

# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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## JOHN DRUMMOND OF QUARREL

PROFESSOR R. M. HATTON

Early in 1693 a young Scotsman, John Drummond, was sent abroad to earn his living. He came of good stock, being descended from Sir William Drummond, the fifteenth century chief of the House of Drummond, but he was conscious of being the third son of a laird whose ancestor had been a younger son of Sir William's<sup>1</sup> and knew that he would have to make his own way in the world.<sup>2</sup> He remained proud of his right to the title of Esquire, to the possession of a coat of arms and even of his kinship with the Earls of Perth, though this senior branch, in which the leadership of the House had descended, was out of favour in Scotland as in England because of its devotion to the House of Stuart after 1688. John's father, George Drummond (1638-1717), the fifth laird of Blair, had served James Drummond, fourth Earl of Perth, in his hey-day of power and influence, holding a position as his chamberlain at times and helping to manage his estates. In 1682 he sold Blair and bought from the Earl lands at Menteith (then often spelt Monteith) in Kincardine. Here he built a house, gave the name of Blair Drummond to his new estate, and was known from that time onwards as the Laird of Blair Drummond and reckoned the first laird of that name.<sup>3</sup>

His family was quite large. He had married, in 1672, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Gilbert Ramsay of Bamffe.<sup>4</sup> She bore him seven sons (five of whom survived infancy) and, finally, one daughter, christened Mary. John was born in 1675; his elder brother was James, the three younger William, George and David. It may have been concern not to endanger the future of his children which made George Drummond politically circumspect after the flight of James II. He narrowly escaped arrest on 2 January 1689, due to his connection with the fourth Earl; but through the intercession of friends, the order for his capture was changed to a suggestion that he find 'cautioun to answer when called and upon so doing to be no more troubled.'<sup>5</sup> This advice he took and from that time onwards he remained loyal to William and Mary, as later to George I. He retained a business relationship (as did his eldest son and heir) to the Earl and his family, asking and receiving leave to discuss urgent matters with the Earl during his imprisonment in Stirling Castle; but he relinquished the chamberlainship and was one of those who stood surety for the Earl's speedy departure 'furth of their Majesties' dominions' on his release in 1693.<sup>6</sup> This example of political non-commitment was followed by his children, but the link with the fourth Earl, with his eldest son till 1715, and with the son's wife on her return to Drummond Castle after the death of her husband at the court of James Edward Stuart in 1717, gave the family a reputa-

tion for active Jacobite sympathies which has at times been accepted, without proof, by historians.<sup>7</sup> At other times the identification of individual members of the family, as for example the John Drummond with whom we are here concerned, as 'a Jacobite', is explained by his being confused (by non-Scottish writers) with John Drummond, Earl of Melfort,<sup>8</sup> or by the acceptance of contemporary charges of his being 'a secret helper of James III' without investigation.<sup>9</sup> Such charges were strenuously denied by John Drummond at the time, and government circles in London accepted that they were spread by his political or personal enemies in order to discredit him.<sup>10</sup>

A passive sympathy with the dynasty in exile, and with those illustrious members of the House of Drummond who became part of its court, may well have existed. Family pride alone could account for the several genealogies of the House of Drummond carefully preserved by George Drummond and his descendants.<sup>11</sup> Family sentiment might explain, at least in part, the fact that John Drummond retained among his papers a manuscript copy of 'A memoriall presented to King James VII by the Earl of Balienas', since it was sent to him in 1707 by James Hallyburton of Pitcur who two years later married his sister Mary; but the motives which made him keep an unsigned letter dated Rome, 7 January 1721, announcing that Prince Charles Edward was 'borne ten minutes after five a'clock at night the last day of the year', can hardly be so accommodated.

No proof of political contacts with the Stuarts or with the fourth, fifth and six Earls of Perth, nor with the Earl of Melfort, has, however come to light. George, and his sons after him, were not important enough to have need of the reinsurance policy which men in high office pursued; they were indeed too insecure financially to be anything but cautious, on the lookout for opportunities to make their living by serving those in power. Bereft of his chief patron in 1689, George had some difficulty in finding careers for his sons. He had some mercantile connections which he made use of both for his eldest son—who would eventually inherit the estate—and for John. William, the third son, read law, became a writer of the signet, and bought (in 1705) the office of Warden of the Mint in Edinburgh.

George, who went to sea, died in Bombay in 1704 without issue, and so did David about whom our only other information is that he 'followed trade'.<sup>12</sup>

It was to the Dutch side of the water that John was sent in 1693. Trade between Scotland and the Netherlands was lively and the boy went provided with an introduction to an Amsterdam merchant who might take him on as an apprentice. Of John's progress as apprentice, merchant, and later banker and diplomatic agent during the War of the Spanish Succession, I have written

elsewhere;<sup>14</sup> suffice it here to say that his fortunes prospered (thanks in part to his marriage to Agatha Van der Bent whose dowry enabled him to increase the capital he put into the merchant firm of Van der Heiden and Drummond, which he started with a native-born Dutchman as his partner) to the extent that his father reckoned on him being able to help the younger brothers. It also tied him to the United Provinces; not till 1704 did he pay a three months visit to Scotland to see his family again. When he, during the war of 1702-1713, was brought into the financial and diplomatic activities of Whitehall, Harley and St. John at first regarded him as a Dutchman, while government and mercantile circles in the Dutch Republic continued to think of him as 'one of themselves'. He himself, however, took care not to be naturalized and nursed a secret hope of returning to Britain. His visit in 1704 served also the purpose of utilizing connections in London to establish contact with the English government.<sup>15</sup> With the Union of England and Scotland his plans took firmer shape: as soon as he had amassed sufficient capital he would establish himself as a merchant in London. He reckoned it would not be safe to make the change till he had invested in English funds a sum large enough to provide an annuity of £500 with a surplus of £6,000-£7,000 in cash to start his business. Indeed, Drummond's metamorphosis from merchant to banker was only in part dictated by circumstances; he actively welcomed it as a means to collect capital and he did in fact save enough to invest £5,000 in England unbeknown to his Dutch business partner. Similarly, the tasks which came his way on the fringes of diplomacy he carried out with alacrity, not only from a patriotic desire to help obtain the best peace-terms possible for Britain, but also because the services he rendered were profitable in terms of patronage. At the moment, however, when success was within his grasp, when the post of deputy paymaster for the British army in the Low Countries had been proposed for him by James Brydges, the Paymaster General, and approved by St John and Harley (Earl of Oxford since May 1711), the coveted prize with its rich pickings was snatched from him through the bankruptcy of Van der Heiden and Drummond on 10 May 1712. A bankrupt, even one who by sacrifice of all his assets, bar a small annuity belonging to his wife, was able to arrange terms with his creditors to pay ten shillings in the pound, could not be employed in a position where a security of £300,000 had been asked, and promised.

John Drummond felt his disgrace keenly. Remorse for the shame he had brought on his wife mingled with the embarrassment at having caused financial losses to others and in particular to James Brydges, with whom he was on terms of personal friendship, and to the East India Company, several directors of which had been very useful to him in the past. He grieved for his good name. 'Honest John' was his nickname among the many friends and acquaint-

ances he had made during the years in which he, gregarious and helpful by temperament, had kept open house in Amsterdam. Travellers bent on business or pleasure, officers on their way to campaigns, officials on government missions—all had been welcomed at the Drummonds, and contacts once made were kept up by an endless series of services rendered: French wine procured, paintings, books and maps tracked down, linen and *objets d'art* bought, packed and despatched. The childlessness of their marriage probably contributed to the pleasure he and his wife took in helping others and in having company around them. 'We know you are honest', was the introduction merchants used when asking his assistance in buying; 'We know you Love to do Good', was the excuse of friends asking favours.<sup>16</sup> Already when John was sixteen, his brother James after a visit to Amsterdam noted how popular and 'beloved' the youngster had made himself by his helpfulness to everyone: serving 'his Countrymen to purpose when occasion offers yet neglecting not his master's business'.<sup>17</sup> It irked John therefore after 1712 not to be in a position to be useful; and that far from being able to take David into a prospering business or to obtain for him a lucrative post in Scotland or London through his Whitehall connections,<sup>18</sup> he was reduced to beg his patrons for a position for himself, 'however laborious'.

Of these patrons, Oxford and Bolingbroke (as St John became in July 1712) provided him with temporary work on the Dutch side of the water, but both lost favour too soon to help him retrieve his future—one before the death of Queen Anne and the other on the accession of George I. James Brydges, however, remained *persona grata* under the new dynasty though he did not seek political office. He had made a prolonged stay in Hanover as a young man and had influential acquaintances in the new king's entourage. From the large fortune he had amassed in Queen Anne's reign<sup>19</sup> he was able to render important financial services to the new dynasty and obtained for himself the title of Duke of Chandos in 1719. The loss he had sustained through John Drummond's bankruptcy<sup>20</sup> did not rankle and he was willing to help him. Other friends, in particular the Dutch-born banker Sir Matthew Decker, and Dr William Stratford, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, rallied round when Drummond's official employment connected with Anglo-Dutch relations came to an end with the death of Queen Anne. He had also got on to a footing of fairly close acquaintanceship with Edward Lord Harley.<sup>21</sup> We catch odd glimpses of Drummond's social life in the first years of George I's reign through the Stratford-Harley correspondence: in 1714 he was 'made much of' at Christ Church with venison which the Canon had received from Lord Harley; in among his friends) into inviting an extra guest to absolve him from the unrelished duty of 'entertaining ladies'.<sup>22</sup> We know that he sometimes enter-

tained visitors from the Dutch side of the water;<sup>23</sup> but we can only guess that he made a fairly reasonable living (it would seem as a commission agent) by the fact that he paid off in full in November 1716, £2,104 11s 10d to the East India Company, by fifteen Dutch obligations amounting to 20,000 guilders, possibly some inheritance of his wife's or belated repayment of debts outstanding to Van der Heiden and Drummond from 1712. There was no legal obligation for him to do so, as the Company had in 1713 accepted £1,209 3s 8d in full settlement for the £3,413. 7s 5d he owed them; and his action in 1716 ('this uncommon instance of honesty') impressed the directors of the Company so much that they voted to present him with a gold cup, valued at 100 guineas, and had it inscribed, *The Reward for Honesty*.<sup>24</sup> This cup Drummond greatly treasured as a sentimental memento.

That he was reasonably well off at the time of the repayment is also evident from the fact that when he in 1717 opened an account with Andrew Drummond, the banker of Charing Cross, it was with the sum of £1,635.<sup>25</sup> Andrew was a young relation of his (though not a close one) and benefited from John's help. Not that the amount of money which John kept at the bank was particularly impressive, rising at most to £5,000, but he introduced richer clients to the banker and that, as Andrew gratefully commented in 1758 when he looked back to the start of his business, 'was a great matter for a young beginner'.<sup>26</sup> One of these rich clients was James Brydges with whom Andrew became friendly; when he could afford it, he built himself a pleasant country house at Stanmore near Canons, the Duke's seat; where John was a frequent guest.<sup>27</sup>

A more casual acquaintance, who with Brydges contributed to John's rehabilitation, was John Law. Law had spent some time in the United Provinces in 1713 and had seen John Drummond frequently. Their joint kinship with the Duke of Argyle and his friendship for them both,<sup>28</sup> provided a link, as did their interest in the financial problems of the great powers. Law's projects and expertise impressed Drummond who urged Oxford, though in vain, to procure Law a pardon (for the duel of 1694 in which he had killed an opponent) so that the Queen's ministry might benefit from his fortune and skill and prevent him putting both at the disposal of either the Dutch or the French.<sup>29</sup> When Law had established himself in Paris and won the confidence of the Duc d'Orléans, Regent of France during the minority of Louis XV, Drummond — as many other Britons — was eager to participate in his 'system' in the hope of achieving the kind of profit which would enable him to put his old dream of a well-founded business of his own into practice. 1717 he brought 'two polite Scotch ladies' to stay with Stratford from Friday

to Monday, a prospect which scared 'the Doctor' (as he was always called Brydges proved willing to put £40,000 at his disposal<sup>30</sup> so that Drummond could participate with considerable capital in Law's system, quite apart from what he was risking on his own account.

Drummond seems to have left for Paris before June 1718,<sup>31</sup> taking his wife with him, and for a while both Brydges and Drummond rode on the crest of the Mississippi speculations.<sup>32</sup> In one respect history repeated itself. When the crash came in 1720, Drummond lost money for his old friend; but Chandos, with characteristic generosity, wrote him that he grieved more over 'your loss and mistaken opinion of Mr Law's friendship than what I have suffer'd by the severity of it myself'.<sup>33</sup> The sum involved was large enough to rankle, however, and we find Chandos reminding Drummond in 1731, when the poorer friend sustained losses in the colonial ventures of the richer, of 'the dreadful losses in your stock'.<sup>34</sup> Drummond's friends in England feared the worst for him when the French Bubble burst. His wife had to take refuge in England in May 1720 and Dr Stratford wrote to Lord Harley, when thanking him for 'honour done to Agatha':

I wish poor John was here too. The affairs of France seem likely to break into some great confusion. In such case not only Law may be sacrificed but his countrymen too for his sake.<sup>35</sup>

But this time 'poor John' had learnt his lesson, or was lucky, and he escaped without financial loss to himself. On 14 November 1720 the Doctor reported with evident relief:

John Drummond is come to us again, and seems glad that he is. In the main, I believe he is able to say he has lost nothing but time. If there be any difference I believe it is rather to his advantage than loss.<sup>36</sup>

The money saved and/or gained sufficed to set Drummond up in business in a small way. Though no ledgers, of the type preserved for Van der Heiden and Drummond in Drummond's Branch, Bank of Scotland,<sup>37</sup> have survived, correspondence in the Abercairney Manuscripts in the Scottish Record Office give evidence of his dealing in wine, diamonds and redwood after 1721, and he is described as a 'merchant' in the documents connected with his buying of Quarrel in 1725. Chandos and Sir Matthew Decker remained helpful to him in various ways, and it was through their influence that he was made a director of the East India Company in 1721.<sup>38</sup> The next year he was appointed an assistant, but usually styled a director, of the Royal Africa Company; and from 1726 he was also connected with the Royal Exchange Insurance Company.<sup>39</sup>



With growing security he was able to pay more attention to his ties with Scotland. In the summer of 1723 he brought his brother James, Laird of Blair Drummond since 1717, to Oxford and he and other members of the family found a welcome in Norfolk Street, The Strand, where John and his wife lived after their return from France. In 1725 he used his contacts in the North to have Edward Harley made a Burgess of Edinburgh about the same time as his lordship's son and heir was born: Dr Stratford's comment to the effect that Drummond regarded this honour in 'the auncient and guide city of Edinburgh' the best thing that could happen to a man, next to the birth of an heir, hints at the retention of a Scottish accent as well as at Drummond's sadness at having no heir of his own body.<sup>40</sup>

He found some compensation in his care for nephews and nieces. The one surviving son, George, of his eldest brother, and the five daughters who grew up (another had died young) were close to his heart. One of the girls was christened Agatha after his wife, a name, incidentally, that was much used later on among the descendants of the second Laird. It had already been used to honour John's wife for the elder daughter of his sister Mary, a girl who often visited them and was popular among their friends. For her brothers, the two Hallyburton boys, John Drummond felt a particular responsibility and paid for their education.<sup>41</sup>

To be nearer the family for part of the year and to provide a place for retirement, the John Drummonds began to negotiate in 1724 for a property in Scotland, at Quarrel (also spelt Quarrell) in Stirlingshire, and after 1725 when the sale was completed, John was addressed, and signed himself, Drummond of Quarrel. The estate was relatively modest. The purchase price was £8,400 in Scottish money (one twelfth of this sum if reckoned according to English pounds), and had belonged to Lord Elphinstone, the land being valued at £3,600, the house at £1,200, and the coal and other assets of the property at £3,600. The Laird of Blair Drummond had negotiated the sale, and during Drummond's absences in the South it was the Laird and William Drummond, known as Drummond of Grange after the estate he had bought in 1717 from the Duke of Roxburgh, who looked after affairs at Quarrel and kept in correspondence with John about matters there. The house had grounds and garden of 12½ acres; a pew in the church and a place in the church yard for burial were included in the price. Outgoings were stipends to the local clergyman and schoolmaster. The income of the estate was derived from the rents, in cash or kind, of the farms of Quarrel and Skaithmuir, from coal dug on the property and from the sale of pigeons and limestone.<sup>42</sup> There was a great deal to do in repairing and furnishing the house which had long been neglected, in providing a proper coach-house for three coaches, in planting the grounds

with 'one hundred English elms', and in restocking the gardens with apples, pears, cherries, apricots and limes.<sup>43</sup>

John Drummond and his wife stayed several months in Scotland in the late summer and autumn of 1726, planning the work on the house and grounds and visiting relatives and acquaintances. Always inclined to eat and drink heartily,<sup>44</sup> John grew corpulent enough during this visit to worry his friends when he returned South. Dr Stratford commented to Harley:

I suppose you do not wonder that he is grown very fat. No hog that is put up for fattening is ever crammed more than he has been for four months past in [his] Fatherland. My neighbour does not cram more on a Gaudy day, when he purges beforehand to prepare for it. But the worst is that in this condition our friend John cannot be prevailed on to lose a little blood. I am terribly afraid of a blow some time or other.<sup>45</sup>

In the event it was his wife who sickened and died, though he and his family had hoped that her visit to Leiden to consult the famous Dr Boerhaave would have brought a cure.<sup>46</sup> Her death in 1729<sup>47</sup> was a great blow to Drummond. He had in 1727 been returned as a Member of Parliament for the Perth Burghs<sup>48</sup> and had looked forward to spend part of the year with her in his native land, surrounded by the growing family as nieces grew up and married — thanks in part to dowries which he provided<sup>49</sup> — and looking after the interests of his constituents. He momentarily thought of selling Quarrel, but was persuaded by his brothers to keep it lest the money already put into improvements of the property be either lost or not sufficiently compensated.<sup>50</sup> His health suffered, in spite of the move from Norfolk Street to Pall Mall which his medical adviser, Dr Mead, and his friends suggested to give him better air than that of the Strand:<sup>51</sup> it was dearer than the former home, but it had a garden and opened on to the park. Failing health and general despondency may explain his retirement from his directorship in the East India Company in this period, though there are hints in his correspondence that he was not anxious to relinquish it.<sup>52</sup> He worried about money, and became cantankerous at the many solicitations that reached him. 'I am made the Peste of Mankind plaguing all the Society's of England with Scots surgeons', he complained to William in March 1731.<sup>53</sup> In the autumn of that year he railed at being made 'a terrible and unreasonable drudge of many things without sense and reason'.<sup>54</sup> Just before Christmas it was William's turn to be scolded for having offered Quarrel 'to others as my guests' and told pretty sharply that the owner would not stand for such behaviour.<sup>55</sup> He grumbled about the expenses he was at for Mary's boys, and early in the New Year William was told bluntly

that John was tired of being an unpaid solicitor for 'you and others'. His loss of health and money was attributed to 'following every Solicitation and recommendation, driving from one end of Town to the other'.<sup>56</sup> His friends did what they could to cheer him up. Lady Decker (for whom he had played marriage broker long ago) fetched him in her coach to give him a drive in the fresh air.<sup>57</sup> The Duke and Duchess of Chandos advised him to marry again and offered their assistance. Two possible matches were proposed and John went into details with brother James to find out whether the financial commitments of a new match, taking into account also the money which the prospective brides would bring, would endanger those he had with his family.<sup>58</sup> The principal one was the will he had made upon his wife's death, nominating James and after him his nephew, George, as heirs to Quarrel.<sup>59</sup> Nothing came of these plans; whether this was due to financial difficulties or to a cooling off of interest of the respective parties is not clear. He had confessed to liking the younger, and richer, of the two less than the widow of 50 to 52 years of age; but soon both disappear from his correspondence and he shows concern that his own arms and those of his late wife should be put into the same Escutcheon or at least on one and the same stone for the Quarrel property.<sup>60</sup>

The prospect of a new post abroad also created something of a diversion. At the signing of the Treaty of Vienna in March 1731, Great Britain had agreed, in consideration of the Emperor Charles VI's consenting to dissolve his Ostend Trading Company, to re-examine, with the Dutch, all other issues of the Southern Netherlands which had embittered relations between the Emperor and the Maritime Powers ever since the signing of the Peace settlement of 1713-14. Already in May 1731, John Drummond was nominated—though the news was not made public<sup>61</sup>—to be one of the commissioners at a congress to be called at Antwerp for the discussion of the grievances of the Emperor and his Southern Netherlands subjects. Drummond was an obvious choice. He had long experience of the Low Countries and had taken part in the trade negotiations in respect of the Southern Netherlands at the Congress of Utrecht; he had kept up correspondence with Dutch mercantile and financial circles and had widened his knowledge of trade in general by his experience as director of the East India Company and the Africa Company and by a network of correspondents from all corners of the globe;<sup>62</sup> in the House of Commons he was particularly active in Scottish, colonial and trade matters. The opening of the Antwerp Congress was expected to take place as soon as the Dutch Republic had adhered to the Treaty of Vienna,<sup>63</sup> but in the event Charles VI's involvement in the War of the Polish Succession in 1733 necessitated the post-

ponement of the Congress till 1737, though Drummond was paid, at £4 a day, from the date of his official commission being made out in 1736.<sup>64</sup>

During the intervening years Drummond busied himself with improvements at Quarrel, mainly by correspondence, and complained of the slow progress, typical, he argued, of Scotland. 'A year in my life at this time of day is a great deal', he wrote at the end of 1734.<sup>65</sup> 'I long for rest', he confessed early in 1735: all my hopes are concentrated on 'a moderate certainty to rely on in old age'. The Duchess of Chandos had died the previous year and the Duke had offered his old friend an apartment at 'Canons' for the rest of his life. This Drummond refused, as being 'too grand for my inclinations'; but he accepted the Duke's kindness in sending his 'Equipage' every Saturday to take him from London to Canons where he stayed till Monday, if Parliament was in session, and longer if the House was not sitting.<sup>66</sup>

In July 1737 Drummond arrived in Antwerp for the tripartite Congress which opened on 27 August and, with annual breaks for the sitting of the House of Commons, from January till summer, he spent the next three-and-a-half years in the Southern Netherlands. His fellow commissioners were Martin Bladen (soon replaced by J. Cope) and Samuel Tufnell. As Tufnell was also a member of Parliament, Cope had to manage on his own at times though Tufnell's absences were less regular than those of Drummond.<sup>67</sup> This state of affairs was not unwelcome to the London government, since neither Britain nor the United Provinces were anxious to grant concessions to the House of Austria: the absence of the commissioner with most detailed knowledge could be offered as a plea for more time. The negotiations dragged on from year to year, as the commissioners received instructions which necessitated delay even when all three were present in Antwerp.<sup>68</sup> In the circumstances, John Drummond had little opportunity to make his mark as a negotiator. The position was the reverse one of that of 1712-13. Then he had no regular credentials and consequently no officially recognised position, but he had, as Bolingbroke wrote, the real honour of the *réglement* achieved, whoever signed it.<sup>69</sup> Now he had proper status, but lacked instructions which would permit him to conclude a convention. The death of Charles VI in October 1740 was speedily followed by the outbreak of the War of the Austrian Succession, and the Antwerp negotiations became a minor issue even to Vienna. Drummond left the Congress in November 1740 and did not return, though the meetings went on (Tufnell and Cope representing London) during 1741.

Failing health may have had something to do with Drummond's decision to give up his commissionership. He had led a busy social life in Antwerp, entertaining and being entertained.<sup>70</sup> By August 1740 Cope was convinced

that 'a round of dinners at which he eats too heartily and engages in too easily, must at the end be very prejudicial to his health', though he had, in contrast to earlier years, consented to being 'let blood for a dizziness in his head' and felt some benefit from this treatment.<sup>71</sup> When death came to him, on 20 December, 1742, it would seem to have come suddenly, while he was going about his usual business, since among the executor's list of items on the credit side is included 'By Cash received being found in his Pocket, £7 11s'.<sup>72</sup>

In his will<sup>73</sup> he remembered his servants, John and Ann Kirby. They received £30 in money, his clothes and the servant's bed, table linen, and kitchen copper and pewter kept in his lodgings in London, as also the bed, bedding, escritoire and chest of drawers in their room 'which they do now make use of'.<sup>74</sup> To his executor, 'my true and worthy friend Mr Andrew Drummond of Chairing Cross Banker', he left £100. For the rest, his estate and belongings went to the family. By this time his sister Mary and brother William were both dead. James, the Laird of Blair, had died in 1739 and John's will had been made anew to take account of this as also of the new Laird's marriage, in 1738, to Lady Jane Grey, daughter of Harry, Earl of Stamford. George Drummond inherited, as arranged already in 1729, Quarrel; his wife was left 'all my plate and household furniture that shall be at or belong to my house at Quarrell'. On her death this would be divided among those of George's sisters who survived Lady Jane, with the exception of

the gold Cup which was given to me by the East India Company with their Arms upon it on one side and my own on the other side also a large Silver Dish and Ewer upon which the Arms of the old Elector of Brandenburg are engraved who gave the same to my late dear Wife Agatha while she was an Infant whose Brother was agent to the said Electorall afterwards Royall family at Amsterdam.

These two heirlooms Drummond wanted to preserve for the Laird and his male descendants by exempting them from the bequest to George's sisters.<sup>75</sup> To these nieces he left immediately 'all the money and plate I shall or may be possessed of', i.e., that in London, after certain bequests. Apart from the money and other effects already mentioned in respect of the servants and of Andrew Drummond, he left 'ten pounds for Mourning' to his nephews and nieces, the children of James Hallyburton Esq. and 'my late beloved sister Mary'. He explained the smallness of the sum, 'which is all I can leave them now, by the fact of his having given them in my Life time handsome fortunes in Money'. To the husband of the Hallyburton niece, the Agatha named after his wife, James Earl of Morton, he left, as a token, 'any three pictures that he shall like best out of those I shall leave behind me'. Finally, he stipulated that no more than £100 (quite a considerable sum, though in the event it was

exceeded by five pounds) should be spent on his funeral, and that mourning-rings should be distributed. When all expenses and the bequests mentioned in the will had been paid, some unwanted silver and linen and his own collection of mourning-rings sold, as well as the last instalment of his salary as commissioner paid, £568 remained in cash. George Drummond signed the executor's account for clearing the estate on 17 March 1742/3.<sup>76</sup>

From the will we can deduce something about Drummond's life in his later years: a relatively modest establishment in London to suffice when Parliament was sitting, enlivened by visits to the Duke of Chandos—who survived him by two years—and to the Andrew Drummonds at Stanmore; the real centre of his affection the nephews and nieces in Scotland, and in particular the young third Laird and his well-born wife. His longing to live permanently at Quarrel in the evening of his life was never fulfilled; but in other respects he probably did better than he expected after the setback of 1712 when he described himself as a 'poor unlucky young fellow'.<sup>77</sup> A parliamentary career had never occurred to him in those days. Indeed, when the Duke of Argyle had suggested in 1710 that he use his influence to get Drummond elected as a member from Scotland, John hardly took it seriously, commenting to Oxford, who had heard of the suggestion from his son-in-law, Lord Dupplin, 'Some of my friends may have been teasing Lord Dupplin to write to you about my standing for parliament'.<sup>78</sup> But fate decreed otherwise. His earlier experience in trade and in finance, as well as that gained through his directorships in the City in the 1720s, made him a sought-after patron for humbler folks and a popular member for the Perth Burghs from 1727 till his death; and he was frequently thanked for the care he took for the public interest.<sup>79</sup> His standing made him virtually head of the family even before the second Laird's death in 1739, and family piety tended to exaggerate his importance both before, and even more after, his return to Britain. This exaggeration is reflected in David Malcolm's genealogy of the House of Drummond, published in 1808, and in the introduction to the Drummond correspondence printed in the Drummond Moray papers for the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1885. The entry for Drummond in the forthcoming *History of Parliament* will put his record there into perspective. It was certainly not of any great importance and it is clear, in retrospect, that the dramatic and historically significant years of his life, when he played a role he only half realized, had fallen in the brief period 1711-1714, when he was a semi-official diplomatic agent undertaking two missions from the United Provinces to London.<sup>80</sup> From the personal point of view, however, the years after 1714, the years of rehabilitation, were for Drummond the important ones, and on these the Abercairney Manuscripts in the Scottish Record Office have enabled the historian to throw some light.

## NOTES

1. The best guide to the interrelationships within the House of Drummond is David Malcolm, *A Genealogical Memoir of the most noble and ancient House of Drummond*, (Edinburgh 1808).
2. See e.g., Drummond's letters of 19 Aug. 1710 and 18 March 1712, printed in Historical Manuscripts Commission, 15th Report, Appendix, Part IV. *The Manuscripts of His Grace the Duke of Portland* (hereafter abbreviated as H.M.C., *Portland Papers*), IV (London 1897), 559 and V (London 1899), 150.
3. *Ibid.*, 10th Report, Appendix I, *Report on the Manuscripts of Charles Stirling-Home-Drummond Morey, Esq., of Blair Drummond, at Blair Drummond and Ardoch in the County of Perth* (hereafter abbreviated as H.M.C., *Drummond Morey Papers*), ed. W. Fraser (London 1885), introduction; for George Drummond's chamberlainship see e.g., S[cottish] R[ecord] O[ffice], G.D.24/1, Abercairney MSS., 1071 and 463 f. 23.
4. *Ibid.*, marriage contract 149; for her death on 30 Oct. 1693, 'aged about 35', see *ibid.*, 464, f. 1.
5. H.M.C., *Drummond Morey Papers*, nos. 151, 153 and 154.
6. *Ibid.*, nos. 155, 156 and 159; cp. S.R.O., Abercairney MSS, 194.
7. This may derive from too hasty a perusal of the H.M.C., *Drummond Morey Papers* and W. Fraser's introduction, pp. 83 ff. For a good example of how Jacobite myth develops (and how it can be demolished) see H. Bolitho and D. Peel, *The Drummonds of Charing Cross* (London 1967), pp. 21-2.
8. E.g., *A Guide to the Materials for Swedish Historical Research in Great Britain*, ed. B. Steckzén (Stockholm 1958), pp. 222, 243.
9. E.g., J. J. Murray, *George I, the Baltic and the Whig Split* (London 1969), p. 354.
10. For charges see H.M.C., *Portland Papers*, IV, 277 and 298, letters of Ogilvie of 1705 [?] and 9 May 1706; for denials *ibid.*, IV, 692, Drummond's letter of 29 May 1711 and V, 152, letter of 29 March 1712. That Drummond had financial business with the court at Saint-Germain which he utilized, on St. John's instructions, to gather political information for the British government, is clear from Brydges Papers, Huntington Library, San Marino, vol. 7, Drummond's letter of 24 Oct. 1716, and *Letters and Correspondence . . . of Henry St. John Lord Viscount Bolingbroke*, ed. G. Parke (London 1798), I, 16, letter of 10 Nov., 1710. For letters from members of the Perth family to John Drummond, 1721 to 1733, see S.R.O., Abercairney MSS, 488.
11. *Ibid.*, 876, 878, 880, 881; cp. the plan for a memorial to George Drummond, *ibid.*, 1050.
12. *Ibid.*, 790 for the manuscript copy of 1707 and 487 for the letter.
13. *Ibid.*, 191 and 193 for George Drummond's mercantile connections; 478 for William's buying of the wardenship; and 463 for George's letters from the East. For David see Malcolm, *op. cit.*, p. 48.
14. In *Studies in Diplomatic History. Essays in Memory of D. B. Horn* (London, 1970), pp. 69-96, 'John Drummond in the War of the Spanish Succession: Merchant turned Diplomatic Agent'.
15. A letter in S.R.O., Abercairney MSS., 464, of 5 July 1704, addressed to John Drummond 'at present in London' pin-points the time of the year of his stay there; cp. 464 for letters from his Dutch partner 15 and 19 July, 12 Aug, and 16 Oct. 1704.
16. E.g., S.R.O., Abercairney MSS., 464, William Drummond's letter to John Drummond of 24 July 1700, in respect of George Lind, merchant and his brother; John Verney's letter to Drummond of 18 July 1725; John Stewart's letter of 11 Nov. 1728 to same.
17. *Ibid.*, 464, letter of James Drummond to the 'Laird of Blair Drummond' in Mylness Square, Edinburgh, of 19 June O.S., 1693, from Leiden.
18. For such efforts see Brydges Papers, Huntington Library, vol. 5, Drummond's letter of 31 Dec. 1709; and *Letters and Correspondence . . . Bolingbroke*, I, 6, letter of 13 Oct. 1710.

19. For Brydges' financial circumstances, see C. H. Collins Baker and Muriel Baker, *The Life and Circumstances of James Brydges First Duke of Chandos as Patron of the Liberal Arts* (Oxford 1949), pp. 47 ff; cp. G. Davies, 'The seamy side of Marlborough's Wars', *Huntington Library Quarterly*, XV, (1951-2), 21-33.
20. It amounted to £4,700: Brydges Papers, Huntington Library, vol. 11, Drummond's letter of 10 May 1712.
21. See H.M.C., *Portland Papers*, V, 509, 520-1, and 522, Drummond's letters to Lord Harley of [March] and 7 and 10 Dec. 1715 and 28 April 1716.
22. H.M.C., *Portland Papers*, VII, letters of 14 Aug. 1714 and 2 Dec. 1717.
23. *Ibid.*, letter of 30 Aug. 1717.
24. S.R.O., Abercairney MSS., 485, excerpt from the minutes of the Court of Directors of 31 Oct. 1718, enclosed with a note from Sir Matthew Decker of 23 Nov. 1718.
25. I am grateful for permission from Drummond's Branch, The Royal Bank of Scotland, to quote from the Bank's ledgers.
26. See *Scotland and Scotchmen in the Eighteenth Century. From the Manuscripts of John Ramsey, Esq., of Ochetertyre*, ed. A. Allardyce, II (London 1888), 299-301. Ramsay remembered Robert Walpole's name as being mentioned in this connection, but as Bolitho and Peel have found no record of Robert Walpole banking with Andrew Drummond, it may well be that Ramsay mixed up Walpole and Brydges.
27. For Andrew Drummond's career and estate at Stanmore, see Bolitho and Peel, *The Drummonds of Charing Cross*, pp. 27 ff.
28. For Drummond's links with the Duke of Argyle, see H.M.C., *Portland Papers*, IV, 597, V, 287, letters of 30 Sept. 1710 and 8 May 1713; for those of John Law, see H. Montgomery Hyde, *John Law* (London 1969, rev. ed.), pp. 57-8, 180-1.
29. H.M.C., *Portland Papers*, V, 287, letter of 8 May 1713.
30. Baker, *James Brydges*, p. 208. From S.R.O., Abercairney MSS., 487 it would seem as if this sum came in two parts, as Robert Grey (the Duke's man-of-business), on 24 Dec. 1719, transmitted £20,000 sterling for further investment.
31. H.M.C., *Portland Papers*, VII, Stratford's letter of 15 June 1718.
32. *Ibid.*, VII, 270, Stratford's letter of 26 Feb. 1720; S.R.O., Abercairney MSS., 487, Chandos's letter of 20 Aug. 1720.
33. *Ibid.*, Chandos's letter of 19 May 1720; cp. letters of 22 Jan. and 12 June 1720.
34. Baker, *James Brydges*, p. 353; cp. S.R.O., Abercairney MSS., 491 for the American venture in question.
35. H.M.C., *Portland Papers*, VIII, 275, Stratford's letter of 22 May 1720.
36. *Ibid.*, 283, Stratford's letter of 14 Nov. 1720.
37. See Bolitho and Peel, *The Drummonds of Charing Cross*, pp. 21-2, for the identification of these ledgers. It seems most likely that John Drummond deposited them with Andrew Drummond before he and his wife left for France in 1718.
38. S.R.O., Abercairney MSS., 464 has a letter of 2 April 1721 in which he is styled as a director.
39. I am indebted to S. R. Lea, Esq., who is contributing the entry on John Drummond for the forthcoming volume in the *History of Parliament*, for the dates in respect of these two companies.
40. H.M.C., *Portland Papers*, VII, 261, 363, 404, Stratford's letters of 15 June and 27 June 1723 and 26 Nov. 1725.
41. For greetings to nieces and nephews staying with the Drummonds, see S.R.O., Abercairney MSS., 402, letter from Davies of 28 Jan. 1725 and from Moncrief of 3 March 1725; for expenses in respect of education, *ibid.*, 464, letter from John Clapham, 11 Jan. 1729, and 485, John Drummond's letter of 3 Jan. 1735.
42. For the negotiations and the purchase, see *ibid.*, 464, letters from James Drummond of 17 Aug., 6 Sept. 1724; letters from William Drummond of 28 Jan. 1725, 3 March, 15 May and 28 Aug. 1725; for accounts, inventories, etc., see *ibid.*, 464, 495 and 790: on 4 March 1734 the net income for 1732 and 1733 was in Scottish money, 2,563 pounds,



- 8 shillings, after 590 9s 10d had been paid in expenses (including the minister's stipend of 44 13s 9d) and repairs to the church, 6 13s 6d though the schoolmaster was still unpaid.
43. *Ibid.*, 464, William Drummond's letters *passim*; 495, John Drummond's letters of 13 Sept. and 5 Oct. 1734 and 3 Jan. 1735.
  44. H.M.C., *Portland Papers*, VII, 80, Stratford's letter of 6 Dec. 1711: 'It was well our Governor [of the College] was only a spectator, not a *conviva*. The sight of John Drummond would have spoilt his stomach'.
  45. *Ibid.*, 433, Stratford's letter of 1 Nov. 1726.
  46. S.R.O. Abercairney MSS., 494, Agatha Hallyburton's letter of June 1729, reporting that her aunt had left, in the care of a Drummond relative, for the United Provinces.
  47. There are no entries in her name in the ledgers in Drummond's bank after 1728.
  48. See entry for John Drummond by S. R. Lea, Esq., in the forthcoming *History of Parliament*.
  49. S.R.O., Abercairney MSS., 212, provision for Jean Hallyburton, youngest daughter of his sister Mary.
  50. Already in Dec. 1728, William Drummond had estimated (see *ibid.*, 464, letter of 14 Dec. 1728) that if he was paid £7000 sterling for the property, his gain would only be £600 sterling.
  51. *Ibid.*, 484, John Drummond's letter of 23 Jan. 1731.
  52. *Ibid.*, 484, John Drummond's letters of 18 March 1730/1, placing his going 'out of the India direction' to the 7th April next; 29 May 1731 (reporting an illness of several weeks), and 23 Nov. 1731 (reporting another bout of illness which left him slimmer 'by four inches round the waist and his clothes hanging loose).
  53. *Ibid.*, 484, letter of 18 March 1730/1.
  54. *Ibid.*, 484, letter of 23 Nov. 1731.
  55. *Ibid.*, 484, letter of 30 Dec. 1731.
  56. *Ibid.*, 484, letter of 23 Nov. 1731 and 6 Jan. 1731/2.
  57. *Ibid.*, 484, letter of 18 March 1730/1; for the match arranged ('the only one I ever meddled in'), see H.M.C., *Portland Papers*, V, 111, Drummond's letter of 25 Nov. [1710].
  58. S.R.O., Abercairney MSS., undated letter placed among those of 1731.
  60. *Ibid.*, 495, John Drummond's letter of 13 Sept. 1734.
  61. *Ibid.*, 484, John Drummond's letter of 20 May 1731.
  62. *Ibid.*, 491, see e.g., letters from Walter Senserf of Rotterdam and from the Amsterdam banker Pels; *ibid.*, letters from Amsterdam by an agent, L. Rebard, who sent news, paid for by the East India Company, via John Drummond.
  63. *Ibid.*, 484, John Drummond's letter of 29 June 1731.
  64. Payments can be traced in the ledgers at Drummond's Branch, Bank of Scotland.
  65. S.R.O., Abercairney MSS., 495, John Drummond's letter of 12 Dec. 1734.
  66. *Ibid.*, 495, John Drummond's letter of 3 Jan. 1735.
  67. P[ublic] R[ecord] O[ffice], London, Treaty Papers (S.P. 1103), vols. 85 and 86, provide information of times of arrival and departure each session; see e.g., vol. 85, Drummond's letters of 12/23 July 1737 and 11 Dec. 1738; and Tufnell's letter of 15 Jan. 1738; and vol. 86, J. Cope's letter of 16 Nov. 1740. Extracts of private letters written by Tufnell and of some received by him have been published by F. W. Steer, *Samuel Tufnell of Langley, 1682-1759* (photographically reproduced typescript, available in Institute of Historical Research, London, hereafter cited as Steer, *Tufnell*).
  68. S.P. 103, vols. 85 and 86 *passim*; for the negotiations in general, see M. Huisman, *La Belgique Commerciale sous l'Empereur Charles VI: la Compagnie d'Ostende*, Brussels, 1902), pp. 520 ff.
  69. *Letters and Correspondence . . . Bolingbroke*, IV, 209, letter of 25 July 1713.
  70. Steer, *Tufnell*, J. Cope's letter to Tufnell of 15 July 1740.
  71. *Ibid.*, J. Cope's letter to Tufnell of 6 Aug. 1740.
  72. Drummond's Branch, Bank of Scotland, Andrew Drummond's ledger as executor.

73. A copy of the will was put at my disposal through the courtesy of Dr. Elisabeth Cruickshanks.
74. This rather obscure phrase would seem to indicate that the Kirbys were not with him in London; possibly they were at Quarrel.
75. For George Drummond's receipt and promise (dated 21 March 1742/3) to hand over the heirlooms if he had no male heirs of his own body, see S.R.O., Abercairney MSS., 221.
76. His signature of receipt in Drummond's Branch, Bank of Scotland, executor's ledger.
77. H.M.C., *Portland Papers*, V, 170, Drummond's letter of 10 May 1712.
78. *Ibid.*, IV, 596, Drummond's letter of 30 Sept. 1710.
79. S.R.O. Abercairney MSS., 472 and 484.
80. I have suggested this in the *Studies of Diplomatic History. Essays in memory of D. B. Horn*, pp. 95-6.

## REVIEW

### COUNTY COMPILATIONS OF MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

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## REVIEWS

### INDEX OF HEREDITARY TITLES OF HONOUR

by Edward Solly, F.R.S., F.S.A.

(Genealogical Publishing Company, \$10)

This is a reprint of a publication of the Index Society and first appeared in 1880. It contains the unaltered preface of Mr Solly to that edition, which explains what the Index is, and what it is not.

To précis Mr Solly's words, it is an index of the Peerages and Baronetages of the United Kingdom. It shows when each title was conferred, what changes it has undergone, and its condition in 1880 (existing, modified, dormant or extinct), and it seeks to answer the question "What has happened to the peerage of . . . ?"

Mere titles of courtesy have been omitted, and attempts have been made to surmount the difficulty arising from variations in spelling through the years.

As an index the book will prove extremely valuable for researchers, despite the fact that it does not go beyond 1880. For dipping into it is a source of great interest and enjoyment, and a form of unusual information very clearly laid out and easy to read.

### THE NORTHUMBERLAND RECORD OFFICE, 1958-1969

(23 pages — price 2/-)

It is most cheering to see County Authorities taking a keen interest in preserving records and assembling all available material for public inspection. The Moothall in Newcastle upon Tyne has now become an important repository for North-East England of records of all sorts, and the Record Office was established there in 1958 to take charge of the official County archives.

This booklet sets out the history of the County Record Office and of the early County Records: it lists the Records deposited there and the strenuous efforts made to catalogue them; and it makes known the availability of a Search Room for use of historians and students, and of photocopying facilities. It not only describes what has so far been achieved, but looks forward hopefully to the next ten years' achievements and confesses that success depends on "good public relations and quiet publicity in the right quarters". The enthusiasm of the booklet and of the County Archivist, Mr R. M. Gard, merits every success in the next decade.

## SOME FAMILY ORIGINS

by Richard Porter Adair

(Published in 1970 by Adair Charities Inc., \$17.50)

If money is available, here is one way of publishing the results of one's research into those from whom one is sprung. Described as "a partial record of the American Descendants of James L. Adair and Edmund Ingalls, along with genealogical notes on the some seventy allied families from their earliest known immigrants ancestors", it succeeds in proving that Myrtle May Ingalls has links with John and Priscilla Alden (who crossed the Atlantic in the Mayflower) and showing that Fred Lyman Adair took his roots from Ulster, being descended from an Orangeman, Andrew Adair.

The book of 300 pages is well printed and illustrated with photographs and reproductions of plans, charters and deeds: it has as overfolds family charts of F. L. Adair and Myrtle M. Ingalls. Readers of the volume get the benefit of an index and a bibliography in their quest for information, and the spaciouly laid-out work is confined within covers that are adorned with coloured reproductions of Coats of Arms.

The contents are not rigidly restricted to the author's ancestors, as there is much information of general genealogical interest. The Chapter headings—"Genetics & Genealogy"; "The Colonization of America"; "Origins of Family Names"; and "Foreign Sources"—give some indication of the scope of the work. Members of the Society may be pleased to see a reference to it in "Foreign Sources", and also a listing to the Society in "Some Genealogical Periodicals". The volume ends with hints on how the reader can record his own ancestry, and is clearly intended as an encouragement to others to go and do likewise.

## THE NEW ZEALAND GEOLOGIST

The New Zealand Society of Genealogists Inc. have recently published Volume 1 Number 1 of the New Zealand Geologist. We congratulate them on this first issue of a magazine, which replaces the Newsletter which has been distributed over the past two years.

The Society is non-political, non-sectarian and non-profit-making, and aims at bringing together individualists interested in the pursuit of genealogy. It is embarking on the preparation of a National Index of Genealogical Reference Sources, starting with a record of cemetery inscriptions and references. It is pointed out that, while provision for the voluntary registration of death

was first made in 1848, and such registration became compulsory after 1855, many deaths were not registered owing to isolated homes and distant stations far from the official registrar.

The Magazine contains news from the various branches of the Society and reflects the enthusiasm of the members in genealogy. Anyone interested in subscribing to the magazine or inserting a query in it should contact the Editor, Mrs L. C. Marshall, 6 William Blofield Avenue, Mt. Roskill, Auckland 4.

### SCOTS YEAR BOOK

For many years the *Scots Year Book*, published in Scotland, proved useful to Scots all over the world, and its discontinuance in 1963 caused a gap in knowledge of organisations and events.

It is therefore, good news that the Scottish Historic and Research Society of the Delaware Valley, Inc., are to publish in October, a successor: *The Scots Year Book International*, which will include articles of contemporary, historical and cultural interest, genealogical information, and a world-wide calendar of Scottish events. The price is \$3.00 per copy, plus 25c for mailing, and remittances are payable to *Scots Year Book International*, P.O. Box 877, Haverton, PA, 19083, U.S.A.

The Board of Directors of the Scottish Historic and Research Society of the Delaware Valley, Inc., elected on 28th May, 1970, our Council member and former librarian, Mr Donald Whyte, an Honorary Member of the Society, in recognition of his contributions to Scottish genealogical studies.

D.W.

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LYON.—Elizabeth (b. circa 1700, d. 1767), was third wife of Thomas Forbes, 2nd of Thornton, in the Mearns, by whom she is stated to have had no fewer than twelve children. Is it known what were their christian names, and to which branch of the Lyon family their mother belonged?

—E. S. Gray.

## QUERIES

### SHETLAND FAMILY OF MOWAT

Robert Mowat, born in 1822 at Sandwick, Zetland, resided latterly at Skarpness. In 1870 he was described as unemployed merchant, and is believed to have gone to Glasgow between the Censuses of 1871 and 1881, as he was no longer in Zetland at the taking of the latter census. He married twice.

He first married on 26th January, 1848, in Leebritton, Sandwick, *Agnes Johnson*, of Domrossness, who died aged 36 in 1860. By her he had the following four children:—

- (1) Grace, born on 19/7/1855 at Sandwick. She died unmarried in New York on January 11, 1921.
- (2) Joan, born on 20/3/1857, at Tow, Conningsburgh.
- (3) Maria Agnes, born on 3/11/1858, at Tow. She was presumably in Canada in 1915.
- (4) Thomasina Helen, born on 15/7/1860, at Tow.

After his first wife's death Robert Mowat married on 10/9/1863 at Brookpoint, Unst, *Margaret Mowat*. By her he had the following three children:—

- (1) Mary Charlotte, born on 19/7/1864, at Tow.
- (2) Marjory Barbara Davidson Mackenzie, born on 11/1/1867, at Tow. She married C. R. McDowell, cotton broker in Montreal, who died there in 1933/34.
- (3) Robert, born on 28/4/1870, at Twagoes. He left for America about 1890 and married in New York State, Antoinette Rohr, who had been born in Berlin in 1880.

Any information about the family would be welcomed by Charles Mowat, P.O. Box 5189, San Francisco, California, 94101, who is a son of Robert Mowat who was born in 1870.

COWEN.—John Cowen left Edinburgh in 1655 or 1656 and emigrated to Scituate, Massachusetts, where he married and settled down. Any information about his ancestors would be gratefully received by Robert L. Cowan, 2844 Bay Street, Sarasota, Florida, 33580.

COWAN.—Laurence Cowan of the Castle Wards of Roxburgh, is mentioned in a charter granted in the 12th year of the reign of Robert II (1383). There is reference to this in a record entitled "An Index drawn up about the year 1629 of many records of charters granted by the different Sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413 by William Robertson, Esquire, deputy of the Lord Clerk Register for Keeping Records of Scotland." At page 128 of the record is the entry:—"Ane Roll of Robert II. Marked on the back with this mark F, this is the Sixth Roll now in the General Register House." Any amplification of this would be appreciated by Robert L. Cowan.

MUNRO.—Isabella Munro, daughter of the Reverend Robert Munro of Ullapool, married Robert Ainslie, W.S., on 18th October 1837. Any information about her mother and parentage would be welcomed by Grant Carr-Harris, Grand Bahama.

AINSLIE.—Robert Ainslie, W.S., who married in 1837, was the son of Robert Ainslie of Darnchester, Berwickshire. On 31st July 1808, a Robert Ainslie, described as one of the Bailies of Haddington, was married in Haddington by an Episcopalian minister to Isabella Ridford. Was there any relationship between the two Ainslies?

DINWIDDIE or DINWOODEY, James (1736-1825), my third great grandfather, a native of Scotland, is supposed to have gone to the Isle of Man as a Land Agent or Manager for the Duke of Athol. He married in 1764 at Douglas, I.O.M., Mary Inglis "of Fifeshire, Scotland." He was a small business man and owned a house near New Quay in Castletown, Kirk Malew, I.O.M. He is buried at Kirk Malew, where his MI states he was from Scotland. His children who lived, John, married Elizabeth Beard, William, married Leonora Wood, James, married Ann Gough, Elizabeth, married Charles Downward, Mary, married William Hampton, Jane, married Samuel Thompson.

INGLIS, Mary (1742-1823), is buried at Kirk Malew, where her MI states, was native of "Fifeshire, Scotland." She was in I.O.M. by 1764, when she married James Dinviddie. Her name spelled English, but she signed Inglis. (James signed as Dinviddie, but later changed his way of spelling several times until Dinwoodey).

BEARD or BAIRD, Robert (1740-1793), a weaver of Douglas, Kirk Braddan, Isle of Man, who married there 20 December 1766 to Mary Corlett (1744-1769). Married second time 1771 to Bridget Morrison. He is buried at Onchan, near Douglas, 1793. He was said to be a native of Scotland. His daughter, Elizabeth Beard (1767-1850) married in 1788 John Dinwoodey, son of above James. They moved to Liverpool and Birkenhead, England.

DINWOODIE or DINWOODEY, INGLIS and BEARD are my ancestral families. Anyone interested in these surnames and localities from which they come, or having any knowledge or clues as to the Scottish parishes, is invited to correspond. We greatly desire to find the birth place and parents of James Dinwiddie, the ancestor. He might be connected to the Laurence Dinwiddie family of Glasgow, Scotland.

—Mr Clinton Mills Dinwoodey,  
712 Tenth Avenue,  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103, U.S.A.  
6 May 1970.

GALLOWAY.—Information sought of the family of William Galloway and Mary Clark whose children David, Thomas, Mary, William, Robert, Janet and Elizabeth Campbell, born 1778 to 1794, in the parish of Carnbee, Fife; also Alexander Galloway and Helen McIntyre whose children Helen, Hector, George, Thomas, James, Margaret and Allan, born 1828 to 1847, in the parish of Cameron, Fife. Thought to have emigrated to the U.S.A. in 1859.

—R. Galloway, 146B Whitehall Rd., Gateshead,  
Co. Durham, England, NEB 1TP.

HENDERSON.—Wanted, data on descendants of Josias L. Henderson and wife, Margaret McLean, married December 1 1853, in the Presbyterian Church, Raloo, Antrim, Ireland. Their children were born in Ireland but moved to Govan, Lanarkshire, between 1870 and 1881. Children: William John, Robert, James, Samuel, Thomas, Joseph, Alexander, David and (another son).—Mrs Sam Henderson, 1508 Overland Avenue, Idaho 83318, U.S.A.

McGREGOR.—Robert Scrimgeour McGregor (1850-1899) married Margaret Marshall (b. 1852-53) in Dundee in 1877. Any information about the three families (Esplin, McGregor and McGregor) and their descendants should be sent to: Mr A. W. McGregor, 1 Balmoral Close, Billericay, Essex, England.



The Officers' Mess,  
R.A.F. Manby, Louth, Lincs.

1 June 1970.

The Editor,  
The Scottish Genealogist.

Dear Sir,

In the article on Sir John Falconer of Balmakellie in the April 1967 issue of The Scottish Genealogist, there is mention of the Chopin and the Mutchkin. I discussed these measures with the late Harry Pirie-Gordon of Buthlaw, who was then studying the history of the pint, and he gave me the following information which may be of interest to your readers.

In 1618 the Scots Parliament decreed that the Standard Pint would be the content in river water of the "Stirling Jug" which was entrusted to the Royal Burgh of Stirling. This weighed 3 lbs. 7 ozs. Scots Troye weight, which is equivalent to 3 lbs. 11 ozs. 13/16 dr. Avoirdupois, and would be 103.404 cubic inches of wine. The Chopin was half a Scots Standard Pint (51.702 cu. ins.) and the Mutchkin was half a Chopin (25.851 cu. ins.).

The English "Wine Quart", which was abolished as a legal measure in 1819, was 57.75 cu. ins. The modern Imperial Quart is 69.3 cu. ins.

As the Falconers of Balmakellie were from Angus and Kincardine it is probable that they used Scots standard measures, but it should be noted that in addition to the Scots Standard Pint there were in local use at that time nine other pints:

Aberdeen City	108.84 cu. ins.
Ayr	110.62 cu. ins.
Banff	105.25 cu. ins.
Dumfries	114.00 cu. ins.
Dumbarton	100.50 cu. ins.
Elgin	105.43 cu. ins.
Inverness	115.16 cu. ins.
Kirkcudbright	122.00 cu. ins.
Nairn	111.67 cu. ins.

With these there was also the Brewers' Pint which was used for ale and beer throughout the kingdom: 109.86 cu. ins. The English Beer Pint was 35.25 cu. ins.

Yours faithfully,

PIRIE HOGARTH of Firhill.

## THE ONLY MACLEAN V.C.

by Dr. James N. M. Maclean, Yr. of Glensanda

On page 51 (footnote 33) of *The Scottish Genealogist*, Vol. XVI, No. 3 (Sept. 1969), Mr R. W. Munro wrongly asserts that the V.C. was posthumously awarded to Lieut. Hector Maclaine, R.H.A. (1851-1880), the elder unmarried son of William Osborne Maclaine, M.A., D.L., J.P., of Kyneton, Co. Gloucester. This is not so. The only member of the Clan Gillean ever to win the most coveted of all gallantry awards was *Lieut. Hector Lachlan Stewart Maclean, V.C.*, who was born on 13th September 1870 at Shekh, Budin, Bannu District, North West Frontier of India, the eldest son of Major-General Charles Smith Maclean, C.B., C.I.E. (a cadet of the Macleans of Coll), who was himself *recommended* for the V.C. for his heroism in Delhi on 14 September 1857 during the Indian Mutiny, but was not awarded the honour as no superior officer was present during the action. Lieut. Hector Maclean was educated at Fettes College and the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst (where he was a Queen's India Cadet). He was commissioned 2nd Lieut. in the 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers on 24 April 1889; and became a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps on 17 February 1891. On 20 March 1891 he was promoted Lieut. and transferred to the Queen's Own Corps of Guides; and from 1896 was Adjutant of that corps. He served in the Hazarah (Black Mountain) Expedition of 1891 (medal with clasp); in the Chitral Expedition of 1895 (medal with clasp); and with the Malakand and Punjab Frontier Expeditions of 1897 (two clasps). At Landakai in the Swat Valley on 17 August 1897, while engaging hostile tribesmen, Lieut. Maclean and Lieut. Lord Fincastle went to the aid of a wounded brother officer who had been surrounded by the enemy. During this rescue Lieut. Maclean received severe wounds, from which he died almost instantly. Both Lieut. Maclean and Lord Fincastle (who survived) were awarded the V.C. for outstanding heroism, but in the case of Lieut. Maclean the posthumous award was not ratified until 15 January 1907 (although both awards had been gazetted on 9 November 1897). He died unmarried, and the representation of his family eventually passed to his senior nephew, who is Vice-Admiral Sir Hector Charles Donald Maclean, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C., R.N., who was born at Bangalore on 7 August 1908, the only son of Captain Donald Charles Hugh Maclean, D.S.O., The Royal Scots. A memorial erected by the parents of Lieut. Hector Maclean, V.C., was brought back from India in 1947, and re-erected in the crypt of St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, London. This family has had an outstanding record of awards since the Indian Mutiny and between them the men of the family have won: 1 V.C., (and 1 recommendation for the V.C.), 1 K.B.E., 1 C.B.E., 3 C.B.s, 2 C.I.E.s, 1 C.V.O., 2 D.S.O.s, 3 M.C.s and 1 D.S.C.

## EMIGRANTS TO CANADA

1.—The Provincial Archivist of Ontario is anxious to locate letters, diaries, or other historical information relating to early Scottish emigrants to Ontario or Canada. Correspondence dealing with trade in the early days of the province is particularly desired. He hopes to be in this country next year when such records could be copied or acquired. Anyone who knows of the existence of such information should contact Mr. McNaughton, Dunfermline.

2.—Information is required by a correspondent on the Rev. Hugh Niven, believed to be a native of either Ayr or Dumfries. He is said to have taught in a Daniel Collins College in Edinburgh prior to emigrating to Canada in 1845. This may be an error for Daniel Stewarts College.

3.—In 1780 Prince Edward Island was carved into vast lots and awarded outright to various prominent people—mainly for “services to the Crown”. In return for their holdings these landlords were expected to bring out immigrants—at least one family to 200 acres—to work the ground as tenant farmers. Few of the landlords carried out the conditions, as it was easy for immigrants to get freehold land in other parts of Canada.

One of the biggest grants—over 70,000 acres was awarded to David Stewart and his brother Robert. The Stewart brothers were born at Ardchena-chrochan, Kilmahog, near Callander, became lawyers and practised in London. They acted for the Earl of Selkirk and others in lawsuits and other matters in Prince Edward Island. Apparently they were also extensive landowners in Perthshire and Ireland. The farm at Callander where they had been born was occupied and managed by William Buchanan, who also travelled on horseback throughout the Highlands to recruit settlers for the Island. It was for this work that they presented him with 100 acres, but he never took up the grant. Robert Stewart visited his property in Canada briefly in 1831 but is believed to have died a few years later. He is buried in Kilmahog.

His son Robert Bruce Stewart settled in Prince Edward Island on his vast estate, naming his house Strathgartney. This was occupied by his descendants until 1955, but it is now a museum.

William Buchanan was the son of Alexander Buchanan and Mary MacGregor of Callander and was born there in 1800. In 1834 he married Janet Dempster, born in Balerno in 1804. Their banns were called in Corstorphine. He apparently died in Strathyre and like the rest of his family was buried in the Buchanan burying ground near Callander. Perhaps it was as a marriage present that the Stewarts gave him the following grant:—

Great Russel Street,  
11th October 1834.

to Mr William Buchanan,  
Trossachs,  
Callander,  
Monteith,  
Perthshire.

Sir,

In consequence of your proper conduct and attention to your business, and as a mark of our approbation and esteem for you; we herby present you with One Hundred Acres of Land in Township or Lot No. 10 on the Map of Prince Edward Island, the land to abut on the Sea or River adjoining it, and to be held by yourself and your Heirs for ever, subject however to all the Government Taxes, and also to two shillings per annum Quit Rent to be paid half yearly to us, and our heirs and successors for ever. In witness whereof we hereunto set our hands, the day and year above written.

D. STEWART,  
ROBT. STEWART.

From Mrs Allen, St. John, Ontario.

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ESPLIN.—George Esplin (b. 1857-58, married Catherine (Kate) McGregor (b. 1859) in Dundee in 1882. They had two children, Kate and James Esplin, both born in Glasgow. The family emigrated to Ontario, Canada, in the early part of this century where Kate married an American, Arthur Gardner, in about 1922, they both then taking up residence in the United States of America. It is believed that James Esplin became a concert singer and he was last heard of living in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

McGREGOR.—Peter (Patrick) McGregor (1843-1914) married Mary Ann Symmers (Simmers), (b. 1847-48) in Broughty Ferry, Dundee, in 1870. They had ten children, all born in Glover Street, Perth, Scotland, including (1) Elizabeth McGregor (b. 1879) who married John Main before emigrating to the United States of America with their daughter Mary Frances Main; (2) James McGregor (b. 1886), a professional violinist; (3) Jessie Miller McGregor (b. 1888).

# INHABITANTS OF NORTHMAVINE, SHETLAND

18th AND 19th CENTURY

by J. C. Mowat

## Foreword

This is compiled as a hand down from parent to child by word of mouth. The fact that this old means of local history is fast disappearing is the main reason for the records in print hereon.

"The old means will soon have passed away FOREVER."

Some may find its contents helpful in establishing a family tree. The information gathered is believed to be fairly accurate and is the work produced over many years of searching, bit by bit. Little doubt there may be gaps, but it is as complete as is to me, possible. The district of Eshaness bears representation of a very reliable nature and for this I thank those who helped so earnestly.

I trust that this effort will be appreciated, a help to the reader and an invitation to someone in other Parishes to follow:

JAMES C. MOWAT.

*Amicus Humani Generis*

The following list of Townships are all from the Eshaness district. Brecon and Framgord are now incorporated in a park, but the ruins of the croft houses are still to be seen. They were built near the Eshaness Lighthouse and housed the families mentioned during the 18th and early 19th century.

Most of the other Townships, which are contained in this list, are still tenanted, but few of the surnames remain in Eshaness. A record, however, is interesting and it is believed that this one is fairly accurate and may help establish kinship to people interested.

Tangwick shows a list of people in that Township of Eshaness during quarter February 1830. Brecon Township holds the Eshaness cemetery, in which lie the remains of the people here listed. A further list of other Townships and their early inhabitants is being compiled for local interest.

## List of People in Eshaness Quarter, February 1830

TANGWICK John Cheyne  
Christian Winchester  
George Halcrow, servant  
Grizzle Stove, servant  
Elizabeth Winchester, servant  
William Robertson, servant  
Andrew Cheyne, Mr Cheyne's nephew  
Elizabeth Hanson, mother  
Christian Hanson, sister

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Geidon Cheyne  
Barbara Inkster, his wife  
Matthew, his son  
Laurence, his son  
Ann, his daughter

---

Donald Reid  
Barbara Smith, his wife  
Simon, his son  
Andrew, his son  
Margaret, his daughter  
Isabel, his daughter  
Barbara, his daughter

---

James Inkster  
Marion Cheyne, his wife  
Peter, his son  
Barbara, his daughter  
Agnes, his daughter

---

Andrew Inkster  
Margaret Cheyne, his wife  
Peter, his son  
Ann, his daughter  
Agnes, his daughter  
Mary Inkster, his sister

Christopher Inkster  
Elizabeth Winshart, his wife  
Laurence, his son  
Robert, his son  
Elizabeth, his daughter  
Marion, his daughter  
Jessie, his daughter  
Robert Winchart, wife's father  
Ann Philip, wife's mother

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John Thompson  
Jaerbina Sandison, his wife  
Donald, his son  
James Cheyne  
Lilias Thomason, his wife  
James (James' son)  
Betty, his daughter  
Margret Mouat, servant

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Christopher Sandison  
Elizabeth Clark, his wife  
Peter, his son  
Arthur, his son  
William, his son  
Janet, his daughter  
Margret, his daughter  
Agnes, his daughter

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Peter Thomason  
Agnes Sandison, his wife  
Thomas, his son  
Catharine, his daughter  
Betty, his daughter  
Catharine Winchester, servant

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Christopher Mouat  
Agnes Thomason, his wife  
Margret Sandison, his mother  
Peter, his son  
Joan, his daughter

Betty, his daughter  
Henry Cheyne, his son  
Janet Thomason  
Peter Halcrow, his son

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HOGLAND John Mouat  
Agnes Hanson, his wife  
Ann his daughter  
Anderina, his daughter  
Christopher his son  
Simon Hanson, wife's father  
Ann Jeromson, his mother

---

Laurence Cheyne  
Agnes Inkster, his wife  
Ann Inkster, his mother  
James, his son  
Peter, his son  
Laurence, his son  
Anderina Cheyne, his sister  
Ann Arthur, her daughter

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James Mouat  
Charlotte Hanson, his wife  
Andrew, his son  
Janet, his daughter  
Grace, his daughter  
James, his son  
Arthur Mouat  
Mary Hanson, his wife  
Andrew Mouat, his father  
Janet Peterson

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Andrew Smith  
Margaret Johnson, his wife  
Margret Smith, his sister

---

Lilias Cheyne



STENNIS Peter Tulloch  
Agnes Inkster, his wife  
Margret, his daughter  
John, his son  
Ann, his daughter  
Marion, his daughter  
James, his son

---

James Reid  
Jemima Mouat, his wife

---

James Inkster  
Ursula Mouat, his wife  
Laurence, his son  
Margret, his daughter  
Ursula, his daughter

---

Peter Tulloch (Junior)  
Tamar Nicholson, his wife  
Grizzle Thomason, his mother  
Laurence, his son

---

James Jeamison  
Margaret Moncriff, his wife  
Janet Inkster, his mother  
Gilbert, his son  
Peter, his son

---

CATWALL Gilbert Jeamison  
Elizabeth Inkster, his wife  
Andrew Jeamison, his brother  
Gilbert, his son  
Peter, his son  
Andrew, his son  
Agnes, his daughter

---

GARDERHOUSE Donald Anderson  
Elizabeth Johnson, his wife  
John, his son

Catherina, his daughter  
Marion Inkster, John's wife

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Margret Simpson  
Thomas, son  
Elizabeth, daughter  
Donald, son  
Andrew, son  
Jacolina, daughter

---

BRECON Laurence Williamson  
Ann Stove, his wife  
William, his son  
James, his son  
Lilias, his daughter  
Bruee, his daughter

---

FRAMGORD James Thomason  
Agnes Mann, his wife  
Isabel, his daughter  
Thomas, his son  
John, his son  
Peter, his son

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Peter Thomason  
Marion Wishart, his wife  
Elizabeth, his daughter  
Jean, his daughter  
Grizzle, his daughter

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Hans Danielson  
Catherine Sinclair, his wife  
Helen, his daughter

---

Christopher Tulloch  
Agnes Robertson, his wife  
Laurence, his son  
James, his son  
Isabel, his daughter

PRIEST HOULLAND	James Williamson Catherine Smith, his wife <hr/> Henry Williamson Agnes Porteous, his mother Jean, his sister Ursula, his sister <hr/> William Reid Marion Jeamison, his mother <hr/> Isabel Mann Margaret Mann, her sister <hr/>
SOUTH STOW	Laurence Jamieson Ursula Thomason, his wife <hr/>
NORTH STOW	Gilbert Ratter Grizzle Reid, his wife James, his son Isabel, his daughter Grizzle, his daughter <hr/> Andrew Gilbertson Grizzle Sandison, his wife Catharine, his daughter <hr/>
VENISGARTH	John Anderson Elizabeth Hanson, his wife Ann, his daughter <hr/>

Copy II of names of people resident in Eshaness district of the Parish of Northmavine from 1750 to 1822.

Andrew Williamson, "Hamnavoe" (1750)  
 Andrew Harryson, "Tangwick" (1750)  
 Andrew Jameson, "Stennis" (1750)  
 William Smith, "Breckon"  
 Chris Alexanderson  
 Andrew Harryson, "Braehoulland"  
 Harry Gilbertson, "Murrion" (1750)

Lou Hunter (1750)  
 Nicol Mann (1750)  
 Jas. Read, "Howland" (1751)  
 Thomas Williamson, "Garderhouse" (1751)  
 Thomas Inkster, "Houland"  
 John Johnson, "Hogaland"  
 Donald Robertson, "Avensgarth" (1751)  
 Frederick Olleson, "Hogaland" (1751)  
 Andrew Williamson, "Brewick"  
 Thos. Williamson, there  
 James Harrison, "Feal"  
 John Dalzell, "Hillswick" (1752)  
 William Mouad, "Breckon"  
 Laurence Inkster, "Bordigarth" (1759)  
 James Inkster, "Ure" (1771)  
 William Anderson, "Brehouland" (1793)  
 John Williamson, "Brewick" (1795)  
 A hole on both ears and a slit behind  
 the right. Transferred to his nephew  
 John Williamson (1822)  
 Andrew Gilbertson, "Stennis"  
 Peter Mouad, "Framgord"  
 John Ollason, "Breckon"  
 Thomas Johnson, there  
 Chris Tullock, "Bordigarth"  
 John Portouis, "Lischol" (1751)  
 Jacke Harryson, "Hamnavoe"  
 James Gilbertson, there (1751)  
 Gilbert Williamson, "Ockran" (1751)  
 John Petterson  
 George Mouad, "Lischol"  
 John Mouad, "Stow"  
 Laurence Ollason  
 Andrew Anderson, "Brehouland"  
 William Jeromson, "Ure" (1794)  
 John Williamson, "Tingan" (1821)

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Copy III contains new names not before recorded which may be found helpful to searchers.

## Northmavine Fishermen in 1812

A damp-stained folio ledger at Hillswick contains the minutes of meetings of the Northmavine Fishermen's Fund; register of entries, register of annual payments, list of widows, money remitted to the fund, minutes and letters, etc., received, and annuities, etc., received from the fund. Inside the front cover there is a "Table of Rates of Entry Money of the Shetland Fishermen's Fund: N.B. Every applicant for admission must produce a certificate of his exact age." When the age of the entrant did not exceed 25 years he paid 10/-. The rate rose in proportion to age each year, until "49 and not exceeding 50" the rate was £9 16/6 yearly. No person was admitted to the fund after the age of fifty.

The minute of "forming the Parochial Committee" is dated "At Hillswick, 8th Octr., 1812." Those present were: "The Revd. Mr William Watson, Minister, Mr John Cheyne of Tangwick, who also represented his Father, Mr Robert Hoseason, and the following subscribers: 'A Parochial Committee of Directors' was chosen according to the Rules laid down for the Direction of said Fund'."

The Committee chosen were these, "viz., The Revd. Mr William Watson, Preses., Mr Arthur Cheyne of Ollaberry, Treasurer. Mr Andrew Robertson, also Heritor, to be a member, John Clark, Schoolmaster to be Clerk and five Fishermen subscribers from the different quarters of the Parish were chosen to make up the Number of Directors."

The fishermen were Andrew Mouat in Sullom "eastside of the Parish," Andrew Williamson in Hamnavoe, "Aishanefts," Thomas Smith in Everor, Hillswick, Donald Anderson, Pund, North Roe, Andrew Hawick in Swinester, "Midquarter."

"Afterwards the subscribers were called by Name from the List of Subscription, and paid their proportions of Entry Money, and annual payment, some in cash and some by Cautionary from their Land-Masters; as in the following Register":

Here follows "Register of Entries, 1812," listing 112 members:

No. 1 is John Smith in Voe, who paid 8/-; He is followed by Arthur Smith, in Quoyfirth, paying 5/-; John Rattar in Urafirth, 5/-; William Nicolson in Norwick, 5/-; Donald Anderson, Braehoulund, 5/-; William Tulloch in Galsta, 8/-; James Harrison in Hamnavoe, 5/-; Laurence Finlayson in Lunester, 8/-; James Clark in Turnefs, 5/-; Donald Sandison in Tangwick, 5/-; Thomas Arthurson in Clettivoe, 5/-; John Thomason in Tangwick, 5/-; John Tullock in Skelberry, 8/-; Thomas Williamson in Braewick, 5/-; James Williamson in Murrion, 8/-; John Marshall in Hammer, 5/-; Andrew Williamson in Hamna-

voe, 8/-; James Ollason in Afsater, 5/-; Andrew Mouat in Sulom, 5/-; Arthur Mowat in Sullom, 5/-; Andrew Hawick in Swinester, 8/-; Gilbert Reid in Enessfirth, 5/-; William Williamson in Afsater, 5/-; Donald Sandison in Ocran, 5/-; Gifford Brown in Stobreck, 8/-; Arthur Robertson in Nifsister, 5/-; James Robertson in Houl, 5/-; John Mowat in Houl, 5/-; Christopher Nicolson in Houl, 5/-; Charles Ramsay in Binnagarth, 5/-; Gilbert Tullock in Clothie, 5/-; William Bigland in Nibon, 5/-; Andrew Clark in Heylor, 5/-; Thomas Hawick in Nibon, 5/-; Andrew Robertson in Lunnister, 5/-; James Wishart in Borigarth, 5/-; John Smith in Hammer, 5/-; Andrew Forbes in Urafirth, 8/-; Peter Sandison in Tangwick, 8/-; John Winchester in Tington, 5/-; Donald Reid in Tangwick, 5/-; James Mowat, Junr., in Leascol, 5/-; John Halcrow in Stove, 5/-; Thomas Smith in Everor, 5/-; Malcolm Finlayson in Sullom, 8/-; Laurence Laurenson in Hamnavoe, 5/-; William Halcrow in Stucks, 5/-; Magnus Manson in Tington, 5/-; James Winchester in Heylor, 5/-; Andrew Inkseter in Lunister, 5/-; William Manson in Lunister, 5/-; Harry Henderson in Sullom, 5/-; Laurence Robertson in Clothester, 5/-; Laurence Jameson in Hagraster, 5/-; William Jameson in Priest Houlland, 5/-; Gilbert Philip in Gunnaster, 5/-; Donald Robertson in Leascol, 5/-; William Robertson in Leascol, 5/-; Gilbert Sinclair in Stobreck, 5/-; Gilbert Mann in Leascol, 5/-; Daniel Tullock in Lunister, 5/-; Andrew Inkster in Islesburgh, 5/-; Andrew Nicolson in Islesburgh, 8/-; James Hughson in Everor, 5/-; Thomas Jameson in West Hogaland, 5/-; James Thomason in West Hogaland, 5/-; Simon Hanson in West Hogaland, 5/-; Peter Moncrieff in Framgord, 5/-; Andrew Williamson in Roonipe, 5/-; Magnus Stove, Junr. in Sandvoe, 5/-; Laurence Williamson in Skea, 5/-; John Winchester in Skea, 5/-; James Winchester in Skea, 5/-; Gifford Inkseter in Brabester, 5/-; Arthur Laurenson in Olnefsfirth, 5/-; James Laurenson in Olnefsfirth, 5/-; James Laurenson in Olnefsfirth, 5/-; Andrew Robertson in Nifsater, 5/-; Hugh Isbuster in Setter, 5/-; Jack USBuster in Burraland, 5/-; James Manson in Stobreck, 5/-; James Porteous in Turvester, 5/-; William Williamson in Mangester, 5/-; William Williamson in Burraland, 5/-; Andrew Halcrow in Lees, 5/-; Gilbert Porteous in Turvester, 5/-; Gilbert Cogle in Lees, 5/-; Gilbert Jameson in Stennefs, 5/-; James Reid in Stennefs, 5/-; James Thomason in Garderhouse, 5/-; Peter Thomason in Brecon, 5/-; Robert Mowat in Islesburgh, 5/-; Peter Tullock in Stennefs, 5/-; James Tullock in Sullom, 5/-; William Jameson in Sullom, 5/-; Laurence Thomason in Sullom, 5/-; Harry Donaldson in Sullom, 5/-; James Inkseter in Houlsquoy, 5/-; Andrew Johnson in Skelberry, 5/-; John Williamson in Skelberry, 5/-; William Tullock in Skelberry, 5/-; Gideon Anderson in Setter, 5/-; John Young in Cooperstown, 5/-; Donald Anderson in Pund, 5/-; Nicol Rattor in Burravoe, 5/-; Robert Rattor in Beath, 5/-; Andrew Rattor in Tomb, 5/-; Henry Danielson in Isbuster, 5/-; Andrew

Tulloch in Burravoe, 5/-; Charles Rattor in Setter, 5/-; Peter Rattor in Fleugarth, 5/-; John Irvine in Burravoe, 5/-; and a Donation from Andrew Williamson, Quoyfth, £1 1/-; Regulation pamphlets sold, etc., 3/-; making a total of £30 15/-.

Another 33 joined up in "the Fund" at Candlemas Quarter, making a total of 144 members. Included in this list are Thomas Johnson in Finaland, paying 4/-; Donald Malcolmson in Gath, 4/-; Laurence Petterson in Lochend, 4/-; Laurence Copland, Uyea, 7/-; and Laurence Henderson in Kingaland, 7/-. By Lammas, 1820, the membership stood at 184.

A meeting of the Committee was held on 13th January, 1815, when, as the minutes say, "It appeared to the Committee a great and unnecessary hardship when there was no business to be transacted, that they should be called together from the remotest parts of the parish in a winter day at the distance of 10 or 12 miles. That this day there being no returns to be made, or forfeits to be exacted, no entries to be paid, "the members had nothing to do."

"The Fund" minutes end in 1861, and the list of annuities, etc., received from it closed in May, 1867: "5 Widows, 8/- each for 1866 £2: No. 107 Henry Danielson for 1866 5/-; No. 150, John Smith for 1866 5/-: (£2 10/-). What became of the residue?"

*Note* : Spellings such as Aishanefs, Nifsetter, etc., arise from the old habit of writing fs when double ss occurred.

The patronymic names, Gilbertson, Harrison, Jamieson, etc., makes tracing much more difficult, (Son of Gilbert, etc.).

The three names which follow had *long disappeared* from Northmavine, of course others have died out more recently, but are, in some cases, still to be found in New Zealand, Canada and other places, the land of adoption of their ancestors who were forced to emigrate.

The name GRUB was to be found in one "JOHN GRUB" in Gluss. He resided there about the end of the 18th century and was described as "a superior sort of person" and was highly respected and looked up to. Apparently he left no offspring and faded out then as one of the Shetland surnames.

Another two were PHILYS in Ure—Eshaness and Magnus HORRUBSON (a decidedly foreign sounding name), he may have left children, as names with that surname were found in Lunaster, Sullom, early in the 19th century. His origin, however, was to be found in Eshaness.

The Laird of Ure was one "Oliphant" to name. He was an Oliphant from Gask and was a Jacobite which did eventually cost him his land—Ure—and also his life eventually, he presumably fled to Shetland after the Reformation.

The following is copy IV of townships and people of Eshaness of about four generations back and is mainly in detailed addition to the foregoing copies.

An uncommon event here described bears witness of one DONALD ROBERTSON buried in Eshaness cemetery.

The table type tombstone is of native sandstone, five feet eleven by three feet and five inches thick and inscribed so:—

“Donald Robertson. Born 17th January 1755, aged 63 years.”

He was a peaceable quiet man and to all appearance a sincere Christian. His death was caused by the stupidity of Laurence Tulloch in Clothister, who sold him nitre instead of Epsom salts, by which he was killed in the space of five hours after taking it.

Peter Thomason and Agnes Sandison (Hoop), she was a sister of Christopher and Donald. Their son was Thomas “of the Hoop.”

Catherine married (Mouat) Claivy, Braewick.

Betty married Andrew Reid and was Nancy Reid’s mother.

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Peter Halcrow of Fickletown lived in Heylor. Anderina, daughter of John Mouat and Agnes Hanson, married Andrew Thomson of Hillswick, her brother was Christie Mouat of Leascole.

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James Mouat and Charlotte Hanson’s son Andrew, Andrew Jamieson (the elder). Nannie Mouat of the Hoop was another daughter. Andrew Smith, Margaret Johnson may have been Nany Reid’s grandparents.

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Lily Cheyne. Uncertain.

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Peter Tulloch and Agnes Inkster’s daughter Margaret, married Harry Anderson of Avensgarth. His son, John, married Ann Inkster, daughter of Andrew Inkster, Tangwick.

They were the parents of Willie and Andrew Tulloch and the rest (of Stennis). Their daughter, Ann, married a James Tulloch; they were parents of the Tullochs of Hogland. Their son, James, married Agnes Inkster, Tangwick, and they had one daughter.

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Gilbert Jameson and Elizabeth Inkster. Their son, Andrew, was the elder and another son, James, was married to Mary Tulloch, sister of Andrew and Willie of Stennis.

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James Reid, brother of Andrew Reid of Tangwick; his daughter, Catherine, married Jack Johnson, Grindwell, and was mother of Charlotte and Mima.



Peter Thomason and Marrión Wishart, parents of the (older) Thomas Thomson of Houlland.

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James Williamson may have been Harry Williamson's brother lost at sea at the same time as Simon Reid of Tangwick and Laurence Cheyne of Hogland, in 1832 disaster.

Harry Williamson married Mary Anderson and was father of Williamsons of Stennis (contributors ancestors).

Jean Williamson married William Reid of Houlland. Her sister, Ursula, married Andrew Jamieson, brother of Gilbert of Catwell.

*The Williamson's father was William Jameson and he changed his family's name to Williamson.*

Laurence Jamieson and Ursula Thomson parents of Laurence Jamieson (elder) of South Stow. Ursula was sister of Peter Thomason of Houlland.

Gilbert Ratter was Jamie Mann's folk.

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John Anderson and Elizabeth Hanson, she was sister to Charlotte, Mary and Agnes. John married Gifford Charleson (parents of Tammy Anderson Ure). Anderma married J. Johnson (Malcolm Johnson, Hamnavoes, parents). Charlotte married Donald Thomason, Lizzie married Henry Gilbertson (Packin), Jeanie went to North Roe.

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## From Custodian's Office, Edinburgh

### Some Births and Marriages of Interest to Northmavine, Shetland

#### Northmavine, Shetland—Births, 1758-1761

8 Sept.	1758	John Williamson in Hamnavoe, a child, Christian.
4 Mar.	1759	George Mouat, a child, Elizabeth.
15 April	1759	William Mouat in Brawn, a child, Margaret, born 9th.
3 May	1759	Andrew Mouat in Gluss, a child, Lewisa.
6 May	1759	Thomas Mouat in Fiblister, a child, Isobel.
24 June	1759	Gilbert Mouat in Northroe, a child, Elizabeth.

9 Sept.	1759	William Williamson, a child, John.
6 Jan.	1760	Hercules Mouat, younger, a child, William.
6 Jan.	1760	Olla Williamson in Isbister, a child, Katharine.
21 Mar.	1760	Thomas Williamson in Brewick, a child, Mary, born 17th.
25 May	1760	Andrew Williamson in Olnesfirth; a child, Thomas, born 19th.
15 June	1760	Gilbert Mouat in Ollaherrie, a child, Christian.
27 July	1760	Olla Mouat at Ollaberry, a child, Jean.
10 Aug.	1760	John Mouat, a child, Isobel.
14 June	1761	Thomas Mouat in Fiblister, a child, Jean.
16 Aug.	1761	John Williamson in Hamnavoe, a child, George.
18 Oct.	1761	John Williamson in Quefirth, a child, Margaret.

#### Marriages—1788-1790.

28 Aug.	1788	Andrew Williamson and Anne Robertson.
13 Nov.	1788	Samuel Williamson and Elizabeth Manson.
20 Nov.	1788	Laurence Mowat and Agnes Mann.
5 April	1789	Arthur Williamson and Cathrine Tulloch.
30 Aug.	1789	Gilbert Williamson and Christian Arthur.
3 Mar.	1790	John Williamson and Agnes Betty Mowat.
6 Sept.	1790	John Mouat and Grizel Scollay.
28 Oct.	1790	Arthur Mouat and Agnes Magnusson.

Already printed in E. Jenner, M.D., and J. Williamson.

## **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

<b>Hon. President</b>	The Right Hon. The Earl of Dundee, LL.D., Royal Banner Bearer of Scotland.
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