The Scottish Genealogist

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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.

Membership of the Scottish Genealogy Society is by election at an annual subscription of £1 10s. od. ($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.

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 must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.

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QUERIES

McFADDEN FAMILY—I would like to hear from anyone who is interested in this family. I am descended from Andrew McFadden born 1675 in the Highlands, probably Mull.—Mrs Grace Lewsthof, 4707 Greenwood North, Seattle, Wash. 98103.

FRAZER—Information is sought regarding James Frazer (1785-1868), pioneer settler at Esquesing Township, Halton C., Ont., Canada, previous to 1816. A farmer, he was chosen first town clerk of Esquesing in 1821. James m. Jennet Stirrat, with issue: John Stirrat, James Oliver, Mary Bowman, David, William, Alexander, Jane, George, and Jennet. Family tradition states that he left Inverness-shire; went to Ulster and later to Ont., via N.Y.—J. F. D.

McINTOSH—Finlay McIntosh, b. 1780, emigrated (probably with his parents) from Inverness-shire to Nova Scotia, c. 1790. He m. Jerusha Robb, c. 1800, and was the father of John Robb McIntosh, b. N.S., 1807. Finlay, a sea-captain, acquired a part interest in a lake steamer and moved to Ontario in 1808. He was drowned during a storm, near Port Dover, in 1819. Does he fit into any known McIntosh pedigree?—F. McI.

GLEN—The Jacobite ballad, "Wae's Me for Prince Charlie," which was a favourite of Queen Victoria, was written by William Glen (1798-1826), a native of Glasgow. He is believed to have been a relative of the Glens of Forganhall, Falkirk, Stirlingshire. Proof is desired, and genealogical data relating to the Glen family.—A. G.

SHIP NAMES—Highlanders from Lewis, Ross-shire, who settled in Huron Township, Ripley, Ont., Canada, emigrated in 1851. Two sailing vessels left Stornoway and arrived at Quebec on 4th August, 1851. The emigrants went by boat to Port St. Francis, where they divided, the majority going to Compton Co., Lower Canada, and the remainder going on to Montreal, thence to Hamilton. The men in the latter party worked on the Great Western Railroad from August to December, when smallpox broke out, forcing the families to scatter. They met at Goderich the following summer, and with other families who had arrived from Lewis in 1852, moved to Huron Township. There were over 100 families. Can anyone supply the names of the ships which carried these Lewis emigrants in 1851 and 1852?—D. W.

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY AS A HOBBY

W. HOGARTH KERR, M.D.

Trying to trace as many Scottish ancestors as possible can be an interesting, long lasting and relatively inexpensive hobby. It is a form of collecting where the collection requires very little space and where having no intrinsic value it is unlikely to be dispersed or sold.

All genealogies, even royal ones, ultimately disappear into the mists of time and for ordinary people the mists begin to thicken about the year 1700. It is before or round about that time that most family lines are liable to fade out. Over a stretch of time generations average out at three generations to a century, and families can be considered as being born about the beginning, near the middle or towards the close of a century. The first thing to do in starting a genealogy is to decide how the generations shall be numbered, and it is suggested that those born between about 1700 and 1733 be considered the First Generation. It would follow then that those born in the first third of the present century are the 7th Generation, their parents the 6th and their grandparents the 5th, and so on backwards. Should one be fortunate enough to trace a line back before 1700, then the generations can be called Plus One, Plus Two and so on as far back as is required. However, whatever period is chosen as the starting point, the numbering of the generations must be adhered to throughout or confusion will quickly arise.

The equipment required for the hobby is simple and the following is suggested:— a foolscap spring back binder, a ream of white foolscap bank paper, six thin cardboard foolscap file covers and a small pocket notebook. Advisable but not essential are a new or secondhand portable typewriter and a dozen sheets of featherweight foolscap carbon papers. It is surprising how soon one can teach oneself to type as quickly as one can write legibly. With typing the layout and appearance is much neater, and with featherweight carbons and the fairly thin bank paper up to 6 legible copies can be made.

Foolscap is suggested as it usually allows of one family to a page. The page is headed with the appropriate generation, the names of the parents and the place of birth and the children follow in order of birth if known. A bare list of names and dates is far from interesting, and as much biographical

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material as is known should be entered for each member of the family. The families of the later generations may extend over more than one page, but those of the early ones should be easily contained.

The spring back binder is suggested to contain the completed pages as it allows for them to be rewritten and replaced should need arise and also for the insertion of new pages. The file covers 1 to 4 should be labelled with the surnames of the four grandparents, 5 labelled Miscellaneous and 6 Working.

A start can now be made by writing down all one knows about the families of ones grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins. Then enter on other pages all that is known or has been handed down about earlier generations. Put all the pages into their appropriate files and leave them for a while. As the subject is turned over in the mind from time to time fresh facts will be recalled and corrections or additions to what has been written will have to be made. When the pages in the files are considered to be pretty complete, fair copies should be made and placed in the binder. A useful arrangement of the families is first the direct line, that is the father's father, then the father's mother, followed by the mother's father and the mother's mother. The pages should not be numbered. Enter instead on the top right hand corner the initial of the family and the generation such as A.V. for the ancestral families and A.C. 1, 2 or 3 for the collateral families. When the collaterals get numerous an index page can be inserted in front of them. Should two families have the same initial letter, a small letter can be added such as Ad.V. or Ad.C3.

At this stage one becomes aware of the many gaps in ones knowledge and it is time to approach friends and relations. Enter all you are told in the note-book just as it comes, with a note of the informant and the date. Later at leisure it can be sorted out into the different lines and the pages put into the appropriate folders, and later still the pages in the binder can be added to, rewritten or additional pages inserted. Letters should be treated in the same way and the originals filed. When it becomes necessary start a new file or files labelled "Source Material."

As the search goes on and fresh contacts are made, many useful family records will turn up and should be copied. Among them may be old family Bibles with records of births, marriages and deaths, old memorial cards and funeral notices, wedding invitations, birth, marriage and death certificates, inscriptions on gravestones, newspaper cuttings, genealogical tables, old letters and other manuscript items. Copies of all these should be made and

filed. Old family photograph albums are most interesting and it is to be hoped that some of the portraits can be identified. Copies of the photographs of ancestors should, if possible, be borrowed. As all copyright has long ago expired they can be photographed and a new negative made. Even rather dark early photographs on glass photograph very well and the negative produces good prints. These photographs can be mounted on sheets of thin cardboard cut to foolscap size and inserted after the pages in the binder, and they add greatly to its interest. Photographs of ancestral homes are other interesting items which can be mounted.

Scottish genealogists are fortunate that most of the records that they may now feel the need to consult are gathered together in Edinburgh. Those in New Register House can be searched personally for a very reasonable fee. As a rule the most useful records to start with are the old Parish Registers. They are in two sets, usually with two volumes in each set. The date when the first set starts varies from parish to parish but is usually shortly before or shortly after 1700. It contains the entries until 1819. The second set runs from 1820 until 1854, and the New Registers giving a complete record start in 1855. The Register House is open from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. from Monday till Friday, and it is advisable to devote a whole day to the search with a short break for lunch. The Old Registers contain the record of baptisms and the request for the Calling of Banns. In many cases the date of birth and the date of marriage are given also. Deaths and funerals were rarely recorded.

The completeness of the records varies from parish to parish and from time to time and there may be gaps in them extending from a few weeks to a number of years. Some entries give only the minimum of names and dates and others are most informative, giving in the case of baptisms the place of birth and the maiden name of the mother and, in the case of Banns, the address and parentage of both parties.

Before going to have a search of the Registers make out a list of the parishes you wish to search and of the items you hope to obtain in the order of their importance. Have also plenty of paper, a pencil and, if possible, a 4″ reading glass. The glass will be found very useful in making out early entries, which are often in very small cramped and faded writing. Make legible transcripts of everything found and note also what was not found and the reason why. It is advisable to start with Banns. There are fewer of them and, when found, may give a clue to parentage and place and time of birth and baptism.

Other useful sources which may be searched in the Register House are the Census returns for 1841 and 1851. Those for 1851 are fuller as they give the exact age, the occupation of the head of the house and the relationship of the other inmates to him. If the place of residence of an ancestor in either of these years is known, these returns will provide useful information.

After a successful search in the Register House there should follow a considerable amount of interesting work transferring the notes made to the pages in the appropriate files and then in adding to or rewriting pages in the binder. The number of ancestors doubles every generation as one goes back, and each female ancestor discovered provides a new name and a new line which asks to be traced backwards still further. Should this be possible, then the pages dealing with this new line should be inserted in the binder following the family which was married into and given the appropriate generation and their own index letter.

Between visits to the Register House the local Library Service can be most helpful in providing useful reading. Through it one can borrow county and sometimes parish histories and many other books of whose existence one comes to learn from various sources. The catalogues of the Library of the Scottish Genealogy Society are a very useful source and well worth studying. The library contains many unpublished works, which in some cases can be borrowed by post. It contains besides many works published by various societies, particularly The Scottish Record Society. One of the first to be borrowed could be the *Register of Testaments* for the area in which one is interested. The registers cover varying periods between about 1550 and 1800. They do not contain every will made as wills were sent for registration only if the testator or the executor expressly desired it. The registers are indexed by name and the address of the testator is given. If the names of every ancestral family known to have lived in the area are carefully gone over, one may be fortunate in finding a will which is relevant. If there should be a gap of a generation or two between the date of the will and the time of the farthest back ancestor so far traced, it can be quite exciting. A photographic copy of the will can be obtained from The Scottish Record Office at a cost of about 3/- a page. The earlier in date the will was written the more difficult it will be to read and the need for a knowledge of old legal scripts becomes apparent. One of the best introductions to the subject is the slim book *Examples of Early English Handwriting*, 1150-1750, published by the Essex County Education Committee, Chelmsford, at 12/6d. It will take a considerable amount of application and time to become used to the style of writing and the legal terms, but it is an interesting sideline and well worth the trouble.

Should an ancestor have owned his farm or a piece of land or other heritable property, then The Register of Sasines in the Record Office in Edinburgh can be of great help. They record the transfer of property from father to son or from one owner to another. They go back to about 1600 but are indexed only from 1781. If a transfer took place after 1781 a copy of the title deed can be obtained from The Record Office at the usual rate per page. If the actual year of an earlier transfer is known, a copy of an earlier transfer can often be supplied as well. They usually run to 4 or 5 pages and the script presents the usual difficulties and an occasional sasine is written in legal Latin just to add to the interest.

Another useful record, if it can be found, is the Poll Tax Roll of 1695. It was usually made up by the largest landowner in each parish. Unfortunately they were not preserved centrally but would appear in many cases to have been handed back afterwards to the compiler. Some are in the Record Office, some are in County Offices, some are in private hands but many have been lost. The Rolls for Renfrewshire have been published and can be borrowed, but for Ayrshire the Rolls of only four parishes in the south of the county are in the Record Office. Those for all the other Ayrshire parishes would appear to be lost.[1]

There are several useful books on genealogy which should be borrowed as early as possible and which will be found of great help to a beginner. To mention two :—

In Search of Ancestry. By Hamilton Edwards. Michael Joseph. 1966.

Your Family Tree. By L. G. Pine. Herbert Jenkins. 1962.

The first provides a most useful bibliography and, though both are written primarily for English searchers, they each give fairly full chapters on Scottish records.

A book which throws considerable light on the way of life of one's great great grandparents is *Social Life in Scotland in the 18th Century*, by Graham, 1928. In the location of places the Ordnance Survey Maps, 1 inch to 1 mile are very full and copies of earlier maps may be obtained from the photographic department of the British Museum.

"Do's and Dont's in Genealogy," published in *The Scottish Genealogist*, August, 1966, should be studied closely. There is one additional "Do" which I would suggest. When writing to anyone asking for information or help in any way always enclose a stamped addressed envelope. It is courteous, it establishes you as a serious inquirer, and it usually ensures a prompt reply.

[1]See article on this subject by J. F. Mitchell in *The Scottish Genealogist*, vol. xi., No. 3, pp. 8-12, Sept., 1964.—(Ed.)

JOHN MacNAUGHTON AND THE 'BEGGARS' BENISON'

AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY CHARACTER

By DUNCAN McNAUGHTON

Correctly termed "The Sovereign and Knights of the Beggar's Benison," this convivial Rakes' club flourished for more than half a century in the little burgh of Anstruther on the Fife coast, and even extended to Edinburgh and London.

According to tradition its origin went back to the days of James V. The Gudeman of Ballengeich was on one of his Haroun al Raschid ventures in the wilds of Fife, when he came to the Dreel burn which divides Easter and Wester Anstruther. Unfortunately it was in spate, but as he was hesitating on the brink, an old beggar wife, kilting up her coats, offered to carry him across on her back. This appealed to James' sense of humour and he accepted. The pair with the others of the tinker community ended the night in carousel in the local inn. That may or may not have some historical basis, but what is certain is that the club was refounded in the year 1764 by Collector John MacNaughton, the last chief of the MacNaughtons of Dunderawe on Loch Fyne, Argyll, who was the moving spirit in the venture, and well known in convivial circles till his death.

John MacNaughton had an interesting career. He was born, most likely at the castle of his ancestors on Loch Fyne, in 1688 or 1690, probably the latter, and we know that he matriculated at Glasgow University on 1st March 1706, rather late for a boy of that period. His early years were certainly disturbed, for both his father and uncle were out with Dundee at Killiecrankie, and were forfeited in consequence, though it appears that this was never carried out. There is a tradition that John and his elder brother, then aged five, were taken on the campaign which ended at Killiecrankie. It is not clear when his father died, but he was still alive in 1700. His elder brother, Alexander, a captain in Queen Anne's Guards was killed at Vigo in 1702, leaving him the heir or actual chief, possessing an ancient heritage that went back to the 13th century at least, but now sadly impoverished through ancient borrowings which had landed his father and himself on at least one occasion in the debtors' sanctuary at Holyrood in Edinburgh. The accumulated debts and unpaid interest eventually resulted in the estates having to be resigned to the Campbells of Ardkinglas, who until a few years ago still owned the MacNaughton castle of Dunderawe.

The Deed of Resignation was dated 24th August 1710, but MacNaughton seems to have lived on at Inverary, perhaps even at Dunderawe, for on 11th March 1711 he was summoned before the Kirk Session of Inverary to answer for his relations with Isabel Campbell, daughter of James Campbell, indweller in the Bridge End of Inverary, but proceedings were stopped by the fact that before he was due to appear he married the young lady. I mention this fact because a curious legend has attached itself to John MacNaughton in connection with his marriage.

According to local tradition which has insinuated itself into the clan histories, John is credited with having been betrothed to a younger daughter of Campbell of Ardkinglas, but that on the wedding day old Campbell substituted an elder daughter. Presumably the celebrations had been such that the bridegroom never noticed the difference. Nevertheless the resulting situation was resolved by the bridegroom and his new sister-in-law eloping to Ireland. A son of this elopement is said to have been brought back to Ardkinglas to be brought up by the grandfather, but was accidentally drowned while sailing with him in an open boat, a fate that later overtook Ardkinglas' only son. Malicious gossip looked on this later tragedy as a judgment for some suspicious circumstances in the earlier incident. As late as 1817 contemporaries spoke of having seen the daughter of the lawful wife, Jean de la Cocur, living at Ardkinglas. I suspect that in fact an earlier legend has attached itself to him, for there was an earlier MacNaughton of Dunerawe, a younger son who did go to Ireland in the 16th century and founded the branch which holds the chiefship today. We know nothing of this earlier one, nor of his going, but the circumstantial evidence relating to John in 1711 does not square with the facts. Possibly he deserted his Isabel Campbell, for we know nothing of his movements until 1718, though one reference states that he was warded as a suspected Jacobite in Edinburgh castle in 1715. He reappears in Fife in 1718 as a Tide waiter at Anstruther, being promoted to Landing Waiter in June 1720, and on 5th April 1728 he became Collector in charge of the port, an office he held until June 24th 1761 when he became joint Inspector General of the Out ports with a John West. This he held until 23rd October 1765 when presumably he retired. He died at his residence at Springfield in Leith, apparently a Customs residence, and was buried in Edinburgh. He left no legitimate issue, though he was married at least twice, his second wife being a Jean McArthur whom he married on 19th May 1721. His heir was his niece Henrietta Fraser, daughter of his younger sister Christian and Hugh Fraser of Kessog. Henrietta, widow of Sir Chas. Erskine of Alva, was married to a Bristol surgeon.

The inaugural conference of the Beggars Benison is said to have taken

place in the Treasurer's back parlour in Anstruther in the spring of 1763, but the first formal installation of the Sovereign was on St. Andrew's Day of the following year when "The Chief" was enthroned, with his sash and gold medal, the knights having to be content with a silver decoration. For this information and the subsequent details I have to rely on the account given by Gourlay in his History of Anstruther, published in 1880 when traditions must have still been current amongst those whose fathers had known the Collector.

The members included many of the lairds of Fife, the Earl of Kellie (Fiddler Tam), the laird of Balhouffie (James Patullo), Sir Harry Erskine, Lord Newark, Sir Charles Erskine, his nephew, James Lumsdaine of Stravithie, William Ayton of Kippo, David Anstruther and Col. Alexander Moneypenny of Pitmillie. Each of the members received a diploma of membership which read as follows, this particular one being in the National Library. It was issued "by the supereminently Beneficent and superlatively Benevolent Sir John Macnachtane, Sovereign of the most Ancient and Puissant Order of the Beggars Benison and Merryland in the Twenty-eighth year of his Guardinship as Sovereign . . . Having nothing more sincerely at heart than the happyness and prosperity of our Well Beloved subjects, the Inhabitants of our celebrated territories of Merryland and the encouraging of trade, Manufactures and Agriculture in that delightful Colony, and Whereas We are fully satisfied that Mr .... has all manner of Inclination as well as sufficient Abilities and other necessary qualifications for promoting these Noble and Laudable Purposes, and Willing that such bold adventurers should have all suitable Encouragement; WE DO hereby create, admit, and receive him a Knight Companion of the Most Ancient and Puissant Order of the Beggars Benison by the name style and title of Sir .... to be used and enjoyed by him in all time coming with Our full powers and privileges of Ingress, Egress and Regress from and to and to and from all the Harbours, Creeks, Havens and commodious Inlets upon the Coasts of Our said extensive Territories at his Pleasure and that without payment of Toll, Customs or any other Taxes or Impositions whatever."

One suspects that one of the perquisites of the members was the indulgence to conduct discreet smuggling, in fact Dr Rogers states that the Fife contrabandist bodies culminated in this club, winked at, no doubt, by the Chief who, when he presided over the riotous and doubtful revels, was "so unlike the haughty official one met pacing by himself with grand gold headed silk tasselled cane in the shadows of the custom house." Indeed the writer of his obituary in the Scots Magazine hints delicately at the surprise that he could keep up such a style on his meagre emoluments.

When he moved to Edinburgh in 1761 he kept up his connections with Anstruther and frequently sailed over to join in the club meetings in Edinburgh and in fact represented the kirk as its elder at the General Assembly. He founded a branch of the club in Edinburgh, about which I have been unable to discover any details, and later, after his death a London branch sprang up, joined by George IV himself.

Nevertheless, the days of such bodies were already past, and the club was wound up in Anstruther in 1836, the funds being donated to found a prize for the local school. How the old fellow would have enjoyed the anti-climax.

There is some evidence that some members carried on in secret, and the specially made punchbowl, with its phallic decorations eventually passed into the hands of another McNaughton to be preserved in discreet privacy today.

QUERY

BAYNE—George Thomas Bayne (1790-1876), shoemaker, m. Elizabeth Robertson (1792-1881), and emigrated to Bytown, Upper Canada (now Ottawa, Ont., Canada), in 1826, with three children: Margery Smith; Robert; and John. George Thomas Bayne was a son of David Bayne, described as "Foreman for James Lawson, near Perth," by his wife Margery Smith. Other children of David and Margery were: Ralph, a carpenter; James, an architect; Alexander, shoemaker and teacher; David, carpenter and sometime resident at Aberfoyle; Betsy; Grace; Ann; and Margery. Notes on the ancestry of David Bayne, and knowledge of descendants in Scotland today, would be appreciated.—M. E. M.

BURIAL GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

FOURTH LIST

Previous lists have appeared in the Magazine of September 1962, April 1963 and August 1965. They mentioned 98 burial grounds for which a substantial proportion of the inscriptions in each have been copied, and this figure does not include the 42 burial grounds referred to in the Third List for which transcripts are no longer accessible to the public.

The present list, the fourth, includes 49 burial grounds, arranged by counties at the places mentioned below. Further particulars about each are given later in the article, as indicated by the serial number or numbers shown against each place.

In addition, all known pre-1855 burial grounds in the counties of Clackmannan, Kinross and West Lothian and part of West Fife have by now been surveyed, but final copies of the transcripts not having been prepared, are not dealt with in the present article.

PLACES BY COUNTIES, WITH SERIAL NUMBERS

AYR

Dailly 25

BUTE, ARRAN

Kilmory 27
Thundergay 28

CLACKMANNAN

Alloa 44

DUMFRIES

Carruthers 5
Cummertrees 4
Dalton 12, 13
Ecclefechan 9
Gretna 3
Half Morton 1
Hoddom ... 8, 9, 10 and 11

Johnstone 18
Kirkconnel 14
Luce 10
Middlebie ... ... 5, 6 and 7
Morton 2
Pennersaughs 7
Ruthwell 16
St. Kentigerns 11
St. Mungo 17
Tundergarth 15

FIFE

Abercrombie 42
Elie 43
Kilconquhar 49
Tulliallan 41

59

INVERNESS				ROSS AND CROMARTY				
Skye	...	...	29 to 34	Applecross	...	...	...	35
				Gairloch	...	...	...	39
KINROSS				Laide ...	...	...	...	37
Orwell	...	...	47	Poolewe	...	...	...	38
				Torridon	...	...	...	36
LANARK								
Glasgow	...	...	26	ROXBURGH				
				Abbotrule	...	...	...	21
MIDLOTHIAN								
Ratho ...	...	...	48	SELKIRK				
				Ettrick	...	...	...	20
MORAY				Yarrow	...	...	...	19
Gordonstoun ...	...	...	24					
				SUTHERLAND				
PERTH				Dornoch	...	...	...	22
Callander	...	...	46					
Killin ...	...	...	40	WIGTOWN				
Kilmahog	...	...	45	Portpatrick	...	...	...	23

Except where "all inscriptions" is added, the transcripts are only of inscriptions which mention deaths before 1855, though even in these cases a few post-1855 inscriptions may be included as of special interest. The arrangement followed below is to give serial number of burial ground, name or location, total number of inscriptions, oldest and latest dates mentioned in the transcripts, a few of the commonest names, possibly some other features, and name of compiler where not previously indicated. A copy of all the inscriptions is in the Society's library and the Registrar General has a copy of most of them.

Nos. 1 to 18 are a continuation of the Dumfriesshire Nos. 8 to 11 of the Third List. They have been compiled and indexed by Mr George Gilchrist of Annan; Nos. 1 to 17 are based on surveys made in 1965 and 1966 by Mr Robert A. Shannon and No. 18 on a survey by Mr C. H. Moore of Edinburgh. For most or all these there are the following features:— a complex index of full names showing in each case year of death where known and in many cases relationship to the head of the family mentioned in the inscription; a map of the locality with an index of place names; inscriptions are recorded in full; in some instances there is a historical account of the locality; heraldic emblems seem to be more frequently displayed than they are further north,

and heraldic notes and sketches by Mr Shannon deal with the following names (or variants) in the burial grounds serial numbers indicated—Aikman 16; Armstrong 1, 3, 7, 8; Arnott 14; Beaty 1, 7, 14; Blacklock 9; Bell 7, 8, 14; Brown 1, 7, 8; Byers 8; Carlyle 7, 9; Carruthers 3, 4, 7, 8, 13, 14; Chambers or Chalmers 4; Conder 16; Currie 8, 14; Dalrymple 4; Dickson 16; Douglas 10; Edgar 3; Ferguson 13; Forester 1; Forster 7; Gibson 9, 13; Graham 1, 3, 7, 8, 15; Grieve 8; Hall 15; Henderson 8; Hope 14; Howie 8; Hunter 8; Irving 3, 8, 13, 14; Jackson 8; Jardine 8; Johnston 1, 4, 7, 15, 16; Kennedy 10; Ker 13, 14; Little 1, 7, 14; Lowther 8; McIntosh 4; Maxwell 14; Miller 14; Mitchel 8; Murray of Comlongon and Barclay 16; Neilson 3; Paterson 8, 13; Rae 8, 15; Richardson 3; Smith 14, 15; Tod 7; Weild 3; White 8; Wightman 8; Wilson 16; Young 16; Nos. 16 to 18 have the names of parishioners whose testaments were registered in the Dumfries Commissariot between 1624 and 1800; seventeenth century inscriptions are frequent; a map of the 84 "Towers on the Debateable Land in 1590" is given in Nos. 2 and 3, while No. 2 has also an article on "The relationship and alliances of the chief clans on the West Marches;" Nos. 4, 8 and 9 have plans showing the burial ground divided into sections. The Ewart Public Library, Dumfries, and some other public libraries have copies.

1. Half Morton Churchyard ...   .   (26)
   Rest included in No. 2.

2. Morton Tower of Sark   ...   .   (118)   1672-1894
   Commonest names Armstrong, Beattie, Graham,
   Johnston, Irving, Edgar, Bell.

3. Graitney Parish (Gretna) ...   .   (324)   1650-1902
   Commonest names Johnston, Graham, Irving,
   Carruthers, Little, Armstrong, Neilson.

4. Cummertrees Parish   ...   .   (277)   1622-1889
   Commonest names Hill, Ferguson, Irving, Glover,
   Johnston, McLean, Miller, Carruthers; plan of
   churchyard.

5. Carruthers, Middlebie Parish   ...   .   (116)
   Rest included in No. 7.

6. Middlebie Churchyard   ...   .   (89)
   Rest included in No. 7.

7. Pennersaughs, Middlebie Parish ... ... (75) 1646-1882
   Commonest names Bell, Little, Carlyle, Johnstone,
   Armstrong (great preponderance of Bell); see
   Nos. 5 and 6.

8. Hoddom Churchyard ... ... (224) 1649-1940
   Commonest names Bell, Irving, Johnston,
   Carlyle, Rae, Henderson; see also Nos. 9, 10 and
   11.

9. Ecclefechan, Hoddam Parish ... ... (144)
   Rest included in No. 8.

10. Luce, Hoddam Parish ... ... (18)
    Rest included under No. 8.

11. St. Kentigern's, Hoddam Parish ... ... (84)
    Rest included in No. 8.

12. Little Dalton, Dalton Parish ... ... (18)
    Rest included in No. 13.

13. Dalton Parish ... ... (237) 1665-1889
    Commonest names Carruthers, Irving, Kerr,
    Johnston; see No. 12.

14. Kirkconnel, Kirkpatrick Fleming Parish ... ... (219) 1666-1953
    Commonest names Smith, Bell, Irving, Graham,
    Little, Carruthers, Corrie.

15. Tundergarth Parish ... ... (149) 1673-1957
    Commonest names Johnston, Bell, Graham,
    Armstrong. Dickson, Brown; special list of births,
    deaths and marriages; remarkable number of
    old stones.

16. Ruthwell Parish ... ... (415) 1665-1957
    Commonest names Grierson, Boyd, Paterson,
    Johnston, Dickson, Murray, Richardson; names
    extracted from Act of Parliament of 1585 of
    those pardoned under an amnesty for the raid on
    Stirling.

17. St. Mungo Parish ... ... (180) 1616-1900
      Commonest names Bell, Johnston, Carlyle, Irving,
      Byers, Rae, Smith; list of baptisms and marriages
      of Johnstons 1702-49; Bell family of Water of
      Milk.

18. Johnstone Parish ... ... (340) 1707-1901
      Commonest names Johnston, Rogerson, Halliday,
      Thorburn, Graham, Dinwoodie, Coupland,
      Proudfoot.

Nos. 19, 20 and 21 are in the printed Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society for 1962 and 1964. Nos. 19 and 20 were surveyed by members of the Selkirkshire Antiquarian Society and 21, Abbotrule, by members of the Hawick Society. A plan is given for each and an index of full names for Yarrow and Ettrick.

19. St. Mary's Kirkyard, Yarrow ... ... (50) 1699-1888
      Commonest names Anderson, Brydon, Scott,
      Grieve, Laidlaw; (but see No. 27 of First List).

20. Ettrick Kirkyard ... ... (73) 1619-1913
      Names joint with No. 19.

21. Abbotrule ... ... (30) 1676-1857
      Commonest names Turnbull, Scott, Elliot.

Each of the remainder, Nos. 22 to 49, has an index of surnames and Nos. 25, 34 and 40 to 49 have plans.

22. Dornoch, Golf Road ... ... (59) 1815-1925
      Commonest names Mackay, Sutherland, Ross,
      Murray; by Mr Duncan McNaughton.

23. Portpatrick Old Churchyard ... ... (131) 1719-1918
      Commonest names Adair, Kerr, McDowall,
      McCulloch, McWilliam, Hannay, Wither; by
      Mr A. Linich, Glasgow; all inscriptions.

24. Michael Kirk, Gordonstoun ... ... (34) 1629-1939
      Commonest name Sinclair; by boys of Gordons-
      toun School with the History Master, Mr
      Ronald Birley; older stones only; those with
      initials only or dates and initials not recorded.

25. Dailly Parish Churchyard ... ... (211) 1720-1958
   Commonest names Fergusson, Kennedy, Alexander; copy received from Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran 1966; index of places and of full names; all inscriptions; measurements of stones.

26. Glasgow High Church (the Cathedral burial ground) ... ... (51) 1630-1868 .
   From "*Glasghu Facies, McUre*" edited by James F. S. Gordon, 1875, pages 702-721; index prepared for copy in the Society's library.

27. Kilmory Churchyard, Arran ... ... (106) 1727-1953
   Commonest names McKinnon, Hamilton, Cook; by Miss Alison M. Mitchell, 1967.

28. Thundergay, Arran ... ... (5) 1794-1855
   Only names McCallum, Brown, Hendry, Ker, Robson; by Miss A. M. Mitchell.

The remainder, Nos. 29 to 49, are by Mr J. F. Mitchell and Mrs Sheila Mitchell. Skye and the West Highlands were about a century behind the lowlands in the matter of inscribing names and dates on tombstones, and so

Nos. 29 and 30, which have obviously been in use long before 1855, had no pre-1855 inscriptions.

29. Glendale Churchyard, Duirinish, Skye ... ... Nil

30. St. John's Chapel, Bracadale, Skye ... ... Nil

31. Trumpan (ruined chapel) burial ground, Vaternish, Skye ... ... (1) 1745
   To Rachel, wife of the Hon. James Erskine, Lord Grange. There were some old stones incised with patterns of swords and stags or horses.

32. Bracadale Old Churchyard, Skye ... ... (7) 1823-1898
   Commonest names Shaw, Pinkerton, Brown, Finlayson, Macleod, Robertson.

33.. Skeabost Old Churchyard, Bracadale ... ... (1)
   Donald Munro, blind catechist who died in 1820; also, in ruined chapel, recumbent full-sized figure of knight in armour.

34. Dunvegan Old Churchyard ... ... (28) 1674-1947
 Commonest names Macleod, Macdonald.

35. Applecross Churchyard ... ... (10) 1826-77
 Commonest name Macdonald.

36. Torridon Churchyard ... ... (4) 1820-1916
 Only names being Grand, McDonald, Mackenzie,
 Mitchell, Murdoch.

37. Laide Old ... ... (7) 1840-1964
 Only names Mackenzie, McIver, May.

38. Poolewe ... ... (6) 1808-1886
 Only names Forster, Hindmersh, Jack, Mackenzie,
 Macleay, McLellan, Morrison, Packman, Robert-
 son, Urquhart.

39. Gairloch Old, Ross-shire ... ... (31) 1770-1937
 Commonest names McKenzie, McPherson, Fraser.

40. Killin Old ... ... (122) 1718-1938
 Commonest names Campbell, McDiarmid,
 McNaughton.

41. Tulliallan Cemetery ... ... (5) 1827-1946
 - Only names Baird, Crombie, Drummond, Drys-
 dale, Halley, Horne, Leisk, Malcolm, Mitchell,
 Rankine, Robertson, Stephen, Steven, Wright.

42. Abercrombie Old ... ... (43) 1591-1960
 Commonest name Anstruther.

43. Elie Churchyard ... ... (95) 1641-1950
 Commonest names Currie, Cumming, Smith,
 Archibald.

44. Alloa Cemetery, Greenside Street ... ... (37) 1829-1963
 Commonest names Thomson, Black.

45. Kilmahog, Callander Parish ... ... (75) 1725-1909
 Commonest names Stewart, McFarlane, McLaren.

46. Callander Old ... ...   (274) 1771-1942
    Commonest names Stewart, Ferguson, McLaren,
    Buchanan, Campbell; all inscriptions.

47. Orwell Old ... ...   (20)   1669-1775
    Commonest names Thomson, Waterstoun; all
    inscriptions.

48. Ratho Churchyard ... ...   (93)   1647-1926
    Commonest names Allan, Brown, Graham,
    Henderson.

49. Kilconquhar Churchyard ... ...   (129) 1593-1953
    Commonest names Lindsay, Bethune, Scott,
    Duncan.

Additional copies of some of the previously listed compilations are now available as noted below:—

First List, No. 4, copy now in the Edinburgh Public Library as "Memorial Inscriptions in North Leith Churchyard" by J. F. Mitchell, with index of full names.

First List, No. 8—the Ashkirk inscriptions are in the printed Transactions of the Hawick Archeological Society for 1962, with some introductory notes. The commonesct names are Scott, Elliot, Thomson, Henderson, Riddle; an index has been added to the copy in the Society's library.

Second List, No. 10, copy received from the Town Clerk, Dundee, of "Constitution Road Burial Ground, Dundee, lists of headstones with inscriptions;" copies of this with index of surnames are in the libraries of the Registrar General and the Society. This burial ground is also known as Bell Street Cemetery.

Second List, No. 31, copy now in Edinburgh Public Library as "Memorial Inscriptions in South Leith Churchyard," edited from notes compiled by Sydney Cramer; 429 inscriptions, index of full names, plan.

It remains to mention a book which quotes a large number of inscriptions, over 400, in 23 burial grounds in a part of Aberdeenshire, namely "The

Thanage of Fermartyn including the district called Formartine, its properties, with genealogical deductions; its parishes, ministers, churches, churchyards, antiquities" by William Temple, M.A., F.S.A.Scot., of St. Margaret's, Forgue, published in Aberdeen in 1894. The area lies between the Ythan and the Don and the work is obviously a useful reference book for the genealogy of the district.

J. F. MITCHELL.

"HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF"

We are indebted to Mr Edward J. B. Irving for the following notes taken from the Augustan Society Information Bulletin of July 1964 pertaining to the assassination of Presidents Lincoln and Kennedy.

1. Both of our Presidents, Lincoln and Kennedy, were concerned with the issue of civil rights.

2. Lincoln was elected in 1860, Kennedy 1960.

3. Both were shot from behind and in the head.

4. Their successors, both named Johnson, were southern democrats and both were in the Senate.

5. Andrew Johnson was born in 1808, Lyndon Johnson in 1908.

6. John Wilkes Booth was born in 1839, Lee Harvey Oswald in 1939.

7. Booth and Oswald were both southerners favouring unpopular ideas and both were slain before they could be brought to trial.

8. Both presidents' wives lost children, through death, while living in the White House.

9. Lincoln's secretary, whose name was Kennedy, advised him not to go to the theater.

10. Kennedy's secretary, whose name was Lincoln, advised him not to go to Dallas.

SOME UNUSUAL STATISTICS FROM THE PARISH OF GREENLAW, BERWICKSHIRE

The Parish Minister of Greenlaw holds an interesting Record of persons coming into the Parish and of those leaving the Parish at the half-yearly Terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas for three and a half years commencing at Whitsunday 1839.

In the first list names of employers—farmers or landlords—are given, but these are not repeated subsequently. All the lists give very full particulars such as nams, residences, occupations, ages, married, single, or widow, number of children, parish of origin for those coming into Greenlaw and period resident in previous Parish and, for those leaving Greenlaw, the period resident there and the parish to which removed.

There are 385 names of those coming in during the seven half-yearly periods and 295 outgoing entries (children and wives are not included). The entries largely relate to farm servants and it is remarkable how many of these are shown as being in one parish for only six months or one year. For example, of the 44 who left the parish at Whitsunday 1839 twenty had been only six months there and nine had been only one year—three of these being married—while, of the 37 who left at Martinmas that year, twenty-one had been only one half year there and six only one year—all single persons. Of those who left at Whitsunday 1842—74 in all—exactly half had been only six months or a year in Greenlaw and of these nine were married men. Those moving at the Martinmas Term were almost all single persons. Married farm servants moved only at Whitsunday and they formed much less than one half of the total numbers.

These statistics indicate a decided restlessness among the single farm servants, both male and female, but they seldom moved beyond other parishes in Berwickshire or the neighbouring county of Roxburgh. One can appreciate the difficulties of Parish Ministers in getting to know and keeping in touch with their parishioners in these circumstances. The frequent moves may be largely responsible for the absence of records of baptisms which can be so annoying in Genealogical research.   D. C. C.

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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