

The Scottish Genealogist

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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By its 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.

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BURIAL GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

THIRD LIST

The first list of burial ground inscriptions appeared in *The Scottish Genealogist* of September 1962 and the second list in the number of April 1963.

Numbers 1 to 42 of the Second List have been withdrawn from the Edinburgh Public Library, but some of them are still available in typescript in the Central Library, Dundee (and micro-film in the Edinburgh Public Library), viz. numbers 8 (Broughty Ferry Old), 9 (Dargie, Invergowrie), 11 (Dundee Eastern Necropolis, Jewish Section), 14 (Dundee Roodyard), 18 (Inverarity Parish) and 23 (Monifieth St. Rule). (See also number 31 of First List.) The Central Library, Dundee, has also a photo copy of inscriptions in Bell Street Cemetery, Dundee (known at various times as "The New Cemetery," "The Old Cemetery," and "Constitution Road Cemetery")—number 10 in the Second List. For Dundee Howff, number 12 of the Second List, see numbers 34 and 35 of the First List.

In presenting these lists of burial ground inscriptions it was the intention to include only lists which covered a large proportion of the pre-1855 monuments in any one burial ground. It may be of interest, however, to mention here a compilation which hardly comes within this category, but which nevertheless is of some importance. It appears in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland, 1935-36, pages 40 to 121, and has also been printed separately under the title "*Post-Reformation tombstones in the Cathedral Churchyard, St. Andrews*" by Sir George Macdonald, K.C.B. Eighty-two monuments are described in detail, with photographs and sketches of some of them; a few, however, seem to be devoid of genealogical information. There is an index of names and initials, the prevailing surnames being Carstairs, Brydie, Duncan, Robertson, Steuart and Wood. Robert Monteith in "*A Further Collection of Funeral Inscriptions over Scotland*," 1713, included 41 inscriptions from "the common burial place" at St. Andrews, of which 27 can be identified as among those mentioned in Sir George Macdonald's compilation. Further mention of some of the inscriptions is made in "*Churchyard Memorials of St. Andrews*" by Mr Alan Reid in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries for 1910-11, pages 488-550 and in "*Catalogue of St. Andrews Cathedral Museum*" by Dr Hay Fleming, 1931. Sir George Macdonald's list is very largely made up of eighteenth century inscriptions, but includes deaths ranging from 1582 to 1767. Clearly, a new compilation of monumental inscriptions from "the common burial place" and the Cathedral burial ground, including all those from the sources

mentioned above, as well as those prior to 1855 still to be found *in situ* but perhaps limited to matters of genealogical interest alone, would now be of considerable interest. It should be added here that Sir George's article is useful for its mention and illustration of tombstone symbols and styles.

The following burial grounds for which inscriptions have been recorded, arranged by counties, form the third list. The figures shown against each place refers to the more detailed description of the publication given later in this article.

ABERDEEN

Aberdeen, Snow Churchyard 24

CLACKMANNAN

Clackmannan Churchyard ... 20

DUMBARTON

Cardross, Kilmahew ... 19

Faslane, Garelochhead ... 28

DUMFRIES

Annan Old burial ground ... 6

Annan Parish Churchyard ... 7

Brydekirk Churchyard ... 8

Dornock Churchyard ... 9

Kirkpatrick-Fleming Churchyard ... 10

Cummertrees, Repentance Tower (Trailtrow) ... 11

FIFE

Anstruther Easter Churchyard 14

Anstruther Wester Churchyard 13

Beath Churchyard ... 26

Kettle Churchyard ... 29

Pittenweem Churchyard ... 12

Tulliallan Old Churchyard ... 15

St. Andrews Cathedral, see third paragraph *ante*.

GLASGOW

St. Andrews by the Green Episcopal Churchyard ... 18

INVERNESS

Kingussie, St. Columba's Churchyard ... 21

KIRKCUDBRIGHT

Anwoth Old Churchyard ... 25

MORAY

Dyke burial ground ... 22

Moy burial ground ... 23

PERTH

Balquhiddar Churchyard ... 27

Callander, St. Bride's Chapel 16

Invervar, Fortingall Parish, Glenlyon ... 17

RENFREW

Paisley Abbey and others in Paisley ... 1 and 2

SELKIRK

Lilliesleaf, Bewlie burial ground ... 5

Galashiels burial ground ... 3

Ladhope burial ground ... 4

The thanks of the Society are due to the various persons mentioned in the details for their contributions and assistance. Copies of the compilations, except the Paisley ones (numbers 1 and 2), have been added to the Society's library.

In the detailed list below (which includes 36 burial grounds) the figures in brackets represent the approximate number of inscriptions recorded and the dates shown are those of the oldest and latest dates of inscriptions or death.

DETAILED LIST

The following two manuscript volumes (numbers 1 and 2) in the Paisley Public Library were compiled about 1851 by Miss Mary Ann Semple; thanks are due to Mr Wm. Lyle, Glasgow, for having brought them to notice. Each volume has an index of all names in that volume.

1. Paisley Abbey Churchyard	...	...	...	(463)	1609-1844
Paisley Abbey Church	...	...	...	(11)	1515-1817
Paisley Abbey Choir	...	...	...	(61)	1619-1848
2. Other Paisley Churchyards—					
Laigh Kirk, New Street	...	...	...	(72)	1747-1838
U.P. Churchyard, Oakshaw Street	...	...	...	(60)	1761-1847
U.P. Churchyard, Abbey Close	...	...	...	(44)	1779-1851
U.P. Churchyard, Canal Street	...	...	...	(231)	1777-1848
High Churchyard, Churchill	...	...	...	(162)	1788-1847
Gaelic Churchyard, Oakshaw Street	...	...	...	(157)	1797-1850
Reformed Presbyterian Churchyard, Oakshaw St.	...	...	...	(24)	1815-1847
U.P. Churchyard, Thread Street	...	...	...	(8)	1821-1848
Trinity Chapel Yard, St. James Place	...	...	...	(3)	1842-1846

The inscriptions in the following grounds (numbers 3, 4 and 5) were recorded in 1962 by the following members of the Selkirkshire Antiquarian Society—Mr P. Fenton, President; Mrs E. H. Duff, Honorary Secretary; Messrs G. Anderson, J. Brown, J. Clark, T. Miles, S. Pate and Wingate, and Mrs Wingate, Currie, Marshall and Waldie, and Misses Murray, Nicholson, A. Pate and J. Pate. There is an index to each ground.

3. Galashiels Burial Ground, Selkirkshire	...	...	(132)	1679-1918
4. Ladhope (Galashiels) Burial Ground	...	...	(51)	1818-1932
5. Bewlie Burial Ground, Lilliesleaf, near Newton St.				
Boswells, Roxburghshire	...	...	(32)	

(Modern stones were not recorded for Galashiels)

The following Dumfriesshire compilations, numbers 6 to 11, may be seen in the Scottish National Library, The Ewart Public Library, Dumfries, the library of the Registrar General, Scotland, the British Museum and elsewhere. Mr George Gilchrist, F.S.A. Scot., Annan, is the compiler; in each case there is an index of full names with age and year of death, where known; there are also churchyard plans showing gravestone numbers, except for Brydekirk (8).

6. Annan Old Burial Ground near Town Hall	...	(383)	1640-1899
Based on survey by Mr Henry Truckell, incorporating details from survey made by Irving			

family in 1902 and by Johnstone family in 1904; indexes of place names in Annan district, of civic appointments and of occupations; sketches of local coats of arms and badges for Dalgleish, Carruthers, Johnston, Holliday, Bell, Graham, Blair, Pool, Forest and Irving; commonest names Irving, Pool, Thomson, Bell, Blacklock, Carlyle, Dalgleish, Farish (Farries, Farrish), Forrest, Graham, Holliday, Johnston(e), Jardine, Little, Moffat, Moncrieff, Roxburgh, Rule, Scott and Smith; compiled 1963. This may be taken as superseding number 38 in the first list in the Magazine for September, 1962.

7. Annan Old Parish Church Burial Ground ... (230) 1799-1928
 Surveyed in 1961-63; commonest names Irving, Johnston(e), Beattie, Bell, Carruthers, Dalgleish, Forrest, Little, Richardson, Steele, Thom(p)son.
8. Brydekirk Church Burial Ground ... (37) 1839-1915
 Commonest names Thomson, Armstrong, Bell, Carruthers, Marshall, Irving, Pat(t)erson and Ewart; compiled in 1963.
9. Dornock Churchyard ... (526) 1683-1959
 From a survey by Messrs R. A. Shannon and M. Cowan; foreword by Rev. C. A. Stewart; district map showing location of 88 places; commonest names Irving, Bell, Rome, Scott, Gass, Ewart, Baxter, Weild, Wylie, Hope, Clark, Armstrong, and Edgar; heraldic designs by Michael Shannon for Clark, Edgar, Turnbull, Ewart, Carlyle, Miller, Holliday, Hope, Lowther, Irving, Douglas, Weild and Brown; compiled in 1964.
10. Kirkpatrick-Fleming Churchyard ... (351) 1686-1914
 From a survey by Mr R. A. Shannon, who also compiled the heraldic notes; heraldic designs by Michael Shannon; historical notes by Rev. J. A. Grimson, M.A.; prominent names Irving, Johnston, Bell, Beattie, Farries, Harkness, Rae, Rome, Armstrong, Broatch, Cron, Edgar; coats of arms and badges for Little, Carruthers, Johnston, Miller, Cron, Glover, Rodick, Parke, Rome, Rae,

Broatch, Armstrong and Colthart; only memorials with pre-1855 records have been included; district map with 84 names of places; compiled in 1964.

11. Cummertrees, Repentance Tower Burial Ground (site of Trailtrow Church) ... (86) 1702-1950
From survey with help of Messrs M. Cowan, A. Shannon and M. Shannon in 1964; commonest names Murray, Bell, Henderson, Irving, Hadden, Rae, Martin, Beattie and Bryden.

The inscriptions in numbers 12 to 15 below were recorded in 1964 by Mr J. F. Mitchell and Mrs Sheila Mitchell and those in numbers 16 to 19, also in 1964, by Mr J. F. Mitchell. Numbers 12 to 15, 17 and 18 have indexes of surnames and 12 to 15 sketch maps; the inscriptions are in the summarised form described in this Magazine for May 1964; for numbers 12 to 14 inclusive only memorials with pre-1855 records of deaths are included.

12. Pittenweem Churchyard, Fife ... (62) 1652-1928
Commonest names are Henderson, Brown, Martin, Adamson, Davidson, Horsburgh and Watson.

13. Anstruther Wester Churchyard, Fife ... (26) 1626-1915
Commonest names Swinton, Thomson, Rodger.

14. Anstruther Easter (St. Aidans), Fife ... (59) 1642-1930
Commonest names Rodger, Brown, Henderson, Keay, Bell, Walker and Forbes.

15. Tulliallan Old Churchyard, Fife ... (453) 1692-1955
(Tulliallan was previously in Perthshire and the parish includes Kincardine-on-Forth); the gate to this well-kept burial ground is generally locked but the keys may be borrowed during working hours from the caretaker of the cemetery on the road to Dunfermline just outside the town; commonest names Anderson, Miller or Millar, Scotland, Rankin(e) or Ranken, Primrose, Fotheringham, Drysdale, Gray, Meiklejohn and Brown; Sands, Turcan and Wannan are other typically local names; the inscriptions have been recorded in a typed booklet, "Tulliallan Genealogy," which also shows parishioners' names in indexes of testaments (Dunblane Commissariat) to 1800, lists of initials carved on

houses with dates, names in the 1692 hearth tax returns and other information of genealogical significance; there is a copy in Dunfermline Public Library.

16. St. Bride's Chapel, Pass of Leny, Callander

The only legible inscription in this small, apparently neglected, burial ground commemorates James McKinlay late tacksman of Inverchagernie who died on 4.2.1825 age 65, his wife Elenor Cameron and son Peter who died 4.6.1821 age 31; according to an inscription on the outer wall which mentions Sir Walter Scott this enclosure was "renovated" in 1932.

17. Invervar, Glenlyon, Forthingall ... (11) 1779-1916

This is a small enclosure in a field about a hundred yards north of the road which goes up Glen Lyon; it has an untended look; six of the inscriptions mention the surname Lothian and three others McDiarmid.

18. Glasgow, St. Andrews by the Green, Episcopal Churchyard ... (38) 1773-1871

Commonest names Russell, Ferguson, Snadden, Bruce, Fife, Cook, Strang, Tod(d), Bain(e) and Henderson; the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, has a microfilm of births from 1754, marriages from 1758 and deaths from 1798.

19. Cardross, Kilmahew Churchyard ... (3) 1759-1856

The names mentioned are John, Robert, James, Jean and Rachel Walker; Isobel and Marjery Bain; Elizabeth Campbell; at Blairconnel Farm; other inscriptions are illegible.

20. Clackmannan Churchyard ... (291) 1684-1940

Recorded in September 1963 by Miss M. A. Churchmichael and Miss H. M. Woodford; has indexes of surnames and initials in summarised form; commonest names Hunter, Sharp, Allan, Paterson, Harrower, Russell, Ferguson, Snadden, Bruce, Fyfe, Cook, Strang, Tod(d) and Bain.

21. Kingussie, St. Columba, Old Churchyard ... (46) 1705-1888
 In printed book "Glimpses of Church and Social Life in the Highlands in Olden Times" by Alexander Macpherson, F.S.A. Scot., 1893; typescript copy in summarised form with index of surnames in the Society's library; commonest names Macpherson and McIntosh.
22. Dyke Burial Ground, Moray ... (75) 1706-1904
23. Moy Burial Ground, Moray ... (17) 1751-1875
 These two sets of inscriptions were recorded by Dr Robert McAndrew in July 1963; the Moy inscriptions are for before 1855; index of full names in each case.
24. Aberdeen, Snow Churchyard ... (24) 1669-1718
 By Wm. Middleton Stewart; the complete inscriptions are in "The Celtic Monthly," vol. 25, 1917, pages 75, 94 and 105, which also contains a copy of the burial register from 1776, original in possession of Aberdeen University; there is also a copy of the burial register in an article by J. M. Bulloch in "Scottish Notes and Queries," 2nd series, vol. vii, pages 148-151; most of the burials are of Roman Catholics; copy of inscriptions in summarised form with index of surnames in the Society's library; commonest names Gordon, Sharp and Grant.
25. Anwoth Old Churchyard, Kirkcudbrightshire ... (266) 1685-1955
 In "A Guide to Anwoth Old Churchyard" by Mr W. J. McCulloch, M.C., T.D., W.S., of Ardwell, Kirkcudbrightshire, 1964; inscriptions in full; index of full names also shows many relationships, e.g. wife, son or daughter of —; sketch map; commonest names Carson, Henry, Dickson or Dixon, Caig, Cunningham, Gordon and Johnstone; copies in the library of the Registrar General and the Ewart Public Library, Dumfries.

26. Beath Parish Churchyard, Fife ... (45) 1653-1892
 About 1894 Erskine Beveridge, LL.D., recorded 37 inscriptions in this burial ground, the notes on which are deposited in Dunfermline Public Library; in 1964 three pupils of Beath High School, John Bennet, Elizabeth Hart and Angus Hynd, made a record of all legible inscriptions which were of pre-1855 origin; there were only 21 of these, of which 13 were in Beveridge's list; three others in Beveridge's list were post-1854 and the remaining 21 in his list were evidently illegible in 1964, owing to the poor quality of the stone used; index of surnames and index of initials; commonest names Aitken, Barclay and Beatson; compilation in summarised form in Dunfermline Public Library.
27. Balquhiddar Churchyard, Perthshire ... (35) 1734-1888
 Recorded in 1964 by Mr Duncan McNaughton; in summarised form with index of surnames; has inscriptions of Rob Roy and family (Gaelic inscription not transcribed); commonest names Stewart, Ferguson, Macgregor, McLaren, Campbell, Fisher, McFarlane.
28. Faslane Cemetery, Garelochhead, older part immediately surrounding old chapel ... (19) 1776-1933
 Recorded in 1965 by Mr Murray S. Mackay, with index of full names and plan; except for the name "Munro" (which appears on two stones) no surname appears on more than one stone.
29. Kettle Churchyard, Fife ... (87) 1633-1924
 Typescript in summarised form with index of surnames, recorded in 1961 by Mr James A. Thompson and Mrs Rose E. Thompson; commonest names are Petrie, Thomson, Reid, Ballingall,, Bogie, Hay, Kay, Moyes, Smart, Swan, Wilson.

J. F. MITCHELL.

DR ANDRO CRAWFURD AND THE "CAIRN OF LOCHWINNOCH"

By *WILLIAM RODGER*

SOME time ago a local paper announced that Paisley Library had decided on a policy regarding micro-filming, and would micro-film only old, rare, or fragile books considered to be worthy of preservation in this manner. The first work to have been chosen for this purpose was the "Cairn of Lochwinnoch," which was described as "of great intrinsic interest, being a valuable source of family history for the district"—the parish of Lochwinnoch in the county of Renfrew.

The material, in a manuscript consisting of 45 volumes of genealogical and historical matter, had been collected mainly by Dr Andro Crawford, who was born at Johnshill in Lochwinnoch on 5th November 1786, the second son of Andrew Crawford, and Jean Adam, a country heiress. He matriculated at Glasgow University in 1810, studying there for eight years and carrying off many college honours. Having obtained the diploma of the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in 1818, he set up in practice at Rothesay.

However, in December 1819 he caught typhus fever, and when he eventually recovered was left an invalid, with his right side and arm paralysed, one leg amputated, and his power of speech completely gone. He went back home to Johnshill, where he remained for the rest of his life, dying there at the age of 68 in 1854. Dr Crawford had antiquarian interests and for over thirty years his home was a gathering place for those of a similar bent. There he compiled, as best he could with his left hand, the volumes of his "Cairn," between 1827 and 1854.

He also wrote poetry, and is included in Vol. 1 of Eyre-Todd's "The Glasgow Poets." He had taken considerable part in the composition of the fortnightly "Attic Stories" published in Glasgow in 1817, and contributed to the "Paisley Magazine" (1828) and the "Renfrewshire Magazine" of 1845-6, as well as helping in the production of "Whistle Binkie" and "The Laird of Logan." His work on the "Cairn" was helped by the fact that he had many friends in high places who were in a position to help him—William Motherwell, lawyers, ministers, etc., William Fraser who corresponded with him and sought advice on many points when working on his family histories.

All the volumes of the "Cairn," with the exception of the last, contain three hundred or more pages. The collection is a curious and extremely interesting miscellany of family trees, baptismal registers, extracts from newspapers and books, and anecdotes which vividly illustrate the life and customs of his

time. The later family trees are more authentic, as the later volumes give fuller information. Earlier volumes, however, are sometimes brought up to date by a slip of paper containing fresh information, which has been pasted in at the appropriate place in the genealogy. Each volume has its own index, and the contents despite the title are not confined strictly to the parish of Lochwinnoch. No adequate account of the forty five volumes can be given in a short article such as this, but it is hoped that some idea of their scope may be gathered from the following few items, chosen at random :—

Vol. 2 has a section, with newspaper cuttings, about the widow of Monsieur Papillon, the introducer of Turkey-red dyeing into Glasgow, who had a street in Rutherglen named after him (although its name was later changed to French Street).

Vol. 3 has the Session of Lochwinnoch from 1691 to 1760, and notes on schoolmasters, session clerks, etc. It also contains an invitation to Dr Crawford in 1829 to joint the Justices of the district for dinner in the Buck's Head Inn, and a seating plan with Mr McDowall of Garthland in the chair. Page 199 has "Lord John Sempill proclaimed in 1720 with Ann, dochter of Mr Thomas Kennedy of Pennal. But this match was stickit, by another woman who produced her claims on Lord Semple."

Vol. 10 has a section on the material for the New Statistical Account, with comments on the articles about the various parishes, e.g. Eaglesham—"Mr Colville must be a lazy minister"; Paisley—"Dr Burns and Mr McNair acquitted themselves very ably."

Vol. 11 is divided into twenty "Quarries," No. 2 stating that "the drucken succession of Session Clerks resorted to Strands's change with the booking party to tippie a bottle of yill . . . Strands, or Robert Orr, was actually keeper of the Registers instead of the Session Clerk, and the books were scattered about the neighbourhood. They were torn and many leaves were lost. Some of them are not recovered to this day." There are lists of the ministers, surgeons, medical practitioners (with an example of a doctor's bill in 1788), and lawyers, while pp. 387-8 have a list of 18 instances of longevity, e.g. "Thomas Stewart of Barfod died about 1760 aged about 100."

Vol. 12 has the following in a section on the Greenock Morrisons—"He sent old crazy ships with real or pretended cargoes and let them sink, by accident, in the waves, and recovered the price from the Insurers. This concern was called, in joke, the Broken Company."

Vol. 13 has a list of the freeholders in 1707 for Ayr, Bute, Dumbartonshire, and Renfrewshire. On p. 177 we read "Married in May last at

- Musserabad in the East Indies, Captain James Glencairn Burns, Assistant Commissary-General, and son of the late Robert Burns, the immortal poet of Scotland, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Becket Esq. of Enfield, Middlesex. The recent family tree has no mention of this.
- Vol. 15 has a list of the Parish Orrs baptised or proclaimed from 1706 to 1776, the doctor writing that his copy of the register is concluded at 27th May 1777. He also notes that there is a "chasm" in the Register for Baptisms between 1714 and 1718. Certain of the entries have informative notes added to them. Among the anecdotes in this volume is the cautionary tale of the beautiful Miss Barclay, whose marriage was proclaimed to Robert Neilson, until he found out that the "frail carle" he had been informed was only an odd job man about his fiancée's home was really her father, who had been banished by his wife to an outhouse because of his liking for "a wee drap of good nappy." Robert looked for "some sweetheart more susceptible of filial affections."
- Vol. 17 is entitled "Cairn of Lochwinnoch (or rather Beith). Matters, Pedigrees, etc. Collected by A. Crawford, Johnshill (or copied from some papers sent by Mr Dobie of Beith)"—probably the same papers recently presented by Miss Mary Love to Glasgow University Library.
- Vol. 18 has a census of Lochwinnoch, taken in 1821, with names of heads of families, numbers in each family, nationality, religion, etc. There is a list with their occupations of the signatories to the Congratulatory Address to King William IV on the occasion of his turning off his Whig Ministry in December 1834. There is also a list from the Postmaster of all newspapers being read in the parish at that time, and the names of their subscribers.
- Vol. 23 has a list of professional men—"lawyers, clergymen, physicians, surgeons, unquhile colleginers, schoolmaisters, and present students:—natives of, descendants from, and by residence at Lochwinnoch."
- Vol. 24 has an account with newspaper cuttings of Daft Jamie of the Glenhead (James Stevenson of Beltrees) who was charged with threatening to shoot Sir Robert Peel and Queen Victoria in 1843.
- Vol. 25 has a short list of local suicides and murders, e.g. "Robert Pollock of Burthill. Snedit his craig out of religious insanity. Cairn VIII p. 70"; "Garthland was supposed to put hands to himself, about 1810"; and the curious entry—"Miss Hope had disappeared at the Grotto." There are also accounts of the Houstons of that Ilk and the Houstons of Johnstone.
- Vol. 26 has a section on the Cochranes of Clippens and the famous succession case, which was twenty five years in the Court of Chancery in England and in the Court of Session here.

Vol. 27 is entirely devoted to the Sempill Pedigree, from 1240 down to the marriage of Baroness Sempill (who succeeded the 14th Lord Sempill in 1835) to Edward Candler, the latter in 1853 assuming the name and arms of Sempill in lieu of his own.

Vol. 34 has a long account of the Brentshell, or Burntshields, Secession Church.

Vol. 35 has extracts from Kilmacolm Parish Record—proclamations and marriages from March 1695 to 1750, and births from March 1710 to March 1750.

Vol. 38 contains a section on Lochwinnoch Church (with some grave inscriptions), several pedigrees relating to the Cochranes of Clippens, and a list of local families of royal and noble blood, e.g. Fulton of Park, Fulton of Hartfield, Buchanan of Glenlora, and McKerrell of Hillhouse are said to be descended from King Robert II through Duke Albany and Lord Ochiltree.

Vol. 39 has a sixty page section, drawn up in 1845, on the Blairs of that Ilk.

Vol. 41 has a large section on the Maxwells of Newark.

The last third of Vol. 43 deals with the Porterfields of that Ilk.

Vol. 44 has sections on the Flemings of Barrochan and various Maxwell families. There is also an extended list of the deaths of persons aged 85 and over, containing more names and fuller details of persons previously mentioned, e.g. the Thomas Stewart mentioned in Vol. 11 now has a full page to himself, with details of how he was born in a tolbooth, when his mother visited his father who had been sent there for refusing to take the oath of allegiance—"aiblins born about 1684." He was named the "Jailer" from his odd birth and was proud of the title.

Vol. 45 comes to an end at page 49, and there is an index in a separate volume.

A copy of the microfilm is in the Scottish Central Library in Edinburgh. The "Cairn" is of course already known to such people as Mr William Lyle the genealogist (who is the authority on it), and Mr Frank Newall, the well-known archaeologist. It deserves to be more widely known. For the local genealogist it helps to fill the too often "empty years" before 1855; it is also worthy of respect as the evidence of one man's triumph over adversity.

The author wishes to acknowledge the co-operation and help of Miss Marshall and the staff of Paisley Library.

A BRANCH OF THE FAMILY OF DALMAHOY

IN the last century there was privately printed a small book on the Family of Dalmahoy of Dalmahoy in the Parish of Ratho, County of Edinburgh. There has, however, been little published since then on the cadet branches of the family. The wife of one of the family, however, has in the course of her life gathered together much information about the descendants of Adam Dalmahoy, a son of John Dalmahoy and Mary Speir, and traced back her husband's connection with them. In the process she has shown the many interrelationships in Edinburgh society, with a tendency of the family to gravitate either into law or into India.

- I. Adam Dalmahoy was born in 1757. At the age of 15 he was apprenticed in the leather trade and prospering owned latterly two shops, one in Princes Street and the other on the South Bridge. In 1783 he had been made a burgess of the City and by 1806 he had been appointed a surveyor of taxes. His first wife, Bethia Dalmahoy, was also his first cousin, and on her death after bearing him three daughters, he married in 1792 Ann Carfrae, the daughter of an East Lothian minister, and by her had a further two daughters and three sons. He died in 1808 while the second family were still young.

The widow, Ann, was a woman of character and opened a silk shop at 5 Union Place, Edinburgh, in order to give the sons a good education. The eldest son had died, but Patrick, the second son, who had been born in 1798, was devoted to his mother and after his own marriage to Anna Catherine Sawers in 1833 continued to provide a home for her. Anna, after giving birth to 17 children of whom only 13 survived, died on 16th February 1859.

- II. Patrick was admitted to the Society of Writers to the Signet and founded the firm of Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S. His children, all born between 1834 and 1853, were:—
- III. (1) Mary Sibbald, b. 1834 (later married to John McGregor McCandlish).
(2) Jane b. 1835 (later married to George Anderson, H.E.I.C.S.).
(3) Louisa b. 1836 (unmarried).
(4) Anna Catherine b. 1838 (later married to Colonel Thomas Cadell, V.C.).
(5) Patrick Carfrae b. 1840.
(6) Simon b. 1842 (an Officer in the Indian Army who died of enteric fever at Aden).

- (7) Adamina Helen b. 1843 (later married to Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., K.C.V.O.).
- (8) John b. 1845.
- (9) Jemima Aimée b. 1847 (later married to Alexander Allan, of Glenmore Estate, Nilgiris, South India).
- (10) Elizabeth b. 1849 (who never married but was one of the founders of The Edinburgh School of Domestic Science).
- (11) Frances b. 1850.
- (12) Edith St. Clair b. 1852 (later married to John Kemp).
- (13) James Alexander b. 8 December 1853 (later married Frances Marion Henderson).

Patrick succeeded to the estate of Bowerhouses from his uncle, General Carfrae; he died at Edinburgh on 5th February 1872.

III. (1) Mary married on 20th August 1863 John McGregor McCandlish (b. 1821) the son of William McCandlish, the Received General of Taxes for Scotland. Before she died in 26th July 1900 she saw her husband, who had first qualified as a Writer to the Signet, become General Manager and Actuary of the Scottish Union & National Insurance Co. and also President of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland. In turn, their son, Edward John McCandlish, who was born on 8th May 1887, was admitted a Writer to the Signet, and joined his grandfather's firm, which had since transposed the names of its constituents to Cowan & Dalmahoy. In April 1899 he married Elizabeth Mackenzie Hanna and was during the latter part of his life Joint Agent of the Church of Scotland.

(4) Anna married in 1867 Colonel Thomas Cadell, V.C., C.B., of Cockenzie House, East Lothian, who served with distinction in India in The Bengal European Fusiliers and latterly was Governor of the Andaman Islands. Their elder son, Hew Francis Cadell, was a Writer to the Signet and their younger son, Sir Patrick Robert Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E., maintained the family association with India, serving as a member of the Governor's Council at Bombay and as Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust.

(5) Patrick after school took employment with the East India Company as an ensign with the 60th Bengal Infantry, fought at the siege of Delhi, and survived the Indian Mutiny. He retired in 1890 with the rank of Major General. His son, Patrick Carfrae Dalmahoy, Junior (b. 31 October 1872) after qualifying as a Writer to the Signet, joined the Royal Scots in 1900 for the campaigns in South Africa, where he won the D.S.O.; and after marrying Mabel

Houston Rogers of Johannesburg in October 1911 became the Resident Magistrate at Renoni, South Africa, where he died in November 1928.

(6) Adamina (so named after her grandfather, but always known as Ada) married the well known physician Thomas Barlow, famed for his research into the treatment for rickets; they had four children, of whom the eldest son, James Alexander Noel, succeeded his father in the baronetcy and became Permanent Under Secretary at the Treasury and was Treasurer of the National Gallery.

(9) Jemima married Alexander Allan, a grandson of Thomas Allan of Lauriston Castle, Edinburgh, and of Matilda Allan of Hillside House (a large house on the north side of Calton Hill, at that time separated from Leith by open countryside). Alexander was first in his father's stockbroking office in Edinburgh (the precursor of the firm of Lawrie & Ker) and then joined a firm in Liverpool where at one time he was deputed to assist de Lesseps in raising money for the Suez Canal. Later he visited his brother, Thomas Allan, in India and bought the coffee estate of Glenmore in the Nilgiri Hills. He lived there till after his wife's death and did not return to live in Britain till 1913.

There were three sons of this marriage, of whom the eldest, Sir Robert George, C.I.E., F.R.S.E., I.A.S., joined the Indian Department of Agriculture in 1907, and rose to be Principal of the Agricultural College at Nagpur, a post he held for 25 years. He acted as Director of Agriculture of Central Provinces and of United Provinces. In April 1911 he married Mabel Isabel Anderson and by her had three daughters.

The second son of Alexander Allan was James Cyril Dalmahoy Allan, M.D. (d. 1926), a distinguished medical officer who practised in Christmas Island and Hong Kong. The third son, Lieut. Colonel Patrick Alexander Allan, served with the Punjab Regiment and died in 1948.

(13) James Alexander Dalmahoy, M.V.O., followed in his father's footsteps as a W.S. in Edinburgh, where he practised till his death in 1911. He had two sons and one daughter, the younger son going to India in the employment of Finlay Muir & Co. The daughter married Colonel Edmund Farquhar St. John, C.M.G., D.S.O., at one time Chief of Staff in Quetta, and their son joined his grandfather's firm as a W.S. in Edinburgh.

It is of interest that for four generations the descendants of Adam Dalmahoy have either felt the call of India, and in particular the Army in India, or have maintained the family connection with the legal firm founded by his second son.

BOOK REVIEWS

REGISTER OF EDINBURGH APPRENTICES, 1756-1800, edited by the late Marguerite Wood, Ph.D. (Keeper of the Burgh Records), a Scottish Record Society publication issued in January 1965 but dated 1963.

Miss Wood died in 1954. Her contribution to Scottish History and genealogy were notable and included "Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh 1589-1603" (1927), "The Lord Provosts of Edinburgh" (1932), articles in "The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club" (1930, 1940, 1950, 1953 and 1956) and five previous Scottish Record Society publications, namely "The Protocol Book of John Foular" of 1500-1503, 1503-13 and 1514-28, "The Edinburgh Poll Tax Returns for 1694," and "The Book of Record of the Ancient Privileges of the Canongate." In these activities it is interesting to note that she was following the example of her great grandfather John Philp Wood, whose genealogical and historical works, produced when he was an accountant of excise and later Auditor of Excise, Scotland, have earned him appreciative mention in "The Dictionary of National Biography" and "The Scottish Nation."

This latest record of Edinburgh apprentices is in continuation of previous volumes on the same lines by Sir Francis Grant for 1583-1666 and by Charles B. Boog Watson for 1666-1700 and 1701-1755. It has, however, the additional feature of a list of employers, classed alphabetically in categories of occupation—an index which should be useful to anyone interested in any particular craft in Edinburgh.

The first entry runs—

Abercrombie, Robert, s. of George, of Tullibodie, to Robert Smith, surgeon apothecary, for 5 years . . . 9 June, 1756.

This Robert Abercrombie happens to be the Sir Robert whose many virtues have been described in "The Dictionary of National Biography" and "The Scottish Nation," which publications, however, omit to mention this interesting sidelight on his training that he was articled apprentice to an Edinburgh surgeon apothecary; this apprenticeship could not have been for very long, as his great preference for an army career led him to volunteer for service in the war in America, and for his gallantry at the battle of Ticonderoga in 1758 he was promoted ensign; ultimately he became Commander-in-Chief in India, following which he was M.P. for Clackmannan and Governor of Edinburgh Castle; his even more distinguished elder brother Sir Ralph, educated at Rugby and the Universities of Edinburgh and Leipzig, was at last able to persuade his father in 1756 to let him give up a law career and enter the army as a cornet, to end

as the commander of the victorious British forces at Alexandria in 1801, when he met his death.

Generally, the entries give the name and occupation, and in most cases also, the address of the apprentice's father; it is this last feature, providing a link between the location of the two generations, which can at times be most useful to the genealogist, especially where the boy is an immigrant to Edinburgh.

It is possible, without much difficulty, to learn a little more about some of these apprentices, and at the same time to furnish a few more details for *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ*, by considering the case of those shown to be the sons of parish ministers, and so we get the following—

Name apprentice	<i>Fasti</i>		Details apprenticeship			B—Burgess M—Married D—Died
	vol.	p.	trade	year	age	
Alexander Campbell	2	183	baker	1779	15	
John Cleghorn	2	204	saddler	1765	15	
Francis Crombie	1	419	merchant	1793	25	B 1793
William Crombie	1	419	merchant	1793	27	B 1793, M 1800
Chas. Cunningham	1	397	merchant	1764	17	
James Dalrymple	3	10	merchant	1770	15	D 1773
William Elliot	2	106	wright	1775	14	
Robert Forrester	3	294	merchant	1761	13	see below
William Forrester	3	294	wright	1766	14	D 1773
William Home	2	16	merchant	1756		see below
Alexander Hosack	4	70	surgeon	1799		see below
Charles Kay	1	47	surgeon	1765	13	D 1762
			apothecary			see below
Frederick MacLagan	2	188	baker	1788	13	B 1798
John Moncrieff	4	262	druggist	1777	22	B 1778, 1786
						M 1783, D 1829
John Oliver	2	185	baker	1774	12	B 1784, M 1785
James Smith	1	310	merchant	1760	16	D 1773
James Thomson	5	12	haberdasher	1799	14	B 1804
Robert Trail	7	264	merchant	1758	14	D at Philadelphia 1816

Generally, *Fasti* gives only name and date of birth for the above sons, without further particulars, but in six cases, as shown above, date of death is also given.

Robert Forrester is shown in *Fasti* 3/294 as "Secretary to the Bank of Scotland, born 20th May 1748" and his brother Archibald as "born 7th July

1762." Tombstone inscriptions in Greyfriars churchyard, Edinburgh, supplement this with—

"204. Archibald Forrester, Esq., sometime merchant St. Petersburg, died at Meggetland House 21 October 1843, age 83", and

"204B. Robert Forrester brother of Archibald above, many years Treasurer of the Bank of Scotland, died 22 September 1824, wife Henrietta Porteous died at Newington 2 July 1844, age 80."

(See "Some Edinburgh Memorial Inscriptions" in Edinburgh Public Library.)

Fasti 2/16 does not mention the above son William Home, though it gives the names and other particulars of eight children of the Rev. William Home of Fogo.

Fasti 4/70 says the Rev. Alexander Hosack of Jura had six children, but does not mention the names of any of them.

Fasti 1/47 shows Charles Kay as dying in 1762, but apprenticeship is shown above as beginning in 1765, so there is something wrong here.

Of the eighteen apprentices mentioned above the names of only six appear later as burgesses of Edinburgh. The following appear in the Scottish Record Society publication "Edinburgh Marriages", but not in *Fasti*—

William Crombie, merchant, and Agnes daughter of John Steedman, vintner in Kinross, 23 April 1800.

John Moncrieff, apothecary, and Jean, daughter of deceased James Drummond of Croftnook, 18 October 1783.

John Oliver, baker, and Miss Elinora, daughter of Robert Wight, baker, 9 November 1785.

James Smith, merchant, and Margaret, daughter of John Brockart, wright in Leadhills, 10 August 1760

and/or

James Smith, merchant, and Katherine, daughter of deceased William Ker, baker in Linlithgow, 4 August 1771.

The most usual age shown in the above table for beginning apprenticeship is 13 to 15; the Crombies are shown as beginning at ages 25 and 27 in 1793, but as this was also the date of their becoming burgesses, this suggests that the actual date of beginning was omitted to be recorded at the time, but was recorded as an afterthought when admission to burgess-ship was recorded. Some-

thing of the same nature may have happened in the case of Moncrieff, artied apprentice 1777 at age 22, recorded twice as admitted burgess, in 1778 and 1786.

This volume obviously meets a long felt want and genealogists would naturally appreciate a continuation in similar form of lists of Edinburgh apprentices from 1801 (and of the Canongate if such records exist) though at the same time one has the feeling that the Scottish Record Society has produced such a great deal of documentation bearing on Edinburgh family history that it is the turn of some other centre to be so favoured. As it is, lists of apprentices for no other city, town or burgh have so far been published and, as regards burgesses, lists have been published only for Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dumbarton. Perhaps the difficulty is that the relevant documents are no longer extant?

J.F.M.

*THE GALLOWAYS OF LIPNOCK IN PERTHSHIRE (16 pages), by
Colonel Andrew S. A. Galloway.*

This booklet traces the descent from Thomas B. Galloway, 4th Earl of Atholl, at the start of the thirteenth century of the Coupar-Angus Galloways, tacksmen and clerics of The Abbey of Coupar-Angus. There are several conjectural linkings of the line, but the author connects the Earls of Atholl with Sir James Galloway, first Baron of Dunkeld, and follows the latter peerage until its forfeiture in 1690 and subsequent extinction.

He explains the connection between the Galloways and the Setons through which some of the Galloway family went to live at Tullibody. In the seventeenth century William Galloway who lived there obtained a grant from the Crown of the Lands of Lipnock in the parish of Logie in Perthshire but only about 2 miles from Tullibody. The family later moved to Dysart and Markinch, and from there a branch settled in Arbroath and another branch established itself in Canada, where it has grown and prospered. Members of another branch emigrated to Australia, and it is in Sydney that the present head of the Galloways of Lipnock resides.

The booklet is well printed and clearly set out, and the author has clearly carried out considerable research to describe so fully the various members of the branches of the family.

QUERIES

INFORMATION WANTED: George Gunn of Corrish, Parish of Kildonan, Sutherlandshire, died about 1763, and had two wives. Who was the second wife? George Gunn was second son of Donald Gunn of Killernan Castle who died, Chief of the Clan in 1723;

About the pedigree of the Sutherlands of Torbo or Pronzie in Sutherland. Major Alexander Sutherland of Torbo (living in 1690) was father of Mary, wife of Donald Gunn, the Chief named above.

To correspond with descendants of David Gunn, who early in the 19th century kept the Sun Inn at Thirsk, Yorkshire. He was a grandson or great-grandson of George Gunn of Corrish named above.

EDGAR H. CANTWELL,
618 Wrightwood Avenue, 4,
Chicago 60614, Illinois.

MUNRO: James Munro, born 1769, who came from Boston, New England 1783, was apprenticed to a Mathematical Instrument Maker in Wapping, London. His grandson, Robert William Munro, born 1839, founded in 1864 in London a business in Precision Engineering and Scientific Instruments. The Centenary of this very successful firm, R. W. Munro, Ltd., of London, N.11, was marked in 1964 by the publication of a book giving a short history of the firm. Information is sought as to Robert Munro deceased by 1783, father of James Munro, and great-great-grandfather of Madeline Munro.

50A Hendham Road,
Upper Tooting, London, S.W.17

Information requested as to the ancestors and descendants of the Reverend Angus MacKay, onetime incumbent of the Episcopal Church of Holy Trinity, Edinburgh, and son of Angus MacKay (1812 to 1859), first piper to Queen Victoria, who was son of John MacKay and Margaret MacLean, and was born in the Island of Raasay;

Also, information on Norman MacLean believed ancestor of the above, probably born between 1700 and 1750. Lived in the Island of Raasay, and believed to be of the MacLeans of Boreray.

HONOURABLE J. ANGUS MACLEAN, M.P.
House of Commons, Ottawa, Canada.

CAPTAIN ANGUS McDONALD, NORTH CAROLINA HIGHLANDERS.

In the year 1771, A.D., Hugh MacDonald of Armadale, step-father of the celebrated Flora MacDonald, emigrated from the Isle of Skye to North Carolina. He was either accompanied by or soon followed by his two sons-in-law, Alexander MacDonald, 5th of Cuidreach, and Archibald MacQueen, and their families. In December, 1773, an Angus MacDonald arrived in North Carolina and immediately 400 acres of land were transferred to him by Alexander MacDonald, 5th of Cuidreach, then of Cranes Creek, Cumberland County, North Carolina. Angus must have been married before going to North Carolina, because in his "memorials", affidavits, etc., supporting his claims to the British Government for compensation, he stated that when he was taken prisoner by the Americans at the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, February, 1776, he had a wife and five children living on one of his plantations. By that time he had acquired over fifteen hundred acres of land.

When the Governor of North Carolina called upon the Highlanders of the Cape Fear River district to take up arms in support of the British Crown, Angus and Alexander each raised a company and was given a commission as Captain. Captain Angus was captured and held by the Americans for about two years before being exchanged. He rejoined the British forces and served until the end of the war. As soon as it was possible, he returned to North Carolina and rescued his wife and five children and took them to Nova Scotia where he built a new home for them. In October, 1785, Captain Angus arrived in London for a hearing of his American Loyalist claim. His case was heard 28 October, 1785. Settlement of the claim was slow and waiting in London was expensive. On the 25th of February Captain Angus submitted a memorial to the Commissioners asking for sufficient funds to permit him to return to his wife and family in Nova Scotia at the first opportunity. He stated that his only income was his "Captain's half pay". His request was granted immediately and it is assumed that he returned to Nova Scotia at the first opportunity.

This is the end of information from his Loyalist Claims file, except that the records show that eventually he was awarded total compensation of 915 pounds sterling—against a claim of approximately two thousand pounds. However, his was the largest amount of compensation awarded to any of the several relatives (by blood or marriage) of Hugh MacDonald who submitted Loyalist claims for property losses in North Carolina. Such claimants included Hugh's son-in-law Captain Alexander MacDonald;

Alexander's son Donald; Captain Allen MacDonald of Kingsburgh (husband of Flora), and Major Alexander MacLeod, son-in-law of Allen and Flora.

Captain Angus MacDonald had two commissions as Captain; one issued by Governor Martin of North Carolina and one issued by Lord Cornwallis. Records in the Public Record Office, London, show that a Captain Angus MacDonald of the North Carolina Highlanders received Captain's half pay in Nova Scotia; the last payment having been made there in the year 1813.

It is not known just where Captain Angus MacDonald made his first home in Nova Scotia, but, according to tradition, it was in Halifax County where an Angus MacDonald was granted 200 acres of Crown Land, in 1784, at a place less than fifty miles from where Captain Allen MacDonald of Kingsburgh spent the summer of 1784 on his land. According to Captain Allen's own statements in his Loyalist Claims, he worked on his "regimental grant of land" until October, 1784, before returning to Britain to seek a settlement of his claims, and with the declared intention of returning to his land in Nova Scotia "as he has no other place of Residence or Abode."

On October 5th, 1786, Donald MacDonald, grandson of Hugh MacDonald of Armadale and a former officer in North Carolina, told the Commissioners investigating his Loyalist Claims, in London, that he intended going to Nova Scotia at the first opportunity.

Tradition, unsupported by documentation until over fifty years after he arrived in Nova Scotia, claims that Angus MacDonald, the former extensive land owner of North Carolina, brought a family that included at least three daughters who later married men living in the settlement of Highlanders known as Meagher's Grant, on the Musquodoboit River, Halifax County, Nova Scotia. The story, as recorded, is that his daughter "Christey" married Captain Miles MacInnes, from North Carolina and the Isle of Skye: Alexanderina ("Lexey") married Jacob Bayer, and Mary married a Loyalist from the State of Georgia named Archibald Crawford. The story also claims that the father of these girls ended his days in the settlement where they lived. An official record shows that there was an Angus MacDonald living there in 1802.

Church records of the settlement where they lived were destroyed by fire early in the last century, but some "official" records are to be found in the Church Records of the City of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia. One such record shows that on 19 September, 1789, Miles MacInnes and Christiana MacDonald were married—her parents names not mentioned. Other records show births of children born

to "Jacob Bayer and Alexanderina his wife" and to "Archibald Crawford and Mary his wife"; all of Musquodoboit, but with no other surnames mentioned.

Jennet MacInnes, daughter of Christiana MacDonald, was the writer's great grandmother. Her father, Miles MacInnes, owned a plantation in Anson County, North Carolina, near the residence of Captain Allen MacDonald of Kingsburgh and was an officer under the latter at the engagement of Moore's Creek Bridge. Miles and a young son of Kingsburgh escaped after capture but later both served with British forces to the end of the war.

Attempts, so far, to identify Captain Angus MacDonald of North Carolina and Nova Scotia have failed. It has been suggested that he was Captain Angus, 4th of Milton, son of Angus, 3rd of Milton, South Uist, elder brother of Flora MacDonald. Angus, 4th of Milton, had six children, including four daughters. However, subsequent research has revealed information to the effect that he was married only in 1783 whereas Angus of North Carolina and Nova Scotia had a wife and five children in February, 1776. Also, the names of the daughters of Angus, 4th of Milton, as shown in "THE CLAN DONALD" by A. & A. MacDonald, do not include names of the girls who married in Nova Scotia. If the year of his marriage, 1783, should be a mis-print for 1763, as is possible, it would still mean that the names of daughters left in Nova Scotia had been lost from the family records. Records somewhere may show that Captain Angus of Milton did not remain long in Nova Scotia, if indeed he ever was there.

The association of Captain Angus MacDonald with close kinsmen of Hugh MacDonald of Armadale, coupled with the verbal tradition of close relationship with "the family of Flora MacDonald", has led to the belief that he was possibly a son or grandson of Hugh. There seems to be some mystery about a possible first family of Captain Hugh MacDonald of Armadale. "THE LYON IN MOURNING" mentions a James MacDonald, Armadale's son, as being a Lieutenant and on a very important mission on behalf of the Prince, in May, 1748. One should hardly expect a man with such a rank (in those days), and with such an important mission, to be less than twenty years of age. Apparently, it has been assumed by historians that James was the son of Hugh and Marion, widow of Ranald MacDonald of Benbecula and Milton, but, has the matter of his age been considered?

According to "THE TRUTH ABOUT FLORA MACDONALD", Hugh and Marion were married in 1728, making it unlikely that their son, by May, 1748, would be more than 19 years of age.

According to a statement in the "WEEKLY SCOTSMAN" of August 27, 1964, in its "Stories of the Clans" column, "THE MACDONALDS OF SARTIL", Hugh and Marion were married about 1732. If true, it would mean that their son, in 1748, could not have been much more than 15 years of age.

Does this not indicate that James was probably a son by an earlier marriage?

For Angus MacDonald of North Carolina to have had a family of five children by February 1776, it would seem to be logical to think that he was born not later than about 1748—or possibly as early as about 1725.

He may have been a son of James—or a brother.

On the other hand, it has been reported that Hugh and Marion had two sons who died young. Could they have had a son named Angus who lived but has been unreported?

The only statement that the writer has seen indicating that Marion was the second wife of Hugh is to be found in the large family chart of THE HOUSE OF MACDONALD OF KINGSBURGH AND CASTLE CAMUS compiled by Reginald Henry Macdonald of Kingsburgh, 1962, where it appears as follows:

Hugh Macdonald, of Armadale
m : 2 Marion, widow of
Ranald Macdonald (45-A).

Unfortunately, the author did not mention the source of his information, and it is not mentioned in the text of his book.

Any information helping to identify Captain Angus MacDonald of North Carolina and Nova Scotia, or for any comments bearing upon the matter would be gratefully received by Robert Archibald Logan,

801 East Second Street, Apt. 106,
Duluth, Minnesota 55805,
United States of America.

ADAM FORD — JOHN CAIRNEY: Any information about Adam Ford living prior to 1864, or John Cairney (who may have been in the Glasgow area and died in or before 1863), or the Percys living at New Milns before 1834 would be appreciated by Mrs Margaret J. MacLean, 103 Farber Drive, West Babylon, Long Island.

THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

As already announced, a catalogue of books, periodicals and manuscripts in the Society's possession has been prepared and is available on request at 2/6d.

The Society is eager to build up its Library and would welcome gifts of books and manuscripts to add to its existing collection.

SHARING OF LABOUR

With so much genealogical work to be done it is always unfortunate to find that one has duplicated investigations already carried out by someone else. In an attempt to lessen the risk of such wasteful duplication the Council would like to publish a note in the Magazine (and to retain a list which members could consult) of special names or families on which members have devoted careful work and have amassed information. The names of such members would also be given so that others interested in the same names or families could contact them.

If you have a special interest and are willing to share with others the fruit of your researches, please give the Editor details to publish in a future issue.

NOTE

In the Jaarboek XIX (1965) van het Centraal Bureau Voor Genealogie, which will be published in October, there is included an article on the Marriage Register of the Scottish Regiment known as The Second Regiment. This Regiment was in the Netherlands from 1714 to 1784 and the Register contains names such as Lauder, Halkett, Stuart and Stewart. The book by Ferguson on the Scots Brigade in Holland contains little of the information in the article.

Copies of the Year Book can be obtained at a price of 30/- from the Society at Nassaulaan 18, 'S-Gravenhage, Holland.

NOTE

The Librarian of The Edinburgh College of Art is compiling a list of Scottish Miniaturists and their works, and would be most grateful to owners of miniatures, for details of their collections.

Please send information to Mrs Meta Viles, Librarian, Edinburgh College of Art, Lauriston Place, Edinburgh, 3.

THE WHYTES OF BENNOCHY, KIRKCALDY

By DUNCAN McNAUGHTON, M.A., F.S.A.(SCOT.)

Prominent in civic affairs in the burgh of Kirkcaldy from the 16th to the 18th century were two families of Whyte. Though eventually connected by marriage, they were in origin distinct. This account is concerned with that designated as 'of Bennochty' or 'of Purin'. The other family, probably of humbler Scottish origin, acquires some distinction in civic affairs in the later century.

Two suggested origins are given for the Whytes of Bennochty, the one in the 'Douglas Baronage' states that they were descended from the Whytes of Maw in Fife, while their own family traditions claim a French origin about the end of the 15th century or earlier. Little has been written about this family or its most famous member in the history of Kirkcaldy, though their names are still perpetuated in the burgh, but Robert Whyte is still remembered as the first Provost of the burgh when it was formally erected into a Royal Burgh, complete with guild and incorporated trades in 1658.

Some time ago some fragmentary notes on the history of the family were brought to my notice by the late Dr E. Balfour-Melville, himself a descendant of the family, and on these this account of the Whytes of Bennochty has been compiled. The later history of the family is based on the late Dr Balfour-Melville's article on the Balfours of Pilrig, *Scottish Genealogist Vol. VIII No. 1*.

There were two fairly extensive notes, one rather rambling, apparently compiled by George Whyte of Bennochty in 1725, who, having studied medicine at Edinburgh, died at the age of 27 in May 1728. The other appears to have been written about 1765 by Robert Whyte, Professor of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh.

Accordingly to family tradition the first Whytes of this family known by name in Kirkcaldy were two brothers Robert and Michael Whyte in the second half of the 16th century. Tradition connected them with France from which their ancestor was supposed to have arrived c 1400. Robert Whyte claimed that their arms resembled those of Charles le Blanc, a Secretary to Louis XIV.

Whatever their origin they are both established in Kirkcaldy by 1583, when on 9th August they had a wadset of the lands of Bennochty, then outside the burgh, but now lying towards the geographical centre of the expanding town. They are also mentioned in a charter of the same year by Alexander Crichton of Naughton, who sold the lands of Bennochty, Bogie, Balsusney, part of Smeaton and Rambroge to David Wemyss of that Ilk and his wife. The lands were held from the Abbey of Dunfermline for £23.12/- Scots and 60 fowls or £40 Scots, with double at a new entry. Incidentally the burgesses of Kirkcaldy had had their right to dig coal there confirmed in the original charter

to Peter Crichton of Naughton on 11th January 1540. It is probable that the two Whytes were already in possession of the wadset, for they had surrendered their title to Alexander Crichton in 1582 to remove any impediment to the sale. Beyond this fleeting glimpse nothing appears to have survived in family tradition, for it was not known when they died, though it is possible that one of them might have been born c 1532. The fact the family did not know which was their progenitor, but from the persistence of the name Robert, it is likely that he was the ancestor.

Other Whytes appear in the records at this time, but there is no evidence to connect them with any particular branch of the family.

They were succeeded by John Whyte, shipmaster, of whom little is known. There is a John Whyte, bailie in 1563, but this seems too early to be the shipmaster, though it might be his father. John Whyte's eldest son died before him leaving only a daughter, and the second son Robert succeeded. He was born in 1599 and figures largely in civic affairs. As has been stated above, Kirkcaldy was not granted the privilege of a guildry until 1658, nor did it have a regularly constituted town council. Burgh affairs were managed by two bailies elected at the Head Court, which also acted as a town council as well as the burgh court. Kirkcaldy had been part of the possessions of the Abbey of Dunfermline, but in 1450 had acquired the privilege of self government and virtual independence from the Abbey, subject to thirlage to the Abbey Mill, and vague dependence on the Court of Regality of the Abbey, which led to numerous disputes with Dunfermline which eventually took over the old jurisdiction of the Regality court. When Kirkcaldy became a Royal Burgh is not clear, but it is appearing in the Convention from 1537 though the earliest existing charter, which refers to earlier charters, dates from the reign of Charles I in 1644.

Robert Whyte was a bailie as early as 1636 and again in 1644 and 1657. Thus in 1658 he was one of the leading sponsors of a petition to the Convention of Royal Burghs in that year to create a guildry and a properly elected town council, complete with provost, treasurer, dean of guild and bailies. This was not carried without opposition, for there was a strong tradition in the town to the idea of having a provost at all. A resolution of the Head Court of April 1588 solemnly minuted that "The haill assyse understanding that thair is bruit and rumour of sum that monie do seike to be proveist of this burgh, and considering in cais that purpois tak effect, the same wald be ane perpetuall servitude and slaverie to this toun and nybouris thairroff present and to cum, Tharfor, for preventing od this inconvenience and danger it is thocht guid and statut and ordainit be the forsaid persons of assysis that na proveist quhatsomever be admittit nor ressavit in na tyme to cum, nor na magistrat be evir heirin chosen, but onlie baillies als of ald uss and wont: and quhatsomever nybour or nybouris heiroy consentis to the electioun of ane proveist to be chosen, either privately or

openlie, sall be concludit ane perjurit persone, and mansworne against the nybours aith maid to the toun, and to be deprivat of the friedom of nybourhuid in all tyme thaireftir and they and thair posteritie to breik ony friedom and libertie within this burgh fra tyme furth and for evir, and also to pay in name of penaltie unlaw ane hundrethe merkis giff he be responsble, and giff they be not responsable of the said soum thai sall be put openlie in the Joggis the markett days, ilk day fra sax houris in the morning to VI houris at evn. And the resoun of the straitness of this act is becaus of the great quyetness and stabilitie of this commoun weill past memory of man, in rewling and ordering thairof without cort, feir or counsall allowed be them to be thairin; on the contrair dyvers uthir tounes ar subvertit and under greit thraldome and servitude to thair proveist . . . besides mony uthir inconveniencies thair followes upon thair having off a proveist."

Despite this formidable prohibition, a sufficient number of the tradesmen and shipmasters of Kirkcaldy led by Robert Whyte presented their case to the Convention and were allowed to set up a Guildry, confined to those with an interest of 500 merks in shipping, and to have a council of 21 shippers, tradesmen and crafts, in the proportion of 10, 8, and 3.

Unfortunately the first records of the new council are missing, but from other references in the Burgh Court book, we find that Robert Whyte was elected the first provost in October 1658, an honour of which he was extremely proud as it has a special mention on his tombstone. Nevertheless the inauguration of the new council was not accepted unanimously in Kirkcaldy by the opposition, for there are hints of a rival council, and doubtful elections by aggrieved craftsmen and merchants, particularly the maltmen, who were not recognised as a separate craft in the town. Robert Whyte had to go again to the Convention in 1661 and have the matter finally settled by arbitration by the Earl of Rothes, clearly stating the above composition, the methods of election, and admitting the deacons of the seven incorporated trades being admitted to the council. He was again provost in 1664 and died in 1667.

He was twice married, first to Isobel (?) Law, daughter of James Law of Dunnikeir, who owned lands in Pathhead of Kirkcaldy. There was one son and one daughter of this marriage, but his son was killed when a barrel of gunpowder exploded in the house, and his mother died from the shock. The daughter Isobel married Thomas Whyte, one of the other Whyte family, thus linking them to this branch.

In 1636 Robert Whyte married a second time. His second wife was Janet Tennant, daughter of John Tennant of Purin, and Agnes Hoge, and was the widow of Henry Miller, burgess of Kirkcaldy, eldest son of Henry Miller of

Lirkaldy. There had been one daughter, Janet, of this first marriage, but she had died in 1635. Janet Tennant's brother, John Tennant, and his wife Christian Lindsay, had only one daughter Christian who died in 1646. On the death of John and his wife, apparently just before 1657, Robert Whyte inherited Purin. At the same time his mother-in-law left him heir to some 50,000 merks. Apart from this, however, he was already a man of substance, having, independent of his landed property, other property in Kirkcaldy valued at 20,000 merks, though it was a measure of the decline of prosperity in Scotland generally as well as Kirkcaldy that Bailie Robert Chapman bought it from Robert's son in 1675 for 10,000 merks. He was also actively engaged in trade, owning or part owning ships.

Meanwhile he had been investing in real estate on the outskirts of Kirkcaldy, buying in 1654 part of the barony of Abbotshall (17th July 1654), 88 acres in all from Sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall. This property lay between the end of the High street of the burgh and the present Abbotshall kirk. He was to be free from any obligation towards the minister's tack duty, and for contributing towards the cost of building a new kirk, and providing a new kirkyard, though he had to provide half an acre for that purpose. In all it cost him 42,393 merks, yielding an annual income of £800 Scots. In addition, to be freed from the thirlage to Craigness mill, he paid an additional £88 Scots @ 20/- per acre, and for the tack of the teind sheaves he paid 20 merks. It is not clear whether he bought Bennochty at this time, though one account says that he did so in 1659, but he obviously still had interests in it. It is stated that he paid 17,000 merks for it, together with adjoining lands of Ramboge for a further 5,000 merks. The whole had an annual return of £483 Scots. Excluding his property he left £2,062 Scots on his death in 1667. That he was proud of the honour of being the first provost is shown by his epitaph in Kirkcaldy churchyard. "Here lies Robert Whyte of Purin, a man notable among the chief of his own people; oftentimes honoured with the office of Bailie, and twice with the provostship of his native town; he so qualified that eminence with fruit and usefulness, and without pride that he was more desirous to evidence his will to do good than any power of advancement he had got."

Robert Whyte was succeeded by his son John, by the second marriage, born in 1642, who died in August 1696. John Whyte appears frequently in the council as bailie and councillor, though he does not appear to have ever been provost. (The John Whyte of Coulston who is provost at this time does not connect up with the family, and is definitely not John Whyte of Purin.) He too was married twice. His first marriage was to Jean Melville, daughter of Thomas Melville of Murdocairney, by whom he had three children, Robert, his heir, John, and Agnes. His second son John purchased the lands of Ballo, but left

only one daughter who married the Rev. Mr Adam, minister of Kirkcaldy. Agnes died unmarried in 1744 at the age of 77. John Whyte of Purin married secondly Katherine Arnot, daughter of Sir David Arnott, but there is no record of issue. He is described as a merchant in Kirkcaldy, and there was a considerable amount of documentary evidence in the hands of the family in the 18th century dealing with *his* purchase of Bennoch, which raises doubts as to whether the details of the purchase given above were not really applicable to him rather than his father. He died in 1703 and was succeeded by his eldest son Robert, born 1683. Trained to the law, he practised as an advocate in Edinburgh, and married Jean Murray, daughter of Anthony Murray of Woodend, by whom he had eleven children, of whom only three had issue, of whom later. He died in February 1714 and was succeeded by his second son George, who practised medicine in Edinburgh, but died in May 1728 at the age of 27. He was the author of the earlier account of the family. His brother Robert, born posthumously 1714, succeeded him. This Robert Whyte also studied medicine at Edinburgh, having first graduated M.A. at St. Andrews in 1730. He continued his studies in London and at Rheims where he received the degree of M.D. in 1736, becoming also M.D. of St. Andrews in the following year. He was admitted Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, in 1738, and was the president of that body from 1763 to 1766. He was appointed professor of the theory of medicine at Edinburgh in 1747, F.R.S. 1752 and appointed the first physician to George III in 1761. He was the author of several medical treatises which were standard works in their time, and merits attention in the Dictionary of National Biography.

He wrote the fullest account of the family, listing particularly his own, which, considering that he was one of the leading physicians in Scotland, speaks volumes for the chances of survival of children in the middle of the 18th century. He married in 1743 Louisa Balfour, daughter of James Balfour, first of Pilrig, and had fourteen children of whom seven and probably ten died in early childhood. Only one of his sons apparently survived, John, born 27th February 1755, of whom later. Robert's daughter Jean married her cousin, John, 3rd of Pilrig, and was thus the great-grandmother of Robert Louis Stevenson. Dr Robert died in 1766.

To return for a moment to the family of Robert Whyte and Jean Murray. There were two daughters in addition to the heir George and his brother Robert whom we have just mentioned. The eldest Jean married John Ramsay, merchant in Edinburgh, and their daughter married John Adam, architect in Edinburgh. The second daughter Helen married c 1720 Andrew Melville, minister of Monimail, of the Carnbee branch of the family. Of her family three survived viz. Jean who married Robert Preston, minister of Abirlot, Thomas who died

in the south of France in 1753 at the age of 27, and Robert, the eldest son who succeeded to his father's estate of Strathkinness and Ballon in Fife, left to him by Janet, widow of Dr Andrew Melville, physician in Edinburgh, but, being a minor, he was under the guardianship of Dr Robert Whyte. Robert Melville began the study of medicine at Edinburgh, but did not pursue his studies, purchasing an ensign's commission in the 25th Regiment in 1744. He had a successful career in the army, Major 1756, Lt. Colonel 1759, eventually becoming Governor of Fort Royal and Granada in 1764 with the rank of General. Retiring in 1771, he devoted himself to antiquarian studies, being a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and the Royal Society. It was he who rebuilt Craigton House near St. Andrews, which he renamed Mount Melville. When he died in 1809 he was the second oldest general in the British Army.

He had entailed his estates on his cousin John Whyte, advocate in Edinburgh, the only surviving son of Dr Robert Whyte and Loisa Balfour, who in consequence assumed the additional surname of Melville. John Whyte-Melville died in 1813 and was succeeded by his son Robert, also an advocate, who, dying unmarried in 1818 was succeeded by his younger brother John. This John Whyte-Melville had married Lady Catherine Osborne, daughter of the Duke of Leeds, and their son, George Whyte-Melville became well known as a novelist. (There must have been a literary gene in the Balfour family which produced not only George Whyte-Melville and Robert Louis Stevenson.)

George Whyte-Melville predeceased his father, being killed in a hunting accident in 1878, leaving a daughter Florence, Viscountess Masserene, who later succeeded only to Bennoch. The Strathkinness estates passed under the original entail on the death of his father in 1883 to John Mackintosh Balfour of Pilrig, grandson of Jean Whyte and her cousin John Balfour, merchant in Leith, son of James Balfour, Professor of Moral Philosophy in Edinburgh. John also assumed the surname Balfour. In 1893 the estates passed to his brother James, and in 1898 to his son James Balfour-Melville who sold Pilrig in 1900. Both properties have since passed from the family.

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

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