of the Fergusons of Fourmileburn is supplemented, and a communication from Belfast added, which indicates that the ramifications of the family were wider than supposed, while another family which has produced several Presbyterian ministers is also noticed.

GENEALOGY OF THE FERGUSONS OF FOURMILEBURN

P. 466. For paragraph beginning eighth line from foot substitute the following, communicated by William Bates Ferguson, Esq. :

- III. Hugh Ferguson, of Rathleigh, Killiney, Co. Dublin, son of Hugh Ferguson of Drumcondra, was born at Belfast on 7th June 1792, married Susan Biggs, died 5 Sept.

1876, buried at Harold's Cross Cemetery in Dublin, and had issue :

1. Hugh Ferguson,
2. Pearson Biggs Ferguson, and
4. Joseph Ferguson.

IV. 1. Hugh Ferguson, the eldest son of Hugh of Rathleigh, had one son, Hugh, who predeceased his father, who died at Fulham, near London, on 6th March 1890.

IV. 2. Pearson Biggs Ferguson, born in Dublin, married Harriette Bates, died at Prestwich, Lancashire, 19th January 1889, and had issue :

1. Susan, who died in childhood.
2. William Bates.

V. William Bates Ferguson, of 3 Plowden Buildings, Temple, London, born at Manchester, 10th August 1853, married on 12th September 1893, at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, Eveline Alice Peyton, and has issue :

1. Harriette Roma Ferguson, born 20th June 1894.

IV. 4. Joseph Ferguson, third son of Hugh of Rathleigh, married and has issue :

1. Oscar.
2. Gerald.
3. Susan.

NOTES ON THE FERGUSONS OF FOURMILEBURN, CO. ANTRIM, IRELAND.

(By Capt. J. Ferguson, 6th Bn. Royal Irish Rifles.)

NOTE A.

I. William Shaw Ferguson, of Fourmileburn, m. daughter of Rev. Bernard Linden, Rector of Donegore, and had issue—John and William Shaw.

II. John (b. 1796), of Fourmileburn, son of William Shaw I., m. Margret Gault, and had issue—Sophia, James, William, Alexander, Jane, and John.

William Shaw, of Fourmileburn, son of William Shaw I. married, and had issue—Alexander Shaw.

- III. Sophia, dau. of John II., m. John Gawn.
 James, of Silversprings (J.P. Co. Antrim), son of John II., m. Miss Wylie, and had issue—Margret, Mary, Jane, Sophie, and John.
 William, son of John II., was drowned at sea.
 Alexander, of Cork, son of John II., m. and has issue.
 Jane, dau. of John II., m. James M'Connell.
 John, of Belfast, son of John II., m. and had issue.
- IV. Margret and Mary, daughters of James III., m. and have issue.
 Jane, Sophie, and John, issue of James III., reside (1898) at Silversprings.

NOTE B.

- I. Adam, of Fourmileburn, m. Barbara Stevenson, and had issue—Adam.
- II Adam (1749-1833), of Ballywee, son of Adam I., m. Ann Ferguson of Rathbeg, Antrim (1771-1841), and had issue—William John, Adam, James, Thomas, and Solomon.
- III. William John, Adam, and Solomon, sons of Adam II., migrated to Penn., U.S.A., in 1845.
 James (1798-1862), son of Adam II., of Ballywee, migrating Penn., U.S.A., 1845, m. 1st, Jane Bryson, and had issue—Thomas, Jane, Margret, and Ellen; 2nd, Ann M'Kee, and had issue—James M'Kee, Francis, and Martha.
 Thomas, of Ballywee, son of Adam II., m. Elizabeth Minford and had issue—William John, Thomas, and Eliza Ann.
- IV. Thomas, Jane, Margaret, Ellen, Francis, and Martha, issue of James III., migrated to Penn., U.S.A., with their father.
 James M'Kee (1839-92), of Belfast, son of James III., m. 1st, Emily Thoburn and had issue—James and Ann M'Kee; 2nd, Elizabeth Jane Wallace (*née* Moore) and had issue—Eleanor Moore and Elizabeth Jane.
 William John, Thomas, and Eliza Ann, issue of Thomas III., reside (1898) at Ballywee.

V. James (capt. 6th R. I. Rifles), Ann M'Kee, Eleanor Moore, and Elizabeth Jane, issue of James IV., reside (1898) in Belfast.

The above is gathered from family papers, tradition, etc.

William Shaw I. of Note A is stated by his grandson, Alexander III., to have gone to Fourmileburn from Crumlin, and to have had no connection with the Fergusons undoubtedly there previous to his arrival (*vide* first volume *Ferguson Records*). Certain information—which I have not, however, had time to verify—inclines me to the opinion that William Shaw I. of Note A was an elder son of Adam I. of Note B.¹

The bulk of the Fourmileburn lands, as well as Silver-springs and Thrushfield, is now in the hands of John IV. of Note B.

There is an old lease (1778) in existence conveying, by purchase, land at Ballywee to Adam Ferguson of Fourmileburn (Adam II., Note B). In 1831 the tenure on which this land was held was changed to fee-farm grant, by the then Marquis of Donegal. Adam II. bequeathed this land in

¹ On 18th May 1899, Captain Ferguson wrote: 'I have now verified the information in my possession as to the relationship between Wm. Shaw F. and Adam F., and I have no doubt that they were brothers. My reasons are:

- '1. The information was first supplied to me about fifteen years ago, when as a youth I was interested in such matters by Thomas F. III., son of Adam II., who had a remarkably clear memory. I made a rough note of it at the time.
- '2. In Donegore graveyard (the family burying-ground) an old map, dated 1821, shows four graves in the joint names of Wm. Shaw F. and Adam F (II.). These four graves have been railed in by the descendants of Wm. Shaw; but Adam II., his wife, three grandchildren, and Thomas III.'s wife have been buried in two of them. They were the subject of litigation between the descendants of Wm. Shaw and Adam in 1884, but the case is too long to relate. I have now in my possession, however, all the papers relating to it.
- '3. There is the fact that the descendants of Wm. Shaw now possess the bulk of the Fourmileburn land.
- '4. I have submitted the case to Mr. F. J. Bigger, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and editor of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, who, by a curious coincidence (he is a solicitor), was serving his time in the office of the solicitors who acted on behalf of the descendants of Adam F. in the question as to the graves, and who, as it happens, remembers it. He quite agrees with my view.'

equal portions to his sons Adam, James, and Thomas. Adam and James sold their shares on emigrating in 1845. James's share now forms portion of the endowment of the ministers of 2nd Donegore Presbyterian Congregation. Thomas's portion is still held by his descendants.

Miss Patterson's surmise that the Fergusons came over in the train of wealthier settlers appears correct, as I know of none holding (except by modern purchase) land in fee.

The Fergusons of Fourmileburn seem always to have been members of the 1st Donegore (Presbyterian) Congregation (Parkgate). The records of this congregation previous to 1806—as well as about 1830-60—have been lost; but during the years 1806-30 various Fergusons of those given above appear as having been present at communion services. In 1821 a Dora Ferguson of Fourmileburn was also present; and there is an entry of a Robert Ferguson of Fourmileburn having been drowned at Belfast in January 1813. My idea is that Adam I. (Note B) was a younger brother of the John I. mentioned in first volume of *Ferguson Records*; but, of course, I have no proof beyond the facts that he was contemporaneous and lived at Fourmileburn, where his son Adam II. was born and bred. The Dora and Robert were probably children of another brother, of whom there is no record or memory.

While holding a commission in the Antrim Rifles, I had occasion to look up some of its annals, and found it has rarely been without a Ferguson in the commissioned ranks. I have an old *Army List*, dated 1810, showing two in the combatant ranks, and one as the regimental doctor. During one of the Irish Rebellions, a Lieutenant Ferguson distinguished himself in leading a heroic charge. In 1851 the regiment was commanded by a Lieut.-Colonel Ferguson. None of these, however, appear to have had any immediate connection with the Fourmileburn Fergusons.

In Donegore churchyard, among several graves of Fergusons, is an old tombstone, with the arms three boars' heads and buckle, the crest, the bee and thistle, and the motto *Dulcius ex asperis*. The inscription is 'Here lyeth the body of Joseph Ferguson, who died Jan. 30, 1773, aged 44 years, and 3 of his children.'

FERGUSONS AT ARDTREA, TYRONE.

(Notes communicated by Rev. Samuel Ferguson, Waterside, Londonderry.)

‘Our branch of the family,’ writes the Rev. Samuel Ferguson, ‘was settled at Ardtrea (a parish) near Stewartstown co. Tyrone, I think about the time of the Plantation of Ulster (1610-13). I have heard of an old map of the Ardtrea estate, made in the seventeenth century, in which the name of an Alexander Ferguson is entered as tenant of the farm in the centre of the estate. My father, now ninety years of age, Rev. Wm. Staveley Ferguson, minister at Grange, co. Tyrone, told me years ago that three brothers Ferguson came from Scotland to Carrickfergus centuries ago; one of them settled at Ballyreagh above Cookstown, Tyrone; another his progenitor at Ardtrea, and a third somehow drifted to Cork. When I was at the University I met a descendant of the latter James R. A. Ferguson. He was a rather brilliant student in Civil Engineering.

‘My uncle was Rev. Alexander Ferguson, minister at Corboy, co. Longford, but before his death at Kilkinamany, co. Down. There is a family of our connection of Fergusons—David Ferguson—settled at Amherst, Goose River, Nova Scotia. . . . I notice in vol. ii. of Reid’s *History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland* that a Rev. Archibald Ferguson was minister at Antrim in 1646. He seems to have come direct from Scotland. Perhaps he was related to Rev. Andrew Ferguson of Burt, co. Donegal, who was ordained there in 1690, and was the ancestor of Sir R. Ferguson. . . . There is an hotel in Castlederg named “Ferguson Arms.” There was no planter in Ireland named Ferguson (see Pynnar’s Survey in Harris’ *Hibernica*).’



SECTION XI

FERGUSONS IN ENGLAND

(1.) CUMBERLAND.

NOTE OF CORRECTIONS (*Records*, pp. 471-475).

(Communicated by Richard S. Ferguson, Esq., Chancellor of Carlisle.)

P. 472, line 12 from bottom, for 'Lieut.' read 'Captain.'

P. 474, line 12 from top, for 'Ann' read 'Anne,' and for '92nd' read '93rd.'

P. 474, line 22 from top, for 'Mary' read 'Frances.'

P. 474, line 27 from top, for 'Louisa Phale' read 'Phœbe Louisa.'

P. 474, line 16 from top, after 'Morton' add 'F.S.A.'

P. 474.

Ferguson of Morton, Carlisle

Richard William, married, 1855, Ellen, daughter of Rev. Maurice Smelt, rector of Slindon, Sussex, died 1892. Adopted son, Victor, capt. in 24th regt.

(2.) YORKSHIRE.

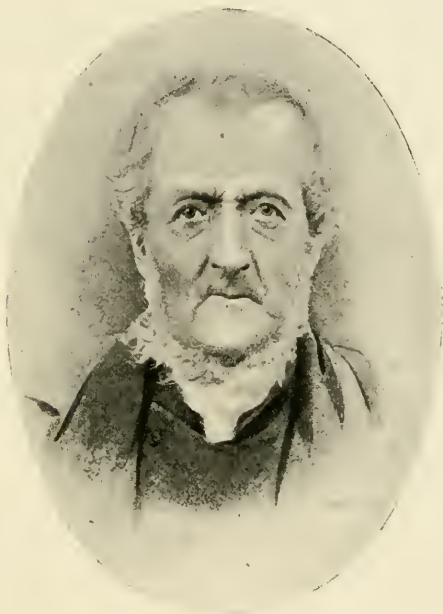
Ferguson-Fawsitt of Walkington Hall.

(The following is a fuller notice of this family than that given in the *Records*, pp. 475-476, and has been compiled from notes communicated by Major Ferguson-Fawsitt, and Mrs. Dunning, Killerby Lodge, Walkington, near Beverley. For arms of Ferguson-Fawsitt, see *Records*, p. 508.)

I. Daniel Fergusson, who came from Moulin, Perthshire, had issue,

1. Thomas.

2. William James.
 3. Daniel.
 4. John.
- II. The fourth son, the Rev. Daniel Ferguson, B.A., J.P., and D.L., rector and patron of Walkington, Yorkshire, married the only daughter and heiress of



REV. DANIEL FERGUSON.

T. Booth, Esq. of Killerby Hall and Warlaby, Yorkshire. He died in 1860, having had issue:

1. Daniel.
2. Thomas.
3. William James.
4. Donald Robert, capt. 3rd Batt. East York Regiment.
5. John Daniel, major 3rd Batt. East York Regiment.
6. Richard Leopold.
7. Fergus.

8. Douglas (Rev.) born 1823, rector and patron from 1860 of Walkington; J.P., private chaplain to the Duke of Cleveland.
- III. Thomas Ferguson, second and eldest surviving son of the Rev. Daniel Ferguson, had issue:
 1. Richard Booth.
 2. Joseph Daniel.
 3. Arthur.
- III. William James Ferguson, second surviving son of the Rev. Daniel Ferguson, had issue:
 1. Daniel William.
 2. Margaretta, married Robt. Dunning, Esq., and has issue—five children.
- IV. Daniel William, a surgeon, who died in 1895, married and had issue:
 1. John Douglas.
 2. William Hendry.
- V. John Douglas Ferguson.

III. Major John Daniel Ferguson, fourth and third surviving son of the Rev. Daniel Ferguson, born 1810, married, 1866, Annie Eliza (d. 1882), eldest daughter and co-heir of late J. Fawsitt, lord of the Manor of Hunsley, Co. York; assumed name of Fawsitt by Royal Licence, 1866; late major 3rd Batt. East Yorkshire Regiment, J.P. and D.L., E.R. York. Residences, Walkington Hall and Hunsley House, Beverley.

Mr. Daniel Ferguson, the first of this family, his son, and grandson, used as arms, crest, and motto, the plain shield, with the buckle and three boars' heads, the dagger, crest, and the motto, *Arte et Marte*, of the Athole Fergussons. Major Ferguson-Fawsitt quarters these arms differenced by the additions of two buckles with those of Fawsitt.

(3.) NORFOLK.

Fergusson of Brettenham Manor.

(Communicated by Fergus Fergusson, Esq.)

The present head of this family, John Fergusson, came from Strath Tummel and settled in Norfolk some fifty years ago.

The family is an offshoot of Dunfallandy, and the tradition is that it is descended from Adam Fergusson of Dunfallandy.

In the direct line of the house of Dunfallandy there is no Adam legally vouched for since the Adam who lived *tem-pore* King Robert I., but it is uniformly asserted by tradition that the founder of the fortunes of the name in Strath Tummel was an Adam, and that he gave his name to the Macadi (or sons of Adam) Fergussons.

The ascertained descent for a century and a half is as follows:

I. Fergus Fergusson, who resided at Little Lude, married in 1739 Elspeth Kennedy, and had issue:

1. John, born 1740, who married Janet MacLauchlan (Monzie), and had issue:

(1.) Peter.

(2.) Charles.

(3.) Donald.

(4.) Margaret.

2. Janet, born 1742, married Donald Robertson (Tom-nabrochaig).

Her second daughter, Margaret, married in 1801, Alex. Fergusson described in the register 'of Dunfallandy,' and went to America.

3. Donald, born 1745, of whom hereafter.

4. Marjory, born 1748, married John Robertson.

(Altendulish.) They are supposed to have been lost at sea on their way to America.

II. Donald, second son of Fergus Fergusson (I.), born 10th June 1745, married in 1779, Ann, daughter of J. Bisset, Dunkeld, and had issue:

(1.) Marjory, born 30 Oct. 1780, married in 1801, Alex. Stewart.

(2.) James, born 28 Feby. 1782, died March 1866, married Katherine Mackie; minister of Beath, 1815-1866, D.D. (See page 330, *Records of Clan and Name of Fergusson*.)

(3.) Donald, of whom hereafter.

(4.) David, of whom hereafter.

(5.) John, born 6th March 1793.

III. Donald (second son of Donald II., and grandson of Fergus I.), born 26th June 1785, died 9th March 1860, resided at Shierglass, married Isobel, daughter of John Paul Robertson (Struan), on 16th June 1813, and had issue :

- (1.) James, born 1814, died 1831.
- (2.) John, born 2nd Oct. 1815, of whom hereafter.
- (3.) David died in infancy.
- (4.) Robert, of whom hereafter.
- (5.) David, of whom hereafter.
- (6.) Donald went to Australia.
- (7.) William went to Australia.

IV. John, of Brettenham Manor, Norfolk, second and eldest surviving son of Donald (Shierglass), born 2nd Oct. 1815, married Julia Anna, daughter of James Fisher of Hingham Hall, and has issue :

- (1.) Katharine, born 1855, died 1860.
- (2.) Fergus, born 1857, of whom hereafter.
- (3.) Julia, born 1859, married 1883, Hy. A. le Cren, and has issue.
- (4.) James, born 1861, of whom hereafter.
- (5.) Donald, born 1862, died 1882.
- (6.) Isobel, born 1864.
- (7.) John, born 1866.
- (8.) Margaret, born 1868, married Charles Webb, and died 1896.
- (9.) Robert, born 1870, married Constance Read.
- (10.) David, born 1872.
- (11.) Malcolm, born 1874, A.R.S.M.
- (12.) Sholto, born 1876.

V. Fergus, eldest son of John Fergusson of Brettenham Manor, born 1857, married 1882, Katharine H. Hill, and has issue :

- (1.) John Fergus, born 1883.
- (2.) Marjory Elizabeth, born 1885.
- (3.) Dorothy Maud, born 1887.

James, second son of John Fergusson (IV.), born 1861, capt. 4th Norfolk Regt., married Constance Lely, and has issue :

- (1.) Eirene Laetitia.
- (2.) Cecily Constance.
- (3.) Kenneth Mounteney James.

IV. Robert, third son of Donald Fergusson (Shierglass), born 1822, resides at Bath, married first Ann Carter of St. Germans, and had issue :

- (1.) Ida.
- (2.) Charles.
- (3.) Hester.

Second, Mary Parke Nelson, by whom he had issue :

Margaret.

IV. David, fourth son of Donald Fergusson (Shierglass), born 1824, colonel U.S. Army, served in the war of Secession, and was in command of the department of Arizona (see p. 132 *infra*). He married Emily, daughter of Capt. J. Walsh, and has issue :

- (1.) Arthur Walsh, of whom hereafter.
- (2.) Eleanor, married Wm. Newbold.
- (3.) Flora.
- (4.) Walter.
- (5.) Francisca.
- (6.) Rupert Donald.
- (7.) Emilia Inez.

V. Arthur Walsh, son of Colonel David Fergusson, U.S. Army (see p. 134 *infra*), married Mary S. Williams, and has issue :

- (1.) Arthur Robertson.

III. David, third son of Donald Fergusson II., born 6th April 1790, married Janet Mitchell, and had issue :

- (1.) Janette, married, 1st, Capt. J. Hamilton, and had issue ; 2nd, D. Ilett.
- (2.) Katharine, married D. Snell, and had issue :
- (3.) Alexander.
- (4.) Isabella.
- (5.) Annie.
- (6.) James, of whom hereafter.
- (7.) Eliza, married Wm. Escombe, and has issue.

IV. James, second son of David Fergusson III., has issue :

(1.) Harold.

(2.) Marjory.

(4.) NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Ferguson of Polebrooke Hall.

(From notes communicated by Capt. A. F. H. Ferguson, 2nd Life Guards, of Polebrooke Hall, Oundle, Northamptonshire, Mr. Ivor Ferguson, and Lady Paston-Cooper.)



POLEBROOKE HALL.

This family is descended from one of two brothers, Andrew and Victor Ferguson, who settled in the North of Ireland having 'fled from Scotland at the time of the Rebellion.' They are said by family tradition to have been officers in the army of William of Orange. One settled in Derry, and the other in Antrim, and the descendant of the former became a Baronet (see Ferguson of the Farm, *Records*,

pp. 467-469, and p. 508), but the title and this branch of the family are now extinct.

From the other brother, who settled in Antrim, was descended

I. James (?) Ferguson, who married a Miss Stephenson who was an heiress, and was the father of,

II. John Stephenson Ferguson, who married and had issue :

(1.) Thomas Ferguson of Greenville.

(2.) John F. Ferguson whose book plate bears the Ferguson coat-of-arms, thus: *azure*, a buckle *argent*, between three boars' heads *erased* (*argent* or *or*). *Crest*, on a thistle a bee. *Motto*, *Dulcius ex asperis*.

(3.) Colonel George Ferguson who commanded the Antrim Militia when they were called out during the Crimean War. He resided latterly in Paris, and was frequently mistaken for the Emperor Napoleon III. His book plate shows the following coat-of-arms:

Quarterly 1st and 4th. *Azure* a buckle *argent* between three boars' heads *coupéd or*. 2nd and 3rd. *Azure* a fleur-de-lys between two mullets, two roses in chief, and in base three arrows pointing downwards (apparently), *argent*.

Crest, on a thistle a bee, proper. *Motto*, *Dulcius ex asperis*.

and

Seven daughters, one of whom married in 1860 the Hon. Fleetwood John Pellew, and is mother of the present Viscount Exmouth, and the Hon. William Pellew.

III. Thomas Ferguson of Greenville, Co. Down, born in 1795, married in 1827, Emma daughter of Thomas Benyon, Esq. of New Grange Hall, Leeds, Yorkshire, and died at Ryde, Isle of Wight in 1859. He had issue :

1. Colonel John Stephenson Ferguson.

2. Thomas Benyon Ferguson born about 1848, married in 1869 the Hon. Emma Amelia, sister of 12th Viscount Falkland, and died in 1874 at sea when returning from India. He had issue :
 - i. Lena, married in 1898 Mr. Hugh Montgomery (Royal Scots Greys) of Ballydrain, Co. Down.
 - ii. Nora.



COL. JOHN S. FERGUSON.

IV. Colonel John Stephenson Ferguson, 2nd Life Guards, was born at Ballysillen, Co. Antrim, in 1834, entered the army in 1852, joining the 5th Dragoon Guards, served in the Crimea, and was present at Balaclava, Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol, getting two medals and clasps. He subsequently exchanged into the 2nd Life Guards, and died in command of the regiment in 1885.

Colonel Ferguson married in 1863 Sophia Jane

Holford, youngest child of John Holford, Esq. of Rushelme Hall, Lancashire, and had three sons :

1. Victor John Fergus Ferguson, major, Royal Horse Guards (Blues), born 1864 (London), educated at Eton, joined the army in 1884, became captain in 1888 and major in 1895. In 1890 was in charge of the Special Mission to King Lobengula



MAJOR VICTOR JOHN FERGUS FERGUSON.

of Matabeleland, in 1896 was Camp Commandant on the staff of Sir Francis Scott in Ashanti, and met his death from fever, while on service with the Ashanti Expeditionary force at Prahsu on 8th January 1896. Obtained the Ashanti medal.

2. Algernon Francis Holford Ferguson, captain 2nd Life Guards.
3. Ivor Andrew Benyon Ferguson. Born 1874 (London). Educated at Eton.

V. Captain Algernon Francis Holford Ferguson, born 1867 (London). Educated at Eton. Joined 2nd Life Guards in 1888, captain 1895. Was Private Secretary to Viscount Hampden when Governor of New South Wales, 1896 to 1898, married at Sydney, N. S. W., in 1897 the Hon. Margaret Brand, eldest daughter of Viscount Hampden and Baron Dacre, and has issue,

(1.) Victor John Ferguson, born 1898 at Sydney, N. S. Wales.

Residence.—Polebrooke Hall, Oundle, Northants.

(5.) OXFORDSHIRE.

(*Records*, pp. 477-479.)

William Ferguson (IV. p. 478), served the office of Mayor of Reading during the Jubilee Year 1897, and presented the address from the Town of Reading to H.M. the Queen at Windsor. His portrait appears in the historical picture, 'The Lord Mayors, Provosts, and Mayors of England and Wales, 1897.'

(6.) NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

(From notes communicated by Mr. James Ferguson, Newcastle.)

A family of the name resident in Newcastle-on-Tyne came from Coldstream to Newcastle eight generations ago, and is believed to have originally moved to the south from 'somewhere near Dundee.' Its present representative, Mr. James Ferguson, 26 St. George's Terrace, Newcastle, is the seventh of a series of Jameses, the eldest son of James for seven generations. Mr. Ferguson's grandfather married a Miss Hutchison, and his father a Miss Fleming. The latter had issue, three sons and a daughter:

1. James, engaged in business as a marine underwriter, born 26th December 1858, married 15th April 1885, Edith Alexandra, younger daughter of Alderman J. S. Green of Gateshead-on-Tyne, and has issue:

- (1.) Basil Lloyd, born 13th January 1886.
 - (2.) Edith Gwendolen.
 - (3.) Gladys Marion.
 - (4.) Nancy Noël.
2. Walter Fleming married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Tollet of Gateshead, and had issue,
- (1.) James, who died in December 1898 at the age of four.
3. John Telfer, married Margaret, only daughter of John Beattie, J.P. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and has issue :
- (1.) Sybil Margaret.
 - (2.) John Beattie.
4. Anne.

SECTION XII

FERGUSONS ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE

THE name is found in many Continental armies, and in other lines of life. Among the names in the Rolls of the Scottish Archer Guard of France is 'Fagozil, which,' it has been said, 'traced through the Rolls of successive years, becomes Far-gozilles, and finally Fergouzil, and is probably Ferguson.' More probably perhaps Fergushill, but the names Fergushill and Ferguson have been interchanged even in Scotland.

FERGUSONS IN HOLLAND.

A notice has already been given in the *Records* of the family of M. Jan Helenus Ferguson, who was a few years ago minister of the Netherlands at the Court of Pekin, and of others of the name found in the Netherlands. An Ensign Ferguson was also killed at the siege of Breda in 1637. In addition to those of his name, who served in the Cameronian regiment, commanded by Major-General Ferguson of Balmakelly while it was in Dutch pay, a Captain Robert Ferguson held a commission in 1694 in Lauder's regiment of the Scots Brigade.

FERGUSONS IN POLAND.

The following extracts from the *Pitfour Papers* supply additional details to those already given (*Records*, pp. 482-487) of the branch of the Aberdeenshire Fergusons which settled in Poland:

Extract from Letter of Walter Ferguson, dated 17th Sept. 1787.

Our Polish Relations.

'William Ferguson, my father's immediate younger brother, went to Poland 1703, and in the year 1714 married M.

Catherine Concordia Tepper of Posen by whom he had three sons and three daughters, and he himself died in 1733. His sons were Laurence, William, and Peter. Laurence died without issue.

‘William Ferguson the second son is settled at Breslau. But I am not informed what issue he has.

‘Peter Ferguson the third son was born 19th April 1732, was married to Marie Philippine Valentine of Warsaw, 29th June 1762, was adopted by Mr. Peter Tepper his mother’s brother as his heir in 1767 on condition of adding Tepper to the name of Ferguson; is banker to the Empress of Russia and agent for the Order of Malta, who have dignified him with the Order. In June 1779 having obtained permission from the K. of Britain to have his arms recorded in the Herald Office, London, and on my seeing this in the *London Gazette*, I wrote immediately to Warsaw, and with equal joy and surprise found he was my uncle’s son. By undoubted authority in 1786 he was worth £400,000 str. Of this marriage he has five sons and five daughters :

‘These sons are :

Peter Charles, 6th Augt. 1766.
 Philip Bernard, 1st Augt. 1767.
 Lewis William, 10th Dec. 1768.
 Daniel Frederick, 14th July 1772.
 Otto Walter, 4th Nov. 1779.

‘His daughters :

Henrietta Catherine, married, 24th May 1763.
 Charlotte Rosina, . . . 4th July 1764.
 Eliza Dorothy, . . . 8th Augt. 1765.
 Ann Margaret, . . . 11th Augt. 1775.
 Isobel Theresa, . . . 12th Augt. 1778.

‘George Ferguson, my father’s second younger brother, went to Poland with William, settled at Lublin, married there and died about the 1727, leaving a son and a daughter. The son is Fort-Major at Breslau and has children, but I am not particularly informed about him or them.’

*Memorandum in French.**(Preserved among the Pitfour Papers.)*

Pierre Tepper Ferguson marié en à Philippine Valentin eut quatorze Enfans, dont quatre moururent peu après leur naissance. Ceux qui restèrent en vie furent :

Henriette.
Charlotte.
Elizabeth.
Pierre Charles.
Philippe Bernard
Guillaume Louis.
Daniel Frederic.
Anne.
Isabelle.
Otto Walter.

1. Henriette fut mariée à M. d'Arndt fils du Conseilleur de Guerre à Breslau au service de S.M. le Roi de Prusse. Plusieurs enfans sont en vie.
2. Charlotte fut mariée en première Noce au Baron d'Axt Ministre de Prusse à la Cour de Varsovie, en seconde Noce a M. de Milaszewicz Lieutenant-Colonel au service de Russie. Elle eut le malheur d'être tuée dans sa maison a Wasilkow par un coup de tonnerre : elle mourut sans enfans.
3. Elizabeth fut mariée à M. de Schultz, jeune homme que M. Tepper avait élevé ; ils ont plusieurs enfans :

Fils 1. Pierre Charles fut marié à Madem. Marie Boué fille du Banquier Boué à Hamburg. Un fils.

2. Philippe Bernard.

3. Guillaume Lewis.

Fille 4. Anne Marie, mariée en 1792 a S.E. Mr. le Comte Jean de Waladkowiez Chambellan de S.M. le Roi de Pologne Général à son service et chevalier du Cordon de St. Stanislaus.

Fils 4. Daniel Frederic.

Fille 5. Isabelle mariée en 1794 à Mr. de Kamiński Chambellan de S.M. le Roi de Pologne, et ey. devant Nonce à la Diète.

Fils 5. Otto Walter, un enfant de quatorze ans à peu près.

FERGUSONS IN RUSSIA.

It has been noted (p. 44) that William Ferguson a younger son of William Ferguson (2nd) of Badifurrow, and half-brother of James Ferguson (1st) of Pitfour, became a Lieut.-Colonel in Russia. From the letter of Walter Ferguson of Kinnaird (p. 40) it would appear that others of his Aberdeenshire relatives had also entered the Russian service in the time of Peter the Great. Under the distinguished Generals, Patriek Gordon of Auchleuehries, who crushed the Strelitzes, and Alexander Gordon of Auchintoul, there were no doubt special opportunities for Aberdeenshire men in the Museovite army, and it is to be noted that while Wm. Ferguson (2nd) of Badifurrow's first wife had been a Grant of Crichtie, the daughter of General Patriek Gordon became the wife of a Grant of Crichtie, who was probably the brother or nephew of Mrs. Ferguson of Badifurrow.

The third son of Peter Ferguson-Tepper of Warsaw was, in 1780, a lieutenant in the Russian Guards (*Records*, p. 484).

It was stated in the *Records* (p. 21.) that Dr. Adam Ferguson had recorded that when he visited Voltaire the great French philosopher 'saluted me with a compliment on a gentleman of my family who had civilised the Russians,' referring probably to an earlier Scottish Ferguson, whom in his history of Russia he describes as helping Peter the Great to calculate eclipses, and as establishing at Moscow schools of geometry, astronomy, and navigation. The passages in Voltaire's *History*, in which he refers to this Ferguson are as follows :

'On trouva bon, pour cultiver son amitié, qu'il engageât des ouvriers comme il avait fait en Hollande : mais outre les artisans il aurait vu qu'il n'aurait pas trouvé si aisément, à Amsterdam, des mathématiciens. Ferguson, Écossais, bon géomètre se mit à son service ; c'est lui qui a établi l'arithmétique en Russie dans les bureaux des finances, où l'on se servait auparavant que de la méthode tartare de compter avec des boules enfilées dans un fil d'archal : méthode qui suppléait à l'écriture, mais embarrassante et fautive, parce qu'après le calcul on ne peut voir si on s'est trompé. Nous

n'avons connu les chiffres indiens dont nous nous servons que par les Arabes, au neuvième siècle ; l'empire de Russie ne les a reçus que mille ans après : c'est le sort de tous les arts ; ils ont fait lentement le tour du monde. Deux jeunes gens de l'école des mathématiques accompagnèrent Fergusson ; et ce fut le commencement de l'école de marine que Pierre établit depuis. Il observait et calculait les éclipses avec Fergusson.'

And again, in dealing with the reforms carried out by Peter the Great at Moscow in 1703, he says :

'Fergusson établit des écoles de géometrie, d'astronomie, de navigation.'¹ —(*Historie de L'Empire de Russie sous Pierre le Grand.* Par Voltaire.)

FERGUSONS IN PRUSSIA AND GERMANY.

In an article in the *St. James' Gazette* in 1896 it was stated in connection with the services in East Africa of an officer of

¹ It is, however, doubtful whether the Clan Fergusson or the Clan Farquharson is entitled to claim the founder of the Russian Naval School. A Russian and a Scottish biographer of Peter the Great both give the name as Farquharson.

'Il engagea même quelques Mathématiciens à passer la Mer avec lui ; du nombre desquels fut Monsieur Fergharson, dont le nom sera longtemps célèbre parmi notre nation, puisque c'est lui qui le premier nous a appris à compter et à nous servir des chiffres arabes ; car avant lui nous n'avions qu'une manière de compter par dizaine tout à fait rustique.'—(*Memoires du Regne de Pierre le Grand, Empereur de Russie*, etc. Par le B. Iwan Nestesuranoi, 1725.)

'The Czar carried over with him a considerable number of persons of all trades, especially ship-carpenters, and those who had any knowledge of shipping ; and amongst others a son of Sir Anthony Dean's ; also Mr. Farquharson (an able mathematician), a Scots Highlander. All these, on his landing at Holland, he sent on board the Russian fleet, designed for Archangel (1698).—(*History of Peter the Great.* By Major-General Alex. Gordon of Auchintoul, 1755).

Inquiry made at St. Petersburg in 1898 elicited the information that an officer, whose name was given as 'Colonel Fargwarson,' was connected with the naval college at Moscow in 1730.

A curious instance of the confusion of the two names is found in the List of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and Commissaries of Shires, made up in 1656 during the Cromwellian Conquest of Scotland, which includes 'Robert Ferguson of Invercallid.'

the German army, of Scottish name and extraction, that 'in the time of the old Emperor who clung to the military traditions of Frederick the Great, it was comparatively easy for a young Englishman to procure a commission in the Prussian service, and at the end of William I.'s reign the Prussian Army List contained such names as Bentinck, Buchanan, Bruce, Campbell (of Craignish), Clifford, Collet, Douglas, Drummond, *Ferguson*, Fowler, Gibson, Gordon, Graham, Gregorie, Hamilton, Halkett, Jameson, Johnstone, Kennedy, Knox, Laurence, Leslie, Lindsay-Carnegie, Maclean, Mathieson, Munro, Ogilvie, O'Grady, Russell, Scott, Spalding, Stirling, Stoddart, Talbot, Thompson, Winslowe, and Wright. Some of the bearers of these names, it is true, were born of ancestors settled in Germany from the time of the Seven Years' War, and even of the Thirty Years' War; but others had commenced life as British subjects. It was one of the latter, a Winslowe, who was the first Prussian officer to fall in 1870.'

The name of Ferguson so recently found in the Prussian Army List may owe its origin either to the Thirty Years' War or to the Seven Years' War. Several of the Aberdeenshire Fergusons are said to have fought in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, and one to have attained high rank (p. 40), while George Ferguson, a grandson of William Ferguson of Badifurrow, who settled at Lublin, and died about 1727, left a son who in the latter part of the eighteenth century was Fort-Major at Breslau (p. 112). A cousin, William Ferguson, was also settled at Breslau, while another cousin Peter Ferguson-Teppe, the banker of Warsaw, had purchased an estate in Prussia in 1779, when he received a letter from the king 'granting to him and his posterity considerable privileges.'

FERGUSONS IN AUSTRIA.

James Ferguson, younger son of John Ferguson of Stonehouse, and grandson of William Ferguson of Badifurrow, is said in one family ms. to have 'entered the Emperor of Germany's service,' and when last heard of to have been 'in a very good station there.' In another he is described as 'a captain in Spain,' and in a third as 'governor at Panama.' It is not

improbable that his connection with the Imperial service began when British troops were fighting in Spain on behalf of the Austrian claimant to the throne of 'Spain with the Indies,' and his governorship may have been at a time when the Isthmus was held for the Hapsburg King of Spain.

SECTION XIII

FERGUSONS IN THE BRITISH COLONIES

A NOTICE has already been given (*Records*, pp. 487-494) of a family honourably associated with the development of Ceylon. It has been noted that a branch of an Irish family settled at Amherst, Goose River, Nova Scotia, and the present chapter will include the Canadian continuation of the fortunes of the Fergussons of Woodhill, an account of a family in Ontario originally from Argyllshire, and a notice of a family long connected with India, and now represented in British Columbia, which claims descent through successive rectors of Drogheda in Ireland from the house of Kilkerran in Scotland.

In a notice of the new Cabinet formed at Ottawa in 1896 occurred the name of the Hon. J. Ferguson, minister, without portfolio.

FERGUSSENS IN CANADA.

Fergussons of Woodhill, Canada (formerly of Woodhill or Balmacruchie in Strathardle, Scotland).

(Communicated by Mr. George Fergusson, Toronto, Canada.)

The following account of this family, descended from the Rev. Adam Fergusson of Balmacruchie, minister of Moulin, forms a continuation of the account of the Fergussons of Balmacruchie or Woodhill, printed in the *Records of the Clan and Name*, pp. 110-114. Of the ms. of the minister of Moulin, printed on p. 110, *et seq.*, Mr. George Tower Fergusson possesses a copy, while another has recently been discovered at Pitfour, Aberdeenshire. The crest used by the family in Canada is the hand holding the upright dagger, with the motto, *Arte et Marte*, of the Athol Fergussons.

‘Hon. Adam Fergusson of Woodhill,¹ Scotland, and after-

¹ *Records*, p. 114.

wards of Woodhill, Canada, came to Canada with his family in 1833. He attained the age of fourscore, and died at Woodhill, near to the city of Hamilton.

‘Of his eight children, one daughter, Margaret, died in childhood in Scotland.

‘His seven sons grew to manhood. Niel James,¹ the eldest, remained at Balthayock in Perthshire. He died there, without issue, Jan. 1862. The remaining six came out to Canada with their father. The eldest of these, Adam Johnston, after practising his profession in the town of Guelph, became judge of the county. He subsequently removed to Ottawa, having taken a prominent part in the politics of the country, particularly in the advocacy of the Confederation of the Provinces. At the consummation of that work he was appointed President of the Privy Council of Canada (1867), (Hon. A. J. Fergusson-Blair). He died while in office and shortly after being appointed President of the Council.

‘David and John, the two next with respect to age, never married; the former died in Fergus, Canada, the latter in China.

‘James, the fifth son, married Miss M'Donald of Gananoque. He had two sons, but none survived him.

‘The youngest son, Robert Colquhoun, entered the Bank of British North America at an early age. He rose steadily in that institution, and finally removing to London, England, he was elected on the Board of Directors of the Union Bank of London. At his death in 1883 he held the position of Governor of that institution. He married Miss Hobson of Baltimore, U.S., who survived him for a year. She died at their London home, 28 Cornwall Gardens, Queen's Gate, S.W.

‘The remaining son, George Douglas, was the only one of the seven leaving issue. He resided at Fergus, Ontario, and

¹ Niel James Fergusson was the last member of the family to occupy Balthayock, which had been in the Blair family for many generations. He died at Inchmartin House on Jan. 12th, 1862, and is buried in Kinfauns burying-ground, near to Balthayock in Perthshire. On his death, petition to disentail the estate (May 1862) was made by A. J. Fergusson-Blair of Canada, and the property was sold. Since that time none of the family has resided in Scotland.

acted as agent of the Bank of Montreal for many years (see notice *infra*), besides conducting an extensive financial business of his own. He married Miss Legge of Gananoque. He died in 1895 (Sep. 15). Of their ten children seven survived them, three having died in infancy.

‘Jemima Charlotte, the eldest, married Gordon Elliott of the Post Office department of Canada. He died in 1897, leaving a widow and two sons, Eugene and Douglas.

‘Margaret Fraser, the second daughter, married Rev. J. C. Tolmie, a minister of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. They reside in Windsor, where her husband is the esteemed pastor of St. Andrew’s Church.

‘The youngest daughter, Georgina Hobson, makes her home in Kingston. She married Dr. Allan Black of that city.

‘Of the sons, three have been engaged in business in the north-west territories of Canada. Adam David, the eldest, having retired from business, is at present residing in Toronto. John James and Robert Blair still continue in Western Canada. The former is unmarried. The latter married Miss Beattie, a daughter of Captain Beattie of Fergus.

‘The second son, George Tower,¹ has made his home in Toronto. He married Margaret Mair, a daughter of James Mair, formerly of Aberdeen, Scotland, and has four sons and one daughter. He is senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Fergusson & Blaikie, stock brokers and financial agents, a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange, and this year (1898) has been elected President of that important institution.

¹ Fergusson, George Tower, stock broker, is the son of the late George D. Fergusson, of Fergus, Ontario, and a grandson of the Hon. Adam Fergusson of Woodhill, M.L.C. Born at Fergus, he was educated at Galt Grammar School, under the late Dr. William Tassie, and commenced business in Toronto as a stock broker and investment agent. He is now senior member of the firm of Fergusson & Blaikie, Toronto, and Vice-President of the Toronto Stock Exchange. Mr. Fergusson has taken a prominent part in connection with the Christian Endeavour movement. He was the first president of a society started by the people of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Toronto, and became subsequently Vice-President and then President of Toronto City Union. In 1896, on the formation of a Dominion organisation at Ottawa, to be known as the Canadian Council of Christian Endeavourers, he was elected its first chairman. In 1897 he issued a special message to all Endeavourers in Canada, urging them to recognise the Queen’s Jubilee Year by special advances along the lines of good citizenship.—(*Canadian Men and Women of the Time* (Morgan), 1898.)

He is also a member of the Board of Trade in the city of Toronto, and of the Toronto Club.¹

The following notice of Mr. George Douglas Fergusson appeared in the *Fergus New Record*, of September 19th, 1895.

The Late George D. Fergusson.

‘In the death of George Douglas Fergusson, Esq., which occurred at his home in Fergus on Sunday, the 15th inst., there was broken one of the connecting links between the past and the present in the history of Fergus and the township of Nichol.

‘The deceased was the last surviving son of the late Hon. Adam Fergusson of Woodhill, who in the year 1831 was delegated on behalf of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland to visit Canada and report on its resources and possibilities. So well did he like the country that two years afterwards he came out with his family, and settled ultimately at Woodhill, near Hamilton. The subject of this sketch was then about eleven years of age, having been born at Balkrayock, in Perthshire, on June 20th, 1822.

‘After receiving his education, partly under a private tutor and partly in the town of Oakville, he engaged for some years in sailing on the lakes and St. Lawrence river. His residence in Fergus dates from the year 1852. For some time he acted as agent for the Bank of Montreal, severing his connection with that institution when the bank gave up the agency. Since then he has conducted a business on his own account. Of his six brothers, three died in comparatively early life. Robert Colquhoun Fergusson, the youngest, died only recently in London, England, where he filled the high and responsible position of Governor of the Union Bank of London. The remaining brother, Hon A. J. Fergusson-Blair, died in Ottawa in 1867, having been appointed in that same year a life-member of the Senate of the Dominion of Canada and President of the Privy Council.

‘Mr. Fergusson married in the year 1852 Charlotte Legge, daughter of the late Joshua Legge of Gananoque, who predeceased him. Of their ten children, seven survive them. The eldest son, Adam, has been for some years successfully engaged in a mercantile business in the North-west Territories, where also two other brothers, Robert and John, reside, the former at Regina

¹ The family of the late George Douglas Fergusson, all of whom were born in Fergus, Canada, are the only ones of that family and name now living. A daughter of John Fraser of Farraline, unmarried (see *Records*, p. 114), is still living near Bideford in Devonshire, England.

and the latter at South Edmonton. The other son, G. Tower, is senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Alexander, Fergusson & Blaikie, stock brokers, of Toronto. The three daughters are Mrs. J. L. G. Elliott, of Brantford; Mrs. Dr. Alan Black, residing in Kingston; and Margaret, wife of the Rev. J. C. Tolmie, B.A., the esteemed pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Windsor.

'The deceased was a member of Melville Church for many years, and always took a practical interest in forwarding the cause of missions through the agency of the Presbyterian church in Canada. The French evangelisation scheme had a very warm place in his heart; and he contributed very liberally to the support of missions and to all the schemes of his church.

'Though never taking any active interest in politics or municipal matters, as his father did, he was nevertheless, like him, a reformer. He was a man of the highest personal character and of sterling integrity in business matters. In all cases his word was as good as his bond. In meeting acquaintances about the streets he was exceedingly genial and pleasant and always had a smile and friendly word. No one was more interested in our young men, or better pleased at their success either at home or in distant places.'

Fergusons in Maxville, Ontario, Canada.

(Originally from Argyllshire.)

(Communicated by Mr. James Ferguson, Maxville.)

I. James Ferguson emigrated to Canada from Oban in Argyllshire in 1818. Some other Fergusons, first cousins of his, came in the same vessel, but instead of remaining in the county of Glengarry (some seventy miles west of Montreal), they went farther west to the county of Middlesex, in which is situated the city of London, some three hundred miles west of Maxville. James Ferguson had four children before coming to Canada:

1. John.
2. Mary.
3. Christian.
4. Catherine.

Ten more children were born in Canada, of whom five died in infancy, and the survivors were:

5. Annie, married Mr. M'Naughton, still (1899) alive, in her eightieth year, and resident at Maxville.

6. Duncan.
7. Colin.
8. Donald, of whom hereafter.
9. James.

II. Donald Ferguson, son of James Ferguson 1., is resident in the home bought by his father after coming to Canada, known as lot 28 in the seventh concession of the township of Kenyon, Glengarry county. His family were :

1. James Ferguson.
2. Jane, married Mr. Thomas Campbell.
3. Elizabeth, married Mr. John M'Kercher.
4. Mary Ann, married Mr. John M'Intosh.
5. Donald (deceased).
6. Duncan (deceased).
7. Gordon, resident with his father.

III. James Ferguson (son of Donald F. II.), resides five miles from his father at Maxville, on the line of the Canada Atlantic Railway, where he owns a machine shop, manufacturing farming implements. He is chief of the 'Bonnie Brier, No. 7,' Camp of the organisation known as the 'Sons of Scotland.' He has two sons :

1. Donald, aged twelve.
2. Stanley, aged ten.

There are 'some other Fergusons resident in the same neighbourhood who came from Ireland.'

FERGUSSENS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Communicated by John Coleman Fergusson, Esq.,
Vancouver.)

- I. The Rev. William Fergusson, who had been an army chaplain in Scotland (it is said in the army of Prince Charles Edward in 1745), subsequently went to Ireland with Bishop Boulter, and became Rector of Drogheda. He was father of—
- II. Rev. William Fergusson, second Rector of Drogheda, who was father of—
 1. John.
 2. Another son, who became third Rector of Drogheda.

III. John Fergusson, merchant, Calcutta, who married Miss Garstin, and had issue :

1. Benjamin.
2. George, M.D. (near Dublin).
3. Edward, colonel Madras Army.
4. John, I.C.S. judge.
5. Thomas, married — Dobbin.
6. Delia, married Major Jones.

IV. Benjamin Fergusson, captain R.N., born 1777, married in 1805, Elizabeth Tierney, a beauty, whose portrait was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. After leaving the Navy he succeeded his father as a merchant in Calcutta, where he died. He had seven sons and three daughters :

1. Edward Francis Tierney.
2. George.
3. John, captain and A.D.C., killed in India.
4. William.
5. Thomas Tierney, married a daughter of Sir John Slade, and had issue :

Maria Maddene, married Captain Charles Coke,
R.N.

6. Josias (Indian army).
7. Benjamin, a clergyman, who married his cousin Katie Fergusson, and had one daughter, Katie.
1. Margaret, married Major Prole.
2. Ann Maria, married, 1st, Colonel J. L. Mowatt, R.A., and, 2nd, Admiral Lyons, brother to Lord Lyons, Ambassador to France.
3. Ellen, married Colonel Hugh Boscawen.

V. Edward Francis Tierney Fergusson, born at Calcutta in 1823, became a captain in H.M. Indian Navy, and married Susanah Sully, grand-daughter and heiress of John Coleman, who entered the Royal Navy and was wounded in an engagement with the French when serving under Lord Rodney. Edward F. T. Ferguson when a lieutenant took up Astronomy at Greenwich, and distinguished himself under the Astronomer-Royal. He was appointed in charge of

the observatory at Bombay, where he was Judge-Advocate for court-martials. He died in 1868, and had issue:

1. Mary Frances, married Dr. Annette, deceased.
2. Susanna, married Dr. Andrews of Torquay.
3. John Coleman.
4. Winifred, at the convent, Notre Dame, Norwich, England.
5. Agnes Dorothea, married Captain Vere Olebar.

His brothers were nearly all in India, and got commissions in the Indian Army. Most of them died unmarried, one being murdered by the natives, but two left each one daughter.

IV. John Coleman Fergusson (J.P., M. Inst. C.E.), son of Captain Edward F. T. Fergusson, was born in Bombay in 1854, is resident in Vancouver, B.C., and is a civil engineer. He married in 1881 Emily Kennett, and has issue:

1. Dorothea Emily, born in New Zealand.
2. Hugh Boscawen, born in Shanghai, March 1884.
3. Cicely Mary, born in England.

The family tradition is that this family was descended from the House of Kilkerran, and they have always used the crest and arms of the Kilkerran Fergussons.¹ Colonel Edward Fergusson of the Madras Army left a beautiful set of large mother-of-pearl card counters of different shapes, each beautifully engraved with the Fergusson (Kilkerran) crest.

¹ 'My aunt, Ann Maria, widow of Admiral Lyons,' writes Mr. John C. Fergusson, 'told me that my ancestor, the clergyman who went to Ireland, was a descendant of Sir John Fergusson the first Baronet of Kilkerran.' He is only recorded as having left two sons, the judge and Major Adam, who died in 1770 (*Records*, p. 341). There was, however, a previous Sir John who embarrassed his estate in the service of King Charles I., and it would seem that the descent may have been through his son Alexander and his second grandson James 'who became a clergyman in England.'—(Lord Hermand's narrative, *Records*, p. 340). Lord Hermand, however, states that 'upon the extinction of the male issue of Alexander Fergusson and his sons' the descendants of his cousin Sir John, the first baronet of Kilkerran, became the lineal representatives.

The Register of St. Peter's Church, Drogheda, contains the following entries, which may possibly refer to other members of this family :—

1750. Nov.	Baptized,	Patience, daughter of Rev. Thos. Ferguson.
1752. Jan.	„	William, son „ „
1753. Dec.	„	Robert, „ „ „
1755. Jan.	„	Henry, „ „ „
1755. June.	Buried,	„ „ „ „
1755. Dec.	Buried,	Rev. William Ferguson.
1756. Feb.	Baptized,	Edward, son of Rev. Thos. Ferguson.
1758. Oct.	„	Sarah, daughter „ „
1760. May.	„	George, son „ „
1762. Feb.	„	Isabella, daughter „ „
1764. June.	„	John, son „ „
1765. Nov.	„	Margaret, daughter „ „
1766. Oct.	„	Mary Anne, „ „ „
1771. „	„	Mary Dorothy, „ „ „
1773. Mar. 24.	Buried,	The Rev. Dr. Ferguson, by falling off his horse.'

‘The Rev. Thos. Ferguson, D.D.,’ writes Rev. H. Sandford, rector of St. Peter’s, ‘apparently was curate of St. Peter’s till 1763, and was rector of St. Mary’s, Drogheda, from then till his death in 1773.’

His tombstone bears this inscription :—

Hic Jacent Reliquiae
 Rev. THOMAS FERGUSON, D.D.
 Qui vitae benedictae officiis,
 Dulce morum comitate
 Et Fidelitate peractis,
 Repentina abreptus morte
 Diuternani in Jesi domum
 Animam Reliquit.
 Obiit xii. (?) kal. April 1773
 Anno aetatis quinquagesimo
 Hunc lapidem,
 In memoriam dilectissimi mariti
 Uxor maerens posuit.

MARGARET FERGUSON, widow of the above-named Dr. Thomas Ferguson, departed this life on the 23rd November 1802, in the 74th year of her age, and is also here interred. Her life was a constant exercise of maternal and social virtue, and her death was made tranquil by firm confidence in the mercies of her God.

Another tombstone bears the following :—

Underneath are deposited the remains of
 ISABELLA FERGUSSON,
 Widow of the Rev. John Ferguson of Ballymore.
 She died June 11th, 1833.

Aged 80.

Being renewed in the spirit of her mind she set her affections on things above, and was willing to depart and be with Christ.

This stone is erected by her affectionate son
 JOSHUA FERGUSSON, Esq.
 of Van Diemen's Land.

FERGUSONS IN AUSTRALIA.

Western Australia.

John Ferguson, second son of Charles Fergusson of Easter Dalnabreck (*Records*, p. 116), settled in Western Australia, and became Government Medical Officer at Perth. He has, with other issue, two sons :

1. John Maxwell Fergusson.
2. Charles Fergusson, resident at Horton, near Perth, and has issue.—(See *Records*, p. 117).

Victoria.

Neil Ferguson, resident at Dandenong, Victoria, is the son of John Ferguson, born in Argyllshire about 1788, and was born in Lochgilphead in 1816. He married Elizabeth Fergusson (born at Paisley in 1824), daughter of Alexander Fergusson, who was born near Lochgilphead about 1799.—(Letter from Mr. Neil Ferguson, 20th April 1895.)

FERGUSONS IN CEYLON.

P. 488, line 6. For 'prescribed' read 'proscribed.'

P. 493, line 4 from foot. For 'son' read 'nephew.'

P. xxvi. For 'Alistair Mackenzie Ferguson' read 'Alastair Mackenzie Ferguson.'

SECTION XIV

FERGUSONS IN

THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA

As might be expected, the name has many representatives in the United States. In tracing the fortunes of various families in Britain some of their members have been noticed as having died or settled in America. Thus Lt.-Colonel Patrick Ferguson, of the Aberdeenshire family of Pitfour, was killed at King's Mountain, in South Carolina, in 1780 at the head of a force mainly, if not wholly, composed of American Loyalists (*Records*, pp. 258-260). James Ferguson, third son of General Archibald Fergusson of Dunfallandy, is said to have emigrated to America (p. 16). David Fergusson, brother of John Fergusson of Brettenham Manor, Norfolk, was a colonel in the U.S. army, served in the War of Secession, and was in command of the Department of Arizona (p. 107), and Conway Grimshaw Ferguson, a descendant of the Irish family of Fourmileburn, to which Sir Samuel Ferguson belonged, is resident in New York (*Records*, p. 465). In 1898 a brother of Mr. Munro Ferguson of Raith served as a volunteer in the American Army in Cuba. A James Ferguson, whose brother, born in 1735, was great-grandfather of M. Jan Helenus Ferguson, in 1887 Dutch Minister at Pekin, went from Kelso to America in last century and his son became Mayor of Philadelphia (*Records*, p. 481). A John Ferguson was Mayor of New York in 1815. Mr. James R. Ferguson, son of Mr. Malcolm Ferguson, Callander (*Records*, p. 230, and *supra*, p. 53) is settled at Washington.

On 28th April 1774, a memorial was addressed to Lord Dartmouth, then Secretary for the Colonies, by 'James Ferguson, Ranger of the Woods and Forests, and Marshal of the Court of Admiralty in West Florida.'

He stated he had fulfilled his office without any salary or other emolument than the perquisites, which are so small that he finds it impossible to support himself thereupon, and desired a small salary might be annexed to his appointments.—(*Hist. MS. Com.*, 14th Report, App. Part x.)

The following note is taken from the *Omaha Daily Bee* of 23rd April 1899 :

‘Royal Highlanders. On the evening of the 21st, Malcolm Ferguson, castle No. 158, was organised at Ferguson,¹ Ia., State Deputy J. R. Carrothers assisting. This castle selected its name in honour of Malcolm Ferguson, author of several historical works descriptive of Scottish scenery and of events transpiring during the early days of that country. It also happens to be the name of the city in which the castle is instituted.’

The following notices of families resident in the United States have been contributed, or prepared, from information furnished by members of each.

FERGUSSENS IN WASHINGTON, AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

(Originally from Athole.)

(Communicated by Arthur Walsh Fergusson, Bureau of American Republics, Washington.)

This is a branch of the family originally from Athole, now represented by John Fergusson of Brettenham Manor, Norfolk. (See pp. 104-108, *supra*.)

David Fergusson, nephew of the Rev. James Fergusson, D.D. (referred to in the *Records of the Clan Fergusson*, p. 330, and *supra*, p. 105), was born near Blair Athole on the 11th of September 1824. Was one of Lord Glenlyon’s Highlanders who, under the command of his brother, Lord James Murray, went from Athole in 1842 to Dunkeld, on the occasion of the Queen’s visit to the said Lord Glenlyon. Went to Canada when still a youth, where he re-

¹ There is thus a town called ‘Ferguson’ in Iowa, and one called ‘Fergus’ in Ontario, Canada. There is also a ‘city’ in Illinois, ‘pretty far south,’ called ‘Kinmundy,’ which received its name when the present Mr. Ferguson of Kinmundy was there in 1855.

mained for about a year and a half, after which he went to the United States. He was for about sixteen years in the service of the United States, most of the time in California, where he arrived in April 1849: was chiefly employed as principal clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, at the Division Headquarters, until the civil war broke out, soon after which he was commissioned as Major of Volunteer Cavalry, and in 1863, while in command of the District of Western Arizona, was promoted full colonel. In 1862 he was, by direction of the Secretary of War, ordered 'to examine the country, its resources, and the route between Tucson and Lobos Bay, etc.' The Senate ordered the Secretary of War to transmit this report to the Senate, where it was read on the 14th of March 1863, and 2200 extra copies of it ordered to be printed—2000 for the use of the Senate and 200 for the governor of Arizona. It was also printed in the volume of Senate Documents, Special Session, 1863. (Vide *Bibliography of the Clan Fergusson*, p. 554.) In January 1863 he was ordered on a special and confidential mission to the city of Chihuahua, where he arrived, with his escort, in the middle of the Plaza, without the authorities having any notice of his approach, which greatly alarmed the good Alcalde, who imagined the small force was a part of the French troops, and he exclaimed, 'We are taken without firing a cartridge,' but was soon relieved on being assured that we were only friendly Yankee neighbours. After leaving the service he went to Mexico, and was engaged for several years superintending mines and making reports on mining property in Sonora and Chihuahua. In 1866 he went to Tepic, in the State of Jalisco, and was for some years the manager of the business of the old established and very wealthy firm of Barron, Forbes & Co. In 1871 he was called to the city of Mexico to manage the business of the firm in the whole Republic, the headquarters of which is at that capital. In 1874 he was elected Corresponding Director of the Mexican Railway Company. Resigning this post in 1876 he obtained a concession for the Sonora Railway, of which he for many years was a director. He was also the means of obtaining the concession for the Tehuantepec Railroad, and was representative of

that company, in all its business with the Government, for some time. During his residence in Mexico he was enabled to become possessed of several hundred documents of the secret archives of the Holy Office in Mexico. He has translated several thousand pages of these books and papers, consisting of the General Instructions of the Holy Office, compiled by Torquemada and some of his successors, as Inquisitor - Generals, trials of criminals of all species of offences of which the Inquisition took cognizance, Edicts, Letter Books, sworn accusations against all sorts of sins, and samples of every kind of business that came before that Holy Tribunal, giving a clear idea of the arduous tasks in which the Inquisitors occupied their time. A great part of these translations are in possession of Mr. Henry C. Lea, of Philadelphia, who has already written the *History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages*, and many other works which have made him deservedly famous. He has now in hand, and well advanced, the *History of the Spanish Inquisition*.

In 1882 the subject of this memoir left Mexico with his children for England, where they were put to school, he shortly returning, with a daughter already educated there, to the United States, selecting Washington as his future residence. There he built a large and handsome residence in the Mexican style, which was sold to the Government as headquarters for the Signal Service. Unable to control his roving disposition he left Washington city and went to Washington Territory in 1888, and has resided there ever since, except for an occasional trip to Mexico and Washington, his occupation being reduced to that of a director of one of the best banks in the city, and attempts at horticulture.

While in Mexico there were two streets named after him—one in Guaymas and another in Apizaco.

Arthur W. Fergusson (*supra*, p. 107), eldest son of Colonel David Fergusson, was born in Benicia, California, December 4th, 1859, and accompanied his parents to Mexico when about two years of age. He remained there almost uninterruptedly, acquiring the Spanish language, until his tenth year, when he was sent to St. Augustine College, at Benicia, to be educated. He was graduated from this institution in his seventeenth

year, and went to Magdalena Bay, Lower California, where he remained until 1879, when he returned to his native city, and for twenty-eight months owned, edited, and published the only weekly paper there. While in Lower California he was at one time in charge of 600 Indians engaged in collecting the lichen from which the dye archil is extracted for the European market. In 1882 he rejoined his family in the city of Mexico and was successively employed in the United States Legation, the Mexican Central Railroad and in doing the city work on *The Two Republics*, a daily newspaper. In 1883 he went to the city of Washington with his family and began the study of law, receiving his LL.M. degree from Georgetown University in 1886, and being admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. In 1887 he married Mary Stanton Williams, of Washington, and has one son, Arthur Robertson. He practised law until 1890, when he was appointed official interpreter to the International American Conference which sat in Washington from December 1890 to April 1891, and where representatives from the eighteen independent Republics of America were gathered. He successively served as Secretary of the International American Monetary Commission, Assistant Secretary and Interpreter of the Intercontinental Railway Commission, Secretary of the United States and Chilean Claims Commission, and the United States and Venezuelan Claims Commission, and on June 1st, 1897, was appointed, after a competitive examination, Chief Spanish Translator of the Bureau of American Republics, which position he now holds. In 1891 he compiled a *Handbook of Mexico* for the said Bureau, which published an edition of 5000 copies, an extra edition of 2000 being ordered and issued by the United States Senate. In September 1898, at the request of the Department of State, he was detailed to accompany the American Commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace with Spain, as interpreter, and during the sessions of the Joint Peace Commission at Paris, from October 1st to December 10th, 1898, when the treaty was signed, he acted as the official interpreter for both Commissions.

FERGUSSONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

(Originally from Ayrshire.)

(Communicated by Mr. Alex. C. Fergusson of Fergusson Brothers, 102 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.)

(1.) David Fergusson, Provost of Ayr (see p. 77), married Mary Mure or Muir, of Blairstoun (Paterson's *History of Ayrshire*, p. 366.)

His son

(2.) William Fergusson, born January 31, 1758, parish schoolmaster of Straiton, 1788-1818, married Margaret Goudie. He died September 5, 1818.

His son

(3.) John Ferguson, born 1792, merchant in Ayr, married Agnes, daughter of James M'Call, architect. He died in 1863. He had ten children, of whom four went to the United States of America, in the following order:

(4.) Alexander Cuthill Fergusson, born July 10, 1839, went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1855, and still resides there. He married November 5, 1863, Mary, daughter of Edmund Morris. His children are:

(5.) Rev. Edmund Morris Fergusson, born September 7, 1864, married May 26, 1898, Mary F. Huber of Louisville, Kentucky.

(5.) Agnes M'Call Fergusson, born October 5, 1866, married November 9, 1893, Charles E. Noblit.

(5.) Henry Alexander Fergusson, born December 2, 1869, married June 23, 1892, Jessie M. Dysart.

(5.) Alexander C. Fergusson, Jr., born May 31, 1874, married December 4, 1895, Linda W. Cook.

(5.) Helen Fergusson, born August 20, 1878.

(4.) John Fergusson, born February 14, 1845, went to Philadelphia in 1863, near which city he still resides. He married November 12, 1867, Emily, daughter of Samuel Curtis. His children are:

(5.) Anna Curtis Fergusson, born November 8, 1870, married October 20, 1892, Allen B. Cuthbert. Her child is

(6.) Mary Ogden Cuthbert, born June 6, 1897.

(5.) Emily Curtis Fergusson, born January 8, 1873.

(5.) Blair Fergusson, born September 8, 1874.

(4.) Margaret Goudie Fergusson, born December 20, 1841, went to Philadelphia in 1865. She died there, August 8, 1874.

(4.) William Fergusson, born February 4, 1829, married, 1863, Mary Colquhoun of Argyleshire. He went to Philadelphia in 1866, and died July 27, 1883. His children are:

(5.) Alexander C. Fergusson, born July 23, 1864, removed to Denver, Colorado, and married there, Clara Keeler, December 1887. He died August 1888. His child is:

(6.) Helen Keeler Fergusson, born October 1888.

(5.) Jessie M'Kellar Fergusson, born September 20, 1866.

(5.) John Fergusson, Jr., born August 16, 1868. He removed to the State of Colorado, where he still resides.

(3.) Agnes Fergusson, daughter of William Fergusson, born 1799 in Straiton, married James M'Arthur, and went to Wayne County, Pennsylvania, about 1830. They had six children, the oldest of whom was John M'Arthur, Jr., who was born in Creetown, Scotland. He became a distinguished architect, gaining a national reputation. His most notable work was the design for the great Public Building in Philadelphia. He died in 1884.

FERGUSONS IN MICHIGAN.

(Originally from Ayrshire.)

(Communicated by Mr. Alex. Rankin Ferguson, Manistee, Michigan, U.S.A.)

My father, John Ferguson, was born at Dunlop, Ayrshire, about 1813, and with his brothers Francis and Robert went to Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada, about 1826, where they settled.

Francis married Ann Munro, and had six children, five girls and one boy, Alex. Rankine Ferguson. He married Avis Barker of Bangor, Me., and had three children, two girls and one boy.

Robert married Belle Willis, and had eight children, five boys and three girls.

Three of the boys are married and have children.

John Ferguson married Mary Munro, and had six boys and one girl. All of whom are married and have children. I am the second in this family, and we are pretty well scattered.

John, in Halkensack, N.J., married Bessie Smith and has three boys and two girls.

Alex. Rankin (myself), in Manistee, married Mary L. Smith (deceased), have one daughter, twenty years old.

R. Charles Ferguson, Vancouver, B.C., married, one child.

Francis P. Ferguson, Manistee, Mich., married Barbara Rennie, has two boys and two girls.

Munro Ferguson, Vancouver, B.C., married, has four children.

A. Gilmour Ferguson, Dalhouse, N.B., married, one child.

Mary Ferguson, married to James Ferguson, one child, lives in Bathurst, N.B. All living.

FERGUSONS IN PENNSYLVANIA, THE CAROLINAS, OHIO, ETC.

(Originally from Antrim in Ireland.)

(Communicated by E. Ferguson Arthurs, Baltimore, Maryland.)

I. Family tradition says that James Ferguson, who came to America from County Antrim, Ireland, sprang from a Major Ferguson who was the sole male representative of his branch of the family, or of his family of fighting age, who survived the siege of Derry; that he married—whether before or after that siege is not known—a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Walker, an Episcopal clergyman prominent in that siege; that he moved to County Antrim, and had three sons (or they may have been grandsons if said marriage occurred before the siege of 1689); that the oldest was in or connected with the army as a surgeon, or in some other capacity, and was expected to take the family estates; and that the two younger brothers emigrated to America, one settling in Pennsylvania, and the other after a time going

to one of the Carolinas, and that he or his son or grandson was a member of Congress from that State.

II. James Ferguson was of Scottish or Scottish-Irish family, and his wife, Rachel, was of English descent. They, with their children (1) Margaret, born about 1744, (2) William, born 1746, (3) Matthew, born 1749, and (4) James, born in 1752, came from County Antrim, Ireland, about the middle of the eighteenth century and settled in that part of Hamilton township, Cumberland co., which is now in the bounds of Hamilton township, Cumberland co., near Chambersburg, Pa., in the year 1754.

He was ensign of Captain Joseph Armstrong's company of Rangers in active service on the frontiers of Cumberland co. in 1755 and 1756, and hence engaged in our 'Colonial Wars.'

The local histories place his name among those who depreciated lawlessness even if only the Indians were the sufferers. The Recorder's Office shows his acquisition of property. He was a Presbyterian, and a member of Rocky Spring Presbyterian Church, which is still in existence. He died in the October of 1772, leaving his wife and four children surviving him. He left a large plantation well stocked and equipped. He also owned a tannery.

William married Sarah Liggett, eldest daughter of Samuel Liggett of Franklin co., Pa., in 1775; James married Margery Denney in 1776; Margaret married William Dickson in 1780, and after her husband's death in 1784 resided in Franklin co., Pa., till 1805, when she followed her daughter and son-in-law to Chillicothe, Ohio, where she died in 1835. Her children were Catherine and Rachel, who both married and left numerous descendants; Matthew married Ann Chesnut in 1782. Their mother died in 1791.

III. (2) William was a private in Captain James Fisher's Company of the 1st Battalion of Cumberland Co. Militia, commanded by Colonel James Dunlop, in the Revolutionary War. Moved to Somerset township, Washington co., Pa., in 1796, where he died in 1833. His children were:

1. Rachel, born 1777 in Franklin co., Pa. Married, in 1798, Rev. Samuel Ralston, D.D. (Presbyterian

- minister), Mingo Creek, Washington co., Pa., and left issue.
2. Martha, born 1779 in Franklin co., Pa., died 26th January 1830. Married 1st — Cochran, and 2nd Rev. Michael Low, and had issue by both marriages.
 3. Samuel.
 4. James.
 5. William, died about 1858.
 6. Margaret, born 25th August 1792. Married, on 7th January 1813, Joseph Hamilton of Monongahela city, Pa., and had issue.
 7. Isabella, born 29th August 1794 in Franklin co., Pa., died 1st November 1878. Married Rev. John Reed, and had issue.
 8. Mathew.
 9. Benjamin.
 10. Sarah, born 1800, in Washington co., Pa., died 27th August 1855. Married, 9th December 1824, George McHenry, and had issue.
 11. Florence, born 14th February 1803 in Washington co., Pa., died 3rd March 1845. Married, 22nd March 1822, James McCaulley (deceased), and had issue.

IV. Mathew, fourth son of William Ferguson (III. (2.)), was born 2nd December 1796, and died 23rd January 1866. He married his cousin Ann, daughter of Mathew Ferguson, and had issue :

1. Ann S., born 1821 (living in Loveland, Ohio, in 1898), who married Dr. John McCracken Brown (deceased).
2. William.
3. Eliza Jane, born 1834, died 1891. Married Charles Paxton, and left issue.

V. William, son of Mathew (IV.), born 16th June 1822, died 8th December 1876. Married and had issue :

1. Mary Alice, born 11th January 1857, died 26th July 1878.
2. Mathew (deceased).

3. Florence. Married William Lee, resident in Pullman, Illinois, and has issue.
4. Helen.
5. Clara.

IV. Benjamin, 5th son of William Ferguson (III. (2.)), born 23rd April 1798, in Washington co., Pa., died in Springfield, Illinois. He married Sarah Irwin, and had issue :

1. William, a lawyer (deceased). Resided in California.
2. Elizabeth (deceased). Married Jacob Bacon, resident in Springfield, Ohio, in 1898.
3. Robert (deceased).
4. Benjamin, living in Springfield, Ohio, in 1898.

III. (3) Matthew, born October 1749 in Co. Antrim, Ireland, settled in Hamilton township, Cumberland co., afterwards Hamilton township, Franklin co., Pa., enlisted in Captain John Williams' Company of the First Battalion of Cumberland County Militia, commanded by Colonel James Dunlop, Revolutionary War. Was called out on 28th July 1777, and was in service in and around Philadelphia, Pa., at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He afterwards attained the rank of captain. He was one of the early taxables of Franklin co., Pa.; was a member and pewholder in Rocky Spring Presbyterian Church.

Early in 1806 he moved to Ross co., Ohio. Acquired large tracts of land by patent and assignment. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace of Pickaway co., Ohio. He was a ruling elder in the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church in Ross co., Ohio. He resided on his farm in Pickaway co., Ohio, until his death, on 2nd November 1848, at the age of 99 years. He married Ann, daughter of John and Catherine Chesnut, Franklin co., Pa., about 1782. She died, 24th December 1851, in Pickaway co., Ohio, and both are buried in Mount Pleasant Graveyard, Green township, Ross co., Ohio. His children, all born in Franklin co., Pa., were :

1. James, born 25th June 1783, died November 1805, buried in Franklin co., Pa. Unmarried.
2. John, born 21st November 1784, died 7th April 1813, buried in Mount Pleasant, Ross co., Ohio. Unmarried.

3. Rachel, born 1st June 1786, died 17th June 1845, buried in Mount Pleasant, Ohio. Unmarried.
4. William.
5. Catherine, born 15th October 1793, died 18th May 1813, buried in Mount Pleasant, Ohio. Unmarried.
6. Matthew, born 13th February 1795, died 3rd May 1813, buried in Mount Pleasant, Ohio. Unmarried.
7. Ann, born 16th August 1796, died 3rd December 1871, and was buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati, Ohio. She married, on 2nd March 1819, her cousin Matthew Ferguson, son of William (III. (2.)), and left issue (*supra*).
8. Margaret, born 13th August 1798, died 6th February 1881, and buried near Loveland, Ohio. She married Henry Cushing, and left issue.
9. Jane, born 16th August 1800, died 16th April 1861, buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati, Ohio. Unmarried.

IV. William, third son of Mathew Ferguson (III. (3.)), born 16th August 1788, died 28th January 1865, and was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio. He married, on 8th January 1824, Eliza Crouse, and had issue :

1. Ann Catherine, born 30th March 1825, died 31st October 1895, buried in Baltimore, Maryland. Married, on 22nd July 1854, Edward Arthurs, and had issue—Edward Ferguson and Elizabeth.
2. John Crouse, born 13th March 1827, died 21st October 1849, buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati, Ohio. Unmarried.
3. Matthew, born 1st February 1829, now living in Baltimore, Maryland. Married, 19th January 1854, Sarah Montgomery.
4. Sarah Jane, born 30th June 1834, died 2nd September 1860, buried in Alleghany Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa. Married, in 1855, Biddle Arthurs, and had one child, named Charles Montgomery, who was born 25th April 1859, and died on 13th October 1860.

III. (4) James, born 1752, was a trustee of Rocky Spring

Presbyterian Church in 1792; a Justice of the Peace of Hamilton township, Franklin co., Pa., in 1796. Moved to Ross co., Ohio, in 1798; was one of the incorporators of Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1802; and died before his sister or any of his brothers, in Chillicothe, Ohio, 11th September 1806, leaving considerable property. He married Margery Denny, in Franklin co., Pa., who died 29th September 1823, and their children were;

1. James. Married Nancy ——. A farmer in Ross co., Ohio, on 22nd September 1814. He moved to Kentucky. Had a daughter who married — Brown, and a son, John, who went to St. Louis, Mo.
2. Margaret, born 1780, died 8th May 1832. Married, 2nd December 1800, William M'Farland, and had issue.
3. John. Married, on 18th October 1815, Jane ——. A farmer in Ross co., Ohio. He had three daughters, and moved to the northern part of Ohio.
4. Rachel. Married, 18th February 1812, in Ross co., Ohio, Judge John Thompson, and moved to Mississippi.
5. Creaghead, a sergeant in the war of 1812, resident in Pickaway in 1820.
6. Margery, died in Mississippi.

FERGUSONS IN MINNESOTA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

(Originally from the North of Ireland.)

(Communicated by Dr. James B. Ferguson, U.S. Army,
Olivia, Minnesota.)

- I. James Ferguson, formerly of Whitepark, near Ballyclan, County of Antrim, Ireland, and later of Chichester Street, Belfast, linen draper, married Alithea Maria Brownrigg, and had issue:
 1. James Brownrigg.
 2. Victor died in West Indies without issue in 1811.

3. Henry, died without issue.
 4. Lucius, died without issue.
 5. John, died without issue.
 6. George Robert.
 7. Alfred, died without issue.
 8. Frederick.
 9. William Bruce.
 10. Harriet, married Rev. William Herron, Presbyterian minister of Ballyclan, Ireland. Issue unknown.
 11. Sally. Died without issue.
 12. Elizabeth, married Mr. Stevenson of Knockan, near Dungivan, County of Londonderry, Ireland. Issue unknown.
 13. Susan, married Jackson Stevenson. Issue unknown.
 14. Annette, married Samuel Bruce, junior, of Belfast, Ireland. Issue unknown.
 15. Maria, married Mr. Hutton. Issue unknown.
- II. James Brownrigg Ferguson, eldest son of James Ferguson of Whitepark, married, in 1811, Sally Crozier, sister of Captain Francis Rodden Moira Crozier, R.N., who was second officer in rank in Sir John Franklin's Arctic Expedition, and was lost with it, being in command after Sir John's death. After James Ferguson retired from business, and made his home in Belfast, James Brownrigg Ferguson occupied the family residence, and carried on the business of linen draper (or manufacturer) until 1830 when he emigrated with his family to Peterborough in Canada. He had issue :
1. James.
 2. Alithea, died in childhood.
 3. Jane, died in childhood.
 4. George Crozier, died in Canada without issue.
 5. Jane Crozier, married Samuel Duffield, and died without issue.
- III. James Ferguson, eldest son of James Brownrigg Ferguson, was educated at the Belfast Academical

Institution. He married Margaret Sharp, and had issue.

1. James Brownrigg.
2. Robert John, died in childhood.
3. Sally Jane Crozier, married Walter Ambrose, and has issue.
4. Charlotte Crozier, unmarried.

IV. James Brownrigg Ferguson, eldest son of James Ferguson (III.), was a medical officer in the United States Army for twenty-seven years, and owing to the war with Spain arising out of the question of Cuba, returned to the service in 1898, and was stationed in October 1898 on duty as Post Surgeon at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming.

He married Edna Grace Corey, and has issue, one son.

V. James Corey Ferguson, medical student, University of Minnesota.

II. George Robert Ferguson, sixth son of James Ferguson of Whitepark (I.) settled in Fayetteville, North Carolina, U.S.A., where he died, having married in 1827 Catherine M'Coll, and leaving three children.

1. James Brownrigg, married Sarah Martine, and died without issue in 1860.
2. Henry Bruce, died unmarried in 1871.
3. Kate, married A. M. Johnson, has issue, and resides in Fayetteville.

II. Frederick Ferguson, eighth son of James Ferguson of Whitepark, married Mary Elizabeth Haselwood, and had issue.

1. Alitheia, unmarried.
2. Mary, married Mutius Clementi, and had issue.
3. William Bruce.
4. De Codin, married James Smith. No issue.

III. William Bruce Ferguson, son of Frederick Ferguson (II.), married Georgina Lyon, and had issue.

1. Frederick.
2. Henry Bruce died in childhood
3. Victor.

II. William Bruce Ferguson, ninth son of James Ferguson of Whitepark, married Miss Bagot, and had issue.

1. Bagot.

III. Bagot Ferguson, M.D., son of W.B. Ferguson (II.) of Cheltenham, England, married, and had issue, one son.

IV. Victor Ferguson.

‘When I was a child,’ writes Dr. James B. Ferguson, ‘I have heard my father say that originally our family was from Scotland, and that an ancestor of ours had crossed over to Ireland as an officer in the army of William Prince of Orange, who at the close of the war with James the Second settled in Ireland. I have also heard him state that we had an ancestor killed at the battle of Killiecrankie. I have now in my possession a certificate of Orange and Blue Masonic Lodge No. 294, and also a certificate of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Ireland given at Dublin, Ireland, April 17th, 1830, to my grandfather, James B. Ferguson, as a member of that order, prior to his leaving Ireland for Canada. Our family crest, motto, and coat of arms is identical with that given in the *Records of the Clan and Name of Ferguson* for Sir William (*sic*, Sir Andrew, see *Records*, pp. 467 and 468), the Irish Baronet, and our family is undoubtedly one of the many alluded to in the *Records of the Clan* as having settled along the Six Mile Water in Ireland.’—(*Records*, pp. 456 and 466.)

FERGUSONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

(*Originally from Ireland.*)

(Communicated by Mr. James H. Ferguson, 446 Pearl Street, New York.)

From the *History of Peterborough, New Hampshire.*

[I.] ‘John Ferguson was born in 1704. It is supposed that he was born in Ireland, and probably came to this country in the company of the Smiths, Wilsons, and Littles, who made their first settlement at Lunenburg, Massachusetts, about 1736 or 1737. He no doubt accompanied these emigrants to Lunenburg, and with them took up his residence in the

north part of the town. This residence at Lunenburg seems to have been but a temporary abode, a waiting till some new location, in the numerous towns about this time granted by the Massachusetts Legislature, should open to them. The early history of this man is somewhat obscure. He is supposed to have been one of the earliest settlers of the town. It is reported that he came to town the first time, which was between 1738 and 1740, with one of the original proprietors, about the time the town was surveyed. It must have been some years before he removed his family. He soon afterwards purchased six hundred acres of land, which land many years ago was known as the Henry Ferguson farm, the Hadley farm, with a part of the Barber farm, and a part of the Norton Hunt place. After the purchase of this land, and before his final settlement, he visited Peterborough a number of times, and at one time he stayed there alone for three months, clearing a small piece of land, but spending the most of his time in hunting and fishing. He carried the furs which he had taken to Lunenburg on his back. The town was then an unbroken wilderness, no roads, no mills, no bridges, or houses. The roof and floor of the first log-cabin, built by Mr. Ferguson, was made of split pine lumber. His first and second cabins were situated on the north bank of the Contoocook River, directly west from the present dwelling-house of Colonel N. Hunt. The exact time of his settlement is uncertain, though most probably not far from 1750, at which time many families from Lunenburg came to town. He gave his son Henry two hundred acres of his purchase, or the Ferguson Farm, so called; to his daughter Esther, who married Charles Stewart, two hundred acres, where they lived, now known by the name of the Faxon Farm; and to his daughter, Sarah Morrison, land in Windy Row, known as the Spring Farm.

‘ We can learn but little of his standing in society as a man, or his ability in point of talents. We know that when the town first organised, under the Act of Incorporation in 1760, he was chosen the first Town Clerk, at which time he uniformly spelled his name on the records as Farguson. We have no means of telling when the *a* was changed to *e* in the name, probably soon. He continued in office seven years, and until only two years before his death. His record is a

very good one, the writing plain, but crowded so as to occupy as little space as possible. Stationery, in those times, was scarce and dear. His record of the proceedings was in plain, clear language, and with the fewest words.

‘ He appears to have been a well-educated man, and, feeling a deep interest in the education of his children, he set apart some hours each day for their instruction. It soon became known that John Ferguson was teaching his children at home, and his school rapidly increased to ten or twelve. Some of the scholars, coming from a distant part of the town, brought with them the material for their bean porridge, and an axe which they used morning and evening, to pay their tuition. Great pains were taken in this school with the branch of handwriting. The ink used was made from the bark of the wild maple; and their pens from the quills of the wild turkey; and for paper they used the inner bark of the white birch. White birch bark was used in all the schools, by the juveniles in writing, until after the revolution. Deacon Nathaniel Moore and wife both learned to write on white birch bark. He married Sarah M’Daniel, in Lunenburg, who was born in 1710; died December 20th, 1791, aged 81 years. He died May 13th, 1769, aged 65 years.

‘ Children :

2. Mary, born December 22, 1734, married . . .
3. Henry, born September 18, 1736, married Martha Wilson.
4. Sarah, born August 4, 1740, married Rev. John Morrison.
5. Catrin, born June 8, 1742.
6. John, born November 13, 1744, died young.
7. Esther, born March 30, 1746, married Charles Stewart.

[II.] ‘ 1-3. Henry Ferguson was son of John Ferguson, but where born I am yet unable to ascertain. He came to Peterborough with his father when he was about thirteen or fourteen years old, about 1748 or 1749, a year when many of the early settlers came to town from Lunenburg and Townsend. We know very little of his early life, of his childhood nothing; only that a life that proved such a blessing to society must have had early Christian culture. His

father, being an intelligent and educated man, gave his children better opportunities for an education than most of the children of that period enjoyed.

‘ Yet without books or any of the modern means of instruction, we can hardly see how the work of teaching (mostly oral) could have resulted so well. Mr. Ferguson, with such instruction and training as his father could give, was considered one of the best educated and intelligent men of his day. I find from the town records that he held the office of moderator in 1792, and was select-man for nine years, viz., 1771, 1777, 1778, 1785, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792; tithing-man for two years, viz., 1783, 1786. These were all the town offices he ever held, though he occasionally served on committees, and no doubt always kept his interest in the municipal affairs of the town. From my earliest days I have heard only praise of this sainted man, and if he had faults, the sharp eyes of his contemporaries failed to discern them; and he has come down to us as the salt of the earth.

‘ There was a long and intimate friendship between Henry Ferguson and William Smith (the father of the great Smith family), which continued through their lives. There was, no doubt, great congeniality of feeling between them. They were both mild, social, and discreet men, and loved the quiet of their homes more than the hurry and excitement of frontier life: they shunned rather than courted popular favour, and only took office for the benefit of others, and not for their own gratification. In a letter from George W. Moore, Esq., of Medina, Michigan, he says:

‘ “ My grandfather, Henry Ferguson, died before I was born, but all that I have heard of him has led me to form a very excellent opinion of him as a man of candour, justice, sobriety, and all those virtues that should adorn a true and a real Christian. In matters of religion he put little stress in the creeds or ceremonies of this or that particular church, or in the loud professions of religion that did not bring forth the fruits of righteousness. Religion with him was a simple covenant with his God, which he strove daily to keep. The most prominent trait of his character was his kindness to the poor, to the sick and unfortunate. His hands were always open to relieve their sufferings. They always found a shelter under his roof, and

a seat at his table. If there was a poor family in town, he knew it. I have heard my mother, Sarah Ferguson, widow of Deacon Nathaniel Moore, say that he often went to mill with two or three bags of corn, and returned with but one of meal, having given away a large part of it. He was a man of strict honesty in all his dealings, always scrupulous to represent an article just as it was, and always careful to give good measure, choosing rather to suffer wrong than to do wrong. About 1786 he bought a lot of land of a Mr. A. of Stoddard, upon which the last payment was to be one hundred bushels of rye. The rye was ready for delivery, and my grandfather sent his son James and his hired man with two ox-teams to deliver the same. The roads were bad, and they did not reach Stoddard until late at night. In the morning, James, being anxious to get an early start for home, told Mr. A. that his father had carefully measured the rye, and that all he would have to do was to empty the bags. Mr. A. told James that he had a half-bushel measure that was correct, and that the rye must be measured with it. After measuring a few bags it was evident the rye would overrun the measure, and Mr. A. told James that he would take it at his father's measure, since the roads were so bad, and he was so far from home. But James told him, as his half-bushel was a correct measure, and he had questioned his father's honesty, that the rye should be measured again if he did not get home again until the next morning. When the task was completed, they found one hundred and two bushels, and James brought the two extra bushels back to Peterborough.

“My grandfather would not tamely submit to a wrong, or allow his friend so to do, if he could prevent it. His sister, Mrs. Morrison, was engaged in a lawsuit in regard to some land. She had the right of the case, but had no money to carry on the suit. He borrowed money for this purpose of Dr. K. Osgood to the amount of 50,000 dollars, and with this aid she gained her case; but he neither expected nor would receive any remuneration for the services rendered. It has been reported that Mr. Ferguson did not come in readily to the measures of the Revolution—not that he was a Tory by any means—but he might have thought the action of the Colonies premature, and that there was no hope in contend-

ing, in our weak state, with so powerful a nation as Great Britain. There can be no doubt that he ultimately came in heartily with his friends to the support of the cause, if indeed he was ever lukewarm and backward, for we find his name, as Lieutenant Henry Ferguson, among eleven others from town, who served in the army at Cambridge for forty-four days in the latter part of 1775. Mr. Moore, in another letter, has furnished me the following, as a reason why his grandfather, Henry Ferguson, did not and could not, under the circumstances, sign the Association Test or Declaration of Independence with the eighty-three others of his townsmen and neighbours. The Rev. John Morrison joined the British army at Boston soon after the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, 1775, and he deserted his wife, who was a sister of Henry Ferguson, with four small children, and with little means of support. After a few months the small stock of provisions became exhausted, and Henry Ferguson took his sister and her children to his own home. During this period letters passed between Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, and her situation was known to him. He says: 'Mr. Morrison wrote to my grandfather that he had money which he would send to his wife if any one would come and get it.' He also designated where he would meet the person sent, which was near New York City. My grandfather concluded to go himself, and after consulting with Deacon Samuel Moore, it was thought best that the journey should be kept secret. He therefore left Peterborough in the night on horseback, and was gone some days before his neighbours knew that he was away from home. Captain David Steele, being one of the committee of safety for that year, with William Robbe, Jotham Blanchard, Samuel Mitchell and Robert Wilson (who had been severely censured by my grandfather at a public meeting in the town not long before for conduct he did not approve), taking advantage of his absence, started a report that he had given up the American cause, and had gone to join the British army in Canada. About the first of July my grandfather returned, and brought with him a certain quantity of gold, estimated at one pound of gold, or some three or four hundred dollars.

"The next day Captain Steele, with six of his neighbours,

came to his house, and, meeting him at the door, said to him, 'Henry Ferguson, we understand that you have been to Canada, and we want to know your business, and examine your papers.' He asked them to go into the house, and handed the key of his desk to Captain Steele, saying: 'I have not been to Canada. I have been about my own legitimate business, and the business of my family. I have conducted myself with propriety in my absence as I have always done.' Mrs. Morrison, fearing that the house would be searched and the gold found, went and hid it in the barn. But the frankness of Mr. Ferguson convinced the party of his honesty, and here the matter ended."

'From the above it would be evident that Henry Ferguson was absent when this declaration was signed by his friends. It was presented the 17th of June 1776, and immediately signed, as there could be no delay in that crisis of the country. So no imputation of disloyalty can rest upon him, for all the circumstances of his life indicate his earnest patriotism and zeal in the cause of liberty. He married Martha Wilson, who died October 30th, 1815, aged seventy-six years. This excellent man became a victim of an epidemic fever which prevailed in town, April 1st, 1812, aged seventy-five years. And well may it be said of such a man, as quoted by Rev. E. Dunbar, in his notice of his death on the church records:

*"Incorrupta fides, undique veritas, quando ullum
Invenient parem, multis ille flebilis occidit."*

'8. John, born 1768. He went south in early life, and became a successful merchant in Coosawhatchie, Beaufort County, South Carolina. In 1807 he gave up business, and retired to his plantation, Coosawhatchie Swamp, where he died March 28, 1828, of a cancer of the eye. He was never married, though he left children out of wedlock, to whom he willed his large property of money, lands and negroes.

9. James, born February 13, 1770; married Mary Howard, July 18, 1811.

10. Jane, born 1773; married George Duncan, jr.

11. Sarah, born August 4, 1775; married Deacon Nathaniel Moore.

12. Henry, born 1777 ; unmarried ; died, in the autumn of 1818 at Coosawhatchie, S.C.
13. Thomas, born 1779, unmarried ; died at Ashapoo, Colleton County, S.C., April 14 ; 1834, aged 54 years 7 months.
14. Martha, born 1781 ; married James Miller ; died at Greenfield, N.H., May 12, 1805, aged 23 years.
15. Betsy, born November 28, 1783 ; married Asaph Evans, August 30, 1808 ; died August 18, 1816, aged 33 years.

[III.] '3-9. James Ferguson. He married Mary Howard, July 18, 1811. He settled on the homestead, and died April 30, 1814, aged 44 years. His widow married (second husband) Elias Boynton, of Temple, July 1817.

16. Jane, born ; married Whiting, Wilton, 1834 ; died .

17. Martha, born ; married George Doe. She died at Pembroke, N.H.

18. James.

[IV.] '9-18. James, born September 10, 1814, married Sylvia Stevens 1835, died February 10, 1869, aged 54 years 5 months.

[V.] '18-19. James H. Ferguson, born July 7, 1836, married Ellen M. Kimball, September 20, 1858.

20. Sarah A. Ferguson, born February 19, 1840 ; married Rev. C. C. Harrah.

21. Martha Jane Ferguson, born December 31, 1844, died October 17, 1866.

22. Fred Irving.

[VI.] '19-22. Fred Irving Ferguson, born July 8, 1859, died July 18, 1860.

23. James Willis Ferguson, born April 14, 1866 ; died November 18, 1874.

24. Eva May Ferguson, born May 14, 1873.'

FERGUSONS IN MONTANA.

(Note communicated by Mr. Charles W. Ferguson, National Lead Co., St. Louis, Mo.)

I can only trace back for about one hundred years, when my family resided in Virginia, my great-great-grandfather

being Bryant Ferguson, who resided in that state (Culpeper County), from which his descendants went to and resided near Lexington, Kentucky, and from thence came to this state. His son, Nathaniel Fergusson, my great-grandfather, moved early in the present century to Lexington, Kentucky. He had nine children, all of whom lived in Kentucky for a time: some died there, and others moved to other states.

FERGUSONS IN WISCONSIN.

(Communicated by Mr. Thomas W. Ferguson, the Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.)

I. Alexander Ferguson, the first of the family in America, is supposed to have been born in the vicinity of Edinburgh. He moved to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where his son, George Lester Ferguson was born in 1808. Alexander is supposed to have lived also in St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Ontario, and several other small towns in Canada, where he followed his business of a cattle-dealer.

It has been impossible to find any mention of him in the town records of any of these places, so all the facts about him are merely family tradition. He was six feet two or three inches in height, and so strong that he could kill a cow with a single blow of his fist. It is not known whether he had any other children by his first marriage or not, but there were other children when he died, whether step-children or his own by his second marriage is not known.

II. His son, George Lester, left his father when about fifteen and went to Kingston, Ontario, where he learned his trade of a cabinet-maker. He was married in Kingston, July 30, 1829, to Mary Bowes, daughter of James Bowes, formerly of county of Kilkenny, Ireland. He moved from Kingston to Hannibal, N.Y., and from there to Oswego, N.Y., where he lived for several years, and then moved to Auburn, N.Y., where he died June 12, 1881.

Their children were:

1. Margaret Elizabeth, born May 28, 1832, married Mr. Swan.
2. Thomas.

3. James.
4. George S.
5. Edward.
6. Charles.
7. John L.

III. Thomas, eldest son of George Lester Ferguson, born at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, February 9, 1835, while his parents, who were then residents of Hannibal, N.Y., were on a visit to relatives there. After a common school education he became at the age of fifteen apprenticed to the printers' trade, and on his nineteenth birthday acquired an interest in the *Daily Times and Journal* of Oswego, N.Y. He sold his interest in this paper September 1, 1857, and removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the grain trade. In 1865 he removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he was employed by the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. On April 1, 1869, he was taken into partnership by his employer, H. B. Merrill. He continued as general agent of this company until his death, which took place at Denver, Colorado, November 14, 1892. He was married in Oswego, N.Y., December 27, 1859, to Nancy Maria, daughter of John Kilbourn and Mary Ann Kellogg Noble.

Their children were :

1. Sarah Virginia, born at Milwaukee, September 27, 1860, and married at Detroit, April 12, 1888, to James Crosslet Smith, jr.
2. Edward Ashley, born at Milwaukee, July 24, 1862, and married at Kenosha, Wisconsin, April 15, 1891, to Lila Mintiaguaga Bohn of New Orleans, Louisiana.
3. Frank Kilbourn, born at Milwaukee, August 25, 1864, and died unmarried at Detroit, January 19, 1884.
4. James Frederick, born at Detroit, September 15, 1866, died in infancy.
5. Jessica, born in Detroit, January 30, 1869, and married there April 12, 1898, to Lewis Paddock.

III. James, second son of George Lester Ferguson, born at Hannibal, N.Y., November 21, 1837. He enlisted in the 20th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry at Madison, August 18, 1862, as

second lieutenant and was promoted to the rank of captain of Company A of this same regiment, March 26, 1863, which rank he held at his discharge. He was wounded at Prairie Grove, Ark., but subsequently returned to his regiment and served until a severe illness made his resignation necessary. He was married, June 1, 1867, to Margaret Theresa, daughter of Thomas Kirby and Helen Dwyer. He died at Jersey City, N.J., July 5, 1875.

Their children were :

1. Mary Ellen Josephine, born at Chicago, September 4, 1868, and married there May 20, 1896, to Ernest Charles Lueck.
2. Virginia, born in Chicago, July 27, 1870, and died in infancy.
3. James Edward, born in Chicago, February 27, 1872, and died in infancy.
4. Thomas Lester, born in Chicago, June 8, 1873, and died in infancy.
5. Isabella, born in Chicago, April 26, 1875, and died in infancy.

III. George Sylvanus, third son of George Lester Ferguson, born at Hannibal, N.Y., December 29, 1839, died in infancy.

III. Edward, fourth son of George Lester Ferguson, born at Hannibal, N.Y., January 9, 1843. He entered the dry goods business as clerk in Oswego, N.Y., at the age of fifteen, leaving there to attend the Falley Seminary at Fulton, N.Y. He returned to Oswego, and entered the drug store of Butler, Gale & Co., where he remained until he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in May 1860. He was book-keeper for Cutler & Sons until the first call to arms, April 15, 1860, when he enlisted for the three months' service in the Milwaukee Light Guard, which was afterwards Company A, 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He served with that regiment, participating in its only battle of Falling Waters, until its muster out in August. He re-enlisted in September as first or orderly sergeant in his old company of the re-organised regiment. He was wounded at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, a buck shot passing through his cheek; and also in the left shoulder, the ball passing down and

breaking a rib and coming out near the base of the spine. While lying on the brow of a hill where the line of battle had been formed, in support of a battery, and between the fire of the Union and Confederate forces, a ball passed through the arch of his foot breaking the small bones. As soon as the battle was over, he was taken to a field hospital in a farmhouse near the battle ground, where he remained for about two weeks, and from which he was removed to a private house in Perryville, where he remained for about two months. Thomas, on receipt of the news of the supposed fatal wound of his brother, left as a nurse with Surgeon-General Wolcot's party as no civilians were allowed through the lines. While at Perryville, he received his commission as second lieutenant of Company C, 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. It was only through having this commission that he was allowed to be brought home, as only commissioned officers were allowed this privilege at that time. It was necessary to bring him part of the way in a freight car. He was taken to his brother's house in Milwaukee, where, nine months after the receipt of his wound, his leg was amputated below the knee. He was at his brother's house for about a year, and was then removed to Passavant Hospital, where he remained until the fall of 1865. During the nearly two years of his confinement to his bed but little hope was entertained of his recovery. He was appointed to a position in the Land Department at Washington, which he resigned to return to Milwaukee, where he received the appointment of State Fish Inspector by Governor Fairchild. He was appointed secretary of the Milwaukee branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in 1867, and was appointed United States agent for the payment of pensions at Milwaukee, by President Grant in 1869, which position he held through various administrations for seventeen years, resigning to accept the position of auditor of the Wisconsin Central Railway. He is at present secretary and treasurer of the Forest Home Cemetery and Senior Warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He has held the position of Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and State Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, from which society he received a gold badge of

the order, presented by his comrades, was also Commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States for Wisconsin, of which organisation he was a charter member. He was married in Milwaukee, August 14, 1867, to Marcia Bryant, daughter of Wm. Brown, jr., and Susan Sweetser Wells.

Their children are :

1. William Edward, born at Milwaukee, May 17, 1868, and married at Lancaster, Wisconsin, July 25, 1895, to Mabel Clair, daughter of Wm. Decker. Their child, Mabel Decker, was born at Madison, Wisconsin, May 1, 1896.
2. Louise Delafield, born at Milwaukee, April 4, 1870, and died in infancy.
3. Thomas Wells, born at Milwaukee, May 3, 1875, and married June 14, 1897, to Maud Lemmon, daughter of Orlando Hastings Whitney and Mary Charlotte Lemmon.

III. Charles Henry, fifth son of George Lester Ferguson, born at Oswego, N.Y., August 13, 1846. He left school at the age of thirteen to learn the drug business at Auburn, N.Y., remaining there until he was sixteen. He left Auburn for Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and was employed for a short time in the wholesale crockery house of Blair & Persons, which he left to enlist in Company A, 39th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. After the expiration of his military service, he was employed in the railroad and express business in Milwaukee for several years. In 1870 he returned to Auburn, and was solicitor for the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. He was, for three years, general agent of the Oswego and Onondago Fire Insurance Co. In 1876 he entered the Chicago agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. as cashier, and was appointed general agent for the company in 1887, which position he still holds, the firm's name now being Charles H. Ferguson & Sons. He was awarded a solid silver bowl for good management and success. He is a member of the following societies: Free and Accepted Masons, Knight Templars, Mystic Shrine, Royal Arch Masons, Thomas Post, No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic, The

Veteran Club, St. Andrew's Society, Caledonian Society, and in 1894 he was elected President of the National Association of Life Underwriters. He was married at Auburn, N.Y., February 22, 1870, to Satie Lorana, daughter of Jonathan A. Miller and Hulda A. Hutchinson.

Their children are :

1. George Miller, born October 22, 1870, at Auburn, N.Y., married at Saginaw, Michigan, January 25, 1898, to Grace, daughter of Frank Lawrence.
2. James Larnard, born November 6, 1874, at Norwood, Michigan, married at Chicago, May 6, 1895, to Theotiste Katherine, daughter of Samuel B. Chase, Sr.
2. Charles H., jr., born August 15, 1878, at Chicago, and married at Milwaukee, October 26, 1897, to Alice, daughter of Robert S. Critchell of Chicago.
4. Jessie May, born April 14, 1880, at Chicago, died in infancy.

III. John Lester, sixth son of George Lester Ferguson, was born at Oswego, N.Y., February 15, 1849, and married Lilly Vail at Beloit, Wisconsin, about 1870, and he died September 26, 1872. He was connected with the United States Telegraph Co., at Auburn, N.Y., previous to his removal to Milwaukee, where he remained for a short time before taking a position as station agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway at Wauzeka, Wisconsin. He was removed to McGregor, Ia., where he held a similar position when he was taken ill with typhoid fever, and was removed to Milwaukee on a bed by his brother, James, where he died.

Their child :

1. Lillian B., born February 13, 1873, at Beloit, Wisconsin.

FAMILY OF DR. F. FERGUSON, NEW YORK.

(From '*Physicians and Surgeons of America.*'—Watson.)

Ferguson, Farquhar, New York City, was born in 1852, at Sidney, Cape Breton Island, Canada. He was educated at

Sidney Academy, and coming to the United States in early manhood began the study of medicine. Entering the Long Island College Hospital in 1875, he attended a four years' course of lectures at that Institution, and received from it the degree of M.D. in 1880.

Dr. Ferguson practised medicine in Brooklyn one year after his graduation, and then moved to New York City. He became pathologist to the Long Island College Hospital in 1883, a position which he held till 1885. In 1883, also, he assumed the duties of professor of histology and pathological anatomy in the Long Island College Hospital, and continued to discharge them till 1889. In 1887 he was further honoured by being appointed professor of pathology and clinical medicine in the New York Post-Graduate School, a chair which he continues to fill. Simultaneously with these responsibilities he discharged those pertaining to the pathologist of St. Luke's Hospital from 1883 to 1888, and on resigning the latter he became pathologist of the New York Hospital, the House of Relief, and of Bloomingdale Asylum. In 1892, he was invited to become consulting pathologist to the New York Board of Health, and in this capacity he was adviser to Dr. Jenkins, the health officer of the port, during the presence of cholera in New York harbour in the fall of that year.

He is a member of the New York Pathological Society, of the New York Academy of Medicine, of the New York Physicians Mutual Aid Association, of the Alumni Association of the Post-Graduate Medical School, and of the New York Neurological Society.

Dr. Ferguson devotes his time to pathology and clinical medicine, and as illustrating the wide scope of a career of professional activity such as is above outlined, it may be stated that he has performed or assisted at over 5000 autopsies, and that the number of tumours and other material for diagnosis which have passed under his examination is not less than 6000. He is still in active practice and hospital work.

In 1890, Dr. Ferguson was married to Juliana, the eldest daughter of Mr. H. O. Armour of New York City, and six children have been the fruit of their union: Armour, May,

Danforth Brooks, Farcheur Ian, Roderick Craig, and Juliana Ferguson.

FERGUSONS IN DELAWARE, CO. IOWA.

Mr. Charles Ferguson, Forestville, Delaware, County Iowa, emigrated to the United States over forty years ago. His forefathers lived in Blair Athole, from which they moved to Deeside, where they were farmers, and subsequently to Kirkmichael in Banffshire. Mr. Ferguson was one of a family of seven sons and three daughters, and owns two hundred and eighty acres in Delaware County.

APPENDIX

I.—BIBLIOGRAPHY

- P. 516, line 10 from below. For 'Tennant's' read 'Tennent's.'
- P. 518. FERGUSON, ADAM (Professor of Moral Philosophy, Edin. Univ.), 1723-1816.
An eighth edition of the 'Essay on the History of Civil Society' was published at Philadelphia in 1819. There are also translations in French and German.
- FERGUSON, ALASTAIR MACKENZIE (younger).
P. 518, line 4. After 'Colombo, 1892,' add: A Sinhalese translation of Part I. published in Colombo, 1897.
After line 9 insert: Bibliography of Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa, in *Tropical Agriculturist*, 1896.
- P. 519. FERGUSON, ELIZABETH GRAEME.
Misplaced, entry should be on p. 521.
- FERGUSON, DONALD WILLIAM.
P. 520, line 17 from foot. For '1871' read '1873.'
- P. 521. After line 2 insert: Robert Knox's Sinhalese Vocabulary. In Ceylon As. Soc. Jl., 1896.
Captain Robert Knox: The Twenty Years' Captive in Ceylon, and author of 'An Historical Relation of the Island Ceylon, in the East Indies' (London, 1681). Contributions towards a Biography. 100 copies printed for private circulation. Colombo (Ceylon) and Croydon, 1896-97. 4to, 72 pages.
- P. 521, line 8. For 'Dictionary' read 'Directory.'
After line 8 insert: Contributions to *Notes and Queries*.
- P. 521. FERGUSON, DAVID.
The full title of his work is: Epithalamium Mysticum Solomonis Regis sive Analysis Critico-Practica Cantici Canticorum.
- P. 522. FERGUSON, REV. FERGUS, D.D. U.P. Church, Glasgow. Nos. 3, 5, and 8, viz.:

Introduction to the Weal and Woe of Caledonia, etc., Not Found Wanting, The Distiller's Daughter, are erroneously entered. They should have been under the name preceding, as they were written by the late Dr. Fergus Ferguson of the Evangelical Union Church, and not by Dr. Ferguson of the United Presbyterian Church.

No. 6: 'S. Morrison' should be 'Rev. George Morrison, Brechin.

FERGUSON (H).

Essays in American History. 12mo. New York, 1895.

P. 524. FERGUSON, JAMES (Yr. of Kinmundy), Advocate.

Add: Records of the Clan and Name of Fergusson, Ferguson, and Fergus. Edited in conjunction with Rev. Robert Menzies Fergusson, for the Clan Fergus(s)on Society. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1895.

The Law of Railways, applicable to Scotland. By Francis Deas, M.A., LL.B., Advocate; revised, enlarged, and extended, by James Ferguson, Advocate. Edinburgh: William Green & Sons, 1897.

The Public Statutes relating to Railways in Scotland. Edited and annotated by James Ferguson, Advocate. Edinburgh: William Green & Sons, 1898.

Papers illustrating the History of the Scots Brigade in the Service of the United Netherlands. Extracted by permission from the Government Archives at the Hague, and edited for the Scottish History Society by James Ferguson. Vol. I. 1572-1697, 1899. [Vol. II. 1697-1782, and vol. III. (Rotterdam Papers) in preparation.]

P. 526. FERGUSON, JAMES (F.R.S., the Astronomer), 1710-76.

There was another edition by Sir D. Brewster of 'Astronomy explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles.'

P. 531, line 25. Before '1743' insert 'Annual Register.'

P. 533. Add: FERGUSON, JOHN, F.S.A. (Scot.), Duns.

1. Notices of Remains of Pre-Reformation Churches, etc., in Berwickshire. *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, 1890. Vol. XIII.

2. Notes on Duns and Duns Castle. *Ibid.* 1892. Vol. XIV.

3. Presidential Address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club at Berwick, 14th October 1896. *Ibid.* 1896. Vol. XVI.

4. Additional Notices of Remains of Early Religious Architecture in Berwickshire. *Ibid.* 1896.

5. Notes on a Seal of Coldingham Priory. *Ibid.* 1896.

FERGUSON, JOHN, LL.D.

Bibliographical notes on the witchcraft literature of Scotland.
[Edinburgh: Bibliographical Society.] 4to. Edinburgh, 1895.

P. 533. FERGUSON, MALCOLM (Callander). Add:

A visit to Staffa and Iona. Dundee, 1894.

Trip to St. Kilda.

A Visit to Orcadia. 2nd edition. Dundee, 1898.

P. 533. Add: FERGUSON, MARGARET CHRISTINA (afterwards M. C. Emeric de St. Dalmas), 1852-79.

Wrote a good deal of poetry, many pieces being published in the *Ceylon Observer*.

Pp. 533-534. FERGUSON, MARY CATHERINE (Lady Ferguson).

Add:

Sir Samuel Ferguson in the Ireland of his Day. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1896.

P. 542. Add: FERGUSON, ROBERT, LL.D.

Lessons in Ancient History. Cassell's *Popular Educator*. Early editions.

FERGUSON, ROBERT M. (Ph.D.).

Electricity. Another edition, 1873.

P. 542. Add: FERGUSON (Ross).

The Art of Elocution and Public Speaking. 8vo. London, 1897.

P. 542, line 4 from foot. In v. 19, read in: Publications of Royal Irish Academy.

Pp. 542-546. FERGUSON, SIR SAMUEL. Add:

Lays of the Red Branch. London, 1897.

Life of, by Lady Ferguson. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1896.

P. 546. Add: FERGUSON, REV. SAMUEL, Waterside, Londonderry.

Brief Biographical Sketches of some Irish Covenanting Ministers. Londonderry, 1897.

P. 546. Add: FERGUSON, V. MUNRO.

Life again, love again. 8vo. London, 1897.

P. 550. Delete line 4 from bottom, and transfer line 3 to top of page.

Line 22. Delete comma after Tammana.

Line 24. Read Mendis's.

P. 554. FERGUSSON, D.

For 'Collection of Scots Poems in the Buchan dialect,' read
'Collection of Scots Proverbs (printed along with a collection
of Scots Poems in the Buchan dialect).'

Pp. 560-561. FERGUSSON, ROBERT, the Poet. Add:

Poems. [The Scots Library, No. 1.] 8vo. Edinburgh, 1895.

Scots Poems. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1898.

Life of, by A. B. Grosart. 1898.

P. 561. FERGUSSON, REV. R. MENZIES, M.A. (Minister of the
parish of Logie, Stirlingshire). Add:

7. The Viking's Bride, and other Poems. Fcap. 8vo. Paisley:
Alexander Gardner, 1896.

8. A Village Poet. Illustrated. 8vo. Paisley: Alexander
Gardner, 1897.

9. A Student of Nature: Memorials of the late Rev. Donald
Fergusson, M.A. Illustrated. 8vo. Paisley: Alexander
Gardner, 1898.

10. Alexander Hume: An early Poet-Pastor of Logie, and his
Intimates. Crown 8vo. Cloth. Illustrated. Paisley: Alex-
ander Gardner, 1899.

Biographical Sketch and Poems: Harvey's *Harp of Stirlingshire*,
pp. 307-314. Paisley, 1897.

Correction.

6. My Village, etc., '1893' for '1892.'

P. 562. Add: FERGUSSON, THOMAS.

Walter Graeme; or, A Home among the Hills, and other poems.
8vo. Paisley, 1898.

FERGUSSON, DAVID, Colonel, U.S.A.

Some Documents from the Secret Archives of the Holy Office of
the Inquisition in Mexico. Translated by David Fergusson.

General Instructions.

1. Compilation of the Instructions of the Holy Inquisition, made
by the Very Reverend Fr. Thomas de Torquemada, Prior of
Santa Cruz, first Inquisitor-General of the Kingdoms and
Dominions of Spain, and by the most Reverend Inquisitors-
General who succeeded him, about the rules to be observed
in the exercise of the Holy Office, 1484 to 1504; and

Compilation of the Instructions of the Holy Office of the Inquisition, made in Toledo, by Don Fernando de Valdes, Inquisitor-General, in 1561. 242 pages.

2. Instructions to the Inquisitors of Carthagena (South America), made by Don Bernardo de Sandoval y Roxas, Inquisitor-General, and others, and compiled by Don Gonzalo Bravo, member of the Council of the Holy and General Inquisition, when the Inquisition was first established in Carthagena, February 25th, 1610. 208 pages.
3. Indexed Compendium of the *Cartas acordadas* from the Council of the Holy General Inquisition in Spain, to all the tribunals of the Holy Office in the Spanish Dominions. 408 pages.

Note.—*Cartas acordadas* were the secret and confidential orders, instructions, advice, reproofs, etc., sent in the form of letters, by the Inquisitor-General and the Council to the tribunals of the Holy Office.

4. Regulations to be observed by the Commissaries of the Holy Office in the causes and business of the Faith, and others that may occur. 37 pages.
5. Two Edicts :
 - (a) Edict of the Faith, published in 1588. 22 pages.
 - (b) Edict against possessing and reading prohibited books, and in particular the Bible in the vulgar tongue, by the Inquisitor-General Don Francisco Perez de Prado y Cuesta, in the year 1748. 25 pages.
6. Rules and Constitutions of the most Holy Confraternity of Saint Peter Martyr, Principal Patron of the Holy Office of the Inquisition. 86 pages.
7. Process (trial) of Diego Enriquez, for being a Lutheran heretic. Mexico, 1598. 233 pages.
8. Process of Gabriel de Granada—thirteen years old—for being an observer of the law of Moscs. (Characterised by the Holy Office as an ‘accursed, dead, perverse, and extinct’ law.) 1642 to 1645, in the city of Mexico. 245 pages.
9. Process of Fr. Juan Saldaña, Guardian of Suchipila, for Solicitation. Mexico, 1583. 169 pages.
10. Process of the Bachelor Benito Bocarro, curate of Iguala, for Solicitation. Extract. 16 pages.
11. Sentence against Fr. Manuel de Jesus Maria—solicitation. 31 pages.
12. Process of Fr. Francisco Diego de Zarate—solicitation, sentenced.

13. Process of Fr. Nicolas de Cuenca—solicitation, sentenced.
14. Process of the Curate Don Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, so-called Liberator of Mexico, for Heresy, etc. (not translated). 181 pages.
15. Criminal complaint of the Canon, Doctor Don Juan de la Camara, to the Council of the Inquisition in Spain, against the tribunal in Mexico, which was fined for trying him illegally.
16. Extracts about the Confessional and Soliciting Confessors :
 - (a) Instructions from the *Cartas acordadas* to all the tribunals of the Holy Office about confessionals. 12 pages.
 - (b) From the book of *Membretes*—sworn declarations taken in the years 1619, etc., against forty confessors accused of solicitation *ad turpia*, of their daughters of confession. 15 pages.
 - (c) From the Letter Books, being instructions from the tribunal in Mexico to different Commissaries, in matters of solicitation, from the years 1625 to 1724. 56 pages.
 - (d) From the Books of Testifications and of Solicitants, etc., from the years 1600 to 1635. 84 pages.
17. Alphabetical Record of the current causes pending in the Holy Office of Mexico, in the year 1625. 26 pages.
18. Indexes to four Books of Testifications and Voluntary Depositions numbered 2, 3, 7, and 8, for the year 1650. 65 pages.
19. From the Book of Testifications entitled *Membretes*—Memoranda—of the years 1621 to 1623 inclusive. 44 pages.
20. Extracts from other Books of Testifications, as follows :
 - (1) Books No. 37 and 41, of the year 1600. 33 pages.
 - (2) Book for the years 1622-23 (not indexed). 3 pages.
 - (3) Book for the years 1623-24. 32 pages.
 - (4) Book for the years 1622-23. Fr. Miguel Lopez de Zuñiga denounces himself for saying Mass without being ordained. 5 pages.
 - (5) Book commencing 18th June 1632 and ending 16th April 1635. 32 pages.
21. (6) Book for the years 1635 to 1642 :
 - (a) Cathalina de los Santos denounced. 16 pages.
 - (b) Against Don Antonio de la Buerta. 23 pages.
 - (c) Don Francisco de Fernandez y Asagra denounces himself. 13 pages.

- (d) Juana de Esponosa against Balthazar de Avila. 5 pages.
 - (e) Don Diego Pantoja against Tomas Tremiño de Sobremonte, who was burnt. 11 pages.
 - (f) Confession and absolution *ad cautelam* of Walter Beauchamp, of Penryn, a Protestant heretic, who was committed to Father Michael of St. Mary, an Irish priest, for confession and instruction. 14 pages.
 - (g) Doña Francisca Illan denounces herself. 14 pages.
 - (h) Pedro Sanchez de Ocampo against Antonio Perez, a Portuguese. 11 pages.
 - (i) Juan Gonzalez de Medrano against Bernabé Gomez, a boy six or seven years old. 4 pages.
22. Letters from the Letter Books of the tribunal in Mexico addressed to Commissaries and other Officers of the Holy Office ordering the arrest of offenders, and conducting them with secrecy and celerity to the secret prisons, viz. :
- (1) From the book marked 'Quaderno 13,' commencing January 9th, 1642, and ending July 24th, 1649. 138 pages.
 - (2) From the book commencing January 1st, 1671, and ending March 31st, 1681. 22 pages.
 - (3) From the Book of the years 1696 to 1717. 40 pages.
23. Three Letters from the tribunal in Mexico to the Council of the Holy and General Inquisition, 1634 to 1643. 39 pages.
24. Certificate from the Secretary of the Holy Office that Diego Perez Conde had gone to denounce himself, taken from the Book of Testifications from the years 1694 to 1703. 2 pages.
25. Five delations made by Br. Don Bernabé de la Higuera y Amarilla, in the years from 1623 to 1625, and sworn to *in verbo sacerdotis*. He was afterwards for many years an inquisitor in Mexico. 11 pages.
26. Five 'Gracias'—originals and translations—being appointments of various candidates who had proved the purity of their lineage to the satisfaction of the Council of the General Inquisition, to various offices under the tribunal in Mexico. 19 pages.
27. Information of proofs of purity of lineage of Don Jose Maria Almaraz, Notary-Familiar of the Holy Office of Mexico, 1807. 73 pages.
28. Prison Communications deposed to by Gaspar Alfara, a

- prisoner in the secret prisons of Mexico, reporting conversations and actions of his fellow-prisoners. 172 pages.
29. Extracts from Testifications and Letter Books of the Holy Office relating to the said Gaspar Alfar, whose services as spy, etc., did not save him from severe punishment. 19 pages.
30. More about Soliciting Confessors.
- (a) Index to the fourth Book of Solicitants, years 1622, 1623, and 1624—56 solicitants *ad turpia*. 13 pages.
 - (b) From the Book of Testifications, 1635 to 1642. 45 pages.
 - (c) From Book 2 of Voluntary Testifications and Depositions, 1650. 7 pages.
 - (d) From Book 3 of ,, ,, ,,
5 pages.
 - (e) From Book of Testifications, 1694 to 1703. 57 pages.
 - (f) From the Book of Testifications and Voluntary Depositions, 1694 to 1703—18 solicitants. 19 pages.
31. Sixty-four Letters from the tribunal in Mexico to various Commissaries, giving instructions for examinations and re-examinations in the cases of sixty-four confessors, accused of solicitation *ad turpia*. From the Letter Books—1671 to 1681, 1695 to 1703, and 1709 to 1724. 20 pages.

II.—FERGUSONS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

In the accounts of different families many soldiers and sailors of the name have been recorded. But it is often found among the list of the slain in a great battle or among the active officers in an important campaign without it being possible to determine to what branch the officer concerned belonged. It is interesting to collect some at least of these references, and to present a fairly complete list of clansmen in the fighting services, more especially at the times of the great wars, as disclosed by the British Army and Navy Lists.

An Ensign (Auncient) Ferguson was killed in the storming of the hornwork at the siege of Breda in 1637, serving in one of the Scots Regiments in the employment of the United Netherlands. In addition to those who fought as Cavaliers under Montrose, or in the ranks of the Covenanting armies in the Great Civil War, there were several officers of the name in the Scottish armies which gallantly but unsuccessfully resisted the English invasion under Cromwell and his lieutenants. When

General Monck stormed and sacked Dundee on 1st September 1651, there were 'slain in the storm, Sir Robert Lumsdale, Governor, the Lord Newton, Captain Ferguson, the minister of the town, with many other officers and gentlemen of quality whose names are not yet known,' and among the prisoners was Quartermaster William Ferguson. On 3rd September of the same year an engagement took place at Maxwelton near Dumfries, in which the English forces defeated a party of the Scottish troops, and among the prisoners was Captain William Ferguson, while among 'eminent persons that escaped' was Captain Robert Ferguson of Crackdorough (Craigdarroch).

The name is also found in the ranks of the Ironsides and their allies. A Captain Ferguson of Cromwell's army was killed in the expedition to Hispaniola in 1655, being probably the 'Captain Forgison' of Colonel Harley's regiment mentioned in the lists of the New Model. He may possibly have been one of the Cumberland family. There was also a Scottish Captain Ferguson fighting in the Cromwellian forces in the later Scottish campaigns. Colonel Lilburn writing to General Lambert on 3rd June 1653, said, 'I have ventured to intrust a party of Scots who range the country and both get us intelligence, and bring us in many prisoners. They are more serviceable than four times as many more of our own men, and do more awe the Tories than all we can do at them.' On 4th May 1654 General Monck stated that 'a party of loose horse under one Captain Farquson, many of them Scotchmen (formerly raised for the better hunting the Rebels) have taken Captain James Middleton (Lieut.-General Middleton's brother), and one Captain Stratten with eight more who were gathering men in the Mearns,' and on 23rd July writing to the Protector referred to 'a loose party of 40 Horse of Scotchmen (who have done good service) and such Highlanders as are raised by the Marquis of Argyle.' And in a list, apparently of 1659, of persons deserving posts in the public service, is mentioned, 'If any Macers be to be altered, Captain Fergusson who hath deserved well of the Commonwealth, having commanded a troop in their service.'

Writing from Drummond Castle on 31st December 1690 to the Earl of Crawford, Captain Edward Brice reported, 'I send herewith prisoners, Alexander Leslie, a popish priest, with John Ferguson, both taken upon 25th inst. at Stobhall.'

Immediately after the outbreak of the Jacobite rising of 1745, the clans captured a company of the Royal Scots on their march

to Fort-William, and Colonel Whitefoord in writing to Sir John Cope said, 'Captain Thomson and Lieutenant Fergusson and some other officers of the Royal, who had been made prisoners by the Rebels on their return, informed you that they saw the above guns and 2500 of the Highlanders reviewed some time before, and heard them say they were resolved to wait for you in some of these passes.' Among the ships which carried Sir John Cope's force from Aberdeen, was 'the Mary—Master—Ferguson,' and while most of the Highland Fergussons were Jacobites, an Athole Fergusson was Adjutant of the 3rd Buffs at Culloden (p. 29). Among the *Whitefoord Papers*¹ is the will, dated 22nd August 1740, at Kingston, Jamaica, of James Fergusson, made in favour of Lieut.-Colonel Whitefoord, 5th Marines, and among the first lieutenants of his regiment were John Ferguson and Arthur Ferguson.

Note of Officers of the Name serving in the British Army in the seventeenth and early years of the eighteenth centuries.

(Compiled from Dalton's *British Army Lists and Commission Register, 1661-1702.*)

The Scots Foot Guards.

1697. 24th June. Cockleberg. Alexander Ferguson to be Ensign to Colonel Macartney.

[From the Cameronian regiment. Killed in a duel 1702.]

The Royal Regiment—1st The Royal Scots.

1693. 10th May. Breda. James Ferguson to be Ensign to Captain Patr. Mackilvaine. (Out of the regiment in 1694.)

[Possibly James Ferguson, son of John Ferguson of Stonehouse, and grandson of William Ferguson (I.) of Badifurrow, who afterwards attained 'a very good station' in the Austrian army.]

The Cameronian Regiment. (Earl of Angus's, Munro's, Ferguson's) 26th, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

1689. Hugh Ferguson, Ensign.

[From the South of Scotland and described in the Scottish rolls (Reg. House, Edinburgh) as Hugh Ferguson of Finnart. (See *Records*, pp. 364-365.)]

¹ 'Robert Mylne to Caleb Whitefoord.—London, 16th February 1783.

'I expect our friend Jamie Ferguson to dinner with all his Parisian and political news: zested with the more precious sort of friendly news. I think James must have been an odd fish, almost out of the water, at Paris, where all, even you and Philosophy, run at the King of Pleasure. When Voltaire's *Candide* came first out Mr. Ferguson and I were at Venice, and all his acquaintance there christened him Signor Pococurante. I think he seems not much altered yet.'—(*Whitefoord Papers.*)

1690. (List.)

Lieut. ——— Ferguson.

Ensign Hugh Ferguson.

1692. 1st August. Lembeck. James Ferguson to be Lieutenant-Colonel. [James Ferguson of Balmakelly, son of William Ferguson (I.) of Badifurrow. Formerly Major of Lauder's regiment (Scots Brigade). Commanded the regiment from 1693 to his death in 1705. (See *Records*, p. 263, and *supra*, p. 46.) During the period of his command there were at least nine Fergusons among the officers, including his son, and four or five nephews.]

1693. 1st June. Park. Robert Ferguson to be Lieutenant to Lt.-Col. James Ferguson.

[Probably son of Col. Ferguson's brother George. (*Records*, p. 278.) Signed roll of the Brigadier's company, after 'the two actions in Germanie 1704.' Wounded at Blenheim.]

25th Aug. Linnick. James Ferguson to be Colonel *vice* Andrew Munroe.

1694. (List.)

James Ferguson, Colonel.

Robert Ferguson, Ensign.

Leonard Ferguson, Ensign.

[Wounded at Blenheim. Out of the regiment in 1708.]

1696. 30th May. Mariekerk. Alexander Ferguson to be Ensign to Capt. Alex. Munroe.

[Son of William Ferguson (II.) of Badifurrow, and nephew of the Colonel. On reduction of regiment by three companies in 1697 appointed Ensign in Scots Guards. Killed in a quarrel at Edinburgh by Lieut. John Bell of Colonel M'Gill's regiment.]

1697. 1st June. Promelles. William Ferguson to be Ensign to Capt. And. Munro.

[Son of William Ferguson (II.) of Badifurrow, and nephew of the Colonel. Became a Lt.-Colonel in the Russian service. According to Dalton he became Lieut. in the regiment, 15th May 1705, and was serving in 1709. But in an *Abstract of the Money due to Colonel Ferguson's Regiment on the Establishment from the 14th April 1699 to the 1st December 1700*, immediately after its transfer from the Dutch to the Scots Establishment, which gives a complete list of the officers, no William Ferguson appears, and no William is found in the *States* made up in 1704 after Blenheim. (*Kinmundy Papers*.)]

16th June. Cockleberg. John Ferguson to be Ensign to Captain James Aikman.

[A nephew of the Colonel. Either John, son of William Ferguson (II.) of Badifurrow, 'ye handsomest man in King William's army, died a Lieutenant,' or John, son of the Colonel's brother George. (*Records*, p. 278.) In 1700, Lieutenant John Ferguson was Adjutant and there

was also serving an Ensign, John Ferguson. A Lieutenant John Ferguson was present at Blenheim.]

24th August. Loo. Leonard Ferguson to be Lieutenant to Captain John Blackader.

1700. 3rd July. Hampton Court. James Ferguson to be Ensign to the Colonel's company.

[James Ferguson of Kimmundy, only son of the Colonel. Aged four. (*Records*, p. 267. See article on Child Commissions, *Notes and Queries*, 8th Series, vol. viii., Nov. 30th, 1895, reprinted in the Appendix to Dalton's *British Army Lists and Commission Registers*, vol. iv.)]

[The abstract of 1700 (*Kimmundy Papers*) mentions the following officers : Colonel and Captain James Ferguson.

Lieutenant John Ferguson.

Ensign John Ferguson.

Ensign Robert Ferguson.

Ensign James Ferguson.

One of the John Fergusons was Adjutant.

The *States* made up after Blenheim in 1704 mention as present after the battle, Colonel and Captain Brigadier Ferguson, and Lieutenant John Ferguson, and as wounded Lieutenants Robert and Leonard Ferguson.]

Viscount Kenmure's Regiment of Foot.

1689. John Fergusson, Lieutenant-Colonel.

[Laird of Craigdarroch, killed at Killiecrankie. (*Records*, pp. 380-385, and p. 402.)]

Colonel Skeffington's Londonderry Regiment of Foot. (The Antrim Volunteers.)

1689. Samuel Ferguson, Lieutenant.

Colonel George Lauder's Regiment of Foot. (Scots Brigade.)

1692. 1st September. Gramen. Robert Ferguson to be Lieutenant to Sir John Keith.

[Promoted Captain, 7th May 1694. Out of the regiment on its reduction by three companies in 1697, before its transfer to the Dutch service. Does not appear in the Dutch lists.]

Colonel John Buchan's Regiment of Foot. (Reduced 1697.)

1692. 31st December. Kensington. — Ferguson to be Lieutenant to Captain —.

[Serving in Flanders in 1694.]

From the 'List of the Succession of the Colonels to all His Majesty's Land Forces from their rise to 1742.'

xxvi. Cameronians. 1800 men raised and formed into this regiment in one day in Scotland.

Jas. Ferguson, 25th August 1693. Died 24th October 1705 at the Bush in Brabant. Major-General 25th August 1705, Brig.-General, 1st January 1703-4, Colonel 25th August 1692.

Notes from the British Army Lists.

(These extracts are not guaranteed as containing every officer of the name, but are believed to afford a substantially complete catalogue.)

1765.

2nd Dragoons.

Patrick Ferguson, Cornet, 12th July 1759. (Captain, 70th Foot, 1st September 1768. Major, 71st High^{rs}, 25th October 1779. Killed at King's Mountain, South Carolina, 7th October 1780. Son of James Ferguson of Pitfour, Lord Pitfour.)

23rd Foot.

Joseph Ferguson, Captain 27th January 1764. (Major, 46th Foot, 10th October 1776. Serving in 1780. See *infra*.)

24th Foot.

William Ferguson. Ensign, 2nd October 1765. (Captain, 3rd February, 1776. Serving in 1780. See *infra*.)

45th Foot.

William Ferguson. Ensign, 10th September 1762. (Lieutenant, 28th September 1769. Serving in 1770.)

1770.

3rd Foot.

John Ferguson, Lieutenant, 12th August 1768.

1780.

24th Foot.

John Ferguson, Lieutenant, 14th July 1777.

77th Foot, Atholl Highlanders.

Robert Ferguson, Lieutenant, 7th December 1778.

81st Highland Foot.

John Ferguson, Captain, 19th December 1777.

Jersey Company.

William Ferguson, Lieutenant, 6th October 1779.

1781.

(Last Year of American War.)

24th Foot (America).

Captain William Ferguson, 3rd February 1776.

Lieutenant John Ferguson, 14th July 1777.

27th (Inniskilling) Foot (America).

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Ferguson, 12th October 1780.

43rd Foot.

Major David Ferguson, 26th October 1777.

77th Foot or Atholl Highlanders.

Lieutenant Robert Ferguson, 7th January 1778.

81st Regiment of (Highland) Foot.

Captain John Ferguson, 19th December 1777.

1790.

The following appear in the Army List of 1790:—

Acting.

74th Highland Foot.

John Ferguson, Chaplain, 25th December 1787.

Jersey Company of Invalids.

Lieutenant William Fergusson, 14th May 1759. Reduced on full pay, 1790.

Royal Marines.

Adam Ferguson, 1st Lieutenant, 15th November 1781.

On half-pay.

24th Foot.

Captain William Ferguson, Captain 3rd February 1776, reduced 1783-1785. On half-pay list till 1816.

[Probably Captain William, son of Captain John Ferguson, R.N., 'the black captain,' and great-great-grandson of William Ferguson of Badi-furrow. (*Records*, p. 279.)]

65th Foot.

Quartermaster John Ferguson, reduced 1763. On half-pay till 1816.

77th Foot (Atholl Highlanders).

Lieutenant Robert Ferguson, reduced 1783-1785. On half-pay till, at least, 1805.

94th Foot.

Lieutenant James Ferguson, reduced 1783-1785. On half-pay till 1816.

95th Foot.

Ensign Archibald Ferguson, reduced 1783-1785. On half-pay till 1810.

Royal Marines.

2nd Lieutenant John Ferguson. [2nd Lieutenant John Ferguson, Royal Marines, appears in the active list of 1791, and in the half-pay list of 1793. 1st Lieutenant John Ferguson (18th April 1793) is in the active list of 1795.]

1792-1816.

(The Period of the Great War.)

(Collected from the Army Lists, 1791-1816.)

6th Dragoon Guards.

Andrew Ferguson, Cornet, 26th August 1800. Lieutenant, 25th June 1803; Captain 13th June 1811. Serving in 1816.

9th Dragoons.

Samuel Ferguson, Veterinary Surgeon, 4th October 1797. In list of 1802, but not of 1803.

21st Light Dragoons [29th].

John Ferguson, Cornet, 20th September 1797. Lieutenant, 25th January 1798. Found in list of 1805, but not in 1809.

3rd Foot (East Kent), The Buffs.

Charles James Ferguson, Lieutenant, 10th September 1807. In list of 1811, but not of 1813.

James Ferguson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 16th May 1814 (formerly in 43rd).

6th Foot.

Thomas Ferguson, Ensign, 30th June 1796 ; Lieutenant, 1st April 1797. Not in lists of 1802.

10th Foot (North Lincolnshire).

George Ferguson, Ensign, 15th September 1799. In list of 1802, but not of 1805.

Henry Ferguson, Ensign, 26th October 1807 ; Lieutenant, 9th February 1809. Deceased by 1815.

James Ferguson, Ensign, 21st April 1808 ; Lieutenant, 23rd January 1811. Serving in 1816.

17th Foot (Leicestershire).

Patrick Ferguson, Quartermaster, 25th November 1802. In list of 1805, but not of 1809.

18th Foot (Royal Irish).

— Ferguson, Ensign, — 1801. Not in list of 1805.

21st Foot (Royal North British Fusiliers).

Joseph Ferguson, 2nd Lieutenant, 10th April 1794. 1st Lieutenant 1795. Not in list of 1802.

43rd Foot (Monmouthshire).

James Fergusson, Lieutenant, 7th August 1804 ; Captain, 11th December 1806. In regiment in 1812. Major of 85th Foot from 3rd December 1812. Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd Foot (East Kent), 16th May 1814. [Of the Craighdarroch family. (*Records*, p. 413.)]

George Fergusson, Lieutenant, 18th December 1806. Appears in list of 1810, but not of 1811.

51st Foot.

Charles Ferguson, Quartermaster, 12th November 1794. Adjutant, 6th July 1796. Not in list of 1802.

52nd Foot (Oxfordshire).

Dugald Ferguson, Lieutenant, 16th August 1804. Captain in 95th Foot, 23rd November 1809.

53rd Foot.

Ronald Craufurd Ferguson, Lieutenant, 11th March 1791. In 1805 on half-pay as Lieutenant-Colonel 93rd Foot in and since 1795 ; Colonel late 93rd Foot, 1st January 1800 ; Colonel of Sicilian Regiment of Foot, 25th January 1809 ; Major-General, 25th April 1808 ; Lieutenant-General, 4th June 1813 ; K.C.B. in 1816. [Of Raith. (*Records*, pp. 314-318, and p. 320.)]

57th Foot (West Middlesex).

James Ferguson, Ensign, 23rd June 1813 ; Lieutenant, 21st April 1814.
Serving in 1816.

[Of Littleton, Ayrshire, *Records*, p. 361.]

58th Foot (Rutlandshire).

Adam Ferguson, Captain, 4th February 1808. Serving in 1816.

[Sir Adam Ferguson, eldest son of Professor Adam Ferguson, afterwards in 101st Regiment.]

67th Foot.

William Ferguson, Surgeon, 23rd March 1796.

[A Surgeon William Fergusson was on half-pay in 1803.]

75th Foot (Highland).

Thomas Fergusson, Ensign, 13th April 1809 ; Lieutenant, 5th August 1813. Serving in 1816.

76th Foot.

Andrew Ferguson, Assistant Surgeon, 20th July 1815.

[Subsequently Inspector-General of Military Hospitals, *supra*, p. 84].

78th Foot (Highland) Ross-shire Buffs.

Joseph Ferguson, Lieutenant, 26th August 1793 ; Captain, 1796. Died in 1799.

[Son of Professor Adam Ferguson, *Records*, pp. 166-172.]

James Ferguson, Paymaster, 21st March 1805. Not in list of 1815.

79th Highland.

Court Ferguson, Ensign, 13th March 1796. Not in list of 1802.

85th Foot.

James Fergusson, Major, 3rd December 1812 (?) Formerly in 43rd.

89th Foot.

Samuel Ferguson, Assistant Surgeon, 11th September 1802.

90th Foot (Perthshire Volunteers).

William Ferguson, Surgeon, 19th May 1794.

James Fergusson, Lieutenant, 27th August 1803 ; Captain, 15th January 1807. On half-pay in 1813, in lists in 1816.

91st Foot.

Archibald Ferguson, Paymaster, 21st May 1810. Serving in 1816.

93rd Foot.

Ronald Craufurd Ferguson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1795 (?) Formerly in 53rd, and subsequently Colonel of the Sicilian Regiment.

95th Foot (Riflemen).

Dugald Ferguson, Captain, 23rd November 1809. Previously in 52nd Foot. Dead in 1813.

Donald Ferguson, 2nd Lieutenant, 14th May 1812 ; 1st Lieutenant, 10th December 1813. Serving in 1816.

96th Foot.

Daniel Fergusson, Ensign, 9th April 1812 ; Lieutenant, 17th March 1814. Serving in 1816.

98th Foot.

P. B. J. Ferguson, Ensign, 6th May 1795.

George Ferguson, Ensign, 18th May 1813; Lieutenant, 3rd December 1814. Serving in 1816.

John Ferguson, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd March 1814. Serving in 1816: Jersey Company of Invalids.

William Fergusson, Lieutenant, 14th May 1759. (Reduced on full-pay 1790, appears in list of 1802.)

5th Royal Veteran Battalion.

Patrick Ferguson, Ensign, 14th April 1808. Serving in 1816.

5th West Indian Foot.

Robert Ferguson, Ensign, 19th April 1810. Not in list of 1813.

Canadian Fencible Infantry.

George Ferguson, Captain, 19th September 1805. Serving in 1816.

Sicilian Regiment of Foot.

Ronald Craufurd Ferguson, Colonel, 25th January 1809.

Royal Marines.

Adam Ferguson, 1st Lieutenant, 15th November 1781; Captain-Lieutenant and Captain, 2nd July 1795. In list of 1805, but not of 1809.

John Ferguson, 2nd Lieutenant (on half-pay 1790), 25th August 1782; 1st Lieutenant, 18th April 1793.

William Fergusson, 2nd Lieutenant, 10th September 1798; 1st Lieutenant, 29th April 1804; Captain on half pay 1815. Serving in 1816.

Medical Department.

William Ferguson, Inspector, 23rd November 1809. Serving in 1816.

William Fergusson, Hospital Assistant, 20th December 1813. Serving in 1816.

Field Train.

George Fergusson, Asst.-Com., 1st June 1813. Serving in 1816.

Local Rank (East Indies).

Archibald Ferguson, Colonel, 4th June 1811; Major General, 4th June 1814. [Of Dunfallandy, *Records*, pp. 70-76.]

1820.

Lieutenant-General Sir R. C. Ferguson, K.C.B., 4th June 1813, late Sicilian Regiment.

Major-General Archibald Ferguson, 4th June 1814 (local rank), East Indies. 2nd Dragoon Guards.

Cornet Richard Ferguson, 18th July 1816.

6th Dragoon Guards.

Captain Andrew Ferguson, 13th June 1811.

8th (Royal Irish) Light Dragoons.

Cornet F—— T—— Fergusson, 1st January 1814.

9th Light Dragoons (Lancers).

Lieutenant Henry Ferguson, 18th March 1819.

75th Foot.

Lieutenant Thomas Fergusson, 5th August 1813.

76th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon Andrew Fergusson, 20th July 1815.

88th Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Fergusson, 16th May 1814.

7th Royal Veteran Battalion.

Lieutenant Archibald Fergusson, 2nd May 1816.

Royal Marines.

Captain William Fergusson. (On half-pay.)

Medical Department.

William Fergusson, M.D., 18th February 1813. (On half-pay.)

William Fergusson, 20th December 1813. (On half-pay.)

On English Half-pay.

57th Foot.

Lieutenant James Fergusson, 21st April 1814. (Placed on half-pay, 25th February 1816.)

60th Foot.

Ensign William Dick Fergusson, 3rd April 1817. (Placed on half-pay 3rd April 1817).

[Younger of Dunfallandy.]

90th Foot.

Captain James Fergusson, 15th January 1807. (Placed on half-pay, 1814.)

94th Foot.

Sir James Fergusson, Bart., 6th June 1784. (Placed on half-pay —.)
[Of Kilkerran.]

95th Foot.

Lieutenant Donald Fergusson, 17th March 1814. (Placed on half-pay, 25th December 1818.)

97th Foot.

Lieutenant George Ferguson, 3rd December 1814. (Placed on half-pay, 25th March 1817.)

Assistant Surgeon John Fergusson, 3rd March 1814. (Placed on half-pay, 25th December 1818.)

101st Foot.

Captain Adam Ferguson, 4th February 1808. (Placed on half-pay, 8th October 1816.)

Rifle Brigade.

1st Lieutenant Donald Ferguson, 10th December 1813. (Placed on half-pay, 25th December 1818.)

Fencible Corps, Canadian.

Captain George Richard Ferguson, 19th September 1805. (Placed on half-pay, 24th August 1816.)

1840.

General Sir R. C. Ferguson, G.C.B., 22nd July 1830, 79th Foot.

Colonel James Fergusson, 22nd July 1830. Half-pay Coldstream Guards. A.D.C. to the Queen.

Grenadier Guards.

Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Robert Ferguson, 12th February 1830.

23rd Foot (Welsh Fusiliers).

Lieutenant George Ferguson, 23rd June 1837.

Assistant Surgeon Andrew Ferguson, 22nd November 1839.

45th Foot (Nottinghamshire).

Surgeon John Ferguson, 8th March 1839.

60th (The King's Royal Rifle Corps).

Assistant Surgeon George Ferguson, 30th October 1835.

79th Foot (Cameron Highlanders).

Colonel Sir Ronald Crauford Ferguson, G.C.B., 24th March 1828.

[Of Raith.]

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Ferguson, 13th March 1835.

[Younger of Raith, *Records*, p. 320.]

Captain James Ferguson, 7th August 1835. Adjutant.

Lieutenant Robert Ferguson, 8th July 1837.

Rifle Brigade.

1st Lieutenant Robert Duncan Ferguson, 6th May 1836.

[Probably son of Sir James Ferguson of Kilkerran, *Records*, p. 347.]

Royal Marines.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Ferguson, 10th July 1837.

Medical Department.

Surgeon Andrew Ferguson, M.D., 11th January 1839.

Surgeon William Ferguson, 27th September 1839.

Medical Department, on half-pay.

Inspector-General William Ferguson, M.D., 18th February 1813.

Retired Full pay.

1st Royal Veteran Battalion.

Lieutenant Archibald Ferguson, 2nd May 1816.

On Half-pay.

Coldstream Guards.

Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel James Ferguson, Colonel, 22nd July 1830.

8th Foot.

Lieutenant Thomas Ferguson, 5th August 1813.

57th Foot.

Lieutenant James Ferguson, 21st April 1814.

97th Foot.

Lieutenant George Ferguson, 3rd December 1814.

101st Foot.

Captain Adam Ferguson, 4th February 1808.

Rifle Brigade.

1st Lieutenant Donald Ferguson, 10th December 1813.

Canadian Fencible Corps.

Captain George Richard Ferguson, 19th September 1805.

1850-51.

Major-General James Fergusson, C.B. (62nd). (Medal Badajoz, then Captain 43rd Foot.) Colonel 62nd Foot, and of 43rd Foot from 26th March 1850.

[Of the family of Craighdarroch, *Records*, p. 413.]

Colonel William Fergusson (Royal Marines). Colonel Commanding, 25th April 1849. (Army, 9th November 1846.)

Major James Ferguson (79th), 25th August 1846.

Major James Alexander Duncan Fergusson (Local), East Indies.

[Son of Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, *Records*, p. 347.]

26th (Cameronians).

Andrew Ferguson, M.D., Surgeon, 25th September 1846.

Deputy Inspector-General (Local).

Andrew Fergusson, M.D., 25th June 1847.

Half-pay.

8th Foot.

Thomas Fergusson, Lieutenant, 5th August 1813. (Half-pay, 14th May 1829.)

45th Foot.

John Ferguson, Surgeon, 8th March 1839. (Half-pay, 24th February 1843.)

57th Foot.

James Fergusson, Lieutenant, 21st April 1814. (Half-pay, 25th February 1816.)

101st Foot.

Sir Adam Ferguson, Captain, 4th February 1808. (Half-pay, 8th October 1816.)

Rifle Brigade.

Donald Ferguson, 1st Lieutenant, 10th December 1813. (Half-pay, 25th December 1818.)

PERIOD OF CRIMEAN WAR.

Army List of 1855-56.

Lieutenant-General James Fergusson, C.B., 11th November 1851 (43rd) (Medal Badajoz).

Major-General William Fergusson, 20th June 1854. (Retired full pay, Royal Marines.)

Colonel James Ferguson (local rank), 28th November 1854. East Indies.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Alexander Duncan Fergusson (local rank), 28th November 1854. East Indies.

Major John Hutchinson Fergusson (local rank), 28th November 1854. East Indies.

[Of Bassendean, *Records*, p. 367.]

5th Dragoon Guards.

Lieutenant John Stephenson Ferguson, 8th December 1854.

[Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Life Guards, *supra*, p. 110.]

1st Grenadier Guards.

Lieutenant and Captain Sir James Fergusson, Bart., 6th November 1854.
[Of Kilkerran.]

Ensign and Lieutenant George Arthur Ferguson, 15th December 1853.
[Younger of Pitfour.]

42nd (Royal Highland).

Lieutenant Adam Ferguson, 9th February 1855.

[Son of Admiral John M'Pherson Ferguson, and grandson of Professor Adam Ferguson.]

43rd (Monmouthshire).

Colonel Lieutenant-General James Fergusson, C.B., 26th March 1850.
[Of the family of Craigdarroch.]

95th (Derbyshire).

Assistant Surgeon Robert Ferguson, 22nd April 1853.

Half-pay.

8th Foot.

Lieutenant Thomas Fergusson, 5th August 1813. (Half-pay, 14th May 1829.)

57th Foot.

Lieutenant James Fergusson, 21st April 1814. (Half-pay, 25th February 1816.)

101st Foot.

Captain Sir Adam Ferguson, 4th February 1808. (Half-pay, 8th October 1816.)

Death since last Publication.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ferguson, 79th Foot.

1870.

Lieutenant-Colonels who have retired by sale of their commissions.

George Arthur Ferguson, Grenadier Guards, 18th July 1862.

Robert Ferguson, 79th Foot, 13th March 1835.

Honorary Physicians to Her Majesty.

Andrew Fergusson, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

2nd Life Guards.

Captain John Stephenson Ferguson, 5th September 1856. (Served with 5th Dragoon Guards in Crimea from October 1854 to 7th December 1855, and present at battles of Balaclava, Inkerman, Tchernaya, and fall of Sebastopol, medal with three clasps and Turkish medal.)

2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys).

John Ferguson, quartermaster, 12th April 1864.

Royal Artillery.

Assistant Surgeon Richard Patrick Ferguson, 31st March 1862.

Royal Engineers.

Second Captain Charles John O'Neill Ferguson (Portland District), 4th March 1868.

2nd (The Queen's Royal) Foot.

Ensign John Ferguson, 18th October 1864.

3rd (East Kent, The Buffs) Foot.

Assistant Surgeon James Ferguson, 19th January 1860.

15th (Yorkshire, East Riding) Foot.

Surgeon Johnston Ferguson, 14th January 1862.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick Ferguson, M.D., 14th April 1863.

72nd (Duke of Albany's Highlanders) Foot.

Ensign Charles Hamilton Fergusson, 1st September 1869.

[Son of Sir William Fergusson, Bart. of Spitalhaugh, *Records*, p. 443.]

73rd (Perthshire) Foot.

Colonel-General Sir Henry Robert Fergusson-Davie, 17th February 1865.

Surgeon Hector Ferguson, 13th January 1869.

79th (Cameron Highlanders) Foot.

Lieutenant Charles Robert Kennett Fergusson (Instructor of Musketry),
22nd August 1865.

106th (Bombay Light Infantry).

Surgeon William Ferguson, 9th March 1867.

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).

Ensign John Adam Fergusson, 8th December 1865.

[Son of Sir Charles Dalrymple Fergusson, Bart. of Kilkerran.]

1st West India Regiment.

Lieutenant Arthur Hill Ringland Ferguson, 30th October 1863. (Served
as Brigade Adjutant in command of detachment Royal Artillery and
guns in expedition to British Honduras in 1866 and 1867. Mentioned
in despatches.)

Devonport.

Assistant Surgeon Austin Jonas Ferguson, 1st September 1858.

Madras Medical Department.

Andrew Ferguson, M.D., 24th Native Infantry, 27th July 1859.

Officers retired on Full or Half-pay.

Lieutenant James Ferguson, 57th Foot, 25th February 1816.

Andrew Fergusson, M.D., C.B., Honorary Physician to the Queen, 7th
December 1858. (Served in the American War.)

1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Stephenson Ferguson. Major and Lieutenant-
Colonel 2nd Life Guards, 10th April 1878.

Major Charles John O'Neill Fergusson, R.E., 1st October 1877. (On
temporary reserve list. Assistant Surveyor-General and Assistant
Director of Works, Jamaica.)

2nd Life Guards.

Major and Lieutenant-Colonel John Stephenson Ferguson, 10th April
1878. (See note, list of 1870).

Grenadier Guards.

2nd Lieutenant Ronald Crauford Munro Ferguson, 13th August 1879.

[Of Raith.]

Scots Guards.

Lieutenant Robert Cutlar Fergusson, 18th March 1876.

[Of Craigdarroch.]

3rd (East Kent, the Buffs).

Lieutenant Home Johnstone Fergusson, 12th November 1873. (Served
in operations in Malay Peninsula, 1875-76.)

72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders).

Lieutenant Charles Hamilton Fergusson, 28th October 1871.

87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers).

Captain John Ferguson, 15th March 1873. (Served in Kaffir War of 1851-53 (medal) including expedition North of Orange River. Also China War of 1860, including actions of 3rd, 12th, and 14th August, 18th and 21st September, and Advance on Pekin, medal with clasp for the Taku Forts and Pekin.)

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).

Lieutenant Harry James Fergusson, 28th February 1874.

Lieutenant Archibald William Cutlar Fergusson, 22nd May 1877.

[2nd son of Robert Fergusson of Craigdarroch.]

Medical Department.

Surgeon-Major Johnston Ferguson, 14th January 1862, Devonport.

" " Hector Ferguson, 13th January 1869, Mauritius.

" " Austin Jonas Ferguson, 1st April 1873, Bengal.

" " James Ferguson, 1st April 1875, Bengal.

" " Richard Patrick Ferguson, 28th April 1876, Bengal.

(Served in Bhootan in medical charge of R.A. in 1864-65, and was present at attack and capture of Bela and Buxa Dooars.)

Surgeon-Major Frederick Ferguson, M.D., 28th April 1876, Bengal.

Bombay Medical Department.

Surgeon John Edward Ferguson, 31st March 1875. Sick furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonels retired by sale of commissions.

George Arthur Ferguson, Grenadier Guards, 18th July 1862. (Served with Grenadier Guards in Crimea from 19th February 1855, including siege and fall of Sebastopol, medal with clasp and Turkish medal.)

Robert Ferguson, 79th Foot.

1890.

2nd Life Guards.

2nd Lieutenant Algernon Francis Holford Ferguson, 22nd August 1888.

[Son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Stephenson Ferguson, 2nd Life Guards.]

Royal Horse Guards.

Captain Victor John Fergus Ferguson, 7th March 1888 (Adjutant, 9th September 1880).

[Son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Stephenson Ferguson, 2nd Life Guards.]

Royal Engineers.

Colonel Charles John O'Neill Ferguson (Brigadier-Colonel, 10th May 1888). Unemployed. (Served in the New Zealand War of 1861-66, including the actions of Katikaru and Kaitahi, medal.)

Grenadier Guards.

Lieutenant Charles Fergusson, 7th November 1883.

[Younger of Kilkerran].

Royal Scots.

2nd Lieutenant Arthur Francis Ferguson-Davie, 22nd August 1888.

South Wales Borderers.

2nd Lieutenant Victor Ferguson, 16th November 1887

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

Captain Home Johnstone Ferguson, 2nd March 1881. (Served in Malay Peninsula 1875-76, medal with clasp, and Afghan War of 1878-79, and took part as transport officer in the occupation of Candahar and Khelat-i-Ghilzie, medal.)

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Lieutenant William James Smyth Fergusson, 6th February 1884. (Served in Nile Expedition 1884-85, and took part in the operations of the advance column under Major-General Earle, medal with clasp and Khedive's star.)

The Highland Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Herbert Chaworth Fergusson, 10th November 1886.

The Rifle Brigade.

Major John Adam Fergusson, 13th April 1882.

Captain Harry James Fergusson, 13th April 1881. (Served in operations in Malay Peninsula 1875-76, medal with clasp.)

Lieutenant Arthur George Ferguson, 27th January 1883. (A.D.C. to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.)

[Younger of Pitfour.]

Ordnance Store Department.

Quartermaster with rank of Lieutenant.

Alexander Ferguson, 7th March 1882. Cape of Good Hope.

Medical Staff.

Surgeon-General Johnston Ferguson, 29th November 1888, Portsmouth.

Brigade-Surgeon Frederick Ferguson, M.D., 15th June 1885, Gibraltar.

(Served with Nile Expedition in 1884-85, and took part with mounted troop in operations of the desert column, including the actions at Abu Klea and the reconnaissance to Metammeh. Mentioned in despatches, promoted Brigade-Surgeon, medal with two clasps and Khedive's star.)

Brigade-Surgeon Richard Patrick Ferguson, 13th April 1887, Shorncliffe. (Served in Bhortan, 1864-5, medal with clasp, and in Afghan War, 1878-79 with 2nd Division Peshawar Valley Field Force, medal; also in Egyptian War of 1882, medal and Khedive's star.)

Surgeon Nicholas Charles Ferguson, M.B., 30th May 1885, Bengal.

Bombay Medical Department.

Surgeon-Major John Edward Ferguson, M.B., 31st March 1887, 14th N.I.

Surgeon Alexander Frederick Ferguson, M.B., 2nd October 1880, 17th N.I.

Reserve of Officers.

Captain Charles Hamilton Fergusson, Brevet-Major, Seaforth Highlanders, on retired pay. (Served with 72nd Highlanders in Afghan War from March 1878 till January 1880 with the Koorum and Cabul Field Forces, and was present in the engagement at Charasiab (wounded), and in the operations around Cabul in December 1879 (dangerously wounded). Mentioned in despatches, Brevet Major, medal with two clasps. Served with the 1st Battalion Seaforth High-

landers in the Egyptian War of 1882, and was present in the engagement at Chalouf. Mentioned in despatches, medal and Khedive's star.)

Lieutenant George James Fergusson, 3rd Battalion Scots Fusiliers (Ayr and Wigtown Militia), 14th May 1887.

Lieutenant Harold Stuart Fergusson, resigned from Royal Artillery, 15th December 1871.

Majors retired.

John Fergusson, Captain Irish Fusiliers, 22nd July 1885. (See note-p. 184).

Half or Retired Pay Medical Department.

Brigade-Surgeon Austin Jonas Fergusson, 16th December 1885. (Served in Afghan War of 1878-9, and took part in operations in the Mazeena Valley, medal.)

Brigade-Surgeon Hector Fergusson, 19th August 1885. (Served in Egyptian War of 1882, medal and Khedive's star.)

Surgeon-Major and Hon. Brigade-Surgeon James Fergusson, 30th May 1885. (Served in Afghan War of 1878-79, and took part in operations in the Mazeena Valley, medal.)

Retired by Sale.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Fergusson, Grenadier Guards, 1862.

Robert Fergusson, 79th Foot, 1835.

1899.

2nd Life Guards.

Captain Algernon F. H. Fergusson, 22nd August 1888. (22nd May 1895.)

1st King's Dragoon Guards.

Captain William James Smyth Fergusson, 6th February 1884. (29th June 1890.)

3rd Dragoon Guards.

Captain James W. Fergusson, 26th April 1890. (2nd March 1898.)

Captain 20th Hussars 1899.

[Of the family of Kinmundy, *Records*, p. 273.]

Grenadier Guards.

Brevet-Major Charles Fergusson, D.S.O. 7th November 1883. (23rd November 1898.) (Serving with Egyptian Army, wounded at Roseires.)

Northumberland Fusiliers.

Captain Spencer C. Fergusson, 16th July 1890. (21st January 1898.)

South Wales Borderers.

Captain Victor Fergusson, 16th November 1887. (16th November 1896.) (Served in South Africa in 1896 as A.D.C. to Sir Frederick Carrington. Mentioned in despatches, medal.)

East Surrey.

Lieutenant Charles Austin Fergusson, 21st October 1893. (9th November 1896.)

Border Regiment.

Captain William J. Fergusson-Davie, 10th May 1882. (24th June 1891.)

Highland Light Infantry.

Captain Herbert Chaworth Fergusson, 10th November 1886. (22nd November 1894.) (Served on North-West Frontier 1897-98 with Malakand and Buner field forces, and forcing of Tanga Pass, medal with clasp.)

Rifle Brigade.

Captain Arthur G. Fergusson 27th January 1883. (1st January 1892.)
2nd Lieutenant Gilbert C. D. Fergusson, 5th September 1896.

[Son of Colonel J. A. Fergusson, formerly of the Rifle Brigade, and Professor, Royal Military College, and grandson of Sir C. D. Fergusson, Bart., of Kilkerran.]

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Colonel Richard Patrick Fergusson, 31st March 1862. (6th September 1892.) Woolwich.

Major Nicholas Charles Fergusson, 30th May 1885. (30th May 1897.)
Cape of Good Hope.

Captain John David Fergusson, 29th July 1890, East Africa.

Reserve of Officers.

Majors

Harry James Fergusson (Rifle Brigade).

Home Johnstone Fergusson (Scottish Rifles).

Captains

Charles Hamilton Fergusson (Brigade-Major, Seaforth Highlanders).

Robert Cutlar Fergusson (Scots Guards).

Lieutenants

George James Fergusson (3rd Battalion, Scots Fusiliers, Ayr and Wigtown Militia).

Retired Officers.

Colonels

Charles J. O'N. Fergusson (Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers).

Majors

John Fergusson (Captain, Irish Fusiliers).

Quartermasters

Alexander Fergusson (Hon. Captain, Ordnance Store Department).

Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surgeon-Majors

William Fergusson, 1st Banff Volunteer Artillery (Scottish Division, Royal Artillery).

Surgeon-Lieutenants

Robert J. Fergusson (6th Volunteer Battalion, Royal Highlanders).

Half or Retired Pay.

Brigade Surgeons

Austin Jonas Fergusson.

Hector Fergusson.

Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonels.

Frederick Fergusson.

FERGUSONS IN THE NAVY.

(The following note of Naval Officers of the name was compiled from the naval lists of last, and the earlier years of this century in the Library of the United Service Institution).

1. John Fergusson, Lieutenant, 2nd October 1739 ; Captain, 6th October 1746. Appears in list of 1767, but not of 1769.
[This was 'the black Captain,' son of William Ferguson, Inch, and great-grandson of William Ferguson of Badifurrow, of whose career an account is given in the *Records*, pp. 279-281.]
2. John Fergusson, Lieutenant, 17th September 1756 ; Captain, 21st March 1781. Appears in list of 1799, but not of 1800.
3. John Fergusson, Lieutenant, 15th January 1782 ; Captain, 21st May 1795. Appears in list of 1802, but not in 1808.
[Probably the son of the 'black Captain' mentioned above, and referred to by Walter Ferguson in 1787 as 'the Lieutenant,' *Records*, p. 279.]
4. James Ferguson, Captain, 6th June 1763. Appears in list of 1787, but not in 1795.
[This was the Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, of whose career an account is given in the *Records*, pp. 284-287, son of James Ferguson, and great-grandson of William Ferguson of Badifurrow. He died in 1793. Of his son, 'Mr. John Ferguson, midshipman of His Majesty's ship the *Sirius*,' to whom his uncle, Walter Ferguson of Kinnaird, addressed the letter (p. 37) of 17th September 1787, there is no trace in the Navy Lists. They do not contain the names of midshipmen, and he must have died before attaining the rank of Lieutenant.]
5. John Ferguson, Lieutenant, 13th January 1804 ; Captain, 13th July 1808.
[This was Admiral John Macpherson Ferguson, son of Professor Adam Ferguson, *Records*, pp. 180-184.]
6. George Ferguson, Lieutenant, 30th March 1805 ; Captain, 27th December 1808.
[Admiral George Ferguson of Pitfour, *Records*, p. 261.]

From Navy Lists between 1860 and 1899.

1861.

Flag Officers on Reserved Half-Pay :

George Ferguson, Admiral, 11th February 1861 (Captain, 6th June 1814.

Officers of Royal Marines retired on Full Pay :

William Fergusson, K.C., Lieutenant-General, 6th February 1857,
Royal Marines.

Robert Ferguson, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, 1st October 1857. On *Urgent*.

Medical Officers retired :

O'Neil Ferguson, M.D., 23rd November 1841.

1870.

(None).

1880.

Assistant-Clerk Charles J. Fergusson, 23rd October 1879, *Albatross*, China.

Surgeon Edward Ferguson, 13th May 1879, *Thetis*, Pacific.

Chief-Engineer James H. Ferguson, 15th July 1879, *Victoria and Albert* Royal yacht.

Chief-Engineer John Ferguson, 11th July 1877, *Inconstant*, Portsmouth.

Engineer John A. Ferguson, 31st July 1879, *Himalaya*, troop ship.

1890.

Assistant-Paymaster Charles J. Ferguson, 13th April 1886, *Colossus*, Mediterranean.

Surgeon Edward Ferguson, 30th September 1878, Naval Hospital.

Chief Inspector of Machinery James H. Ferguson, 17th February 1888, *Pembroke*, Chatham.

Surgeon John C. Ferguson, B.A., M.B., 1st March 1889, *Pembroke*, Chatham.

Midshipman James Andrew Fergusson, 15th February 1887.

III.—THE NAME IN THE SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES

ABERDEEN.

From the 'Fasti Aberdonenses.'

Records of the University and King's College, Aberdeen.

Album Studiosorum.

1609.

Alexander Ferres.

1638.

Alexander Fergusius.

Johannes Fergusius.

1650.

Robertus Fergusson Aberdonensis.

Gulielmus Fergusson Aberdonensis.

1655.

Gulielmus Fergusson.

1660.

Gulielmus Ferguson Marriensis.

1664.

Jacobus Ferguson Aberdonensis.

1668.

Georgius Ferguson Brechinensis.

Album Laureatorum.

1613.

M. Alexander Ferres.

1642.

M. Johannes Fergusone.

1659.

Mr. Gulielmus Fergussonus Aberdonensis.

1668.

Mr. Jacobus Fergusone Aberdonensis.

April 16, 1673.

Mr. Georgius Fergusone Brechinensis.

From the *Lists of Alumni and Graduates in the 'Records of
Marischal College and University.'*

1605.

Gulielmus Fergusone.

1634.

Robertus Fergusone.

1641.

Thomas Fergusone.

1651.

Robertus Fergusius (laureated 1654). ['The Plotter.' Bajan King's College, 1650.] Among these *Admissi in summam classem*, 1653, is Robertus Fergusone.

1675.

Alexander Fergusson.

David Fergusson.

1693.

Gulielmus Ferguson [laureated].

1711-1715.

Jac. Ferguson a Pitfour [Adv. Lord Pitfour].

1725-1729.

Joa. Ferguson.

1758-1762.

Al. Ferguson.

1773-1777.

Joannes Ferguson f. Jacobi Londonensis [Sch. Inverary, Min., Uphall].

1783-87.

Andreas Ferguson t. Davidis pastoris Ecclesia de Fernell [Min. Maryton F.C.].

Patricius Ferguson f. Davidis pastoris Ecclesia de Fernell.

Thomas Ferguson f. Jacobi de Kinnundie.

1803-7.

Ja. Ferguson f. Jacobi de Kinnundy, Aberdeen. [Of Kinnundy, D.L.]

Pat. Ferguson f. Jacobi Mercat, Aberdeen. [Sch. Nigg, Kincardine.]

1805-9.

Gul. Fergusson f. Jacobi de Kinnundy, Aberdeen. [Merchant, Leith.]

Ja. Fergusson f. Joannis Mercatoris Aberdeen. [Of Altens, Nigg. Adv. in Aberdeen, 1816.]

1807-11.

And. Fergusson f. Joannis chirurg, Aberdeen. [Surgeon, Aberdeen.]

Tho. Ferguson f. Jacobi de Kinnundy, Aberdeen.

1811-15.

Jo. Ferguson f. Jacobi de Kinnundy, Aberdeen. [Brae of Coynach, factor of Kinnundy.]

1816-20.

Ja. Ferguson f. Andreæ chirurgi in Aberdeen. [Rector of Rutger's Coll., New Jersey ; sup^t of Public Schools, Lockport, N.Y.]

1817-20.

Gul. [Erskine] Ferguson f. Joannis Aberdonensis. [Completed his studies at St. Andrews : Inspector of Schools, Co. Dundas, Canada, Author of the *Layman's Preservative against Popery*, Abd. 1831.]

1818-22.

Alex. Ferguson, f. dem. Jacobi, Arm. de Kinnundy.

1822-26.

David [Scott] Ferguson f. Rev^{di} And. pastoris de Maryton Forfar [Min. Strachan, F.C.]

1825-29.

Andreas Ferguson f. Andreæ pharmacopolæ in Aberdeen. [Surg. Army.]

1833-37.

Edouardus J. Ferguson f. Andreæ chirurgi Aberdonensis. [Med. pr. Aberdeen.]

Jacobus Ferguson f. Jacobi de Kinnundy, armigeri.

1835-39.

Joannes Ferguson f. Petri ludimagistri parochia Nigg in comitatu Mearns. [M.R.C.S. 1840 ; M.D., St. Andrews, 1862. Cove.]

1838-42.

Gulielmus Ferguson, f. Jacobi de Kinnundy armigeri in parochia Deer. [D.L. Chairman G. N. of Scot. Ry. LL.D. Aberdeen, 1895. Author.]

1839-43.

Gulielmus B. Ferguson f. Jacobi de Altens armigeri, Advocate, Aberdonensis. [C.E. Sec. G. N. of S. Ry.]

1840-44.

Joannes Ferguson f. Jacobi, Advocati, Aberdonensis. [Adv. in Aberdeen, 1849.]

1841-45.

Alexander Thom Ferguson f. Petri (dem.) ludimagistri in parochia.
Nigg.

1842-46.

Daniel Ferguson f. Roberti Mercatoris in Ristagouchi in New Brun-
swick.

1844-48.

Gulielmus Ferguson f. Jacobi locum tenentis in 57^{ma} Legione in par.
Peterculter. [Hon. dist. Min. F. C. Ellon. Aftds. of Shannaburn.]

1845-49.

Findlay Edm. Jac. Ferguson f. Alexandri armigeri in parochia Moulin
in com. Perth.

1846-50.

Jacobus Ferguson f. Fergusii V.D.M. Aberdonensis.

1848-52.

Archibald Macneil Ferguson, S. Fergus, Minister, Aberdeen. [Littera-
teur, London.]

1853-57.

David Scott Fergusson, Strachan, S. David [F.C.] Minister. [Union
Bank of Scotland, Dundee, Glasgow.]

EDINBURGH.

From the *Catalogue of the Graduates in the Faculties of Arts, Divinity,
and Law, of the University of Edinburgh.* (1858.)

July 28, 1610.

Joannes Fergusson.

April 3, 1640.

Gulielmus Fergusonus.

1651.

Arthurus Fergusonus.

June 30, 1658.

Henricus Fergusone.

July 31, 1662.

Archibaldus Fergusson.

1671.

Allexander Fergusson e Disciplina Dom. Gulielmi
Paterson qui privatim laurea donatus fuit 20 Martij,
1671.

1674.

Victor Fergusson.

1676.

Jacobus Fergusson.

,,

Andreas Fergusonus.

,,

Nathaniel Fergusson.

11 July 1687.

Alexander Ferguson.
Joannes Ferguson, major.
Joannes Ferguson, minor.

11 July 1695.

Hugo Ferguson.

29 April 1701.

Gulielmus Fergusson.

28 April 1702.

Jacobus Fergusson.

13 April 1710.

Jacobus Fergusson.

25 February 1719.

Johannes Ferguson.

3 February 1773.

Adam Ferguson.

- 5 January 1828. Robert Ferguson.
 " " " Alexander Ferguson.
 19 January 1833. George Ferguson, Edinburgh Academy.

Doctors of Laws.

- 26 February 1766. Adam Ferguson, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
 5 July 1783. Sir Adam Fergusson, Bart., of Kilkerran.

From *Alphabetical List of Graduates*, 1859-1888.

- Ferguson, Alex., M.A. 1880.
 " Andrew, M.A. 1865.
 " Charles L., M.A. 1888.
 " Daniel L., M.A. 1864.
 " Donald, M.A. 1879.
 " James, M.A. 1876. [Kinmundy, Sheriff of Argyll, 1898.]
 " James, M.A. 1882, B.D. 1886.
 " James, M.D. 1859.
 " James B., M.A. 1880.
 " James E.A., M.B.C.M. 1884.
 " James H., M.B.C.M. 1884.
 " James M., M.B.C.M. 1881.
 " John, M.D. 1863.
 " Robert, M.A. 1882.
 " Sir Samuel, LL.D. 1884.
 " Thomas, M.B.C.M. 1877.
 " Sir William, Bart., LL.D. 1875.
 " William, M.A. 1886.
 Fergusson, Alexander, M.A. 1866.
 " George T., M.A. 1880.
 " James, LL.D. 1882.
 " John M., M.A. 1883.
 " John W., M.A. (2nd class) 1875.
 " Robert M., M.A. 1881.

From *Nomina eorum qui Gradum Medicinæ Doctoris in Academia
 Jacobi Sexti Scotorum Regis, quæ Edinburgi est adepti sunt*,
 1705-1845.

1783. Pet. Gul. Fergus, Hibernus. De Variolis.
 1794. Hugo Ferguson, Scotus. De Phthisi Pulmonali.
 1806. Sam. Ferguson, Hibernus. De Syphilide.
 1809. Gul. J. Fergusson, Hibernus. De Ferro.
 1815. Jo. Ferguson, Scotus. De Hydrocephalo.
 1819. Patricius B. Ferguson, Anglus. De Sanitate Tuenda.
 1823. Robertus Ferguson, Anglus. De Vita Sanguinis.

1825. Josephus Ferguson, Hibernus. De Cataracta.
 1826. Jacobus Ferguson, Hibernus. De Haemoptysi.
 1835. Andreas Ferguson, Scotus. On Hepatitis.
 1836. Joannes Freeland Ferguson, Scotus. On the Statistics of Consumption.
 1841. Jacobus Maxwell Ferguson, Scotus. On Typhus or Continued Fever.
 1842. Gualterus Fergus, Anglus. On contributions to the Vital Statistics of English Paupers.
 „ David Ferguson, Scotus. On Delirium Tremens.

From the University Calendars, 1889-1897.

1890. Adam Wightman Fergusson, M.A.
 John Fergusson, M.A.
 1889. Samuel Fergusson, Scotland, M.B.C.M.
 1891. Donald Fergusson, M.A.
 1893. Adam Wightman Fergusson, B.D.
 „ Duncan Monteith Ferguson, M.B.C.M.
 1894. Peter Joseph Henry Ferguson (West Indies), M.B.C.M.

GLASGOW.

From Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis,
 1450-1727.

1600. Laureati, Robertus Fergushill.
 1611. „ Johannes Fergushill.
 1623. „ Allanus Fergusides (Fergisoun).
 1631. „ Jacobus Fergusonus (oath 1629).
 1638. „ Jacobus Fergusonus (oath 1635-1637). [Witness as student of divinity, 1641.]
 „ „ David Fergusonus.
 „ „ Robertus Fergesonus (oath 1636).
 1644. „ Gulielmus Fergusides (oath 1641).
 1650. „ Alexander Fergusonus (oath 1648).
 „ „ Thomas Fergusius.
 1673. „ Johannes Ferguson (oath 1670).
 1708. „ Victor Ferguson, Scoto-Hibernus.
 1712. „ Joannes Fergushill.
 1717. „ Andreas Ferguson.
 „ „ Joannes Ferguson, Scotus.
 1719. „ Robertus Fergusson.
 1724. „ Samuel Ferguson.

The following also took the Academic oath or were students on roll :

- 1617. Robertus Fergushil, hoeres de eodem.
- 1641. Joannes Fergushill.
- 1660. Gulielmus Fergusson.
- „ Thomas Fergusson.
- 1665. Archibaldus Fergussonus, Scotus.
- 1666. Gullielmus Fergussonus.
- „ David Fergusson.
- 1668. Alexander Fergussonus.
- 1671. Joannes Fergusson.
- 1682. Joannes Fergusson.
- 1692. Robertus Fergusson.
- 1694. Thomas Fergusson.
- 1694. Joannes Fergusson.
- 1695. Jacobus Fergusson.
- 1699. Jacobus Fergusson.
- 1701. David Fergusson.
- 1702. Johannes Fergusson.
- 1707. Allexander Fergusson, filius natu maximus Domini de Auch-
blaine.
- 1708. Victor Ferguson, Scoto-Hibernus.
- 1710. Joannes Fergushill.
- 1715. Joannes Fergusson.
- „ Joannes Fergusson, alter.
- 1717. Andreas Ferguson, Scoto-Hibernus.
- „ Robertus Fergusson.
- 1722. Gualterus Fergusson.
- „ Samuel Fergusson.
- 1723. Robertus Fergusson.
- „ Robertus Fergusson.

Students of Theology.

- 1644. Archibaldus Fergusson.
- 1694. Robertus Fergusson [pastor de Caluonell, 1698].
- 1698. Joannes Fergusson.
- 1709. Samuel Ferguson.
- 1714. Alexander Fergusson.
- „ John Fergushill.
- 1721. Andrew Fergusson, Scoto-Hibernus.
- „ John Fergusson.
- 1723. Robert Ferguson.

Lists of the Bursars.

- 1724, September 1. William Ferguson, Dundonald bursar of philosophy.

Benefactors.

- 1632, 29th August. Mr. Allan Fergusson, minister at Streblaine, 20 lib.

IN SENATU ACADEMIAE, Martii 29, 1691.

‘On application made by Samuel Ferguson and James Heron, who had passed their tryalls in order to the ministry of the gospell in the kingdom of Ireland, where they had been privately educate in the late times in the study of philosophy . . . and there being severall certificates from ministers of credite and note in that kingdom of their behaviour, and that there was ane agreement made by the Presbyterian ministers in the north of Ireland to admitt none unto the ministry but such as should be graduate Masters of Art in some university, and the faculty judging that it would tend to the future good of this university and resort of students from Ireland, thought fit on their pairt, and at the earnest desire of these ministers in the north of Ireland, this day communicate unto them by letters, to conferr the degrees of Masters of Arts on the said Samuel Ferguson and James Heron, which the principall, as vice-chancellor of this university, therupon did accordingly.’

(Other references.)

- 1482. Andreas Fergussonne.
- 1501. Dominus Richardus Fergusius, notarius publicus.
- 1513. Tomas Fergusone, burgensis Glasguensis et servitor rectoris.
- 1518. Robertus Fergushill.
- 1522. Nigellus Fergussonne.

In 1670 William Ferguson appears as officer, and in 1693 as bedellus and procurator-fiscal of the university.

From *A Roll of the Graduates of the University of Glasgow, from 31st December 1727 to 31st December 1897*. Compiled by W. Innes Addison (James MacLehose & Sons).

[For earlier list see the *Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis*, published in 1854 by the Maitland Club, which gives a chronological list of the *Laureati* from 1450 to 1727.]

- Fergus, Andrew, M.D. 1866.
Glasgow; Examiner for Medical Degrees in the University, 1875-76; died 29th July 1887, aged 65.
- „ Andrew Freeland, M.B., C.M. 1881, M.D. 1891.
Glasgow (sometime Lecturer on Physics in Anderson's College); son of Andrew Fergus, M.D. 1866.
- „ John, M.B., C.M. 1875, M.D. 1878.
Glasgow; Ship Surgeon; Workington; Tarkastad, Cape Colony.

- Fergus, John Freeland, M.A. 1883, M.B., C.M. 1888, M.D. 1897.
Glasgow ; Edinburgh ; Glasgow ; Assistant to Professor Thomas M'Call Anderson, 1890-93 ; son of Andrew Fergus, M.D. 1866.
- „ John Marshall, M.A. 1883.
Curate of St. Margaret's Church, Aberdeen, 1885-87 ; Priest in charge of Holy Trinity Mission Church, Motherwell, 1887-8 ; Diocesan Chaplain (Diocese of Moray, Ross, and Caithness), 1888-89 ; Assistant Priest of Inverness Cathedral, 1889-91 ; Priest in charge of the Mission Church of St. Peter and the Holy Rood, Thurso, 1891-96 ; Priest in charge at Nairn since 1896.
- „ Robert Morrison, M.A. 1883.
Minister of congregations in (1) Mentone, near Melbourne : (2) Kirklands, Campbell Town, Tasmania.
- „ Thomas, M.A. 1749.
Minister of Denny ; died 25th January 1801.
- „ William Henry, M.B., C.M. 1886.
Rothbury, Northumberland ; Tarkastad, Cape Colony.
- Ferguson, Alexander, M.D., 1836.
Stewarton.
- „ Alexander Mungall, M.A. 1896.
(1) Assistant Master in Martyrs' Public School, Glasgow ; (2) Classical Master in City Public School, Glasgow.
- „ Alexander Robert, M.B., C.M. 1892.
Glasgow ; Lenzie ; Glasgow ; Assistant to Professor Joseph Coats since 1895.
- „ Anderson, M.D. 1836.
'Scotus' [Grad. Alb.].
- „ Archibald Duncan, M.A. 1883.
Solicitor, Greenock.
- „ Daniel, M.A. 1886.
Teacher ; resided successively at 20 Summerfield Place, Whiteinch ; 6 Rosevale Street, Partick ; and 22 Argyle Street, Paisley : thereafter emigrated to Australia.
- „ Daniel, M.B., C.M. 1894.
Partick.
- „ Daniel, M.A. 1895.
Teacher in Williamsburgh Public School, Paisley.
- „ Daniel John, M.A. 1866, B.D. 1870.
Minister of (1) Bonhill, (2) Strathblane ; died 8th April 1886, aged 40.
- „ David, C.M. 1823.
'Hibernus' [Grad. Alb.].
- „ David, C.M. 1835, M.D. 1836.
Enfield, Co. Meath ; Dublin ; died 5th December 1873.
- „ Donald, M.A. 1885, M.B., C.M. 1888.
Lochaline, Argyllshire ; Warrington.

Ferguson, Dugald, C.M. 1824.

‘Scotus’ [Grad. Alb.].

„ Duncan, M.A. 1885.

English Presbyterian Missionary to Formosa, China.

„ Edward John, M.D. 1839.

‘Scotus’ [Grad. Alb.].

„ Fergus, B.A. 1845, M.A. 1858.

Minister of Montrose Street E.U. (now Congregational)
Church, Glasgow, 1845-97 ; born 1821 ; died 23rd November
1897.

„ Fergus, D.D. 1885.

U.P. Minister at (1) Dalkeith, (2) Queen’s Park, Glasgow.

„ Francis Peter Roxburgh, B.L., 1882.

Writer, Glasgow.

„ George, B.L. 1883.

Writer, Glasgow.

„ George Gunnis, M.B., C.M. 1886.

Glasgow ; Tottenham ; Middlesex ; Glasgow ; London.

„ Henry Shaw, M.D. 1837.

Belfast ; died 16th June 1890, aged 75.

„ Homer Lenoir, B.Sc. 1894.

Naval Architect, Construction Corps, U.S. Navy.

„ Hugh, M.A. 1826.

Last known address (as per General Council Registers),
Beulah House, Upper Norwood ; no information as to profes-
sion.

„ James, M.A. 1809.

‘Hibernus’ [Grad. Alb.].

„ James, M.A. 1819.

‘F. n. 7^{mus} Georgii Artif. Greenock’ [Matric. Alb. 1815].

„ James, D.D. 1848.

Minister of Beath, Fifeshire ; died 19th March 1866, aged 85.

„ James, M.B., C.M. 1881.

Perth.

„ James, M.A. 1894, B.D. 1897.

Licentiate of the U.P. Church ; son of Fergus Ferguson, D.D.,
1885.

„ James Thompson, M.A. 1877.

Free Church minister at Cupar-Fife.

„ John, M.D. 1854.

Glasgow ; drowned 20th February 1860.

„ John, B.A. 1861, M.A. 1862.

Assistant to Professor of Chemistry in Glasgow University,
1867-74 ; Professor of Chemistry therein since 1874 ; LL.D.
of St. Andrews 1887 ; born 23rd January 1837.

„ John, M.A. 1873, B.D. 1884.

Minister of Aberdalgie.

- Ferguson, John Hall, M.A. 1880.
Minister of Walton Congregational Church, Liverpool.
- „ John Lothian, B.L. 1888.
Writer, Glasgow.
- „ John Willison, M.A. 1835.
‘Fil. 2dus nat. Jacobi Mercat. Glasg.’ [Matric. Alb. 1820] ;
sub-Librarian to the University, 1828-32.
- „ Joshua, M.A. 1890, M.B., C.M. 1895.
(Brunton Prizeman) ; Glasgow ; Paisley ; son of Fergus Fer-
guson, D.D. 1885.
- „ Martin Paterson, B.A. 1849, M.A. 1850.
(1) Missionary in Springbank, Glasgow, and assistant to
minister of St. George’s Parish, Glasgow, 1853-54; (2) minister
at Innellan, 1854-62; (3) minister of the Church of Scotland at
Chascomus, Buenos Ayres, since 1862.
- „ Matthew Taylor, M.A. 1884.
Journalist in (1) Glasgow, (2) Bradford, (3) York, on editorial
staff of the *Yorkshire Herald*.
- „ Montgomery, M.D. 1835.
‘Hibernus’ [Grad. Alb.]
- „ Mungo, M.A. 1897.
- „ O’Neil, M.D. 1844.
- „ Queenstown, County Cork ; Rathmines, Dublin ; Surgeon, R.N. ;
Knight of the Order of Isabella of Spain ; died 4th September
1861.
- „ Peter, M.A. 1886.
(1) Teacher in High School, Falkirk ; (2) Teacher in Black-
stock Road Board School, London ; (3) Teacher in South
Hornsey Board School, London ; (4) Lecturer at St Thomas
Charterhouse Pupil Teacher Centre, London.
- „ Peter, M.B., C.M. 1888.
Pollokshields ; Ilkeston, Derbyshire ; Pollokshields ; Govan.
- „ Robert, M.B., C.M. 1875, M.D. 1879.
Glasgow ; Glamorgan ; Glengarnock ; Kilbirnie ; Melbourne ;
Newcastle, N.S. Wales.
- „ Robert Thomson, M.B., C.M. 1886, M.D. 1896.
Tarbert, Argyllshire ; Anstruther, Fife.
- „ Thomas, C.M. 1817.
- „ William, M.D. 1815.
‘Filius natu tertius Petri opificis in urbe Glasguensi’ [Matric.
Alb. 1804].
- „ William Bertram Ochiltree, M.B., C.M. 1891.
Lenzie ; Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- „ Alexander, M.D. 1876.
Peebles ; died 15th February 1887.
- „ Andrew, M.D. 1819.
Supposed to be the same person as Andrew Fergusson, M.D.

Inspector-General of Military Hospitals, and Honorary Physician to the Queen, who died at 15 Hamilton Park Terrace, Glasgow, 8th April 1870, aged 83.

Fergusson, David, B.L. 1876.

Solicitor, Ayr.

„ David, M.A. 1893.

Student of Law.

„ James, M.A. 1821.

Minister of Inch, Galloway, 1822-62 (son of previous minister thereof) : born 3rd November 1800 ; died 1st January 1862.

„ James, M.D. 1862.

Girvan ; Alexandra, Victoria, Australia.

„ Sir James, Baronet, LL.D. 1879.

Of Kilkerran ; sometime Lieutenant and Captain in Grenadier Guards, and Honorary Colonel 3rd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers ; wounded at Battle of Inkermann ; M.P. for (1) Ayrshire ; (2) North-East Manchester ; Governor of (1) South Australia ; (2) New Zealand ; (3) Bombay ; has held several state offices, including Postmaster-Generalship, 1891-92 ; P.C. ; G.C.S.I. ; K.C.M.G. ; C.I.E. ; born at Edinburgh 14th March 1832 ; Dean of Faculties in Glasgow University 1868 to 1869.

„ John, LL.D. 1855.

Rector of (1) Arbroath Academy for nine years ; (2) Kelso Grammar School for twenty-eight years ; born at Glenalmond, 22nd April 1793 ; died at Kelso, 20th September 1859 ; Professor John Nichol was boarded with him at Kelso, 1847-48.

„ John, M.A. 1866, B.D. 1869.

Native of Pitlochry ; Probationer of the Church of Scotland ; died 22nd October 1870, aged 38.

„ John, M.B., C.M. 1870.

Native of Maybole ; died of phthisis in Glasgow, 8th November 1870.

„ William, B.L. 1877.

Writer, Glasgow.

„ William Edward Laing, M.D. 1854.

Macclesfield ; London ; died 25th April 1880.

ST. ANDREWS.

Result of a Search for Students and Graduates named Fergus, M^r Fergus, Ferguson and Fergusson in the Records of the University of St. Andrews, made in April-May 1899.¹

I. Students.

Name.	Place.	College.	Year of Matriculation.
Du. fergussonne, . . .			1511.
Hector feargusoun, . . .		St. Salvator's,	1589.
Jacobus fergussonus, . . .		St. Leonard's,	1594.
Johne fergussoune, . . .		St. Leonard's,	1607.
Hugo fergussonne, . . .		St. Salvator's,	1618.
Archibaldus fergussonne, . . .		St. Salvator's,	1640.
M. W. fergussonne, . . .		St. Mary's,	1662.
David Fergussonne, . . .		St. Leonard's,	1665.
Adamus Fergusson, . . .		St. Leonard's,	1690.
Guil. fergusson, . . .		St. Leonard's,	1705.
Franciscus Fergusone, . . .		St. Leonard's,	1708.
Fergusius Fergussonne, . . .		St. Leonard's,	1710.
Finlaus Fergussonne, . . .		St. Leonard's,	1710.
Adamus Fergusone, . . .		St. Leonard's,	1720.
Pa. Ferguson, . . .		St. Leonard's,	1732.
Gulielmus Ferguson, . . .		St. Leonard's,	1745.
Griffithus Ferguson, . . .		United, .	1750.
John Ferguson, . . .		United, .	1755.
James Fergus, . . .		United, .	1756.
Jacobs Ferguson, . . .		United, .	1756.
Joannes Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1758.
David Ferguson, . . .		United, .	1758.
Jacobus Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1760.
Nigelli Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1762.
Adam Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1763.
Robert Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1765.
John Ferguson, . . .		United, .	1769.
Duncan Ferguson, . . .		United, .	1771.
Daniel Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1780.
Jacobus Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1802.
Jacobus Ferguson, . . .		United, .	1802.

¹ Mr. J. Maitland Anderson, Librarian of the University, states : ' Both the Matriculation and Graduation Rolls are more or less defective, and there is reason to believe that the latter are very incomplete, particularly in the eighteenth century. But such as they are, they have been examined, and I think all the names have been extracted.'

Name.	Place.	College.	Year of Matriculation.
Alexander Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1803.
Ebenezer Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1805.
Joannes Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1810.
Daniel Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1811.
Duncanus Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1811.
Daniel Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1812.
Jacobus Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1816.
Joannes Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1818.
Gulielmus Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1819.
Petrus Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1821.
Petrus Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1822.
Daniel Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1824.
Andreas Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1826.
Donaldus Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1826.
David Fergusson, . . .		St. Mary's .	1826.
Henricus Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1831.
David S. Fergus, . . .		United, .	1840.
Martinus Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1845.
Samuel Fergusson (Late minister of Fortingall), died 1869, . . .		United, .	1847.
Joannes Fergusson, . . .		St. Mary's, .	1849.
Joannes Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1851.
Andreas Fergusson, . . .		United, .	1853.
Petrus Fergusson (younger brother of Samuel F. above, died 1898 at Comrie), . . .	[Annual matriculation now begins]		
		United, .	1860-61.
			1861-62.
Andreas Ferguson, . . .	Dunfermline, . . .	United, .	1869-70.
			1870-71.
			1871-72.
Hugo Fergusson, . . .	St. Andrews, . . .	United, .	1875-76.
Joannes Moore Fergusson, . . .	Scoonie, Fife, . . .	United, .	1879-80.
			1880-81.
Robertus M. Fergusson (now minister of Logie, Stirlingshire), . . .	Fortingall, Perth-shire, . . .	St. Mary's, .	1881-82
			1882-83
			1883-84
James Fergusson (now minister of Corstorphine), . . .	Paisley, . . .	United, .	1884-85
			1885-86
			1886-87
			1887-88
		St. Mary's, .	1888-89
			1889-90
			1890-91

Name.	Place.	College.	Year of Matriculation.
Thomas Fergusson, . . .	Kinbuck, Perth, . . .	United, . . .	1890-91 1891-92 1892-93 1893-94 1894-95
Hector Munro Ferguson, . . .	Kirkcaldy, . . .	United, . . .	1891-92 1892-93
James T. Fergusson, . . .	Aberfeldy, . . .	United, . . .	1891-92 1892-93 1893-94 1894-95
Donald Fergusson (late minister of Inverkeithing, died 12th July 1897),	Redgorton, Perthshire,	St. Mary's, . . .	1891-92 1892-93 1893-94
Alexander M'Nie Ferguson,	Menstrie, Clackmannanshire, . . .	United, . . .	1896-97 1897-98 1898-99

II. Graduates.

Name.	Degree.	Year of Graduation.
Dugallus ferguson,	B.A.	1513
Giulielmus ferguson,	No heading, probably M.A., or merely Matriculation.	1585
Jacobus fergusius,	M.A.	1597
Arch. fergusson,	M.A.	1642
David Fergusson,	M.A.	1648
Da. fergusson,	M.A.	1667
Adamus Fergusson,	M.A.	1693
Fran. Fergusson,	M.A.	1711
ffinlay fergusson,	M.A.	1713
ffergusius fergusson,	M.A.	1713
Joannes Ferguson,	M.A.	1758
Johannes Fergusson,	M.A.	1761
James Fergusson,	M.A.	1763
James Fergusson,	M.A.	1822
John Fergusson, Rector of Grammar School, Kelso,	M.A.	1842
David S. Fergus,	M.A.	1843
Andreas Ferguson,	M.A.	1873
James T. Fergusson,	M.A.	1895
Joseph Ferguson, B.A., Lancashire College. (Did not study at St. Andrews),	B.D.	1895
Thomas Fergusson,	M.A.	1899

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1899.

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As adopted at a Meeting held on 20th November 1891, and revised at Meetings held on 8th March 1894, 12th March 1895, and 31st March 1896.

I. Name of Society.

The Society shall be called the 'CLAN FERGUS(S)ON,' and shall consist of persons of either sex who bear or may assume the name of Fergusson or Ferguson, or Fergus, or whose mother's maiden name was Fergusson, or Ferguson, or Fergus.

II. Objects of the Society.

The Objects of the Society shall be the reviving, conserving, and promoting the interests, sentiment, and association of the Clan; the cultivation of social intercourse among the members; the collecting and preserving of records and traditions relating to the history of the Clan; the encouragement of Celtic education; the assisting of decayed clansmen; and any other objects which the Society may from time to time determine.

III. Membership.

The Membership shall consist of five classes, viz.: Gentlemen Honorary Life Members, who shall contribute a single payment of not less than £3, 3s.; Gentlemen Ordinary Life Members, who shall contribute a single payment of not less than £1, 1s.; Lady Life Members, who shall contribute a single payment of not less than £1, 1s.; Ordinary Members who shall pay an Annual Subscription of 2s. 6d.; and Juvenile Members (under the age of twenty), who shall pay an Annual Subscription of 1s. Any Member whose subscription is two years in arrear shall have his name deleted from the list of members.

IV. Office-Bearers.

The Office-Bearers of the Society shall consist of eight Honorary Presidents (or such other number as the Council may determine), a President and five Vice-Presidents, a Council consisting of not less than fifteen members, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, who shall constitute a Council of Management. One-third of the Council shall retire in rotation at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, but shall be eligible for re-election.

V. Meetings of Council.

The Council will meet at Edinburgh or Glasgow, as often as there shall be occasion, in the interests of the Society. Five Members shall form a quorum, and Special Meetings of Council shall be called on a Requisition signed by five members, and lodged with the Secretary, setting forth the business to be considered. Council meetings shall be convened by circular, issued on not less than four days' notice.

VI. Duties of Treasurer and Secretary.

The Treasurer shall receive and disburse, under sanction of the Council, all moneys due or payable to or by the Society and shall keep exact accounts of his intromissions with the funds, and his books shall be patent at all times to the members of Council. He shall prepare and submit, at least once a year, a Statement of his Intromissions, and a General Abstract thereof, showing the state of the affairs of the Society, in property, funds, debts, and other engagements, which shall be submitted to Auditors appointed for that purpose, as after mentioned. The Secretary shall keep a correct record of all the proceedings at ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the Society, as well as at Council Meetings; conduct the general correspondence; keep proper books and other records of the Society, and perform all other necessary services. The Society may appoint, out of the funds, such salaries to the Treasurer and Secretary as may be judged reasonable.

VII. Meetings of the Society.

There shall be an Annual Meeting of the Society, held in Edinburgh or Glasgow, or other place to be fixed by the Council, on the last Thursday in January, or such other day as the Council may appoint. At this meeting, a Statement of Intromissions during the past year, and a General Abstract, showing the state of the Society's affairs, signed by the Treasurer and Auditors, shall be submitted, and, on approval, shall be engrossed in the books of the Society. The Auditors, who may be members of Council, shall be elected at this meeting for the audit of the current year's accounts. Special General Meetings of the Society shall be called at any time, for the consideration of any urgent business, on a Requisition signed by five members of Council, or twelve members of the Society, and lodged with the Secretary, in which the business shall

be specified. Meetings shall be called on eight days' notice, by Circular sent to each member. Nine members shall be a quorum at all General Meetings. All Meetings of the Society and Council shall be presided over by the President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or, in their absence, by a Chairman chosen by the members present. The Chairman shall have a casting as well as a deliberative vote.

VIII. Investment of Funds.

The accumulated Funds of the Society shall be invested in such securities as gratuitous trustees are entitled to accept, either by statute or at common law, and the titles to such securities shall be taken in name of Trustees, to be appointed by the Office-Bearers herein specified, and to the survivors or survivor, and the heir of the last survivor of such Trustees. The Trustees shall be entitled to all the powers, privileges, and immunities conferred on gratuitous trustees by statute, or at common law, and such Trustees shall, at any time, if and when required by the Office-Bearers, be bound to dispose and convey, at the expense of the Society, to such other Trustees as may be named by them, the whole securities, titles, and estate, which shall be vested in such Trustees. The Trustees shall be responsible each for his own acts only, and not for those of his Co-Trustees as individuals. Parties dealing with the Trustees shall have no concern with the application of the moneys paid to them.

IX. Votes for Educational, Literary, and other Purposes.

The Council may vote such sums out of the Society's Funds as they may deem proper, to assist in the education, at school or college, of young persons belonging to the Clan, and bearing the name of Fergus(s)on, provided the sums so voted do not exceed in whole the current annual revenue, excepting therefrom donations and contributions by life members, after meeting the necessary expenditure. The sums to be so voted, which, in the discretion of the Council, may be wholly or partly in the form of bursaries, shall be applied in such manner as the Council may determine, and shall be continued during their pleasure. The Council may also, from the surplus income aforesaid, vote such sums as they shall consider proper, for the publication, or to assist in the publication of any historical or other literature relating to the Clan, as well as the preservation of any old records, relics, or other articles of

former times, by which, in the opinion of the Council, the interests of the Society will be promoted. The Council may likewise, from the same surplus, vote or advance such sums as they may think necessary for the purpose of affording temporary relief or assistance to deserving members of the Clan, on being satisfied of their good character and necessitous circumstances. Provided always that the members may at the Annual Meeting authorise the Council to apply such part of the capital of the Society as they shall see fit towards any of these objects.

X. Alteration of Constitution.

No alteration of, or addition to, these Articles shall be made, unless at an Annual General Meeting of the Society, by a majority of the members present, intimation of which alteration or addition shall be given, in writing, to the Secretary, twenty-one days prior to the date of such meeting.