

# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

Quarterly Journal of the SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in The French Institute, 13 Randolph Crescent, 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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## LORD LYON SIR ALEXANDER DURHAM OF LARGO

Sir Alexander Durham was the third son of Sir James Durham of Luffness and Pitkerro. The eldest son James was a well-known Covenenting minister (1622-1658); to the second son Adam his father gave Luffness. Grizel, their only sister, married Major-General John Middleton, in whose Regiment of Horse Alexander by 1646 held the rank of Captain ("The Army of the Covenant," lxix, S.H.S.). Information is lacking whether Alexander shared the later experiences of his brother-in-law as a cavalry leader at Preston and Worcester. After Worcester, at any rate, like Middleton he followed Charles II into exile, where we meet him in Sir James Turner's "Memoirs." Thus in 1652 Turner found "Major Durhame" (as he had then become) with his sister Lady Middleton at Rotterdam. About April 1653 he was the bearer of a letter from Charles II in Paris to General Douglas in Sweden, where Scots had subscribed 7-8,000 dollars for the King's assistance. Douglas acknowledged the letter from Stockholm in September ("Scotland and the Commonwealth, 1651-53," 223, S.H.S.). In October 1656 Turner and Durham (now a Colonel) accompanied Middleton to Danzig, to seek help there and in Poland for the King's cause. In June of the following year Turner reported Middleton and Durham still in Danzig, where they had suffered hardship through lack of funds ("Scotland and the Protectorate," 356, S.H.S.).

With the Restoration the wheel had come full circle. Middleton was raised to power as an Earl and the King's Commissioner in Scotland; nor were the services of his brother-in-law forgotten. Sir James Campbell of Lawers had been created Lyon King of Arms by Cromwell. To the Restoration regime this hardly made him *persona grata*; and on 28th August 1660 Colonel Durham (being perhaps about thirty-six years of age) was appointed Lyon, and a year later was crowned in the presence of the Estates—"ane croun of gold put upone his heid" ("Diary of John Nicoll, 1650-1667"). Since it was Lyon and the Heralds who then had charge of all funerals of importance, it was Lord Lyon Durham who on 11th May 1661 directed the state funeral of Montrose in Edinburgh, and his burial at the High Kirk of St. Giles. Accounts for the expenditure incurred were rendered to Lyon by Bailie Walter Chiesley ("Old Edinburgh Bk.," 1, 38).

Charles made his new Lord Lyon a Knight; Edinburgh in compliment made him a burgess and guild brother *gratis*, that is, without payment of the customary fees (6th February 1661). In the following year he bought the lands of Largo in Fife; "it stood him about fourscore and fyve thousande marks" ("Diary of Mr John Lamont of Newton, 1649-1671"). He was not

long to enjoy his new estate. On 27th April 1663 he died at Edinburgh, and was buried at the Church of Aberlady—the burial place of Luffness. Dying unmarried (“deceased coelebs,” says the “Diary of John Row,” SNQ, October 1893), Sir Alexander had bequeathed Largo to Francis, the son of his deceased brother, the minister, Francis on his death being succeeded by his half-brother James.

This, however, was not the end of the story. Lord Lyon Durham registered the following armorial bearings: Or, a crescent gules, on a chief azure three mullets argent (R. R. Stodart, “Scottish Arms,” II, 233). These were assigned also (1680-7) to the natural son of Sir Alexander, Adolphus Durham, merchant in Edinburgh, with over all a bend engrailed of the second as a difference; crest, an increscent gules; and this motto, *Augeor dum Progredior* (Nisbet, “Heraldry,” I; Sir James Balfour Paul, “Ordinary of Scottish Arms”). Sir John Bernard Burke (“A General Armory of England, Scotland and Ireland,” 1878) assigns to Edinburgh, 1680” arms exactly those of Adolphus Durham, including the bend engrailed, crest and motto, adding “Now Durham Weir, of Boghead, Linlithgow”; and in fact the “increscent” crest and the motto “*Augeor dum Progredior*” were displayed on the front of Boghead House, Bathgate, while the arms were also otherwise represented. While main branches of the Family of Durham shared the crescent and the mullets characteristic of Durham coats of arms, each had a crest and a motto quite distinct from the crest and the motto of Adolphus, and none had the bend engrailed. Any connection of Boghead with the Durham family must have been with Adolphus, or with his descendants, using his arms.

Sixteen days after his father was enrolled as a burgess and guild brother of Edinburgh, Adolphus Durham had been admitted to the same duties and privileges (22nd February 1661); he was apprenticed as the son of the deceased Sir Alexander to Walter Chiesley, merchant, 17th February 1675 (“Register of Edinburgh Apprentices, 1606-1700”); his trade may be inferred from the participation of “Adol. Durham” on 16th July 1718 in an objection by Edinburgh brewers to the operations in Leith of brewers who were not burgesses (“Edinburgh Burgh Recs. 1707-1722”). He married, according to a short Note filed in the Lyon Office, Edinburgh, Jean Bruce, who was the sister (by the same mother, but a different father) of Thomas Hamilton of Boghead, and who was also his heiress in Boghead. The Note states that Jean Bruce died in 1699; and on 1st December 1700 the marriage was proclaimed of Adolphus Durham (thus widowed) to Margaret Young, widow of Andrew Duff, merchant, burgess (“Edinburgh Marriages, 1595-1700”).

The heirs of Jean Bruce, upon whom, on her death, possession of Boghead would devolve, were Thomas and Robert, her sons by Adolphus Durham.

This situation had come about by 1719, for on 19th February of that year Thomas Durham, Boghead, married Sarah, daughter of the late Robert Sandie-lands, burghess of Edinburgh ("Edinburgh Marriage Registers, 1701-1750"). The family of Durham of Boghead, thus initiated, survived until 1799, and were succeeded at Boghead in turn by the families of Durham-Weir and Robertson Durham, all being descendants of Sir Alexander Durham of Largo, until in the early nineteen-twenties Boghead was sold.

W. R. KERMACK.

## INDEXING OF OLD PARISH REGISTERS

Searchers of the old parish registers of Scotland at the New Register House are all aware of the difficulties caused by the lack of indexes in many parishes.

A certain amount of work has been carried out by volunteers—an index of Baptisms for Selkirkshire was prepared a few years ago and this has proved of very considerable value to searchers. The Registrar General has assured me that any volunteers for this kind of work will receive his cooperation and active encouragement. He would, indeed, be prepared to supply volunteers with xerox copies of any of the registers so that the work can be done at home. A few volunteers have already come forward but many more are required.

I have myself been engaged recently in the recording of tombstone inscriptions in Berwickshire and it seems to me that it would be very appropriate to have an index for use at New Register House of the Baptismal Registers of Berwickshire to act as a companion to the the lists of inscriptions which will eventually be made available through our Society. The objective would be to build up one complete index to all the pre-1855 baptisms but, with 32 parishes involved, it is obvious that the work would have to be spread over a period of years. I should be pleased to hear from any persons, members of our Society or otherwise, who would be prepared to assist me with the indexing of the Berwickshire baptisms.

Anyone who would be interested in assisting in this work in respect of other parishes should write to Mr A. M. Dunlop, Room 40, General Register Office, New Register House, Edinburgh, EH1 3YT and state the parish (or parishes) with which he or she is prepared to help.

While some of the Parish Registers go back to the 1600s there should be little or no difficulty in deciphering the handwriting in most of the registers which commence in the 1700s.

DAVID C. CARGILL,  
*Hon. Treasurer.*

## THE FAMILY TREE OF ALLAN RAMSAY

The first authoritative published life of the poet Allan Ramsay was that prefixed by George Chalmers to his two volume edition of Ramsay's poems in 1800. Chalmers there states:—

"A zealous genealogist could easily trace Ramsay to the family of the Earl of Dalhousie. His father was Robert Ramsay, who inherited, as it were, the management of Lord Hopton's lead mines in Crawford-moor; his grandfather was Robert Ramsay, a writer in Edinburgh, who had the management of the same mines; his great-grandfather was Captain John Ramsay, the son of Ramsay of Cockpen, who was a brother of Ramsay of Dalhousie. Of this genealogy our poet speaks proudly, when he recollects

*Dalhousie of an auld descent,*

*My chief, my stoup, my ornament."*

This statement was further elaborated upon by Robert Chambers in the preface to his 1838 edition of Ramsay, where he says: "Like many other persons in humble or middling circumstances in Scotland, the poet was inclined to boast of 'gentle blood,' his father being descended from a cadet of the Ramsays of Dalhousie . . ."

Similarly Oliphant Smeaton carried the story further—incidentally, no modern scholar trusts a word that Smeaton wrote—in this passage in the *Famous Scots series Life* (1896): "To this out of the way corner of the planet there was sent, towards the close of the year 1684, as manager of Lord Hopetoun's mines, a gay, happy-hearted resourceful young Scotsman, by name Robert Ramsay. The poet, when detailing his pedigree to the father of his *inamorata*, had boasted that he was descended, on the paternal side, from the Ramsays of Dalhousie (afterwards Earls of that ilk). Such was literally the case. Ramsay of Dalhousie had a younger brother who, from the estate he held—a small parcel of the ancestral acres—bore a name, or rather an *agnomen*, yet to be historic in song, 'The Laird of Cockpen.' Whether in this case, like his descendant of ballad fame, the said laird was 'proud and great'; whether his mind was 'ta'en up wi' things o' the State', history doth not record. Only on one point is it explicit, that, like his successor, he married a wife, from which union resulted Captain John Ramsay whose only claim to remembrance is that he in turn married Janet Douglas, daughter of Douglas of Muthil, and thus brought the poet into kinship with yet another distinguished Scottish family. To the captain and his spouse a son was born, who devoted himself to legal pursuits, was a writer in Edinburgh,

and acted as legal agent for the Earl of Hopetoun. Through his interest with the earl, Robert Ramsay, his eldest son, was appointed manager of the lead mines in the Lowther hills, and set out to assume his new duties towards the close of the year 1684 . . .”

Setting aside Smeaton's insufferably patronising tone and phoney literary references, it seems to me that basically these three accounts tell the same story—that the poet's father was Robert, his grandfather also Robert and a writer in Edinburgh, his great-grandfather Captain John, great-great-grandfather Ramsay of Cockpen, brother of Dalhousie.

I should like to examine these statements in the light of documents more recently available.

The first and much the most important is a family tree actually done by the poet himself. This is to be found in the Mss. collection of his works in the British Museum, Egerton 2023. (There is now a microfilm of this manuscript in the National Library of Scotland). This shows, in the poet's own writing, his father as John Ramsay, his grandfather Robert Ramsay, and his great-grandfather as John Ramsay. Two points should be noted here: (1) Chalmers, followed by Smeaton, gives the poet's father as Robert, a clear error, and (2) a small point, but perhaps significant, the poet does not call his great-grandfather *Captain* John, as I think he would be likely to do if he had known of this. Modesty is not one of Allan Ramsay's characteristics, and if he could have mentioned a Captain or a laird of Cockpen or Dalhousie in his pedigree, he would have done so.

If proof were needed of the poet's own statement, it is to be found in the *Guild Register of Edinburgh* where, in 1704, Allan Ramsay is described as “sone Lawfull to the deceased John Ramsay overseer to the Lady Hopetoun's lead works.” There has not been found any trace of a Robert Ramsay who was a writer in Edinburgh, and a search of the baptisms in Edinburgh in the period 1650-1665 shows no John Ramsay son of a Robert. Professor Burns Martin, on whose researches I have largely drawn, was inclined to think that the poet's grandfather Robert came from Lanarkshire and found a tombstone in Kirkbride to “Robert Ramsay Servitor to Hopton who died in November 17 the Year of God 1674.” There is, of course, nothing exceptional in this; Robert may have been a clerk—clerks were often called ‘writers,’ like the poet Fergusson—in Edinburgh before entering Hopetoun's service.

The second document is the manuscript *Life of Allan Ramsay*, almost certainly written by his son Allan the painter, that is now in the Laing Collection in Edinburgh University. I say ‘almost,’ only because the Ms. is unsigned, but I feel I could go to the stake for its being by the painter, from

its tone and from the handwriting. This manuscript says: "Allan Ramsay, one of the extraordinary instances of the power of uncultivated genius, was born at Leadhills on the 15 of October, 1685. His father, John Ramsay, descended of the Ramsays of Cockpen, an ancient and respected family in Mid Lothian, was factor to the Earl of Hopeton, and Superintendent of his lead mines."

This is the first mention of Cockpen. It may be correct—obviously we have no proof—but young Allan, court painter to George III, had married into the aristocracy in the person of Margaret Lindsay, his second wife, and was not uninterested in finding some aristocratic lineage for himself. I am rather doubtful about Cockpen also because, if old Allan had had even a hint of it, he would have brought it into the poems he wrote to the Earl of Dalhousie.

The evidence of the poems is not strong. He refers to Dalhousie as his chief, but this may be on the principle that all Stewarts are sib to the King. The references to Douglas are purely literary, as Ramsay assumed the name of the poet Gavin Douglas in the Easy Club and used it in his poems in that connection.

What then is my conclusion? I am certain that the poet's father was John Ramsay, and that his grandfather was Robert. This Robert may have been a 'writer' in Edinburgh. Beyond that we have no definite information except that the poet's great-grandfather was John. The Cockpen connection is not proven, but I would not rule it out as impossible. Until some more proof turns up, as it well may, I am inclined to look on the Cockpen claim as unlikely.

ALEXANDER LAW.



# THE DESCENT OF THE WELLWOODS OF TOUCH

1437 - 1635

This is a study of a family which appears on record as holding lands on the eastern outskirts of Dunfermline, while acting as officials of the Regality Court of the Abbey of Dunfermline, and holding office in the ecclesiastical burgh. References to them are numerous before the end of the 15th century in the surviving records, but as they appear to be prolific, and lacking in imagination in their choice of Christian names for their sons, it is difficult, and sometimes impossible to identify particular members. The following account is dependent to some degree on conjecture, but is as reasonably accurate as surviving records will allow.

The only known account of the early Wellwoods appears in Vols. I and II of Chalmers "History of Dunfermline" published in 1843 and 1858 respectively. Although Chalmers did consult many of the early records he was not aware of the multiplicity of Johns and Williams at any given time,\* and in consequence adopted a genealogy in the Appendix to Vol. II which is erroneous.

The history of the Wellwoods is interesting in itself, as it illustrates the rise of a minor burghal family over a period of some two centuries, until it intermarries with the neighbouring county families, and becomes, by the end of the 18th. century, one of the chief of that portion of society.

There are initially three possible starting points for the genealogy of this family. The earliest mention in official records is of Willyhame de Walwod as bailie and "scutifer" of the abbot in the Regality Court in 1437, but he cannot be connected with the later Wellwoods.

This William may have held land on the eastern outskirts of Dunfermline as late as 1468. Contemporary with him we may deduce two other Walwoods from later records. There appears to be a John de Walwod who is deceased before 1491 when his grandson, John Burn claims as one of his heirs (B 193). He is likely to be the father of John of Touch and Scone. The other, Thomas, occurs in the Burgh records when his grandson, John de Walwod, is admitted burgess in right of his grandfather, Thomas, in 1503. Thomas is the father of John de Walwod, the forester of the abbey.

\*Between 1560 and 1590 11 Johns and 3 Williams appear in the records, between 1600 and 1635 there are 8 Williams and 2 Johns at least.

John of Touch and Scone is a grown man when the burgh record opens in 1479, and serves frequently as bailie of the burgh. He had married Kathrin Bra or Bray, sister of David Bra, sometime bailie and latterly common clerk of the burgh. He had at least one son, also John, who is attested in the records in 1497 (B.70). Not only did the elder John hold the lands of Touch, about a mile to the east of the burgh, but also lands within the burgh, around the cross and the High Street (Burgh Records). After 1490 he is generally termed "of Scone," a holding not identified. He is deceased between 1501 and 1507 (the record is ambiguous, but probably nearer the earlier date). Of his son John little is known, but he is likely to have been the John of Walwood who serves as bailie between 1501 and 1519, though another John was also likely to have occupied that position. He is not actually identified with Touch, but definitely holds lands in the centre of the town in 1500 (Burgh Records). He is most likely to be the John Walwood whose son William is served heir in 1519 (Burgh Records) to lands wholly confined to the central portion of the burgh, stretching back from the abbey, across the "Causey" to the Cross wynd and beyond. Although exact identification is impossible, these lands appear to be the same as mentioned in a charter of 1566 when a William Walwood and Elizabeth Ferguson consent to their being conveyed to their grandson Patrick. This William is described as "of Clayacres," an area north of the holdings already mentioned. He may or may not be the bailie mentioned c 1534 and again in 1565, but William of Clayacres died in 1575 while a William was in office as bailie.

William had two sons, viz. his heir John of Walwood, married to Christian Dalglish, to whose heir, Patrick, the above charter was given. There was another son Andrew, to whom John gives sasine, but nothing else is known of him (Burgh Records). John had a portion of Touch, perhaps inherited from an Andrew who is there in 1534 (a brother of William of Clayacres)\* (Regality Court Book). John appears to be alive as late as 1575.

Patrick must have been born c 1554 and marries (1) Marjory Spreull 1582, and (2) Katherine Walwood, widow of Robert Landiard in 1602. Katherine belonged to another branch of the family (see Table) and had been busily acquiring former Walwood holdings and property in the burgh. Patrick had no doubt his eye on the old family holdings. There is no record of any surviving issue of this branch.

To return to the early founders, there is on record Alan of Touch, brother of John of Scone (Burgh Records), who also serves frequently as bailie. He holds land in the Netherton, below the abbey wall, but he too is deceased by 1507. There is no male heir on record, but a daughter Cristine claims in 1507. Alan of Touch also disappears from the record c 1501.

\*Andrew appears only in this branch as a surname.

Contemporary with John and Alan there is another John, son of Thomas, burgess of Dunfermline. He is described as "Of Touch" and also appears as bailie from time to time. He is generally described as "forester" to the abbey. His son John is attested by his burgess application (above). He is deceased about 1505, though this is surmise. His son John is possibly a bailie between 1505 and 1514 but he cannot be distinguished in office from the son of Scone mentioned above. He may be identified with the John who protests over his son's interests in a holding in 1514, and appears to have died shortly afterwards when a William is served heir, to unspecified lands, but obviously outside the burgh proper. It is because this service is to lands outside the burgh, that I have identified this William as being heir to Touch, or at least a portion thereof, rather than the William grandson of Scone. Little is known of this William. He could be the bailie mentioned earlier, but he appears to have died before 1566, as he does not appear on record after that date. There is also a Robert in Touch at this time mentioned in the register of Abbey Charters in 1566, though his relationship is unknown, though perhaps a brother of this William.

William of Touch disappears from history, but when Robert Richardson Commendator of the Abbey, begins to feu off the abbey lands in 1566, we find that Touch is divided into two portions. One goes to John Walwood of Touch (probably son of the above William), his wife Helen Wardlaw, and their heir William (named after his grandfather?). Helen Wardlaw is the sister of Andrew Wardlaw of Otterstone, a cadet of the Wardlaws of Torrie, the first indication that the family was beginning to be recognised outside the burgh. (Cartularly of Dunfermline).

The other half of Touch went to John Walwood, son of Robert, and his wife Grizel Masterton, who have issue, but who are not identifiable in Touch at a later date.

John Walwood and William also have further charters of former abbey lands viz. East Barns or Grange 1566, South Fod 1579, Newlands 1579, and in 1582 a portion of Garvock, an adjoining holding which the family were later to possess. At the same time John and William had a charter of the office of depute bailie of the Regality Court, part of the emoluments of which was the rental of Touch. One of the reasons given was that their ancestors had held the post past the memory of man, which is another link with the line of John the Forester. They seem to have resigned it to another branch by the middle of the 17th century.

John and Helen Wardlaw had other sons. John, born before 1560, who appears to be the John married to Isobel Erskine who appears in Touch in

1587. Their son William, born 1579/80, is the William of Touch married to Marjory Spittell who flourishes there 1600 to 1628. Chalmers derives the descent of the later Wellwoods from this William but he leaves no identifiable heirs. John figures as cautioner for his father, along with Patrick of Clayacres, and an Andrew of Baldrige in 1587 and 1588 (Privy Council Vol. IV 317). Associated also is Robert Walwood, son of Thomas in Dunfermline, who is, I think, the brother of Katherine above mentioned (see Table). His grandson was provost in 1674, but left no heirs.

The lands of Baldrige which were later to found the family fortunes in coal had passed for a time to a Laurence Walwood in 1566, and there seems to have been some ill feeling over these lands as cautions were directed to preventing John, senior, from molesting Robert Bruce in Baldrige.

Mentioned too as a cautioner is Abraham, son of John, senior. Born in 1561, he marries Isobel Rowan, and is the grandfather of a Robert Wellwood who figures as a Covenanter in the 17th century.

William, son of John and Helen Wardlaw, married Elspeth Alexander in 1581 and had a numerous family, of whom three sons are noted in the records; William his third son, and his heir; George and Patrick who must be identified as the George and Patrick who must be identified as the George and Patrick who are entered apprentices in Edinburgh in 1623 (Ed. App.). John, senior, appears to survive until 1591 at least.

This William is 'of Touch' in 1601 and in 1604 (Laing 1463) and is associated with his son in deeds at these times. He is described as "seiklie and bedfast" in 1612 (Burgh Records), and probably died soon after that date.\*

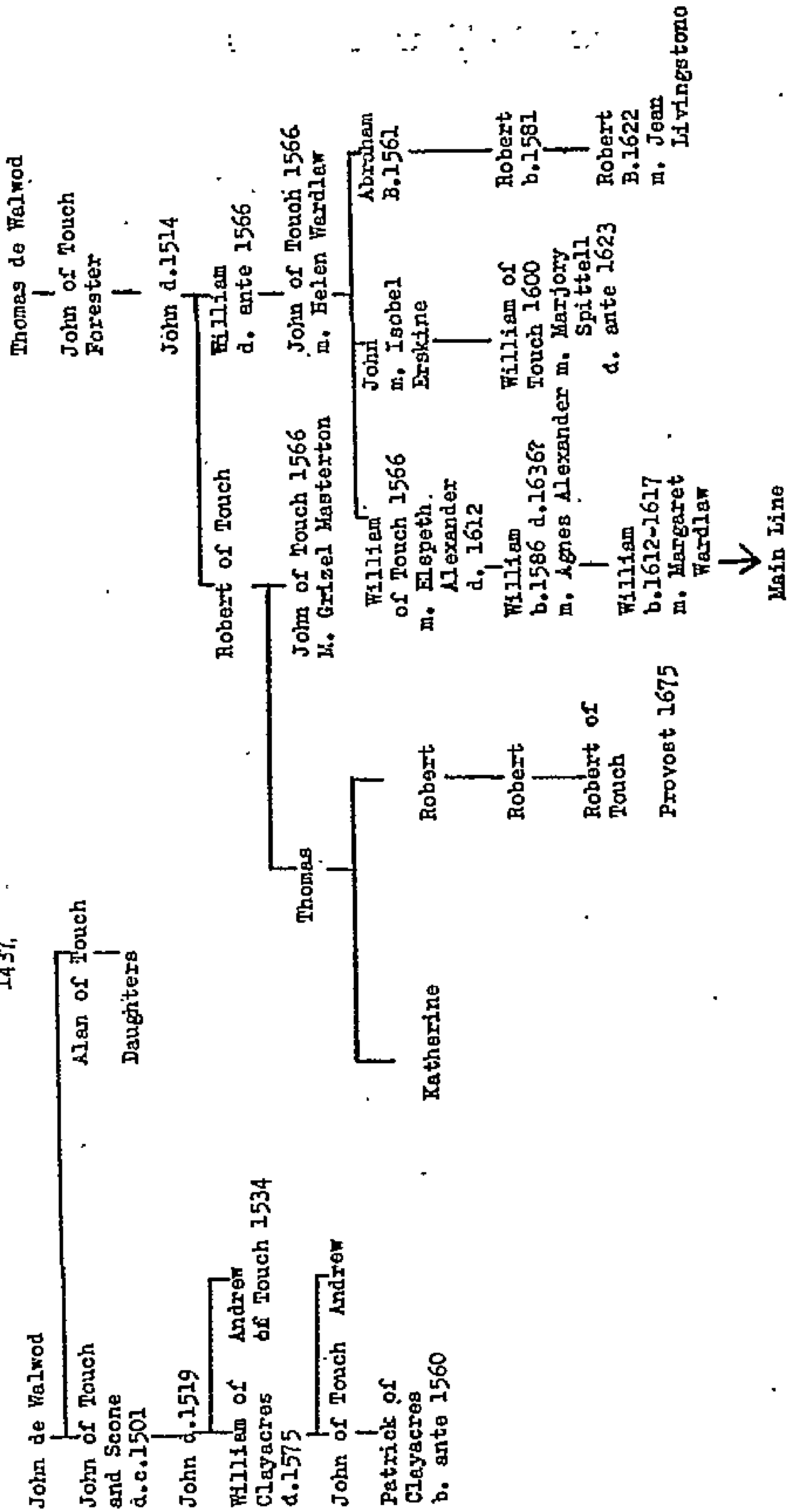
William, his son, who succeeded him in Touch, does not appear often in the registers, apart from the mention in the deeds above; he appears only twice in the Baptismal Registers, and even the birth of his son William to his wife Agnes Alexander is not recorded by name. That he had a son William is proved by a reference in the Burgh Records in 1628 when he summons William Anderson for attacking his son William at Touch coal heugh and

\*There are several Williams appearing at this time in the Registers, in Nether Beath and South Rod. These are all related and as their residence is not always specified, it makes for confusion. Three Williams marry three Alexander girls to make things more difficult, not aided by a gap in the baptismal registers.

CONJECTURAL LINE OF WELLWOODS OF TOUCH

1437 - 1635

William de Walwod  
1437,



'rugging fra him his cloak.' William is obviously a minor at this time, and may be the unnamed child baptised in 1617.

The son is described as "Younger" at his marriage in 1635 to Margaret Wardlaw, daughter of Nicol Wardlaw of Easter Luscar, a cadet of Pitreavie. When William of Touch died is not clear, but he may well have survived till 1641 at least when William Walwood is served heir to William of Touch. Margaret Wardlaw is deceased in 1685, but her husband is still alive at that date (St. Andrews Commissariat) but is deceased by 1691, when *his* son William is served heir.

With William Walwood and Margaret Wardlaw the descent becomes clearly documented, and the family spreads out through marriages into the descent of several old and distinguished lines. It is hoped to continue this evolution at a later date.

DUNCAN McNAUGHTON.

### AUTHORITIES CONSULTED

The Burgh Records of Dunfermline (from 1478 to 1575 printed by Erskine Beveridge, who also transcribed the second volume to 1575). These early records are not consecutive, nor in chronological order. The following volumes exist in MS in the Record Office, and are not in chronological order up to 1635 (refs. to Beveridge's transcripts—B(ev,)).

Chalmers. History of Dunfermline 1843 and 1858.

Webster and Duncan 1953. The Regality Court Book of Dunfermline. 1531-1538.

The Dunfermline Register of Births and Baptisms 1560-1678.

The Register of Dunfermline Abbey (Bannatyne Club).

Yester Writs (Record Society).

The Register of the Privy Council.

The Register of the Great Seal.

The Laing Charters.

The Commissariat Book of St. Andrews.

Fife Retours from 1660.

The Edinburgh Register of Marriages.

Henderson. Annals of Dunfermline, 1879.

## NOTE

- I. In *The Scottish Genealogist* of 1969, page 43 we find that *Gillean MacLaine* and his Dutch wife *Catharine Cornelia van Beusechem*, their two children and her mother probably perished at sea by a hurricane after 17 March 1840. We can furnish the following information:

- 1 They married in Batavia (now Djakarta) 22 August 1832 ('*Almanak van Nederlandsch Indië*,' for the year 1833, page 216).
- 2 Catharina Cornelia van Beusechem was born at Gouda (Holland) 21 January 1814, being a daughter of Nicolaas Philippus van Beusechem, in 1839 commissary of the Orphan- and Inventory Chamber of Batavia, and of Sara Justina Renaud, who were married at Culemborg (Holland) on 31 March 1813. N. P. was born at IJsselstein (Holland) on 31 December 1776 and died in Batavia c. 23 January 1839.
- 3 According to the Almanaks the following births were registered at Batavia:
  - a. *Marjery MacLaine* 27 April 1834,
  - b. *Sarah Justina MacLaine* 19 May 1836,
  - c. *Gillian MacLaine* 17 August 1838 (see 1935, p. 178;

1837, p. 211; 1839, p. 234). Marjery's death was registered in Batavia on 18 October 1834 (see 1835, p. 288). The real dates may differ a few days from the dates of registration.

According to a Dutch source (*Geslachtsregister der Familie van Beusechem*) MacLaine and his wife were drowned off the Cape of Good Hope in March 1840.

In the years 1826-1828 Gillean MacLaine wrote twelve letters in English to Willem van Hogendorp, Resident at Buitenzorg near Batavia. On the letter of 21 February 1828 there is a seal with the arms of MacLaine of Lochbuie and "*Vincere vel mori*" (Rijksarchief, 's-Gravenhage). In a letter of 1833 (collection Baud, there) MacLaine Watson and Comp. are spoken about concerning the opium trade.

- II. *Florentina Margreta, Mac Lean* (Sc. Gen. 1965, 6. 56), died at Haarlem (Holland) on 3 August 1814 (aged 75). In the year 1770, when she sold a bond (not. N. Galle, Haarlem, no 1182, fol. 95), she was living at Zaltbommel. She became a member of the Church of 's-Hertogenbosch in April 1757, attestation to Zaltbommel 9 August 1762.

III. Donald MacLaine, twenty first laird of Lochbule, married in Batavia on 23 October 1844 Emilie Guillaumine Vincent (Almanak 1845, p. 264). The births of their sons, Murdoch Gillian and Anthony, were registered in Batavia on 1 September 1845 (1846, p. 313) and 3 November 1846 (1848, p. 336). I found Donald in the Almanaks of 1838 till 1854 at Batavia. An Alexander MacLaine lived at Batavia from 1846-1850; he is probably Donald's brother. In 1853 (1854, p. 291) Donald was Commissary of the Netherlands-Indies Sea-Assurance Company at Batavia (see Clan Gillean, p. 271).

van- Neckstraat 102  
s- Gravenhage.

Dr. J. MacLEAN.

## LETTER

13 Main Street,  
Portsoy,  
Banffshire.

15/1/70

The Editor,  
"Scottish Genealogist,"

Dear Sir,

I have enclosed information relative to the marriage of two families in my father's generation, which I am sure will be of interest to you and your readers.

My father and his brothers and a sister married as follows:—

Alex. Slater married Margaret Mair.

John Slater married Mary Mair.

William Slater married Jessie Mair

James Slater married Helen Mair.

Margaret A. Slater married David Mair.

Five of one family married five of the other family.

They were married around (1890-1900) and lived in Banff, Banffshire.

I would be pleased to hear if any of your readers know of anything to equal, or surpass, this occurrence.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES SLATER.



## THE FAMILY OF MAVOR

The family of Mavor, or Maver, for the name occurs in both forms in the case of even near kinsmen, was before the end of the 17th century somewhat widely dispersed in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire. Many young men bearing the names Jacobus Mavor and Gulielmus Mavor appear in the books at Kings College, Aberdeen, as bursars from the beginning of the 18th century. The earliest Mavor so far found is in the parish of Stoneykirk on Luce Bay in the Solway Firth. There, at Kirkmadrine, are what the antiquarians regard as the oldest Christian sculptured monuments in Scotland. One of these stones bore, until some 50 years ago when the weather finally erased it, the following inscription: *Hic lacent Sci et Praecipui Sacerdotes id est Viventius et Mavorius*. It has been conjectured that these are the names of two of the masons, or architect monks, who according to Ailred of Rievaulx in his "Life of St. Ninian" were brought by that saint from Tours to Scotland to build a church for him. These monuments are said not to be earlier than 5th century, although they are close to Stone Age dwellings in the same parish.

The origin of the name is uncertain; in G. F. Black's "Surnames of Scotland" it is said to come from the Gaelic Maor, meaning a subordinate officer or steward. Mavor is a Speyside name. It is a recognised sept of the clan Innes and in "Clan Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands" by Innes of Learney and Frank Adams, Mavor of Mavorston is mentioned as having borne arms indicative of cadency off Innes. The land immediately adjoining Innes, to the east in the parish of Urquhart, which used to be known as Maverston, was obtained by John Haver in 1582 from Alexander Seaton. At that time it was two strips of land known as Threpland and Crookedwood, and before the Reformation had been the property of Pluscarden Priory; it became known as Mavorston in 1592. There is still a farm on that land which bears the name today.

Early in my investigations I wrote to Pluscarden to enquire about possible entries in their old Church records and received a very detailed reply of various Mavors from as early as 1545. Since then I have found many more Mavors in "Elgin Past and Present," "The Records of Elgin 1234-1800," "An Account of the Family of Innes," "History of the Province of Moray" and "Illustrations of the Topography and Antiquities of the Shires of Banff and Aberdeen." Having collected a vast amount of information about Mavors prior to 1700, I then turned my attention to the present day families. I wrote to many Mavors in England and Scotland, explaining my interest in the family history and asking for further information on their particular

branches. From the replies I received I found that they all came originally from north-east Scotland and that they all looked remarkably alike. I read James Bridie's "One Way of Living," which is the autobiography of Dr. Osborne Henry Mavor, which gave some helpful details of his branch, and also the autobiography of his uncle, Professor James Mavor who founded the department of Political Economy at Toronto University and was a great authority on Pre-revolutionary Russia. With the valuable assistance of Francis Mavor Moore of Toronto, a grandson of Professor Mavor, and a very enthusiastic genealogist, this branch has now been traced back completely to the 1650s, and seems to have originated from Turriff and New Deer. Another grandson of Professor Mavor is James Watt Mavor Jnr. of the Oceanography Institute at Woods Hole in Massachusetts. He has recently published a book "Voyage to Atlantis," which gives an account of two expeditions he has led to the island of Thera near Crete, and the proof he has found there that this was the site of Atlantis. He was also one of the designers of the famous submarine "Alvin," that found the missing H-bomb off the coast of Spain. Another earlier member of this branch was Rev. William Fordyce Mavor, LL.D., Rector of Bladon in Oxfordshire and Vicar of Hurley in Berkshire. He was born in New Deer in 1758 and was a member of the Board of Agriculture, while Arthur Young was secretary, and was the author of some of its reports. He invented a system of shorthand, compiled a spelling book which had an immense circulation, edited a Collection of Travels, wrote a Universal History and so many miscellaneous works that altogether some fifty pages of the catalogue of the library of the British Museum are required to contain their titles. It is a popular tradition in his branch that one of its members accompanied Lord Forbes of Pitsligo when he joined the army of the Pretender and that he remained with him in hiding after Culloden.

It is on record in the library of Mr G. M. Cruickshank that James Mavor, a son of William Mavor, an innkeeper at Turriff, was concerned as a boy in the 1745 Rising. Towards the end of 1745 he and two others attacked a messenger who was carrying an important letter from the Laird of Grant to MacLeod, and having secured this letter James delivered it to Lord Lewis Gordon in Aberdeen. Unfortunately he had shown himself a supporter of the losing side and after Culloden was imprisoned in London on a charge arising from the incident. He was later released and stayed in London. There is a branch of Mavors in Devonshire who are said to be descended from him.

Several Mavor families emigrated to Canada at the end of the 19th century and two such families are to be found on the passenger list of the "Castalia" which sailed in 1873 from Scotland to form the New Kincardine-

shire County in New Brunswick. One of these families I have now traced to a branch living today in Niagara. There are many Canadian branches, all of Scottish ancestry and many of whom still have relations in Scotland. There are also branches in Australia and New Zealand from which I am hoping to receive more information soon.

The complete history of the Mavor family will take several years to finalise and even then some branches will remain incomplete owing to parochial or church records having been destroyed or simply never kept. I have many genealogical charts supplied by various branches and it is my ambition to connect some of them with some of the Mavors I have discovered in the early records.

Mrs JAMES MAVOR.

## QUERY

The Royal Library at the Hague (Holland) possesses a Dutch booklet which was translated from English c. 1672-1676, with the title: 'Een Wonderbaerlick ende Waerachtigh Verhael van *Mr Johannes Mackleyn* etc., Amsterdam (The miraculous and true story of Mr Johannes Mackleyn, my translation).

According to this he was rector at Lesbury in Northumberland, born in Scotland, educated at the University of Scotland. The text calls him also *Johannes Maklain*, magister artium. When he had the age of 116 years, his eyesight was restored, he obtained new teeth and hair. Who was this man?

Dr J. MAC LEAN

van- Neckstraat 102

's- Gravenhage.

## QUERIES

COL(L)ISTON (COLLITON).—Charles Colliston (born 1840/41) married Ann Cuthbert (1841-1886/91) at St. Mary's R.C. Church, Dundee in 1866. They had 9 children all born in Dundee:—

1. Partick Colliston (born 1860/61).
2. Annie Colliston (born 1862/63).
3. Peter Colliston (born about 1867).
4. Mary Ann Colliston (born about 1868).
5. Joseph Colliston (born about 1869).
6. Maria Colliston (born 1873/74).
7. Charles Colliston (born 1877/78).
8. John Colliston (born 1880/81).
9. Donald Colliston (born 1886/87).

McGREGOR.—Patrick McGregor (1819-1900) married 1st Catherine McAnally (McInally; McNally) (1817/18-1871) at Mains Parish Church, Dundee, 1840, 2nd Ramsay Mitchell Gibson nee Stewart (born 1829/30) in Dundee, 1874. He had 6 children by his first wife all born in Dundee:—

1. Thomas McGregor (1840-1882) married Mary Collins (born 1840) at St. Mary's R.C. Church, Dundee, 1864.
2. Mary McGregor (1841-1865) married Philip McMahon (born 1836) at St. Mary's R.C. Church, Dundee, 1860.
3. John McGregor (born 1843) married Jessie Russell Dawson (born 1841/42) at St. Mary's R.C. Church, Dundee, 1867.
4. Ann McGregor (born 1845/46).
5. Patrick McGregor (born 1848).
6. Hugh McGregor (1850-1857).

(O') ROURKE (RORK; RORQUE).—John O'Rourke (1822-1884) married Ann McGregor (1815/16-1896) at Mains Parish Church, Dundee, 1850. They had 3 children:—

1. Catherine O'Rourke (born 1845/46 in Liff).
2. Margaret O'Rourke (born 1848 in Liff).
3. Mary O'Rourke (born 1852/53 in Mains, Dundee, died 1874).

I would be very grateful to receive any information about the above 3 families (COLLISTON; McGREGOR and O'ROURKE) and their descendants.

Mr A. W. McGregor, 1 Balmoral Close, Billericay, Essex, England.

## KING - SIZE FAMILY REUNION

White-haired Mr Bill Altmann gazed round at the smiling faces of more than 1300 younger members of his family and struggled to find the words to express his feelings.

"It's wonderful," he said eventually, "but I must admit there are a lot of strange faces around."

It took Adelaide's Hahndorf Oval to accommodate the descendants of Johann Joseph Altmann as they arrived on Saturday from all parts of Australia for their mass reunion.

While Mr Bill Altmann, a grandchild of Johann Altman and at 85, the oldest descendant present, bounced the youngest three-week-old Mark Anthony Schilling, of Kadina, South Australia, on his knee, a battery of family cameras clicked to record the occasion.

Little Mark is of the sixth generation, but the pioneer's family has now reached the seventh after 123 years in South Australia.

Mr Altmann and his wife, Florence, travelled from their home near Geelong, Victoria, to attend the reunion for which 3000 invitations were sent out by the organiser, Mr Max Altmann (fourth generation), of Harben Vale, near Mount Barker Junction.

After the opening thanksgiving service, Mrs Ada Griffiths, of Gunnedah, N.S.W., wandered through the crowd looking for a distant relative with whom she had corresponded regularly for more than 30 years since their last meeting.

"Are you Emily? Are you Emily?" she asked several people she thought looked familiar before she eventually found the one she was seeking, Mrs Emily Schilling, of Paskerville, South Australia.

As the families sat down to their picnic lunch and exchange of reminiscences, they traced their history in the 98-page book compiled by Mr Max Altmann.

The book, which took him 18 months to prepare and brought him into contact with 1400 families, contained the names of 3729 direct descendents, not including marriage partners.

Among them is the former Miss Australia Tricia Reschke, who is now living in the United States.

The book adequately illustrates the Altmann population explosion since Johann Altmann, stone mason, arrived in South Australia from Prussia with his wife and eight children in September, 1844.

The direct descendants numbered 73 in the second generation, 373 in the third, 961 in the fourth and 1878 in the fifth.

## THE LIFE & IDENTIFICATION OF SIEVEWRIGHT CHEYNE, COALMINER

The following information was obtained largely from parish registers, census records, family records and other indicated sources. It traces the life of a coalmining ancestor of mine and shows how the above sources brought about meaningful and interesting information on a hitherto unknown ancestor.

Sievwright Cheyne was born 11 Feb., bapt. 16 March 1800, when the family resided at Craighall, Inveresk parish, Midlothian, according to the parish register. His parents were listed as Hugh & Alison (Russell) Cheyne. The proof of this will be shown in this paper.

He was baptized as William Sievwright Cheyne and his father, Hugh, was listed as a collier. He evidently dropped the "William" later in life and was known as Sievwright when he married. Middle names were not common when a child was baptized in those days and it is not known why the parents chose the name of Sievwright, which is an uncommon surname and is derived from the trade of sievwright. Another matter which is somewhat mystifying is that he had an older brother by the name of William, who was born in 1787, married a Christian Miller in Newton parish in 1815, and was buried in Dalkeith parish in 1843. This would mean that Hugh had two children named William which would be most uncommon although certainly not impossible. Perhaps at the birth of William Sievwright in 1800, his brother William, who was born 18 Dec., bapt. 26 Dec. 1787 in Newton parish, may have been seriously ill at the time, and the parents thinking that he might die, named the child, William Sievwright. Thus if the first William died, the child born in 1800, might have been called William, following his brother's death, but if the first William lived, as is indicated above, the last named William could have dropped the name William and retained the name Sievwright. It is well to note, that in no other record, other than the baptismal record, is the name "William" used in conjunction with the name "Siewwright" or separate from it. The witnesses to the ancestor's birth were William Brown and David Russell. Investigation has indicated that David Russell was a brother to Sievwright's mother, Alison, although the relationship, if any, with William Brown, is not known.

The 1851 census for Newton parish indicates that Sievwright and his family were residing at Redrow, gives his age as 51 and indicates that he was born in Inveresk parish. This would agree both as to age and birthplace with the aforementioned birthdate of 11 Feb., 1800 in Inveresk parish. More specific

evidence comes from Sievwright's death certificate which shows his parents as being Hugh Cheyne & Alison Russell.

Following Sievwright's birth at Craighall in 1800, the family was still living there in 1802 at the birth of the son Alexander, and probably also in 1804 when the son John was born in Inveresk parish, although the exact locality was not given. The next that is heard of this family is Sievwright's proclamation of marriage to Agnes Lawson, 21 Oct., 1826 in Whitburn parish, Linlithgow. Sievwright would have been about 26. It is reported in the 1851 census that his wife was born in Whitburn parish although this record has not been found. Also in checking the Whitburn parish registers, there are no indications of any other Cheyne families including this one, residing in the parish, prior to, or shortly after the above marriage.

Siewwright and his wife Agnes and family moved around quite a bit, as did many other coalmining families at that time. Miss Hilda M. Woodford, in her article in the Scottish Genealogist for January 1955 points out that prior to the Act of 23 May 1753, the coalminers were bound like serfs to a particular coalmine from birth till death. After the above Act, they were given freedom to move where they wanted and many did so rather often as in the above family. They lived in at least six small coalmining communities during the time that they were having children born.

At the time of the 1841 census, the family resided at Redrow, Newton parish, a small coalmining community, no doubt so named because the community was comprised of a row or more of small coalminers' cottages which were red tiled. Apparently the family had just moved here from Harthill, Whitburn parish, as their son Sievwright was born there in 1840. The census indicated that the parents had 6 children living with them, starting with the oldest and ending with the youngest—Mary, Allison, James, David, Ann and Sievwright. The father was listed as a coalminer.

Ten years later at the time of the 1851 census, the family were still living at Redrow and it was indicated that the father, "Sevwright," was coalminer (pauper) and aged 51. Probably this meant that the family was poor and that Sevwright was unable to support himself and his family because of poor health, lack of work, or some other reason. He probably had to rely for his support on his two sons, James, 20 and David, 16, both listed as coalminers but not listed as paupers. My grandfather, Sevwright, is listed as 11 yrs of age and a pauper. Possibly it was felt that he was too young to work or else he helped in chores about the cottage. A younger child, Hugh, aged 8, is listed as a scholar (pauper), which would indicate that he attended school but was unable to support himself. Thus the financial burden of the family

seemed to fall mainly, if not entirely, on the two sons, James and David: The mother, Ann, has a blank space in the census record pertaining to occupation, so it is assumed that she also, was unemployed. Robert Dron, in his book, *The Coal-Fields of Scotland*, published in 1902, notes that the coal bearer system, of which women were a great part, was finally suppressed in 1842, by the passing of an act prohibiting the employment of women underground. This might explain the above-mentioned blank space in the census record pertaining to occupation, for the mother, Ann.

On 20 March, 1854, another burden hit the family when the mother Agnes (Ann), died of consumption, aged 50, with the family still residing at Redrow, according to the burial record. Probably she had worked as a carrier of coal for a good part of her life, as many women did at that time, until the act of 1842, mentioned above. Many coalminers and persons who carried coal, died of consumption, probably because their lungs were constantly exposed to the coal particles in the air they breathed, and because of the poor sanitary conditions in the small, overcrowded one or two-room cottages, in which they lived. In this family, it is noted that the youngest child, Mary, was 8 years old at the time of her mother's death. The first daughter and child of this family, was also named Mary, but she died of consumption, 13 Nov., 1843, aged 16, and three years later when their last known child was born, she was named Mary.

On 16 Nov., 1860, when his son Sieviewright married in Inveresk parish, the marriage certificate indicates that his father was living at Adams Row, which is hardly a mile from Redrow, his former residence. Adams Row was another coalmining community. Probably Sieviewright and his family moved here from Redrow, shortly after his wife's death in 1854 when they lived at Redrow.

The 1861 census provides some interesting information and indicates that the elder Sieviewright was still a pauper (coalminer). Apparently he was supported by his children, Ann 22, who was a net factory worker, Hugh 18, who was a coalminer, and Mary 15, who was an agricultural worker. The family of 4 lived in a small two-room cottage in the mining community of Adams Row which had around 100 inhabitants at the time of this census. Elsewhere in Adams Row, his daughter, Alison, 36, and unmarried, was living as a lodger, and had a room in a private home in which lived Peter Henderson and his family. Alison was an agricultural laborer. Possibly she left her father's home because of the lack of room in his small two-room cottage which already housed four persons, and perhaps she may have wanted to become more independent and live away from home, as do many of the young people today.



On 6 March, 1862 at about 1.30 p.m., Sieviewright Cheyne, aged 63, and a coalminer, died at Adams Row. He died of consumption of the lungs which he is reported to have had for years, according to the death certificate. Possibly he was listed as a pauper coalminer in the 1851 and 1861 census because of his consumptive condition, and because of this, was not able to work much, if at all, during the last few years of his life. His son, James Cheyne, of Ravenshaugh Toll, Inveresk parish, was informant at Sieviewright's death.

It is interesting to note the various spellings of Sieviewright Cheyne. When he was born in 1800, his name was spelled William Sieviewright Cheyne. When he married in 1826, his name is spelled Sievwright Cheyne. In 1827, when his daughter Mary was born, his name is spelled Sieviewright Shene, alias Shine. In 1830 when his son James was born, his name is spelled Sieviewright Sheen. In 1838, when his daughter Anne Lawson was born, his name is spelled Sievright Chain. In the 1851 census, his name is spelled Sev-wright Cheyne. In 1852 when he attended the death of his brother, Hugh, in Newbattle parish, and acted as informant, his name is spelled Sieve Cheyne, and when his wife died in 1854, his name is again spelled Sieve Cheyne. Possibly this latter was a nickname or an abbreviation which he used. In 1911 when his son Sivewright Cheyne died, his father's name is spelled Sivewright Cheyne. Naturally the various spellings of both names are accounted for probably in most cases, by the way the name sounded to the clerk recording the entry. "Sieviewright" may be the more accepted spelling because of the frequency of its use as I have noted it. Black, in his work. The Surnames of Scotland, lists "Sieviewright" first in various spellings of the name, so it would appear to be the more frequent spelling of the name.

Following their marriage on 21 Oct., 1826 at Whitburn parish, Sieviewright and Agnes had the following children:—

*Mary*, born 27 Oct., 1827, when the family resided at Harthill, Shotts parish, Lanarkshire. She died of consumption in Newton parish, 13 Nov., 1843 a little over 16 yrs of age.

*Alison*, born 4 Jan., bapt. 22 Feb., 1829, when the family resided in Greenrigg, Whitburn parish. As previously indicated, she was residing with a family by the name of Henderson in Adams Row, at the time of the 1861 census, was unmarried, an agricultural laborer, and 36 yrs., of age. Her death record has not been found.

*James*, born 17 Sept., bapt. 3 Oct., 1830, Inveresk parish. Witnesses were George Peacock & George Russel. Nothing is known of George Peacock although it is known that George Russel was a collier, and married to Elizabeth

Telfer. George Russel was probably a cousin of Sieviewright's, and related through his mother's line.

*William*, born 8 March, bapt. 31 March, 1833, Inveresk parish. Nothing is known of these witnesses. William was buried in Inveresk parish, 4 Feb. 1834.

*David*, born 26 March, bapt. 12 Apr. 1835, Inveresk parish. Witnesses were James Archibald & Thomas Hood. Nothing is known of these witnesses. Family records state that David married a Margaret ———, went to England before his brother Sieviewright did, lived near Morpeth, Northumberland, and died there.

*Ann*, born 28 Feb., bapt. 11 March, 1838, when the family resided at How, Whitburn parish. Family records say that she married a Mr. Adams, worked as a trained nurse following her husband's death, and later died in Edinburgh.

*Sieviewright*, the direct ancestor, born 13 March, bapt. 22 March, 1840, when the family resided at Harthill, Whitburn parish. He married Georgina Wilson, 16 Nov., 1860 at Inveresk Manse in Musselburgh. He died 30 July, 1911 while residing at Hillview, Loanhead, Lasswade parish.

*Hugh*, born 10 Feb., bapt. 30 Apr., 1843, while the family resided at Redrow, Newton parish. Nothing else is known of him other than the reference to him in the 1861 census, at which time he was 18, a coalminer, and residing with his family in Adams Row.

*Mary*, born 13 March, bapt. 12 Apr., 1846, while the family resided at Redrow, Newton parish. She was 15, an agricultural worker, and residing with her family in Adams Row at the time of the 1861 census. Family records say that she married an Alexander Brown who was in the army. They had no children and she is believed to have died in Edinburgh.

It might be well to close this paper with something written by Robert Bald at the start of the 19th century in his work, *General View of the Coal Trade of Scotland*, 1808.

" . . . . the collier leaves his house for the pit about eleven o'clock at night (attended by his sons, if he has any sufficiently old), when the rest of mankind are retiring to rest. Their first work is to prepare coals, by hewing them down from the walls. In about three hours after, his wife (attended by her daughters, if she has any sufficiently grown) sets out for the pit, having previously wrapped her infant child in a blanket, and left it to the care of an old woman, who for a small gratuity, keeps three or four children at a time,

and who, in their mother's absence, feeds them on ale or whisky mixed with water. The children who are a little more advanced are left to the care of a neighbour; and under such treatment it is surprising that they ever grow up or thrive.

"The mother, having thus disposed of her younger children, descends the pit with her older daughters, when each, having a basket of suitable form, lays it down, and into it the large coals are rolled; and such is the weight carried that it frequently takes two men to lift the burden upon their backs: the girls are loaded according to their strength.

"The mother sets out first, carrying a lighted candle in her teeth; the girls follow, and in this manner they proceed to the pit bottom, and with weary steps and slow ascend the stairs, halting occasionally to draw breath, till they arrive at the hill or pit top, where the coals are laid down for scale, and in this manner they go for eight or ten hours almost without resting. It is no uncommon thing to see them, when ascending the pit, weeping most bitterly from the excessive severity of the labour; but the instant they have laid down their burden on the hill, they resume their cheerfulness and return down the pit singing.—The weight of coals thus brought to the pit top by a woman in a day amounts to above 36 cwts., and there have been frequent instances of 2 tons being carried. The wages paid them for this work are eightpence per day . . . ."

LINDSAY S. REEKS.

## AUSTRALIAN HOUSTONS

Hugh Houston from Houston served his apprenticeship as a boilermaker in Glasgow, migrated to Australia in 1852 and helped to found one of the first marine workshops in Australia. Two of his 3 sons were marine engineers; 2 of his 3 daughters married marine engineers; and one of his grandsons became a marine engineer.

Another Houston had 4 sons, John of Bathgate, Bernard of Edinburgh, Peter who is claimed to be one of Scotlands champion runners and was marathon champion in 1911 and 1912, running under the name of Pete Watson. The other son Daniel migrated to Australia in 1915. One American family can trace their descent from John Houston who married on 6/6/1760 Catherine Adam of Kilbarchan. Three of his 7 children went to America; one of his daughters stayed in Crosslea, Renfrewshire and married a Bain, and all of her six children went to America. John's eldest son John married Margaret Murray at Paisley in 1797 and, although he went to America, 5 of his 13 children died in Scotland.

W. JAMES HOUSTON.

## SCOTTISH LINKS WITH KANSAS

*Submitted by Helen L. King, 2343 Indiana, Topeka, Kansas 66605. U.S.A.*

The following sketches were copied from "The History of the State of Kansas" Chicago, A. T. Andreas, Vol. 2, published in 1883. A copy of these volumes is in the Kansas State Historical Society Library in Topeka, Kansas. These are all people with Scottish connections, many of them born in Scotland, and some of the descendants of these people are still living in the Osage County, Kansas area. Only those Scottish people in Osage county were copied; there are similar sketches in other counties of Kansas in the books. (*Verbatim copy*).

ROBERT CLARK, farmer, Section 25, P.O. Ridgeway. Was born in Scotland, Sept. 14, 1826. Son of Morris Clark and Margaret Berrell. Came to the United States in 1852; settled in South Carolina. Came to Kansas in 1857; settled in Elm Township, where he and his brother Morris own 720 acres, improved; they jointly working the same. He was in the militia and participated in the battle of the Blue against Sterling Price. Mr Clark was married in London, England, in 1851, to Elizabeth Hugg, who died in 1856; married again in Lawrence, Kansas, June 17, 1876 to Elizabeth Collier Haveland. He has one child, Alice, and two step-children, William H. and John Haveland. (page 1544).

HON. CHARLES COCHRAN, farmer, Section 34, Township 18, Range 15, P.O. Melvern, was born February 10, 1833 in Windham, N.H. He is a descendant of a native Scottish farmer, who came from Scotland and settled in this country in the first settlement of New Hampshire. His mother, Annis Dinsmoor, traces her connection back to John Dinsmoor, of Scotland. Mr Cochran was brought up on a farm, receiving a good education at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary. In 1856 he moved to McLean County, Ill., and in 1860 came to Kansas, a distance of 450 miles, with an ox team, and settled in Olivet Township, where he now owns a farm containing 700 improved acres. He keeps a good herd of cattle and other stock, and has erected substantial buildings. He enlisted, September 4, 1862, in Company F, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, with the rank of Orderly Sergeant, and was promoted to First Lieutenant. He was in all the engagements in which his regiment was called, and was discharged June 30, 1865, at the close of the war. He represented Coffey County in the legislature in 1866, and was County Commissioner of Osage County in 1870, and is now Trustee of the Township. Mr Cochran has the reputation of an honest, faithful and efficient officer. He was married in McLean, Ill. July 2, 1857, to Miss Harriet E., daughter of Ichabod and Lucy Foster Warner, of Bolton, Conn. They have had six children Rosalie W., born

June 12, 1858, died Nov. 26, 1863; Lincoln F., born August 26, 1860; L. Annis, born July 30, 1867; Mary L., born May 16, 1869; Hattie L., born March 13, 1871, and Charles B., born May 6, 1874. Mr Cochran is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of the Olivet Lodge, No. 22, A., F. & A. M. (page 1533).

ROBERT CRAIG (included a picture), Superintendant of the Osage Carbon Company and Kansas Carbon Company. Came to Kansas January 12, 1871. Has been connected with the above companies since their organization, and has charge of the mines of the Carbon Coal and Mining Company, from the time he came to Kansas till the organization of the Osage Carbon Company in September, 1880. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, March 17, 1838. When he was sixteen years of age he left Scotland and came to America, locating in Maryland. Has been engaged in the mining business since he was ten years of age. Visited his native country in 1861, remaining only a short time, and again in 1864, and remained six years as manager of the Home Farm and Calzell Collieries. Was Township Treasurer for four years, and member of the Board of Education. (page 1544).

DR J. M. GIDDINGS, located in September, 1876. Was born in Pittstown, Luzerne Co., Pa., January 9, 1853. Graduated from the Louisburg University in 1871. Began study of medicine immediately after with Dr G. Underwood of Pittstown. Graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1875. Practiced his profession in Jefferson County, Illinois, until coming to Kansas. Was married September 15, 1881 at Scranton, Pa. to Miss Christena M. Mitchell, of Glasgow, Scotland, and has one child—James I. Was elected mayor of Scranton (Kansas) when the town was organized in 1879 and held the position two terms. Is a member of Perfect Square Lodge, A., F. & A. M., Scranton, and Temple Chapter No. 26, Burlingame. Is also a member of I.O.O.F. (page 1549).

P. McBRIDE, billiard hall and ten pin alley, came to Kansas February 10, 1875; engaged in mining six and one-half years. Was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, March 15, 1840. Remained there until about eighteen engaged in farming and removed to Scotland, where he engaged in mining in various places until coming to America in 1875. Was married in 1866, in Fifeshire, Scotland, to Miss Jane Black, and has seven children living. (page 1550).

ROBERT MITCHELL, Billiard Hall, located here in September, 1875 and worked at coal mining about five years. Began his present business in 1881. Was born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, August 9, 1854. Commenced mining when about nine years old. Left Scotland in 1872, and moved to Perry County, Ohio. Remained there until coming to Kansas. Was married in 1875 at Carbondale (Kansas) to Miss Charlotte Cusworth, a native of England. They have three children— Jim, May and John. Is a member of I.O.O.F., K. of L. and K. of P. (page 1557).

THOMAS G. MUIR came to this State in 1866, and located on a farm about six miles from Olathe, Johnson County, remained there until February, 1880, and came to Osage county, and farmed for about six months near Michigan Valley; and came to Carbondale where he engaged in the livery business until the spring of 1883. March 1, 1883, he bought out Messrs. Ranzler & Stephens' billiard hall, and is the present proprietor of the "Blue Wing," the most popular resort in the city. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Dec. 14, 1836. He emigrated to Putnam County, Ind., in 1843; removed to Indianapolis in 1862, and in 1864 enlisted in Co. B., 43rd Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Served eleven months and removed to Parke Co., Indiana, where he remained until coming to Kansas. He was married December 24, 1857, at Mount Meridian, Indiana, to Miss Martha J. Bourne, a native of that county, and has five children—John W., Ellen, James L., Hattie V., and Frank O. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., K. of P. and the G.A.R. (page 1557).

ALEXANDER SHIELDS, dealer in general merchandise, and boots and shoes. Carries a stock of some \$2000 and trade will average \$3000. Business house is two stories, 20 x 40 feet. Came to Kansas in 1869, and located at Junction City. In 1872 moved to Newton and engaged in boot and shoe trade until coming to Scranton in 1881. Was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, March 17, 1839. When sixteen years of age completed his trade and worked at it in most of the principal cities of Great Britain. Came to America in 1864, located in Chicago. Was married in 1862 in Glasgow, Scotland, to Miss Margaret McRae of that city, and has the following children: Katie, Elizabeth, Alex. Jr., Angus, Johnnie, Mary, Anna, Richard and Florence. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M., I.O.O.F., and Encampment and K. of P. Is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. (page 1550).

WILLIAM THOMSON, Attorney-at-Law and notary public, office in bank building, Burlingame, came to this State in the month of April, 1870.

He was appointed to fill the vacancy in the office of Probate Judge by Gov. Harvey during the same year. In 1872 he was elected by a large majority County Attorney and served in that capacity for two years, laid the foundation, by his vigorous prosecutions, for his after acquired large and successful legal practice. Mr Thomson is of Scottish origin, having been born in historic Linlithgow, Scotland, February 24, 1845. When five years of age his parents moved to Chicago, Ill., where his father Thomas Thomson, soon bought out the oldest established cracker factory in that city, and controlled it until his death on February 22, 1863. Mr Thomson graduated from the Chicago University in the class of 1867, receiving at that time his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in the fall of that year became the Principal of the schools at Toulon, the county-seat of Stark County, Ill., where he continued for one year. The next year he taught at Astoria, in Fulton County, Ill. During this time he was also privately engaged in legal studies, and in the summer of 1869 entered the office of Moore & Caulfield, distinguished lawyers of Chicago, and also attended the law school there, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in October of that year. He was married March 26, 1874, near Burlington, in Coffey County, Kansas, to Miss Sarah E. Hudwall, of Astoria, Fulton County, Ill., and has one daughter, Maud Somerville. He enlisted in May, 1864, in Company D. One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Illinois Infantry. The operations of the command to which he belonged were directed against Price in Kentucky and Missouri. He was mustered out in November, 1874. Mr Thomson, besides being successful as a lawyer, has attained prominence in State politics, having been Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee in 1879 and 1880; Chairman of Third Congregational District Convention in 1878, and as a candidate for Attorney General before the Republican State Convention in 1880, received a highly complimentary vote. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1880, voting therein for the nomination of the lamented Gen. Garfield. He is a member of Corinthian Lodge No. 79, A., F. & A. M., and Burlingame Lodge No. 14, I.O.O.F. (page 1540).

SILAS B. TOWER, was born in Peacham, Caledonia Co., Vt., Dec. 22, 1816; when eleven years of age, he moved with his father to Dover, Me. Finished his education at Foxcroft Academy, graduating in 1834. Clerked in Bangor, Me. and in 1839 went to New York and went into the employ of Arnold, Hern & Co., importers of dry goods, where he remained until 1844. From thence, went to Florida and spent one winter, and then went to New Orleans, St. Louis and Council Bluffs, and clerked on the Mississippi river steamboats seven years. In 1851, he returned to Maine, from

there went to Bureau Co., Ill., and remained until 1864, in the mercantile business, when he enlisted in CoH, 146th 11 Inf. Was in headquarters department at Quincy until April 1865, when he returned to Springfield and was discharged May 27, 1865 for disability. Returned to Bureau Co., and remained until 1868, when he came to Kansas. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, that first nominated Gen. Grant. Is Post Chaplin G.A.R., Lyndon Post No. 19. He was married in March, 1847, in St. Louis, Mo. to Miss Agnes McKay, a native of Scotland. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Served two terms as Mayor, and three terms as Police Judge of Lyndon. (page 1548)

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## QUERIES

DURHAM.—Thomas Durham, born 1727, second son of Thomas Durham of Boghead, Bathgate, was apprenticed 1742 to James Sterling, merchant, burgess, Edinburgh. Pencil note at Lyon Office states that Thomas Durham married Margaret Calquhoun, daughter of Dugald John Campbell of Sherrington (presumably Skerrington). Was this Thomas the apprentice? If so, where married, and when? Suitable fee offered for information to W. R. Kermack, 2 Bonaly Road, Edinburgh 13.

MURRAY.—Sybilla Murray was the daughter of John Murray of Lochlane who died about 1636. She married George Graham at Cardross (by whom she had John and Harie who had died before 1664 as at that time she was married to Robert Drummond.

- (a) What was the name of Sybilla's mother?
- (b) What was the date of George Graham's death?
- (c) Did she have any other children?
- (d) Any information about George Graham would be appreciated by Mrs J. Graham Brown.

McDONALD.—Hugh McDonald was born at Appin in 1779, married Mary Anne Burrows at Cork in 1803, served in the Breadalbane Fencibles and 46th Regiment of Foot; he was reputedly related to Lachlan Macquarie, governor of New South Wales, or to his wife, Elizabeth Campbell of Airds, or both. Information is sought about his forebears by Arden C. C. Macdonald, 71 Glencoe Street, Rockhampton, Queensland 4700.



## THE NEW ZEALAND HOUSTONS

The first known Houstons and Hustons came to New Zealand from Scotland and Ireland in the mid 19th century. In the 1966 electoral rolls there are about 220 male Houstoun, Huston, Houston and Huestons, who are scattered from top to bottom and coast to coast of both islands of this Dominion. Some Houstons pronounce their name as "Hugh'ston," others as Who'ston, while the Hustons pronounce theirs Hugh'ston like 'rust' and 'dust.'

HOUSTOUN. There is only two in N.Z. The ancestor of one was one of the early settlers of Australia.

HUESTON. They are few in number. One Charles Hueston came to N.Z. from Scotland, had sons, but all have died except for two grand daughters. Another family was originally Huston but added an E because people pronounced their name like rust and dust instead of as in Hugh.

HUSTON. There are about 50 male Hustons in N.Z. Three of these families arrived in N.Z. in 1872-74 and about 1878. Two families came from England, one going to Scotland to Ireland for a brief period before travelling on to New Zealand, and six families came from Ireland. One Huston came to New Zealand and then added an O to become Houston. Nearly all of the Hustons came here from Ireland.

HOUSTON. These are more numerous, being about 160 males on the rolls, and came almost equally in number, from Scotland and Ireland. The earliest Houstons from Scotland arrived here in 1863, 1874 and 1892.

Although my grandfather came here from Ireland I believe we can claim to be more Scottish than Irish, for my great-great grandfather James Houston as a shoemaker, probably in Scotland (or England), and was probably born about the year 1800. His son William, born 1834, enlisted in the army in London at the age of 17 and was sent to the barracks at Birr in Ireland where he married and had an only child, a son. William served at Cape of Good Hope, then India where he was wounded and sent back to Ireland, and died there shortly after. His wife and son (also William) went to Australia where William married, had two daughters, then came to New Zealand, where ten more children were born, five sons and five daughters. One son and daughter died in infancy and a daughter died at the age of almost 21; but from only half of his family, 3 sons and 3 daughters, who had issue he has left 250 descendants, of which exactly half are male and half female. Another large family is descended from a James Houston who has left 140 descendants. James was born in Glasgow or Greenock in 1841 and became a Greek scholar, gaining his B.A. He came to New Zealand in 1863 and after a short period of school teaching he turned to farming. His youngest son Malcolm is still alive and is aged 81.

Robert Houston came from Kinross in 1892 and married Elizabeth Kilgour in Scotland. His son had 3 christian names and he in turn gave his 6 sons three names each.

One John Houston was born in Glasgow in 1837.

One James Houston came from Greenock in 1910.

John Houston was born around 1800-15 and had a son James, who had 4 sons John, James, Robert and Thomas. The 2nd son James lived at 24 Rutland Crescent, Glasgow and claimed relationship to Sir George Houston of Busby (or Bushey). His 2nd son David came to New Zealand.

John Bane Houston was born about 1839 and lived around Paisley or Glasgow. He became a sailor and sometime between 1856-74 he deserted his ship and made for the goldfields on the West Coast of New Zealand, settling at Hokitika where he founded a family that has spread along the coast. He had two sons and 3 daughters, one of whom is still alive.

Lachlan Houston was a hotel keeper and farmer at Campbelltown, Kintyre. After his death his wife and family came to New Zealand in 1906. Two late arrivals are Donald Houston from Machrihanish, Argyllshire, who reached New Zealand in 1949. He attended the Houston school for a year. The other, William, son of Thomas, came from Greenock about 1962.

I have about 55 pedigrees of Houston/Hustons in New Zealand and about 25 from other countries. Several from New Zealand and U.S.A. would like to trace their lost relatives and this I hope to do in the future.

The Houstons have become a large clan or sept. I think the reason for this, judging from the pedigrees I have, is because a large number, both male and female, never marry, and a majority have had only daughters. One such family is said to have left Renfrewshire in the 17th century and gone to Ireland. Dr Thomas Houston, D.D., born 1802 had a family of sons, one of whom Robert Morrow Houston came to New Zealand in 1866 and was M.P. for Bay of Islands from 1890 to about 1903. He had 8 sons and 2 daughters, of whom only 3 sons married and only one of these, Thomas Stewart Houston, had issue (2 sons and 4 daughters). One of these sons had one son and 6 daughters. If this one son, who is now married, is typical of the Houstons of the past, he will have a large family. I have seen several Houston pedigrees where there are 10 to 15 children in a family, and following the eldest son, within 3 or 4 generations they dwindle to an only son, As if realising that the sole responsibility of keeping the name going is now his, that son usually has a large family.

My grandfather is an instance—the only child, who had 12 children of his own.

W. JAMES HOUSTON.

## **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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