

# 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 Craigcrook Road, Edinburgh.

*The Scottish Genealogist* will be published quarterly. Subscription is 15/- (\$2.50) per annum (post free). Single copies are available from the Hon. Editor at 4/- (\$0.75) post free.

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 must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.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, 1964

**E**IGHT meetings of the Society were held during the year 1963-64 at which seven lectures were given and a Members' Night was held. The lectures comprised "The Johnstones of Elphinstone," by the Rev. Dr J. Bulloch; an address, "Chiefship of the Clan Macleod," by the Society's Vice-President, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O., Lord Lyon King of Arms; "Some speculations on the origin and early provenance of the Clan McNaughton," by D. McNaughton, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. Scot.; "Clansmen and Clients: the Mackenzies of Delvine and their papers," by Mrs R. W. Munro; "The Family of John Knox," by Mrs H. C. Whitley; "Ancient Free Gardenry in Scotland," by A. MacWhirter, Esq.; "Some Anglo-Scottish families of the 13th century," by G. G. Simpson, Esq., M.A. At the Members' Night two short papers were given, *viz.* on the numbering of ancestors by R. W. Munro, Esq., and on the history of an old family Bible by D. C. Cargill, Esq.

Once again the Council are indebted to these speakers whose lectures, through the pages of "The Scottish Genealogist," will reach a wider audience.

The Council are very pleased to report that during the year, the printers were able to bring the issues of "The Scottish Genealogist" up to date. It is hoped that the printers will be able to maintain this standard and that the Hon. Editor's difficulties on that score are over.

Good progress has been made with work on the "Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants" and the indexes show a total of 5,655 entries, made up as follows: Australia and New Zealand, 388; Canada (mainly Nova Scotia), 1,431; general index, 775; Ireland, 107; U.S.A., 2,691; and West Indies, 362.

Mr Whyte, the Hon. Librarian, desires to thank members and correspondents who have forwarded data for the "Dictionary" and, in particular, Mr J. F. Mitchell, Edinburgh; Mr Robert A. Temple, Johnston City, Tennessee; Mrs Eleanor Myers, Central N.Y. Genealogical Society; Mrs Bernice A. More, Rochester, N.Y.; and Mr Archibald A. MacNeil, Vancouver, B.C.

The Council would like to express their appreciation of Mr Whyte's efforts during the year both as Hon. Editor of the "Dictionary" and as Hon. Librarian in compiling the Library catalogue which is now available to members. Thanks are also due to Mr D. McNaughton for typing the master sheets and to Dr R. MacAndrew for duplicating, collating and stapling the catalogue. The catalogue is available to members at 2/6d per copy, obtainable from the Hon. Treasurer.

Mr Mitchell reports fair progress during the year in the recording of tombstone inscriptions and hopes to publish a third list in the Magazine in the near future. Once again the Council would like to record their indebtedness to Mr Mitchell for his labours.

The Hon. Treasurer, Mr Cargill, reports that 20 new members and 19 new subscribers to the Magazine have been enrolled during the year and that we now have a mailing-list for "The Scottish Genealogist" of 258 names. The Society's income from subscriptions and Magazine sales amounted to £230 16s 2d and Recovery of Income Tax on Covenanted Payments amounted to £15 13s 6d. Costs of printing have increased but nevertheless on the present basis there is a surplus of over £50 per annum. The Hon. Treasurer is to be congratulated on this satisfactory result and the Council are grateful to Mr Forbes for auditing the accounts.

The Council would take this opportunity to remind Members of the Society of the considerable benefit obtained where subscriptions are paid under Covenant — 19/- of tax recovered for each subscription of £1 10/- — and invite Members who have not already done so to consider giving Covenants now. The necessary forms can be obtained from the Hon. Treasurer.

Finally, the Council would express their thanks to all office-bearers and members who have assisted in the work of the Society and who have supported the speakers at Meetings and trust that the Society will continue to enjoy the same support in the coming year.

## REVIEW

*TRACING YOUR ANCESTORS* by Anthony J. Camp (Foyles Handbooks, 4/-).

Mr Camp is the Director of Research of the Society of Genealogists, and in this short book he has set out the various means by which genealogies can be built up.

In a thoroughly practical way he explains how Census Returns can be used, how valuable is the information contained in Wills and Administrations, how marriage licences and monumental inscriptions can supplement the Parish Registers, and how Army Lists and School Records should not be despised.

He has confined within a small compass the sources to which an amateur can turn in his explorations, and with enthusiasm he explains how "the slow piecing together of clues and information is a fascinating task." It can be recommended with confidence to the budding genealogist and even the expert will find in it some fresh bit of information which may help to solve a problem.

## ADDRESS BY LORD LYON

SOME time ago the Editor of "The Scottish Genealogist" suggested that the genealogical portions of some of Lyon Courts judgments (which, unlike the legal parts, are not reported *ad longum* in the Law Reports), might be interesting material for the Magazine. It therefore appeared that part of the 1953 Opinion on the MacLeod affairs during the 1550s might be an interesting sample.

In treating of this troubled time, Lyon observed: "What I said in my Note annexed to my judgment of 30th October, 1953, remains apposite. The opinions I then expressed upon all the matters of principle appear to me well founded, and indeed fortified by what has since transpired. The amplified information laid before me, and from the Bannatyne Manuscript, in this manner appears to me to clarify and simplify what happened in MacLeod affairs during those troubled eight years, and bring the matter and actings of the parties reasonably clearly before us.

"It is necessary to bear in mind what is said to have occurred towards the close of Alasdair Crotach's Chiefship. He held his lands in a destination to heirs-general, took no steps to have this varied, and is indeed averred to have had, prior to his abdication, endeavour to secure support for the succession of his presumably then newly-born grand-daughter, and eventual prespective heiress, Mary MacLeod. I have myself some doubt as to whether he did, and I think it possible that Mary was not born until just after the abdication, and that it then came home to him that he with three sons, and the elder with an only daughter, was going to see the family estates pass to the projected heir-female and (this is my own surmise) probably, like Cawdor, to the Campbells, and it is possible Argyll was blocking redestination of the estates. Be that as it may, the old man is averred to have made a nomination on his three sons and the heirs-male of their bodies, which the Manuscript tells us was in the Highlands taken to be as good as by writ. Indeed, I think it quite possible that this occurred, and the practical difficulty was that, however effective that nomination might have been in an allodial estate, it was no longer adequate or effective where the family had come under the Regni Scotiae and law required writ to transfer of heritage. Earlier on Alasdair Crotach would have been as well aware of this as anyone, but in senility, and faced with the contingency that had arisen, he may well have made a pronouncement which, following his own abdication, was in any event and for all purposes ineffective. It was probably, however, quite capable of creating domestic dissension, and would explain William's animosity towards his two younger brothers, and why these thought it safer to make themselves scarce.

"We now pass to William, the 9th Chief's reign, and from the old accounts it seems to me clear that he was suffering from both mental and physical illness,

had become an unpleasant character, somewhat unsafe to live with, was taken to be incapable of having further children, that his wife and the public were living apart from him, and that he was given to acts of cruelty. Circumstances and gossip no doubt built up a story of disagreement about his daughter's inheritance, but the man in control of Dunvegan Castle, backed by the destination in his charters, was not likely to have trouble, but for the mental gloom and sadism by which he seems to have been affected, nor does he appear to have met with opposition to his daughter's claims, except no doubt from his two brothers and any particular adherents of theirs. We are introduced, however, to a curious story of Mary the heiress being brought by galley to Dunvegan for a great ceremony at which she was solemnly accepted as heiress by the most part of the Heads of the Clan Houses. The Bannatyne Manuscript, with what at first sight appears complete chronological inconsistency, makes this ceremony one at which her son by a Campbell was also to be received as eventual Chief. One can readily believe that the Campbells were quite ready to stage a document for the MacLeods analogous to that which Glenorchy, at about the same period, was extracting from the Maclarens, but during the Chiefship of William his daughter was a mere child, and not married with issue. None the less, I think there is no reason to disbelieve that Agnes and the infant were residing elsewhere than in Skye, and that child Mary was brought by galley for this important ceremony, and that the undertaking exacted from the adherents was to recognise that not only would she become heretrix and Chief, but that the MacLeods should accept a child of Mary's by a Campbell marriage, which, like that of Muriel Cawdor, could be quite early arranged for, and subsequently settled by Argyll whom we later find acquiring the coveted Wardship of the MacLeod heiress.

"On William's death in September, 1551, the Bannatyne Manuscript provides with a detail not otherwise preserved, the account of what took place at William's funeral feast. The child and her mother were presumably from what we have been told overseas. The defunct Chief's brothers, Donald, a student in Glasgow or else in Ireland, and Tormod, an officer or a prisoner in the French galley service, were both outwith the Clan conspectus, though doubtless within the ken of Argyll's intelligence service. At the feast, which was not the occasion for the inauguration of the successor, the Sennachie gets up, deprecates the defunct instead of eulogising him, and then propounds the story, which we are told came as a shock to most of the community, that the last three Chiefs had all been interlopers; that Iain a' Chuail Bhain MacLeod of Waternish was descended from an elder-born twin of Iain Borb's; and, pointing to Iain a' Chuail Bhain, declares that there sits the Chief of the MacLeods by right of blood.

"In the whole proceedings anent the Waternish MacLeod's interpolation by this announcement by right of blood, there is no suggestion of anything but

hereditary blood, feudal and Salic succession, and inheritance by a pupil in right of descent. In short, the whole doctrine was completely feudal, and had the Sennachie's facts been substantiatable in a service and retour, Iain a' Chuail Bhain would have been the heir of line and investiture, and not Mary. Obstacles there might have been under the reinvestiture of 1540, but in those days, and prior to the Prescription Act of 1617, it was quite possible to open up an attack upon a whole series of investitures.

"At the feast, it seems evident the intention was to force Iain a Chuail Bhain into accepting a *fait accompli*, and his son Iain Dubh is described as endeavouring to complete this by tendering to his parent the late Chief's sword, and asking him to accept it as of right.

"Iain a Chuail Bhain's reaction is interesting and, interpreted in what we now know of clan organisation, is indicative of the view I have already taken of this character, *viz.* that he seems to have throughout acted with strict propriety, which I observe is now corroborated by an observation in the Bannatyne Manuscript. What he was proffered 'as of right', he accepted only in an *ad hoc* character, and subject to replacement if a more suitable person were found. In short, he politely and diplomatically repelled the untimely suggestion that he should take up the proffered Chiefship by right of blood, and in my view accepted office only in the character of Chief-Wardatour or Acting Chief in the minority of whoever was the reigning Chief. It is in my view a complete misapprehension to suggest that he was endeavouring to accept in some sort of electory capacity the position in which he was being acclaimed as holding in right of blood, and which his supporters throughout treated, both in himself and his grandson, as a hereditary position (*i.e.* dignity of *nobilitas minor*). Had he so accepted, he would have come immediately in conflict with the donatories of the ward and marriage of Mary MacLeod, and with both the Crown and the Earl of Argyll.

"In undertaking to act as pro-Tutor, which is all that I regard him as having done, he succeeded in immediately embarking upon administration in a void where no other administrator was instantly available, and succeeded, as I take it, in getting himself allowed to carry on for the next six years, for, as long as he acted properly, none of the interested parties had any occasion to intervene in events, and in the meantime not even any of the donatories of the ward.

"Under the law as we have it laid down by Sir George Mackenzie, Sir Aeneas Macpherson and the numerous subsequent applications of the principles they enunciate, Mary MacLeod as inheritor under her *spes successionis* to the old family estate became representative of the family entitled to be called Chief, and in the Gaelic Head of the Clan, and in right of the undifferenced arms. It is a matter of common agreement that in 1557 Donald MacLeod, Alasdair Crotach's second son, now heir-male of his brother the deceased William, 9th

Chief, appeared and claimed either the Tutorship or the Chiefship. To claim the former he would require to have been 25, whilst a claim to the latter would have been competent at any time after he was over 21, or indeed in some aspects 14; though in this case with Mary a pupil and the conjunct fee of a great part of the estate in her mother, Agnes Fraser, it is evident that effective rule required as a Chief someone who could also function as Tutor. It was a very ticklish situation, but one which was hardly likely to be readily comprehensible to the ordinary clansmen. Most of them would, at the end of the explanation have but a hazy idea of what it was all about.

"On a proper interpretation of both contemporary accounts, Iain a Chuail Bhain demitted office, that of pro-Tutor, on the appearance of Donald, but after discussion the same sort of arrangement was come to for a 16th century equivalent of the old joint reigns, in which Iain a Chuail Bhain was to continue to function—one tradition says for life, but I would say at any rate until Donald attained the age of 25.

"That very evening, however, and, according to Dr MacKinnon's booklet, in the tent at Lindale, and not *en route* at an alleged 'cairn of evil council', nor in Dunvegan Castle, Donald was murdered by Iain Dubh, the disgraceful son of Iain a Chuail Bhain, who is again described as having peremptorily taken steps to capture and punish the murderer, who however escaped.

"We must now examine carefully the Bannatyne Manuscript account of the proceedings at this juncture, which are more detailed than other sources.

"Upon Donald's claim being, shall I say, brought into notice in an assembly where it must have been known that this was going to be done, we are told there was discussion about several claims and the position of Mary MacLeod, the child heretrix, but no discussion concerning Donald or his claim. This, to my mind, does not suggest that Donald was not regarded as in the picture, but that Donald's claim was regarded as unquestionable, which, indeed, is what we find it represented as being in the very next part of the Bannatyne account. What then was under discussion? In my view, it would obviously have been:—How did Donald stand in relation to the undoubted heretrix, Mary MacLeod, and the investiture of the estates? coupled with the hold-up inevitable through the survivance of Agnes Fraser, the defunct Chief's relict.

"Looking, however, to what eventually occurred in the case of Tormod, in my view Donald came forward with a similar undertaking from the donatories and Argyll, and doubtless with the concurrence of Agnes Fraser, that he would take over Chiefship and get an eventual title to the estates, but the difficulty emerged that he was legally, as I take it, under age for a Tutorship or pro-Tutorship, and the circumstances precluded until 1679 a resignation *in favorem* of the estates. In the circumstances it would have become necessary and expedient that Iain a Chuail Bhain should continue his pro-Tutorship, and in any event this was doubtless gratifying to the clan whose affairs he appears to have managed

skilfully for six years, and doubtless there was a general sentiment that he was to be a much more satisfactory administrator than a young man of 21. I see no reason for considering he was rejected, or how he could legally have been rejected, but I can quite see how gossip would have developed up that story out of what afterwards occurred, including his murder, and Iain a Chuail Bhain's having to be again invested as Chief-Wardatour, and carrying on his pro-Tutory. The terms of agreement must have been such that it reverted to Mary, and that she again became Chief, though *incapax*, and the proceedings began anew in relation to Tormod, whom Argyll then thought best to bring home and repeat the experiment. He is, indeed, stated to have endeavoured to try out the Campbell Chief plan once more, but his emissaries were killed, and then he sought out Tormod. This incident in my view corroborates that the Chiefship went back to Mary.

"In the Bannatyne Manuscript again (which we must recollect was written late in the 18th century, and after such things as the Macgregor election in quite different and special circumstances of a lost chiefly line) we do get the then writer's version of what had been handed down, even amongst those who appear to have sympathised mainly with the Waternish MacLeods. We are told simply that after the discussion John was sent, or went, to a place several miles off, where Donald was waiting, and, accompanied by six followers, informed him that he had been unanimously 'elected' Chief.

"The striking full significance of this statement has never been compared with the preliminary steps of a Scottish Royal coronation which, it has been pointed out, was simply a glorified version of a chiefly inauguration, and accordingly not commented on in its proper perspective by any of those who write clan histories.

"There was, of course, no question of an 'election,' but at a gathering of representatives of each 'estate' (*viz.* six of each) the responsible officer (Lyon in the case of the Kingship) accompanied them to the place at some distance where the heir to the crown was waiting, and asked him two questions—(1) whether he were the heir, and (2) whether he was willing to take up the crown, i.e. whether he was ready to enter upon the inheritance and its responsibilities. We now know that any question of an 'election' (by the seventh Earl) was competent only when the throne had become in a certain technical sense *de facto* and *de jure* vacant.

"At the preliminary ceremony after the 'Acceptance' the representatives of the Estates 'convoyed' the heir to the place of Inauguration, Lyon as Ri-Sennachie walking ahead and proclaiming 'Here comes the King.' The next step in Ceremonial was what in later English practice was called the 'Recognition' but what is more properly described as 'Presentation.' In the Scottish form there was no query whether the people were ready to do service or such like. The pronouncement was simply the heir's acceptance of the throne (Chiefship). In

short, the equivalent of undertaking the name of 'O'Neil' is acceptance in that clan and the ceremony of inauguration then proceeded and had to be done by the proper inaugurator.

"When, therefore, we are told that Iain a Chuail Bhain represented himself as a commissioned personage; because accompanied by six MacLeods to what in ordinary course of ceremony would be to get Donald to come forward to claim, take up and be invested in his inheritance, it is, particularly when we have just been told that there was discussion about Mary; discussion about some others; and *no discussion about Donald*, and according to the other account that Donald *presented himself to the meeting* claiming the Chiefship, and that the aforementioned adjustment with Iain a Chuail Bhain was what eventuated, it is almost inconceivable to suppose other than that Iain Dubh went as Iain a Chuail Bhain's accredited officer, along with the six representative *duine uasail* 'earnestly to call' Donald to come and take up the Chiefship, which he did. Of these ancient formalities the eventual 'author' of the Bannatyne Manuscript is manifestly ignorant, and cannot conceive how Donald believed what Iain Dubh told him. I cannot, however, see why the whole procedure was not regular and in accord with Celto-Haberean practice.

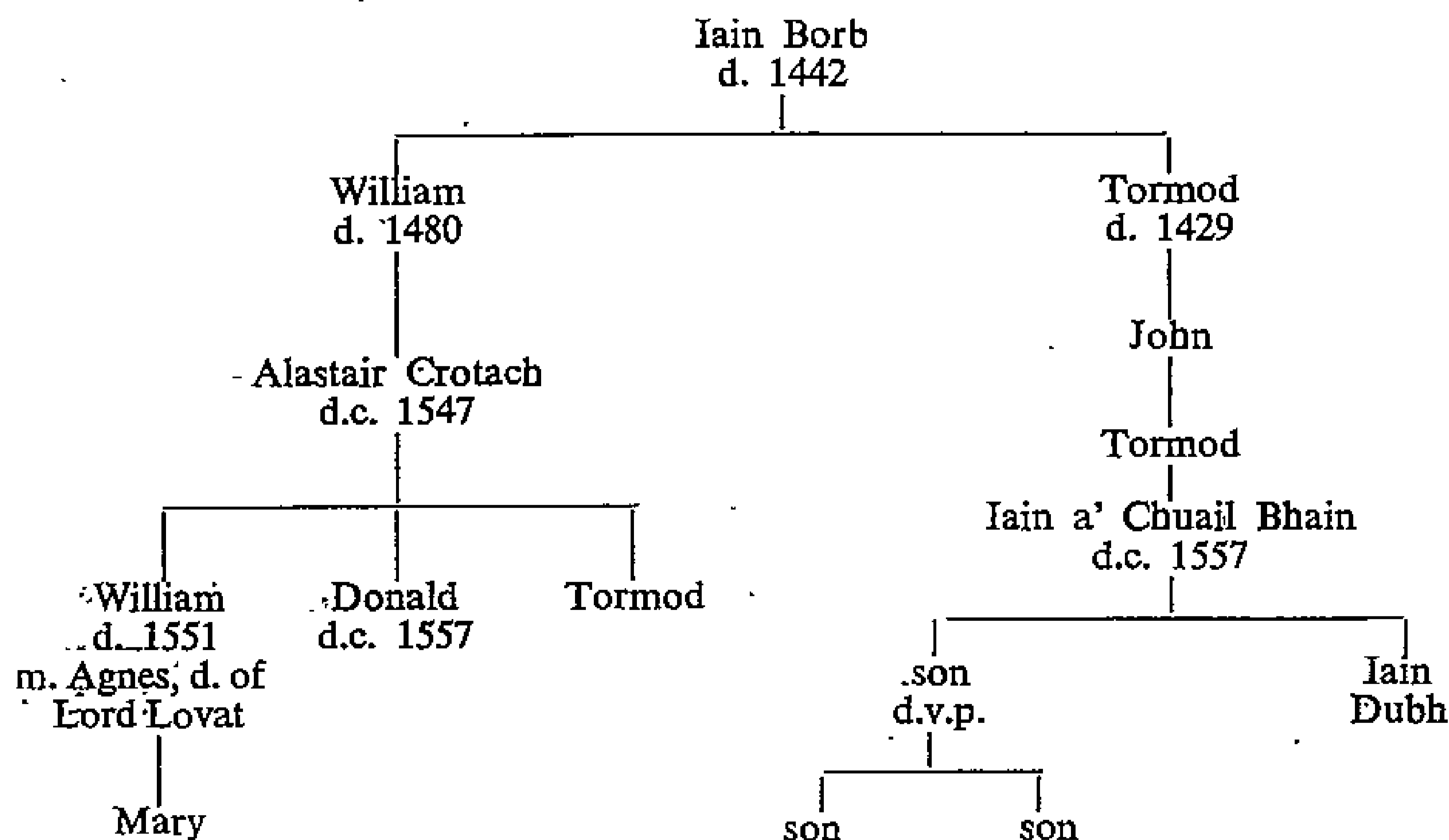
"Then comes the story of a journey in the night, in which Iain Dubh and the six 'accomplices' are supposed to slay Donald *and his own bodyguard* at a place called the 'Cairn of Evil Council.' This seems to me quite at variance with what was either probable, or with the story preserved by Canon MacLeod and the Rev Dr. MacKinnon, that Donald survived long enough to come to the council at Lyndale and, according to the one story, 'be rejected,' and to the other, 'postponed' for the lifetime of Iain a Chuail Bhain (both of which variants I regard as misconceptions of the legal intricacies which I have already shown must have been present regarding the age for Tutorship, etc.).

"Moreover, a 'cairn of Evil Council' does not seem to me the sort of name applicable to the site of a murder. It might more probably have been the place at which Donald made his formal acceptance of the invitation by Iain Dubh and the six, but clearly the rest of the stories from each account necessitates the murder having taken place in the night following the final council at Lyndale, in which some sort of continuation of the pro-tutorial authority of Iain a' Chuail Bhain had to be adjusted for feudal reasons, and as a result of which, in my view, a confusion arose in the popular mind as to the taking over of Chiefship by Donald. This, in my opinion, actually took place, and followed on what I must presume from what subsequently happened in Tormod's case to have occurred also, in that of Donald, who accordingly, being as I take it over 21, became Chief, even if an 'over 25' pro-Tutor for Mary and 'her' estates (for she was still the Crown vassal) had to be continued.

"Accordingly I consider that the Bannatyne Manuscript, when compared with the accounts already before me in 1951 and 1953, strengthens and in detail

further corroborates and explains the course of events, and fortifies my conviction that Donald is rightly represented in the genealogies of the MacLeod Chiefs as having become Chief of the MacLeods, and that Iain a Chuail Bhain was never Chief of the MacLeods in any sense other than Chief-Wardatour on behalf of Mary MacLeod during the two periods in which she, as a pupil, held the hereditary Chiefship.

"I am therefore well satisfied that I have been right in holding that Mary MacLeod in law became the 10th Chief, and that by arrangement similar to that ultimately adjusted with her uncle Tormod, in 1557 her uncle Donald MacLeod did indeed become (as the genealogies of the MacLeod Chiefs affirm) Chief, and in a proper enumeration 11th Chief of the Clan MacLeod; that on his murder after a brief reign of probably not very many hours or days, the Chiefship reverted to Mary, who it will be convenient not to re-enumerate, and then by what is now well known and well recognised proceedings was retroactively demitted in favour of her uncle Tormod as 12th Chief. The enumeration is from thence 'one short' of the recent renumbering down to the time of Roderick MacLeod of MacLeod, whose infant son John was for a time John MacLeod of MacLeod, so that from the 21st Chief onwards the present enumeration of Dame Flora remains correct."



## QUERIES

HERIOT.—What was the relationship, if any, between Thomas Harriot, sometimes Professor at Oxford; David Heriott, of Woodbridge, East New Jersey, who married Helen, daughter of David Campbell, deported from Scotland in 1685; and George Heriot (c. 1563-1624), the goldsmith's son who bequeathed the greater part of his fortune to found and endow a hospital at Edinburgh for the maintenance and education of poor fatherless sons of freemen. Genealogical data on the ancestry of these men would be appreciated.—G.P.E.

MAC CALDER.—Information is sought relating to Mac Calders, settled in Colonsay in the latter part of the 18th century. An old family tradition states they were originally from Inverness-shire and moved to Colonsay after the '45 Rebellion, in which all the able-bodied men of the family perished. Known spellings of the name are mhic Chaladair, McCaulder, MacCalder and McCalder. Among early emigrants to Prince Edward Island were Peter MacCalder (1790-1845), William and Malcolm MacCalder, probably nephews of Peter, all from Colonsay.—J.W.H.

McKINNEY.—Mrs Clifford McKinney, Box 351, Spring City, Utah, U.S.A., would be glad to correspond with anyone interested in McKinney genealogy. The first progenitor of whom she knows was a sea captain who died at sea. His son, George, was born probably on the Isle of Man about 1806. George McKinney married ? and had a son, William. He left William in Northern Ireland or Isle of Man, emigrated to America with second wife, Mary Campbell, raised a large family and died in Ohio in 1884. William McKinney married Nancy McAllister in Northern Ireland, had three sons born there, then emigrated to U.S.A. and died in Pike County, Illinois.

McNEILL.—Daniel McNeill was born in 1756 in Bladen County, North Carolina, and died there on 8th December, 1828. In 1783 he matriculated and studied medicine at Edinburgh University. He married Mary McLean, and by her had two daughters, Ehza and Alicia, who, after their mother's death before 1800, were brought up by the McLean family. He returned to North Carolina in 1787. The following facts are sought:—(a) the date of the marriage; (b) The date of birth of the daughters; (c) the date of death and parentage of Mary McLean or McNeill. (Sgd.) "Jean Muir Dorsey."

MACHILLICUDDY.—Mr J. J. G. Kranen has found several traces in the Parish Registers of the towns of Arnhem and Wageningen of a family named Machillicuddy, a.o. Daniel M., Captain in a Scottish Brigade, and Major Dennis M., who married Margaretha van Daatselaar and was living in 1732. Should any member be interested in the Dutch branch of this family, Mr Kranen is willing to give details.

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*(See The Scottish Genealogist of February, 1964, page 3)*

According to the book, "The Heriots of Ramornie from XVth to XVIIth Centuries," by R. C. Reid of Mousewald, Dumfries, 1931, page 85, Captain William Heriot was born in Kettle, 16th June, 1705, baptised 17th June, and died 14th December, 1782. In 1745 (not 1747 as in my former query) he entered the Scots Brigade to raise a new company to serve in Holland.

William Heriot was Captain of the sixth company of the second Battalion of Stuart's Regiment in Holland in 1750 and 1752. The Captain of the seventh company was his comrade, Arthur Macgill in 1750. This Macgill belongs to the Rankeillour family. Rankeillour and Kettle are both situated in Fife (distance 3 kilometres). Macgill entered the Scots Brigade together with Heriot in 1745. He had also the task of raising a new company to serve in Holland. The same is the case with Robert Stedman. He was born in Dalbridge in Fife. He had the sixth company of the first Battalion in 1750, 1752, 1759.

Probably Heriot collected his soldiers round Kettle in Fife. In my first query I wrote that my forefather served in 1754 under Heriot. So it is probable that John Maclean came from Fife. I forgot to mention the fact that one of his younger grandsons was named Martinus, the Dutch for Murdoch.

Is there anybody who can help me with the Macleans in Fife?

I myself can offer help for genealogical problems in Holland.—Dr J. MacLean, van Neckstraat 102, 's Gravenhage I (The Hague), Holland.

## LIBRARY CATALOGUE

A Catalogue of the Society's Library has now been made up and is available to all members who wish a copy at a price of 2/6d. Copies may be obtained from the Treasurer, Mr David C. Cargill.

Books listed in the Catalogue may be borrowed by members of the Society resident in Great Britain by getting in touch with the Librarian, Mr Donald Whyte.

## THE LETTERS OF AN EMIGRANT SCOT

ON an August evening in 1804 Malcolm McNaughton of Glenlyon stood on the deck of an emigrant ship lying at Greenock, and scribbled a last note to his brother, John of Balmenoch, a small farm in Glenlyon, before the ship sailed for New York. Until his death on the 20th April, 1850, Malcolm wrote at intervals to his brother, sending accounts of his life as an emigrant, first in America, and latterly in Canada near Toronto. Fortunately the family treasured these letters, and some years ago I was favoured with an opportunity to copy them. Although they may not all have survived, an interesting and moving picture of the hardships and happiness of an emigrant family emerges. I have, too, a particular interest in this emigrant family, as Malcolm's wife Margaret or Peggy McNaughton was the sister of my great-grandfather, and according to family tradition, Malcolm was her full cousin, though there are several hints that the two families did not get on well together. Malcolm's own family does not emerge clearly from the parish records, which are not too well kept for the period, and his own family traditions do not square with existing records. He was possibly born in 1768, the son of John McNaughton and Isobel McCallum of Balmenoch, Glenlyon, who had also a daughter Mary, older than Malcolm, and another son John, who continued to farm Balmenoch. There was also another daughter, Christine.

It was difficult to make a living in the glen at the turn of the century; rents were rising, and the area, like so many other Highland glens, was overpopulated, especially as the sheep had already infiltrated, bringing new surnames with them—the Walkers and the Lothians. Probably Balmenoch could not support more than one family now, and in any case the flow of emigrants had already begun—to the Lowlands and overseas. Christine and her husband, Duncan Sinclair, had left for America by 1798, and no doubt her letters encouraged Malcolm to follow. So, with his wife and four children, Mary (b. 1798), Jean (b. 1800), Janet (b. 1801), and John (b. 1803), he set off on the long and hazardous journey to the New World.

From Glenlyon he went to Dumbarton, and here his difficulties began, for, not having booked his passage beforehand, he found that he had to get to Greenock to find a ship. For that trip the Dumbarton ferryman charged him £3 3/- and he warns those coming after him from the Glen to go direct to Greenock. Having found a ship through an agent, he now discovered that his trunks were too bulky for stowage. "We had great fighting before we got our chests on board, for they were too large, for when the captain saw them, he would have us pack all our logage in sacks and sell our chests . . . and if it had not been for Mr McGown who was the agent for the vessel, we would not get them on board." He also warns that any intending emigrant should not

only book with a vessel first, but come provided with every article he might require, for Greenock was "a very dear hole." The local inhabitants were apparently holding the emigrants to ransom for their last essentials. Nevertheless, safely on board at last, Malcolm concludes with a postscript "excuse bad writing for I am standing on deck and in good heart."

On October 15th he writes again, having arrived safely at New York after a stormy voyage of 54 days. The ship had carried bread, beef and molasses as extra stores for the passengers, but Malcolm had sufficient food with him, though the oatmeal ran short towards the end. Now, for a dollar each for his wife and himself, and half a dollar for each of the children, he was taking passage on a sloop for Albany on the next stage of his journey.

There is a gap of three years before the next letter dated 12th October, 1807, from Breadalbane Jacandaga. By this time he is settled in what one suspects to be a Perthshire colony. He has a small farm and much of the letter is taken up with the state of his crops of wheat and oats and the current prices, how he had four cows, two mares, two year old colts and sixteen sheep, with seven fattening pigs during the winter, how he had sowed twenty bushels of wheat and oats and reaped 100 to 120. He complains that the trade embargo due to the dispute between Britain and America had caused food prices to rise, and despite the high prices for grain he comments "I never did see such hard times for want of money in my life-time."

Other troubles had to be faced. A heifer died in the woods, the roof of the hay barn collapsed under the heavy snow of the winter, and his best horse, worth 60 dollars, died. The barn had to be rebuilt, and he goes on to describe how it was constructed, hay and grain storage at one end, and the stables and byre at the other, with the threshing floor in the middle. Great wide doors had to be fitted to allow the loaded wagons to come right in. The fir trees for the framing he cut in the woods himself, dragging them to a sawmill which took half the boards as the price of cutting. To buy the 20,000 shingles for the roof he had to sell a cow, and another to pay for the erection. The carpenter had to have as much rum as he could drink, and indeed he and four other helpers drank in all twelve gallons on the job. Nevertheless he advises his brother to come over and take half his farm with another 25 acres which was available.

Malcolm says nothing of the original work he may well have had to do if he had taken on virgin ground, as he seems to have done later when he went to Canada. A letter of 1802 from his brother-in-law Duncan Sinclair tells of his own experiences. Writing to John at Balmenoch he describes how he cleared nine or ten acres, then under crop. He had hired men, mainly other poor immigrants; to fell another 15½ acres for 4½ to 6 dollars per acre, for which he had to sell one of his watches, and use up the little store of money they had. Then he went round his neighbours, forty of whom came with horses and oxen to drag and pile the timber of five acres, which was then burned. For this he

had to supply them with food and rum. The remainder he had to do himself as he had no money left. Fortunately Malcolm was not being pressed for the purchase price, for although he had to pay £26 on entry, all that was required was the interest on the remaining £114, but he adds "It is not an easy matter to fitch such a sum of money out of a green buss."

There is here a gap of seven years in the letters, not due to the loss of any intervening ones, but due to Malcolm's misfortunes, and his pride which prevented him telling his friends and relations in Glenlyon how he had fallen on bad times. In September, 1815, he writes again. "When I came to this country, after paying my passage I was very short of money, and I bought a farm, and little left to make payment with. John Cameron helped me in buying a farm and likewise in paying of it. Soon after I bought a misunderstanding took place between Britain and this country, then we had an embargo which brought down the price of every article a farmer had to sell, and everything he had to buy was high, that together with the interest of money put me in a situation that had in the month of March, 1812, to give all my property to my creditors to pay my debts, and I was left with a wife and nine children and nothing to support them but my hands, destitute of bed and body clothes."

First, for a time he worked part of his old farm on shares, and then, borrowing a yoke of oxen, moved to Genessee County, New York State, where he worked for a time on the farm of John McVean, a fellow emigrant, until he found employment with a Samuel Hopkins there. His wages were to be 200 dollars in money, the keeping of three cows, summer and winter, twenty ewes, three acres of land for corn and potatoes, a house and a garden plot. In the second year he was to receive the same money, twenty ewes and five acres of planting. His eldest daughter Mary has married, his son Alexander is working on a neighbouring farm, Janet is in service with Mr Hopkins, and another Janet is at home. Three children having been added to the family since the last letter. For twelve years Malcolm and his family found employment in Genessee County, and it is not until July, 1824, that we hear from him again. Writing from Esquiesing, near York (or Toronto) in Canada, he reveals that he and his sons have acquired land in undeveloped country. They had removed from the United States in the previous November, to take advantage of favourable land grants in this neighbourhood. In the previous March, he and his sons had come up to Toronto and petitioned the Board of the Land Office, as British born subjects, for grants of land. Malcolm received 200 acres. Alexander 200 acres and John a further 100 acres of virgin forest land. The conditions of the grants were that they were to construct a road along their lots, two rods wide, clear at least five acres; fence it, and build a house 16 feet by 20 feet. This being certified to the Land Office with a payment of 36 dollars per 200 acres entitled them to a deed of ownership.

Already he had twelve acres cleared with crops of wheat, Indian corn and

potatoes, though he comments that the climate was not so good as in the south, for he had had snow three feet deep in February which did not clear until April. A further nine acres were already felled for burning to clear the ground for more wheat.

The ground had been chosen by them in April in the "howling wilderness," and Alexander, finding a further 100 acres vacant, added this to his original holding. "There is not a house within two miles of our land, except one house and that is five miles from it."

In a postscript to his brother Malcolm added "Your family is large, so as you would not be able to bring them. You must expect hardship for the first four or five years, for it is very hard for a man without money to begin in this country," and yet he himself at the age of 56 was starting afresh.

The following letter of August, 1830, details his family (now twelve) and tells of their marriages and additions to their families. It also mentions another, but less advantageous, method of acquiring land. His daughter Christie had married Neil McKinnon, from Mull, whose father had rented land from the government about six miles from Esquiesing. For the first seven years he paid seven dollars per year, for the next seven he paid fourteen dollars, and twenty-one for the last seven, at the end of which the lease expired.

By now Malcolm has 44 acres under fence, thirteen acres felled, of which seven have been cleared of logs, to be burned after the harvest. He complains, however, that he feels that he is now getting old and frail, and unable to stand hard labour as he used to. He was probably 62 at this time. For this reason he had decided on virtual retirement. John, his eldest son, was now to work the farm, giving his father a third of the crops and hay, and the keep of two cows and fifteen sheep, and was to inherit it on his death. An additional 100 acres had been bought, which gave them about 400 acres in all.

Finlay, another son, had bought 100 acres beside his brother Alexander but, as land values were rising in the district, he had to pay 400 dollars for it.

The previous winter they had wintered 20 head of cattle and 25 sheep, and had sold 7 cattle. Seven of the sheep had been killed by wolves that summer. It would also seem that he had at some time acquired land some thirty miles back in undeveloped country, but he would not allow any of his family to go there to develop it for "There is no prospect of the Gospels being there soon, and I rather the boys should buy here than go and settle there." John, the eldest boy, was at least 29 by this time.

Malcolm's brother must still have been thinking of emigrating, for Malcolm advises him to come out via New York and the Erie canal, as the St. Lawrence route was difficult, and necessitated travelling in open boats until Lake Ontario was reached. His brother-in-law Duncan Sinclair had died four years previously, leaving Christine a widow with five boys and three girls, but although Malcolm had tried to persuade her to join him in Canada, she had replied that they

preferred to live in Genessee County because they could not think of coming under a king.

The remaining letters fall in the period 1845 to 1849. There are two of April 29th and 30th, 1845. The first is mainly taken up with wheat and stock prices, and family marriages. By this time Malcolm has retired, leaving the actual working of the farm to John, who, however, had no title to the land as yet. His father gets 40 dollars cash per year and 30 bushels of peas and 40 bushels of oats. From four acres of meadow, John has to cut and clear his father's hay and store it in the barn. He is allowed a portion of the apple crop from Malcolm's sixty apple trees until his own orchard bears. In addition John has to plant and dig his father's potatoes and cut and carry firewood. The old man has in addition 40 bushels of wheat, four cows and at least five sheep.

The reason for withholding the title deeds becomes apparent as the letters unfold. Some time after they arrived at Esquiesing, Finlay and John had bought another 100 acres adjoining their own from a family of Shaws who had come from Skye via North Carolina, but had only paid down a portion of the purchase price, giving notes for the remainder. The Shaws had gone back to North Carolina, but due to the disturbed state of the country, the notes had not been redeemed, though the cash was available. There had also been some difficulty in tracing the Shaws and arranging the transfer of the cash. Later a Mr Haskill came up from North Carolina with the original notes which he had purchased from the Shaws. "A very sleek smooth talking man," as Malcolm calls him. Haskill demanded payment of the principal and interest, now amounting to some 800 dollars, but gave them to understand that he would not hurry them for the money, offering to take new notes, payable at three months. With these as security he borrowed capital from a Toronto bank and opened a shop. Before the new notes fell due he came back offering an extension for further new notes, promising that the old notes would be superseded. This they gave him, but instead of cancelling the old notes at the bank, he obtained goods for their value and, having transferred his assets to his brother, went bankrupt. Finlay and John went off to rescue their notes, but had to leave both in circulation, and, when they fell due, had to sell their lands to meet the double payment. In the end John was owing Finlay 500 dollars.

Finlay moved up to Wisconsin, then opening up, and took on the running of a saw mill and a grist mill there, though Malcolm thought he had made a bad bargain.

The next letter was more than a year later in August, 1846, when Malcolm says "We are both of us getting frail, I am getting more frail than the wife." He was now 78. By now the farm was carrying 200 stooks of spring wheat and 25 acres of winter wheat. Finlay was still unsettled and Malcolm was worried about him. His first employer had failed and Finlay was moving his family to Wisconsin to settle there. Although it was more than forty years since he had left

Glenlyon, Malcolm was still keenly interested in the glen, particularly in the Disruption and the difficulties of the infant Free Church in finding a site there, for feelings ran fairly high in that area. He had his own secession in Esquiesing, having left the Established Church, for he regarded the minister as being too interested in government money.

In 1848 we hear that Finlay has bought 140 acres in Wisconsin and has moved his family there, travelling in open boats from St. Joseph on Lake Superior to Owen Sound, and thence by steamer to Macharia and on to Malevalie. The old man in reciting Finlay's family forgets the youngest boy's name but adds "it is foreign to the McNaughtons." It was actually Samuel.

Marked by heavy black lines he sends his brother a copy of his will, but heads it with the words "When you read this letter let neither man nor woman know anything of its contents between the two black lines." I give it in full for it gives a striking picture of the life of the emigrant pioneer, their homes and the yearly round; moreover it shows the strong character of the old man who was determined to make sure that John would do nothing foolish. He obviously did not trust his judgment.

John was to get the 100 acres where they now lived, the north half immediately, but the south half was to remain in his mother's hands for her lifetime. He reckons that the farm is now worth 3,000 dollars. Then follows the provisions for his wife.

"I will to my wife Margaret McNaughton the house where we now live, together with all the articles it now contains, beds, beddings, our clock, cooking stove and the utensils belonging to it, together with the bire, sheep shade and hayhouse north of our present house, and two small gardens joining the house and a small spot for a bleachfield. John has got to keep her present dwelling house in good repair during her natural life. If it entirely fails so that it cannot be kept comfortable, John is to put up for his mother a new frame house, 18 feet by 16 feet, and dig a cellar under it to take away the water if necessity calls for it. I will to my wife the west half of our apple orchard which contains 34 apple trees, and all the blue plumb trees in the garden and one apple tree. I will to my wife Margaret McNaughton the two best cows we have and the six best ewes in our flock with their lambs. My wife is to have the privilege of raising a calf once in three years; and when the said calf is three years old, she must sell it as one of her cows. She is likewise to sell three of her lambs in October or November. She is to have the privilege of raising three lambs and a calf to keep up her stock, and she has to have through the winter every year during her natural life, two cows and one calf, and six ewes and three lambs. John is to have her cows run together with his cows, and he is to bring them home to her house to be milked evening and morning. Her sheep likewise is to run in pasture with John's sheep. John is to cut her hay and stow it in her hay house, a

sufficient quantity of hay together with some straw to winter her cows and sheep. And John is to bind her cowhouse and feed them during the winter, and clean the dung out of her bire, and feed her sheep in her sheep shade. John is to deliver to his mother in her house yearley during her natural life 200 and 50 pounds of good pork, and 4 Barrels of good merchantable wheat flour, a barrel contains 196 pounds and John is to give in 144 pounds of good oatmeal yearley. John is to deliver to her 10 bushels of good sound potatoes, and if the potatoes fails he is to deliver to her 44 pounds of oatmeal in lieu of the potatoes yearley. John is to deliver to her 5 bushels of peas and 10 bushels of oats for her poultry yearley, and half a barrel of salt yearley, and 20 cords of firewood cut in the proper length for her stove, and carried to her door yearley during her life. And John is to give her every year during her natural life 40 dollars cash. If his mother gets so frail as she cannot spin her own clothing, John is to carrie her wool to the Factory, and exchange it for suitable clothing for her. If she gets so frail as she cannot attend herself John must find attention and a physician if necessity calls for it."

The reason for the secrecy was not only a desire to keep his affairs to himself, but the fear that the details might be carried back to Canada. "I tried to make a will a year ago and I consulted two or three people about it, and then as I expected did not keep it secret, and it came to John's ears and he was put out about it, and he went and got Alexander and they fixed on a plan more favourable to John, and much more against my wife. I then threwed their plan away and took this plan, and I consulted neither man nor woman even my own wife knows nothing about it accepting the man that wrote it."

In 1848 in an incomplete letter, the last Malcolm wrote, so far as they have survived, he is still worried about Finlay and his family "in a strange countrie, friendless and penniless". Poor Finlay has apparently been again unfortunate in that he has been cheated out of the sale of a wagon he left behind. Malcolm pathetically ends "Dearley Beloved Brother. I suppose this will be the last letter you will ever receive from me. I have been two days at this letter and you can't make no sense of it. May the Almighty God give you and yours his Everlasting Amen. Please write if you have a stated minister, I hear Cheastle's to give you a place to build a church on."

Finally to close the record there is a short letter from John to his uncle at Glenlyon. "Sir, I have communicated to you the death of both my Father and Mother . . . . Father was quite frail for some time before his death, but was still able to go about till four days of his death. He had his mind quite strong till four days before his death but his memory was somewhat impaired. He departed this life on the evening of the 7 of April at 20m past 11 o'clock 1850. Mother was not very well before father's death but was able to be up occasionally. She kept failing gradually. She had a dry hacking cough which

continued till within 10 days of her death. She at no time complained of any pain till the day before her death . . . . and apparently slept away without a struggle on the morning of 13th July."

And so ends the record of what must have been the life of hardship of many emigrant families, but a life of honest labour and of courage against the blows of both Man and Nature. Yet it had its reward, perhaps not in material wealth, but in the achievement of independence by one's own endeavour.

DUNCAN McNAUGHTON.

## OBITUARY

DR. HAROLD BOWDITCH, who died at Peterborough, New Hampshire, on 6th August, aged 81, had been for very many years honorary secretary to the heraldry committee of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. An accomplished heraldic artist, he had done many of the illustrations for the "Roll of Arms" which the committee publishes serially, and was an authority on the heraldry of the colonial period and the early nineteenth century in North America. His knowledge, however, extended to British and Continental armory. Among his publications were the "Gore Roll of Arms," an early 18th-century American armorial (*Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society*, vols. XXIX-XXXI, 1936-1938) and an article on American heraldic paintings of the same period (*Transactions of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts*, XXXV, 1951). His correspondents will long value his interesting and informative letters.

DR. PAUL ADAM-EVEN, President of the Académie Internationale d'Héraldique, died on 16th July. Medieval rolls of arms were his speciality, of which a number had been published, and at the time of his death he was engaged in publishing serially, in collaboration with M. Léon Jéquier, of Geneva, the entire Armorial de Gelre, in *Archives Héraldiques Suisses*. The discovery in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris of another roll, contemporary with Gelre (the Armorial et Tournoi de Bellenville) which contains some Scottish coats not found in the former was made by him. His publications include "Les Armoiries étrangères dans les Armoriaux français du moyen-âge" (*Hidalguia*, Madrid, September-October, 1955), "Les usages héraldiques au milieu du XIIe. siècle" (*Archivum Heraldicum*, LXXVII, 1963); he had previously published in the latter periodical an important study of the functions of French heralds in the Middle Ages.

## SCOTS IN CUBA

In the Archivo Nacional in Havana, Cuba, among the *Cartas de Domocilio*, a number of Scots are recorded. Petitions addressed to the Spanish Governor of the Colony for permission to settle contain in such cases a certificate from the British Consul stating the applicant or "interested party" to be "a subject of Her Britannic Majesty". This is noteworthy as the British Consulate General in Havana does not possess records previous to 1892. The list which follows is of petitioners whose nationality is given specifically as Scots:—

SCOTS						
				Marital		
Name	Age	Profession	Parentage	Status	Date & Place of Petition	
Aitken, Robert	24	engineer	Robert & Anthea	s.	Nov. 15, 1857	Havana
Campbell, James	23	engineer	—	s.	Dec. 9, 1857	Oienfuegos
Carrick, Robert	38	engineer	David & Jane	m.	Oct. 13, 1857	Havana
Dewar, William	26	engineer	James & Anne	m.	Oct. 9, 1857	Havana
Frazer, James	26	farmer	William & Jenette	s.	Feb. 10, 1858	Havana
Garvie, Isabel	—	—	—	—	May 25, 1858	Havana
Gray, William	26	engineer	William & Catherine	s.	Jan. 19, 1858	Havana
			Scobby			
Herd, James	27	engineer	James & Ann	s.	Jan. 10, 1858	Havana
Kerr, John Christopher	25	farmer	—	s.	Nov. 10, 1818	Havana
Moore, William	—	—	—	—	June 9, 1856	Havana
Morrison, Robert	26	farmer	—	s.	Nov. 7, 1818	Havana
Mure, Richard	28	engineer	Rupert & Mary	s.	June 7, 1858	Havana
Scott, David	—	—	—	—	Oct. 22, 1856	Havana
Shearer, William	37	engineer	John & Anne	m.	Sept. 12, 1857	Matanzas
Toland, John	28	engineer	Heugh & Lobetia	s.	Oct. 12, 1856	Havana

Under profession, engineer is here used for the Spanish word *maguinista*, which generally means a locomotive driver or the chief mechanic of a complicated machine, such as those of the sugar-mills. It is possible that others whose names appear in the *Cartas* were of Scots blood, as the word *Inglaterra* is employed in Spanish-speaking countries for Great Britain, Britain, the United Kingdom, and even for Ireland and Scotland. In a petition for residence the writer's grandfather, Robert Henderson (1832/3-1892), is described as born in England, when in actual fact he was born in Ireland of Scots parents.

F. J. R. HENDERSON.

# PASSENGER LIST OF THE SCHOONER LADY MARY

On 23rd June, 1842, an American sailing vessel, the "Britannia", left Liverpool with emigrants bound for New York. The ship ran on shore near Cape Race, Newfoundland, on 21st July, and sank two days later. The crew and passengers were saved and were treated kindly by the Newfoundlanders. From the files of *The Public Leger*, St. John's, 4th August, 1842, we reprint the following letter addressed to the editor of that newspaper:—

"Sir,—Permit me through your widely circulated paper, in the name and on behalf of the unfortunate passengers of the ship 'Britannia,' cast away on your shore, to return thanks to those kind and benevolent inhabitants among whom it has been our lot to be cast at Renews, Ferryland and St. John's. The kind treatment of the magistrates of Renews, on whose bounty we were first thrown, I must particularly notice—likewise those of Ferryland and this town, who were equally zealous and attentive to our comforts in procuring for us every accommodation that their respective influence could obtain. Although feeble, my abilities are in giving that praise which is due to them, in a manner worthy of their kindness, they may rest assured that gratitude that should ever be given in return for such kindness they shall ever receive from me; and were I able to give a fuller expression to my own feelings I would be speaking the sentiments of every individual who has been thrown on the generosity and benevolence of a humane people. I subscribe myself on their behalf, Sir, yours respectfully—Matthew O'Connell."

The "Britannia," wrecked at Cape Race, was owned by William Wright, Isaac Wright, and Joseph Walker, and had been built at New York in 1826 by Messrs Brown & Bell. She sailed between Liverpool and New York for the Black Ball Line. This ship must not be confused with the British wooden paddle steamer, "Britannia," which was built at Greenock in 1840 by Robert Duncan, for Cunard, and sold to the North German Confederation Navy in 1849, when she was renamed "Barbarossa." In 1852 she was transferred to the Prussian Navy; was used as a target ship and sunk in 1880.

Many of the passengers of the sailing vessel "Britannia" reached New York in the schooner "Lady Mary." The arrangement was noticed by the Newfoundland newspaper, *Royal Gazette*, on 9th August, 1842:—

"We understand that the schooner 'Lady Mary' has been taken up by the Executive for the conveyance to New York of 74 passengers by the late American sailing vessel, 'Britannia,' wrecked near Ferryland; and that the remainder of the passengers, who cannot find employment here, will be forwarded as opportunity may offer."

The *New York Evening Post* of 25th August, 1842, recorded the arrival of the schooner "Lady Mary":—

"The British Schooner, 'Lady Mary,' arrived yesterday morning from Newfoundland, has brought 74 steerage passengers of the ship 'Britannia,' lost at Cape Race."

Fortunately, the passenger list of the "Lady Mary" has been preserved in the National Archives, Washington, D.C., and is here printed for the benefit of those who are unable to peruse the original.

#### DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—PORT OF NEW YORK

I, JAMES AXTELL, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear that the following LIST or MANIFEST of PASSENGERS, subscribed with my name, and now delivered by me to the COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS for the DISTRICT of NEW YORK, contains to the best of my knowledge and belief, a just and true account of all the PASSENGERS received on board the Sch. Lady Mary, whereof I am Master, from St. John's, Newfoundland.

James Axtell. So help me God.

Sworn to, before me, this 25th August, 1842.

Jas. Talman. D. Call (indistinct).

List of Manifest of all Passengers taken on board the Schooner, Lady Mary, whereof Jas. Axtell is Mister, from St. John's, Newfoundland. Burthen 184 tons.

Names	Age	Sex	Occupation	From	To	Died
Hughes, William	32	M	Stone Mason	Great Britain	U.S.	None
Hughes, Mary	32	F		do.	do.	do.
Hughes, Margaret	8	F		do.	do.	do.
Hughes, Jane	6	F		do.	do.	do.
Hughes, Mary	3	F		do.	do.	do.
Hughes, Agnes	1½	F		do.	do.	do.
Alison, Robert	55	M	Butcher	do.	do.	do.
Popplewell, John	40	M	Blacksmith	do.	do.	do.
Popplewell, Elizabeth	38	F		do.	do.	do.
Popplewell, Thomas	16	M		do.	do.	do.
Popplewell, James	14	M		do.	do.	do.
Popplewell, Mary Ann	12	F		do.	do.	do.
Popplewell, Elizabeth	10	F		do.	do.	do.
Popplewell, Jane	8	F		do.	do.	do.
Popplewell, John	6	M		do.	do.	do.
Popplewell, Joshua	4	M		do.	do.	do.
Popplewell, Eliza	2	F		do.	do.	do.
Rodgers, John	34	M		do.	do.	do.
Rodgers, Ellen	30	F		do.	do.	do.
Rodgers, Maria	10	F		do.	do.	do.
Rodgers, George	8	M		do.	do.	do.
Rodgers, Caroline	3	F		do.	do.	do.
Rodgers, Louisa	4 mo.	F		do.	do.	do.

Names	Age	Sex	Occupation	From	To	Died
Griffith, Ann	18	F	Milliner	do.	do.	do.
Randall, Mary	35	F	Seamstress	do.	do.	do.
Mullen, Patrick	30	M	Farmer	do.	do.	do.
Mullen, Elizabeth	32	F		do.	do.	do.
Mullen, Margaret	14	F		do.	do.	do.
Mullen, Caroline	3	F		do.	do.	do.
Parsons, Dorothy	35	F		do.	do.	do.
Parsons, Martha	9	F		do.	do.	do.
Parsons, Mary	7	F		do.	do.	do.
Parsons, William	1	M		do.	do.	do.
Hale (or Hall), Joseph	70	M	Engineer	do.	do.	do.
Dillon (Dillan), Margt.	12	F		do.	do.	do.
Jones, John Samuel	8	M		do.	do.	do.
Jones, Elizabeth	5	F		do.	do.	do.
Jones, John Edwin	1	M		do.	do.	do.
Jones, Margaret	36	F		do.	do.	do.
Jackson, John	50	M	Woolcomber	do.	do.	do.
Reddy, Margaret	28	F	Milliner	do.	do.	do.
Reddy, Patrick	6	M		do.	do.	do.
Reddy, Ellen	4	F		do.	do.	do.
Hilton, David	43	M	Weaver	do.	do.	do.
Hilton, Sarah	43	F		do.	do.	do.
Hilton, Sarah	12	F		do.	do.	do.
Hilton, Jane	10	F		do.	do.	do.
Hilton, Eliza	6	F		do.	do.	do.
Fairbanks, George	23	M	Cloth Reefer	do.	do.	do.
Clarke, I.	30	M	Farmer	do.	do.	do.
Clarke, Margaret	2	F		do.	do.	do.
Clarke, Ann	4	F		do.	do.	do.
Clarke, Isabella	2	F		do.	do.	do.
Framin, Margaret	24	F	Seamstress	do.	do.	do.
Framin, Michael	3	M		do.	do.	do.
Dunnly, Bridget	13	M		do.	do.	do.
Waterworth, Maria	40	F		do.	do.	do.
Waterworth, James	10	M		do.	do.	do.
Waterworth, Mary	8	F		do.	do.	do.
Waterworth, Ann	5	F		do.	do.	do.
Waterworth, Anna	3	F		do.	do.	do.
Brown, Margaret	37	F		do.	do.	do.
Brown, Thomas	8	M		do.	do.	do.
Brown, Julia	5	F		do.	do.	do.
Brown, Alice	3	F		do.	do.	do.
Brown, Margaret	6 mo.	F		do.	do.	do.
Murtha, Bridget	22	M		do.	do.	do.
Jackson, John	24	M	Weaver	do.	do.	do.
Tait, Henry	32	M	Dressmaker	do.	do.	do.
Tait, Elizabeth	28	F		do.	do.	do.
Tait, Anna	7	F		do.	do.	do.
Tait, Willison	6	M		do.	do.	do.
Tait, Samuel	4	M		do.	do.	do.
Tait, Martha	1	F		do.	do.	do.

It is obvious that the ill-fated "Britannia" carried more than 74 passengers, but we have no knowledge of how they eventually reached New York. No passenger list of this ship appears to have survived, but from correspondence with Mrs Bernice A. More, 1730 Spencerport Road, Rochester, New York, we are able to add three names. These are James Alexander, from Castle Douglas, Scotland, his sister Nickolas, and her future husband, Edward Bell, who is thought to have been a native of Kinghorn. On the eve of his departure from Liverpool, James Alexander wrote to his brother Joseph, who had emigrated to Walton, Delaware County, N.Y., in 1840. From the letter we learn moreover, that the "Britannia" sailed from Prince's Dock, and that the captain's name was Cook. It should be noted too, that the name of Matthew O'Connell, who penned the letter to the editor of the *Public Leger*, does not appear on the passenger list of the "Lady Mary."

DONALD WHEYTE.

## 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, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian, 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 issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*, 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.

## THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

<i>Hon. President</i>	The Right Hon. The Earl of Dundee, LL.D., Royal Banner Bearer of Scotland.
<i>Hon. Vice-Presidents</i>	Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O., LL.D., Lord Lyon King of Arms. The Right Hon. the Countess of Erroll, Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland. The Right Hon. The Lord Lovat, D.S.O., M.C. The Right Hon. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E., LL.D.
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