

The Scottish Genealogist

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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By the constitution, the Scottish Genealogy Society exists "to promote research into Scottish Family History," and "to undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy by means of meetings, lectures, etc." By the expressed desire of the Original Members, the Society was to remain an academic and consultative body, and was not to engage itself professionally in record searching. Arrangements will be made by which the Society can supply a list of those members who are professional searchers but any commissions of this kind must be carried out independently of the Society.

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the St. Andrew 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.

Membership of the Scottish Genealogy Society is by election at an annual subscription of £1 10s. 0d. (\$4.50) inclusive of *The Scottish Genealogist*. This subscription which is payable on 1st October entitles members to receive the Magazine during the following year beginning with the January issue. Inquiries may be made to the Hon. Secretary; 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, and subscriptions paid to the Hon. Treasurer, 21 Craigerook Road, Edinburgh.

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All material for publication must be sent to the Hon. Editor, c/o Messrs. Shepherd & Wedderburn, W.S., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2, in a form ready for immediate use. MSS. must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.

Publication in *The Scottish Genealogist* does not imply that all views therein are accepted or admitted by The Scottish Genealogy Society. Authors, and not the Society, are responsible for errors of fact.

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REPORT OF COUNCIL

October, 1962

DURING the year 1961-62, seven addresses were given, viz, "The Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue," by A. J. Aitken, Esq.; "Genealogy and Genetics," by Dr R. MacAndrew; "The Last Baron Reid-Robertson of Straloch," by D. McNaughton, Esq.; "Censuses and their Information," by Dr A. B. Taylor; "The Concept of Proofs of Nobility in European Genealogy," by Lt. Colonel R. Gayre, of Gayre and Nigg; "The Cargill Family," by D. Cargill, Esq.; "Kirkliston in Colour," by the Rev. D. Williamson with a commentary by D. Whyte, Esq.

The Council is greatly indebted to these speakers for coming to meetings of the Society and for their contributions to Scottish genealogy.

An improvement was effected during the year in the publication dates of "The Scottish Genealogist," largely due to the continued efforts of the Hon. Editor. As was forecast in our last Report, it was necessary to have one issue printed by another firm in order to bring the issues up to date and this involved extra expense which is shown in this year's Balance Sheet.

At the end of the year we are left with a balance of £52 2s 3d as against £81 14s 1d last year. This is due to two additional items of expenditure, the extra printing of the magazine mentioned above and new stationery. On the other side, subscriptions amounted to £31 more than last year. We are grateful for donations towards the postage expenses of the "Dictionary" from Mr A. A. MacNeil of Vancouver and Mr D. Whyte. Once again, we are grateful to Mr Milligen, the Hon. Treasurer, for producing a satisfactory Balance Sheet, and to Mr Forbes for auditing the Accounts.

Good progress has been made with the projected "Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants," and the Society is indebted to Mr Whyte for his work. The indices, which are continually under revision, show a total of 3,244 entries. This is made up of: United States of America, 1,560; Canada (mainly Nova Scotia), 956; British West Indies, 146; Commonwealth, Europe, etc., 582.

Mr Whyte desires to record his thanks to members and correspondents who have forwarded names of emigrants and particularly Mr Robert A. Temple and Mr John D. Gillespie, Knoxville, Tennessee; Mr J. F. Mitchell, Edinburgh; Miss E. M. E. Berry, Kemnay, Aberdeenshire; Mr Archibald A. MacNeil, Vancouver; and Mrs MacLaren of MacLaren.

The Council considered a proposal to place the exchange periodicals on permanent loan in an Edinburgh library, but decided to retain all genealogical

literature with a view to building up a specialised library as visualised by the original members. The exchange publications have been provisionally indexed and the Council has agreed to issue a library bulletin, which is in preparation.

The Council would like to express appreciation once more of Mr Mitchell's continued efforts to record burial inscriptions and would draw the attention of members to the latest issue of the magazine which contains some of the fruits of these labours. The Council is also indebted to Mr Mitchell for compiling the cumulative index to Volumes V - VIII of the magazine.

At the International Congress of Genealogy and Heraldry held in Edinburgh in September, Mr McNaughton officially represented the Society and some useful contacts were made by him and by other members of the Society who attended.

Finally, thanks are expressed to all office bearers and members who have assisted in the work of the Society and those who have supported the speakers by their attendance at meetings and it is hoped that the Society will continue to receive the same encouragement in the coming year.

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QUERIES

GEORGE CHAPMAN, LL.D., (1723-1806).—I have consulted the D.N.B. and all the references given therein but I have been unable to discover when, where and whom Dr George Chapman, the author of *A Treatise on Education*, married and the names and the dates and places of birth of his children ; he had, I think, two daughters. I shall be very grateful for any information about his wife, his children and his further descendants.

MATTHEW STIRLING.

INFORMATION DESIRED ABOUT :—

WALTER LOTHIAN of Hope Park. Born about 1760-70 ; died 1815. Old (i.e. Senior) Bailie and "Admiral of the Forth." Treasurer of George Watson's Hospital. His portrait by Raeburn hangs in the Merchants' Hall. He married Lucy Marion Adinston of Carcant.

A. MELVILLE CLARK.

Sir ALEXANDER CLERK or *CLARK* of Pittenerieff and Balbirnie in Fife. Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1581, etc. He married Marion Primrose, whose parents were Gilbert Primrose (son of Duncan and grandson of Henry who was born not later than 1490) and Alison Graham (daughter of John Graham of Claverhouse and Ballargus and Margaret Beaton who was a sister of Cardinal David Beaton).

A. MELVILLE CLARK.

PETER GRANT, born about 1806 in Glasgow, according to census records, he was married to Agnes McIntyre on 15th July, 1859 at Glasgow, and was the son of Peter Grant and Bridget Hainey. Any information concerning this family, especially the birth of Peter Grant or about his parents' marriage, would be appreciated.

H. G. GRANT.

TIMOTHY COMYN. Information is required on the Mr Tymothy Comyn given in Surtec's *History of Co. Durham*, Vol. IV, pps. 157 and 158, and *Harleian Society*, XXIII. "Cathedral Church at Durham 1609-1896. Bur. 19 Mar. 1639 Tymothco Commin, Receiver-Gen. to Bishops Howson and Neile. Eldest son of Simon Comyn of Durham. Registrar to the Dean and Chapter and 1st wife, Alice, dau. of John Robson of West Morton, Co. Durham." Was he a descendant of the Scottish Comyn driven by Bruce into Tynedale where they owned the manor of Tarsset and much land in Walwick, Tarsset, Charleton, Bellingham, Plashetts, Tynthead parishes, etc.? Dugdale lists a similar family in his *Visitations of Yorkshire, 1665*, as "Comyn of Whitby." Will gladly exchange any information on this family in Scotland, Northern England or America.—Mrs C. R. CUMMINS, 33 South State Street, Dover, Delaware, U.S.A.

JAMES WALKER, bapt. 6/6/1756, in Craighouse, Saline, Fife, was drafted at Dundee and soldiered in the American Revolutionary War. He became aide to General John Burgoyne, with whom he was captured at Saratoga. His parents were Alexander Walker and Christian Henderson, who had at least three other children, namely Margaret (bapt. 16/6/1754), Janet (b. 18/1/1770), and William (bapt. 7/3/1773). The enquirer seeks the ancestry of Alexander Walker and Christian Henderson; moreover, data relating to marriages and descendants of Margaret, Janet and William Walker. Please write to Mr WRIGHT A. GARDNER, Pineview Farm, Shelton Mill Road, P.O. Box 751, Auburn, Alabama, U.S.A.

THE DUNDAS FAMILY

Old Cadet Branches of West Lothian

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

DUNDAS OF DUDDINGSTON (Vol. v, No. 1, pp. 16-20):

Page 16. Margaret, daughter of William Dundas, is said to have married a minister, the Rev. James Donaldson; and her sister Grizel is stated to have married "Drummond of Carlowrie." (Nisbet, A., "A System of Heraldry," vol. ii, appendix, p. 16.) The clergyman has not been identified, but he may have belonged to a local family as a John Donaldson appears as a witness to a notarial instrument dated 9th July, 1601. ("Dundas MSS," N.L.S.) The laird of Carlowrie referred to was probably Samuel Drummond, an account of whose family is printed in Nisbet's "Heraldic Plates" (p. 98), edited by A. Ross and F. J. Grant, Edin., 1892.

Page 17. George, second son of David Dundas of Duddingston and Marjory Lindsay, acquired Staneyhill, in the barony of Abercorn, which estate was exchanged by his descendants in Manour, Perthshire, early in the 18th Century, for Aithrie, in Stirlingshire, a property of Charles, 1st Earl of Hopetoun. (Wood, J. P., "Cramond Parish," p. 148, note, Edin., 1794.) An unfinished 17th Century mansion, with an unusual tower, may still be seen on the old lands of Staneyhill, south-east of Hopetoun House. The initials above the doorway (encircled monogram), M.I., not I.D.—M.D., as suggested in the "10th Report of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments," Edin., 1929, may stand for Margaret Livingston, wife of George Dundas. Notices of the family Dundas of Manour appear in "Logie: A Parish History," by R. M. Ferguson, Paisley, 1905.

DUNDAS OF NEWLISTON AND CRAIGTON (Vol. v, No. 2, pp. 35-38):

Page 35. Since the vast collection of Dundas manuscripts in the National Library of Scotland has been arranged and indexed by Dr F. Roberts and Mr J. Ritchie, the writer has discovered that the annualrent of 25 merks out of the lands and lordship of Dundas was granted to Archibald and Duncan Dundas by their brother James Dundas, XIIth of that ilk, "until he infeft them in a 20 merk land," and "if the granter should go the way of all flesh and Archibald succeed him, then Duncan should have the annualrent or the 20 merk land." Archibald did succeed his brother James, and it is evident that Duncan's successors received 18 merks annually. In the record of the grant ("Dundas MSS," N.L.S.), James, Archibald, and Duncan, are expressly called brothers, a fact

sufficient in itself to have destroyed the claim (1758-1762) of Thomas Dundas of Fingask, to the headship of the family.

Page 35. Duncan Dundas, who was Deputy Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland early in the reign of K. James III (1460-1488), was succeeded by his son Archibald. This appears from a transcript (among the Dundas MSS.) by the Rev. Walter MacLeod, of a missing notorial instrument which related that Archibald Dundas of Craigton, as heir to his father Duncan, had sasine of the annualrent of 18 merks on 15th July, 1490.

Page 36. Sir John Dundas, third son of Archibald Dundas and Christian Cant, and his brother Nicol, sixth son, were witnesses to a 19 year tack by Walter, Lord St. John, to James Dundas of Dundas, of the lands of Overnewliston (now Overtoun), 18th July, 1543. ("Dundas MSS.," N.L.S.) Nicol's inventory and testament, drawn up at Dunbar, 15th April, 1558, stipulates that his body was to be buried in the parish kirk of Dunbar; that £10 was to be given to David Dundas in Edinburgh, and £3 to Gilbert Dundas (those two not identified); that his vestments go to Archibald (his brother); and that his executors should be his brother Duncan and friend James Young in Winchburgh. (*Ibid.*).

Page 37. In May, 1551, respite under the Privy Seal was granted to James Dundas, son and heir of James Dundas of Newliston, Duncan Dundas (brother of Newliston) and others, for "airt and pairt" in the slaughter of James Stewart of Craigiehall, committed in February, 1548/9. (*Ibid.*) A decret arbitral by James, Earl of Arran, and John, Archbishop of St. Andrews, relates that Stewart was slain when "wrongously and violently spulzeing and away taking of 24 bolls of oats and 20 bolls of wheat furth of the lands of Carlowrie," pertaining to Elizabeth Hamilton, spouse of James Dundas, elder of Newliston, in conjunct fee. It was ordained, 10th February, 1552/3, that James Dundas, younger, Duncan Dundas, his uncle, and their accomplices, proceed to the Market Cross of Linlithgow on Sunday, 26th March following, and there, in presence of the arbiters, "in their linen clothes," and upon their knees, offer to John Stewart of Craigiehall and his brothers Thomas and Matthew, a naked sword, "in one of their hands, by the hilt," in sign of their penitence; that they cause "three head pilgrimages to be gone"; moreover, a chaplain to say mass for one year at the kirk of Dunmanie (Dalmény), "for suffrage and heill of the saule of the said umquhile James." The kinsfolk of both parties were absolved under certain other conditions. A similar case is recorded in the "Protocol Book of Nicol Thominis" (No. 140), edited by J. Beveridge and J. Russel, Edin., 1926, Scottish Record Society.

Page 37. James Dundas of Newliston and Margaret Hamilton had a daughter Christian, who married Robert Dalzell of that Ilk; secondly, James

Roberton of Ernock. The marriages are noticed in the appendix to A. Nisbet's "System of Heraldry," p. 155, but she is erroneously stated to have been the daughter of John Dundas.

Page 37. Note 8, for No. 393, read No. 506.

TABLE SHOWING SENIOR CADET BRANCH OF NEWLISTON

- | | | |
|-------|---|---|
| I. | Duncan, third son of James Douglas, XIth of Dundas.
issue (1) Archibald, No. II.
(2) Elizabeth. | |
| II. | Archibald Dundas=Christian Cant.
issue (1) William, No. III
(2) James, No. IV
(3) John, knt. | (4) Duncan
(5) Archibald
(6) Nicol |
| III. | William Dundas, d.s.p. | |
| IV. | James Dundas=Elizabeth Hamilton.
issue (1) James, No. V. | |
| V. | James Dundas=Margaret Hamilton.
issue (1) John, No. VI.
(2) Christian
(3) Marion | |
| VI. | John Dundas=Margaret Creichton.
issue (1) James, knt., No. VII.
(2) David
(3) George | (4) Alexander
(5) Patrick
(6) Elizabeth |
| VII. | James Dundas, knt.=Elizabeth Dundas.
issue (1) John, knt., No. VIII.
(2) George
(3) James | |
| VIII. | John Dundas, knt.=Agnes Gray.
issue (1) Elizabeth, No. IX. | |
| IX. | Elizabeth Dundas=John Dalrymple of Stair, knt. | |

DUNDAS OF PHILPSTOUN (Vol. v, No. 4, pp. 65-68):

Page 66. John Dundas, advocate, was clerk to the commissioners appointed under an act of Parliament "for the more effectual securing the peace of the Highlands of Scotland." Hunter, Rev. J., "The Diocese and Presbytery of Dunkeld," Vol. ii, London, 1917.

DUNDAS OF MORTON (Vol. vi, No. I, pp. 12-14):

Page 12. George Wilson, M.A., husband of Agnes Dundas, was minister at Torpichen from 1663 to 1681. They had issue at least one daughter, Susanna. (Scot's "Fasti," vol. i, p. 230, New Edition, Edin., 1915).

Page 13. Anna Ponton, wife of Samuel Wilson, predeceased her husband, who, on 19th October, 1693, wrote to George Dundas of that Ilk, requesting permission to bury her beside his ancestors in the Carmelite Friary at South Gucensferry. ("Dundas MSS.," N.L.S.).

DUNDAS OF BREASTMILL, B. (Vol. viii, No. 1, pp. 22-25):

Page 22. James Dundas was admitted a burgess and guild-brother of Edinburgh, 9th September, 1663, by right of his wife Elspeth (or Elizabeth) Reid. (Watson, C.B.B., "Roll of Edinburgh Burgesses and Guildbrethren," p. 166. Edin., 1929, Scottish Records Society.)

Page 23. Christian, daughter of James Dundas, was baptised 26th March, 1676, not 1767 as printed. James probably had another daughter as in the Kirkliston registers (New Register House 667/1) appears the baptism of Dorothea, daughter of Robert Ramsay of Blackrigg and Susanna Dundas. She was born 15th October and baptised 13th November, 1692.

Page 24. James Dundas, who was admitted a burgess and guild brother of Glasgow in 1723, does not appear to have died without issue. In the "Minute Book of the Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire, 1765-1774," a sasine is recorded, 19th April, 1766, in favour of Thomas Dundas of Castlecary in life-rent, and Lawrence Dundas of Kersc in fee, of the lands of Wester Kennet, lands called Crooked Land and Pitfoulden, with pertinents, etc., lying in the barony of Clackmannan.

Page 25. Misprinted footnote, No. 16. This should read, after the reference: "John Kennedy, here mentioned, appears to be the person of this name who acquired the estate of Greenhill, Edinburgh, by mortgage, in 1670." See "Historic Morningside," p. 10, by W. Mair, Edin., 1947.

DONALD WHYTE.

CENSUS OF POPULATION IN ICELAND IN 1703

By A. B. TAYLOR

In a recent paper (Vol. IX, No. 4) I mentioned that while there had been initial censuses of the modern type in various countries in the seventeenth century, the first country to have a full scale census, as we now understand the term, was Iceland in 1703.

The carrying out of a Census of the whole population of Iceland was undertaken at the instance of the Government of Denmark as the result of representations by the population that an enquiry should be made into their economic circumstances. The preceding century had been one of great hardship, first as the result of trading monopolies and secondly as a consequence of national disasters. In 1702 two distinguished Icelanders Arni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín were commissioned to carry out a property survey and a population census.

The Census was conducted by the Sheriffs of the 23 districts or *sýslur*, every person being entered on a record with particulars as to name, age, family relationship, occupation and any other circumstances relative to their economic condition. Special note was taken of persons receiving parish relief.

The Census was carried out during the spring of 1703. A separate enumeration was made of vagrant beggars on the night before Easter.

The records were collected and transmitted to the Government in Copenhagen in the summer. Unfortunately, however, nothing was done with them. There was apparently no statistician in Government employment. In 1778, Skuli Magnússon, Treasurer of Iceland, made an abstract, giving the population of Iceland at 50,000. But the original manuscript lay forgotten, and for all practical purposes lost, in the Danish national archives until 1914. It was then re-discovered, transmitted to Reykjavík, and printed in full in 1927 under the title *Manntal á Islandi Arid 1703*.

A statistical analysis was at last made and published by the Statistical Bureau of Iceland in 1960. Surely there was never a census that had to wait so long for the publication of its results.

The 1960 report contains all the usual "modern" tables on population by numbers, age, sex and occupation. It includes also tables on family and household composition and an analysis of the state of health and miscellaneous characteristics of many of the individuals (e.g. *fátækur*, "indigent"; *utlendingur*, "alien"; *veikur fyrir brjósti*, "weak-chested"; *vítlitill*, "idiot").

Interesting as the report is, however—it has a summary in English and Esperanto—even more fascinating are the printed records of the enumeration itself. The following is an example for two farms in Snæfellsnessysla, translated into English.

Skallabúdir—

Thórdur Hallsson, tenant	50 years
Helga Tómasdóttir, his wife	36 „
Sigrídur Thórdardóttir, their daughter	8 weeks
Helga Thórdardóttir, his illegitimate child	16 years
Helgi Sigurdsson, her child by a former husband	8 „
Katrín Bjarnadóttir, her mother	68 „
Olöf Ogmundardóttir, servant	39 „
Vigdís Jónsdóttir, receives some parish relief	16 „
Brynjólfur Hallsson, an invalid; a relative of Thórdur	47 „
Halla Jónsdóttir, sub-tenant, fish-worker	35 „
Bárdur Hallsson, sub-tenant, a pauper	52 „
Gudmundur Eyvindsson, a visitor, a vagrant	28 „

Vatnabúdir—

Magnús Jónsson, director of poor-law parish, has a weak knee-joint	46 years
Jóreidur Jónsdóttir, suffers from a weak chest	52 „
Jón Magnússon, their son	13 „
Erlendur Magnússon, another son	8 „
Ingibjörg Pálsdóttir, foster-child of Magnús	8 „
Jón Jónsson, weak in the chest ; unfit for work	60 „
Jón Jónsson, servant	29 „
Gudridur Brynjólfsdóttir, servant	43 „
Gudrún Ogmundardóttir, maid-servant	18 „
Jón Halldórsson, sub-tenant, a poor man	53 „
Valgerdur Jónsdóttir, his wife	60 „
Magnús Jónsson, farm-hand	19 „

BURIAL GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

SECOND LIST

This list of burial ground inscriptions is in continuation of that given in "The Scottish Genealogist" for September, 1962 (Vol. IX, Part 3, page 7).

In each case the figures in brackets represent the approximate number of inscriptions recorded, the dates shown being those of oldest and latest date of inscription or death.

Numbers 1 to 42 below are in a collection of work-books, manuscripts and typescripts in the Scottish Department of the Edinburgh Public Library ; those in Angus (Nos. 2 to 25) and Edinburgh (Nos. 30 to 33) were made between 1950 and 1962 by Mr Sydney Cramer, the rest by others, sometimes more than one person contributing for a single burial ground. There is no index of names. In some cases there is in the work books a sketch plan of the ground showing the location of the row number or of the inscription number. Work books also give the Hebrew rendering of the Jewish inscriptions, and it seems that this includes the father's name of the deceased, though this may not be given in the English version.

Items 31 and 32 of the previous list already mentioned other copies of Nos. 4 (Barry Church), 8 (Broughty Ferry Old), 9 (Dargie, Invergowrie), 11 (Dundee Eastern Necropolis Jewish Section), 14 (Dundee Roodyard Cemetery), 18 (Inverarity Church), and 23 (Monifieth St. Rule's Church).

Aberdeenshire

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------|-----------|
| 1 | South Aberdeen Allenvale Cemetery | - | - | - | - | (107) | 1837-1954 |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------|-----------|

Angus

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|---------|-----------|
| 2 | Abirlot Parish Church | - | - | - | - | (178) | 1648-1955 |
| 3 | Arbroath Abbey | - | - | - | - | (1,611) | 1736-1948 |
| 4 | Barry Church | - | - | - | - | (731) | 1711-1950 |
| 5 | Benvie | - | - | - | - | (38) | 1612-1922 |
| 6 | Brechin Cathedral | - | - | - | - | (438) | 1704-1951 |
| 7 | Broughty Ferry St. Aidan's Parish Church | - | - | - | - | (286) | 1831-1946 |
| 8 | Broughty Ferry Old Burial Ground | - | - | - | - | (62) | 1706-1863 |
| 9 | Dargie Cemetery, Invergowrie | - | - | - | - | (126) | 1665-1925 |

DUNDEE :

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------|----------------|
| 10 | Bell Street Cemetery | - | - | - | - | (300) | 1837(?) - 1941 |
| 11 | Easter Necropolis Jewish Section | - | - | - | - | (74) | 1882-1947 |
| 12 | Howff | - | - | - | - | (110) | 1602-1857 |

13	Logie Cemetery -	-	-	-	-	-	(118)	1803-1871
14	Roodyard Cemetery -	-	-	-	-	-	(194)	1815-1944
15	St. Andrew's Parish Church	-	-	-	-	-	(60)	1810-1903
16	St. Peter's Church -	-	-	-	-	-	(59)	1824-1895
17	Fowlis Church -	-	-	-	-	-	(89)	1665-1950
18	Inverarity Parish Church -	-	-	-	-	-	(210)	1737-1953
19	Kettins Church -	-	-	-	-	-	(297)	1683-1952
20	Liff Parish Church -	-	-	-	-	-	(545)	1664-1948
21	Mains Cemetery, Old	-	-	-	-	-	(91)	1648-1934
22	Mains Parish Church	-	-	-	-	-	(369)	1825-1949
23	Monifieth St. Rule's Church	-	-	-	-	-	(233)	1730-1944
24	St. Vigean's Parish Church	-	-	-	-	-	(184)	pre-1700-1955
25	Strathmartine Cemetery -	-	-	-	-	-	(55)	1664-1947

Argyllshire

26	Oban Parish Church, Old -	-	-	-	-	-	(165)	1815-1936
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Ayrshire

27	Kilmarnock St. Andrew's Parish Church	-	-	-	-	-	(556)	1822-1950
28	Newmilns Old Cemetery (also Lair Register)	-	-	-	-	-	(65)	1734-1938
(Covenanters 1666-1685 ; relationships omitted)								

Clackmannan County

29	Alloa Greenside Cemetery -	-	-	-	-	-	(402)	1820-1956
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Edinburgh

30	Jewish Cemetery, Braid Place -	-	-	-	-	-	(28)	1832-1861
31	Leith South Parish Church, Kirkgate -	-	-	-	-	-	(413)	1685-1951
32	Newington Cemetery, Jewish Section -	-	-	-	-	-	(111)	1873-1941
33	Piershill Cemetery, Jewish Section	-	-	-	-	-	(33)	1890-1923

Fife

34	Pittenweem Church (incomplete)	-	-	-	-	-	(114)	1657-1949
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Glasgow

35	Anderston Old Church, Heddle Place (incomplete)	-	-	-	-	-	(53)	1702-1914
36	Govan Parish Church (incomplete)	-	-	-	-	-	(69)	1631-1955
37	North Street Cemetery -	-	-	-	-	-	(153)	1790-1912

Lanarkshire

38	Airdrie, Monkland Cemetery	-	-	-	-	-	(816)	1868-1950
39	Glasgow, see above.							
	See also Nos. 43 to 53 below.							

Peeblesshire

- 40 West Linton Parish Church - - - - - (210) 1793-1954
Kilbucho, see No. 54 below.

Renfrewshire

- 41 Eaglesham Parish Church - - - - - (234) 1772-1950
42 Paisley New Street Church - - - - - (45) 1721-1871

Mr JOHN SMITH'S FURTHER LIST

Numbers 43 to 54 below are in seven volumes, MSS. 2238 to 2244, in the National Library of Scotland. The author, Mr John Smith, was also responsible for the three Edinburgh compilations figuring as Numbers 13, 43 and 44 of the first list. These Lanarkshire and Kilbucho compilations were made between 1916 and 1919. A great deal of care has been lavished on the make-up of these volumes. There is an index of full names for each burial ground, except for Kilbucho (No. 54), which has only five inscriptions. Numerous photographs are included and in most cases there are also descriptive and historical introductions. All these burial grounds are old parish churchyards.

Lanarkshire

- 43 Biggar, St. Mary's - - - - - (363) 1629-1914
44 Symington - - - - - (146) 1629-1916
45 Symington St. John's - - - - - (53) 1697-1911
(includes 33 Lindsays, 35 Purdies, 27 Galloways and
18 Waughs)
46 Coulter (Culter) - - - - - (168) 1656-1913
47 Carnwath (commonest names Somerville, Watson, Prentice,
and Russell) - - - - - (441) 1628-1915
48 Carstairs (commonest names Brown, Cooper, Wilson, and
Watson) - - - - - (284) 1672-1916
49 Covington - - - - - (119) 1757-1918
50 Libberton - - - - - (108) 1709-1914
51 Pettinain - - - - - (141) 1661-1918
52 Quothquan - - - - - (65) 1679-1915
53 Walston - - - - - (82) 1731-1913

Peeblesshire

- 54 Kilbucho (6), 1686-1904; (surnames Frizzel, Pairman,
Steel, Richardson, Kirke, Wilkie and Leeder; about
3 miles south of Biggar in the moors).

Dumfriesshire

- 55 Tynron Parish Churchyard - - - - - (154) 1634-

This compilation appears in the Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, volume XXXVI, for 1957-58. It is by the minister of the parish, the Rev. John Morrell McWilliam. Inscriptions are given in full ; there is no index of names. Eight photographs are provided.

Stirlingshire

- 56 Falkirk Parish Churchyard - - - - - (356) 1707-1914

This copy was prepared in 1962 under the instructions of the Town Clerk, Falkirk ; an index of surnames has been added to the copy with the Scottish Genealogy Society ; it is understood that another copy is with the Scottish National Library.

BAPTISMAL RECORDS OF SCOTTISH CHURCHES IN ENGLAND AND SOME OTHER BRITISH RECORDS OF GENERAL INTEREST

<i>The "Scotch Church" or Scotch Presbyterian Church" at</i>	<i>Baptismal Registers for Years</i>
Alnwick, Pottergate Street - - - - -	1760-1836
Berwick on Tweed, Golden Square* - - - - -	1771-1837
Newcastle on Tyne, Close Chapel, parish of St. Nicholas -	1758-1837
Newcastle on Tyne, Clavering Place - - - - -	1802-1837
North Shields, Northumberland - - - - -	1783-1837
Bewcastle, Cumberland - - - - -	1788-1838
Maryport, Cumberland - - - - -	1765-1837
Whitehaven, Cumberland - - - - -	1756-1858
Monkswearmouth, Durham - - - - -	1778-1856
North Sunderland, Durham - - - - -	1797-1838
South Shields, Durham - - - - -	1785-1837
Liverpool, Mount Pleasant (formerly Gloucester Street) -	1806-1838
Liverpool, Russell Street - - - - -	1832-1835
Manchester, St. Peter's Square - - - - -	1830-1837

London

Crown Court, near Covent Garden - - - - -	1794-1837
Regent Square, formerly Calcedonian Chapel, Cross Street, Hatton Garden - - - - -	1822-1855
Islington, River Terrace, formerly Chadwell Street - -	1829-1839

Lisle Street, Leicester Square, later Peter Street, Westminster	1741-1814
London Wall, St. Giles, Cripplegate - - - -	1803-1840
St. Vincent Street, Milend, Old Town, Stepney, formerly	
Broad Street, St. George's in the East - - -	1741-1840
Swallow Street, St. James', Westminster - - -	1750-1840
Wells Street, Oxford Street, Mary Le Bone - - -	1753-1837
Woolwich - - - - - - - - -	1797-1840

* There is also a marriage register 1782-1812 for
Berwick on Tweed, Golden Square.

The above records of Scottish churches in England are now in the Public Record Office and may be consulted free of charge by holders of readers' tickets. A form of application for a reader's ticket with "Information for Readers" and scale of charges for photostat copies, etc., may be had on application to the Secretary, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. The Office does not undertake paid searches in the records, but in certain circumstances the staff will make one search on behalf of correspondents without charge, provided that adequate details of dates, place and denomination are given.

The history of the above records and some others of a similar nature is of interest in connection with the move now being made to locate the "non-established" records in Scotland (see "The Scottish Genealogist" of December, 1961). When registration became compulsory in England in 1837, the parochial registers, i.e. of the Church of England, were left in local custody, but arrangements were made for many of the "non-parochial" (i.e. of other religious bodies) to be taken into the custody of the Registrar General in England. In Scotland in 1855 the reverse procedure was followed—the parish records came to the Registrar General and the "non-parochial" or "non-established" records were left undisturbed.

Two Royal Commissions considered the case of the non-parochial records in England, the first in 1837 and the second in 1857; the Jews and the Roman Catholic Church made a strong plea for retention of their records. The Quakers also would have preferred to keep theirs but were prepared to give them up if there were strong national grounds for centralization. In the event, the Commission recommended that most of the records it had seen, including the Quaker but excluding the Jewish and the Roman Catholic, should be taken over by the Registrar General; Parliament agreed and about 8,500 pre-1838 registers of births, with some marriages and deaths, went to Somerset House. These records and certified extracts from them then became admissible as evidence in legal processes for the first time, though the parochial registers in the custody of the Church of England clergy had previously been, and remained, similarly admissible.

The 1857 Commission had to take into consideration some new points—first, it had come to light that various pre-1838 non-parochial records had escaped the scrutiny of the first Commission and so could not go to Somerset House without new parliamentary sanction; secondly, experience had shown that though registration of births was introduced in 1837, because no penalty was attached to a failure to register a birth, and partly on account of ignorance, a great many births in England had remained unregistered; also, it became apparent that many of the “non-parochial” register-holding authorities would welcome a transfer of their records to the safe custody of the Registrar General. The Commission therefore recommended that many records not previously considered should be treated in the same way as the first lot and that, if any further records should be found at a later date, the Registrar General might be authorised to accept them. Again parliament agreed and passed the necessary legislation. In fact, many records which were not specifically examined by either Commission have since been taken over by the Registrar General.

The last turn of the wheel occurred in 1961, when all the non-parochial records which the Registrar General had accumulated were transferred to the Public Record Office, so bringing about the position described in the list and opening remarks of this note.

It may be of interest to record that among the thousands of registers taken over by the Public Record Office in 1961 were many of more than purely local interest which probably contain information about people from all parts of the Kingdom and from abroad, such as:

Foreign protestant churches in England, 37 registers.

Dr Williams' Library, Red Cross Street, London, with nearly 50,000 entries of births of presbyterians, independents and baptists in London and within 12 miles, from 1742 to 1837.

Registers of Bunhill Fields Burial Ground from 1713 to 1854, with about 100,000 entries to 1837.

Greenwich Hospital (including Royal Naval Asylum and Royal Hospital Schools) baptisms 1720 to 1855, burials 1705 to 1857, and marriages 1724 to 1754.

Chelsea Hospital baptisms 1691 to 1812, marriages 1691 to 1765, and burials 1692 to 1856.

Registers of baptisms and marriages at Fleet and King's Bench Prisons, May Fair Chapel and the Mint, Southwark, 1686 to 1754.

Registers, etc., of births, marriages and burials of British subjects abroad, transmitted from British embassies and factories abroad.

(B for baptisms or births, M for marriages and D for deaths or burials)

Oporto Port Factory B 1716-97, M 1788-1807, D 1814-32.

Cape of Good Hope BMD 1796-1803.

Gibraltar BM 1807-12.

Geneva BMD 1817-29.

Cronstadt BMD 1807-

Archangel 1833-

Also Brussels, Bahia, Boulogne, Dieppe, Genoa, Hamburg, Leghorn; Naples, Ponta de la Gada, Rennes, Rotterdam, Rome, St. Servan (Ille et Vilaine and St. Maloes), Smyrna, Whampoa, Macao and Elsinore.

The "East India Registers" were not transferred to the Registrar General, and are in the custody of the Librarian, India Office Library, Commonwealth Relations Office, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. These registers were reported in 1837 as including baptisms, marriages and burials for Bengal from 1713, Madras from 1698, Bombay from 1709, and St. Helena from 1767.

In drafting the above note the following authorities have been consulted :

- 1 Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state, custody and authenticity of Registers or Records of births or baptisms, deaths or burials and marriages in England and Wales other than parochial registers—1838—presented to both Houses of Parliament; dated 18th June, 1838.
- 2 Similar title to the previous, but with the date 1857, signed 31st December, 1857, and published 1858.
- 3 Act of 6 and 7 Will. IV, cap. 86. introducing compulsory registration of births, etc., in England and Wales (17th August, 1836).
- 4 Act of 3 and 4 Victoria cap. 92 for enabling Courts of Justice to admit non-parochial registers as evidence of Births or Baptisms, Deaths or Burials and Marriages (10th August, 1840).
- 5 Act of 21 and 22 Victoria cap. 25 to amend the Act concerning Non-parochial registers, and the Acts for Marriages and for registering Births, Deaths and Marriages in England and concerning Vaccination (14th June, 1858).

Thanks are also due to the Secretary, Public Records Office, for information and assistance.

It remains to be added that somehow the following Church of Scotland records escaped the attention of the Commissioners of 1837 and 1857 and are now in the Historical Section, Old Register House, Edinburgh :

Liverpool, Oldham Street, baptisms 1794 to 1907.

Liverpool, St. Andrew's, baptisms 1823 to 1873.

J. F. MITCHELL.

THE NAME MAC ANDREW IN SCOTLAND

A Brief Outline

By ROBERT MacANDREW

The earliest record, which I have been so far able to trace, of the name MacAndrew in Scotland is in a document, dated 1502, bearing the seal of the Earl of Huntly and concerning the heirship of Petty. One of the victims is named as Donald Makandro, and presumably he lived in that parish.

There is a gap of forty-four years till the next record, but thereafter the name is found fairly frequently. Altogether I have found so far twenty persons in records of the sixteenth century but two of these might refer to the same man, since both are of a Donald Makandro from the neighbourhood of Crieff and are dated only ten years apart, in 1557 and 1567. Four of the persons mentioned cannot be placed geographically, but the remainder show a wide distribution, from the borders of Sutherland (in Strath Oyckell), through Ross-shire to Inverness, eastwards to Dufftown, to Crathie on Deeside, and south to Glen Isla in the county of Angus. Perthshire is represented in Strath Tummel, Crieff, and also near Perth itself. Two brothers from Dunbartonshire complete the tour. One place—Drummedat—I cannot identify, and another—Ardvorlick—could be either in Dunbartonshire or Strath Earn, both later haunts of MacAndrews.

The seventeenth century produces many more mentions of the name. This is largely due to government activity in such ways as fines for reset of Clan Gregor, but the name also occurs in burgh records of various sorts, Commissariat Rolls, and so on. The geographic distribution is similar to that of the previous century but somewhat wider, and we now have references in southern Perthshire and Stirlingshire. Now, too, we have MacAndrews appearing in Edinburgh (1641), Inverary (1643), and Glasgow (1667). My own family had appeared in Kirkintilloch by 1684. Other exotic MacAndrews were in Scrabster, Caithness, in 1620, and a place called Blachaig in 1675. Since the John McAndrie in Blachaig was a tenant of Maclean of Duart, presumably Blachaig is in Mull, but I cannot identify it on the map.

So far the eighteenth century has been rather barren, but I have no doubt that the parish registers will reveal many more MacAndrews than I have at present unearthed. The only register I have yet examined is that for Kirkintilloch, but I hope to search others later.

When compulsory registration of birth, marriages and deaths begins in 1855 one finds that the distribution of MacAndrews is remarkably similar to what we have in the seventeenth century. Besides the districts occupied then we have families of the name in Clackmannanshire and Fife (Burntisland district), the large cities (though the Edinburgh families seem to be recent arrivals), Holytown in Lanarkshire, and Kilmarnock and Girvan in Ayrshire.

In the nineteenth century Irish immigrants bearing the name MacAndrew arrived. They turn up in Hawick, Dunbar, Haddington, Crieff, and Glasgow. Most of their descendants are Roman Catholic, though a few have become Protestant. I do not know of any family of Scottish origin, on the other hand, which is Roman Catholic.

In origin the name MacAndrew is a patronymic, being applied at first only to a man whose father was called Andrew. This was the case in many of our sixteenth and seventeenth century references, indeed I am doubtful if any of the sixteenth century ones are true surnames; it may well be that at that time all were patronymics, but because of the popularity of the name Andrew in the districts concerned the patronymic was common and the surname bound to arise later. By 1618 in Fintry, Stirlingshire, the name is a surname, but sixty years later in Kirkhill, Inverness, patronymics were still the vogue. However by the turn of the century the name MacAndrew was apparently always a true surname.

A question that comes to mind at once, is: why did the name appear so late? By 1502 most of our present surnames were already in existence, even if only as patronymics. The answer may be simply paucity of records, but I think there is more to it than that. The name Andrew is not common in the Gaelic-speaking areas now, and was uncommon in the past, though it was common enough in the Lowlands. The Gael preferred to have his saints' names with a prefixed "maol" or "gille," hence Malcolm or Gillechallum, Malise or Gillies. So Gilleaindreis was a common enough name since the arrival of Christianity. Another point is the final 's.' The Gaelic version of the name is *Aindreas*, and the Lowland form (in the sixteenth century) *Andro*. In all but one of the MacAndrew records the name has the Lowland form without the 's.' The sole exception is a patronymic from Ross-shire—John McAndres Moir alias John Clogy. The current surname *Gillanders* retains the 's' as one would expect.

All this suggests that the name MacAndrew would arise where Andrew rather than the more Gaelic Gilleaindreis was popular, and when written records of Highland men and events were becoming more common. Along the Highland line, then, is the natural place, and the seventeenth century the natural time for this to occur.

Since the surname seems to have arisen earlier in the south than in the north of this elongated area, it can be taken that the present bearers of the name (apart altogether from those of Irish descent) are not all related in the male line. However the clan tartan books persist in classifying MacAndrews as sept of Clan Mackintosh, sometimes with an alternative in Clan Ross.

It is possible that some MacAndrews are descended from Mackintosh clansmen, but I think the idea has taken root largely on account of an erroneous translation from Latin in the printed version of Macfarlane's Genealogical

Collections, Vol. I, p. 192. The passage reads :

"Hoc tempore etiam Rodericus aliter Reven mak milmor vik Isak, a quo Clanreven et Donaldus Makgilleandris, a quo Clanleandrish nominati sunt, a Mudiarto cum Mora Macdonald supra memorata Domina Makintosh, venerunt," and is translated :

"At this time also, Rederic, otherwise Reven mac Milmor vic Isak, from whom the Clan Reven, and Donald Macgilleandrish, from whom the Clan Andrish are named, came from Moidart, with Mora Macdonald, the afore-mentioned wife of Mackintosh"

It is Clan Gilleandrish or Gillanders who are referred to here as supporters of Clan Mackintosh.

Some of the recorded patronymics have surnames attached also, These are Munro in Ross-shire, Stewart in Strath Tummel, Perthshire, Buchanan in the parish of that name in Stirlingshire, Tossoche (Tosh?) near Crieff, and possibly also Pyper (if it may be considered a surname) also at Crieff. Some MacAndrews in Dunbartonshire in 1614 are called "Laird of Macfarlane's men," and in 1723 Buchanan of Auchmar's work on the history of the Buchanans and some other Highland clans was published, in which he says that persons called McAindra regard themselves as of the Clan Macfarlane. This obsolete, semi-Gaelic spelling of the name has been copied, one from the other, by all the tartan books to date, where it is listed as a sept of Clan Macfarlane.

I have compared my references with Sir Iain Moncrieffe and Don Pottinger's "Map of Scotland of Old," which is stated to cover the time of King James VI, and find that MacAndrews lived in clan territories of the following at least :

Munro, Fraser, Chisholm, Mackintosh, Campbell of Cawdor, Dunbar, Grant, Innes, Gordon, Farquharson, Ogilvy, Stewart of Atholl, Campbell of Glenorchy, Murray, Ruthven, Drummond, Livingstone, Buchanan, and Macfarlane.

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Register of the Privy Seal.

Register of Sasines for Dunbarton.

Roll of Canongate Burgesses.

Roll of Edinburgh Burgesses.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

At a General Meeting of the Scottish Genealogy Society, the following Constitution was adopted on Saturday, 4th July, 1953:—

1. The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:—
 - To promote research into Scottish Family History.
 - To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc., etc.
2. The Society will consist of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are paid. A President and one or more Vice-Presidents may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.
3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, and not more than twelve other Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed to audit the accounts annually.
4. Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. Four Ordinary Members of Council shall retire annually in rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election. At meetings of the Council, a quorum shall consist of not less than one-third of the members.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at or about the end of October, on a date to be determined by the Council, at which reports will be submitted.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each publication issued by, or on behalf of the Society, but these shall not be supplied to any Members who are in arrears.
7. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, when a two-thirds majority will be required.

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