

The Scottish Genealogist

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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EDITORIAL

Since the appearance of the April number of the Scottish Genealogist books have been published by two of our Honorary office bearers. They are "Scots Heraldry" (2nd Edition) by Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, Lord Lyon King of Arms, and "Blood Royal" by Iain Moncreiffe and Don Pottinger.

Many members will be familiar with the Lord Lyon's earlier version of Scots Heraldry but he has added a good deal to this book. The Scottish system of Heraldry is examined in great detail showing just how much family history can be learnt from a coat of arms. This is invaluable to the genealogist but Sir Thomas continues: "Just as Scotland is pre-eminently the land of clanship and kinship, so the Lyon Court Records are not confined to heraldry alone. Indeed Lyon's pre-haraldic duty as High Sennachie of Celtio Scotland was Judge of Genealogy, to which control of Armory was added as 'belonging to his sphere of duty'. Whilst the Lyon Register to some extent serves the purpose of preserving descent . . . wider pedigree purposes are served by the Lord Lyon's Public Register of Genealogies". There follows a description of the extent and contents of this Register. Every page of this book is of absorbing interest to the family historian and we would like to thank the Lord Lyon for telling us so many of the things we have always wanted to know!

"Blood Royal" is also obviously the work of a genealogist. Once again, as in "Simple Heraldry" and "Simple Custom" the team of author and artist present facts, both known and unknown, in a new and illuminating way. It is difficult to pick out a special feature for mention but out of many good things the variations on the ordinary family tree showing winding tracks, staircases and other unusual settings are certain to appeal to genealogists. Only too often our family trees resemble a maze or a whirlpool but never so helpful as those that illustrate the inter-relationship of the Blood Royal of Europe through Queen Victoria or the descent of our present Queen from Charlemagne, Emperor of the West; Mujahid Al-Amiri, King of the Barbary Corsairs; Menu Morat Eltebar of the Bihar Khazars; Kutyen Khan of the Cumans; Saint Vladimir, Grand Prince of Russia; and Theodore Lascaris, Emperor of the East.

Congratulations to our Vice President and our Chairman of Council!

THE SCOTS ANCESTRY RESEARCH SOCIETY

The Scots Ancestry Research Society was founded in 1945 by the Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston, at that time Secretary of State for Scotland, for the purpose of assisting Scots people both at home and abroad, who are interested in learning something of their antecedents and it was also felt that the formation of such a Society would serve as a medium for binding Scots all over the world more closely to the land of their birth. The Society is a non-profit making organisation and the fees charged are merely to cover the actual expenses incurred, which include the cost of employing searchers to examine the records, fees to the Registrar-General for access to the records and the usual overhead office expenses.

The records used by the Society for research purposes are, for the most part, the old parochial registers (maintained by the Presbyterian Church of Scotland) in which Births, Deaths and Marriages were voluntarily recorded prior to the compulsory registration of such events being enforced by law in 1855. The old parochial registers for the whole of Scotland are now centralised in Edinburgh and are in the custody of H. M. Registrar-General but in addition to these records, the Society has access to Testaments, Sasines (transfer of Property), Retour of Heir, University Graduation lists, comprehensive rolls of certain branches of the legal profession and of Ministers of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, together with all published genealogies and pedigrees of Scottish families which are available for reference in the main Edinburgh libraries.

For the purpose of instigating research, the enquirer is asked to supply certain particulars on an application form and as the Society has no access to any records other than Scottish, the information given must, of course, relate to a member of the family who was actually born in Scotland. In addition, if the latest-known date is prior to 1855, precise details of place of birth or marriage (i.e. town or village) must be stated as the old parochial registers are unfortunately not indexed. The name of a county or district as birthplace is not adequate as a starting-point for investigations as, in certain cases, one county alone may comprise well over eighty separate parishes.

With regard to the fees for research, there is an initial Registration Fee for Ten Shillings (or one Pound if research is to be initiated prior to 1855) and thereafter, the fees charged for the actual research work may amount to, but do not exceed, the maximum figure of Ten Guineas (Thirty Dollars). As the Search Fee is based largely on the amount of time spent in examining the relevant records which may, or may not, be in a good state of preservation and which vary a great deal both in size and antiquity, it is hardly possible to estimate the actual cost of a search in advance. Generally speaking, however, the fee charged is usually a good deal less than the maximum figure and the average cost of a good search is in the region of five to six guineas. These fees, it should be noted, cover the cost of investigating one ancestral line only, i.e. the paternal, unless requested otherwise, and each additional line to be traced involves payment of separate Registration and Search Fees.

Similarly with the extent of research, it is impossible to stipulate how far back, or how many generations of a family can be traced as the success of an investigation depends almost entirely on two factors, (1) the state of preservation and antiquity of the records and (2) whether or not the family in question made use of the voluntary facilities for recording Births, etc., before the advent of compulsory registration in 1855. With regard to the former, although in the more outlying parts of Scotland - the island of Skye for example - some of the parishes have no extant records prior to 1820, the majority of the old parochial registers date back to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century and in exceptional cases, to the mid or late sixteenth century. It has always been the practice of the Society, however, to trace every ancestral line as far back as there are extant records for the parish concerned or if that is not possible, as far back as there is evidence of the family to be found in the records.

Owing to the increasing number of enquiries being received by the Society each year, there is a certain amount of delay in supplying the results of research. It has been found more satisfactory, therefore, to deal with each new application in strict rotation and accordingly, all applications - except those for additional or further search - are placed on a waiting list. The period of delay in supplying

the results of investigations varies between four and seven months - generally the latter during the summer months owing to the rush of tourist visitors and the resultant increase in the number of cases on the waiting-list.

Many and varied are the enquiries and requests which reach the office at 4a North St. David Street, and it might here be noted that 'ancestry research' in its widest sense can hardly be said to include details of the species and weight of 'the fish which my great-grandfather used to catch in a burn (please identify) flowing into the Solway Firth' or commissions for the purchase of books, bagpipes, haggis, clan crests or a copy (new or second-hand) of the Declaration of Independence! In view of the above, therefore, it might well serve a useful purpose to conclude with a brief note as to the limitations of research which the Society can undertake. It does not profess to give information relating to clan history or tartans other than what can be found in the better-known books on the subject and which are now obtainable in most of the larger Public Libraries or from any good bookseller, and it does not provide authoritative advice on the subject of heraldry and armorial bearings, this being the province of the Lord Lyon King of Arms. According to the Constitution & Rules of the Society, it is not permitted to undertake research for legal purposes, and as the title of the Society indicates, the tracing of descendants or living relatives does not come within the orbit of its work. Briefly then, the activities of the Society are concerned first and foremost, not with the general history of any Scottish family or clan, but with original research on the ancestry of particular family lines and all enquiries in this connection, should be addressed directly to the Secretary of the Society at 4a North St., David Street, Edinburgh.

M. Nancy Browne,

Secretary

THE GENEALOGY OF EARLY SCOTTISH MUSIC & COMPOSERS

by

KENNETH ELLIOTT

(extract from a lecture given to the Scottish Genealogy Society on April 16th, 1956)

Recently there has come to light a rich and varied body of music composed and cultivated in Scotland during the 16th and 17th centuries. It exists in manuscripts and part-books that belonged originally to the old religious foundations or to musical enthusiasts; some of them are still in private hands. These early manuscripts provide clues as to provenance, authorship or possession which throw light on the music and on its cultivation and dissemination throughout Scotland.

We know the names and the music of some of our 16th century composers of sacred music and we sometimes know a little of their spheres of activity, but next to nothing of their family origins. Robert Carver, composer of much fine sacred music at the beginning of the 16th century, was a canon at Scone Abbey from 1513. John Fethy, organist and composer, taught at the Dundee and Aberdeen Sang-schools. David Peebles composed at St. Andrews and was kept on there after the Reformation because of his skill in music. Robert Johnson, born at Duns in about 1490, is the author of a great number of sacred and some secular works. He is said to have fled to England on account of heresy "lang before the Reformation" and is known to have continued to compose there. Bearing in mind the fact that musical ability (especially in the creative field) is a conspicuous hereditary feature, it is interesting to note a crop of 'English' Johnsons writing music in late Elizabethan and early Jacobean times. No exact details are known of their origins but one of them numbers among his compositions a setting of a poem with distinctly Scottish characteristics.

In spite of the Reformation there was a flowering of polyphonic song and dance-music in 16th century Scotland. The natural warm focus for the cultivation of this music was

the court at Holyrood and when the court went south in 1603, musical composition began to decline in Scotland. The music has come down to us precariously and often imperfectly in manuscript part-books that were the possessions of the young musical amateurs of the Scottish castles - men of education and taste with a love of polyphonic music. Often these books are isolated examples of incomplete sets; occasionally links can be established between music-books (by means of evidence supplied by binding, handwriting, contents etc.) and between the families who used them (from stamps, signatures, scribbles etc.); indeed, a study of genealogies can help to identify the owners of the books, as in the case of the families of Forbes, Leith and Ogilvie.

The largest body of evidence we have of musical culture in Scotland during the 17th century is the family library, and the most remarkable collection is that belonging to the Earl of Dalhousie, the music-books gathered by his forbears the Maules of Panmure and the Ramsays of Dalhousie. There are eleven volumes in all, consisting of vocal music and instrumental music for keyboard, lute or violin - much of it of Scottish authorship. Three of these volumes are of outstanding interest.

The first is a musical commonplace-book begun in about 1622 and apparently the work of Robert Udward (or Woodward), minister of Murroes parish church not far from Dundee. Perhaps Robert Udward taught music in nearby Panmure House, the family seat of the Maules, during the times of the 'troubles'. Among the signatures found in the book are those of Elspet Ramsay, a later member of the Dalhousie family, and Janet Goldman, who may belong to the old burghess family of that name of Dundee.

The second book belonged to Lady Jean Campbell and consists of keyboard and lute pieces whose style suggests a date of about 1630. The cover is stamped "I.C." and there is a variety of the owner's signatures inside on the fly-leaves. The earliest one - 'Jean Campbell' - would sort
/ see further the articles by Helena Snire and Phyllis Giles on the Forbes-Leith music-books: Proceedings of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, May, 1956.

well with the date of the musical compositions. The title 'Lady' would naturally be given to the eldest daughter of the Earl of Loudon - certainly after he became Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. And it was as Lady Jean Campbell that she married George, Lord Brechin, second Earl of Panmure, in 1645.

The third and perhaps the most interesting book contains mostly keyboard music, is very considerable in size and is the oldest of the Panmure manuscripts, being written in about 1600 or 1610. It seems originally to have belonged to Duncan Burnet (who is also represented in it as a composer) but most of the compositions are by William Kinloch. The family of Kinloch was long associated with Dundee and included scholars, doctors and burgesses in its members. But in spite of the suitable provenance and social status of the family, no William has come to light who could possibly have been the same person as the composer. One William died in 1588 apparently at the ripe old age of 105 but the music, being of a slightly later date, could scarcely have come from his pen. Another William was born in 1608, but this date hardly fits the facts either.

The quest for Duncan Burnet was more fruitful. The family of Burnet originates in the north-east and has as its present seat Crathes castle, near Banchory. In the 16th and 17th centuries the main family was entitled 'of Leys', and to this family a Duncan Burnet certainly belonged. His father was Alexander Burnet of Leys, who flourished in the mid-16th century; and his nephew was Robert Burnet (afterwards Lord Crimond) whose son, Gilbert, became Bishop of Salisbury.

This Duncan Burnet was born towards the end of the 16th century; he became a doctor and later settled at Norwich. Although his dates would fit with the ownership of the keyboard manuscript, nowhere in his extensive (and charming) correspondence with his family at Crathes is there any mention of music.

Among the scribbles on the pages of this manuscript are several signatures which, although interesting in themselves as records of the men and women who used the book, may point to its later history and explain its presence in the collec-

tion at Panmure House. This is especially true of Lucy Hamilton, who apparently was also moved to write alongside her signature the sad words: "good Lord have mercie upon me". The Scots Peerage yields a 'Lucy Hamilton', a descendant of James Hamilton, third Earl of Arran, who died in 1575. Her father, James Hamilton, first Earl of Abercorn and Baron of Paisley, contracted marriage between his youngest daughter, Lucy, and Randal, Lord Dunluce (afterwards the Marquis of Antrim), "but he not abiding by the contract, she never married". In 1627 Antrim was ordered to pay a heavy sum for his breach of contract, and Lucy lived on till 1696.

Also a descendant of James Hamilton, third Earl of Arran, by another branch of the family, was Anne, Duchess of Hamilton in her own right, who lived from about 1636 to 1716. She was the intimate friend of Lady Margaret Kennedy, the wife of Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury. And Margaret, the daughter of Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, married James Maule, fourth Earl of Panmure. It seems quite possible that this Lucy Hamilton would have access to the music-books of the Burnets (and so write her pathetic little scribble) because of the friendly connections between the two families; and the fact that the Hamiltons and the Maules of Panmure were finally united in 1694 by marriage might explain how Duncan Burnet's manuscript became the property of the Maules.

All this assuming that the Duncan Burnet of the music-book was a member of the illustrious north-eastern family of the same name. A chance discovery well-nigh proves it. In one of the printed extracts from the Burgh Records of Glasgow, dated 5th May 1638, another Duncan Burnet came to light "...seeing that the musik school is altogether decayit within this burgh to the great discredit of this citie... and that Duncane Burnett, who sumtyme of befoir teatchit musik within this burgh, is desyrus to tak up the said school againe and teitche musik thairin, (the council) hes granted licence to the said Duncane Burnett to tak up ane musik school within this burgh". And the Commissariat of Glasgow enters the will of "Burnet, Duncan, musitian in Glasgow ... 26th May 1652".

The date fitted and he had the added advantage of being a musician. The copy of his will in Register House provided the final link, for among the witnesses was "John Burnet of

Craigour, my brother's son". Craigour is near Crathes and the Burnets of Craigour were a cadet branch of the Burnets of Leys. Duncan Burnet of Glasgow had no family, and so his books would either go back to the north-east where they would come down to us today in the manner suggested above, or else became the property of the Maules by way of the Hamiltons in the south-west.

Many other isolated names from our manuscripts await a home with the families of 16th- and 17th-century Scotland. Some of them perhaps belong to those branches of a family which lie just outside the scope of such a work as the Scots Peerage. In time, however, they may be identified, as our picture of the past becomes more distinct.

Some names as yet untraced

possible date

Robert Arnot	early 16th cent.
John Fethy	do.
William Kinloch	c. 1600
Isobel Mouat	17th cent.
Jonet Goldman	after 1620
M. Dozell	after 1630
Margaret Cockburn	c. 1650
Robert Montgomerie of Skelmilie	do.

Summary of genealogical date from tombstones in North Leith Cemetery.

This cemetery lies on the left back of the Water of Leith and its entrance is in Coburg Street, Leith. When the gate is locked the key may be borrowed at the adjacent seed-man's office, provided application is made during working hours.

Abbreviations. a. for age; d. for died; da. for daughter; s. for son and w. for wife.

(1) Lieut. James McIntosh d. 25.3.51 a. 73; his w. Marion Jack d. 12.4.1833 a. 69.

- (2) William Hagart, Esq., North Leith, d. 7.8.1792; his w. Marion Cairns d. 26.3.1798; Henry Hagart, Esq., d. 23.4.1832.
- (3) Jean Cuthill widow of James Brown merchant in Linlithgow d. 28.4.1834 a. 100; her s. Robert Brown merchant Leith d. 17.4.1740 a. 70.
- (4) Harriot w. of Lieut. Mundell, R.N., d. 13.3.1818 a. 30; infant s. George a. 6 weeks; Capt. John Mundell, R.N. d. 9.6.1833 a. 60.
- (5) Helen Hendrie widow of John Finlay, sen., shipmaster in Leith d. 24.5.1794 a. 57; w. of John Finlay, jun.. ...ter in Leith d. 12.1803.....; Marion Fi(?). .. George Frazer merchant Lei...d. 27.5.1805 a. 29. Jean Finlay w. of John Gordon shipmaster Leith d.10.12.1814 a. 57; James Finlay merchant Leith d. 18.8.1816 a. 48.
- (6) Helen Nielson w. of Thomas Gladstones merchant in Leith d. 17.7.1806 a. 66; said Thomas Gladstones d. 11.5.1809 a. 76; (N.B. These are grandparents of William Ewart Gladstone); their eldest da. Margaret Gladstones w. of Peter Crowden shipmaster Leith d. 3.5.1814 a. 51.
- (7) Elizabeth younger da. of William McCaul surgeon Whitehorn, Galloway d. at Newhaven 19.6.1806 a. 26.
- (8) John Hinton(?) deacon of we..ars in North Leith d. 25.1.1669 a. 39.
- (9) Sarah Adam widow of Alexander Gray showmaker North Leith d. 28.10.1825 a. 90.
- (10) William Gillespie harbour master Leith d. 28.9.1813 a. 61; his da. Margaret d. 21.9.1807 a. 22(?). Margaret Muir w. of William Gillespie d. 6.6.1827. Elizabeth Marshall Gillespie d. 3.11.1848 a.58.
- (11) Rev. W.F.Ireland D.D., minister of this parish d. 18.2.1828 a. 53.
- (12) Rev. David Johnston D.D. b.15.4.1734 d. 5.7.1824 minister of North Leith.
- (13) Janet Marion Lauriston d. 23.6.1810 a. 11 months.
- (14) Samuel Lindsay teacher in the High School of Edinburgh for 25 years b. 10.12.1788 d. 18.1.1854; his only s. Alexander; his widow Grace Anderson d. 28.12.1897 a. 97.
- (15) Eleonor Davies w. of Wm. Augustus Davies purser, R.N., d. 23.8.1812 a. 18.
- (16) Menzies Baillie barrack master at Leith Fort and form-

- erly merchant in London d. 3.5.1804 a. 62; his w. Ann d. 27.10.1830 a.78; their s. George Todd Baillie d. 11.7.1799 a. 9.
- (17) Thomas Hair(?) smith d. 12.12.1701 a. 63; his w. Jean Horn(? or Hope?) d. 18.1.1702 a. 54.
- (18) Capt. John Thomson, R.N. d. 12.11.1803; his w. Jean Thomson d. 6.2.1806; erected by their grandson Captain John Thomson.
- (19)in Leith d. ..12.1699 a. 62; the said John Robertson d. 27.3.1714 a. 59; his children by his w. Margaret Gray, viz. James, Margaret, Isobel, Sarah and Patrick (carvings of ship, flowers, a spade and a shovel).
- (20) boundary stones marked RM.
- (21) JL EL Charles Liddell s. of John Liddell mariner North Leith d. 14.2.1745? a. 10 months; Robert Liddell shipmaster in Leith s. of same John L. d. 1.5.1821 a. 75 with several of his family.
Wm. Liddell d. 14.7.1680 a. 43; Robert Liddell merchant Leith d. at Kirkcaldy 28.9.1852 a. 67; Isabella Nisbet widow of John Nisbet Esq. Easington Grange, Northumberland d. at George's Place, Leith Walk 22.11.1844 a. 33; Helen Liddell d. -.2.1887.
- (22) (carved crown and hammer) TS DD John.... 176. ..Alex... a. 6..... Thomas Stewart smith North Leith d. Feb? 176? a. 45(?); his w. Isobel Donald d. ...1772? a. 73(?); (N.B. an inscription on reverse of this stone cannot be read without moving the stone).
- (23) (similar carving of crown and hammer) IG MM.
- (24) resting against wall; blank in front, reverse not seen
- (25) resting against same wall; inscription on reverse cannot be read without moving the stone. IW EC
- (26) Catharin(?) Farquhar d. 15.4.1706 a. 44; also w. of John Reid...; Elizabeth Sym(?) his w. d. 8.12.1715 a. 46.
- (27) Marion Isles w of Wm. Gavin shipmaster Leith d. 27.8.1797 a. 57; said Wm. Gavin d. 16.2.1812 a. 73; their children Alexander, Marion and Peter d. young; Elizabeth Gavin d. 18.9.1836 a. 69; John Gavin shipowner Leith d. 13.8.1839 a. 70; his w. Rachel Strachan d. 22.5.1839 a. 60; their s. John Gavin d. 21.11.1839 a. 33.
- (28) John Carr Beadie merchant Leith d. 28.12. 1855; his s. James(?) Beadie d. 7.2.1847; Magdalene Beadie w. of Henry Goodsir, Bank of Scotland d. 24.11.1853.

- (29) Joseph Stoncy R.N. b. at Stonehinge, Jamaica on 19.11.1792 d. here 28.3.1820, erected by his only sister Mary Kemp, Jamaica.
- (30) erected by George Temple shipwright in North Leith, to Mary Watson d. 17.5.1797 a. 52.
- (31) Alexander Young shipmaster Leith d. 13.1.1817 a. 66; his w. Helen Liston d. 26.7.1797 a. 39; their s. Wm. Ferguson Young d. 7.12.1797 a. 6; his w. Susan Pattison d. 8.12.1824 a. 66; Robert Young d. 20.8.1818 a. 30; Ann Young w. of William Dick shipmaster Leith d. 27.12.1824 a. 47; George Young d. 2.6.1831 a. 35; Helen Young w. of Joshua Richmond shipmaster Leith d. 13.2.1836 a. 56; John Young d. in Calcutta 13.9.1836 a. 47; Joshua Richmond shipbuilder Leith d. 22.2.1847 a. 66.
- (32) James Home shipbuilder Leith and his w. Elizabeth Burton to their s. Wm. Home d. 25.8.1758 a. 1 year 11 months.
- (33) the family of Archibald Gleghorn, Jane d. 1.2.1808; Beatrice d. 7.12.1815; Archibald d. 8.2.1818.
- (34) Alexander Mason carpenter North Leith d. 4.1.1733 a. 76; his w. Janet Paterson d. ~.8.1738 a. 73; Alex. Mason merchant Edinburgh their s. d. 7.9.1748 a. 56; their da. Christian w. of John Mein slater Edinburgh d. 4.1.1759 a. 55; Walter Paterson shoemaker d. 10.10.1678 a. 50.
- (35) Thomas Dunlop inspecting commander Coast Guard service d. 6.1.1843; his da. Rosanna "was laid here for three months and is now buried in"
- (36) John Wishart shipmaster Leith d. 23.6.1838 a. 63; his eldest s. James White d. at sea 18.10.1828 a. 26; his da. Marion Wishart d. 1.10.1828 a. 17; his second s. John Wishart shipmaster Leith d. at Macao 2.11.1843 a. 34; his younger grandchild Isabella Marion Younger d. 21.5.1853 a. 9 months; his w. Marion Colston d. 3.6.1855 a. 79; their third da. Johanna Wishart d. 25.2.1876 a. 70; their fourth da. Elizabeth Wishart d. 4.8.1878 a. 67; their youngest da. Mary Wishart d. 8.8.1881 a. 62.
- (37) Elizabeth Pretsalmy spouse d. 1.9.1793 a. 47; David Cossar surgeon d. at sea 26.6.1791 a. 22, buried at Liver. pool; John Cossar s. of David C. merchant Leith d. 26.1.1788 a. 9; David Cossar d. 21.6.1818 a. 85.
- (38) John Nimmo baker Leith d. 5.12.1807 a. 50; his w. Janet Gowans d. 3.3.1805 a. 50; John and Robert two of their children who d. young.
- (39) Lieut. George Harris R.N. d. 15.1.1826 a. 51, mentions

his widow and children without naming them.

(40) carved, inscription illegible.

(41) Agnes Paterson w. of Robert Strong junior, merchant Leith d. 29.11.1819 a. 31; their s. Robert Strong d. 20.6.1813 a. 11 months and two infants; John Paterson civil engineer d. 4.1.1823 a. 68 and his w. Elizabeth Paterson d. 10.3.1837 a. 77; John Paterson Strong of Clayton, Fife s. of said Robert Strong junior d. 26.5.1843 a. 29.

(42) Peter Millar d. 12.3.1792 a. 1; John Millar d. 24.4.1797 a. 3; Archibald Millar d. 30.9.1800 a. 16 months.

(43) Evan Liddell merchant Leith d. 29.8.1830 a. 56; his w. Agnes da. of Edward Brown harbourmaster Leith d. 20.5.1811 a. 33; their youngest da. Mary d. 21.8.1840 a. 29; their fourth da. Agnes w. of Rev. Wm. Stevenson d. 20.9.1841 a. 31 interred at North-Mavine, Shetland.

(44) a broken stone between (43) and (45) where it is impossible to read the inscription.

(45) James Wishart merchant Leith d. 16.2.1858 a. 77 interred in Warriston cemetery; his w. Elizabeth da. of Edward Brown harbourmaster Leith d. 14.10.1820 a. 40; their third da. Elizabeth Brown d. 28.10.1854; their eldest s. John Kay d. 19.12.1876; their third s. Edward d. 15.3.1887; their second s. James d. 23.11.1887.

(46) James Fenwick, Esq., d. at Cherry Bank in this parish 22.7.1827 a. 72, erected by his da. Lady Milbanke.

(47) Suttel(?) Mathieson d. 5.?.179? a. ?

(48) AS IV Adam tcher in Leith d. ?.3.1747 a. 52 ..
..... ?.5.1769 a. also Adam Smith(?)
d. 22.?.1763 a. 1(?);

Jannet Lennie(?) w. ofSmith(?) of his children
.... Jannet, William(?), John and Alexander(?) Smith also
Adam... Margrat, Isobel Pariss grandchildren, also Jean
Vallance w. of Adam Smith d. 21.6.1766 a. 78.

(49) Jean Reid widow of David Reid, Commissioner of HM Customs d. 23.8.1816 a. 71.

(50)W.....AN d. 16.1(?) 1818 a. 65(?)

(51) Alexander Ritchie, Canonmills d. 13.7.1829; Wm. Ritchie his s. d. 18.4.1806 a. 11 months; his da. Agnes Ritchie, d. 31.3.1822 a. 16; his da. Margaret Ritchie d. 17.6.1824 (?) a. 26(?) Margaret Shaw his w. d. 2.4.1840(?) (or 1810?) his s. Peter Ritchie d. 13.3.1829; his s. Alex. Ritchie d. 8.12.1836.

- (52) carved stone illegible.
- (53) Donald Swanson shipmaster Leith d. 31.12.1847 a. 59; his w. Jean Gardner d. 4.10.1832 a. 43; their eldest s. John Swanson d. at Guayaquil 3.5.1841 a. 31; sons Wm. and Archibald d. in infancy; their third s. Donald Swanson, shipmaster Leith d. 15.1.1864 a. 49; his da. Jean Swanson d. 4.1.1867 a. 18; his w. Janet Prentice d. 25.12.1884 a. 70; his eldest s. Donald Swanson d. 13.3.1897 a. 54.
- (54) David Wishart shipmaster Leith d. 12.12.1817 a. 67; his w. Robina Durham d. 16.7.1797.
- (55) IB EH 1745 JB EH 1744.
John Broun shipmaster Leith d. 16.10.1744 a. 60; James Broun a child 10 months old; his w. Elizabeth Hart d. 17.11.1748 a. 51.
- (56) John Pourie cooper Leith d. 27.10.1852 a. 52; his da. Isabella Bruce d. 2.2.1830 a. 18 months; his da. Euphemia Bruce d. 31.5.1856 a. 18; his s. Robert Neilson d. 31.8.1862 a. 27; his s. John Neilson d. 15.10.1862 a. 29; his w. Isabella Thomson d. 10.5.1866 a. 67.
- (57)shipmaster in Leith d. 8..... a. 41.
- (58) Charles Taylor shipmaster lately in Crombie-point, now Leith d. 25.10.1814 a. 65; his w. Ann Clark youngest da. of the late Alex. Clark of Newmilns, Culross parish, d. 11.9.1811 a. 48.
- (59) March 18..... a. 53.
- (60) Isabella Hanney(?) w. of Thomas Henry shipmaster Leith d. 20.10.1816 a. 51.
- (61) Andrew Dickson native of Wigtonshire d. at Trinity 2.6.1832 a. 82.
- (62) undecipherable.
- (63) Alex. Gibb candlemaker Leith d. 15.11.1810; his s. James Gibb d. 3.8.1799 a. 29.
- (64) Robert Nicoll "one of the sweetest of Scottish bards" b. at Tulliebelton, Perthshire 7.1.1814 d. at Laverockbank Edinburgh 7.12.1837 (erected by some admirers in 1877).
- (65) burying ground of Farquharson of Invercauld. Margaret Farquharson d. 1773 a. 14; Amelie d. 2.1.1780 a. 22; Jane d. 3.3.1780, daughters of James Farquharson of Invercauld and the Rt. Hon. Lady Sinclair; Anne Lady Mackintosh d. 1787 a. 64 and Margaret d. 1789 a. 58 daughters of John Farquharson of Invercauld.
- (66) Margaret Falconer of H.....Reid..... the said

- Reid(?)d.....1821.... Reid grandson of the said
 (?)d. -.7.1831 Sylvester Reid s. of the said Mar-
 garet Falconer formerly Reid d. 1845(?).
 (67) Jane Chalmers of Leith Mount d. 21.4.1791 a. 80; his w.
 Elizabeth Watson d. 21.11.1785 a. 50; (erected by their
 nephew Richard Chalmers;) his sister Elspeth Chalmers or
 Milne d. 1808; her s. James Milne d. 1808.
 (68) John Pasley of Aulgirth d. 29.10.1777 a. 79.
 (69) John Scott smith North Leith d. 17.3.1781 a. ...
 (70) John Bu..... and Isabella Yule.
 (71) John Gray smith and burgess and freeman of
 annigate, indweller in Leith d.16....
 (72) GR IP
 (73) AL WC KT IL AL
 (74) ID ER (inscription blurred)
 (75) FT(?) JA
 (76) Rev. James Lundie minister of North Leith from 1687 till
 his death a. 56 on 31.3.1696 (see Fasti 155).
 (77) Joan Johnston w. of Thomas Clark carpenter d. 15.10.1828
 a. 66; his s. James Clark d. 8.7.1793 a. 11 months; said
 Thomas Clark d. 18.11.1831 a. 69; his s. Thomas Clark d.
 -.5.1838 a. 32.

J. F. Mitchell.

SOME HIGHLAND DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY
 (Part of a Lecture given to the Scottish Genealogy Society in
 January 1955)

One of the earliest of the Highland Development schemes,
 and certainly the longest survivor was a Company called the
 "British Society for extending the Fisheries and improving
 the Sea Coasts of this Kingdom". This was too lengthy a
 title even for the 18th century and after a period when
 everyone abbreviated it as they liked with some queer

results, it became known as the British Fisheries Society. This was founded in 1786 partly as an offshoot from the 8-year-old Highland Society of London, and its aims were to raise money to buy land to lease to fishermen and to build storehouses, piers, sheds and houses for them. Unlike previous companies with the same object the Society had no monopoly and was expressly forbidden to trade itself.

The Duke of Argyll was Governor of the Society and the Directors or Committee members included both Scots - Humberstone Mackenzie of Seaforth, George Dempster, the Earls of Moray and Breadalbane - and several Englishmen - Henry Beaufoy and Isaac Hawkins Browne - both M.P's among them. Money poured in but subscription lists were compiled with more haste than accuracy. Many members had taken shares on behalf of friends, without the formality of their permission and in some cases, when applied for, the money was not forthcoming. The lists were numerous and untidy and it took several years to trace all those people whose names appeared there.

Judged by present-day standards the whole organisation was very happy-go-lucky, but though they may not have been very efficient they possessed very great enthusiasm, very great energy and quite unbounded optimism. They knew what they were up against, for Dempster put the problem very simply: "The seas abound with fish, the Highlands with industrious and good people. It will be our business to bring these two to meet. I fear it would in that country be an easier task for mountains to meet, at least they are at present much nearer one another."

The Society began by issuing a questionnaire on the best method of developing the Highlands and the answers, which are collected together in one MS volume in the National Library, are quite fascinating. One correspondent, Captain Hamilton of the Revenue Cutter "Prince Henry", wrote, "Were I not commanded I would not have troubled you with these observations as writing I am not accustomed to and would at any time rather sail fifty miles than write a sheet of paper," but many landowners wrote long and detailed accounts of local conditions and their recommendations are extremely interesting. Several wrote from experience of development schemes of their own.

After studying the answers, several of the Directors undertook to make a personal tour of the most suitable sites for new villages. There are several accounts of this journey written by different Directors - some printed and some MS. As a result of the tour and of much discussion in London, early in 1788 the Society bought land at Tobermory and Ullapool, both of which were then farms. A third purchase of land at Lochbay in north-western Skye not far from Dunvegan was made a few years later.

Ullapool and Tobermory grew very quickly. Since they are both villages that have attracted attention in later times, it is worth mentioning that they were laid out originally by local surveyors, but in 1790 Thomas Telford was sent by the Society to report on their progress and his letters and sketches, preserved among the Society's papers in the Register House, show that many of his suggestions were adopted there. Within three or four years the main public buildings were completed - at Ullapool there were curing sheds, various storehouses, an Inn and several shops for craftsmen like boatbuilders and net-makers. The contractor was one Robert Melville from Dunbar who took craftsmen, including professional fishermen, with him, but also employed the local crofters and masons. At Tobermory, a Mr. Stevenson from Oban undertook the contract and built the same sheds and a Customs House but no pier.

The plan was to let the settlers plots of land in the villages, large enough for a house and small garden. In addition they could have half an acre of arable land a short distance away and a larger quantity of improvable pasture. It was reckoned that this would enable them to provide some of their own food but not their whole livelihood so that they would be forced to fish or engage in some form of profitable work. Unsuccessful attempts were made to start manufactures again because it was realised that fisheries could fail for several years together and the Society hoped that the people would have some alternative employment in bad years.

Tobermory was successful from the first but not really on the Society's plan. The journey from Tobermory to the fishing grounds was long and dangerous for small boats and so the settlers gradually became either buss owners or em-

ployees and not the independent boat owners the Society wanted. Also the harbour and Customs House began to attract commercial traffic of all kinds and the opening of the Gt. Glen and later the Caledonian Canals increased this.

Ullapool began very well and by 1798 had attracted many settlers of the right kind. The Society's letters and papers contain detailed accounts of attempts to improve agriculture, the educational and public health administration of the villages, and many equally progressive measures on the part of the Directors.

It was not until about 1800 that the crash came - the herring completely deserted the west coast of Scotland and began once more to come down the east. For a time it was hoped that this was only temporary but in fact it continued until the 1940's, when Ullapool once again became a fishing village.

In fairness to the Society it must be pointed out that the economics of their villages were founded on the fishing industry and seemed to be going smoothly. They did not intend the settlers to live on the land alone and were not merely shortsighted in their policy as has often been claimed. Tobermory fared better in the early years of the 19th century because the commerce continued there and the fishing had not been the only venture, but Ullapool gradually declined into arrears of rent and apathy.

The third settlement, at Lochbay, had not been fully established by 1800 owing to delays and misunderstandings with the original owner of the land, and it never reached the full status of a fishing village. Whether it ever would have succeeded is doubtful because the Society gave the settlers too much land, or rather the same quantity of much richer land than on the mainland, and even in the early days the people showed signs of being able to live without fishing.

The Society continued for many years to help their settlers on the west and did not sell their villages until 1838-48. During the later years when the harvest and potato failures brought destitution, the villages were crowded with people from the country round, hoping to benefit from the Society's charity.

Meanwhile the Society was engaged in founding its one really successful settlement, Pulteneytown on the south bank of the Wick river in Caithness - now indistinguishable from Wick itself. The growth of Pulteneytown, which was entirely planned by Telford began in 1806 when the east coast fishery was beginning to flourish, and the town's success amazed even the Directors. The harbour was the main feature of the place and the progress of the settlement was so great that after little more than 30 years it was only the harbour that the Society needed to administer. This they continued to do for almost another 60 years until finally dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1893.

This has been a very inadequate sketch of the Society's work, of which so complete a record remains in their papers, in the Register House - volumes of letters and accounts, reports and instructions to the Agents at the villages and Minutes of Directors' meetings are all there. It is fascinating to read of the hopes, fears, frustrations and successes of these people, especially when we realise that we are really no nearer than they were to solving the economic problem of the Highlands.

The Society was not alone in its efforts to plant villages or fishing communities in the Highlands. Indeed between 1785 and 1800 so many small development schemes were being put into operation that it is impossible to mention them all.

The two most ambitious schemes by landowners were those organised by Kenneth Mackenzie of Torridon and Sir Hector Mackenzie of Gairloch for their own tenants. Torridon formed a company with Mackenzie of Coul and some other gentlemen and by 1788 they had built "a wharf and stage with salt and storehouses, Curing house" and other houses for tradesmen at Torridon. Fraser noticed that the warehouses were made of wood as in Labrador and Beaufoy remarked that though cheap they lasted very well. Six boats and "a small vessel to attend them" had been built and fitted out and Mackenzie of Torridon had made arrangements with his tenants to fish for him, had engaged a few experienced fishermen and made a Contract "with a respectable House" to take all the fish caught at a standard price.

The second ambitious scheme was operated by Sir Hector

Mackenzie at Gairloch, a few miles to the north of Torridon. A full account of this venture was given by Sir George Mackenzie in his "General View of the Agriculture of the Counties of Ross and Cromarty". The author was a friend of Sir Hector's and feeling that his modesty "has induced him to conceal his good deeds even from his neighbours" decided to take the liberty of publishing "his great and patriotic exertions in supporting the fishery".

The catch at Gairloch was not herring but cod and ling and the average produce for over fifteen years was 20,000 fish per year though the Statistical Account gave the figure as high as thirty to forty thousand. Mackenzie reckoned that only about 20 boats were employed owing to scarcity of bait, the cod being caught on books and hand lines. The boatmen received 5d for each ling and 3d for each cod. Sir Hector provided his tenants with wood for boats, gave an annual premium of 20 guineas for the best fishermen and took upon himself to guarantee the price of fish to the boatmen which in very good seasons involved him in considerable loss. He engaged a firm of curers from Inverness who sent the fish either pickled or dried, to Ireland, Liverpool, London or Spain. The station established about 1782 survived the war years at least until 1813 when the above account was written. A letter of 1837 mentioned that Gairloch "was once a famous station but has not been productive for eight years". This date may not be completely accurate but it shows that Sir Hector's establishment was founded on practical lines which survived for over forty years.

Seaforth also had a scheme for development of the fisheries at Loch Roag in Lewis of which a complete financial statement appears among the Seaforth papers. He took a partner who was to pay half the expenses and share the profits but he in complete charge at the station. The main purpose of this scheme was not building - a storehouse only is mentioned - but the provision of equipment and the marketing of fish caught locally. MacIver and Seaforth each raised £43.9.6 profit on one year's fishing and a turnover of nearly £100. This was not organised until about 1794 and so can have had few years of prosperity before the herring swam away.

While the Torridon and Gairloch fisheries were on more

ambitious lines, MacLeod of Harris tried at Roëel to do what many landowners could afford. He deepened the harbour there and built quays and a breastwork. He paid some of his tenants to make roads, others he employed as fishermen, and he installed a spinning mistress and provided spinning wheels for the women.

So far these private schemes have all been operated by the landlords themselves with or without partners. There were some, however, that were organised entirely by outsiders. The two most important of these were situated near Ullapool. As early as 1776 Isle Martin had attracted the attention of a Mr. Woodhouse from Liverpool who had been concerned in the Isle of Man fishery. He leased the island from the Commissioners for the Forfeited Estates and after an expensive programme of building he managed to persuade the authorities to build a Customs House at Isle Martin, and once this was established his business increased very quickly. His aim was to cure red herrings on the Yarmouth method for which he built a large shed in which David Loch, who visited Isle Martin in 1778, estimated that he could cure 1,000 barrels at a time. Loch wrote of the herrings, "As I am ever open to conviction, I caused some to be broiled for dinner; and I declare I never tasted any that pleased my palate so well. An epicure, fond of this dish, would think it no trouble to make a journey of 50 or 100 miles to eat the red herrings cured at this place". The method of curing was to salt the fish for 30 hours, split them through the mouth and hang them on wooden spits four feet long over a fire for 14 to 21 days. The supplies of wood, generally oak, were sent as ballast from Liverpool where it was bought cheap as shipyard refuse. The fish was bought from local boatmen at the rate of 5/6 per barrel, and when cured was shipped to London, Hull and Liverpool as well as to the Mediterranean and all parts of Europe.

There was also a curing station on Tanera, slightly further from Ullapool. This was leased also from the Commissioners for the Forfeited Estates by Roderick Morrison of Stornoway, described as a "sober pushing Man", and his partner Mr. John Mackenzie, a cousin of Torridon, who had a business in Bishopsgate Street, London. The firm owned six decked vessels and about 30 boats, and Mackenzie described their company as follows: "Our great object was to purchase

the herrings from the natives, having laid in annually a great stock of salt, casks, nets and meal, all of which except the meal were generally brought from Greenock and sometimes from Leith; the meal came from Caithness and the eastern coast of Ross-shire; the casks and nets from Greenock were generally sent in vessels going to the Baltic at 6d or 8d freight per barrel with nets in them; the salt chiefly from Liverpool and Lisbon and sometimes from Leith, which was generally brought by our own vessels on return from the markets of Lisbon and Leith, but the salt from Liverpool was brought in our own fishing vessels sent on purpose before the fishing season commences. Our chief object was to supply the West India merchants in London with White Herrings and the home market in London with Red Herrings; we found that the fish caught in Great Britain was never equal to the demand for the West India market".

The Statistical Account mentions several small schemes of which there is very little more information. At Lochinvar a man from the Isle of Man with a local partner organised a station. Apparently Mackenzie of Findon founded a Company to "quick~~en~~ and improve" the fishing at Applecross by affording a ready market and an example for improvement to our fishers. Further north in Lochs Laxford and Inchard there seem to have been small organisations, while MacLeod of Raasay had built a storehouse on Rona.

From all this it will be seen that in the later 18th century there was a considerable movement to improve the economic position of the Highlander and to prevent emigration. It cannot be denied that there were the other kind of landlords who cleared the glens for sheep, and I have not treated the Sutherland or Glengarry estates here. It is also true that when the destitution came the distress was greater in villages than elsewhere, especially in Gairloch and Ullapool. and for a time the policy of collecting people together was condemned. But in fairness to the improvers I feel it should be stressed yet again that their economics depended upon the herring, and had the shoals continued to frequent the west the balance between fishing and agriculture would have been maintained as they planned it, and the destitution would probably not have been so great. It was

never intended to collect so many people together to live on inadequate crofts alone, and a good deal must be blamed on "that eccentric fish".

Jean Dunlop.

NOTES.

BOOKS

Since the April issue of the Scottish Genealogist the following books have been received. We are most grateful for these gifts. They are available to be borrowed by members and are at present in the charge of either the Hon. Secretary or the Hon. Editor - the office of Librarian will soon be crying out to be filled but we feel that the books should be kept in or very near Edinburgh.

Family Roundabout. Angus Macnaghten. (Oliver & Boyd - 1955)
This is a collection of essays on interesting people connected with the family of the author, who is one of the earliest members of the Society.

Memoir of Major General Hector Macdonald. Cromb (Eneas Mackay 1903).

Scottish Newspapers held in Scottish Libraries. (The Scottish Central Library 1956). This is a comprehensive list of files of some 380 Scottish Newspapers held in various libraries.

Index to Oregon Land Claims Vol. V Nos. 6-10 McLagan to Peeper. (The Genealogical Forum of Portland, Oregon, 1956.)
We have also from the Forum various lists of new books on American Genealogy.

Recent Additions to the American Library in London. (U.S. information Service, 1956).

Jalons pour l'étude de l'héraldique (L'héraldique écossaise)
Colin Campbell. (Lausanne).

James Ronaldson, Baker, Typefounder, Philanthropist and his
connexions in and around Edinburgh. Miss M. Tait. (Reprint
from Old Edinburgh Club Jan. 1953).

Passenger Lists of Ships Coming to North America. 1607 -
1825. Bibliography by A. Harold Lancour. (New York 1937).

The Leatham or Letham Family Book of Remembrance. Louis
Leathem (Michigan, 1955).

The following recent publications of the Scottish Record
Society:-

Protocol Book of James Young 1485-1515 parts V, VI, and VII
and Index.

Inventory of the Principal Progress-Writs of the Barony of
Innes 1325-1767.

Registers of the Episcopal Congregation in Leith 1733-1755.

Marriages at Gretna Hall. 1829- Ap. 30 1855.

Edinburgh Poll Tax Return for 1694.

Register of the Burgesses of the Burgh of the Canongate
1622-1733.

Protocol Book of John Foular Index.

The Court Book of Shetland 1602-1604.

Register of Marriages of the Parish of Unst, Shetland 1797-
1863.

DICTIONARY OF EMIGRANT SCOTS

Many thanks to all who have sent information on the subject.
Space does not permit more details at the moment but the
response has shown great interest in the project and we hope
to report at more length in the October issue.

QUERIES

III/6. RONALD. Information is required about Robert Ronald, Provost of Montrose 1669 etc. He was Bailie in 1662, Dean of Guild 1663 and M.P. in 1681. Any details of his family would be appreciated. There was a Robert Ronald or Rannald, younger, who was Provost in 1695, married Janet Mill, and may be the man reported as deceased under the date 25th May 1710 in the Bailie Court Book, leaving an Alexander Ronald as his nearest lawful heir. M.T.

III/7. MONCREIFFE. Can anyone supply information regarding John Moncreiffe of Mornipea, Auchtermuchty at the beginning of the 18th Century? His daughter, Agnes, is reputed to have married John McNaughton of Dunderave between 1711 and 1721. D.McN.

REPLY

I/15. BATTLE DEAD. In "Notes and Queries" (pre 1939) one or two of the issues give lengthy details of Tombstone inscriptions from all over India. T.C.K.

NOTICES

The Scottish Genealogist will be published quarterly.

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The monthly meetings of the Society are held in St. Andrews Society Rooms, 24 Hill Street (Castle Street end), Edinburgh at 7 p.m., on 15th of the month. (In the event of the 15th falling on Saturday or Sunday, the meeting is held on the following Monday).

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