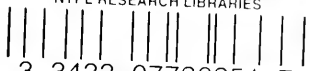


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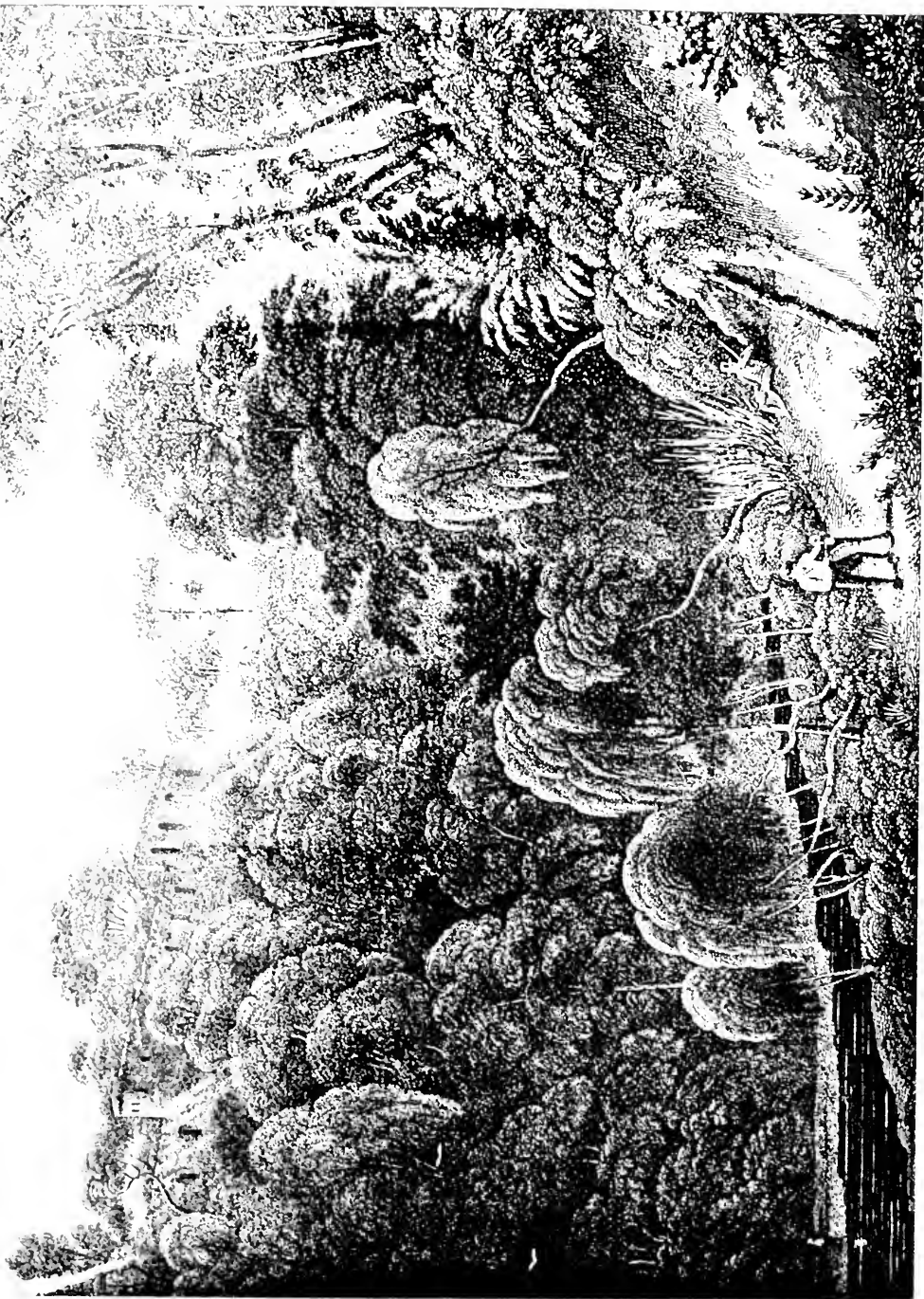


THE HAMILTONS  
OF  
BURNSIDE, NORTH CAROLINA







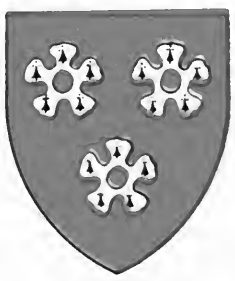


CADYOW CASTLE

*compliments of  
P. H. Baskervill,  
Nov. 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1916.*

THE  
HAMILTONS  
OF  
BURNSIDE, NORTH CAROLINA,  
AND THEIR  
ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS

'Honour thy father and thy mother that  
thy days may be long in the land, which  
the Lord, thy God, giveth thee.'



BY



PATRICK HAMILTON BASKERVILL, A. M. (U. of Va.)  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

---

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Dedicated

to the Memory of my  
Grandfather,

Patrick Hamilton, Esqr.

Born at Burnside, Lanarkshire, Scotland, on  
May 31st, 1789; Died at Burnside,  
Granville Co., North Carolina,  
on June 28th, 1850.

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION.

“Go, little book, God send thee good passage,  
And specially let this be thy prayere  
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,  
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,  
Thee to correct in any part or all.”

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## PREFACE

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This is not a history of the Hamilton family. In numbers the Hamiltons may be compared to the drops of water in the ocean, or to the grains of sand on its shores; and we will confine ourselves to *the Hamiltons of Burnside, North Carolina*. And of them we know some things, and many things, which we would like to know, we do not know. Such is doubtless the experience of every seeker after truth. The tops of the mountains, bathed in sunshine we see, but there are many rich valleys shrouded in shadow, which our vision cannot penetrate. But true philosophy teaches us to make the best of what we have, and not to lose that in vain regret for what we have not.

A closer study of the material in my hands convinces me that it is desirable to prepare a more elaborate sketch of our Hamilton family, than the brief notice of it in my *Baskerville Genealogy*. The kind, and in some cases enthusiastic reception of that book, particularly by some of the Hamiltons, indicates that it would be negligent in me not to do so, particularly as the same material and opportunities may not be presented again.

Most of the material has been furnished to me by my cousin, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, of Petersburg, Va., including copies of Anderson's *Hamilton Family*, issued in 1825, which is a rare book, and hard to find; of Johnston's *The Heraldry of the Hamilton Family*; of the correspondence and papers sent to him in 1902 and 1903 by Messrs. Morison and Smith, attorneys, of Lanark, Scotland, whom he employed to make investigations; and of a batch of interesting old papers formerly belonging to our grandfather, Patrick Hamilton, of Burnside, N. C. And he has also given me written statements of his own knowledge of these matters received from his father or otherwise. Indeed to him is justly due my

ability to carry out my plan. But, alas! his lamented death, which occurred on February 4th, 1916, while this sketch is in preparation, has deprived me of much valuable information, which apparently he alone could give me, and I still lack. I shall deeply miss his friendly sympathy in my little undertaking, and his removal is a source of genuine grief to me.

An effort has been made to make an absolutely frank statement, to relate as facts only such things as are entirely authentic, and in other cases to give the information that we have and our conclusions.

Our interests centre around our grandfather, *Patrick Hamilton, of Burnside, N. C.*, and the other branches of the family are mentioned only incidentally. Fortunately for his descendants he can be held up as a pattern, and it should be our ambition to emulate his excellencies and virtues.

This sketch is not exhaustive, and doubtless many features have been omitted, particularly in regard to the present and last generations, about whom it is always difficult to write. But it will serve as a basis, and each one can add in manuscript for his own family, what he sees fit.

We have adopted the plan, usual in family histories, of omitting all personal titles, except in particular cases. And in our direct quotations we have endeavored to preserve the punctuations, spelling, capitalization, and other features of the originals.

Books of genealogy are peculiarly liable to inaccuracies and errors, particularly as to the present and recent generations, and this sketch is doubtless not an exception. Readers, who find errors, will confer a favor upon the author by promptly notifying him.

A number of blank pages are included in the back of this book, in order to enable each one for himself to continue or extend a history of his own family, or to supply defects or correct errors. I have done the best I can with the material available. Much that I would like to know I have been unable to find out.

The names of ancestors are printed in SMALL CAPITALS.

Richmond, Va., April 3, 1916.

# INTRODUCTION



# INTRODUCTION

---

The most comprehensive and best known history of the Hamilton family of Scotland is the *Historical and Genealogical Memoirs of the House of Hamilton*, by John Anderson, Surgeon, Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, published in Edinburgh in 1825. This book has always been a standard authority, so much so that "many of the Armorial Bearings (official) appears to have been granted on the assumption that the pedigrees there given were correct" (Johnston—see farther on). It is unfortunate that copies of this book are so rare. And yet Anderson himself in his "Notice" states that his accounts of the branches of the family are incomplete, and liable to errors and inaccuracies from "the suspicious assertions of family vanity and doubtful traditions" in accounts furnished to him by members of the various branches. We quote more fully from his "Notice": "The author in his account of the branches of the family regrets that he has not been able to be so full and complete, as he could have wished. This has been owing to various causes; partly to the documents and papers of some of the more ancient families having been lost or destroyed; to other families having decayed or become extinct, and their title deeds having passed into the hands of strangers; and to a very few of the gentlemen of the name, either through inadvertence or indifference, having neglected to furnish him with the requisite assistance. \* \* \* In a work of this kind statements must be made on evidence varying from the absolute certainty of original deeds to the suspicious assertions of family vanity and doubtful tradition. \* \* \*"

The interesting preface to this book is as follows: "The origin of illustrious families is oftentimes hid in the obscurity of a remote antiquity, presenting to our research the most

doubtful or fabulous accounts; or in the lapse of ages the memorials of the first founders have either perished, or reached our times in a defective state.

"In the Memoirs of a Noble and Ancient Family, equally illustrious from its descent, its alliances, and the pre-eminent station it has ever held, comprehending a period of about five centuries, during which its members have alike shone in the annals of their country as patriots, warriors, and statesmen, the author has uniformly rejected whatever appeared to him fabulous, or unworthy of belief, and has confined himself solely to the authorities of charters, historical records, or the most authentic MSS.

"We have here the spectacle of a family originally noble, attaining by regular and gradual ascent to the possession of wealth, honours, and dignities, and to the enjoyment of the first offices of the State. We shall see its chief become first Prince of the Blood, and by the voice of the nation declared heir apparent to the throne of an ancient and independent kingdom.

"In after times we shall behold its members conspicuous for their unshaken and devoted loyalty, preserving untainted in a factious age the ancient reputation and honour of their house, and testifying with their blood their steady adherence to those principles, which are at all times the best safeguard of the throne and people."

Another history of the family consulted is *The Heraldry of the Hamiltons*, by G. Harvey Johnston, F. S. A., Scot., Edinburgh and London, 1909, based to a certain extent upon Anderson's history, and also upon more modern research and authorities. His interesting preface is as follows:

"The Hamiltons, so far as trustworthy evidence goes, can not equal in descent either the Stewarts or the Douglasses, their history beginning about two hundred years later than that of the former, and one hundred years later than that of the latter. Still their antiquity is considerable. In the introduction to the first chapter I have dealt with the suggested earlier origin of the family (see later).



"The Hamiltons were conspicuous in their loyalty to Queen Mary, and judging by the number of marriages between members of the different branches, they were also loyal to their race.

"Throughout their history one hears little of the violent deeds which characterized the Stewarts and Douglasses, and one may truthfully say the race has generally been a peaceful one.

"In hereditary honours they have reached the highest rank, having acquired the Dukedoms of Abercorn, Chatelherault, and Hamilton; the Marquisates of Abercorn, Clydesdale and Hamilton; the Earldoms of Abercorn, Arran, Clanbrassill (twice), Haddington, Lanark, and Rothes; the Viscounties of Bogue, Claneboye, Hamilton, Limerick, and Strabane; the Baronies of Aberbrothwick, Abercorn, Avon, Bargany, Belhaven, Binning, Brancepeth, Claneboye, Holmpatrick, Innerdale, Kilpatrick, Machaneschyre, Melros of Tynninghame, Paisley, Polmont, Stentoun; also the Baronies of Hamilton of Dalzell, Glenawley, Hambleton, Mountcastle, Strabane, and Wishaw. They have also had fourteen Baronetcies conferred upon them.

"In personal honours they have been Knights of the Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick, and also of all the lower orders of Knighthood. \* \* \*

"In this work, where no better accounts are to be found, I have in the main followed Anderson, correcting and supplementing his account wherever possible, giving my authority for doing so. \* \* \*

(And yet after all this unfavorable criticism of Anderson's book Johnston's book has in its different accounts absolute contradictions in itself, showing that it also is not absolutely infallible.—P. H. B.)

Resuming Johnston's preface: "The distinguishing Arms of the family are a red shield charged with *three argent or ermine cinquefoils*, generally pierced. \* \* \* The cadet

usually *differenced* by adding a small charge in the centre of the shield.

"Hamilton Books in addition to Anderson's work above referred to are:

- (1). George Chalmer's *Hamilton Family*, 1807;
- (2). Wm. Afton's *An Enquiry into the Pedigree, Descent, &c., of the Chiefs of the Hamilton Family*, 1827;
- (3). T. R. Buchanan's *Memoirs of the House of Hamilton*, 1828;
- (4). J. Riddell's *Reply* thereto, 1828;
- (5). T. K. Lowry's *The Hamilton Manuscripts*, 1867;
- (6). *The Pedigree of the Hamilton Family, by Audi alteram partem* (? Joseph Bain);
- (7). Sir Wm. Fraser's *Memorials of the Earls of Haddington*, 1889."

## THE BEAUMONT DESCENT

There is a much disputed point in the history of the Hamiltons of Scotland, that is, the descent from the very conspicuous Norman family of Beaumont, or Belmont, or Bellomont, which has a very ancient and distinguished pedigree. It is interesting to know what some of the authorities have to say about it.

Anderson says on page 24 and f.: "The Hamilton family appears to have come from the renowned and potent Earls of Leicester (Beaumonts) through an intermediate ancient family of the name of Hamilton, who formerly possessed the lordship and manor of Hamilton in Leicestershire. \* \* \*

"That the Scottish Hamiltons are descended from this family of Hamiltons in Leicestershire *I have no doubt*; and in this I am confirmed by the concurring opinion of two of the ablest and most profound antiquaries and genealogists of the present day. The absolute identity of arms and name prove this, it being a maxim in heraldry that armorial bearings and identity of arms are, next to charters and records, the surest

evidences of the sameness of blood and kindred. And it is a remarkable circumstance that this Leicester family appears to have left England about the same period that the great ancestor of the Hamilton family first appeared in Scotland. \* \* \*

“Other families of the name of Hamilton appear in other parts of England, about the time of the early Scottish Hamiltons, but there is no reason to suppose any of them settled in Scotland.”

In accordance with his belief in the descent from the Beaumont family Anderson begins his book with an elaborate history of them.

In order to see the other side of the question we give Johnston's introduction to his book: “In the days when a long pedigree, without regard to accuracy, was the proud possession of every noble or gentle family, it was the custom to trace the Hamiltons back to the Beaumonts or Belmonts, Earls of Leicester from 1107 to 1204. The reasons why this family was selected were: First, that on the Seal of Robert, fourth and last Earl of Leicester, who died 1204, appears *a single cinquefoil pierced ermine*, and the Hamiltons have always borne *three cinquefoils*, which were supposed to be the heraldic difference of a younger son. The second reason arose out of the Hamilton Crest and Motto, the former *an oak tree in which is fixed a frame saw*, and the latter the single word “*Through*.” The story runs that ‘Sir Gilbert de Hamilton,’ flying from the court of King Edward III of England in 1323, was closely pursued, and to escape capture he and his servant changed clothes with two woodcutters, and set to work. When the pursuers passed without noticing them, Hamilton cried to his servant “Through”; hence the origin of the crest and the motto. The weak spots in the story are that Sir Gilbert's son was in Scotland twenty-seven years earlier, and also that the crest of Sir John Hamilton, which appears on his seal in 1388, was *a boar's head*. *The tree with the horn of an antelope supporter doing duty as a saw* was first used by the first Lord Hamilton, and is shown on his seal

in 1477. The motto appears first on the Seal of the Duke of Chatelherault in 1560.

"In the Introduction to the *Report on the Hamilton MSS.* it is stated that a Walter Fitz Gilbert of Northumberland married Emma de Umfraville, and it is suggested that as one of the earliest ancestors of the Hamiltons was a WALTER FITZ GILBERT, and also that the Umfravilles bore a *single cinquefoil* (but always *within an orle of crosses patty*) on their shield, the Scottish Hamiltons may have had a Northumbrian origin, but the Hamiltons would not be likely to take arms from the female side, and the arms of Fitz Gilbert as a surname were apparently *Or, three chevrons gules*, which have no resemblance to those of Hamilton. It has also been suggested that as a Roger and Robert de Hameldon appears in Northumberland about 1299, the Hamiltons through the similarity of name may be descended from one or other of them.

"The Hamiltons may rest content with their real history. It is true they can not claim the same antiquity as the Stewarts or Douglasses, they could not rise to the level of the Stewarts in being kings, but they came very near the goal, when they were declared heirs to the throne in 1543. They contested the power of the Douglasses, reached as high a point in family honours, and survived them, as the many honours they hold to-day testify."

Now turning to the new edition (1910) of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Vol. XII, page 878, we get the following:

"Hamilton, the name of a famous Scottish family; chief among the legends still clinging to this important family is that which gives a descent from the house of Beaumont, a branch of which is stated to have held the manor of Hamilton in Leicestershire; and it is argued that the three cinquefoils of the Hamilton shield bear some resemblance to the single cinquefoil of the Beaumonts. In face of this it has been recently shown that the single cinquefoil was also borne by the Umfravilles of Northumberland, who appear to have owned a place called Hamilton in that county. It may be pointed out that Simon

de Montford, the great earl of Leicester, in whose veins flowed the blood of the Beaumonts, obtained about 1245 the wardship of Gilbert de Umfraville, second earl of Angus, and it is conceivable that this name Gilbert may somehow be responsible for the legend of the Beaumont descent, seeing that the first authentic ancestor of the Hamiltons is one WALTER FITZ GILBERT.

"He first appears in 1294-1295 as one of the witnesses to a charter by James, the high steward of Scotland, to the monks of Paisley; and in 1296 his name appears in the Homage Roll as Walter Fitz Gilbert of "Hameldone." Who this Gilbert of "Hameldone" may have been is uncertain, "but the fact must be faced," Mr. John Anderson points out (*Scots Peerage*, iv. 340) "that in a charter of the 12th of December, 1272, by Thomas of Cragyn or Craigie to the monks of Paisley of his church of Craigie in Kyle, there appears as witness a certain 'Gilbert de Hameldus clericus,' whose name occurs along with the local clergy of Inverkip, Blackhall, Paisley, and Dunoon. He was therefore probably a cleric of the same neighbourhood, and it is significant that Walter Fitz Gilbert appears first in that district in 1294, and in 1296 is described as son of Gilbert de Hameldone."

Next we have a brief and rather attractive account of the origin of the family, taken from *Chambers' Encyclopedia* of 1880, as follows:

"The great historical Family of Hamilton is known to be of English origin, but when or how it took root in Scotland has not been clearly ascertained. Some genealogists have sought to trace its lineage to Robert, surnamed Blanchmains, third Earl of Leicester, who died in 1190. There is nothing improbable in the claim. The Earl's second son was Bishop of St. Andrews, he had other relations beyond the Tweed, and the cinquefoil on a bloody shield, which was the heraldic bearing of his house, seems from an early period to have been the Heraldic bearing of the Scottish Hamiltons. But however probable such a descent may be, it wants proof. The

x SFT ...  
 ...

name of the family, however territorial, was doubtless taken from some one of the English manors called Hamilton, scattered through Buckinghamshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Lancaster, Rutlandshire, Yorkshire, and Leicestershire. In the seventeenth century the Leicestershire Hamilton, a pretty manor in the parish of Barkby, containing only a shepherd's cottage, was shown as the cradle of the house. Several persons of the name of Hamilton appear both in English and in Scottish records about the middle of the thirteenth century, and one of them seems to have held the Yorksire manor of Hamilton, together with lands in the parish of Oxnam in Scotland. But the pedigree of the family cannot be carried beyond 'WALTER FITZ GILBERT (OR GILBERTSON) OF HAMILTON,' who in 1296 held lands and in 1314 kept the castle of Bothwell, on the Clyde, for the English."

We present one more account of this period of our history, in order to show to the reader that we are not unaware of the existence of such statements, and that some of them are not to be accepted in many of their features.

Quite a number of private histories of branches of the Hamilton family have been written, but none of our branch, as far as I know. One of them, *Genealogies and Reminiscences*, by Henrietta Hamilton McCormick, of a family of Hamiltons not related to us, which settled in Northern Virginia about 1771, and will be referred to later, has an introduction "By a member of the British Historical Society, London and New York," from which I quote: "This very ancient and far-reaching family compares with, if it does not excel, any other in Europe or America, both for antiquity and dignity. The name originated and was taken from the manor of Hambleton, otherwise 'Hamilton,' in the parish of Barkby in the county of Leicester, owned by the old Earls of Leicester. The coat of arms was taken from the Earls of Leicester, and Earl of Mellent in Normandy, both of which arms were placed in St. Mary's Church, Leicester.

"The descent is authentically traced from the Duke of Normandy (great grandfather of King William the Con-

queror), whose son was surnamed at baptism Humfrey, Lord of Pont Audemar, who married Alfreda of Haie Aubine, and bore a son, who was called Roger de Beaumont, who gave name to the town of Beaumont Le Roger in Normandy.

"Roger persuaded the Norman Duke to invade England, in fact accompanied him on that expedition. Roger married Adelina, daughter of the Earl of Mellent, by whom he had two sons. The elder Robert proved to be a remarkable man and a great commander. He led the right wing of the Duke of Normandy's army in the decisive battle of Hastings, and on account of these services he obtained ninety-one lordships and manors in England, and was made Earl of Leicester, A. D. 1103.

"Robert I married Elizabeth, a daughter of Magnus and Anne, daughter of the King of Russia. They had a son, Robert II, who succeeded to the Earldom of Leicester, land, and estates, turned a Canon in St. Mary's de Pratis, where he served fifteen years, and died A. D. 1168.

"His eldest son, Robert III, succeeded him as the Earl of Leicester. In 1167 he married Petronilla, daughter of Lord Hinckley, Great High Steward of England, by whom he had three sons, and two daughters.

"The eldest became Earl of Leicester, the second Bishop of St. Andrews and Chancellor of Scotland. The third, William de Bellomont, was surnamed "de Hamilton," A. D. 1173, from the place of his birth, the manor of Hambleton, or Hamilton, in the parish of Barkby, in the county of Leicester, England. Thus *he became the founder* of the family of 'Hamilton.'

"He married Mary, daughter of the Earl of Strathern, 1215, in Scotland. He had a son, Sir Gilbert Hamilton, who was the first of the name to go and settle in Scotland. He married Isabella, daughter of Sir James Randolph, a niece of the King Robert Bruce, and their eldest son, Sir Walter, was created Baron Cadzow, now Hamilton, in Lanarkshire. He married Mary, daughter of Lord Gordon, and had two sons, Sir David and John \* \* \*."

As this is not by Mrs. McCormick, but by an unknown author, I feel at liberty to criticise it.

This is what may be called history run riot, the story of the Beaumont origin of the family accepted without any question or investigation, taken in as a whole at a gulp, as it were, like an oyster,—without a word of authentication, or justification.

The statement that Humfrey, Lord of Pont Audemar, was a son of Richard II, fourth duke of Normandy, and great grandfather of William the Conqueror, is not in accordance with the historical records which are available to me. John Anderson in his *House of Hamilton*, states that this Humfrey, or Humphrey, was son Turolphe, Lord of Pont Audemar, and Woevia, a noble Dane, sister of Gunnora, wife of Richard I, third duke of Normandy.

And again the story of William de Bellomont's marriage, and the birth of his son Sir Gilbert Hamilton, and *his* marriage and the birth of *his* son, Sir Walter de Hamilton, whom we shall know more of, seems to be without any reliable foundation, and certainly none is given. Even Anderson, who approves of the descent from the Beaumonts, knew nothing of this, and states that SIR WALTER FITZ GILBERT was the first, of whom we have any historical knowledge; Johnson in his *The Heraldry of the Hamiltons* makes fun of it; Chambers Encyclopedia states: "The pedigree of the family can not be carried beyond Walter Fitz-Gilbert of Hamilton"; and the Encyclopedia Britannica calls the whole matter "the legend of the Beaumont descent," and states that "The first authentic ancestor of the Hamiltons is one WALTER FITZ-GILBERT." And besides the excessive laudation of the family makes a disagreeable impression.

I have made this long statement in regard to the Beaumont connection, because the reader may find statements on both sides in other books, and I wish to have my own position in the matter distinctly understood. I do not know which is correct, and I do not undertake to solve the proposition.

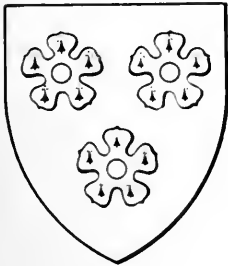


But in this sketch it is proposed to give a reliable, authentic history, and we shall not begin it with a "legend," or with a feature so strongly controverted. We begin our "real history" with Sir WALTER FITZ GILBERT, of Cadyow Castle, Scotland, of record in 1292 and 1314, and then add in an appendix at the end of the sketch a short summary of Anderson's history of the Beaumonts. Our plan is to describe separately the several branches of the family in which we are interested, first those of Scotland, i. e., Cadyow, Orbiston, Parkhead and East Quarter, then that of North Carolina, and last the uncertain connection with the Earls of Leicester. A more elaborate and comprehensive history of this great Scottish family would be interesting, but that is more a matter of general history, and it would exceed the purpose and limits of this work.

It may be well to state that the spelling of proper names is very variable and uncertain, even at this day, and particularly in earlier periods. These differences do not constitute errors, and as we are prone to spell them as they are in our authorities, they vary in different parts of our book. For instance Cadyow is thus spelled by Anderson, while Johnston, and the encyclopedias spell it Cadzow. To the writer the variations seem interesting.

## COAT OF ARMS

The Hamilton coat of arms is a red shield bearing three white cinquefoils, thus, technically "Gules, three cinquefoils ermine." And this was the form used by John Hamilton, 3rd of Orbiston, brother of Arthur, 1st of Parkhead, the latest ancestor with a recorded use of a coat of arms, as far as the writer has seen. Johnston's "Heraldry of the Hamiltons" shows at least one hundred and twenty-nine variations of this, which we will not



attempt to follow. These vary in elaboration from that of the present Duke of Abercorn, the most conspicuous of the present Hamiltons, the present Dukes of Hamilton being Douglasses, to the simple shield just described, which is the proper one for our family. Crests were a later addition in heraldry, and at first were peculiar to the individual in conjunction with the family shield. Later families adopted them, but they have been variable. The chief Hamilton crest seems to have been a *coronet and above it an oak tree in which is fixed a frame saw*, and the motto "*Through*," as described on page 7, but this has varied very much. Sir John Hamilton, fourth of Cadyow, in 1392, used a *boar's head*; James, first Lord Hamilton, in 1445, used the tree and saw, but with *supporters, two antelopes with pennons behind them bearings arms*; James, 2nd Earl of Arran, in 1552, used the tree and saw with *supporters, two antelopes each gorged with a coronet* (a coronet as a collar around their necks) *and chained*; the present Duke of Abercorn uses the same; that of the present Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, to be mentioned later, the nearest to us of the titled members of the family, is very elaborate, viz: Arms; *Gules, an annulet or between three cinquefoils pierced ermine*. Crest; *An antelope proper, armed and unguled or, and chained or*. Supporters; *Dexter, an antelope proper, gorged with a ducal crown and chained or*; *Sinister, A savage proper, wreathed about head and middle with laurel, holding over his sinister shoulder a club or*. Motto, "*Quis accursabit*." (Burke's Peerage). Of these words *gules* means *red*, or means *yellow*, *ermine* means *white*, *Dexter* means *right hand*, and *sinister*, *left hand*.

Mottoes came into use still later than crests, and as crests were the ornament of the helmet, so the motto succeeded to the war cry, and was probably individual. So far as the writer can find, the various Hamilton crests and mottoes were adopted after our family branched from the parent line, and I do not find any crest or motto adopted by the Orbistoun or Parkhead branches.

This mention of the coat of arms is made, because some readers will be interested in it.

## THE LARGE NUMBER OF HAMILTONS

The number of people bearing the name of Hamilton is very large, almost incredibly so to one who has not investigated the matter. Anderson's account, published in 1825, confined to the families in Scotland and a few in Ireland, gives the lineages of eighty-seven families, and the names of nineteen more, of which he had failed to get the lineages. And there were evidently many which he did not include. Johnston's book, published in 1909, give the lineages of nineteen families not included by Anderson. Among these were two dukes, two lords, one viscount, five earls, and numerous baronets. Of the dukes, the Dukes of Hamilton are the most conspicuous, but the Hamilton male line failed in 1651, and since then the family name has been Douglas. The other line of dukes are the Dukes of Abercorn, the most conspicuous of the Hamiltons of to-day.

But the Hamiltons are by no means confined to Scotland. Lower in his *Dictionary of Family Names* says, "The Hamiltons are a migratory race, and are to be found in almost every region of the world. In the Kingdom of Sweden alone there are three noble houses of this name, descended from officers who served Gustavus Adolphus in the Thirty Years War."

Paul Du Chaillu, the distinguished traveller and writer, in his *Land of the Midnight Sun*, giving an account of his visit to the city of Upsala, Sweden, in 1871, states that he was received at the old castle with great kindness by the governor, the countess, and all the members of the family, all of whom spoke excellent English, the governor representing the Swedish branch of the house of Hamilton, descended from Claudius, one of the sons of James, fourth Duke of Chatellerauld, his ancestor having entered the Swedish army under Gustavus Adolphus in 1624. "They are highly honoured and respected in Sweden."

The prevalence of the name in the United States is remarkable. We find them everywhere in every station of life, and almost every newspaper and magazine has something about some of them. An examination of our dictionary of geographical names shows us that there are fifty places in the United States named Hamilton in thirty-six States, only twelve of the States failing to show places of that name. These are all small towns and villages except one city in Ohio of more than thirty-five thousand inhabitants. In Canada we find six places of that name including one city of eighty-two thousand inhabitants.

We find in an English biographical dictionary the names and histories of ninety-eight persons named Hamilton, whose achievements entitled them to be mentioned, some of them very conspicuous, and of whom eighteen are named James. In an American biographical dictionary we find thirty-four Hamiltons mentioned. And these seemed to have excelled, some of them in every department of active life. In a "Catalogue of Books in Print" of a not very recent date we find eighty-nine authors named Hamilton, including every department of literature.

In Walford's "County Families" (English) of 1904, in the Congressional Library, fifty persons named Hamilton are found sufficiently prominent to be mentioned, as compared with three Baskervilles, and fifteen Hopes, the latter a large and conspicuous family.

On tabulating these statements we have in

The English Biographical Dictionary, 98 Hamiltons;  
The American Biographical Dictionary, 34 Hamiltons;  
The Catalogue of Authors, 89 Hamiltons;  
The County Families, 50 Hamiltons.

The first three show that at least these numbers of Hamiltons have accomplished achievements, which make them conspicuous, and the last shows the social prominence of the family. And we can see that the fact that people are named Hamilton does not at all indicate that they are related to us in

the usual acceptation of the term. The writer had thought of adding another chapter on "Some of the other Hamiltons," but a little investigation showed the facts as stated, and that this is too large a subject to be treated here. The question has been asked so often, that it is well to state that Alexander Hamilton, of New York, the conspicuous statesman of Revolutionary times, was not related to us,—at least not a member of our branch of the family.

## HAMILTONS IN AMERICA

A great many Hamiltons had emigrated to America before the advent of our grandfather and his brothers, many from Scotland, some from Ireland, and doubtless some from England. Most of these, doubtless, came from the same family in Scotland, but the connection is too remote to be recognizable. Looking over a book case in the Virginia Historical Society library I have found *Genealogics and Reminiscences*, by Henrietta McCormick, a section of which described the Hamiltons of Frederic, Botetourt, and Rockbridge counties, Virginia, whose ancestors, three brothers, came from Ireland in 1771. They trace their descent from the family of the Earls, now Dukes, of Abercorn, whose estates and titles are in Ireland, and their connection with our family is so remote, as not to constitute relationship in the usual meaning of the word. They became quite numerous and were among the best people in this part of Virginia. A daughter of this family, the author, whose maiden name was Henrietta Maria Hamilton, married Leander McCormick, one of the brothers who invented and introduced grain reapers, and many of the best people are related to them. But this is not our family of Hamiltons, and I mention them merely to illustrate the numerous groups of Hamiltons, who are not related to us, some of whom came to America. The introduction to this article we have already mentioned on page 10.

Histories of other branches of Hamiltons in America have also been written, but the writer has not had an opportunity to examine any of them.

## THE HAMILTONS NOT HIGHLANDERS

It is probably well to add that the Hamiltons were not a highland clan, but a lowland family. They were not "Gaels" or "Celts," but were of Norman origin, as the use of the word *de* in the names indicate.

## PLAN OF NUMBERING THE GENERATIONS

In numbering the generations in our history we have adopted two series. One extends from Walter de Hamilton, first of the Scotch family, of record in 1292, eleven generations, to James<sup>11</sup> Hamilton, <sup>a</sup>second laird of Parkhead, on record in 1630 and 1635. Here we have difficulty in definitely establishing the continuity of our history, and we take up our second series of numbers with James<sup>1</sup> Hamilton, first of East Quarter, of record in 1655, and continue it down to the present time. The reason for this will appear later. This conforms to the plan of numbering the Hamilton generations in the *Baskerville Genealogy*. Thus adding ten to the number of any of the later generations will give the number from the beginning.

younger son  
of the

THE HAMILTONS OF CADYOW  
CASTLE

LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND

TABLE A.  
THE HAMILTONS OF CADYOW AND OUR SCOTTISH DESCENT.

First record 1292.	
1. SIR WALTER FITZ GILBERT DE HAMILTON=MARY, dau. of ADAM DE GORDON, of Huntley. of Cadyow, 1292.	John de Hamilton, founder of Hamiltons of Innerwicks, Earls of Haddington, Ireland, &c.
2. SIR DAVID DE HAMILTON, of Cadyow, 1343, m. dau. of EARL OF ROSS.	Walter de Hamilton, founder of Hamiltons of Cambuskeith, &c.
3. SIR DAVID DE HAMILTON, of Cadyow, 1377, m. JOHANETTA KEITH, of Galston, d. before 1392.	George Hamilton, Hs. in Ayrshire.
4. SIR JOHN DE HAMILTON, of Cadyow, 1392-98, m. JANET, dau. of SIR JAMES DOUGLAS, of Dalkeith.	William Hamilton, Hs. in Bathgate.
5. SIR JAMES HAMILTON, of Cadyow, 1397-1422, m. dau. of SIR ALEX'R LIVINGSTON, of Callander.	Thomas Hamilton, Hs. of Milburn, &c.
6. Sir James Hamilton, of Cadyow, m. 1st, _____; 2d, Mary, dau. of James II of Scotland.	John Hamilton, Provost of Col. Ch. m. JEAN MURHEAD, fair maid of Lechbrunnock.
7. James, 2nd Lord Hamilton, and 1st Earl of Arran, d. 1579.	Robert Hamilton, Chancellor of Glasgow.



8. James, 3rd Lord Hamilton, } in 1542 next  
2nd Earl of Arran, } heir to throne,  
Regent of Scotland and tutor to Queen  
Mary (3 years old), 1st Duke of Chatel-  
herault, d. 1575.

9. John, 4th Lord Hamilton, and 2nd Duke  
of Chatelherault, created Marquis of  
Hamilton 1599, d. 1604.

10. James, 2nd Marquis of Hamilton, in  
1619 created Earl of Cambridge,  
d. 1625.

11. James, 3rd Marquis, and created 1st  
Duke of Hamilton, beheaded in  
1649, succeeded by his brother.

11. William, 2nd Duke of Hamilton,  
killed at battle of Worcester in  
1651; the duchy went to his sister  
Anne and her husband. He was  
the last Hamilton of this line, as  
his successors were all Douglases.

11. Lady Anne Hamilton and her husband,  
William Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, made  
3rd Duke of Hamilton, d. 1698—and their  
son was

12. James Douglas, 4th Duke of Hamilton,  
in 1711 made Duke of Brandon,  
England, killed in a duel in 1712;  
his son was

13. James, Duke of Hamilton and  
Brandon (5th and 3rd), d. 1743;  
his son was

GAVIN<sup>8</sup>  
HAMILTON,  
2nd of Orbis-  
town, 1512-49,  
m. HELEN CAIRNHILL.

John  
Hamilton,  
3rd of  
Orbistoun, m. St. Andrews.

Robert  
Hamilton,  
Provost of  
St. Andrews.

David  
Hamilton.

ARTHUR<sup>9</sup>  
HAMILTON,  
1st of Parkhead,  
d. 1580.

James  
Hamilton,  
of Ruck-  
bank.

JAMES<sup>10</sup> HAMILTON, 2nd of Parkhead,  
m. JEAN, dau. of JAS. POLWARD, of  
of Coistoun; d. 1617.

Arthur Hamilton,  
3rd of Parkhead.

JAMES<sup>11</sup> HAMILTON,  
of record 1630-35.  
identified with

Christian Hamilton  
(daughter.)

Grizzell  
Hamilton.

Jean Hamilton,  
4th of Parkhead,  
m. Claud Hamilton,  
of Brownhill.

JAMES<sup>12</sup> JAMES<sup>1</sup> HAMILTON,  
1st of East Quarter,  
1655-7

JOHN<sup>2</sup> HAMILTON, 2nd of East Quarter,  
m. 1709 JANET ARBUCKLE; he died 1752.

James  
Hamilton,  
5th of Park-  
head.

Claud  
Hamilton.

3 daus.

JOHN<sup>3</sup> HAMILTON, 3rd of East Quarter,  
m. 1749, ISABELLA, dau. of W.M. ALLISON,  
of Over Letham; died 1771.

Andrew Hamilton,  
6th and last of Parkhead.

o. s. p. 1728.

WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> HAMILTON,  
4th of East Quarter, d. 1808?  
m. 1766 EUPHEMIA ALSTON,  
of Muirburn.

John Hamilton

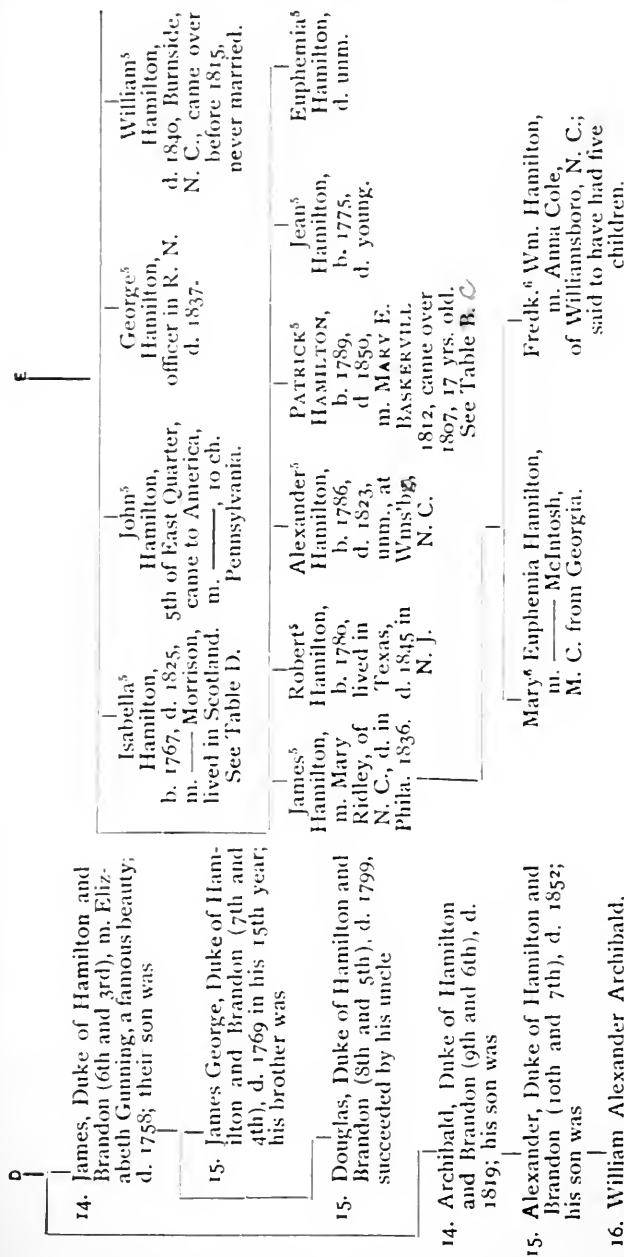
a

b

c

d

e



\* This identification is based on circumstantial evidence (see text, page 57), which seems to justify it. Otherwise this table is absolutely authentic.

(?) Alfred Douglas, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon (13th and 10th), present incumbent, descended from James, 4th Duke of Hamilton.

# THE HAMILTONS OF CAD- YOW CASTLE

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“The great historic Family of Hamilton is known to be of English origin, but when or how it took root in Scotland has not been clearly ascertained. \* \* \* And the pedigree of the family can not be carried beyond WALTER FITZ-GILBERT (OR GILBERTSON) OF HAMILTON.” (*Chambers' Encyclopedia*).

SIR WALTER<sup>1</sup> FITZ-GILBERT DE HAMILTON was the first of the Scottish Hamiltons of whom we have any historical record. In charters and other documents of the age he is usually designated as WALTERIUS FILIUS GILBERTI, or sometimes Walter Fitz-Gilbert. Of his father we know nothing more than his name “Gilbert,” as given in these documents.

In the chartulary (records) of Paisley he appears as one of the witnesses to the charter of confirmation by James, Great Steward of Scotland, to the monastery of Paisley of the privilege of a herring fishery in the Clyde in 1294. He appears to have had large possessions in Scotland at this period, as we find him with many others swearing fealty to King Edward I, of England, in 1292 for lands lying in Lanarkshire, where the chief seat of the family has always been located, and again in 1294 for lands lying in other counties.

During the contests which ensued for the succession to the Scottish crown after the death of Alexander III he adhered to the English, or Baliol interest. Edward II, of England, appointed him governor of the Castle of Bothwell, in Lanarkshire, and he held that important fortress for the English at the period of the Battle of Bannockburn; as appears from Barbour in his *Metrical History of Bruce*. After the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314, he was induced to favor the side of King Robert Bruce, and surrendered the castle to

him, who bestowed on Sir Walter several lands and baronies (any large freehold estate) then the gift of the crown, viz: the barony of Cadyow (or Cadzow), now called Hamilton, the chief seat of the family; the barony of Machanshyre (Dalserf); the lands of Edelwood, in Lanark; the lands and baronies of Kinniel, Larbet, and Auldcaithie in Linlithgowshire; and the lands of Kirkender and Kirkowen in the county of Wigtown.

To David, the son and successor of the great Bruce, who died in 1329, he continued ever faithful, and was a highly valued military leader in many enterprises, which were too long to be recorded here. He accompanied the Regent Douglas to the relief of Berwick, when threatened with a siege by the English monarch, and was at the disastrous Battle of Halidon Hill, in 1333, where he had command in the second great body of the army under the young Stewart, and whence he escaped, and reached home safely.

The name of his first wife is unknown. He married secondly, MARY, the only daughter of SIR ADAM DE GORDON, OF HUNTLEY, Dominus de Gordon as he was called, a nobleman of great influence and respectability, who acted a very distinguished part during the reigns of Baliol, Robert the Bruce, and David II, and who was the ancestor of the great Gordon family of Scotland. This is authenticated by a charter from King Robert in the ninth year of his reign, as follows: "WALTERO, FILIO GILBERTI, dilecto et fideli nostro, totum tenementum de Machan, quod fuit quondam Joan. Cumyn, niel. cum. pertinens, in Valie de Clude, tenend. dicto Waltero et haeredibus suis, inter ipsum et MARIAM DE GORDONNE, sponsam suam, legitime procreatis; et ipsis haeredibus deficientibus, haeredibus ejusdem Walteri, de uxore sua priore legitimi geniti, &c."

He had another charter from the same prince "To WALTER, THE SON OF GILBERT, and his wife MARY GORDON, and their heirs of the lands and barony of Kenniel" dated July 28th, 1324.

"All the Gordons in Scotland appear to be descended from Adam, Dominus de Gordon. His original seat was at

Huntley. But upon his obtaining from King Robert Bruce a grant of the noble lordship of Strabolgie, &c., in Aberdeenshire, then in the gift of the crown by the forfeiture of David de Hastings de Strabolgie, Earl of Athol, he removed to the North, fixed his residence there, and gave to these lands and lordship the name of Huntley, which has been one of the chief titles of the family ever since." (Anderson).

SIR WALTER was the first historic member of the Scottish family, and from him are descended the great multitude of Scottish Hamiltons. First from the eldest sons came the senior line of the Dukes of Hamilton, the most conspicuous noblemen of Scotland, and from the younger sons came very many other lines of Hamiltons, many of them also conspicuous, and of high rank among the nobility, as the Dukes of Abercorn, whose estates and titles lie in Ireland, the most highly ranked members of the family of the present day, the Earls of Haddington, and other families of high rank. And the untitled branches, very numerous, comprise a multitude of people, we may say, who are scattered all over the civilized earth. We have already in our *Introduction* mentioned the very large number of these who have become conspicuous.

The parent line, like some of the others, by a regular and gradual ascent attained to the possession of wealth, honours, dignities, titles, and the first offices of the State next to royalty, and as a matter of interest we shall follow it to the present time.

The first title of the family was "Lord of Cadyow," and Cadyow Castle became their family seat soon after its grant in 1314. It had been built at a much earlier period by an unknown founder, and for two hundred years before 1314 it had been a royal residence, as is evident from the charters of many of the Scottish kings during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries being dated "Apud Cadyow." (See map, opp. p.)

The successors of SIR WALTER<sup>1</sup> continued to make the Castle of Cadyow their principal seat down to the period of the Duke of Chatelherault (about 1536 or later), who also made his residence there, as the records show. And certainly

from its lofty and commanding situation, and when surrounded by those fine oaks, while in the pride of their strength and vigour, as a baronial residence it must have been surpassed by few.

The fortress appears to have occupied a considerable extent of ground, to have been constructed with all the strength and solidity peculiar to the feudal ages, and to have contained within its walls a chapel and various offices. It also appears to have been surrounded with a strong rampart and fosse, some remains of which are yet to be seen. It underwent several sieges. In 1515 it was invested by the Regent, the Duke of Albany, at the head of a select body of troops and a train of artillery. It was then the residence of the Princess Mary, (Lady Hamilton), the daughter of James II, of Scotland, and mother of the first Earl of Arran. Ordering the gates to be opened, she went out to meet the Duke, who was her nephew by the father's side, and soon effected a reconciliation between him and her son the Earl. After the battle of Langside in 1568 it was summoned by the Regent Murray in person, and yielded to him on discretion. It was again besieged in 1570 by Sir William Drury and the English troops, to whom it was surrendered. It was shortly afterwards repaired, and was lastly taken in 1579 by the troops of the Regent Morton. The garrison, commanded by Arthur Hamilton of Meritoun, who also commanded at the previous siege, after a few days determined resistance were forced to yield on discretion. The castle was completely dismantled, and the garrison led prisoners to Stirling, with their hands tied behind their backs, while their brave commander was publicly executed. It has now been a ruin for almost three centuries and a half, and is still a historic monument of much interest to travelers.

It is situated about two miles east of the town of Hamilton on the summit of a precipitous rock two hundred feet in height, immediately on the Avon. There still survive the remains of Cadyow forest in which a herd of the famous aboriginal breed of wild cattle are kept.

Cadyow has been celebrated in Sir Walter Scott's ballad of *Cadyow Castle*.

A picture of Cadyow Castle in a ruined condition is presented in our frontispiece. It is photographed from the frontispiece of Anderson's *House of Hamilton*.

In Lanarkshire not far from Cadyow we find also two other old castles of great historic interest. Bothwell Castle is said to be the grandest thirteenth century ruin in Scotland. And Craignethan Castle, identified with "Tillietudlem" of Sir Walter Scott's *Old Mortality*, also belonged to the Hamiltons, and was rebuilt by the Duke of Chatelherault sometime about 1550. This also is one of the "stock show places of Scotland." Histories and descriptions of these two castles may be found in "Castles and Keeps of Scotland," by F. R. Frapie, in my library.

SIR WALTER<sup>1</sup> DE HAMILTON and his wife MARY GORDON had at least two sons:

1. SIR DAVID<sup>2</sup> DE HAMILTON, of Cadyow, his successor;
2. John<sup>2</sup> de Hamilton, founder of Hamiltons of Innerwick, Earls of Haddington and others.

He was succeeded by his oldest son,

II. SIR DAVID<sup>2</sup> (FITZ WALTER FITZ GILBERT) DE HAMILTON, of Cadyow, of record in 1343, sometimes "David de Hamylton, miles et Dominus de Cadyow." He was a person of great consideration during the eventful reign of David II, and like his father continued faithful to that monarch.

When the Scottish king, on his return from France, in 1341, made retaliatory invasions into the Northern counties of England, SIR DAVID<sup>2</sup> DE HAMILTON accompanied and served under him for more than two years. Later in 1346 in the hard fought battle of Neville's Cross, near Durham, King David was defeated and taken prisoner, and carried to the Tower of London. SIR DAVID<sup>2</sup> DE HAMILTON, who was very active in this battle, was also taken prisoner by the English, and we find that on February 14, 1347, an order was issued to the Archbishop of York not to deliver up DAVID<sup>2</sup> FITZ-WALTER FITZ-GILBERT without the king's special mandate. Some time

after this however, he obtained his freedom on payment of a heavy ransom.

Later SIR DAVID<sup>2</sup> "mortified" (to give lands for religious or public uses) to the see of Glasgow, pro salute animae suae, an annuity of ten merks sterling (about \$3.25 each) out of his barony of Kinniel. He is in this designated as "DOMINUS DAVID, haeres et filius Walteri, filius Gilberti." in the year 1361. We find records also of several other charters to him in 1368 and 1369.

He is mentioned as one of the "Magnates Scotiae" at a meeting of the estates held at Scone on March 27th, 1371, when John, Earl of Carrick, was unanimously acknowledged to be the oldest lawful son of King Robert II and undoubted heir to the crown. His (SIR DAVID<sup>2</sup> DE HAMILTON) seal is appended to the deed uttered on this occasion, having for bearing three cinquefoils, and around the outside of the shield are the words "Sigill. DAVID FITZ WALTER." On the label, by which the seal is affixed to the deed, are the words "D'ns. D. fil. Walt."

He appears to have married a daughter of WILLIAM, EARL OF ROSS, and left issue:

1. SIR DAVID<sup>3</sup>, his successor;
2. Walter<sup>3</sup> de Hamilton, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Cambuskeith and Grange in Ayrshire;
3. Alan<sup>3</sup>, of Lethberd in Linlithgowshire.

He was succeeded by his oldest son,

III. SIR DAVID<sup>3</sup> DE HAMILTON, Lord of Cadyow.

At the time of his father's death, he was proprietor of the lands of Clouesynach, Bernis, and Auldlands in the county Renfrew.

He was knighted by Robert II, by whom he was held in great estimation. The same monarch made him a grant of the land of Bothwell Muir in the year 1377. He also gave him a charter "Quadraginta mercat. Sterlingorum anni red-dibus, terranum baronia Cadyow," in "excambion" (a contract



for the exchange of pieces of land) for the lands of Clouesynach, Bernis, and Auldlands, conveyed by him to Robert de Erskyne. In this charter he is designated "DOMINUS DAVID<sup>3</sup> DE HAMILTON, filius et haeres DAVID FILII WALTERI."

He died in 1392. He married JOHANNETTA DE KEITH, Domina de Galston, only daughter and heiress of the gallant SIR WILLIAM KEITH, OF GALSTON, by whom he had issue:

1. SIR JOHN<sup>4</sup>, his successor;
2. George<sup>4</sup>, ancestor of the Hamiltons in Ayrshire;
3. William<sup>4</sup>, ancestor of the Hamiltons in Bathgate;
4. Andrew<sup>4</sup>, ancestor of the Hamiltons in Udston;
5. John<sup>4</sup>, ancestor of the Hamiltons in Bardowie;
6. A daughter<sup>4</sup>, who married Sir Alexr. Frazier, of

Cowie.

He was succeeded by his oldest son,

IV. SIR JOHN<sup>4</sup> HAMILTON, just mentioned, Lord of Cadyow.

When returning from France in 1398 with Sir John Hamilton, of Fingaltown, and some other Scotch gentlemen, he was captured by the English, although the nations were at peace. Prompt notice of this breach of public faith having been taken by the Scottish government, and complaint at the same time having been made by Sir John's attorney in the English courts, King Richard II issued an order for them to be set at liberty, the ship and cargo restored, and the damages made good. The order is dated October 28th, 1398.

He was one of the Scottish commissioners appointed the following year for receiving the oath of King Richard for the fulfillment of the truce with Scotland. He was some time after this present with the Duke of Albany on the borders, when he and the Duke of Lancaster on the part of England prolonged the truce between the two countries.

He was superior of the lands of Balderston in Linlithgowshire; for he granted a charter of sasine (giving legal possession) of these lands to Adam Forrester Corstorphine, on the payment of a silver penny, dated March 3rd, 1395.

DOMINUS JOHANNES<sup>4</sup> DE HAMYLTON de Cadyow, Willielmus de Hamilton, et Andreas de Hamilton are witnesses to a charter of Andrew de Moraria, &c., in Stirlingshire, dated "Apud Mannell," May 14, 1392.

He married JANET, OR JACOBA, daughter of SIR JAMES DOUGLAS, of Dalkeith, by whom he had three sons and one daughter:

1. SIR JAMES<sup>5</sup>, his successor;

2. David<sup>5</sup>, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Dalsersf, Blackburn, Green, &c.;

3. Thomas<sup>5</sup>, of Darngaber, common ancestor of the Hamiltons of Raploch, Milburne, Stanehouse, &c., and the Earls of Clanbrassil and other families of note in Ireland;

4. Catherine<sup>5</sup> married Sir Wm. Baillie, of Lemington.  
Sir John<sup>4</sup> was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. SIR JAMES<sup>5</sup> HAMILTON, of Cadyow.

He had from Robert III a charter, dated July 28th, 1397, "dilecto consanguineo nostro, JACOBO DE HAMILTON, filio et haeredi JOHANNIS DE HAMILTON de Cadyow, milibis, terras baroniae de Kiniel, cum pertinentiis, quae fuerant dicti Johannis, et quod apud Dumbretane resignavit"; "reserving to the said John, and to our beloved cousin David Fleming all the contracts and agreements entered into concerning the marriage of the said James, granted to the said David, and of the tuition and custody of him and his lands till he arrives at legitimate age, which indentures we have confirmed under our great seal."

He and his brother David obtained liberty from King Henry IV to travel into England as far as the Castle of Calthorpe in Lincolnshire. The letters of safe conduct are dated September 6th, 1413.

JAMES<sup>5</sup> DE HAMILTON DOMINUS DE CADYOW, was a hostage for James I (of Scotland), when he was allowed to return to his dominions in 1421. When that monarch after a long and unjust detention by the English court at last negotiated his release from captivity, he became bound to furnish hostages until such time as his ransom was paid. On this

occasion SIR JAMES was one of those who repaired to London as sureties for their sovereign. He arrived there in March, 1424, and we find him there still a prisoner the following year, as letters of safe conduct were granted to servants to repair to him.

He married JANET, eldest daughter of SIR ALEXANDER LEVINGSTON, of Callender, ancestor of the Earls of Linlithgow, as appears from a charter by Alexander de Levingston, Dominus de Kalender, dated October 20th, 1422.

They had issue,

1. Sir James<sup>6</sup>, his successor, afterwards Lord Hamilton;
2. Alexander<sup>6</sup>, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Silvertonhill and Westport;
3. John<sup>6</sup>, of Whistleberry;
4. GAVIN<sup>6</sup> HAMILTON, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell, ancestor of the Hamiltons of *Orbistoun*, from whom are the Hamiltons of Dalziel, Haggis, Monkland, Kilbrachmont, *Parkhead*, Lougharniston, Barr, &c.
5. Robert<sup>6</sup>, of Whitehope.

Thus far we have been following our own ancestors, and for this reason the narrative has been made full, because they are our own flesh and blood. With GAVIN<sup>6</sup> HAMILTON, just mentioned, from whom we are descended, our interest is transferred to the Hamiltons of *Orbistoun*, descended from him. But the parent line of Cadyow becomes more and more prominent, and as a matter of interest we continue our sketch of them, but much more briefly.

Hitherto the family had been only knightly, but it was ennobled in the sixth generation in

VI. Sir James Hamilton, of Cadyow, who in 1445 was created Lord Hamilton by a charter, which erected his manor place "the Orchard," in the barony of Cadyow, into his chief messuage (dwelling) and gave it the name of Hamilton, which it still bears. Late in life he, then a widower, married the princess Mary, eldest daughter of James II, and widow of Thomas Boyd, the attainted Earl of Arran. He lived five

years afterwards and died in 1478, leaving one son of the second marriage,

VII. James, 2nd Lord Hamilton, who in 1503 was made Earl of Arran. He played an important role during the minority of James V, died in 1529, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. James, 3rd Lord Hamilton, and 2nd Earl of Arran. The death of James V in 1542 left only an infant of five days, the famous "Mary, Queen of Scots," between him and the throne, she being the fourth generation from James II, and he third, through his grandmother, the princess Mary. He was appointed Regent, and tutor to the young queen, and declared to be the "second person in the realm." And he wrote himself "James, by the grace of God, Earl of Arran and Lord Hamilton, Governor and Prince of Scotland." In 1554 he resigned this office to the queen mother, Mary of Guise, and received from Henry II of France a grant of the duchy of Chatelherault in France. His nearness to the throne, his great following and large possessions made him a person of such mark that his eldest son, the Earl of Arran, was proposed at one time as the husband of Mary of Scotland, and at another time as the husband of Elizabeth of England. But this son's career came to a sad end, as in 1562 he became insane and continued so until his death in 1609. The father, James, 3rd Lord Hamilton died in 1575, and was succeeded by his second son,

IX. John, 4th Lord Hamilton, and 2nd Duke of Chatelherault, who was created Marquis of Hamilton in 1599, and died in 1604. He was succeeded by his son,

X. James, 2nd Marquis of Hamilton, who in 1619 was created Earl of Cambridge in England, and died in 1625. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. James, 3rd Marquis of Hamilton, who was a conspicuous military leader. He led an army of 6,000 men to the support of Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, in 1631-32, and a few years later acted a conspicuous part in the contest between Charles I and the Scottish Covenanters. In 1643 King

Charles created him Duke of Hamilton, "with remainder to the heirs female of his body." In 1648 he led a Scottish army into England for the king's relief and was defeated by Cromwell at Preston, captured, and beheaded at Westminster in 1649. He was succeeded by his brother,

XII. William, Earl of Lanark, and 2nd Duke of Hamilton, who was killed in the battle of Worcester in 1651, without male issue. Next the duchy passed to Lady Anne Hamilton, daughter of the 1st duke, who married William Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, and the *Hamilton line ceased*. Since that time the Dukes of Hamilton have borne the family name of Douglas. The first of these was the husband of Lady Anne Hamilton, later the Duchess of Hamilton,

XIII. William Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, who was created Duke of Hamilton (3rd) for life. In 1698 their son

XIV. James, Earl of Arran, was anew created Duke of Hamilton (4th), "with precedency of 1643." In 1711 he was created Duke of Brandon in England. He was killed in 1712 in a duel in Hyde Park with Lord Mohun, and was succeeded by his eldest son

XV. James, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon (5th and 2nd). He was succeeded in 1643 by his eldest son

XVI. James, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon (6th and 3rd), who married the famous beauty Elizabeth Gunning. He died in 1758 and was succeeded by his eldest son of three years

XVII. James George, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon (7th and 4th). On the death of the Duke of Douglas in 1761 the male representation of the "red" or Angus branch of the Douglasses, with the titles of Marquis of Douglas, Earl of Angus, &c., devolved on the Dukes of Hamilton. Dying in his fifteenth year in 1769 he was succeeded by his only brother

XVIII. Douglas, 8th Duke of Hamilton, and 5th of Brandon, and in 1782 took his seat in parliament as Duke of Brandon. He died without issue in 1799, and was succeeded by his uncle, second son of James, 5th Duke of Hamilton.

XIX. Archibald, 9th Duke of Hamilton, and 6th of

Brandon. He died in 1819 and was succeeded by his eldest son

XX. Alexander, 10th Duke of Hamilton, and 7th of Brandon, who died in 1852, and was succeeded by his eldest son

XXI. William Alexander Archibald, 11th Duke of Hamilton, and 8th of Brandon. He died in 1863, and was succeeded by

XXII. William Alexander Louis Stephen Douglas, 12th Duke of Hamilton, and 9th of Brandon, born in 1845, "the premier peer of Scotland." He died in 1895 without issue, and was succeeded by

XXIII. Alfred Douglas, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon (13th and 10th), a descendant of James, 4th Duke of Hamilton, the present incumbent. See our Table A.

There are titled branches of the family, whose lineage has continued in unbroken Hamilton male descent, of whom the most conspicuous is the Duke of Abercorn, but we refer to Anderson's *Hamilton Family* for them.

The following sketch of the Duke of Abercorn, the highest in title of the Hamiltons, from Johnson's *The Heraldry of the Hamiltons*, is of the year 1909. The present Duke of Abercorn is of the Irish Peerage, where his chief estates and titles lie. He is descended from James, 2nd Earl of Arran, died 1575, 8th in our Table A, being in the 11th generation from him. His ancestor James Hamilton, Lord Paisley, son of the 2nd Earl of Arran, was created Earl of Abercorn in 1606, and his successors bore that title until 1790, when John James Hamilton, 9th Earl of Abercorn, was created Marquis of Abercorn. Again in 1868 James Hamilton, 2nd Marquis of Abercorn, was created Duke of Abercorn. His son, James Hamilton, born in 1838, was in 1909 the 2nd Duke of Abercorn, and his heir apparent was James Edward Hamilton, Marquis of Hamilton, born in 1869. The prevalence of the name James is remarkable.

The town of Hamilton, in Lanarkshire, seat of the ducal line of Hamilton, is situated about a mile from the junction





THE HAMILTON PALACE  
From an old print



of the Avon River with the Clyde, and ten miles S. E. of Glasgow, and in 1901 it had a population of 32,775. The ducal "Hamilton palace occupies most of the site of the original burgh of Netherton. The first mansion was erected at the end of the 16th century, and rebuilt about 1710, to be succeeded in 1822-29 by the present palace, a magnificent building in classical style. Its front is a specimen of the enriched Corinthian architecture, with a projecting pillared portico after the style of the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, 264 ft. in length, and 60 ft. in height. Each of the twelve pillars of the portico is a single block of stone, quarried at Dalsersf, midway between Hamilton and Lanark, and required thirty horses to draw it to its site. The interior is richly decorated, and once contained the finest collection of paintings in Scotland, but most of them, together with the Hamilton and Beckford libraries, were sold in 1882."—(*Ency. Br.*) Across the Avon from Cadyow is the Chateau of Chatelherault, built by a duke of Hamilton in 1732, after the model of their palace in France of that name.

From this parent line have emanated many branches, some ennobled, and many not. Many have died out and many have survived to the present time, and the number of individual members is enormous. Besides those in Scotland there are conspicuous families of the name in England, Ireland, France, Sweden, and doubtless other countries. Of course we can not attempt to follow them all, but interesting accounts of some of them may be found in Anderson's *Hamilton Family*, *Chambers' Encyclopedia*, and other books.

The settled family tradition that we are of the Parkhead branch, and the strong probability that James Hamilton, 2nd son of James Hamilton II of Parkhead, (see page 57) is identical with James<sup>1</sup> Hamilton, of East Quarter, of 1655, our ancestor, seems to justify us in constructing a pedigree on this basis,—and therefore we pass to the Hamiltons of Orbistoun, mentioned on page 39.

Table A, our table of the Hamiltons of Cadyow, in whom we have particular interest, is made up from Anderson's *House of Hamilton*.



THE HAMILTONS OF ORBIS-  
TON AND DALZELL

LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND



# THE HAMILTONS OF ORBISTON AND DALZELL

This is the first branching off from the original family of Cadyow, in which we are particularly interested. The location of the manor or estate is described on page 49. The first of the family was

I. GAVIN<sup>6</sup> HAMILTON, fourth son of Sir James Hamilton, V in our Scotch lineage on page 20. He lived during the reigns of James II and III (1437-60 and 1460-88), and died before May 29, 1493. "He granted a charter in 1468, with consent of the convents and chaplains of Bothwell, of the lands of Obernstoun, in the barony of Bothwell, to his son, Magister Robert Hamilton, Chancellor of Glasgow and Rector of Campsie; whom failing, to his son, Thomas Hamilton, Canon of Dunkeld; whom failing to his son, John Hamilton; whom failing to his two younger sons successively, Archibald and Gavin Hamilton," (Anderson).

He was Provost of the Collegiate Church at Bothwell as early as 1453, and, doubtless because he resided at Bothwell, he is not called "of Orbiston." But his third son, John, our ancestor, inherited Orbiston from him, and established there the family of that name.

"GAVIN<sup>6</sup> HAMILTON was executor to umquhile [former] James, Lord Hamilton, March 26th, 1842" (Anderson). This was the first Lord Hamilton, who died in 1478, GAVIN<sup>6</sup> HAMILTON's oldest brother.

"It was in his old age that he entered into holy orders and became Provost of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell, in which office he is observed as early as 1453." (Rymers' Foedera). The provost was "the head of the chapter, corresponding to a Dean."

At the "eleventh hour," after the type for this section has been set up, on May 4th, 1916, I have received from Edinburgh a copy of *The Sheriffdom of Lanark and Renfrew*, by Wm. Hamilton, of Wishaw, with some interesting references to the Collegiate Church of Bothwell, and a picture of it, and manage to insert a summary of them, and the picture. The manuscript of the book was written about 1702 and later, but it was not printed until 1831. The phraseology is quaint and interesting, and I make some literal extracts.

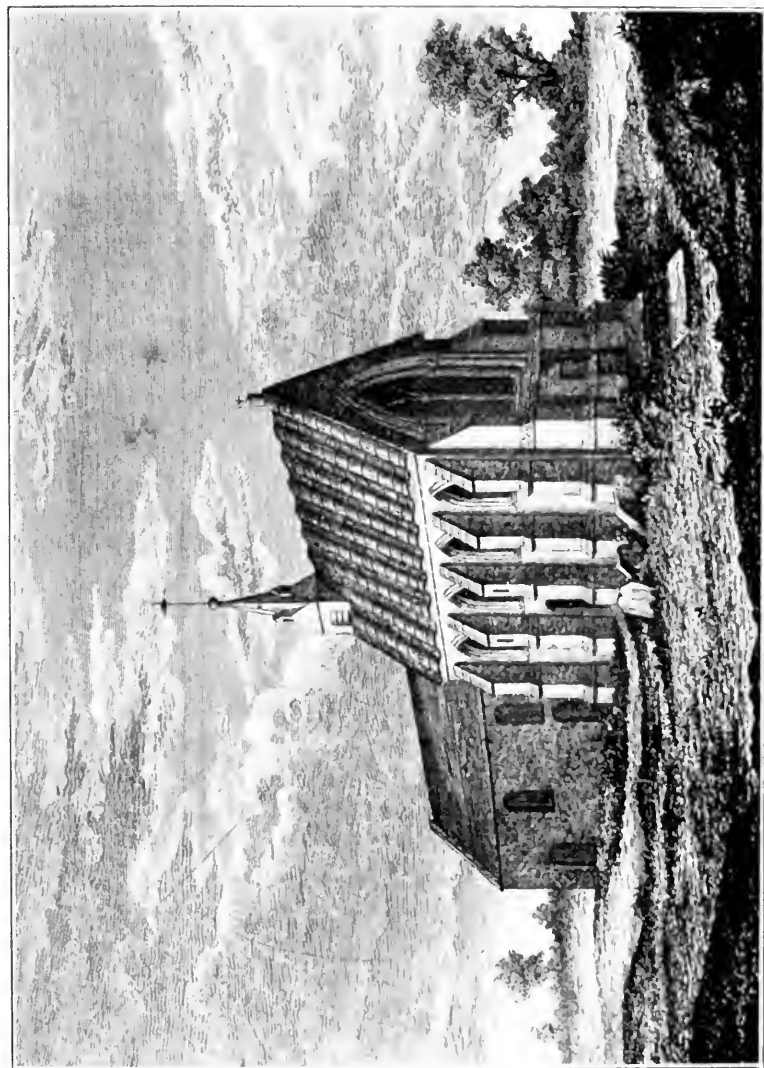
"The kirk stands upon the north side of the river of Clyde, much about a large mile distance from the river. The kirk, or rather Quire, is a very stately structure, not very large, but old Gothick work, ane arched roof, and very fine workmanship."

"The kirk of Bothwell was a kind of colledge, consisting of the Provest [Provost], his Vicar, and nine Prebends, all of which had houses and yeards about the church. The houses are all demolished, and the vestiges scarce known; but the yeards to this day [1702] retain their old names, such as the Vicar's yeard and Prebend's yeards. There is at the church a little Hamlett or village, consisting of forty or fifty houses, just upon the highway betwixt Glasgow and Hamilton. This is likewise the common passage for all merchands and other travellers going to England by the west road."

GAVIN<sup>6</sup> HAMILTON was not the only Hamilton who has served a ministry at this church. We are told that "Mr. Thomas Hamilton" was minister, "of the Episcopall persuasion," about 1680. And "the present minister [about 1720] is Mr. William Hamilton, who was ordained to that charge in 1709."

This is classic ground, as "About a short half mile east from the kirk stands the famous Bridge called Bothwell bridge, upon the river of Clyde, consisting of four arches." "And about a short mile west of the kirk \* \* \* stands the castle of Bothwell."

Almost due east from the "kirk," about a mile distant, is the house of Orbiston, the family seat of this branch. And



THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF BOTHWELL,  
from *The Shire of East Lothian and Borders*.





about a mile northwest from Orbiston stands the house of Parkhead, which, as we shall see, became later the seat of our branch of the family.

In Johnson's *The Heraldry of the Hamiltons*, Section 6, page 11, line 12, it is stated, "He (GAVIN<sup>6</sup> HAMILTON) left natural sons," and the inference is that he left *only* natural sons, which is not true; also in section 176, p. 193, line 6, "According to the *House of Hamilton* he married JEAN MUIRHEAD, 'the fair maid of Lechbrunnock,' but being within the degrees of consanguinity prohibited by the Church [Roman Catholic], and no dispensation having been obtained, the marriage would not be lawful." This all creates a false impression. It is true that he *married* his first cousin, which was contrary to the rules of the established church of the period, although they were not strictly observed, and for this reason the marriage was in one sense technically void. But it is purely a technical matter, and not one of moral obliquity. The children were reared at home by their parents as usual, with the usual recognition within and without, and inherited his estates, &c. There is no illegitimate link in our lineage, even during the earlier period of loose morality. I regret to have to refer to this subject, but this statement seems to me necessary in order to clear the good fame of the family.

The course of the church of Rome in regard to this matter was inconsistent and irregular. "The canons prohibited marriage as far as the sixth degree of kindred, \* \* \* a law calculated to increase the revenues of the church of Rome by the sale of marriage dispensations, and its influence by sentences of divorce." (Thierry's *Norman Conquest*, II, 137). For example, Louis VII, of France, married Eleanor of Aquitaine, and it was not disapproved, as long as he was pleased; but later, about 1150, when he was tired of it, the council declared the marriage null on pretense of kindred, finding out so late that "Eleanor was akin to her husband within the degrees forbidden by the church." (Ibid. II, 34-35). Evidently bribery or undue influence promoted the decision, and this mention is made to show that the matter was one, more of unjust oppression than of moral obliquity.

The marriage of first cousins was not prohibited by the English civil law. In the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, XV, 466, we find "A man \* \* \* may marry his first cousin, for she is the fourth degree." This is according to the statute of 32 Henry VIII (1541), still in force. And the laws of Scotland seem not to have varied from this. Thus we find that the claim of irregularity in GAVIN<sup>6</sup> HAMILTON'S marriage is based solely upon a technicality of the ecclesiastical law of the church of Rome, and did not involve any legal or moral breach of the law, nor, as stated, the inheritance rights of his children. We may properly reject it.

A parallel case is found in our day in the new law of "Ne Temere" of the church of Rome, by which the marriage of a member of that church to a member of any other church is prohibited or nullified.<sup>a</sup> Such marriages occur frequently and no one outside of the church of Rome, and few in it, would say that children from them are illegitimate.

unless by a  
Roman priest  
under certain

Anderson in his *House of Hamilton* states: "He married Jean Muirhead \* \* \*. They were married privately, the parties being *infra gradus a jure prohibitos*, within the degrees of consanguinity prohibited by the church, and a previous dispensation had not been obtained from the Pope," and makes no mention of any illegitimacy. What did the Pope have to do with making or dispensing with the laws of God's, or of Scotland?

could be brought  
to the court

GAVIN<sup>6</sup> HAMILTON and his wife, JEAN MUIRHEAD, of "Lauchope," had five sons:

1. Robert<sup>7</sup>, Chancellor of Glasgow, who appears to have died before his brother John, with whom he shared in the inheritance of Orbiston;

2. Thomas<sup>7</sup>, who was called to the succession among the other heirs of Lord Hamilton (his uncle), in the first settlement of the Hamilton estates by charter under the great seal of date October 23rd, 1455. But he appears to have also died before his brother John without issue;

3. JOHN<sup>7</sup>, who inherited Orbiston along with his two older brothers, but at their deaths without issue received the

whole estate, and became the first of the Hamiltons of Orbiston, and was our ancestor.

4. Gavin<sup>7</sup>, ancestor of the family of Haggis.

GAVIN<sup>8</sup> HAMILTON, the Provost, was succeeded in the lineage by his son,

II. JOHN<sup>7</sup> HAMILTON, called first (sometimes second) of Orbiston. We know nothing more of him, except that he married Jean Hamilton, of Woodhall, and that they had five sons and two daughters:

1. GAVIN<sup>8</sup> HAMILTON, his heir;
2. Archibald<sup>8</sup> Hamilton, writer in Edinburgh;
3. John<sup>8</sup> Hamilton of Ferguslee;
4. Patrick<sup>8</sup> Hamilton;
5. David<sup>8</sup> Hamilton, of Bothwellhaugh;
6. Daughter<sup>8</sup>, married the Laird of Hawkhill;
7. Daughter<sup>8</sup>, married Alexr. Stewart, of Race.

He was succeeded by his eldest son

III. GAVIN<sup>8</sup> HAMILTON, second of Orbiston, who was named one of the heirs of the entail in a deed of settlement executed by the first Earl of Arran on January 16<sup>th</sup>. 1512-13. He was again named one of the heirs of entail in a settlement of the Hamilton estates by the Duke of Chatelherault of date September 15<sup>th</sup>, 1540.

He married HELEN, daughter of WALLACE CAIRNHILL, and they had six sons:

1. John<sup>9</sup>, his heir;
2. Robert<sup>9</sup>, Provost of the College of St. Andrews;
3. David<sup>9</sup>;
4. ARTHUR<sup>9</sup>, first of Parkhead, our ancestor;
5. Archibald<sup>9</sup>;
6. James<sup>9</sup>, first of Ruchbank, and Kilbrackmouth.

Here our particular interest is transferred with ARTHUR<sup>9</sup> HAMILTON, our ancestor, to the Parkhead lines, but on account of the closer connection, we will briefly follow this Orbiston branch to the present time.

Gavin Hamilton was succeeded by his eldest son

IV. John Hamilton, third of Orbiston, who accompanied Queen Mary to the Battle of Langside, where he was killed on May 13th, 1568. He was succeeded by his son

V. John Hamilton, 4th of Orbiston, of record in 1585 and 1604, and died 1621. He had two sons, John, his heir, and James, first of Dalzell. He was succeeded by

VI. Sir John Hamilton, 5th of Orbiston, Lord Justice-Clerk, 1621-1638. His son was

VII. Sir James Hamilton, 6th of Orbiston, d. 1664. His son was

VIII. William Hamilton, of Orbiston. His children died before he died. And we go back to

VI. James Hamilton, second son of James Hamilton, V, who inherited Dalziel through his mother. His son was

VII. Alexander Hamilton, 2nd of Dalziel, d. 1692. His son was

VIII. James Hamilton, 3rd of Dalziel, who inherited Orbiston, and became 7th of that line, married 1693. His son was

IX. Archibald Hamilton, 4th of Dalziel, and 8th of Orbiston, d. 1774. His son was

X. James Hamilton, 5th of Dalziel, and 9th of Orbiston, d. 1814. He was succeeded by his brother,

XI. John Hamilton, 6th of Dalziel, 10th of Orbiston, Genl. in army. His son was

XI. Archibald James Hamilton, 7th of Dalziel, and 11th of Orbiston, b. 1793, d. 1834.

XII. John Glencairn Carter Hamilton, 8th of Dalziel, and 12th of Orbiston, b. 1829, d. 1900. On Aug. 14, 1886, he was created Baron Hamilton of Dalzell (U. K.) There are two surviving sons, of whom the eldest is

XIII. Gavin George, 2nd Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, being 9th of Dalzell, and 14th of Orbiston. From an article in the Times-Dispatch newspaper of Richmond, Va., of June 17th, 1911, we learn that "Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, one of the principal lords in waiting of King George, who is filling

the role of lord chamberlain of the household during the coronation festivities, owing to the illness of Lord Spencer, \* \* \* is a peer of very ancient lineage, but whose barony is of relatively modern origin, having been created some thirty years ago. \* \* \* He is a good looking bachelor close upon forty years of age, is a Knight of the Order of the Thistle. His heir is his brother, Colonel the Honorable Leslie Hamilton of the Coldstream Guards."

A later newspaper article indicates that Lord George Hamilton, of Dalzell, or his brother, or both, have fallen in the dreadful war of 1915 and 1916. Among the titles, to which "the succession has been changed," is "Hamilton of Dalzell."



THE HAMILTONS OF PARK-  
HEAD

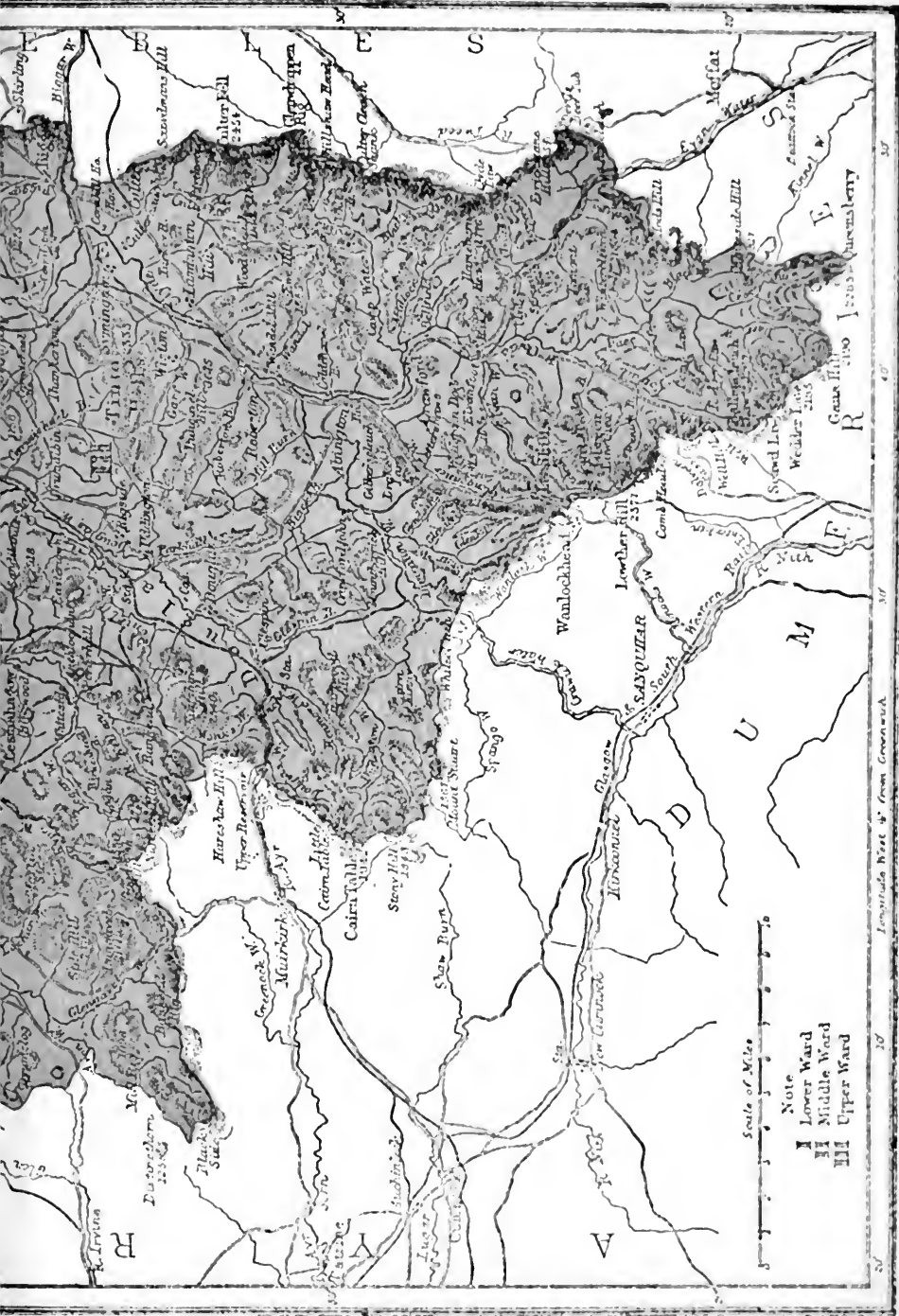






# LANARK





1.—Orbiton and Parkhead. 2.—East Quarter, Burnside and Mulbourn. 3.—Galloway Castle. 4.—Craigethan or Tullintulem Castle.



# THE HAMILTONS OF PARK- HEAD

Before taking up the history of the *Parkhead Hamiltons* we will give the result of our investigations as to the localities of several estates, or manors, in Lanarkshire owned and occupied by our branch of Hamiltons, and by the names of which the families were designated. The search has been rather difficult, because we have had little information as our basis, and because the custom of using the same name for different places is very confusing. It has been necessary after several years search to consult the Library of Congress in Washington to discover the location of the parishes in Lanarkshire, to which our information refers.

The chief of these estates are *Orbiston*, *Parkhead*, *East Quarter*, *Burnside*, and *Muirburn*, the last being the seat of the Alston family. These are all in a small section of Lanarkshire, and not far apart, although many estates in adjoining counties have been, and are owned and occupied by families of Hamiltons. They may be found on our map.

Of these *Orbiston* and *Parkhead*, adjoining each other, are in Bothwell parish a little N. of E. of the town of Bothwell, about two miles distant; and *East Quarter*, *Burnside*, and *Muirburn* are in Glassford parish, about two miles N. of E. from the town of Strathaven, the first two apparently adjoining, and *Muirburn* about a mile from *East Quarter*.

We have just given an account of the *Hamiltons of Orbiston*. The name is also spelled *Orbeston*, *Orbeiston*, *Orbistoun*, *Obernstoun*, which is said to be the original spelling, and probably otherwise. Anderson states (p. 272) "The lands of Orbistoun (sic) and the mill are in the barony of Bothwell," the barony being, at least approximately, co-extensive

with the parish; also "Parkhead is in the parish of Bothwell" (p. 333). And Andrew Hamilton says "Parkhead is in the parish of Bothwell, in the neighbourhood of Orbeiston (sic), of which at one time it formed a part"; also it is "About a mile N. W. of Orbeiston, E. N. E. from the kirk, at a miles distance from it, and three-quarters of a mile from the water (Clyde)." On the map in the Library of Congress we found that Bothwell parish is N. of the town of Hamilton, containing the town of Bothwell, and that "*Orbiston Mains*" (mains means "principal or home farm") is about two miles from Bothwell, a little N. of E. This locates these two places definitely, and yet there is some confusion. When my cousin, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, was in Lanarkshire several years ago investigating family history there, he was shown a *Parkhead*, formerly a suburb of Glasgow, which had been incorporated into that city, and on my own map I find a railroad station of that name just out of Glasgow. This is eight or nine miles from Bothwell, and the two places evidently have the same name. Again Andrew Hamilton in another of his newspaper articles states "Parkhead is in the barony and parish of Avondale," "on the W. side of the town of Strathaven in close proximity to the Letham estate," and on my map I find the Letham House just W. of Strathaven. In this, inadvertently doubtless, he seems to contradict his former statement, and it seems to be evident that there are at least three places named Parkhead in this section of Lanarkshire. But our *Parkhead* must be the one near Orbiston, formerly a part of it, the Parkhead family having been established by Arthur Hamilton, a cadet or younger son of that family. Of this there seems to be no doubt.

The custom of using the same name for different places is very prevalent, particularly in Great Britain. For instance there are probably ten or twelve small rivers called "Avon"—the word meaning "river" or "stream." In England there are three in the Severn basin, another in Wilts, and others in other localities. In Scotland there are at least four, affluents of the Spey, Annan, Clyde, and Forth; and in Wales certainly

two. (Enc. Br.) Besides these there are several in France. Of course in geographical research this is very confusing, but all the general indications seem to show undoubtedly that our Parkhead is in Bothwell parish, somewhat N. E. of the town of Bothwell, and very near it.

From *The Sheriffdom of Lanark and Renfrew*, referred to on page 40, we find that "Orbistoun lyes a little above where Calder [water] falls into Clyde"; also "The next remarkable house which we meet upon this [Calder] water is Orbiston. \* \* \* Its bearing from the kirk is almost due east, about a mile distant. It hath the house and kirk of Dalzell [Dalziel] to the east, about a mile and a half distant. Just at the west end of the park, below the house, there is a good stone bridge, consisting of one stone arch. The water a little below this falls into the Clyde. About a mile northwest from Orbiston stands the house of Parkhead. \* \* \* Its bearing being E. N. E. from the kirk, at a mile's distance from it, and three quarters of a mile north from the water."

Next *East Quarter*, we shall find later, was the home and distinguishing estate of our own particular family. This, we are told, is about a mile from *Muirburn*, the Alston manor, which we find on our map a little N. of E. from Strathaven, about three miles distant, in Glassford parish, in about the center of which we find also on our map Glassford Station. Thus we have *East Quarter* and *Muirburn* located, and with regard to the former this agrees with the description in the old deed of 1804 in the Appendix. *Burnside*, we shall find later, was at least one of the homes of our great grandfather, WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> HAMILTON, and we are told that our grandfather, PATRICK<sup>5</sup> HAMILTON, was born there. This somewhat anticipates, but it is easier and we think it best to locate these estates all at the same time. This *Burnside* is also undoubtedly in Glassford parish. The old deed of 1804, referred to, which conveyed *East Quarter*, *Burnside*, and other places to James Lawcock, distinctly so states, and it must have been immediately or nearly contiguous to *East Quarter* and *Muirburn*. Morison and Smith's letters indicate that they thought

that it was in Avondale parish, farther South. But at first they could not find it, and then they indicated that there were several places of that name, showing that they were confused about it, and it seems evident that they had not carefully read the old deed, which locates it definitely, and officially. The distance from the location of *Orbiston* and *Parkhead*, in Bothwell parish, <sup>to</sup> and that of *East Quarter*, *Burnside*, and *Muirburn*, in Glassford parish, on my map seems to be eight or ten miles. These places may be found on the map opposite page 49. They were not originally shown there, but we have located them, and added a key for finding them. Our map does not show the parishes, which we have found only on a map in the Library of Congress, of which we have no copy, and which was not suitable for our reproduction.

From *The Sheriffdom of Lanark and Renfrew* we find, of the parish of Bothwell: "Bothwell is a great, noble, and ancient barony [sic]. It extendeth from Clyde to West Lothian in length: and upon either side is bounded by the two waters of Easter and Wester Calder; and of the parish of Glasfoord: "This baronie [sic] and paroch heth ane old ruinous castle near the churche, and lyeth upon the water of Aven. It is fertile in grass and corn."

And now we come to the *Parkhead Hamiltons*, established by ARTHUR<sup>o</sup> HAMILTON, fourth son of GAWIN OR GAVIN HAMILTON, the third (sometimes called second) of the house of Orbiston. Heretofore the authorities have all agreed and there has been no doubt about the authenticity of the descent. And this applies also to the first two generations of Parkhead. But the accounts of the third and fourth generations here are somewhat contradictory, and the proof of definite connection just here with our East Quarter family are circumstantial, and not absolutely positive. We shall take up the Parkhead family and as we progress, state our information, and the sources, and our conclusions and reasons for them. We consider that this absolutely frank course is much the most desirable.

Our chief source of information in regard to this branch,



particularly as to details, is contained in the letters and enclosure of Messrs. Morison (sic) and Smith, of Lanark, referred to in our preface and again on page 4. In order to show the difficulties of this investigation both for them and for us, particularly due to the prevalence of the name Hamilton in Lanarkshire, we quote the following extract from one of Andrew Hamilton's articles: "In looking into the session records of the parish, which date from about 1698, it is remarkable to observe how prevalent the name of Hamilton was in Avondale and the town of Strathaven from that date down to the beginning of the present century. On the East and South side of the Avon, embracing the Kype and Glengiel districts, in addition to those already mentioned we have Hamiltons in Bonanhill, Yarbent, Brachead, Haveshawhead, Dykenenk, Hall of Kype, Syde of Glengiel, North and South Halls of Glengiel, Hawkwood, Pleerland, Peelhill, Shielbrans, and in and of Torfoot. On the West side of Avon, as proprietors, we have Hamiltons of Overtoun, of Colinhill, of Lethan, of Newtown, of Greathill, of Ryelanside, of Drumclog, and of Stobbieside. Then there are tenants of the name in Netherfield, Coldstream, Overtoun, Carnduff, Newhouses, Queyholm, Browncastle, Coldwakening, Newtown, Hesliebank, Blackmoss, Wellbottom, Syde, Loanhead, Brownside, Brownhill, Little Haveshaw, High Dyke, Caldergreen, Calderbeera, Overhouse, Udstonhead, Browncastle, Fieldhead, Beconreg, &c., &c. In the town of Strathaven there were a considerable number of professional men, merchants, tradesmen, and working men or labourers of the name, including two ministers of the parish, John and William Hamilton, three doctors, Thomas, James and Gavin, the last two army surgeons, one apothecary, Thomas, perhaps the same as Doctor Thomas; and one gauger or officer of excise, Robert Hamilton. The name appears to have been as common in the town and parish of Strathaven, as it was in that of Hamilton, the original seat of the clan."

We are also told by Messrs. Morison and Smith that the public records at Hamilton and at Strathaven are full of the

name Hamilton, there being more than twelve hundred entries of it in the indexes to the public records at Hamilton. Of course these conditions make investigation of particular families and persons very difficult. It would seem that the Hamiltons constitute a very large proportion of the inhabitants of Lanarkshire.

I. ARTHUR<sup>9</sup> HAMILTON, the 4th son of GAWIN HAMILTON, the third (or second) of the house of Orbistoun, and his wife, HELEN WALLACE, of Cairnhill, were the first of this family. (Anderson). His youngest brother was James Hamilton of Ruchbank, who accompanied Lord Seton, when that nobleman with some others assisted Queen Mary to escape from Lochleven Castle. This is stated by Anderson. We also find in "Castles and Keeps of Scotland," by F. R. Fraprie, p. 172, in my library, an interesting description of this event, mentioning "James Hamilton, of Orbeiston," as one of those assisting. He was at the subsequent battle of Langside, was taken prisoner, and condemned to death, but afterwards pardoned. Ruchbank was conveyed to him (James) in 1565, by his brother Arthur. Arthur's name appears in the same year in a list of Hamiltons and other retainers and vassals of the ancient house of Hamilton, who obtained a remission from Queen Mary and her husband, Henry Darnley, for the treasonable detention of the castles of Hamilton and Draffan. He accompanied his kinsmen to Langside and shared in all the troubles of the family in that disastrous period. He married CHRISTIAN HAMILTON, whose will was recorded Jany. 15, 1584. He died before 1580 and was succeeded by his son.

II. JAMES<sup>10</sup> HAMILTON, SECOND OF PARKHEAD, who after being banished by the Regent Morton returned with the exiled lords in 1585. He married JEAN, daughter of JAMES POLWART, of Coistoun, whose will was recorded on Sept. 8th, 1628 (Glasgow). They had two sons and two daughters, the last Christian and Grizell Hamilton. These according to the Commissary Records of Glasgow were executors of their mother "Jean Polwart, spouse of James Hamilton, deceased

June 1627." And when we come to the sons, like the man who "got married," our trouble begins.

Anderson, in his *Hamilton Family*, states that James Hamilton, second laird of Parkhead, was succeeded by his son James, recorded to be on inquests (juries) in 1630 and 1635, and no other statement of his family is given.

Johnston in *The Heraldry of the Hamiltons*, stated to be taken from Anderson's book and other sources, on page 58, in his clauses 203, 204, and 205, states that JAMES<sup>19</sup> HAMILTON, second of Parkhead, had two sons, Arthur and Claud; that he was succeeded first by his son Arthur, who had no issue, and secondly by the second son Claud, and *he* by *his* son, James, fourth of Parkhead with a record in 1684. But on page 37, clauses 113, 114, and 115, in another account of Parkhead he states that Claud Hamilton, *third son of Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill* (an entirely different family), and laird of Parkhead, married Jean, daughter of Arthur Hamilton of Parkhead, and had issue (a) James, (b) Claud. This direct contradiction of himself shows careless inadvertence, and evidently from other information (see later) the first statement is erroneous and the second one correct, viz: that Claud Hamilton, fourth of Parkhead, was *not* the son of the second laird, James, and brother of the third laird, Arthur, but came from the Broomhill family, and married Jean Hamilton, daughter of Arthur Hamilton, third laird, she inheriting the property, and he becoming laird. Please bear this in mind.

Andrew Hamilton, "of Quarter," our third authority, published in *The Hamilton Advertiser*, a newspaper of Hamilton (town) sometime prior to 1902, at least two long elaborate articles in regard first to "The Hamiltons of Parkhead," then to "The Hamiltons of Kype," "of Sundrum," and other estates. Copies of these were sent by Messrs. Morison and Smith, and they are well written and show elaborate research and good literary ability. They give us a great deal of information. His sketch of the Parkhead family states the first two lairds the same as the others, viz: first, ARTHUR<sup>9</sup> HAMILTON, and second his son JAMES<sup>10</sup> HAMILTON. But he

states that the sons of the latter were Arthur and *James*, (not Arthur and *Claud*), and that James, the second son, is recorded as on inquests in 1630 and 1635. He then goes on to state that James, second laird of Parkhead, was succeeded by his oldest son, Arthur, third of Parkhead (not James, as Anderson states), and that this Arthur's estate was inherited by his daughter Jean, and that she married Claud Hamilton, of the Broomhill family, who thus became fourth laird of Parkhead. And James, Arthur's younger brother, did not get it at all, as Anderson states.

A careful study of the situation seems certainly to show that Andrew Hamilton's account (in the newspaper article) is correct, and that James was the younger son of James, second laird, and never acquired Parkhead at all.

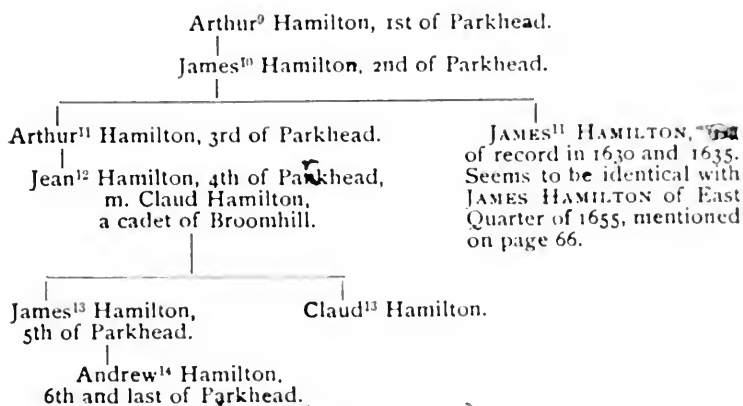
Now Anderson himself states in his "Notice" (see our p. 3) in substance that his accounts of the branches of the family are liable to be incomplete and inaccurate from the errors and inaccuracies of those furnishing them to him. Hence his book is not infallible, and this discrepancy in his account of the Parkhead branch is liable to be an error, as it seems to be.

Again in Johnston's book we have found several contradictions in itself, including the one mentioned, which show possible inaccuracies, and in the case mentioned proves its own inaccuracy. And these two were comparative strangers to this branch of the family and its local traditions and knowledge.

Andrew Hamilton, on the other hand, was just on the spot, one of the family, with local and traditional and personal knowledge of the matters, and the articles themselves, of which we have copies, show good literary capacity and education. He states that most of the information and facts embodied in them had been communicated to him by Mr. William Hamilton of Cairns Castle, Mid Calder, the present representative of the family, who had "extracted them from the Register Office in Edinburgh." Therefore, where there are differences in the statements (and they are not great), our best judgment,

after long consideration and thought, is that his statements shall be accepted, and we do so in continuing our history.

Reverting to our narrative on page 55, we ask the reader to bear in mind JAMES<sup>11</sup> HAMILTON, second son of JAMES<sup>10</sup> HAMILTON, second laird of Parkhead, because circumstances seem to show that we are descended from him. In order to bring out more clearly this James<sup>11</sup> Hamilton, whom we are trying to identify with James<sup>1</sup> Hamilton, of East Quarter, our ancestor, spoken of later, we reproduce from our chart on page 21 the descendants of Arthur<sup>9</sup> Hamilton, first of Parkhead, who died in 1580.



Remember <sup>(James<sup>11</sup> Hamilton)</sup> that he did *not* inherit Parkhead, which went to his older brother Arthur, and after him to *his* daughter Jean, who married Claud Hamilton, of the family of Broomhill. Arthur Hamilton, this third laird of Parkhead, did not long survive his parents, as it is stated in the records that "Arthur Hamilton, of Parkhead, Bothwell, deceased January 1634." "His will, an extract whereof follows, is confirmed on the last day of February, 1636. 'Legacie. At Parkhead the 27th December, 1633, the said Arthur has nominate and constitute Jean Hamilton, his dochter and his other bairn, Anna Hamilton, his only executors, &c.'"

Jean Hamilton, the oldest daughter, inherited Parkhead,

succeeding her father, and married Captain Claud Hamilton, fourth and youngest son of Sir James Hamilton, of Broomhill, and brother of John, first Lord Belhaven. This being so, how was it possible for James, the second son of her grandfather, to inherit Parkhead? And how could Captain Claud Hamilton be son of Arthur Hamilton? He was an officer of cavalry in the army of King Charles II, and was with the Duke of Hamilton at the battle of Preston in 1648, where he escaped. He also commanded a troop of horse under William, Duke of Hamilton, and he accompanied him to the battle of Worcester in 1651, where he again escaped, when the Duke was wounded. He was a conspicuous man, but we need not follow him farther, as he was not an ancestor. He and his wife, Jean, had two sons, James his successor, and Claud, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Sundrum, Bourtreehill, and Prinmore, Ayrshire, and three daughters. He was succeeded by his son, James Hamilton, fifth of Parkhead, who suffered much on account of his religious opinions for being a Covenanter. He was at the battle of Bothwell Bridge in 1679, and 1684 was outlawed and his estate forfeited. But at the Revolution it was restored to him. He married Jean Morton, and had a son, Andrew, and a daughter.

Andrew Hamilton, sixth and last laird of Parkhead, was a captain in the army and served in Spain. Later he was a major in the Scottish Foot Guards. He married Margaret Hamilton, of Bangour, but had no issue. He died in 1728, when the representation devolved on the Hamiltons of Sundrum.

We find from the records<sup>d</sup> that after this time Parkhead passed through several ownerships, and some time before 1780 into the hands of the Hamiltons of East Quarter, in the person of WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> HAMILTON, our great grandfather.

THE HAMILTONS OF EAST  
QUARTER

LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND

---

FIRST PART





## THE HAMILTONS OF EAST QUARTER

This was the family from which we know that we are descended, and the problem is to connect them definitely with the Hamiltons of Parkhead, from whom by our settled family tradition we are also known to be descended. This fact was known by my uncle Robert<sup>4</sup> Alston Hamilton, who received it from his father, PATRICK<sup>5</sup> HAMILTON, a son of WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> HAMILTON, just mentioned, and is stated to me by his son, Alexander<sup>7</sup> Hamilton, of Petersburg. The book, *Anderson's Hamilton Family*, belonged to Uncle Robert, and in speaking of it he added the statement mentioned, that we came from the Parkhead family. Our earliest knowledge of the East Quarter family comes from Andrew Hamilton's second paper, in which after speaking of William Hamilton of East Quarter acquiring Parkhead before 1780, he says, "The East Quarter family were proprietors at one time of East Quarter, Burnside, Hunterlees, and Craighorn, in the east quarter of Glassford (parish). The first of the family met with in the records is JAMES<sup>1</sup> HAMILTON who was bailee to a sasine in 1655. The next is JOHN<sup>2</sup>, who appears to have married JANET ARBUCKLE, who on 10th Nov., 1709, as spouse to JOHN<sup>2</sup> HAMILTON, portioner of East Quarter, was infeft (put in possession of) in an annuity of £80 furth (?) of the lands of Chapelton in parish of Glassford. [Chapelton may be found on my map about three miles a little N. of W. from Muirburn]. On Feby. 25th, 1735, this JOHN<sup>2</sup> HAMILTON, eldest son to JAMES<sup>1</sup> HAMILTON, Portioner of East Quarter, had sasine in the 50s (shillings) land of East Quarter, as heir to his father. He had a son, JOHN<sup>3</sup>, as on 18th June, 1740, JOHN<sup>3</sup> HAMILTON, younger of East Quarter, and ISABELLA ALLISON, his spouse, daughter of

WILLIAM ALLISON, of Over Letham, were infeft in the 50s land of East Quarter on Contract of Marriage [capitals as in original]. On 20th January, 1752, this same JOHN<sup>3</sup> was infeft in the property as heir to his father.

"He appears to have had two sons, WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> and John<sup>4</sup>. On 22nd October, 1766, WILLIAM<sup>4</sup>, son of JOHN<sup>3</sup> HAMILTON of East Quarter, had sasine of the 50s land of that name with the reservation of the life rent of EUPHRAM (sic) ALSTON, his spouse.

This WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> appears to have acquired Parkhead from the Dalserf family [of Hamiltons] some time before 1788 [probably 1780], which he disposed of to his brother John."

This extract from Andrew Hamilton's newspaper article is evidently taken from the public records, and is therefore authoritative. WILLIAM HAMILTON, last spoken of, was our great grandfather, and here we have our history, definite, though meagre, back to JAMES HAMILTON, of East Quarter, of record in 1655. And now looking back to pages 56 and 57, we shall try to identify JAMES<sup>11</sup> HAMILTON, second son of JAMES<sup>10</sup> HAMILTON, second laird of Parkhead, mentioned there, with this JAMES<sup>1</sup> HAMILTON of East Quarter, of 1655, our ancestor just spoken of. The prevalence of the names James is somewhat confusing, but a little determination and care will remove this. The evidence is not positive, but circumstantial, and yet it seems to be convincing.

First, the identity of names is of some value. Next, we have the identity of period, one being on record in 1655, and the other in 1630 and 1635, which may be considered the same period. Next we have the close proximity of location, as we have shown on page 49 that Parkhead and East Quarter were not more than seven or eight miles apart. And it was evidently the habit for the younger sons to acquire estates other than the family seats, which went to the oldest sons. Next we have the fixed family tradition, or rather knowledge, which was positive, that we came from the Parkhead family, and a study of the history of this family seems to show that from no other member of it could we have descended. Considering

these points the writer thinks that this is the solution of the matter, and we may fairly assume it as correct. On this basis we will construct our history of the East Quarter Hamiltons.

I. JAMES<sup>1</sup> HAMILTON, OF EAST QUARTER, on record in 1655, identified above with JAMES<sup>11</sup> HAMILTON, second son of JAMES<sup>10</sup> HAMILTON, second laird of Parkhead, described on pages 56 and 57, on record as on inquests in 1630 and 1635. We know little of him, except that he acquired East Quarter and probably other estates, and that his son was JOHN<sup>2</sup> HAMILTON, second of East Quarter. He (JOHN) married JANET ARBUCKLE, apparently in 1709, as on November 10th of that year she was invested, as his wife, in her dowry right of £80 a year in the lands of Chapelton in the parish of Glassford. This was doubtless by a marriage agreement, *Chapelton* appearing on my map about three miles N. of W. from Muirburn, and doubtless belonging to him. He seems to have acquired possession as heir to his father on Febr. 25th, 1735, which seems to show that his father had died before that time. He had a son,

JOHN<sup>3</sup> HAMILTON "YOUNGER OF EAST QUARTER," and third laird, who married ISABELLA ALLISON, daughter of WILLIAM ALLISON of Over Letham, doubtless in 1740, as on June 18th they were infeft in the lands of East Quarter "on Contract of Marriage." And on 20th January, 1752, he was infeft in the property as heir to his father, whose death must have occurred shortly before this time. Of the two grandmothers, JANET ARBUCKLE and ISABELLA ALLISON, we know nothing except what has been just stated.

To JOHN<sup>3</sup> AND ISABELLA ALLISON HAMILTON were born at least two sons, WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> and John<sup>4</sup>. JAMES<sup>1</sup>, JOHN<sup>2</sup> and JOHN<sup>3</sup> doubtless had other children than those mentioned, but we know nothing of them.

Of John<sup>4</sup>, second son of JOHN<sup>3</sup>, we know very little. On May 23rd, 1782, his brother WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> is on record as transferring to him Parkhead, or Letham hill, as the record states, and also Kirkland House. This may have been a different Parkhead from the one in Bothwell parish, near Orbiston, as

it seems to have been in Avondale parish. It is interesting to note that Alexander<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, fifth son of WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> HAMILTON, in his obituary is said to have been born at Parkhead, Scotland (see later). This seems to be all we know of John<sup>4</sup> Hamilton.

WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> HAMILTON, the older son, fourth laird of East Quarter, and also of Burnside and Parkhead, was our great grandfather. Now we come to modern times and our knowledge is definite and absolute. He married EUPHEMIA (or EUPHAM, as she is called in one record) ALSTON, of *Muirburn*, this estate being about a mile from East Quarter. He acquired Burnside, and other places, and the family seems to have moved there from East Quarter, as at least PATRICK<sup>5</sup>, the youngest son, is said to have been born there on May 5th, 1789, and probably most of the others, although Alexander, as stated, is said to have been born at Parkhead in 1786. We seem to know very little of these great grandparents. They were evidently in comfortable circumstances from the estates owned, and from the inheritance of their sons and daughter. Of the ALSTON family we have some knowledge, which will be found recorded on page 69. WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> HAMILTON died before Martinmas, or November 11th, 1802, as in the deed of June 25, 1804, his son John<sup>5</sup> Hamilton conveyed much of the landed property, which he had held as his father's heir since the former date, and is spoken of as "oldest son and heir of the deceased WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> HAMILTON."

In order to avoid any misunderstanding, or misleading the reader, the writer will frankly state that in this period of our history we have found two weak points in our narrative: first as to the identity of JAMES<sup>11</sup> HAMILTON, younger son of James Hamilton, 2nd of Parkhead (see page 61a), of record in 1630 and 1635, and JAMES<sup>1</sup> HAMILTON, 1st of East Quarter, of record in 1655, which has been fully discussed; second, in the record of the East Quarter Hamiltons, as stated on page 66, the length of time seems too long between the dates of JAMES<sup>1</sup> HAMILTON, 1st of East Quarter, "baillie to a sasine," (or agent in a transfer of land), in 1655, and the next, JOHN<sup>2</sup>

HAMILTON, 2nd of East Quarter, who seems to have married Janet Arbuckle in 1709, or earlier, and to have died in 1752. It looks as if there must have been a generation between. The record mentions him as "This John Hamilton, eldest son to James Hamilton, Portioner of East Quarter," but this James Hamilton, just mentioned, may have been a son of the first of that name, of East Quarter, so that the succession may have been James<sup>1</sup>, James<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, instead of James<sup>1</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>. These points of this period constitute the only doubtful feature of our narrative, as far as the writer knows. A great deal of time and effort has been expended in trying to clear it up, but with only the results which have been stated. And the writer has thought it best to issue the narrative, just as it is, with this plain statement, rather than run the risk of not presenting it at all.

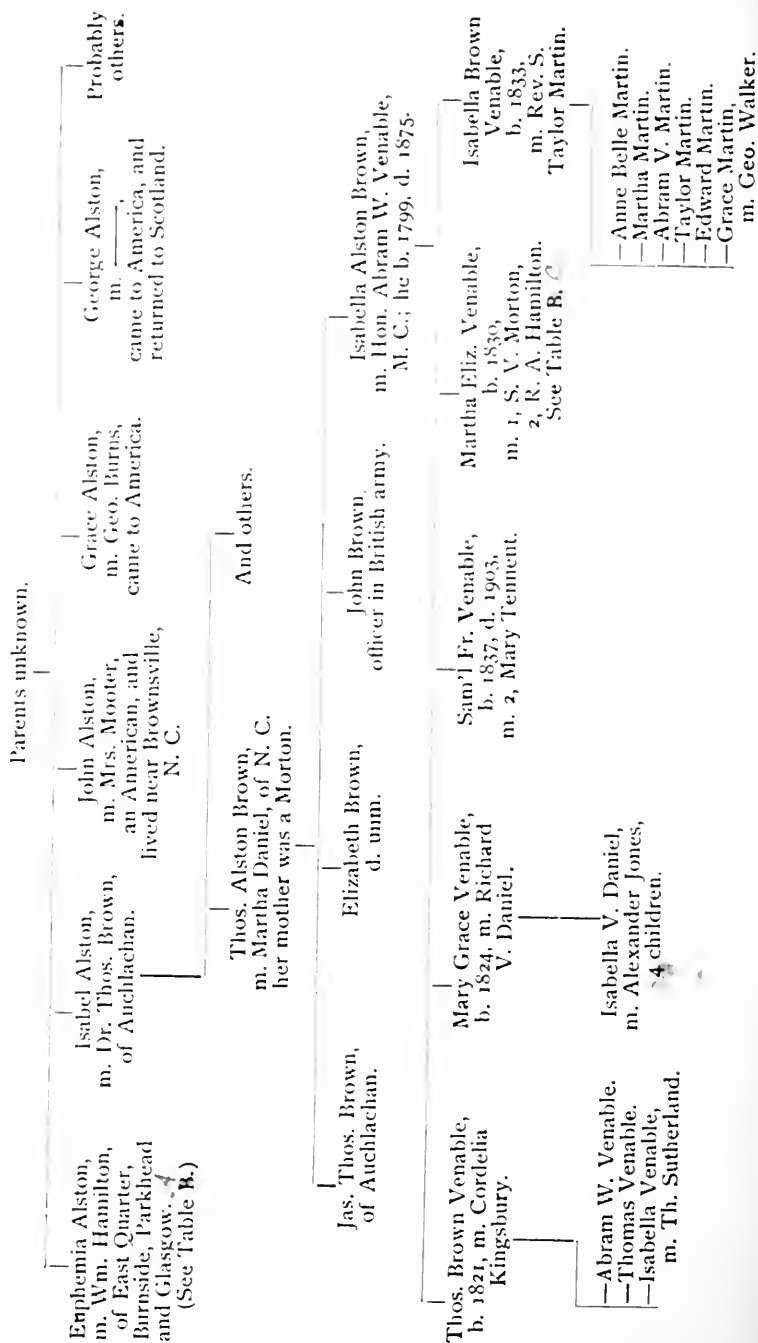
We have stated that WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> HAMILTON married EUPHEMIA ALSTON, and it seems best to occupy our next section with a sketch of the *Alstons of Muirburn*.



THE ALSTONS OF MUIRBURN

TABLE B.

THE ALSTON AND BROWN FAMILIES.





# THE ALSTONS OF MUIRBURN

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Next we will state briefly what we know of the ALSTONS OF MUIRBURN, the family of our great grandmother, EUPHEMIA ALSTON, wife of WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> HAMILTON.

We do not know her parents, but present some isolated scraps of the family history preceding her, and an account of her brothers and sisters.

At the time of her marriage the seat of her family was the estate of Muirburn, in the parish of Glassford, about two and a half miles a little E. of N. E. from the town of Strathaven, and about a mile from East Quarter, the seat of our Hamilton family. See page 51 and map. This propinquity of the estates would seem to be very favorable to the courtship, and we can imagine that the young people saw a good deal of each other.

From Morison and Smith's notes from the records of Glassford parish we learn that on Febr. 1st, 1656, "JAMES HAMILTON in East Quarter, as bailie specially constituted to Robert Lord Sempell, (chosen in fact at the moment he acted, the name being left blank in the deed), gave Sasine to John Aulson (sic) in Glassford mylne for himself and Jean and Margaret Aulstown (sic), his daughters, of the lands of Muirburn, then possessed by the said John Aulston (sic) himself and Bessie Farie in security of 2,000 merks Scots [same as mark=13s. 4d scots=about 27½ cents.—P. H. B.] (=£111-2-2 8-12 sterling) recorded 1st Febr., 1656. John Aulston (sic) in Glassford mylne's testament was recorded 9th April, 1669; Margaret Alston (sic) his wife's on 16th October, 1658, and that of Thomas Auldston, elder, in Glassford mylne, probably his father, on 18th August, 1654. This instrument of sasine last mentioned shows that the Alstons had not acquired Muirburn before 1st February, 1656." Please observe

that in this note the name is spelled in five different ways, viz: Alston, Aulstone, Aulstoun, Auldston, and Aulston, and again on this page Aulstoun, and Alistoun, making seven ways. The usual way then and invariably now seems to be Alston, never Allston, as another family spells it. Continuing the notes: "They (Alstons) were related to Major Brown of Auchlochan, whose aunts, the Misses Brown, lived at Craighead."

Thus the first sentence of the notes introduces us, first to both the Hamiltons of East Quarter and the Alstons of Muirburn, a rather remarkable coincidence, particularly so long before the marriage of William Hamilton and Euphemia Alston in 1752.

But this is not the first alliance of the families, as will appear from the following notes from Morison (so with one r) and Smith's letter of 24th Sept., 1902: "We called on Mr. Alston Dykes, writer, Hamilton, who is County Clerk of Lanarkshire, and whose mother was an Alston of Muirburn, in the parish of Glassford, but he regretted his inability to give us any assistance. He, however, remarked that Euphemia was a family name and that the last of the Muirburn Alstons is (1902) a wine merchant in Glasgow, and resident at Dunam. We do not find his name in either Glasgow or Dunam directory." "The name of Alston is not a very common one, appearing only some twenty times in the Glasgow directory and only fourteen times in the list of testaments. Of these we note John, of Glassford mylne 9 April 1669; Margaret his wife 16th October 1658; Thomas, elder, in Glassford mylne 18 August 1654; Isabel Hamilton sometime wife of John Alston in Netherfield, Avondale 10th February, 1672, all in the circumparish of Glasgow; and Alexander Hamilton and Agnes Alston, spouses, in the parish of Hamilton, 1671; and a James Aulstoun (sic. another spelling) in Ravenscraig, parish of Dalzell, 1667; John Alistoun (sic. another spelling), servant, at Couparmiln in the commissariat of St. Andrews 25th October 1596. There are none in Argyle, Caithness, The Isles, Peebles, or Inverness."

And again, a hundred and fifty years and more later, ~~at~~

~~ready~~ <sup>also on p. 84</sup> mentioned, we find that "George Alston, merchant of Glasgow, as Procurator and Attorney for William Hamilton, gave notice requiring the payment of the Bond 20th December, 1820, and got a formal power of attorney from William Hamilton 26th April, 1821, which is recorded 18th September, 1828 (sic)." Also "George Alston and John Hamilton exposed Howmains (estate) for sale. The conditions of Roup (auction) were dated 19th December, 1821, but the Minute of Sale were dated 20th November, 1828, and recorded 2nd February, 1829." The writer can not explain the long interval between the dates. Also a "Decree of Preference [to] George Alston as Factor (attorney) with consents (sic) that he got the price dated 28th July, and 3, 4th, and 13th August, 1829, &c."

From this we learn that our family of Alstons had been established at Muirburn as owners certainly as early as 1656, and that during that time they were the friends and associates of our Hamiltons of East Quarter, only about a mile distant. To the writer the first note seems to indicate that they had occupied it for some time previous, possibly as renters. Note the statement "then possessed by the said John Aulstoun, &c."

The name of the laird in 1656 was John Aulsone (sic), doubtless our ancestor, and his daughters were Jean and Margaret Aulstown (sic) with no son mentioned. But a grown son may have settled elsewhere and thus not be included in the resident family. And his father seems to have been Thomas Auldston, who died in 1654 and he doubtless had other sons.

We find also that there had been previous marriage alliances, an Isabel Hamilton having married a John Alston in 1672, and an Alexander Hamilton an Agnes Alston prior to 1671.

Our great grandmother, EUPHEMIA ALSTON, had a younger brother named George Alston, and it was doubtless he who had the power of attorney from her sons in North Carolina in 1820.

We do not know the names of her parents, but we give a list of her brothers and sisters, obtained from a chart recently loaned by a relative, as follows:

1. EUPHEMIA ALSTON, m. WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> HAMILTON, of Burnside, Parkhead, and Glasgow;
2. Isabel Alston, m. Dr. Thomas Brown, of Auchlochan;
3. John Alston, m. Mrs. Mooter, an American, and lived near Brownsville, N. C.;
4. Grace Alston, m. George Burns, came to America;
5. George Alston, m. ———, came to America, and returned to Scotland.

In the chart referred to Dr. Charles Alston, a prominent botanist and physician, and a lecturer in the University of Edinburgh on botany and materia medica, is mentioned as the probable father or grandfather of this family, but there seems absolutely no authority for this, and I do not think it possible. He is said to have been born at Eddlewood, and our family were of Muirburn.

The family of our great grandmother, EUPHEMIA ALSTON HAMILTON, will be described later.

2. Isabel Alston married Dr. Thomas Brown, of Auchlochan. The castle of Auchlochan had been in possession of the Brown family, we are told, for five hundred years. They had a family of children, but we know of only one, Thomas Alston Brown, intimate friend of his cousin, PATRICK<sup>5</sup> HAMILTON, *our* grandfather, and they came to America together. He settled at "Brownsville," Granville Co., N. C., near Burnside, and married Martha Daniel, of that county. They had four children (at least) whose names are given below, and later in life upon the death of his father, his older brother having died, he returned to Scotland to take possession of Auchlochan, carrying all of his children except Isabella, who with her husband remained in Granville Co. Later his sons and daughters died without marrying, and the property passed into other hands. The unentailed property, money and other personal property, including some splendid jewels, came to the nieces and nephews in America. Particular mention has been made of a wonderful old silver coffee pot, magnificent diamonds and emeralds, and "a beautiful old peach and pink to-paz."

The names of their four children were

a. James Thomas Brown, of Auchlochlan, died unmarried;

b. Elizabeth Brown, d. unm.;

c. John Brown, officer in British army, d. unm.; these three returned to Scotland with their parents:

d. Isabella Alston Brown, m. Hon. Abram Venable, in table on page 68.

Of the three others we only know very briefly what is stated of them on page 68.

This is the account of the Alstons as we have received it.



THE HAMILTONS OF EAST  
QUARTER

LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND

SECOND PART

AND

THE HAMILTONS OF BURN-  
SIDE

GRANVILLE CO., NORTH CAROLINA

AND THEIR DESCENDANTS



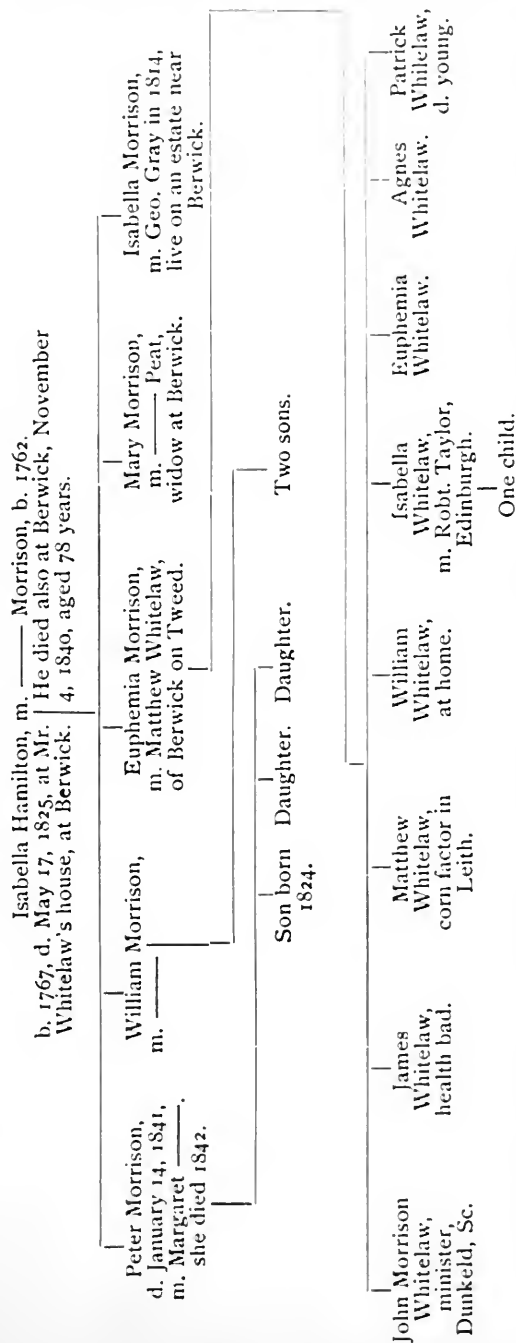


<p>Chas. Abert Hamilton, b. 1852, d. 1909, m. Emma Hamilton— not related.</p>	<p>James Hamilton, Jr. b. 1844, d. 1861.</p>	<p>Patrick Abert Hamilton, b. 1856, d. 1866, m. Nellie Nagle.</p>	<p>George Wm. Hamilton, b. 1857, d. 1895, m. Mary Ella Norman.</p>	<p>Mary Gertrude Hamilton, m. John Henry Long.</p>	<p>Jaane Abert Hamilton, b. 1861, m. Saml. Wilson Somerville.</p>	<p>Alexander Hamilton, b. 1865, m. Blanche Folkes.</p>	<p>Robert Hamilton, b. 1867, m. Longie Dale.</p>	<p>Maria Louisa Hamilton, b. 1870, m. Bessie Cavett, 1906.</p>	<p>Patrick Hamilton Baskerville, b. 1848, m. Elise Meade Shelton.</p>	<p>Isabella A. H. Baskerville, b. 1850, d. 1883.</p>	<p>Mary Eaton Baskerville, b. 1852, d. 1885.</p>	<p>Henry F. C. Baskerville, b. 1854, d. 1888.</p>	<p>Mary Isabella Hamilton, b. 1852, d. 1887, m. Lucy Young Hamilton.</p>	<p>Anna Josepha Hamilton, b. 1855, m. H. C. Terrell.</p>	<p>George Young Hamilton, b. 1859, d. 1863, m. Martha Morton.</p>	<p>Wm. Baskerville Hamilton, b. 1859, m. Julia Turner Sikes.</p>	<p>Alexander Woolford Hamilton, b. 1862, d. 1881, m. Emmet Morton.</p>	<p>Susan Alyda Hamilton, b. 1869, d. 1874.</p>
<p>Henrietta Maria Drake, b. 1871, m. W. T. Lee, live in Oxford, N. C.</p>	<p>Martha Emily Drake, b. 1873, m. T. M. Trisdale.</p>	<p>Jane Coleman Drake, b. 1875, m. R. H. Moss.</p>	<p>Sally Anderson Drake, b. 1880, m. W. W. Wootton.</p>	<p>John Drake, b. 1880, m. Mary E. Drake, Skilim.</p>	<p>Mary E. Drake, b. 1882, m. S. T. Pleasant.</p>	<p>Daise Drake, b. 1884, m. S. T. Pleasant.</p>	<p>Lizzie Farrar, b. 1887, m. Thomas Farrar.</p>	<p>Edward Farrar, b. 1897, m. Mary Eliz. Alston Hamilton.</p>	<p>Robert Hamilton, b. 1901, m. Chas. Lassiter.</p>	<p>Mary Stewart Hamilton, d. young, Alexander Donnan Hamilton, m. ———.</p>	<p>Bettie Venable Hamilton, Helen McGill Hamilton, m. Thos. P. Bryan.</p>	<p>John Hamilton, d. young, Sarah Alexr. Hamilton, m. Lester Grant.</p>	<p>Robert Alston Hamilton, d. young, Fannie Hamilton, m. 1874, Henry C. Long.</p>	<p>Anna Josepha Hamilton, b. 1855, m. H. C. Terrell.</p>	<p>George Young Hamilton, b. 1859, d. 1863, m. Martha Morton.</p>	<p>Wm. Baskerville Hamilton, b. 1859, m. Julia Turner Sikes.</p>	<p>Alexander Woolford Hamilton, b. 1862, d. 1881, m. Emmet Morton.</p>	<p>Susan Alyda Hamilton, b. 1869, d. 1874.</p>
<p>Chas. Hamilton Tarry, b. 1871, m. W. T. Tarry, Euphemia Tarry.</p>	<p>Lucy Davis Tarry, b. 1873, m. Samuel Tarry.</p>	<p>Hamilton Baskerville Caskie, <i>Marshall</i> b. 1882, m. John <del>Hamilton</del> Caskie.</p>	<p>Jacqueline Ambler Caskie, b. 1887, m. James Creel Hamilton.</p>	<p>Mary Eliz. Alston Hamilton, b. 1897, m. James Hamilton, b. 1901, d. 1912.</p>	<p>James Hamilton, b. 1901, m. Chas. Lassiter.</p>	<p>Mary Virginia Maurer, b. 1907, m. ———.</p>	<p>William C. Hamilton, b. 1868, m. Josephine Hamilton, Charles E. Hamilton, b. 1908, d. 1908.</p>	<p>Geo. Paine Hamilton, b. 1901, m. Sarah J. Hamilton, b. 1909.</p>	<p>Robert Alston Hamilton, d. young, Fannie Hamilton, m. 1874, Henry C. Long.</p>	<p>Anna Josepha Hamilton, b. 1855, m. H. C. Terrell.</p>	<p>George Young Hamilton, b. 1859, d. 1863, m. Martha Morton.</p>	<p>Wm. Baskerville Hamilton, b. 1859, m. Julia Turner Sikes.</p>	<p>Alexander Woolford Hamilton, b. 1862, d. 1881, m. Emmet Morton.</p>	<p>Susan Alyda Hamilton, b. 1869, d. 1874.</p>				



TABLE D.

## THE MORRISON FAMILY—JANUARY 1ST, 1844.



This information is taken from a letter to my grandfather, Patrick Hamilton, from Matthew Whitelaw, husband of Euphemia Morrison, from Berwick on Tweed, Scotland, dated 1st January, 1844.

## THE HAMILTONS OF EAST QUARTER, THEIR LATER HISTORY, AND THE THE HAM- ILTONS OF BURNSIDE, N. C., AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

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The history of these two periods are so interwoven that we can not separate them. An attempt to do so would destroy the continuity and obviousness of our history. Therefore we take them along together, so far as the former extends.

Also even our brief notice of the children and grandchildren of PATRICK<sup>5</sup> HAMILTON takes us far from Burnside, but the localities are so numerous that we can not systematize or classify them. Therefore we adhere to the terms *Descendants*.

The children of WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> HAMILTON, of East Quarter, Burnside, and Parkhead, Esqr., and his wife EUPHEMIA ALSTON, of Muirburn, were:

- I. Isabella<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, b. 1767, d. 1825, m. — Morrison;
  - II. John<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, b. —, d. —, m.;
  - III. George<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, b. —, d. abt. 1837;
  - IV. James<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, b. —, d. 1836, m. Mary Ridley, of N. C.;
  - V. William<sup>5</sup> Alston (?) Hamilton, b. —, d. 1840, never married;
  - VI. Robert<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, b. 1780, d. 1845, never married;
  - VII. Alexander<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, b. 1786, d. 1823, never married;
  - VIII. PATRICK<sup>5</sup> HAMILTON, b. May 31, 1789, d. June 28, 1850, m. MARY EATON BASKERVILL;
  - IX. Jean<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, b. May 20, 1775, died young;
  - X. Euphemia<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, d. at 18 yrs., unmarried.
- Of these

1. Isabella<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, the oldest, remained in Scotland. She married ——— Morrison, and we give a short sketch, all we know, of this family. It is interesting, as it is the only branch of this near generation which remained in Scotland and survives.

## THE MORRISON FAMILY

Our knowledge of Isabella Hamilton and her family is chiefly derived from a letter from the husband of her daughter Euphemia, Matthew Whitelaw, from his residence at Berwick on Tweed, Scotland, dated January 1st, 1844, to his wife's uncle, our grandfather, PATRICK<sup>5</sup> HAMILTON, of Burnside, Granville Co., N. C. It related particularly to his wife's inherited interest in the estates of two of her uncles, William and Alexander, who had died in America, and of whom PATRICK<sup>5</sup> HAMILTON was the executor. Besides this it gave a great deal of family history, which is very interesting, and absolutely reliable.

Our great aunt, Isabella Morrison, had died at Mr. Whitelaw's residence in Berwick on May 17th, 1825, and also her husband, Mr. Morrison, on Nov. 14, 1840, aged 78 years.

Five Morrison children are mentioned:

1. Peter<sup>6</sup> Morrison, died Jan. 14, 1841, and his wife in 1842. They left a son, b. 1824, and two daughters;

2. William Morrison<sup>6</sup>, who was still living in 1844, and had two sons;

3. Euphemia<sup>6</sup> Morrison, who married Matthew Whitelaw, the writer of the letter. Their children were

(a). John<sup>7</sup> Morrison Whitelaw, who was a minister in Dunkeld;

(b). James<sup>7</sup> Whitelaw, then in bad health;

(c). Matthew<sup>7</sup> Whitelaw, a corn factor in Leith;

(d). William<sup>7</sup> Whitelaw, living at his father's;

(e). Isabella<sup>7</sup> Whitelaw, m. Robert Taylor, of Edinburgh, one child;

(f). Euphemia<sup>7</sup> Whitelaw, at school;

- (g) Agnes<sup>7</sup> Whitelaw, at school;
- (h) Patrick<sup>7</sup> Whitelaw, died young;
- 4. Mary<sup>6</sup> Morrison, m. — Peat, a widow in Berwick;
- 5. Isabella<sup>6</sup> Morrison, m. 1824 George Grey.

We learn that the father, Mr. Morrison, had been in business in London, but had retired some time before his death, with his affairs in a prosperous condition, leaving the business to his sons, Peter and William. In 1834 they had each invested in it at least £20,000, chiefly received from their father, and his (the father) estate at his death was about £18,000. This is to show that they were in comfortable circumstances. Unfortunately later the sons has a serious misunderstanding, which caused them to separate not long before Peter's death in 1841. Mr. Morrison thought that Peter had been in the right. The result was as usual, that much of the property went to the lawyers.

We learn also "Your brother, Mr. George Hamilton, (said to be in the Royal Navy), died about six or seven years ago (before 1844) in Edinburgh, but left no family by his wife." The last is at variance with a family statement that his son, Wm. Wilson Hamilton, died in New York City.

This letter also shows that William<sup>5</sup> and Alexander<sup>5</sup> Hamilton had died before that date.

We have also a letter from William<sup>6</sup> Morrison, from London, April 2nd, 1846, to his uncle, PATRICK<sup>5</sup> HAMILTON, administrator as stated, in regard to legacies from their estates to his mother. It is interesting to note that he says, "The railroad mania in his country has been carried too far, and consequently caused much distress and much pressure for money."

We have also a certified deposition of A. W. Smith in regard to a power of attorney to William<sup>6</sup> B. Hamilton, of Richmond, Va., oldest son of PATRICK<sup>5</sup> HAMILTON, from the legatees in Scotland of their estate, authorizing him to collect and remit to them. They were John Clay, of Berwick, Joseph T. Gilchrist, of Surry, and John Hubback, executors of Margaret Morrison, widow of Peter Morrison, of Long Lane, Ber-

mondsey, Co. Surry; leather merchant; Matthew Whitelaw and Euphemia his wife; Mary Peat and George Grey and Isabella his wife. In this alone of all our records we find the name William Alston Hamilton, with the middle name.

We have no farther information of the Morrison family since Mr. Whitelaw's letter of January 1st, 1844.

We now resume the children of WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> HAMILTON:

II. John<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, of East Quarter, the oldest son, was apparently the last to emigrate to America. We have no continuous history of him, only a few disconnected facts.

The notes of records sent by Messrs. Morison and Smith, the lawyers of Lanark, show that on June 25th, 1804, "John Hamilton, of East Quarter, oldest son and heir of the deceased WILLIAM HAMILTON of East Quarter, Heritable proprietor of Lands and others aftermentioned," executed a deed, or "disposition," to James Lawcock, of Newark, conveying "fifty shillings of old extent of East Quarter, and twenty shillings land of old extent of Burnside called Burnside croft, Burnshott with that small Inclosure immediately on the side of the burn on the West side of Burnshott, and opposite Burnside houses on the South croft [croft is a small field or enclosure near a residence or house], Wheatlandspark, Tabethill, Firpark, Barnhill park, and Little Barnhill park." And later it is stated "As there are other lands of considerable value contained in the title deeds, I can not deliver up the same," showing that the family were large land owners. This shows that John was the oldest son and heir; that the father, WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> HAMILTON, had died before this date, and that John's inheritance was large. The consideration was twenty eight hundred pounds sterling. In the deed it is stated that John Hamilton was in possession before Martinmas (Nov. 11), 1802, showing his father had died before that time.

We have a copy of this deed, and because it is quaint and interesting, and shows the prolixity of the legal phraseology of that period, doubtless a relic of feudalism, we have placed it in the Appendix.

Again: "On 16th and 17th April, 1805, John<sup>5</sup> Hamilton of

East Quarter, son and heir of WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> HAMILTON of East Quarter, with consent of his mother Euphemia Alston, disposed (conveyed) the lands of Low East Quarter to William Kirkland, in which he was infeft 9th Sept., instrument recorded 16th Oct., 1809." This also indicates his father had died before this time.

Again: "On 30th Augt., 1815, John<sup>5</sup> Hamilton granted a Bond and Disposition in security to William<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, Merchant in North Carolina, for himself and as attorney for James<sup>5</sup>, Robert<sup>5</sup>, Alexander<sup>5</sup>, and PATRICK<sup>5</sup> HAMILTON, his brothers, in which he was infeft same day, instrument recorded 4th Sept., 1815." This is interpreted to mean that he gave security for his acts as attorney of his brothers to dispose of their interest in Scotland, as will appear later.

Again: "George Alston, Merchant, Glasgow, as Procurator and Attorney for William<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, gave notice requiring payment of the bond 20th Dec., 1820, and got a formal power of attorney from William<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, 26th April, 1821, which is recorded 18th Sept., 1828." This seems to indicate that the action of John Hamilton, as attorney for his brothers, had been dilatory and unsatisfactory, and that George Alston, doubtless the uncle or cousin, had been called to help solve the matter. It accords with the family knowledge that John's execution of his trust was very unsatisfactory to his brothers in America, and resulted in an estangement.

Again: "On 16th Febry. and 4th March 1826 a decree of Absolvitor was pronounced in an action between James<sup>5</sup>, Robert<sup>5</sup>, Alexander<sup>5</sup>, and PATRICK<sup>5</sup> (Hamilton), and their mandatory [agent or attorney] and John Hamilton. We read this as if the brothers had been making a further claim and been successful."

There are some other notes relating to John Hamilton, of which the meaning does not appear, and we omit them.

Of the seven sons all except George emigrated to America, and he is said to have been an officer in the Royal Navy. But the six, who emigrated, did not come at the same time. John was the last, and the records seem to show that he was



in Scotland until 1826 or later. The others seem to have come over about 1807, when the youngest, PATRICK<sup>5</sup>, was only seventeen years old. John<sup>5</sup>, remaining for a time in Scotland, was appointed attorney for the other five to dispose of their interest there, and effected this so unsatisfactorily that there was an estrangement between him and the others. Sometime after 1826 he came to America, married and settled in Philadelphia, and had ten children. Beyond this we know nothing of him or his family, except that it is remembered that my uncles Robert<sup>6</sup> and James<sup>6</sup> Hamilton once, when quite young, on a trip North, by direction of their father stopped in Philadelphia to visit their uncle John<sup>5</sup> and his family. As far as we know they have absolutely disappeared from our knowledge.

The second son on our list is

III. George<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, is said to have been in the Royal Navy. The letter from Mr. Whitelaw, previously referred to, states that he died in Edinburgh about 1837, and that he left no family except his wife. This seems to be authoritative and must be correct, but the family here have had an impression that he died in Dublin, Ireland, and that a son, William<sup>6</sup> Wilson Hamilton, died in New York City.

The other five brothers emigrated to America approximately about the same time, and settled in Granville Co., North Carolina, probably all at first at Williamsboro. Please notice that there is also in North Carolina another small place, in Iredell Co., named Williamsburg, with a difference only in the last letter. Our place is always spelled Williamsboro, with only *ro* in the last syllable. But this part of Granville Co. has in very recent times been formed into Vance Co., which must be borne in mind. Most of them seem to have come over about 1807, and in 1812 and 1813 they associated themselves jointly in commercial business, apparently combining branches of business which each had been prosecuting individually before that time, except William Hamilton, as will appear later. We have an original copy of the articles of copartnership signed by the partners, except William, whose

name was signed by his brother Robert<sup>s</sup>. A copy of this agreement will be found on page 133. Their names are given in the following order, viz: James<sup>s</sup> Hamilton, William<sup>s</sup> Hamilton, Robert<sup>s</sup> Hamilton, Alexander<sup>s</sup> Hamilton, and PATRICK<sup>s</sup> HAMILTON, and we suppose this is according to their precedence in age. Each branch was under a different firm name, viz: James Hamilton & Co., Robert Hamilton & Co., Alexander Hamilton & Co., and Patrick Hamilton & Co. The capital stock of the concern was to be twenty-five thousand pounds of Virginia currency, of which each was "to hold" five thousand pounds. Each contributed the investments of his own business at valuations, including estates, houses, mercantile stocks, and accounts receivable outstanding, each at a special valuation, and each one to continue his own business as "managing partner," but for the benefit of the concern. This excluded William, who was not a managing partner. But for other details we refer to the contract.

And now we will take them up in detail in the order of their apparent ages.

IV. James<sup>s</sup> Hamilton seems to be the oldest of the five, and thus the third son. In 1812, the date of the copartnership, he was already established in Williamsboro with his family, owning his residence and storehouse, with an established business, a stock of goods, and accounts receivable for goods sold, all valued at five thousand one hundred pounds Virginia currency. These were all conveyed to the new concern with the provision that, if he so desired, the residence and grounds would, at his death, revert to his wife at the same valuation. The records show that later he removed with his family from Williamsboro. In an account current with the old papers we find a debit of \$322.63 as of February, 1820, to "J. Hamilton & Co., N. Y.," indicating that before that time he had removed to New York City and was established there under that firm name. And again we find a similar entry as of August, 1834, of "Jas. Hamilton & Co., N. Y.," indicating that he was still there at that time.

Before leaving North Carolina he had established himself and his family, and lived on his estate, "Nine Oaks," near Williamsboro, and adjoining "Bannockburn," which later my uncle, William<sup>6</sup> B. Hamilton, established and occupied before removing to Mobile. Both of these estates adjoined "Burnside," the estate of our grandfather, PATRICK<sup>5</sup> HAMILTON. Later my uncle, Charles<sup>6</sup> E. Hamilton, owned and lived at "Nine Oaks" until after the death of his first wife. We do not know the time of the removal of James<sup>5</sup> Hamilton to New York, nor of his death, which is said to have occurred in Philadelphia, but it was before the death of his brother Robert<sup>5</sup>, which occurred July 22nd, 1845.

He married Mary Ridley, of Williamsboro, and we know of two of his children. First, Mary<sup>6</sup> Euphemia, who married Mr. McIntosh, of Georgia. Either he or his father was a member of Congress from Georgia, and the family, resident on the coast a short distance South of Savannah, were prominent in their county and state. The second was a son, William<sup>6</sup> Frederick Hamilton, and he and his sister inherited practically all of the large estate of our great uncle, Robert<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, who died unmarried in 1845. William Frederick, after he was grown to manhood, travelled extensively in Europe, which was not so common then, and in great style, so as to attract attention, and sometimes amusement. He is said to have married Anna Cole, of Williamsboro, and to have had five children—also to have lived at Shrewsbury, N. J., and to have died in New Orleans. The writer has a shadowy recollection of hearing when a child of two lady Hamilton cousins in New York, who married there, and nothing more. These must have been his daughters.

V. William<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, the fourth son, was associated with his brothers, but took no active part in the business. In one of our papers, a deposition, recorded on page 141, he is called "William Alston Hamilton," but in all other places, including the signature to the agreement, "William Hamilton." He may have been older than his brother James, as on the first record received by me his name preceded that of James.

In the old deed of 1804, in the Appendix, it is stated it (the deed) was written by James Millar Dykes, clerk to William Hamilton, Writer, in Hamilton," and "that the place and date of signing with the names and designation of the witnesses" was inserted by William Hamilton. The natural inference is that this was the younger brother of John Hamilton, who executed the deed. The word "Writer," as a title, in Scotland, means a law practitioner, and the presumption is that our great uncle, William<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, was an established attorney at law in the town of Hamilton, before he emigrated to America. In one place Morison and Smith, of Lanark, who sent papers, called themselves "Writers." William<sup>5</sup> Hamilton is thought to have emigrated later than some of the others, but he had come over before April, 1812, when the copartnership began. He lived at Milton, N. C., possibly removing there from Williamsboro, and died at Burnside, the residence of his brother, PATRICK<sup>5</sup> HAMILTON, on November 24th, 1840. My mother, in her diary, states that at one time her older sister, Mary, lived in Milton with their uncle, William Hamilton, and went to school there. He never married and died without a will. His brother, PATRICK HAMILTON, administered on his estate, which was divided among his brothers and sister, or their families. We refer to letters in the appendix referring to this.

His position in the copartnership was peculiar. He seems not to have contributed any part of the capital and did not participate in the management, and a peculiar account was kept for him, as will be seen by reference to the agreement on page 133.

VI. Robert<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, the fifth son, never married. We do not know the date of his birth or emigration. His property, which was contributed to the concern, consisted of two plantations, one on Flat Creek, and the other on Tabs Creek, with mills and other industries established thereon, and with all the stock and other appurtenances valued at eight thousand four hundred and fifty-five pounds fourteen shillings and eleven pence half penny Virginia currency. And the char-

acter of the improvements seem to indicate that he must have lived there in order to manage them. After some years, we do not know how many, he dissolved the connection with his brothers, and removed to Texas, where dealing largely in Red River lands he acquired a large estate, which at his death was inherited chiefly, as stated, by the two children of his brother James<sup>5</sup>. He was born in Scotland on October 17, 1780, and is said to have died at Shrewsbury, N. J., doubtless at the home of his nephew, Wm. Fredk. Hamilton, on July 22nd, 1845. Among the old papers is a letter from him to our grandfather, PATRICK<sup>5</sup> HAMILTON, from New York, October 6, 1839. It is very long and practically illegible, and not particularly interesting. It is taken up entirely with references to his business matters, chiefly his large transactions in Red River lands, which seem to have been very profitable. He speaks of great improvement in his health, but there is no family history in it, except that he was alive and in New York at that time. It is interesting to note that the postage on the letter seems to have been twenty-five cents.

VII. Alexander<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, the sixth son, was born at Parkhead, Lanark, Scotland, in 1786, as we learn from his obituary, never married, and died in Williamsboro, N. C., on December 31st, 1833. He emigrated, doubtless about the same time as his brothers, and was one of the partners of 1812. He contributed to the concern "the store and plantation purchased of Charles Sims, and the negroes, stock, &c., at that place, valued together with the stock of goods on hand, and debts due at that place, at four thousand six hundred and forty-six pounds eight shillings and a half penny." After the removal of James<sup>5</sup>, and Robert<sup>5</sup>, he was the only active partner associated with our grandfather, and his death left the latter alone of the brothers in Williamsboro.

Among the old paper is an obituary of Alexander<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, of which a copy will be found on page <sup>163</sup>22, probably cut from the "Oxford Examiner" newspaper, without any date or indication from what it is taken. It states that he died "on the 31st ultimo at his residence in Williamsboro," and that

he "was born at Parkhead, Lanark, Scotland, in 1786," whence he had "migrated to the United States some twenty years ago." It shows that he was held in high esteem for integrity, justness, and humaneness, that "he scorned to do" a mean thing, and was a man of modesty. A peculiarity was "an almost invincible repugnance to taking an oath," even as a witness. He is said to have been "skillful in business, \* \* \* of a sound and penetrating judgment, \* \* \* with a mind of high intellectual order, general and extensive information, remarkable for its correctness, a delicate and sparkling wit," truly, an attractive description. As stated, he died on Dec. 31st, 1833, without a will, and his brother, PATRICK<sup>5</sup> HAMILTON, was the administrator of his estate, which was distributed among his brothers and sister, or their families. Two letters and a deposition relating to this will be found on pages 138, 140 and 141.

Leaving our grandfather for the last, we will mention next two other daughters.

IX. Jean<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, born May 20, 1775, and thus being one of the older children, but not knowing where she comes in order among her brothers, we mention her later. We know the date of her birth from the Register of Baptisms of the parish of Glassford, and this is all we know of her, except that "she died young."

X. Euphemia<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, said to have died at the age of eighteen, and of whom we know nothing more.

VIII. PATRICK<sup>5</sup> HAMILTON, the seventh and youngest son, was our grandfather. He was born at *Burnside, Scotland*, on May 31st, 1789, and died at his residence, *Burnside, Granville Co., N. C.*, on June 28th, 1850.

He came to America, when he was seventeen years old, in 1807, accompanied probably by several of his brothers, but certainly by his cousin, Thomas Alston Brown, his mother's nephew, his intimate friend, and they all settled in *Granville Co., North Carolina*, around the town of *Williamsboro*. They had sufficient means to establish themselves, and bought estates and established branches of mercantile business. About five years later the five brothers, James<sup>5</sup>, William<sup>5</sup>, Robert<sup>5</sup>,



PATRICK HAMILTON  
BORN AT BURNSIDE, S. C. AND MAY 10, 1780  
DIED AT BURNSIDE, N. C. JUNE 28, 1840  
From a portrait belonging to the author.





Alexander<sup>s</sup> and PATRICK<sup>s</sup>, combined their business in one concern, as already described. PATRICK<sup>s</sup> HAMILTON contributed, as his share, "the store and plantation called 'Heathseat,' and the negroes, stock (live stock), &c., with the goods there on hand, &c., all valued at six thousand seven hundred and forty-eight pounds seventeen shillings, and eleven pence farthing Virginia currency, which shall remain under the sole management, direction, and control of PATRICK<sup>s</sup> HAMILTON, who will carry on his business under the firm of Patrick Hamilton & Company."

He may, or may not, have resided at this place called "Heathseat," evidently near Williamsboro, but it is evident that he had not established his home at "Burnside" at that time, in 1813. He was married on December 14, 1812, between the establishment of the concern, in April, 1812, and the execution of the agreement on January 19th, 1813, to our grandmother, MARY EATON BASKERVILL, daughter of WILLIAM BASKERVILL, of Mecklenburg Co., Va., whose family is described in my *Baskerville Genealogy*. I do not know when he established his residence at Burnside, but it was doubtless not long after this time. One of the old accounts current show that before 1822 "Heathseat" has been transferred from P. Hamilton & Co., to A. Hamilton & Co., who paid a rental for it, and this doubtless occurred before that year.

Another of the old papers is a clipping from *The Oxford Examiner* (weekly) of July 10th, 1834, in which "Some of the People" issue an address stating that the candidates for the Legislature then offering for election were objectionable for many reasons given, and suggesting that the candidates should be selected not from those who offer, but from those who were "able and trustworthy citizens," and recommending the following names:

"PATRICK<sup>s</sup> HAMILTON, *Esqr.*, for the Senate, and

Col. Joseph Amis, and Col. Thos. I. Hicks, for the Commons." This will be found in the Appendix on page 144.

PATRICK<sup>5</sup> HAMILTON lived in Granville Co., N. C., about forty-three years. He was a man of high type, and of high intellectual and moral character and education, and he acquired and retained the respect of his neighbours and of his community. He gained a particular reputation for justness and fairness in his dealings with others, and many disputes and differences of his poor neighbours were referred to "Squire Hamilton" for final arbitrament. With his strict integrity and fairness, his good judgment and prudence, and his careful attention to accuracy and details he acquired what was then in the South a good fortune, and his large family was reared in comfort and with the best advantages. My early recollections recall accounts of journeys of his family across the country to the White Sulphur Springs, of Virginia then, in a carriage, a buggy, a wagon for baggage, and probably several riding horses. And that recalls to me<sup>6</sup> by mother's maid, old Bella, who came with her from "Burnside" to Richmond, when she was married, and was also to her death a member of my father's family. To her my grandfather was always "Old Marster," who inspired her profound respect and affection, and she never tired of telling us of him.

He was of a liberal temperament and dispensed his presents lavishly upon his family and others. Many of his descendants have mementoes of him. His descendants may well aspire to follow his example.

He married on Dec. 14, 1812, MARY EATON BASKERVILL, daughter of WILLIAM BASKERVILL, of Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Va., for many years clerk of that county. For the Baskerville family, see my *Baskerville Genealogy*. She was born on March 12, 1796, and died on January 5th, 1837. Her picture opposite page 92, is photographed from a miniature belonging to my cousin, Mrs. Henry C. Long, of Memphis, Tenn., formerly Lucy<sup>6</sup> Hamilton, daughter of my youngest uncle, Alexander<sup>5</sup> Hamilton. The picture was evidently taken in her early days. And the picture of my grandfather opposite page 90, is taken from a portrait belonging to me, by a Richmond artist named Hubert.



MRS. PATRICK HAMILTON  
NEE MARY EATON BASKERVILLE

BORN MARCH 12TH, 1796, DIED JANUARY 6TH, 1857.

From a miniature belonging to Mrs. Henry C. Long of Memphis, Tenn.



Our grandfather's family was connected with St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Williamsboro. In a little diary left by my mother, which I have, she states that the first summer of my life, in 1840, was spent at "Burnside," and that I was then "christened," or baptized, in the "drawing room" there by Rev. Mr. Geer, Rector of St. John's Church. I do not know the church affiliation of the family in Scotland. They may have been connected with the English Church, or more naturally, it seems, with one of the Presbyterian churches. The *Baskervills* have always been Episcopalians, and it may have been that after his marriage our grandmother's influence drew them to the Episcopal Church. Certainly, as far as I know, all the members of the family in North Carolina and Virginia have been Episcopalians. In regard to our grandfather, my mother in her diary, speaking of the death of her father in 1850, says that after her mother's death on January 6th, 1837, "my dear father became religious and died the death of a Christian." The inference is that he joined the Episcopal Church, as his family belonged to it.

They had seven children, as follows:

1. William<sup>o</sup> Baskervill Hamilton, born at Lombardy Grove, m. Mary V. Turner, May 11, 1830, and d. at Enterprise, Miss., Jan'y 30th, 1875;

2. Mary<sup>o</sup> Euphemia Hamilton, b. Jan'y. 4th, 1815, m. George Tarry, May 3, 1832, d. July 20th, 1860;

3. Charles<sup>o</sup> Eaton Hamilton, b. Jan'y. 22nd, 1810, d. Jan'y. 17th, 1855, m. 1st Jane C. Coleman, 2nd Mrs. Sally Tarry Watkins;

4. Robert<sup>o</sup> Alston Hamilton, b. July 17, 1818, d. —, m. 1st Sarah C. Alexander, 2nd Mrs. Martha V. Morton;

5. James<sup>o</sup> Hamilton, b. June 10th, 1820, d. June 6th, 1870, m. Maria Louisa Abert;

6. ISABELLA<sup>o</sup> ALSTON HAMILTON, b. June 22nd, 1823, d. July 3rd, 1854, m. Feb'y. 10, 1846, H. E. C. BASKERVILL, the writer's parents;

7. Alexander<sup>o</sup> Hamilton, b. Nov. 2nd, 1824, d. June 6th, 1879, m. Anna Josepha Young of Waverly, Miss., 1851.



# THE LATER GENERATIONS





## THE LATER GENERATIONS

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The writer must confess that he has very little personal knowledge of his uncles. The removal of three of them to distant States about the time of my birth, my accidentally restricted intercourse with the others, and the early loss of my mother has caused this. And information received from others, a little here and a little there, is liable to inaccuracy and imperfection. Hence my treatment of this section is not altogether satisfactory to me.

For the sake of clearness here I will repeat the list of our grandfather's family from page 93, and then take them up seriatim.

1a. William<sup>6</sup> Baskervill Hamilton, born at Lombardy Grove, m. Mary V. Turner May 11, 1830, d. at Enterprise, Miss., Jan'y. 30th, 1875;

2a. Mary<sup>6</sup> Euphemia Hamilton, b. Jan'y. 4, 1815, d. July 29th, 1890, m. George Tarry, May 3, 1832;

3a. Charles<sup>6</sup> Eaton Hamilton, b. Jan'y. 22nd, 1816, d. Jan'y. 17th, 1855, m. 1st Jané C. Coleman, 2nd Mrs. Sally Tarry Watkins;

4a. Robert<sup>6</sup> Alston Hamilton, b. July 17, 1818, d. —, m. 1st Sarah C. Alexander, 2nd Mrs. Martha V. Morton;

5a. James<sup>6</sup> Hamilton, b. Jan'y. 19th, 1820, d. June 6th, 1879, m. Maria Louisa Abert in 1852;

6a. ISABELLA<sup>6</sup> ALSTON HAMILTON, b. June 22nd, 1823, d. July 3rd, 1854, m. Feb'y. 10th, 1849, H. E. C. BASKERVILL, the writer's parents;

7a. Alexander<sup>6</sup> Hamilton, b. Nov. 2nd, 1824, d. June 6th, 1879, m. in 1851 Anna Josepha Young.

1a. William<sup>6</sup> Baskervill Hamilton was born at Lombardy Grove, his mother's old home, and died at Enterprise, Miss., on Jan'y. 30th, 1875. He married in 1830 Mary Neal

Turner, daughter of Coln. Thos. Turner and his wife Anne<sup>s</sup> Baskervill, sister of my grandfather, Charles<sup>s</sup> Baskervill. She died on Sept. 23<sup>d</sup>. 1872. He first went into business in Rocky Mt. Va., and lived at the S. W. corner of Grace and Seventh streets in a good wooden residence, where later Dr. Francis Deane lived, and where the Seventh Street Christian Church is now situated. Later he moved back to Granville Co., N. C., and established his estate "Bannockburn," adjoining "Burns Hill" and "Nine Oaks," where he built a residence. Later still, in 1852, he removed to Mobile, Ala., where he established a cotton commission business under the firm name of Hamilton, Young & Bush. In the little diary of my mother, under date of January 10th, 1853, she speaks of his removal to Mobile.

Later he closed his business in Mobile, and removed to St. Louis, where he and his family remained nine months. Then he was manager of the Stonewall Cotton Mills at Stonewall, Miss., where his wife died. Later he moved with his family to Enterprise, Miss., where he died on Jan. 30th, 1875. The last information in this paragraph, has been given me by Cousin Margaret Lee Heidelberg, his granddaughter.

They had three children, viz:

1b. William<sup>s</sup> Patrick Hamilton, b. Dec. 24th, 1830, d. Oct. 1st, 1871, married Lucy Tarry, niece of George Tarry, who married his aunt, Mary E. Hamilton. They had four children, viz:

1c. Mary<sup>s</sup> V. Hamilton, ———, d. 1866;

2c. Edward<sup>s</sup> Tarry Hamilton, ———;

3c. Wm.<sup>s</sup> Patrick Hamilton, ———; the two sons living in Boydton Va.;

4c. Lucy<sup>s</sup> Tarry Hamilton, m. W. A. Bryson.

2b. Mary<sup>s</sup> Eaton Hamilton, b. May 18th, 1842, d. Jan. 13th, 1875, married first ——— Bransford, second ——— McGee. She had one child.

1c. Mary<sup>s</sup> Alma McGee, b. Jan. 20th, 1876, d. June 14th, same year.

3b. Rebecca<sup>2</sup> Turner Hamilton, b. Febr'y. 14th, 1845, d. Jan'y. 13th, 1911, married on Febr'y. 17th, 1875, Herbert Lee. They had six children, of whom two died in infancy, and the other four are

1c. William<sup>2</sup> Hamilton Lee, b. Sept. 7, 1877, unmarried;

2c. Paul<sup>2</sup> Lee, b. July 19, 1881, d. May 12th, 1905, unmarried;

3c. Mary<sup>2</sup> Ellen Lee, b. Nov. 23rd, 1885, married Geo. E. Maurer, July 23rd, 1900. He died Jan'y. 23rd, 1911, leaving her with one child.

4c. Mary<sup>2</sup> Virginia Maurer, b. May 10th, 1907;

4c. Margaret<sup>2</sup> Regina Lee, b. April 7, 1888, married on Oct. 6th, 1913, James S. Heidelberg. I have received several pleasant letters from her. All live in Hattiesburg, Miss.

2a. Mary<sup>2</sup> Euphemia Hamilton, born Jan'y. 4th, 1815, married in 1832, George Tarry, of Mecklenburg Co., Va., and died July 29th, 1890. Of these I can speak authoritatively, as they gave me a home in theirs from the death of my mother on July 3rd, 1854, to about September, 1858, when my father removed me to the home of his sister, Aunt Mary Watkins, in Halifax Co., Va., to attend school there with her children. No orphans ever had a better home or kinder care, and my uncle and aunt were as good to us, as it is possible to be. I have every reason to revere their memory. Uncle George Tarry had a large land estate on Roanoke River at the mouth of Nutbush Creek, all of which he had doubtless purchased. Higher up Roanoke River, not far from Clarks-ville, at the mouth of Island Creek, where the family of his nephew, Samuel Tarry, who married Henrietta Hamilton, now live, was the home of his father, Mr. George Tarry, being an original grant on April 5th, 1785, of "671 A. So. side of Roanoke River on the waters of Island Creek, &c." There were also two other grants to him: one "on July 5th, 1770, of one quarter A. being an island in Roanoke River near the mouth of Wheeler's Gutt, opposite the land of said Tarry, and known by the name of Reedy Island"; and the other "on August 16th, 1804, of 10 A., being all of that island known by the

name of Sedge in Roanoke River above the mouth of little creek, &c." This is from the Virginia Land Books.

Their residence was called Laurel Hill, and included a large, comfortable house, and well kept grounds.

When I, and my little brother and sisters, went there, we found another family of orphans, the children of Aunt Mary's younger brother Charles, who were both motherless and fatherless. The same loving care was given to us all, and no children ever had a better home. The house was well appointed with servants, carriages and horses, and other such things usual then in the homes of Virginia ladies and gentlemen. My mother, in her diary, states that her sister Mary when a child lived with her Uncle William Hamilton in Milton, N. C., and went to school there. They had two children:

1b. Mary<sup>r</sup> Hamilton Tarry, b. August 27th, 1838, d. October 8th, 1858, married to Fleming Jeffries on March 10th, 1857. She left no children.

2b. George<sup>r</sup> Patrick Tarry, b. April 12, 1841, d. ———. He married Mary G. Rawlins on June 8th, 1870, and inherited and lived with his family at the family seat at Laurel Hill. He died from injuries received in an accident in a buggy. He was a man of high character, intellectually and morally, and inspired the respect and esteem of his neighbors and community. He was a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1901-2, having been nominated and elected not only without his solicitation, but against his protest. Mrs. Tarry is still living with her two youngest children at the old homestead (1915). They had nine children, viz:

1c. Edward<sup>r</sup> Rawlins Tarry, M. D., b. 1871, moved West to ———, where he is practising medicine, and is married;

2c. George<sup>s</sup> Tarry, b. 1873, m. ———, and lives on his estate "Wildwood," where his great uncle, Samuel Tarry, formerly lived;

3c. Albin<sup>s</sup> Rawlins Tarry, b. 1875, m. <sup>Emma Alston</sup>~~Miss Brewell~~, and is living at Woodworth, N. C., where he is conducting a mercantile business;

4c. Nannie<sup>s</sup> Guy Tarry, b. 1878, m. ——— Watkins, and is living in Henderson, N. C.;

5c. Hamilton<sup>s</sup> Baskervill Tarry, b. ———, m. *Bessie Tarry*

6c. Mary<sup>s</sup> Euphemia Tarry, b. 1883, d. 1886;

7c. Ethel<sup>s</sup> Tarry, m. Dr. ——— Barr. They lived for some years in Sidon, Miss., but I am informed they have recently removed to Townesville, Vance Co., N. C., about six miles from Laurel Hill.

8c. William<sup>s</sup> Burwell Tarry, b. 1880, and

9c. *mother at* Elizabeth<sup>s</sup> A. Tarry, b. 1893, are still living with their ~~uncle~~ *uncle* from Laurel Hill;

3a. Charles<sup>s</sup> Eaton Hamilton, the second son, was born on January 22nd, 1816, and died on January 17th, 1855. He married first Jane C. Coleman, daughter of Henry E. and Ann Gordon Coleman, b. Dec. 1st, 1820, d. Oct. 2nd, 1850; and secondly Mrs. Sallie Tarry Watkins, a niece of George Tarry, who married Charles<sup>s</sup> E. Hamilton's sister, Mary<sup>s</sup> Euphemia.

During the life of his first wife he lived on his estate, "Nine Oaks," adjoining "Burnside," and one mile from Williamsboro, and about four miles from Henderson, where his uncle, James<sup>s</sup> Hamilton, had formerly lived. Here his first family of children were born. After her death he bought "Bannockburn," where his brother, William<sup>s</sup> B. Hamilton, had formerly lived. At one time while living at "Nine Oaks" he was a merchant in Williamsboro, but he always conducted the business of farming. He also owned a plantation in Mississippi, and frequently went there to attend to it.

By the first marriage he had five children:

1b. Patrick<sup>s</sup> Hamilton, b. March 21, 1840, d. Dec. 31st, 1888, married Sarah Felix Paine, daughter of Bishop Paine (Methodist) of Aberdeen, Miss. After arriving at manhood he moved to Mississippi and lived for about a year with his uncle, Alexander Hamilton. After his marriage he lived near Aberdeen, and owned and cultivated a large plantation. Later he moved to Aberdeen in order to educate his children, and went into the coal business. He was killed at his front gate

by negroes in an assault for robbery. His surviving children live at Aberdeen. They had six children:

1c. Robert<sup>n</sup> Paine Hamilton, b. Mch. 16th, 1866, m. Blanche Pepper, no children;

2c. Charles<sup>n</sup> Eaton Hamilton, b. July 17th, 1869, m. Josephine Cunningham—have three children:

1d. William<sup>o</sup> C. Hamilton, b. Dec. 7th, 1898;

2d. Josephine<sup>o</sup> Hamilton, b. Mch. 1st, 1901, died young;

3d. Charles<sup>o</sup> E. Hamilton, b. Jany. 31st, 1908;

3c. Henry<sup>s</sup> Coleman Hamilton, b. Mch. 19th, 1872, m. Anne W. Donelson, no children:

4c. John<sup>n</sup> Paine Hamilton, b. Nov. 6th, 1874, died young;

5c. George<sup>s</sup> Paine Hamilton, b. July 23, 1876, m. Frances Rogers, he died in 1910, left two children:

1d. George<sup>o</sup> Paine Hamilton, b. Mch. 8, 1901;

2d. Sarah<sup>o</sup> I. Hamilton, b. Augt. 8, 1909;

2b. Henrietta<sup>n</sup> Maria Hamilton, b. Febry. 19th, 1843. She married Samuel Tarry, nephew of George Tarry, husband of her aunt, Mary E. Hamilton Tarry, and with her family has lived since her marriage at ———, her husband's estate, inherited from his father, Edward Tarry. Her husband died some years ago. She has four children, viz:

1c. Charles<sup>s</sup> Hamilton Tarry;

2c. Lucy<sup>n</sup> Davis Tarry;

3c. Euphemia<sup>s</sup> Tarry;

4c. Samuel<sup>n</sup> Tarry.

3b. Euphemia<sup>n</sup> Alston Hamilton, b. April 20th, 1845. She married on Sept. 23, 1870, Dr. John A. Drake, of N. C., a practising physician, and they lived first on a plantation in Mecklenburg Co., Va., and later removed to Clarksville, Va., where he established a drug store in connection with his practice. ~~Some years ago~~ Dr. Drake ~~died~~ and she continues to live with some of <sup>her</sup> children in Clarksville. They <sup>had</sup> ~~had~~ seven children, viz:

1c. Henrietta<sup>s</sup> Maria Drake, b. Dec. 25th, 1871, m. W. T. Lee, and they live in Oxford, N. C.;

2c. Martha<sup>s</sup> Emily Drake, b. Nov. 24, 1873, m. T. M. Tisdale, and they live in Clarksville, Va.;

3c. Jane<sup>s</sup> Coleman Drake, b. May 3, 1875, m. R. H. Moss, and they live in Townesville, N. C.;

4c. Sallie<sup>s</sup> Anderson Drake, b. ———, m. W. W. Wooton, and they live in Clarksville, Va.;

5c. John<sup>s</sup> Drake, b. October 6th, 1880, m. ——— Skellen, and they live and he practises medicine in Nelson Co., Va.;

6c. Mary<sup>s</sup> E. Drake, b. March 28th, 1883, lives with her mother in Clarksville;

7c. Daisy<sup>s</sup> Drake, b. October 8th, 1884, m. Saml. T. Pleasants, and they live in Barton Heights, Richmond, Va.

After the death of their mother in 1855, Henrietta<sup>r</sup> and Euphemia<sup>r</sup> Hamilton lived with our aunt, Mary Tarry, until their marriages.

4b. Henry<sup>r</sup> Coleman Hamilton, next child of Chas. E. Hamilton, was born Jany. 30th, 1847, and died May 24th, 1863;

5b. Charles<sup>r</sup> James Hamilton, the last child of the first marriage, was born on January 18th, 1849, and died on April 7th, 1851.

By the second marriage Charles<sup>e</sup> E. Hamilton had two children, viz:

6b. Edward<sup>r</sup> Tarry Hamilton, b. Jany. 7th, 1853, d. Jany. 12th, 1882, married Fannie Powell, and left three sons;

7b. Rebecca<sup>r</sup> Isabella Hamilton, b. June 3rd, 1855, married O. C. Farrar, and has always lived in Tarboro, N. C. Her husband died some years ago. They had three children,

1c. Elizabeth<sup>s</sup> Farrar;

2c. Thomas<sup>s</sup> Farrar;

3c. Edward<sup>s</sup> Farrar;

4a. Robert<sup>e</sup> Alston Hamilton, born July 17th, 1818, d. ———, in his early life lived on his plantation near Williamsboro, being both a planter and a merchant. During a part of this period he was president of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., when he resided in Raleigh, N. C. In 1858 he removed to Petersburg, Va., and conducted successfully a mercantile business there.

He married first Sarah Caroline Alexander, daughter of Nathaniel Alexander, of Boxwood, Mecklenburg Co., Va., the family being conspicuous. He married secondly Mrs. Martha Morton, daughter of Hon. Abram W. Venable, of Granville Co., N. C., member of Congress from that district. Mrs. Venable was Isabella Alston Brown, granddaughter of Isabel Alston, sister of Mrs. William Hamilton, our great grandmother, as may be seen from our Alston table. After his second marriage Uncle Robert Hamilton purchased an estate in Granville Co., N. C., near the home of Mr. Venable, and removed thither from Petersburg. There he spent the latter part of his life.

The children of the first marriage were

1b. Robert<sup>7</sup> Patrick Hamilton, born June 12th, 1846, who was a partner of the firm of S. W. Venable & Co., of Petersburg, Va., successful tobacco manufacturers. He married Lelia Watkins, daughter of William Watkins, of Petersburg, and died in early manhood. They had two children,

1c. Robert<sup>8</sup> Hamilton, now of New York; and

2c. Sallie<sup>8</sup> Hamilton, who married Charles Lassiter, and lives in Petersburg.

2b. Nathaniel<sup>7</sup> Hamilton, died in infancy.

3b. Alexander<sup>7</sup> Hamilton, born March 18, 1851, died Feby. 4th, 1916. He was born near Williamsboro, in what was then Granville Co. and now Vance Co., and came with his father to Petersburg in 1858, where he lived up to the time of his death. He graduated at the Virginia Military Institute, and in law at the Washington and Lee University, and became conspicuous as a lawyer. For many years he was Chief Counsel for the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co. of Virginia, and later also Vice-President of that company. He was also President of the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Co., and later, not long before his death, was appointed President of the Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut. He was married three times, first to Mary Stewart Doman, daughter of Alexander Doman, of Petersburg, a prominent lawyer, who made him a partner. Of this marriage there were two children:



1c. Mary<sup>s</sup> Stewart Hamilton, who died in infancy;

2c. Alexander<sup>s</sup> Donnan Hamilton. He married Miss Cocks, and is a practising lawyer in Petersburg.

He married secondly Kate Venable, daughter of S. W. Venable, the partner of his brother Robert. Of this marriage there was one child,

3c. Bettie<sup>s</sup> Venable Hamilton, who lives with the family in Petersburg.

He married thirdly Helen Lester McGill, daughter of John McGill, a successful tobacco manufacturer. Of this marriage there are six children, of whom three survive:

1c. Helen<sup>s</sup> McGill Hamilton, married Thos. P. Bryan, and lives in Richmond, Va. They have four children:

2c. John<sup>s</sup> Hamilton, deceased;

3c. Sarah<sup>s</sup> Alexander Hamilton married Lieut. Stephen B. McKinney, U. S. N., on Apl. 29th, 1916;

4c. Roberta<sup>s</sup> Alston Hamilton married Lester Grant, an engineer, and lives in Chile;

5c. Robert<sup>s</sup> Alston Hamilton, deceased, and

6c. Fannie<sup>s</sup> Hamilton, deceased.

4b. Sarah<sup>7</sup> Caroline Hamilton, m. Wm. G. Morton, of Halifax Co., Va., and has five children:

1c. Martha<sup>s</sup> Venable Morton;

2c. Bessie<sup>s</sup> Herbert Morton;

3c. Sarah<sup>s</sup> Alexander Morton;

4c. Wm.<sup>s</sup> G. Morton;

5c. Emmett<sup>s</sup> Hannah Morton.

They lived for many years at Wolf Trap, Halifax Co., Va. After Mr. Morton's death, she moved to Petersburg, where she is living with her married daughter, Mrs. Henry Plummer.

5b. Patrick<sup>7</sup> Hamilton, married Henrietta Garrett. He died in ———, and his widow is still living (1916) in Petersburg with her children.

6b. Mary<sup>7</sup> Euphemia Hamilton, born 1863, married Dr. Ambler Caskie, and lived for some years in the West. She has three sons:

- 1c. Hamilton<sup>6</sup> Baskervill Caskie;
- 2c. John<sup>8</sup> Marshall Caskie;
- 3c. Jacquelin<sup>6</sup> Ambler Caskie.

These are the children of the first marriage of Robert Alston Hamilton. Of the second marriage several children died in infancy and two survive, viz:

7b. Major Alston<sup>7</sup> Hamilton, born 1871, of the Coast Artillery, United States Army, who is prominent in his profession, and has published technical books on the Mathematics of Ballistics and Gunnery, which have earned special mention at home and abroad. He married Nancy Creel, daughter of Buckner Creel, of Louisville, Ky., and they have two children:

- 1c. ~~John~~<sup>John</sup> Creel Hamilton, b. 1897;
- 2c. Mary<sup>6</sup> Elizabeth Alston Hamilton, b. 1911.

8b. James<sup>7</sup> Brown Hamilton, b. 1873, an electrical graduate of Stevens Institute in 1895. He married Helen C. Knapp, of Hoboken, N. J., where he lives with his family, practising his profession. They have had two children:

- 1c. James<sup>8</sup> Hamilton, b. 1901;
- 2c. Alston<sup>6</sup> Hamilton, b. 1903, d. 1912.

81 5a. James<sup>6</sup> Hamilton, b. Jany. 19th, 1820, d. ~~June 6th,~~ <sup>May 17<sup>th</sup></sup> 1870, removed from North Carolina to Mississippi, with his younger brother, Alexander, in 1849, and they occupied and cultivated two adjoining plantations in Lowndes Co., near Columbus, having carried sufficient capital to establish themselves. In 1852 he married Maria Louisa Abert, daughter of Col. Chas. H. Abert, of Columbus. Later he entered mercantile business in Columbus in partnership with his cousin, Charles Baskervill, who had also moved to this place from Mecklenburg Co., Va., under the firm name of Hamilton and Baskervill. They were quite successful in the business, which continued until the beginning of the Confederate War.

During the Confederate War he was in the service of the Confederate Government with the rank of Major, and discharged his duties in an eminently satisfactory manner. After the war, with his estate impaired, as was generally the

case in the South, he went to work to restore it. In 1868 he was made Secretary and Treasurer of the Mississippi Mfg. Co., operating cotton and woolen mills in Wesson, Miss., and removed there with his family. The company was not successful, and he suffered farther pecuniary loss. But later, in 1871, he embarked in the lumber business in Wesson, and was successful, and was enabled to meet all of his financial obligations, which he did with scrupulous exactness, and to maintain his family in comfort. In the year 1857 he joined the Presbyterian Church at Columbus, of which he continued to be a zealous member until his death, and was one of the founders of the Church at Wesson. He died in Wesson on May 17th, 1881.

They had ten children, as follows:

1b. Charles<sup>7</sup> Abert, b. April 22nd, 1852, d. June 10th, 1909, m. 1864, Emma Hamilton, not a relative;

2b. James<sup>7</sup>, Jr., b. June 1st, 1854, d. March 5th, 1861;

3b. Patrick<sup>7</sup> Abert, b. Apl. 22nd, 1856, electrician in New York City, m. Nellie Nagle;

4b. George<sup>7</sup> William, b. Dec. 17th, 1857, d. Oct. 22nd, 1895, m. 1892 Mary Ella Norman;

5b. Mary<sup>7</sup> Gertrude, b. Jany. 22nd, 1860, m. 1893 Jno. Henry Long, Hazlehurst, Miss.;

6b. Jeanie<sup>7</sup> Abert, b. ~~Apl. 21st~~ <sup>May 15<sup>th</sup></sup>, 1861, m. 1885 Saml. Wilson Somerville, Rapidan, Va.;

7b. Alexander<sup>7</sup>, b. Jany. 21st, 1865, m. 1901 Blanche Folkes, Jackson, Miss.;

8b. Robert<sup>7</sup>, b. Apl. 14th, 1867, m. 1901 Longie Dale, lumber dealer, Wesson, Miss.;

9b. Maria<sup>7</sup> Louisia, b. Apl. 31st, 1870, teacher Chevy Chase Seminary, Washington, D. C.;

10b. William<sup>7</sup> Baskerville, b. Augt. 21st, 1873, m. 1906 Bessie Cavett; hardware salesman, Jackson, Miss.

The next generation is as follows:

Charles<sup>7</sup> Abert and Emma Hamilton have one son,

1c. James<sup>8</sup> Alston Hamilton, born in 1895.

Patrick<sup>7</sup> Abert and Nellie Nagle Hamilton have one son,

1c. James<sup>s</sup> J. Hamilton,

George<sup>t</sup> William and Mary E. Hamilton had three children:

1c. James<sup>s</sup> Norman, b. Augt. 5th, 1892;

2c. Anne<sup>s</sup> Louise, b. October 20th, 1894;

3c. George<sup>s</sup> William, b. Dec. 24th, 1895.

He died and she lives with her children at *Hazelhurst, Miss.*

Mary<sup>t</sup> Gertrude and John<sup>s</sup> Henry Long had four children:

1c. Mary<sup>s</sup> Gertrude, b. <sup>July</sup> Sept. 21st, 1894, d. Nov. 1st,

1902:

2c. James<sup>s</sup> Underwood, b. June 12th, 1897;

3c. Hamilton<sup>s</sup> Abert, b. Mch. 3rd, 1899;

4c. William<sup>s</sup> Alexander, b. Febry. 19th, 1901.

Jeanie<sup>t</sup> Abert Hamilton and Saml. W. Somerville have nine children:

1c. Louise<sup>s</sup> Abert, b. April 21st, 1886, m. 1910 Harry Lee Marchant, and they have two children, Jean<sup>o</sup> Hamilton, b. Dec. 28th, 1910; and Thos.<sup>o</sup> Sumerville, b. Oct. 9th, 1915;

2c. Jennie<sup>o</sup> Farish, b. Mch. 30th, 1888;

3c. James<sup>s</sup> Hamilton, b. Jany. 22nd, 1890;

4c. Ellen<sup>s</sup> Douglas, b. Sept. 20th, 1891;

5c. Samuel<sup>s</sup> Wilson, Jr., b. Oct. 5th, 1893;

6c. Thomas<sup>o</sup> Hugh, b. Sept. 25th, 1895;

7c. Mary<sup>s</sup> Hamilton, b. Jany. 31st, d. Dec. 1898;

8c. Douglas<sup>s</sup> Gray, b. Jany. 5th, 1900;

9c. Hamilton<sup>s</sup> Abert, b. Jany. 13, 1903.

Alexander<sup>t</sup> and Blanche Folkes Hamilton have seven children:

1c. James<sup>s</sup> Folkes, b. Mch. 10th, 1902;

2c. Anna<sup>s</sup> Hiltzheim, b. Dec. 25th, 1903;

3c. Alexander<sup>s</sup> Newman, b. Nov. 8th, 1905;

4c. William<sup>s</sup> Baskerville, b. Nov. 26th, 1907;

5c. Albert<sup>s</sup> Augustus, and

6c. Alberta<sup>s</sup> Augusta, twins, b. April 15th, 1912;

and

7c. ~~(7)~~ Francis<sup>s</sup> Abert, b. Sept. 9th, 1914.

Robert<sup>7</sup> and Longie Dale Hamilton have seven children:

- 1c. Frances<sup>8</sup> Abert, b. June 9th, 1902;
- 2c. Carolyn<sup>8</sup> Dale, b. June 18th, 1904;
- 3c. Corbin<sup>8</sup> Braxton, b. Dec. 25th, 1906;
- 4c. Robert<sup>8</sup> Lee, Jr., b. May 25th, 1908;
- 5c. Nelle<sup>8</sup>, b. Oct. 19th, 1910;
- 6c. Dale<sup>8</sup>, b. Febr. 7th, 1912;
- 7c. Nannie<sup>8</sup> Louise, b. Dec. 8, 1915.

William<sup>7</sup> Baskervill and Bessie Cavett Hamilton have three children,

- 1c. William<sup>8</sup> Baskervill, Jr., b. Mch. 7th, 1908;
- 2c. Martha<sup>8</sup> Louise, b. July 14th, 1910; and
- 3c. Edward<sup>8</sup> Pickens, b. June 9th, 1914.

6a. ISABELLA<sup>8</sup> ALSTON HAMILTON, next to the youngest, born on June 21st, 1823, died on July 8th, 1854, on February 10th, 1846, was married to H. E. C. BASKERVILL, of Mecklenburg Co., Va., and they were my parents. My father after graduating at Hampden-Sidney College had entered mercantile business in Petersburg, Va., and after a year or two moved to Richmond, probably early in 1846, or sooner, and entered the firm of Webb, Bacon & Co., Mr. Bacon being also from Mecklenburg Co., and associated with the Baskervills at Lombardy Grove. Their warehouse, or "store," was on the North side of Main St., a little below Fourteenth St., and they conducted a wholesale grocery business. A few years later this firm was dissolved, and on January 1st, 1852, Mr. Bacon and my father established the firm of Bacon & Baskervill in their large warehouse at the S. W. corner of Cary and 13th streets, where they conducted a large and successful business until the beginning of the Confederate War. After that the government impressed their warehouse, and they did very little business, but chiefly for personal association the firm was continued until probably about 1870.

After their marriage my parents boarded for two years with the Misses Murray at their house, now No. 509 E. Grace Street. In 1848, before my birth, they rented and occupied a residence on the S. side of Franklin St., third door E. from

7th St., pulled down some years ago to make room for a temporary postoffice, while the permanent postoffice was building. Some time before my mother's death in 1854, probably in 1852, they removed to a large three-story residence on the same block, next door E. to "General Lee's House," the present Virginia Historical Society building, the house being now No. 711 E. Franklin, and part of a small hotel. After my mother's death my father continued to rent and occupy this house until his second marriage in 1866, when he bought and removed to No. 207 E. Franklin St.

There is little of my mother's history that I can record. She was taken from us on July 8th, 1854, soon after the birth of my little brother, when I was little more than five years, and my personal recollection of this period, more than sixty years ago, is dim and shadowy. For a short time she kept a little diary, of which the first entry was made on November 1st, 1852, and the last one December 19th, 1853, the entries being at long intervals. This I have, a highly valued heritage. It is intended solely for her children, and has little of general interest. She speaks with great pleasure of the visits of her own brothers and my father's, and fixes the dates of several events which I could not otherwise know. One rather curious feature is that she says that her third child, my little sister, Mary, was named Mary Elizabeth after her two grandmothers, Mary Eaton, and Elizabeth Ann Coleman, while her name was entered in the family Bible as Mary Eaton, and is so on her tombstone.

I may be pardoned for adding that my father was married a second time in 1866 to Miss Eugenia Buffington, daughter of Coln. P. Buffington, of West Virginia, a member of the Confederate Congress. Of this marriage there was one son, my brother, Henry Eugene Baskervill, born in 1867, now residing in Richmond, and a member of the firm of Noland and Baskervill, architects. In 1876 my father was married a third time to Mrs. Humphreys, of Illinois, formerly Miss Stribling, of Staunton, Va., of which marriage there were no children.

There were born to my parents four children,

1b. PATRICK<sup>7</sup> HAMILTON BASKERVILL, the writer, born November 30th, 1848:

2b. Isabella<sup>7</sup> Alston Hamilton Baskervill, b. July 3rd, 1850, d. Jan'y. 17, 1863:

3b. Mary<sup>7</sup> Eaton Baskervill, b. Jan'y. 20th, 1852, d. Mch. 3, 1855:

4b. Henry<sup>7</sup> Embra Coleman Baskervill, b. July 1st, 1854, d. Mch. 6th, 1855.

The two younger children died of scarlet fever at their home at Uncle George Tarry's, where they received the tenderest care, in March, 1855, a few months after the death of our mother. "Belle," as she was called, the second child, died also of scarlet fever at our father's residence, 711 E. Franklin St., in Jan'y., 1863, soon after returning from a Christmas visit with our father to the residence of Aunt Mary Watkins, in Halifax Co., Va., where I was then living and going to school. I will add that I am still using a Bible, with a second binding, which my father brought this Christmas of 1862.

For my own family, of myself, I will only add that my childhood was spent first with Aunt Mary Tarry, my mother's only sister, and then, in order to attend her school, with Aunt Mary Watkins, my father's only sister. Later I attended for a few months prior to the close of the Confederate War the Virginia Military Institute, and afterwards for several years the University of Virginia, where I took the Master of Arts degree. I married ELISE MEADE SKELTON, daughter of Dr. John Gifford Skelton, a prominent physician of Richmond, and we have had two children,

1c. JOHN<sup>8</sup> SKELTON BASKERVILL, born April 28th, 1876, died Feb'y. 26th, 1879; and

2c. HAMILTON<sup>8</sup> MEADE BASKERVILLE, born May 27th, 1882. He is Vice-President of The Watt Plow Co., of this city, and unmarried, and he still lives with us at our residence, No. 20 N. Laurel St., Richmond, Va., where we have lived since November, 1878. I will be pardoned for this personal reference.

7a. Alexander<sup>6</sup> Hamilton, b. Nov. 12, 1824, d. June 6th, 1870, removed from North Carolina to Mississippi with his brother, James, in 1849, and occupied and cultivated two adjoining plantations in Lowndes Co., near Columbus, Miss., having carried with them sufficient capital to establish themselves.

On April 8th, 1851, he married Anna Josepha Young, daughter of Coln. George H. Young, of Waverly, Miss., and at his wedding his brother James met Miss Maria Abert, who afterwards became his wife.

In 1852 Alexander<sup>6</sup> Hamilton moved to Waverly, where Col. Young had built and given to his daughter a beautiful home, and there he established his residence, which he called "Burnside." Having bought the field hands of his brother James, he operated plantations in the present Clay Co., Miss., near West Point. He continued to live with his family at "Burnside," taking an interest in many business enterprises, among them the Wesson Cotton Mills, the Stonewall Mills, the firm of Hamilton & Baskervill at Columbus, Miss., the writer's uncle, Charles Baskervill, being a member of this firm, and the firm of Hamilton & Young, at Mobile, Ala., his older brother, William<sup>6</sup> Baskervill Hamilton, and Coln. Young being members of this firm. He did not take an active interest in these enterprises, but continued his residence at "Burnside" until his death on June 6, 1870. Here he entertained with great hospitality.

They had seven children,

1b. Mary<sup>7</sup> Isabella, b. Jan'y. 29th, 1852, d. April 17th, 1857;

2b. Lucy<sup>7</sup> Young, b. Dec. 9th, 1853, m. Henry C. Long;

3b. Anna<sup>7</sup> Josepha, b. Nov. 3rd, 1855, m. H. C. Terrell;

4b. George<sup>7</sup> Young, b. May 12th, 1859, d. Oct. 13, 1863;

5b. William<sup>7</sup> Baskervill, b. May 12, 1859, m. Julia Turner Sykes (the last two being twins);

6b. Alexander<sup>7</sup> Woolford, b. Nov. 27th, 1862, d. Oct. 29th, 1881;

7b. Susan<sup>7</sup> Alyda, b. Oct. 4, 1869, d. Oct. 26th, 1874.



Of these Lucy<sup>7</sup> Young Hamilton, on Dec. 17th, 1874, married Henry C. Long, of Memphis, Tenn., where they have lived, and they had six children:

1c. Susan<sup>8</sup> Alyda Long, b. Nov. 20th, 1875, married on Dec. 30th, 1908, Lt. Col. B. B. Buck, U. S. A., and for several years they were in the Philippine Islands. They have three children:

1d. Lucy<sup>9</sup> Hamilton Buck, b. Jany. 13th, 1910;

2d. James<sup>9</sup> Baird Buck; and

3d. Susanne<sup>9</sup> Long Buck, the last two born at Manilla.

2c. Anna<sup>8</sup> Josepha Long, b. Nov. 4, 1877, married on Augt. 10th, 1913, Robert Magee, and they live in Memphis;

3c. Mary<sup>8</sup> Elizabeth Long, b. Augt. 11th, 1879, married on July 30th, 1902, James Catchings Baird, a planter. They live at Baird, Miss., and have three children:

1d. John<sup>9</sup> Rupert Baird, b. June 28th, 1903;

2d. James<sup>9</sup> Catchings Baird II, b. Sept. 12th, 1904; and

3d. Henry<sup>9</sup> Long Baird, b. March 30th, 1906.

4c. Lou<sup>8</sup> Banks Long, b. March 11th, 1881, d. April 1st, 1890;

5c. Alexander<sup>8</sup> Hamilton Long, b. Jany. 11th, 1883;

6c. Pauline<sup>8</sup> Sale Long, b. April 24th, 1897.

Anna<sup>7</sup> Josepha Hamilton, b. Nov. 3rd, 1855, married on March 12th, 1879, H. C. Terrell. They live at ~~Baird~~, Miss., *West Point* and have five children:

1c. Elvira<sup>8</sup> Greenwood Terrell, b. Febry. 7th, 1880, married on Oct. 4th, 1900, Thomas Catchings Baird, a planter, and they live at Columbus, Miss. They have four children:

1d. Dorothy<sup>9</sup> Terrell Baird, b. July 16, 1901;

2d. Nancy<sup>9</sup> Clendenin Baird, b. Febry. 19th, 1903;

3d. Thomas<sup>9</sup> Catchings Baird, Jr.;

4d. Anna<sup>9</sup> Hamilton Baird, b. March 17, 1907.

2c. Anna<sup>8</sup> Young Terrell, b. Jany. 5th, 1882, married on April 26th, 1908, Kyle Chandler. They live in West Point, Miss., he being a large planter and cattle raiser, and have two children;

- 1d. Kyle<sup>o</sup> Chandler, Jr., b. May 24th, 1909; and
- 2d. Harry<sup>o</sup> Terrell Chandler, b. May 23rd, 1912.
- 3c. Harry<sup>o</sup> Clay Terrell, b. Dec. 10th, 1887;
- 4c. Ira<sup>o</sup> Moorman Terrell, b. May 11th, 1896;
- 5c. Lucy<sup>o</sup> Hamilton Terrell, b. Febry. 6, 1889, d. May 31st, 1900.

William<sup>o</sup> Baskerville Hamilton on Dec. 4th, 1889, married Julia Turner Sykes, and they live at Columbus, Miss. They have five children:

- 1c. Carolyn<sup>o</sup> Sykes Hamilton, b. <sup>Sept.</sup> Oct. 16th, 1890, married on Nov. 16, 1915, Thomas Burton Adams, and they live at Jacksonville, Fla.;
- 2c. Anna<sup>o</sup> Terrell Hamilton, b. Dec. 5th, 1892;
- 3c. Alexander<sup>o</sup> Hamilton, b. Dec. 1st, 1894, d. June 16th, 1895;
- 4c. Juliette<sup>o</sup> Sykes Hamilton, b. Nov. 12th, 1897;
- 5c. William<sup>o</sup> B. Hamilton, Jr., b. July 12, 1900.

# APPENDIX



A  
THE BEAUMONT FAMILY

TABLE E.

THE BELLOMONT OR BEAUMONT FAMILY.

1. Bernard, of Normandy, near kinsman to Rollo, 1st Duke of Normandy, m. Sphreta De Burgundia in 912. Their son was
2. Turfus, or Turlofus, who married Emerberga De Brigenberg. Their son was
3. Turolphe, who married Woevia, a noble Dane. Their son was
4. Humphrey De Vetulis, who married Abreda de la Haye Autherie. Their son was
5. Roger De Bellomont, who married Adelina, dau. of Walleran, Count of Mellent. Their son was

1066.  
 6. Robert, Earl of Mellent, 1678,  
 and later Earl of Leicester,  
 m. Elizabeth or Isabella, dau.  
 of Hugh, Earl of Vermandois, son of Henry  
 I of France, and first cousin to Matilda,  
 wife of William the Conqueror.

Henry DeNewburg,  
 later Earl of Warwick.

7. Robert, 2nd Earl of Leicester,  
 m. Amicia, dau. of  
 Earl of Norfolk,  
 1120.

Willeran,  
 oldest, Earl of  
 Mellent, 1144.

Hugh,  
 Earl of Bedford,  
 possibly ancestor  
 of Scotch Hamiltons.

Daughter,  
 m. Hugo de  
 Castel Novo.

Adalina,  
 m. Hugh de  
 Montford.

Elizabeth,  
 m. Gilbert de  
 Clare, Earl of  
 Pembroke.

8. Robert, 3rd Earl of Leicester, 1173,  
 m. Petronilla, dau. and heir of  
 Hugh, Earl of Hinckley.

Henry.

Geoffry.

John.

Isabella.

Avice.

9. Robert, 4th Earl of Leicester, 1206,  
 d. without male issue and the title  
 lapsed. He was the friend of  
 Richard Cœur de Lion.

William de Hambleton,  
 went to Scotland about 1215;  
 said by some to be ancestor of  
 the Scotch Hamiltons.

Amicia,  
 m. Simon de  
 Montford.

Margaret,  
 m. Earl of  
 Chester.

The claim that the Scottish Hamiltons descended from the Bellomont or Beaumont family is a much disputed point, but John Anderson, the noted historian of the Hamilton family, states that he has no doubt of it, and has the concurrence of other prominent genealogists. Some state that the descent is through William, 3rd son of the 3rd Earl of Leicester, but Anderson thinks it is through Hugh, 3rd son of the 1st Earl of Leicester. This is a matter that the writer can not investigate or express an opinion about. The gap extends over several generations, probably seventy-five years, and we can only pass over it to the Scottish family.

## APPENDIX A

### THE BEAUMONT OR BELLOMONT FAMILY

A brief sketch of the controversy in regard to our descent from this family has been given in the introduction, and on account of this uncertainty our sketch of the Beaumonts is placed in an appendix. The history of that family is authentic and reliable, and it is only the descent of the Hamiltons from them that is said to be uncertain, or legendary. Our sketch is a brief summary from Anderson's elaborate history.

The most distant progenitor of the family is said by genealogical writers to have been

I. BERNARD, A NORMAN BARON, and a near kinsman to Rollo, 1st Duke of Normandy. Rollo named him governor to his son, Duke William. In the year 912 he married SPIRETA DE BURGUNDIA, by whom he had a son,

II. TURFUS, OR TURLOFUS, who gave name to the town of Tourville, in Normandy. In the year 955 he married EMERBERGA DE BRIGENBERG, by whom he had

III. TUROLPHE, who in right of his mother succeeded to the lordship Pontaudemar. By his wife, WOEVIA, daughter of HARFUST, a noble Dane, and sister to Gunnora, Duchess of Normandy, he had

IV. HUMPHREY, surnamed De Vetulis, who married ABREDA DE LA HAYE AUBERIE, of a noble family in Normandy, of which union was born

V. ROGER, SURNAMED DE BELLOMONT. He married ADELINA, only daughter of WALLERAN, COUNT OF MELLENT, and received with her the Earldom of Mellent. He assisted at the great council, which William the Conqueror held previous to his invasion of England. They had two sons,

1. ROBERT, who succeeded him and was Earl of Mellent;

2. Henry, surnamed De Newburgh, who was created Earl of Warwick by William the Conqueror in 1076.

VI. ROBERT, EARL OF MELLENT, at this time in the prime and vigour of life, and ambitious to signalize himself, joined the invading force, bore a chief command in the Battle of Hastings, and acted a very distinguished part. William confiscated the possessions of the English noblemen, and bestowed them upon his followers, and the Earl of Mellent became proprietor of the following manors and lordships: sixty-four in Warwickshire, sixteen in Leicestershire, seven in Wilts, three in Northampton, and one in Gloucestershire. But his most valuable possessions were in the neighbourhood of Leicester, which ever continued zealously attached to the interests of his family. He built the Castle of Leicester, a stately and magnificent pile, where he lived during the reigns of William the Conqueror and William Rufus and into that of Henry I. He was very conspicuous, and was created Earl of Leicester by Henry. Late in life he retired to Normandy and became a monk. He is said to have been "the wisest man betwixt England and Jerusalem, and by his vast wealth and possessions so powerful that he made the kings of England and France friends or foes at pleasure." He married ELIZABETH OR (ISABELLA), daughter of HUGH MAGNUS, EARL OF VERMANDOIS, VALOIS, &c., a younger son of Henry I. of France, descended from Hugh Capet, King of France, and first cousin of Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror. They had the following issue:

1. Walleran, Earl of Mellent, later Earl of Worcester, from whom are descended the Beaumonts in France;

2. ROBERT, 2ND EARL OF LEICESTER:

3. Hugh, created Earl of Bedford;

1. Daughter, married to Hugo de Castel Novo;

2. Adelina, married Hugh de Montford;

3. Elizabeth, married Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke.



VII. ROBERT DE BELLOMONTE, SURNAMED BOSSU, 2ND EARL OF LEICESTER, was very prominent and conspicuous, as was his father, but very turbulent, and at times in rebellion against King Henry I. But he was forgiven and regained his place as councillor. He was a firm adherent of the king in his struggles with Thomas a Becket. A detailed account of his life may be found in Anderson's *Hamilton Family*. Some years before his death he renounced the world, and became a monk in the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, which his grandfather had founded and his father finished, and in 1167 he died.

He married Amicia, daughter of Ralph de Guader, Earl of Norfolk, and had issue;

1. ROBERT, his successor;
2. Henry;
3. Geoffry;
4. John;

1. Isabella, m. Simon, Earl of Huntingdon;

2. Avice or Haiwise, m. William, Earl of Gloucester.

VIII. ROBERT, SURNAMED BLANCHMAINE, 3RD EARL OF LEICESTER, was powerful and turbulent, like his father, and in 1173 united in the attempt to depose Henry II. Later he took a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and died, while on his return, at Duras, in Greece, in 1190.

He married PETRONILLA, daughter and sole heiress of HUGH GRANDMESSNIL, Lord of Henckley and Great Stewart of England, to all of which he succeeded, and they had

1. ROBERT, his successor;
2. Roger, a prominent churchman, who went to Scotland during the reign of William the Lion, and became Chancellor of Scotland, and later Bishop of St. Andrews in 1180;
3. William de Hamilton, from whom it is said the Hamiltons of Scotland, are descended;

1. Amicia, m. Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester,

2. Margaret, m. Earl of Winchester.

IX. ROBERT, 4TH EARL OF LEICESTER, the confidential friend of Richard, Cœur de Lion, died without issue, and the

Earldom lapsed. The later history of this Earldom we are not interested in.

From some younger son of this Bellomont family the Scottish Hamiltons are said to have descended. Some trace the descent through William, third son of Robert, third Earl of Leicester, a powerful and turbulent nobleman of England, who died in 1100, the son, William, having gone, it is said, into Scotland for some cause. But Anderson does not approve this, but rather thinks it comes through Hugh, third son of the first Earl of Leicester, and some of his descendants, who very anciently possessed the lordship and manor of Hamilton, or Hambleton, in Leicestershire, England, and had taken the name of Hamilton from the place.

We cannot go farther into this point, but leave it to the readers, who may desire to investigate it—if they can.

B

OLD DEED OF 1804



## APPENDIX B

### OLD DEED OF 1804

Copy of a "Disposition (deed) from John Hamilton to James Lawcock, 25th June, 1804."

I John Hamilton now of Eastquarter oldest son and heir of the deceased William Hamilton of Eastquarter Heritable proprietor of Lands and others aftermentioned *In Consideration* of the sum of Two thousand Eight hundred Pounds Sterling instantly paid to me by James Lawcock of Newark as the adequate and agreed on price of the Lands and others after disposed whereof I hereby grant the receipt and Discharge his heirs and Successors of the same forever *Have Sold and Disposed* as I hereby Sell Alienate and *Dispose* from me my heirs and successors to and in favour of the said James Lawcock his heirs and assignees whomsoever heritably and irredeemably All and Whole these parts and portions of the Fifty shilling of old extent of Eastquarter and Twenty shilling land of old extent of Burnside called Burnside croft, Burnshott with that small Inclosure immediately on the side of the burn on the West side of the Burnshott and opposite Burnside houses the Southercroft, Wheatlands park, Tapit-hill, Firpark, Barnhill park, and little Barnhill park with the houses, biggings, yards, parts, pendicles of the said lands all as presently possessed by William Steven Tennant therein lying within the parish of Glasford and Sheriffdom of Lanark Together with the teinds of said lands great and small parsonage and vicarage included Together with all Right, Title, Interest, claim of Right, property and possession petitary and possessory which I my predecessors and authors, heirs and Successors have had or can any way claim or pretend thereto in all time coming *In Which Lands* Teinds and others

above disposed I bind and oblige myself and my foresaids to infeft and seize the said James Lawcock on his own expences and that by two several infeftments and Manners of holding One thereof to be holden of me and my foresaids in free blench for payment of a penny scots of the ground if asked and the other of the said infeftments to be holden from me of and under my immediate lawful superiors thereof in the same manner that I my predecessors and authors held hold or might have holden the same and that either by Resignation or Confirmation or both the one without prejudice of the other and for completing the said Infeftment by resignation I hereby make and Constitute (line missing in the copy) and each of them jointly and severally my lawfull and irrevocable Procurators with power to them to compear before my immediate lawfull superiors of the said lands as their Commissioners duly authorized and there with all due reverence by staff and baton as use is for me and in my name to *Resign and Surrender, Upgive, Overgive, and Deliver All and Whole* the foresaid parts and portions of the lands of East-quarter and Burnside all lying and described as in the dispositive clause of these presents and here held as repeated *Brevitatis Causa* with the Teinds parsonage and vicarage thereof together with all right title interest claim of right property and possession as well petitary as possessory which I my predecessors and authors heirs and successors had have or can pretend theirto. In favour and for new infeftment of the same to be made given and granted to the said James Lawcock and his heirs and assignees heritably and irredeemably in due and competent form *Acts Instruments and Documents* thereupon to ask and take and generally every other thing to do concerning the premises which I could do myself concerning the premises or which to the office of Procuratory in such cases as known to belong. Ratifying hereby and confirming whatever my said Procurators shall lawfully do or cause to be done in the premises in virtue hereof. Which Lands Teinds and others above disposed with this right and disposition of the same and infeftments to follow

hereon I bind and oblige myself and my foresaids to warrant to the said James Lawcock and his foresaids at all hands and against all deadly as law will and further I hereby make and constitute the said James Lawcock and his foresaids my lawfull cessioners and assignees not only in and to the whole writts and evidence rights, titles and securities of said lands teinds and other made and granted in favour of me my predecessors and authors and whole clauses therein contained with all that has followed or that may be competent to follow thereon forever. But also in and to the rents maills and duties of the said lands dispoed due and payable for and furth thereof from and after the term of Martinmas 1802 years notwithstanding of this date which is hereby declared to have been the term of his entry to the premises and in all time coming. Surrogating hereby and substituting the same James Lawcock and his foresaids in my full right and place of the premises forever. Which Assignation I oblige myself and my foresaids to warrant as to the writs and evidence at all hands and as to the rents from fact and deed. And I hereby oblige myself and my foresaids not only to procure myself duly entered with the Superior in the said lands and to free and relieve the said James Lawcock of any entry or the payment of composition or any other sum on that account during my life time but also to free and relieve the said James Lawcock and his foresaids of all feu Cessministers stipend and other public and parochial burdens exigible furth of said lands at and preceding the said term of Martinmas 1802, the said James Lawcock and his foresaids being bound to free and relieve me of the same thereafter and in all time coming and which cess and other burdens are to be paid by the said James Lawcock according to the valuation of £44:16:2 and which will fall to be struck off the cumulo valuation of my whole property in Glasford And as there are other lands of considerable value contained in the Title deeds of said lands I can not deliver up the same but bind and oblige myself and foresaids to furnish the said James Lawcock with correct Inventory of said Title deeds subscribed by me and make the

said titles furthcoming to him and his foresaids on their receipt and obligation for redelivery in a reasonable and limited time and under a suitable penalty, of which Titles and Inventory docketed by me and bearing reference hereto is herewith delivered to the said James Lawcock. And I consent to the registration in the Books of Council and Session or any others competent for preservation and that all execution pass hereon in form as effeirs (sic) and Constitute

(blank line in copy)

my Prors and that the said James Lawcock may be infeft and seized in said lands and others I hereby desire and require you

(blank line in copy)

and each of you jointly and severally my Bailies in that part specially constituted that upon sight hereof ye pass to the ground of said lands and there give and deliver heritable State and Sasine real actual and corporal possession of All and Whole the foresaid part and portions of the land of East-quarter and Burnside all lying and described as in the dispositive clause of these presents and here held as repeated Brevitatis Causa with the Teinds thereof great and small parsonage and viccarage included and that by delivery to the said James Lawcock or his foresaids or to his or their certain attorney or attorneys in his or their name bearers hereof of earth and stone of the ground of the said lands and a little grass or corn for the teind and all other symbols usual and necessary and this in no ways ye leave undone which to do I commit to you joint and severably my full power by this my Precept of Sasine directed to you for that effect

In witness Whereof I have subscribed these presents (written upon this and the two preceding pages of stamped paper by James Millar Dykes Clerk to William Hamilton, Writer, in Hamilton) at Hamilton the 25th day of June 1804 years before these witnesses Robert Menros, Innkeeper in Hamilton and the said William Hamilton by the last of whom



the place and date of signing with the names and designation of the witnesses is inserted.

(sgd)

(sgd) John Hamilton

Robt. Menros, Witness,

Will. Hamilton, Witness.

(NOTE.—We have carefully recorded the spelling, capitalization, and punctuation, and particularly call attention to the almost entire absence of punctuation.)



C

OLD HAMILTON PAPERS



# APPENDIX C

## VALUABLE OLD PAPERS

The following are copies of valuable and interesting old papers loaned to me for use by my cousin, the late Mr. Alexander Hamilton, of Petersburg, Va. They are marked "Some of the papers of the late Patrick Hamilton sent me by the granddaughter of Judge Leonard Henderson, his counsel." In copying them I have followed closely the punctuation, or rather want of punctuation, and capitalization of the originals.

### 1 Partnership agreement of the Hamilton brothers.

"This Bond of Copartnership entered into this nineteenth Day of January Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirteen between Jas. Hamilton, William Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, and Patrick Hamilton Witnesseth that the said partners have mutually agreed and by these presents do covenant and agree to prosecute and follow a joint trade and partnership in the County of Granville or elsewhere and of that nature they may find most conducive to their interest, which joint trade and partnership is to continue five years after the first day of Aprile last past, but subject to the several articles and agreements hereinafter mentioned which are declared to be fundamental rules and conditions of this partnership.

First. The Capital Stock of this concern is and shall be twenty-five thousand pounds Virginia Currency whereof the said partners are to hold the following shares to wit James Hamilton five thousand pounds William Hamilton five thousand pounds Robert Hamilton five thousand pounds Alexander Hamilton five thousand pounds Patrick Hamilton five

thousand pounds according to which shares and proportions the partners before mentioned are to draw profit and suffer loss in this concern and as some of the said partners may not advance their full share and proportion of said stock and others may advance more than their proportion of the same, the Company shall pay to each partner interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on all sums advanced by him and which shall be placed to his credit in the Companys Books, the said interest to be paid annually to the Partners requiring the same.

Second. For the better security and more sure payment of the Companys Debts, and of the Debts that may be due by the said partners to the said Concern, they the said partners and each of them do hereby assign and convey their own proper and particular stock and interest in this Concern to and in favour of the Common stock and Company untill the whole Debts that may be owing by the Company are satisfied and paid and untill the Debts due by the said partners to the said Common stock be also satisfied and paid.

Third. The stock of this Concern shall be apportioned among the active or managing partners in the manner following to wit. The Lot and Houses in Williamsboro valued at Seven Hundred and ninety five pounds sixteen shillings and Eleven pence half penny together with the stock of Goods on hand valued at five Hundred and Eighty Six pounds thirteen shillings and nine pence and all Debts due at that place to the amount of three thousand Seven Hundred and seventeen pounds nine shillings and three pence half penny making in all five thousand one Hundred pounds Virginia Currency shall be and remain under the sole management direction and control of James Hamilton who will carry on his business under the firm of James Hamilton and Company. The plantation on flat Creek that near tar River on which William Allan now lives, and that on Tabs Creek on which Ephraim Parham now lives together with the Negroes stock Mills Distillery &c. on the first mentioned plantation all valued to the amount of four thousand Nine Hundred and forty one pounds twelve

shillings and three pence three farthings and Debts to the amount of three thousand four hundred and fifty four pounds two sillings and five pence three farthings making in all Eight thousand four hundred and five pounds fourteen shillings and Eleven pence half penny Virginia Currency shall be and remain under the sole management direction and control of Robert Hamilton who will carry on his business under the firm of Robert Hamilton and Company. The store and plantation purchased of Charles Sims and the Negroes stock &c. at that place valued at together with the stock of Goods on hand and Debts due at that place four thousand Six Hundred and forty six pounds Eight shillings and a half penny shall be and remain under the sole management direction and control of Alexander Hamilton who will carry on his business under the firm of Alexander Hamilton and Company. The store and plantation called Heathseat and the Negroes stock &c valued at twelve Hundred and twenty three pounds together with the Goods there on hand valued at four Hundred and fifty-one pounds seven shillings and five pence halfpenny and Debts due there to the amount of five thousand and seventy-four pounds ten shillings and five pence three farthings making in all six thousand seven Hundred and forty Eight pounds seventeen shillings and Eleven pence farthing Virginia Currency shall be and remain under the sole management direction and control of Patrick Hamilton who will carry on his business under the firm of Patrick Hamilton and Company.

Fourth. The said partners shall not be at liberty to convey any part of their share to any other person or to associate partners with them without obtaining the consent of all the partners.

Fifth. The Companys Books shall be kept in Virginia Currency and balanced annually on the last day of September each of the partners managing shall have together with an inventory of all the property a correct list of the Debts due to and belonging to his particular firm then made out, expressing the debtors name the amount of the Debt its de-

nomination and the time when due and the Aggregate amount of each including interest up to that time which lists and statements are to be laid before the partners generally and the ballance due each partner on the last Day of September in each year shall be expressed on a statement which shall be signed by all the partners and a Copy of the same given to each which statement signed as aforesaid shall be a sufficient voucher of what the Company is owing to the respective partners at the time of its date.

Sixth. In case of the death of either of the partners during the time of this Copartnership the surviving partners shall carry on the business agreeable to the articles thereof and each shall receive wages at the rate of sixty pounds per annum during the term of this Copartnership. After the expiration of this Copartnership the outstanding Debts shall be collected and the business wound up at the joint expence of the Company but if the surviving Partners choose to carry on business at the several stores of the concern or either of them the Debts are to be collected by them and for the trouble in collecting the same the Heirs of the Deceased Partner shall allow to the surviving Partners a commission of five per cent on his share of the debts that may be collected after the expiration of this Copartnership.

Seventh. For the use and possession of the Houses and Lots in Williamsboro aforesaid belonging to this Concern and firewood which he is to have during the existence of this Copartnership the said James Hamilton is to board himself and whatever storekeepers may be necessary in carrying on the business at that place he is likewise to furnish a Horse when the business requires it and to have the necessary services performed about the store.

Eighth. In the event of the said James Hamilton dying before his wife and during the existence of this copartnership the Houses and Lott situated in Williamsboro aforesaid belonging to this concern (excepting the Store House and a piece of ground adjoining running twenty yards each way so as to form a plot of twenty yards square including the



Store House) shall belong if he request it to his estate for the use of his Widow or for any other purpose he may think proper to direct and the amount of what the same cost which will be seen in the Books of the Williamsboro store by referring to dwelling House and Lott Acct on said Books shall be charged to his said Estate if he at his death should so request.

Ninth. In the Books of this concern kept at their several stores an account shall be raised and kept under the name and title of Fraternal Account in which all debits and credits, which of right ought to be placed to the account of William Hamilton one of the said partners by and in every respect of the aforesaid articles of partnership or otherwise shall be entered and whatsoever balance may be due from or to this Copartnership or said Fraternal Account shall be considered as due to or from the said William Hamilton, this account under the name of Fraternal Account as aforesaid being considered and is to be clearly understood as a substitute and as standing in place of the account which ought necessarily be raised and kept in said Books for William Hamilton as a partner of this concern and No Acct under the name of William Hamilton is to be raised or kept in the Books of this concern.

In witness whereof we herunto set our hands and seals this Day and year first above written.

(signed)	Jas. Hamilton	(seal)
	William Hamilton	(seal)
by	Robert Hamilton	
	Robert Hamilton	(seal)
	Alexander Hamilton	(seal)
	P. Hamilton	(seal)"

NOTE.—In copying this agreement the original has been closely followed in punctuation, or rather the absence of it, capitalization, and spelling, a few words being spelled in an old fashion way, as Aprile, untill, &c.

Copy of a letter from Matthew Whitelaw, husband of Euphemia Morrison, daughter of Mrs. Isabella Hamilton Morrison, our grandfather's oldest sister:

“Berwick on Tweed, 1 Jany., 1844.

My Dear Sir:

Though I have not the pleasure of being acquainted with you I can not allow another packet to sail without writing to say how extremely gratifying it was to Mrs. Whitelaw and myself after having made so many fruitless attempts to discover in what part of America you and your much respected Brothers Messrs. William and Alexander resided to learn at last on such good authority as that of your own son that you may yet be spared to your family for many years to come. This discovery (for I can call it by no other name) was peculiarly so to my wife who has still a vivid recollection of you and your late Brother, and had almost begun to despair of ever hearing of you again, and in compliance with her wish I take an early opportunity of requesting that you would favor us at your first convenience with those particulars relative to yourself and family which we are so anxious to know and which we are glad to think we have now the means of acquiring.

We shall at the same time thank you to say whether Mr. Robert is in life with the number of children left by your late Brothers who were married.

As some small compensation for the trouble to which we are about to put you I shall furnish you with a few details of facts regarding your late sister Mrs. Morrison's family which may interest you. She died here on 17 May 1825. Mr. Morrison died in the same House on 14 November 1840 aged 78 years. His son Peter died in London on 14 Jany 1841 and his Wife died in little more than twelve months after him leaving a son now about twenty years old with two Daughters the eldest of whom is very delicate. The only children of your late sister now in life are William, Euphemia, Mary, and Isabella. William still carries on the leather business in

London and has two sons My wife Euphemia the eldest Daughter has had eight children seven of whom are still in life. Our eldest son John Morrison is minister of Dunkeld parish in Scotland formerly minister of the Scotch Church Island of Madeira. James our second son I regret has been in bad health for several years and I fear with small chance of recovery. Matthew our third son is partner with an old friend of my own under the firm of Morton and Whitelaw Corn Factors Leith. William our fourth son is in the Union Bank here. Isabella our eldest Daughter is married to Mr. Robt. Taylor Edinburgh an advocate at the Scotch Bar and has one child. Euphemia and Agnes are at school being the two youngest and Patrick died in childhood. Mrs. Peat (Mary) a Widow without children resides here. Mrs. Grey (Isabella) who was married about twenty years ago to Mr. George Grey of Middle Ord near Berwick the proprietor of an Estate worth about £800 a year clear which is secured to her for life has no family. I was with my late Brother in Law Peter at the time of his Death as well as a considerable time before when I assisted him in winding up the partnership affairs with his brother.

These are the chief particulars I have at present to communicate and if I may Judge from the anxiety we feel in reference to yourself and other relatives in America during the many years of silence and suspense that have elapsed since we last heard of you they will not be altogether uninteresting. I need scarcely say that nothing will give us more pleasure than the prospect of seeing you once more in your Native Land and allow me to add that Mrs. Whitelaw and myself will fully expect in the event of yourself or any of your family paying a visit to Scotland that you will make our Home your Home.

I may just mention before closing that I duly received your sons letter from Richmond along with one from Messrs. Fred (?) Anderson & Co. of date the 11 Nov last in reply to my letters of the 7 and 16 October to which letters I beg to refer in case you have not seen them. Both gentlemen tell me

that a refunding Bond is required by your Law before the parties having a claim to a share of your late Brothers property can be made payable. Your son has already in his possession extracts from our Parish Register of Births by the Vicar of the parish of my Wife and her Sister Isabella. As I am not acquainted with the forms of your law I should feel obliged by your informing me whether any or what other kind of documents of identity are necessary with the precise sum of sterling money required for the bond of each party interested.

Trusting you will excuse the trouble I now give Believe me ever with kind regards to self and other friends in which Mrs. Whitelaw unites.

My Dear Sir

Yours faithfully

(signed) Matthew Whitelaw

P. S.

You must be aware that your Brother Mr. George Hamilton died about six or seven years ago in Edinburgh but left no family by his Wife.

I shall feel obliged if you can inform me whether Thomas Whitelaw from near Falkirk in Scotland an uncle of mine has any of his family still in life in Richmond. He lived for a long period in Richmond but must be dead long since. "Mr." (this is the end of the first sheet and the rest of it is lost).

---

Copy of a letter from Wm. Morrison, nephew of my grandfather, Patrick Hamilton, to him.

"London 2nd April 1846

My Dear Uncle

I have at length got the power of attorney completed in favour of your son Mr. Wm. B. Hamilton of Richmond Va. and I hope properly done by all interested in it in this country. I have explained and also my solicitor to your son all that is requisite and unexplained in the deed of attorney and

I hope it will be quite satisfactory to you as administrator of my late uncles Wm. and Alexander to authorize you to pay over the property coming to the heirs of my mother.

I am glad I have at length got all to agree to a joint power of attorney but this could not be well brought about until other matters were brought to a conclusion.

I wrote you last on the 2nd ulto. to which I beg to refer and if you will send me a statement of the money coming to the Heirs of my mother I shall feel obliged as I can not give information on this point not knowing myself.

The Railroad mania in this country has been carried too far and consequently has caused much distress and a pressure for money such as we have not had for twenty years but things are again looking better and when we have this Oregon question amicably settled with you and our Corn Laws altered or done away with which will be better very soon I have no doubt we shall have things in general altogether better.

I shall be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

I am

My Dear Uncle

Yours very affectionately

(signed) Wm. Morrison"

(Address on back, no envelope).

"Patrick Hamilton, Esqr.,  
Williamsboro, Granville County,  
North Carolina,  
United States."

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Copy of a Deposition relating to a Power of Attorney:

"Alfred William Smith of Coopers Hall Basinghall Street in the City of London Gentleman maketh oath and

saith that John Clay, of the Borough of Berwick upon Tweed Esquire, Joseph Todd Gilchrist of Newington Crescent in the County of Surrey Gentleman and John Hubback of Torrington Square in the County of Middlesex Esquire three of the constituents name in the Letter of Attorney dated the thirteenth day of March one thosand eight hundred and forty six to William B Hamilton of Richmond Virginia in the United States of America whereby the said William B

Hamilton is constituted the true and lawful attorney for them the said John Clay Joseph Todd Gilchrist and John Hubback and William Morrison Matthew Whitelaw and Euphemia his wife Mary Peat and George Grey and Isabella his wife therein respectively described for them and each of them and in their or either of their names to ask demand sue for and recover and receive of and from Patrick Hamilton the Administrator of the good and chattels rights and credits of Alexander Hamilton and William Alston Hamilton respectively deceased or other person or persons to whom it doth shall or may belong to pay or distribute the same the distributive shares and proportions of the personal estate of the said Alexander Hamilton and William Alston Hamilton respectively deceased which they are or shall or may be entitled to under or by virtue of the laws in force in the United States of America for the distribution of the estates of persons dying intestate or otherwise howsoever as the nephews and neices of the said Alexander Hamilton and William Alston Hamilton respectively in their own right or in right of their wives or in right of the said Peter Morrison deceased and also all other sum and sums of money, goods, chattels and personal estate whatsoever which on the decease of the said Alexander Hamilton and William Alston Hamilton respectively came or belonged to them or either of them as aforesaid and further to act in the premises as in the said Letter of Attorney is more particularly mentioned are the same persons as John Clay of the Borough of Berwick upon Tweed Esquire Joseph Todd Gilchrist of Newington Crescent in the County of Surrey Gentleman and John Hubback of Lincolns Inn in the County

of Middlesex Barrister at Law who are nominated and appointed Executors of the last Will and Testament of Margaret Morrison who was the widow and sole Executrix of Peter Morrison late of Long Lane Bermondsey in the County of Surrey Leather Merchant and which said Margaret Morrison departed this life on or about the twenty ninth day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-two. And this Deponent further saith that the said Peter Morrison departed this life on or about the fourteenth day of January One thousand eight hundred and forty one.

(signed) A. W. Smith

Sworn at the Mansion  
House London the 30th day  
of March 1846 Before me  
( Seal )  
John (Mayor) Johnson.

Consulate of the United States of America London

I Thomas Aspinwall Consul of the United States of America for London and the dependencies thereof do hereby make known and certify to all whom it may concern that the Right Honorable John Johnson before whom the foregoing affidavit was made as appears by his signature thereto is Lord Mayor and Chief Magistrate of the City of London aforesaid and that to all acts by him so done full faith and credit are and ought to be given in Judicature and thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Consulship of the  
day of March in the year of our Lord one thou-  
United States in London aforesaid this thirtieth  
sand eight hundred and forty six and in the 70th year of the  
Independence of the said United States.



(signed) Thos. Aspinwall."

There is also a letter to my grandfather, Patrick Hamilton, from his brother, Robert Hamilton, written from New York, October 6th, 1839, already referred to. It is very

long and practically illegible, and taken up entirely with references to his business matters, chiefly his large transactions in lands on Red River, which seem to have been very profitable. He speaks of great improvement in his health, but there is no family history except that he was alive and in New York at that time.

The postage on the letter seems to have been twenty-five cents.

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Copy of a newspaper clipping from *The Oxford Examiner* (weekly) of July 10th. 1834:

"To the People of Granville County  
Fellow Citizens

By confining our choice of Representatives to the Legislature to those who offer and electioneer for their offices, we almost always obtain persons destitute of modesty and frequently of those other qualifications necessary to entitle them to our esteem and confidence. For a considerable portion of the year they are little less than public nuisances at every muster ground and public gathering, piping forth their own merits and praise, in the most fulsome and disgusting manner; encouraging political animosities by factious discourses, and fomenting brawls and quarrels by distributing ardent spirits among the disorderly and dissipated; and after being rewarded with success for such conduct which ought to make them shunned and avoided by every well disposed member of society, can it be expected that they should regard their offices otherwise than the just consequences of self degradation and the expenses incurred in electioneering conduct themselves accordingly?

So long as such practices are encouraged we can expect little better than a continued multiplication of charters and private laws, abridging our privileges and taking away our rights; protracted and expensive sessions of the legislature, the most harmless and beneficial portions of which are per-



haps spent in gambling and dissipation; and an utter neglect of those sound and wholesome principles of legislation, which alone can give prosperity and dignity to the State.

It is high time that we should correct these glaring abuses which have been long regretted and disapproved by selecting our candidates *Not* from those *Who Offer and Electioneer*, but from our *Able and Trustworthy citizens*. With a view to forward this object, the writers of the present article respectfully recommend the following ticket as worthy of your consideration and *Support* on the ensuing election:

<i>Patrick Hamilton, Esqr.,</i>	Senate,
<i>Col. Thomas I. Hicks,</i>	} Commons.
<i>Col. Joseph Ames,</i>	

These gentlemen, we believe, would not disgrace their fellow citizens, nor sanction any measure compromising their interests. They have not been apprised of thus being held up for office, nor is it expected that they will electioneer; but in common with all of us they will know that it would be penal and disgraceful in them not to serve if elected.

We therefore call upon all of you who wish to discourage the present demoralizing practice of electioneering and at the same time to send to the next legislature an honourable and trustworthy representation, to come forward to the polls on the ensuing election and let your votes testify the soundness of your principles

*Some of the People."*

Copy of an obituary of Alexander Hamilton cut from a newspaper supposed to be *The Oxford Examiner* (weekly), of some date in January, 1834, as we know that he died on December 31st, 1833.

"The death of *Alexander Hamilton*, which occurred at his residence in Williamsboro on the 31st ultimo, deserves

more than a passing notice. Mr. H. was born at Parkhead, Lanark, Scotland, in 1786, and migrated to the U. States some twenty years ago, and immediately on his arrival commenced the mercantile business in this county, which he continued to the period of his death. There are few professions or vocations in life, which furnish fairer opportunities for ascertaining the true character of a man than that of which Mr. H. was a member. He has every body to deal with—the man of sense and the fool—the honest man and the knave. Mr. H.'s transactions were various and extensive, and be it said to his lasting credit, and the pride and consolation of his friends and relations, that he has left not the man behind him, who can lay his hand upon his heart and say 'this is an unjust account, or, this debt has once been paid.' Among the numerous debtors which he had during a series of years, embracing some of the most trying times of pecuniary embarrassment Mr. H. had it frequent in his power to have ruined many a family by forcing their property into market at times when he could have bought them all for a mere song. He scorned to do it, and as long as they evinced a disposition to do what was right and make an effort for themselves, no woman shed a tear and no child cried for bread on his account. The writer of this knows of instances in which such families, by an effort and a change of times for the better, under his forbearance, are now thrifty and happy. Mr. H. however never boasted of his charities, and few, very few, will consent to what they consider the humiliation of proclaiming the names of their benefactors.

Mr. H. had one peculiarity seldom to be met with in any other man. He had an almost invincible repugnance to taking an oath, and he frequently, not invariably, declined it, though he were the loser by the omission, and when compelled to do so as a witness, he yielded reluctantly, and with an evident inward struggle from some religious or conscientious scruple, which, though intimate with him, I never heard him explain. He reprobated in strong terms the usual hurried manner of administering oaths in our Courts of Justice.

Skilful in business, of a sound and penetrating judgment, cautious and prudent, he was never perplexed with untoward speculations.

With a mind of high intellectual order, general and extensive information—remarkable for its correctness; a delicate, sparkling wit, and *Naiete* of expression, Mr. H. was the delight of every social circle. Modest and unpretending in his manners, on first introduction you would think him haughty and reserved, but as you grew in his estimation, this apparent reservedness would gradually wear away until you would exclaim, 'I wish I had found him out sooner.' If he was ever out of temper it was so trivially so and so seldom, and he had so entirely the mastery of his passions, that we have all forgot it, or it was unobserved.

Though polite and courteous to all, he was discriminate, yet devoted in his friendships. If he disliked (he could not despise) any one, he kept it to himself. One more remarkable trait in the life of our friend, and we leave his character and reputation in the good keeping of those who best knew him. What ever might be said against anyone, for whatever conduct, he always had more grains of allowance than his neighbors, and would in spite of everybody search for a good, at least an excusable motive. This was Alexander Hamilton."

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Besides there are also seven accounts current, or statement of account, which give some information, but are too long to copy.

The first is a statement of "Mr. P. Hamilton in Acct. Current with P. Hamilton & Co.," beginning October 1st, 1819, and ending January 1st, 1835. Balances are brought down as of September 30th of each year, and it is recorded in dollars and cents and quarters of cents, and not in pounds, shillings, and pence, showing a change had occurred in the method of computing "Virginia currency." It is interesting to note the following names in this statement, viz: J. Hamil-

ton & Co., N. Y., as of February, 1820, showing James Hamilton had removed to New York; Hamilton & Halliday, as of Jan'y. 4, 1820; Leonard Henderson, as of Feb'y. 8th, 1820, and other times, later Judge Henderson, and administrator of the estate of P. Hamilton, who married "Dinky" Turner, daughter of Anne Baskervill, sister of Mrs. P. Hamilton (see Baskervill Genealogy, Table F); John R. Clark, as of March 6, 1820; Anderson Paschall, as of March 7th, 1820; as of May 10th, 1820, John R. Eaton, the brother of the mother of Mrs. P. Hamilton; as of July 30, 1821, and other times, Hamilton Lemoine and Pannil. The annual aggregates of the statement vary from \$1,692.79<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> on Sept. 30, 1820, to \$10,715.40 on Jan'y. 1st, 1835. And the annual balances to his credit vary from \$172.64<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> on Sept. 30, 1820, to \$15,944.79<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> on Jan'y. 1st, 1835, the end of the account, showing successful business, a large excess of income over expenses, and accumulating capital. It shows thrift, and prudence, and forethought. The interest is added annually and entered in the manner usual in the old accounts. It occupies three double sheets of account paper.

The second is an extension of the last, headed "P. Hamilton in Acct. with P. Hamilton Surviving Partner of P. Hamilton & Co., and A. Hamilton & Co.," combining accounts with these two firms, and showing a balance of credit of \$16,619.35<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, and also a certificate signed by David D. Cargill, evidently the bookkeeper, all being in one handwriting, of the correctness of the account, all as of 1st January, 1835.

The third is a statement headed "Mr. P. Hamilton in Account Current with A. Hamilton & Co., Heathseat," beginning Dec. 22nd, 1822, and ending Jan'y. 1, 1835. Balances are brought down only Jan'y. 1, 1834, and Jan'y. 1st, 1835. There are annual credits for "Rent of Heathseat," each \$100, and they are the chief credits. This seems to show conclusively that A. Hamilton & Co. had transferred to Heathseat, P. Hamilton & Co. having most probably transferred to Williamsboro, originally the location of the business of J. Hamilton & Co. The balance of credit of Jan'y. 1st, 1835, is \$674.56,

and it is extended by memorandum to Mar. 15th, 1838, when the credit balance is \$438.20¼.

The fourth statement is headed "Mr. Alexr. Hamilton in Acct. Current with Alexr. Hamilton & Co., Heathseat," beginning Dec., 1824, and ending 15th May, 1838, with a debit balance "carried to P. H. & Co. New Books" \$988.93¼, balanced only on Jan. 1, 1834, Jany. 1, 1835, and Mar. 15, 1838. I note on the account the name Daniel A. Paschall, and others.

The fifth statement is headed "Mr. Alexr. Hamilton in Acct. Current with P. Hamilton & Coo.," beginning Jany. 1824, and ending Jany. 1, 1835, balanced only on the last date, and showing a debit balance of \$21,778.94¾, "carried to the New Books." Among many unfamiliar names I find also some known to me, viz: Hamilton & Kevan, Augt. 1832; Jas. Hamilton, N. Y., Oct., 1834; Wm. Douglas & Co., Jany., 1835; John W. Burton, Augt., 1829, probably son or grandson of Tabitha Minge Burton, sister of Mrs. George<sup>a</sup> Baskervill; and in July, 1833, "cash on going to Scotland, June, 1824, \$300."

The sixth is a statement headed "Mr. Alexr. Hamilton in Account Current with P. Hamilton & Co.," beginning Dec., 1830, and ending 25th May, 1838, balanced only on Jany. 1, 1835, and showing the names of Geo. S. McIntosh, doubtless the husband of Mary Euphemia Hamilton, daughter of James Hamilton; T. T. Hunt, and A. W. Venable, all in 1833, the last doubtless the husband of Isabella Brown, granddaughter of Isabel Alstoun, sister of the mother of our grandfather, P. Hamilton.

The seventh and last is a short statement headed "Mr. Alexr. Hamilton In Account with P. Hamilton Surviving Partner of P. H. & Co., and A. H. & Co.," as of Jany. 1, 1835, showing the following debits, the only entries on the account, viz:

"To Amt. due on P. Hamilton & Co. Old	
Books, due 1st Jany, 1835,	\$15,478.85 $\frac{3}{4}$ ;
" ditto A. Hamilton & Co., do.	602.49;
" ditto P. Hamilton & Co., New	
Books, do.	801.79 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>
	\$16,883.24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,"

also containing a certificate of David D. Cargill, as in case of "Second," as stated. This shows that all of the partners except P. Hamilton had withdrawn or died before Jany. 1, 1835, and we know from another source that Alexander and William Hamilton had died without wills, and that P. Hamilton had been appointed administrator of their estates.

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