

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

Quarterly Journal of the SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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BY ITS CONSTITUTION, the Scottish Genealogy Society exists "to promote research into Scottish Family History," and "to undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy by means of meetings, lectures, etc." By the expressed desire of the original members, the Society was to remain an academic and consultative body, and was not to engage itself professionally in record searching. Arrangements will be made by which the Society can supply a list of those members who are professional searchers, but any commissions of this kind must be carried out independently of the Society

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies of Edinburgh University, at 7 p.m. on 15th of the month. In the event of the 15th falling on Saturday or Sunday, the meeting is held on the following Monday.

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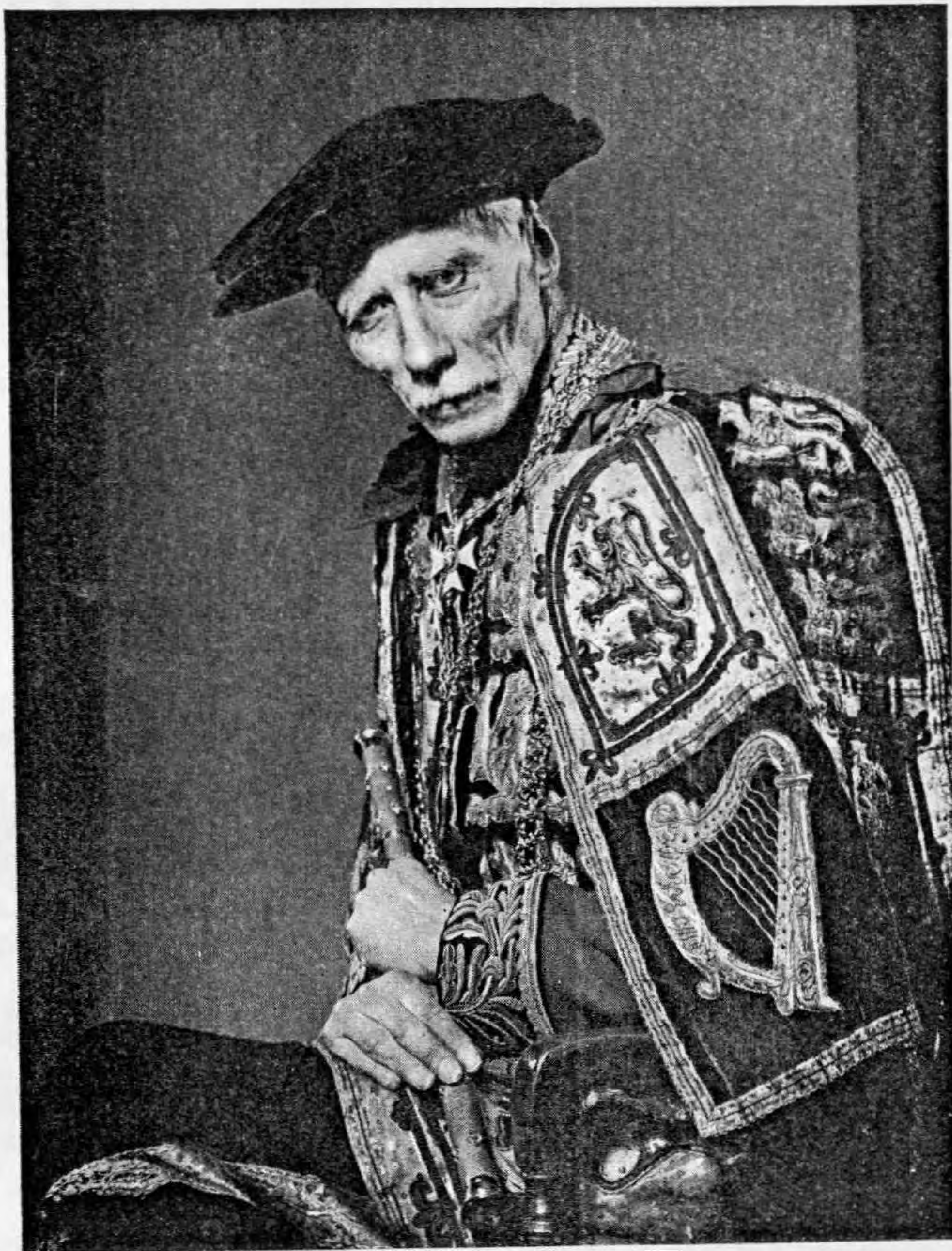
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Sir Thomas Innes

SIR THOMAS INNES OF LEARNEY

1893-1971

With the passing of Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V., Lord Lyon King of Arms from 1945 to 1969, Scotland lost one of her greatest sons. Interested in genealogy and heraldry from boyhood, he amassed in his lifetime an unrivalled store of knowledge.

The only son of Lt. Col. Frances N. Innes of Learney and Margaret Irvine-Fortescue, he was trained in law and admitted to the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland in 1922. His association with the Court of the Lord Lyon commenced in 1926, when he was appointed Carrick Pursuivant of Arms. He became Albany Herald in 1935 and at two periods was interim Lyon Clerk and Keeper of the Records.

Sir Thomas Innes wrote numerous articles on heraldry, genealogy, and peerage law. His best known books, *Scots Heraldry* and *The Tartans of the Clans and Families of Scotland*, have become standard works. In the former, now in its third edition, he laid down clear rules for differencing arms, and showed how widely titles and honours are distributed in Scotland. His work on the tartans, now in its eighth edition, reduced to order and respectability a subject which had been controversial. He prefixed to it a masterly exposition of the Scottish clan system. Sir Thomas revised another standard work by Frank Adam, *The Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands*. There can be no doubt that the popularity and excellence of Scottish heraldry owes much to Baron Learney.

During his lifetime Sir Thomas Innes was a member and office-bearer of numerous learned societies, including the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; the Scottish History Society; the Scottish Record Society; the Scottish Ecclesiological Society; the Society of Genealogists and the Scottish Genealogy Society. He was Genealogist to the Priory of Scotland of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and secretary to the Order of the Thistle.

It shall never be said that the former Lord Lyon trailed the flag of Scotland in the gutter. At every opportunity he spoke and wrote of his native country with feeling and understanding. To him Scotland was pre-eminently the land of clan-ship and kinship: a heritage to be fostered. His official pronouncements were occasionally criticised by writers who could not interpret the spirit of the law of arms. Cartoonists portrayed him as a tall, spare figure, with white mane, bushy eyebrows, piercing blue eyes and straggly moustache; yet strangely the figures of Coia and others are more authentic than the opinions of newspapermen.

The courtesy of Sir Thomas Innes was reminiscent of the high-toned manners of the old aristocracy, but he was never a snob. At social gatherings he was delightfully humorous, and in his professional sphere his high ideal of scholarly work prevented him from being the pedant.

THE PIAST/RURIKIDE ANCESTRY OF JAMES I AND HIS QUEEN JANE BEAUFORT

The genetically intertwined elements of the Piast and Rurikide dynasties of the pre-Mongolian period are well known and documented in genealogical studies¹. Much less advertised is their connection with the ancestral background of JAMES I, King of Scotland, and his Queen, JANE BEAUFORT.

We are going to elaborate only on a few of these genealogical links.

- I. CASIMIR² I of Poland (1016-1059) married (1038/42)³ Dobronega Maria of Kiev (1011-1087), who was either the daughter of (St.) VLADIMIR⁴ (956-1015)⁵ and his last (4th?) wife, Adele Oeningen, purportedly a descendant, even perhaps grand-daughter, of Emperor OTTO the Great (912-973), or, rather, a daughter of Vladimir's son IAROSLAV⁶ the Wise (978-1054) and his wife Ingigerd of Sweden (+1050)⁷.

Their son WLADISLAV⁸ I Herman of Poland (1043-1102) married Judith of Bohemia (1056/58-1085), a grand-daughter of ANDREW I of Hungary (+1061), who had married Anastasia of Kiev (+1074), a daughter of Iaroslav the Wise. Their son BOLESлав III of Poland (1084-1138) married (1102) his second cousin Zbyslava⁹ of Kiev (+1110), a daughter of SWATOPOLK¹⁰ II of Kiev (1050-1113) and grand-daughter of IZASLAV¹¹ I of Kiev (1025-1078) and his wife Getruda of Poland (1022/25-1107/8)¹², a sister of Casimir I³. Their son WLADISLAV II of Poland (1105-1159) married Agnes Babenberg (+1157), a daughter of Leopold III of Austria (+1136) and grand-daughter of Emperor HENRY IV (1050-1106).

Their daughter Richilda¹⁴ of Poland (+1166) married ALFONSO VII of Castile (1105-1157). Their daughter Sancha (1154-1208) married ALFONSO II of Aragon (1152-1196). Their grandson Raimond Berengar of Provence (1198-1245) had four daughters, three of whom became ancestresses of JANE BEAUFORT, Queen of Scotland.

Two of them, Margaret (1221-1295) and Beatrice of Provence (1234-1267), married two brothers, both descendants of Anna of Kiev (cf. *infra* sub III): the first married (St.) LOUIS IX of France (1215-1270), the second—CHARLES I of Sicily and Naples (1226-1285). The latter's son CHARLES II of Sicily and Naples (1254-1309) married Mary of Hungary (+1323), again of Piast and Rurikide vintage (cf. *infra* sub II).

The third, Eleanor of Provence (+1291), became Queen of England — wife of HENRY III (1207-1272). The kings of the three following generations: EDWARD I (1239-1307), EDWARD II (1284-1327) and EDWARD III (1312-1377), married all near relatives; with heavy Piast and Rurikide ancestry.

EDWARD III had a son — John of Gaunt (1304-1399), whose son, John Beaufort (1317-1410), was the father of JANE BEAUFORT (+1445), Queen of Scotland — wife of JAMES I (1394-1437). The latter was himself a descendant of Anna of Kiev.

11. The two Arpad brothers, ANDREW I (+1061) and BELA I (+1063), kings of Hungary¹⁵, married: the first, as mentioned already, a Rurikide —

Anastasia of Kiev (+1074), the second a Piast — Richilda of Poland (+1052)¹⁶, another sister of Casimir I and Gertrude.

The latter's grandson, Almos of Hungary (+1129), married (1104) Predislava of Kiev, a sister of Zbyslava (+1110) and daughter of Swatopolk II (1050-1113).

Their grandson GEZA¹⁷ II of Hungary (1130-1361) married Euphrosine of Kiev (+1186), a grand-daughter of VLADIMIR Monomach (1053-1125). The latter was a son of VSEVOLOD I (1030-1093), brother of the above mentioned Anastasia and Anna of Kiev.

Their grandson, ANDREW II of Hungary (1176-1235), married Gertrud of Meran (+1213), herself a descendant of Bela I and Richilda through their daughter Sophia (+1095), who had married Ulrich of Istria (+1070). Their grand-daughter Sophia of Istria had married Bertold II of Andechs and Meran (+1151).

Their great-grand-daughter, Mary of Hungary (+1323), married CHARLES II of Sicily and Naples (1254-1309) with multiple Piast and Rurikide ancestry.

Their daughter, Maragaret of Sicily and Naples (+1299) married her second cousin (twice!) Charles Valois (1270-1335).

Their daughter Joan Valois (1294-1342) married William III of Hainault (1280-1337). They were the parents of Philippa of Hainault (1314-1369) who became Queen of England — wife of EDWARD III (1312-1377).

111. Anna of Kiev (+1075), youngest daughter of IAROSLAV the Wise (978-1054), married HENRY I of France (1008-1060). Two of their sons appear among the ancestors of JAMES II of Scotland. Their eldest son, PHILIP I of France (1052-1108), was the great-grandfather of PHILIP II Augustus (1165-1223), whose two grandsons are ancestors of JANE BEAUFORT, Queen of Scotland: the eldest one, (St.) LOUIS IX of France (1215-1270) married, as already mentioned, Margaret of Provence (1221-1295), the second, Robert d'Artois (1216-1250), a brother of the former, was the father of Blanche d'Artois (+1302), who, through both her marriages, produced two additional ancestral links with the same JANE BEAUFORT.

(St.) LOUIS IX appears as ancestor of her three times: through his grandson Charles Valois (1270-1335), who married Margaret of Sicily (+1299) and became grandfather of Philippa, Queen of England — wife of EDWARD III, — through his grand-daughter Margaret of France (+1318), who became Queen of England — second wife of EDWARD I (1239-1307), and their grand-daughter, Joan of Kent (+1385), married Sir Thomas Holand (+1360), and became the grandparents of Margaret Holand (+1445), who married John Beaufort (1371-1410), — and through his grandson PHILIP IV of France (1268-1314), who married his second cousin Joan of Navarre (1271-1304), and their daughter Isabelle of France (1292-1357) became Queen of England — wife of EDWARD II.

Blanche d'Artois appears as ancestress twice: her daughter by her first husband, HENRY I of Navarra (+1274), Joan of Navarra (1271-1304) married, as just mentioned, PHILIP IV of France (1268-1314), — a great-granddaughter of her by her second husband, Edmund Lancaster (1244-1296) — himself a son of HENRY III and Eleanor of Provence, Alice Fitzallan

married Thomas Lord Holand (1350-1397), son of the above mentioned Sir Thomas Holand and Joan of Kent, and their daughter Maragaret Holand (+1445) married John Beaufort.

The other son of HENRY I of France (1008-1060) and Anna of Kiev (+1075) was Hugo (1057-1102). His daughter Elizabeth Vermandois (1085-1131) married William de Warren (+1135/38). Their daughter Adele de Warren (+1178) married David, Prince of Scotland (+1152)¹⁸. Their son David, Earl of Huntingdon (1144-1219), was the father of Isabel, who married Robert de Brus, Earl of Annandale.

Their great-grandson Robert the Bruce (1274-1329) became King of Scotland, and through him Anna of Kiev is ancestress of JAMES I (1394-1437).

J. Greene

NOTES

- 1 Lit.: Oswald Balzar, "Genealogja Piastów", Cracow 1895, reprinted 1956; N. de Baumgarten, 'Généalogie et mariages des Rurikides . . .', in: "Orientalia Christiana", vol. IX, nr. 35, Rome 1927 (May); S. H. Cross and O. P. Scherbowitz-Wetzor, "The Russian Primary Chronicle", Cambridge/Mass. 1953; W. K. H. von Isenburg, "Stammtafeln zur europäischen Geschichte", three vols., Berlin 1936-1937, 2nd ed. Marburg 1953 ff.; S. de Vajay, 'Grossfürst Geysa von Ungarn. Familie und Verwandschaft', in: "Südost Forschungen", vol. XXI, Munich 1962. Conformity is not always observed concerning genealogical data.
- 2 The English way of writing personal names is observed here, mainly following the lines accepted by "The new Cambridge Modern History" (1957 ff.), "The Cambridge History of Poland" (1950) and G. Vernadsky, "Kievan Russia" (Yale U.P., 1948) Preference is given to the endings "-slav-", mainly out of phonetical considerations. Variations of writing the same name are appended in footnotes (throughout in italics, e.g.: *Kasimir*, *Kazimierz*).
- 3 The oblique sign indicates the span of time within which the event may have probably taken place.
- 4 *Wladimir*.
- 5 S. H. Cross, o.c., p. 139 and note 176 (p. 261), and genealogical table after p. 298.
- 6 *Jaroslav*, *Yaroslav*.
- 7 W. H. K. v. Isenburg, o.c., vol. II (1937), tables 82 and 89, and other sources.
- 8 *Ladislaus*, *Vladislav*, *Wladislav*.
- 9 *Sbislava*, *Sbyslawa*.
- 10 *Svatopolk*, *Svjatopolk*, *Svyatopolk*, *Swjatopolk*.
- 11 *Isjasaw*, *Izjasla*, *Izyaslav*.
- 12 A. Gieysztor (ed.), "History of Poland", Warsaw 1968, p. 91, refers to her, fully justifiable, as "the earliest Polish woman writer". The preserved verses in Latin are set down most probably in her own hand.
- 13 It is generally asserted that Gertruda is the sister of Casimir I, both children of MIE-SZKO (or *Mieczysław*) II (990-1034), and it seems that only N. Kondakov (1844-1925) sheds some doubt on it by saying that Gertruda is either a daughter of Mieszko II, or a daughter of BOLESŁAV Chrobry (967-1025). Cf. N. Kondakov, "Izobraženija členov knažeskoj sem'i . . .", St Peterburg 1906, pp. 7-8.

- 14 *Richeza, Rixa.*
- 15 The Hungarian background of (St.) Margaret, Queen of Scotland (1046-1093), is well established and has its special literature, although the assertion that she is the granddaughter of (St.) STEPHEN, King of Hungary (975-1038), the founder of the Arpad dynasty, is still challenged by historians and genealogists, but not by the Catholic hagiographers.
- 16 O. Balzer, o.c., omits her name although admits that Bela's wife is a daughter ("córka") of Mieszko II.
- 17 *Geisa Geysa.*
- 18 Henry, Prince of Scotland (+1152), might have been also a descendant of the Piasts through his grandmother (St.) Margaret, Queen of Scotland. According to O. Halecki, "Borderlands of Western Civilization", New York 1952, p. 270, Adelaide of Poland is either sister or daughter of Mieszko I of Poland (+992), and, if sister, she appears to be mother of (St.) Stephen of Hungary (+1038). However, Isenburg, op.c., considers her, without any doubt, as step-mother of (St.) Stephen.

J. G.

A LOOK AT TWO OLD PARISH REGISTERS

Recently, I have been compiling an index for all baptisms, marriages and deaths shown in the Registers of the Berwickshire Parish of Channelkirk, at one time called Ginglekirk, for the period from the commencement of the Registers in 1650, up to the year 1819, and it seemed to me that in the first book particularly, which runs to 1733, there was some quite interesting material which might be quoted to show the sort of records that were kept in a Parish in those days, and which also throws some light on the evolution of names.

The first book is primarily a Kirk Session Minute book, commencing with the admission of Mr David Liddell as Minister of the Parish on 30th May 1650. The first baptism on 16th June of that year was of Hue, son of John Alin, and the first marriage on 31st May, 1653 was of James Parks and Alison Lothian inhabitants of Lylestone in the parish of Lauder.

The earliest section of the register is in a poor condition with pages often discoloured, with ink showing through from the other side of the paper, which makes reading very difficult. The book contains very detailed Minutes of Session activities recording, Sunday by Sunday, the text chosen by the Preacher and, where the Parish Minister himself did not officiate, the name of the visiting Preacher or perhaps a Probationer is given. A history of the Parish of Channelkirk, extending to 700 pages, was written by the Reverend Archibald Allan, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., in 1900, and this gives many extracts from the Session Minutes, particularly with reference to expenditure on repairs and such like matters. The Heritors were called upon from time to time to meet and to provide for the necessary finance. I do not think there is any mention of heating the Church and the Minister's stipend was, of course, paid by the Heritors, and was not within the jurisdiction of the Kirk Session. Much of their Minutes is taken up with the reports of scandals, with the appropriate sentences imposed, to the effect that offenders should "stand on the pillar" or "in the place of public repentance", usually for three successive Sundays. In some cases, the offender was ordered to appear in sackcloth.

Throughout the Minutes in the early days, the records of baptisms and of Proclamations of Marriage were interspersed throughout the Session Minutes, and occasionally one finds persons compeared before the Session to explain their irregular marriage. In 1665, a certain John Henderson was cited and compeired for his disorderlie marriage in going into England with Anna Haliburton and being married with the said Anna by ane English Currat. Henderson produced ane testimoniall that Thomas Robesone had married them, but because "there was sum presumption that it was not his hand writ, the Session appointed ane to be sent to Coldstream to enquir of his brother whether it was his hand write or not." The brother of Thomas Robesone was the Reverend David Robertson, Parish Minister of Coldstream, and it would appear from a later entry that the Session were satisfied that Thomas Robesone had actually performed the marriage and issued the marriage certificate. Thomas Robesone was Currat at Langframeltoun (no doubt the present day Longfremlington, near Wooler).

Another marriage across the Border was brought to the notice of the Session on 16th September 1677, when William Knight and Elison Tait compeared for going over to England to be married by ane Inglish Currat. A week later, Alexander Knight and Alexander Wightman of the Parish of Kirknewtoun (in Northumberland) came to the Session and declared upon oath that they saw William Knight and Alison Tait married at Aldertoun by ane actual Minister, but the Session decided that the parties should be married over again the next Lord's Day., and this was done on 30th September.

Two entries occur in 1726 when testimonials were produced by Parishoners of Channelkirk to the effect that they had been married by Mr James Millar, Minister at Loick (Lowick in Northumberland). The parties were, in each case, rebuked for their clandestine, or irregular marriage.

Minutes frequently refer to the disciplining of Members of the Congregation who had been found working on the land perhaps cutting hay or driving beasts to market on Fast Days as well as on Sundays. Fast Days were declared quite frequently by order of the King or the Church Authorities, and these days were to be treated precisely as Sundays were.

It is interesting to see how spellings of names varied throughout a lengthy period. One name cropping up with unfailing regularity from 1653, is the name Somervaille, spelt however variously as Summervell in 1653, Somerville in 1656, Symervail in 1691, Somervail in 1692, Somervaille in 1684, Somervail in 1747, and Sommervail in 1756, with probably other variations from time to time, according to the spelling habits of the Session Clerk. A name which becomes the modern Laidlaw, in 1759 was Laidley, in 1658 Ladley, in 1665 Ladla, in 1670 Lidla, in 1690 Ladlay, in 1692 Laidly, in 1732 Ladlie, in 1754 and even after 1759 was Laidlay in 1761, and Laidly in 1762. Bathcat in 1670 was later Bathket and Bathgat, before becoming Bathgate. Eight different spellings of the name Fairgrieve were noted, varying from Forgrive (1676) to Feirgrieve (1755). Sclatter in 1666 became Skletor in 1684, and was Sclater in 1733. A name Sounous in 1703 was Sounhouse in 1706 but became Sounes in 1733. The name Scott was invariably spelt Scot in the early years, and that earlier form was used as late as 1756. The case of James Houtson who was married to Isobel Thomson from the Parish of Humbie in 1773 is rather interesting because the Proclamation entry in Humbie shows his name as Whiteson. There are eight baptismal entries from 1775-1794

in the name Houtson, with one intervening entry as Whitson. The present day name Porteous has five variations in spelling between 1763 and 1772 — Porteus, Portus, Portoues, Portous and Portess.

It is interesting to note that the first occurrence of a "Mc" or "Mac" name occurs in 1713 — McAllrie. The next is a McLearn in 1730 and a McLeran in 1754, but it is only when John McDougal becomes Schoolmaster in 1772 that the third Mc name appears.

Among Christian names a Zerub Baillie had a son Zerub in 1818. (The name Zerubbabel occurs several times on tombstones of a family of the name of Forson at Dryburgh Abbey). A girl's christian name Anaple, which occurs occasionally in Scottish records, was rendered as Annapall in 1721.

Unusual surnames are Tunter, appearing from 1753 onwards, and Swainstone in 1775 and 1791.

A fairly common name in Lauder Parish is Romanes or Romanis, but this appears in Channelkirk as Roemains in 1666, Rolmainhouse in 1704, Romainous and Romanus in 1731.

A side light on early compulsory education appears on 13th September, 1657 when the Session Minute says, "the tennents expected to put yr (their) children to ye School." Then follows "ane Act maid that no tennent should get Baptisme till they bind to present all yr young children to School to learne to readthe poor that cannot pay their quarter payment to get out of the Poors box quarterly."

On 20th March, 1664 "it was ordained that give (if) James Willson or John Dewar but sell alle, beir or wine in tym of divin service that they should pay 4 lib (pounds) toties quoties" (each time). In that same year, the rather unusual and gentler phrase was used when offenders who had already been married "promised to give satisfaction for their untimely coming together before marriage."

Records of death, generally speaking, arise only as entries from the cash received in respect of hire of the Mortcloth. Usually there were Mortcloths of two qualities, and these belonged to the Session who hired them out for funerals. From time to time, rules about the hire of the Mortcloth and the appropriate charges appear in the Session Minutes.

Proclamations of Marriage in the earlier stages were quite elaborate proceedings. One finds, first of all, a statement that certain parties required Proclamation of Marriage. This is followed by three successive statements that Proclamation was made for the first, for the second, and for the third time, and if the marriage took place in Channelkirk, the fifth entry shows the date of the marriage and, in some cases, it is interesting to see how the spelling of surnames could vary within the group of the four or five entries. For a long period, each request for Proclamation was accompanied by the names of two Cautioners, one for the man and the other for the woman, which meant that a penalty was exacted for which the Cautioner was responsible if, in fact, the marriage did not take place.

David C. Cargill

SOME ODDMENTS FROM ENGLISH REGISTERS WHICH MAY BE OF INTEREST TO SEARCHERS IN SCOTLAND

St. Mary's Carlisle 1813 Sept. 26 Robert, son of Robert & Eleanor THOMPSON,
Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh bap.

Stockton-on-Tees. *LANE*. The following children of William *LANE*, a cordwainer,
native of Edinburgh by his wife Mary Douglass were baptised on 26
December 1798:—

Ann 1st daughter, born Nov. 20, 1792 Miriam, 2nd daughter born Dec.
18, 1793 James 1st son, born June 26, 1797

MAXWELL. Robert Thompson, 1st son of John *MAXWELL*
native of Edinburgh by his wife Hannah Thompson, native of Skelton,
Yorks., born Sept. 3, 1799 baptised at Stockton-on-Tees Sept. 21

Grindon, County Durham Parish Register *BIRCH* Mary daughter of Standford
Birch and his wife, Travellers from Edinburgh in Scotland bap. July 3
1726

Mary daughter of James *LOGAN* & Christian Davidson in the parish
of Gartly, County Aberdeen bap April 15, 1703

Berwick-upon-Tweed Register Catherine *BLACKER* born 25 Dec. 1799 bap. 8 Jany.
1800 2nd daughter of Lathum Blacker Esq., Major 65th Foot, native of
Ireland & his wife Catharine Maddison, native of Edinburgh

Chester-le-Street, County Durham Register, John Oswald *McALISTER*, born 5
January 1799, bap. 31 January, 4th son of Archibald McAlister. Colonel
35th Regiment of Foot, native of Argyleshire, N.B. by his wife Cath.
Haigh of Doncaster, Yorks.

St Margaret's Durham. May 29, 1797, bap. Margaret Henrietta Maria, daughter
of Charles *STEWART* Esq. & Amelia Ann Sophia, his wife of Dalguise,
near Perth in Scotland, born in this Chapelry, 1 May.

Arthuret, Cumberland, Bishop's Transcripts, 1790. John, bastard son of Robert
Gordon of Kelton gen.: & Betty Wood of Annan N.B., bap. Dec. 17.

Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham Register, 1797, May 10. Lawrence, son of Lt. Col.
Graeme & Margaret, his wife, late of Crieff, N.B., bap.

Darlington Register, 1803. Ann *GIBSON*, born 1 April 1780 (sic), bap. 4 March,
2nd daughter of Patrick Gibson, late Quartermaster 8th Regt. of Foot,
by his wife Anne Westover, native of Edinburgh. (Note: Lt. Patrick
Gibson of the Royal Independent Invalids, 40 years in 8th Foot, died at
Darlington, 25 March 1806, in his 69th year. His widow died at Giles-
gate, Durham, 13 January 1809.)

Corbridge, Northumberland Parish Register, 1736, Oct. 6. William, son of William
CARFRAE of the parish of Anwodth, Co. Galloway in Scotland, travel-
ler, was born at Aydon and bap. in this church.

1803, May 8, William, born March 28, 1st son of Thomas ROBE, labourer, Corbridge, native of Carnwath (spelt Cornworth), Co. Lein-orckshire, Scotland, by his wife Isabell Wanless, native of Chollerton, bap.

1803, 12 June. David, born June 6, 2nd son of David REY, travelling cooper, Wigtown in Cumberland, native of Dornock in Scotland, by his wife, Lily McGregor, native of Belford bap.

1806, April 27, born March 30, Henry, 1st son of Henry STOCKS, a serjeant in the Royal Artillery Drivers, native of Fifeshire in Scotland, by his wife Ann Murphy, native of Eltham, Kent, bap.

1806 June 15, Thomas, born 28 May, 4th son of Joseph KILGOWER, a private in the Royal Artillery Drivers, native of Leeth (Leith), by his wife Isabell Patterson, native of Edinburgh.

1801 Nov. 10. Robert, born April 3, 4th son of Joseph HYMERS, lime burner, Lime Kiln Hedge, parish of Hobkirk, Co. Roxburgh, native of Wall. in parish of St John Lee by his wife Hannah Johnson, native of the Lee, p. Bywell, St Andrew, bap.

Bishopwearmouth Register 1796, Bapt. 20 Sept. Margaret, daughter of Rev. David and Elizabeth *Trail* of Ruthwell, County of Dumfries, born at Wear-mouth 11 May 1796.

1798. Charles Lennox HAY, bap. 29 May (born 16 May), 1st son of Adam Hay, Capt. 35th Foot, native of Scotland and his wife, Mary, late Watson, native of Edinburgh.

1805. John Stewart McGREGOR, bap. 11 May (born 5 April), 1st son of Duncan McGregor, native of North Britain, Lieut. Royal N. Lincoln Militia & Elizabeth Stewart, his wife, native of Ireland.

Darlington Register 1804. Mary Jane, born Oct. 18, bap. Nov. 23, 7th daughter of John Harcourt Esq., native of Craig-Miller, Haddingtonshire, North Britain, by his wife Jane Dowdeswell, native of Devonshire.

Satley, Co. Durham, parish register 1805. Charles Frederick STUART, born 18 Dec. 1804, bap. 7 April, 2nd son of Duncan of Portingal (FORTINGALL) Perthshire, by his wife Mary, daughter of Anthony Bradley of Knype, Bampton, Westmorland.

St Oswald's Durham parish register. Charles James WELSH, bap. 15 Sept. 1801, 3rd son of Col. Thomas Welsh, Esq. of Burn hall, native of Inverness, Scotland, by his wife, Anna Martha Maling, born at Hendon Lodge, near Sunderland, in this county.

Berwick-upon-Tweed Register. Baptism Mary, born June 16, bap. June 26, 1801, 1st daughter of Richard Baillie Esq., native of parish of Garvald, East Lothian, by his wife, Mary Wilkin, native of Appleby Westmorland. (She died July 3, buried July 4, aged 15 days).

St. Nicholas, Durham. 1805, Margrete NASH, born 19 May, bap. privately 6 June, 1st daughter of Alexander Nash, Sergt. Clerk of Durham District, native of Banff, Scotland, by his wife Elizabeth, late Miller, native of Dunc (Berwickshire).

David C. Cargill

SOME RESEARCH INTO THE FAMILY NAME OF FORTUNE

By GEORGE FORTUNE

1. A study of the books on surnames and their origins reveals a number of references to the surname, Fortune and its derivation. It is given a biblical origin in 'Personal and Family Names' (Long, 1883), French and Latin derivations in 'Surnames of the United Kingdom' (Harrison, 1912), and a place name origin in 'A Dictionary of the Family Names of the United Kingdom' (Lower, 1860). In 'A History of the Surnames of the British Isles' (Ewen, 1931), mention is made of an influx of refugees to Britain in the sixteenth century because of Roman Catholic persecution in Europe; and in the list of names of those coming from Germany there appears the name Fortune, though such persons could have been returning exiles. All these references relate to the United Kingdom, and, while the surname, with variations, is currently in use in each of the separate countries, there are probably differences in the English, Scottish and Irish origins and derivations.

2. A specific reference appears in that comprehensive work, 'The Surnames of Scotland, their Origin, Meaning and History' (George F. Black, 1946). In this, the name is said to be derived from 'the lands of Fortune in East Lothian'. The complete entry is as follows:

FORTUNE. From the lands of Fortune in East Lothian, now represented by East and West Fortune.

John de Fortun was servant of the Abbot of Kelso c. 1200 (Kelso, 148).

Joce de Fortun witnessed confirmation by Nesus de Lundr of a mill in Lynton in the reign of Alexander II, 1233 (LSC., p. 51).

John de Fortone was one of the Scots prisoners in the Tower of London in 1297 (Bain, II, 960).

A later John Forton witnessed a retour of special service in 1495 (Home, p. 27), and Thomas Fortoun was tailor and burgess of Edinburgh in 1634 (Inquis. Tut., 504).

Robert Fortune (1813-1880), the distinguished botanist and traveller in China, was born in Berwickshire.

The surname is not uncommon in the Lothians and Fife.

3. The references to the Fortune 'personages' led to research in the historical documents mentioned and the following items may be of interest. Joce de Fortun (?of noble Norman French family) seems to have been concerned in some transaction regarding a 'mill in Lynton'. This may be a reference to the original fabric of Preston Mill at East Linton in East Lothian, re-built in its present form in the seventeenth century and now a show-piece property of the National Trust for Scotland. The original mill was in existence at the time mentioned above. The 'retour of special service' to which John Forton was a witness was a process under old Scots law where the heir to an estate had to prove his right to inherit, the 'retour' being the record, and 'special service' the legal proceedings. John de Fortone who with other notable Scots, was imprisoned in

the Tower of London, was taken prisoner while fighting for Scottish independence against Edward First of England. The note, as follows, is not without humour viewed from our time: 'The Sheriffs of London were commanded to pay William, Earl of Ros.....John de Fortone and Thomas de Morham, Knights, Scottish Prisoners in the Tower, for their maintenance since Martinmas last, viz., the earl, 6d. and the others, 4d. a day, and their warders, 3d. each' A further reference seems to indicate that John de Fortone was offered his freedom if he would fight for Edward abroad, but it is not recorded whether he did so. Robert Fortune, the botanist, achieved fame in the botanical world, giving his name to a species of palm.

4. The name, in the form of 'Fortoune', appears in one of the many lists of Scottish surnames in a sixteenth century manuscript, 'Treattey of Surnames in Generall Bot Especially thesse of Scotland, By S. Ia. Balfour, Lyone King of Armes' (Adv. Lib. MSS. 33.2.28. p. 51). Sir James Balfour was a high officer of state in the reign of King James the Fifth of Scotland.

5. From another source it was learned that the name was supposed to be derived from the place name, Fordoun, a village in Kincardineshire, but there does not appear to be any real authority for this claim, and Black, with his East Lothian placing, seems the more credible. Lower (see para. 1) also relates the name to a 'place in Haddingtonshire' (East Lothian). There is also the possible connection of a foreign version of the name, e.g., Fortuna, Fortunato (?originally Latin, latterly Italian) which can be found in various directories in the United Kingdom. Perhaps the origin here derives from the normal meaning of the word 'fortune' (fate, luck, chance, etc.), though how this could come to be used as a surname is difficult to imagine. Besides the usual spelling, directories also show such versions as Fortuin and Fortuyn.

6. Coming now to the relationship of the surname to the place name — and it is understood that the presence of 'de' (meaning 'of') between forename and surname denotes this — there is a surprising amount of information on the place name and its origin. In the older Scots reference books and maps the spelling is 'Forton' and 'Fortoun', and in a map, 'Lothian and Linlithquo' in the Blaeu Atlas of 1654, the East Lothian names are 'W. Fortoun' and 'Fortoun Ester'.

7. The entry in Bartholomew's Survey Gazetteer of the British Isles is: 'East Fortune: village and railway station, 3 miles east of Drem, East Lothian. 1 mile west is the village of West Fortune' The place name however, is not Scottish only as the Gazetteer also gives several places in England — hamlet, village or parish — bearing the name, e.g. 'Forton' in Lancs, Hants and other counties; and a 'Fortuneswell' in Dorset. In Ireland, there is 'Fortunebeg' and 'Fortunemore'.

8. Information on the origin of the place name — for the English 'Forton' presumably — is to be found in 'The Place Names of England and Wales' (Johnson, 1915) and 'The Oxford Dictionary of Place Names' (Ekwall, 1936), where the name is considered to be derived from the Old English "ford-tun", the home-stead or village by the ford. Both Johnson and Ekwall indicate that the name was in existence at the time of the Domesday Book (c. 1085). In 'Place Names of Scotland' (Johnson, 1934), 'Forton' is linked with the East Lothian Fortunes, and in 'Gaelic Place Names of the Lothians' (Milne) the derivation is: 'Forton:

Small fold'. The Old English "ford-tun", however, seems the more probable. It receives some support from an old map (c. 1625) which shows 'W. Fortoun' and 'Fortoun Ester' on the banks of a stream flowing west-wards and entering the sea near Aberlady and Luffness. The stream is presumably that now known as the Peffer Burn.

9. An interesting Scottish reference is to be found in 'Athelstaneford: A poet-haunted Parish in East Lothian, (Duncan, 1934). He mentions an ancient fortification near Drem called 'The Chesters at Camptoun', saying '.....the name is not peculiar to this fort, but rather one that is generic, standing as the English equivalent of the Latin 'castra' (camp.)'. Other excerpts from the book are: 'Three lands adjacent to the fort bear names, West Fortune, East Fortune and Fortune-bank, that, at least, bear some relationship with The Chesters. Etymologically, they bear no relationship with the word 'fortune' as we understand it today. May they not have been 'the towns of the fort' — the lands from which supplies of farm produce were obtained for the army that manned the fort? 'Fort-toun' seems a likely derivation.....' and '.....there seems much to be said in favour of the idea that the word 'Athelstaneford' means neither more nor less than the fort of that doughty warrior and statesman, Athelstan, grandson of the historical Alfred the Great.....' Attractive though the above supposition may be, however, it is understood that 'Athelstaneford' was not derived from the word, 'fort'.

10. In an article describing the work of a Scottish Place Names Committee of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society (Dott, 'Scotsman' 23.5.1953), it is stated:

'It must not be assumed that the old maps are regarded as infallible. On the contrary, if any one man is responsible for the corruption of Lothian place names, it is Armstrong, who produced maps of many Scottish countries about 1773-1775. He was a splendid cartographer; so good that a tracing from his map of the Lothians can be laid over a modern one-inch map with fair correspondence. But in his spellings, not only was he influenced by a desire to write fashionable English and stick a final 'e' on to the English name, 'Livingston', and on to Celtic names like 'Corstorphin', but he frequently let his imagination run riot so that he turned 'East Forton' into 'East Fortune.'

11. As might be expected, East Lothian proved a fruitful ground for 'digging up' persons of the surname, Fortune, most of them being found in the births, marriages and deaths registers for the parishes around the 'Fortune' country mentioned by Duncan (para. 9), e.g. Athelstaneford, Bolton, Garvald, Haddington, North Berwick and others. Instances were also found in parishes in Berwickshire and Fifeshire. The registers gave many variations in spelling — Forton, Fortun, Fortoun, Fortone, and, of course, Fortune — the spelling depending upon the scholastic ability of the person recording the birth, etc., with, no doubt, the informant being at fault on occasion. Difficulties arise in trying to trace forebears in the 1700s and earlier, as registers, assuming they exist, are frequently hard to decipher; and the trail of the particular ancestor one may be seeking can easily be lost as, among other things, he may have moved to another parish in search of employment. As regards parishes in Fifeshire a Fortune could well have crossed the Forth estuary in the sea traffic between East Lothian and Fife ports.



FORTUN : Scotland, a dolphin, haurient,
az., "Ditat Deus".

(haurient : erect

az. : blue

"Ditat Deus" : "God enriches")



FORTUNE : a demi-lion gardent, az.,
holding in his dexter paw
a battle-axe, or.

(demi : half

gardent : body in profile,
face to front

az. : blue

or. : gold

dexter : right)



FORTUNE : Scotland, on a chapeau a
stag trippant, all ppr.

(chapeau : cap, hat or bonnet

trippant : right fore-leg uplifted,
as if walking briskly.

ppr : natural colours)

12. The writer was fortunate enough to obtain the views of Mrs C. M. Matthews, author of "English Surnames", and a well-known authority on the origin of surnames. Her opinion was as follows: "Your evidence shows clearly that 'Fortune' began as a place name, probably one of the two villages in East Lothian where you found early examples of it as a family name. As Lothian was once part of the English kingdom of Northumbria, and much under English influence in later times, a great many of its place names are English, and 'ford-tun' would be as natural there as in England. Your point in para. 10 about the map-maker turning 'Fortoun' into 'Fortune' is a good one, and the same thing could have happened to it as a surname. A man called 'Fortoun' is a lucky fellow, and his friends call him 'Fortune': or, maybe, he just wrote it that way himself because he liked the sound of it. This sort of thing was often happening".

13. Lastly, it may also be of interest to record that an American relative 'wondered' whether the family could 'sport' a family crest. Research into this led to the discovery that Fairbairn's Book of Crests (of 1905) contained three crests attributed to persons of the name of Fortune. Rough sketches of these, with the relevant legends, are attached. These crests also appear, with slight differences in outline, etc., in the book of crests by Henry Washbourne (London, 1845), though in it the 'dolphin' crest motto, 'Ditat Deus', is ascribed to "McTaggart" — perhaps correctly, but also possibly an instance of the risk of placing too much credibility on such information. It is understood that only the proved descendants of the person to whom the crest was originally granted would have the right in the Law of Arms to 'sport' the crest. There is at present in existence a 'Fortune' crest, which was granted in 1910 in favour of John Fortune of Bengairn in Kirkcudbrightshire: this crest incorporates the 'stag' insignia.

KINDRED OF THE BEAR

In the reign of David II, under the years 1343 and 1344, the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland (App. II) gives Charters which confer on four individuals the "captaincy" (i.e. chiefship) of four clans. These are:

1. To Gilbert McGillolane, the captaincy of Clan Connan, in Galloway.
2. To John McKennedy, the captaincy of the people (*Muinntir*) or clan of CasDuff ("Blackfoot"). I am advised that Casduff must have been the cognomen or nickname of the individual, after whom the clan were named. This clan were presumably located in the Kennedy country, Carrick, where in 1377 the parish of Kirkmichael was alluded to as Kirk-Michael Muntercasduf or Munterduffy (*Scots Peerage*, II, 444, 446). The grant was evidently made to John Kennedy of Dunure.
3. To Donald Edzear, the captaincy of Clan MacGowan. This must be Donald Edgar. The descendants of the second son of Dunegal of Strathnith (Dunegal being alive in 1124) took the name of Edgar, inheriting the lands of Dunscore in Nithsdale, in which district it is to be presumed the Clan MacGowan were located (P. H. McKerlie, *Galloway in Ancient and Modern Times*, 148).
4. To Michael McGorth, the captaincy of "the clan of Kenelman". I have never seen an explanation of the meaning of the name "Kenelman". The explanation which is now offered here may well, I am advised, be correct, subject to

possible mistranscription, due to ignorance of Gaelic on the part of the scribe who made the entry in the Register. That he *was* ignorant of Gaelic seems probable, because he uses the phrase *parentela de Kenelman*, which, as we shall see, is in fact tautological, *parentela* and *Kenel* both meaning "clan".

For what is suggested is that "Kenelman" is not, as at first sight might appear, an English name at all, but a Gaélic name. The first part is, I am told, undoubtedly Gaelic (Middle Gaelic) *cenél*, meaning kindred, tribe, etc., while the second part appears to be the (Mediaeval) personal name Mathan, meaning "a bear", which occurs in the modern Irish Mahon, MacMahon; it is presumably pagan in origin like other animal personal names. As Macmaghan it is on record in 1262. In modern Gaelic Mathan would become Mhathain, following "Mac" as part of a clan name, but I am informed that this would not have been the case in the fourteenth century. The name of the clan "Kenelman", of whom Michael McGorth was to be chief, could thus be equivalent in English to "Kindred of the Bear".

The point seems to remain, where the clan were located. The Register gives no indication, but it would seem likely that, as in the case of the other clans in the Register, this was somewhere in Gaelic-speaking South-West Scotland.

W. R. KERMACK.

ADAM DRUMMOND OF MEGGINCH SURGEON-APOTHECARY (1679-1758)

By C. G. DRUMMOND, F.P.S.

For a period of between thirty and forty years I traversed daily the historic stones of the heart of Old Edinburgh, represented in the Lawnmarket and Grassmarket of the ancient city. It would, I suggest, be difficult to do so and remain oblivious of its atmosphere and unaffected by its past. There was, in my case, the added allure of being associated with two pharmacies there, that in the Grassmarket dating from 1797 and the other, in the Lawnmarket, from 1700. It is with the latter I propose to deal today, through the person of its most illustrious incumbent, Adam Drummond of Megginch.

I count myself fortunate indeed to have become ensnared by the discovery of important documentary evidence of the life of the pharmacist more than two hundred years ago.

In 1952, as I have recorded elsewhere, reconstruction of Fisher's Land in the Lawnmarket, revealed a number of prescriptions which had lain undisturbed for over a couple of centuries. In examining these faded documents I was, at the time, primarily concerned with the drugs in use in those days; with the physicians who had prescribed them and with the patients who were undergoing treatment. The fact that several of the prescriptions bore the direction "To Mr Drummond's shop" was not, at the time, material, though the name carried a certain appeal and was not to be dismissed out of hand. In an attempt to trace the history of the pharmacy, it became clear that the business was in the direct line of succession

and that the Mr Drummond referred to was Adam Drummond, Surgeon-apothecary, Burgess of Edinburgh.

It is important to remember that the surgeon-apothecary in Scotland was the pharmacist. Pharmacy and surgery were taught together as part of a course, as I shall show later. The first of the surgeon-apothecaries came into being with James Borthwick and Thomas Kincaid in 1657, and with only a brief break of some ten years toward the close of the 17th century, pharmacy and surgery were very intimately bound up. Although the Incorporation of Surgeons was erected into a Royal College in 1778 and a separate body of druggist-apothecaries arose seven years later, it is of great interest that, as late as 1833, only eight years before the founding of the Pharmaceutical Society, out of a total of 70 chemists, druggists and apothecaries in Edinburgh, 43 were still practising surgery and included the prefix "surgeon" in their description. Indeed one, John Cochrane, of the same pharmacy in the Lawnmarket, was described at that time as surgeon and accoucheur. He continued to practise pharmacy until 1880, though I fancy by that time scalpel and forceps had been put aside. It will readily be understood, therefore, that with such differing origins, the merging of interests of Scotland and England into a Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was no mean achievement.

Having established that the Mr Drummond of the Lawnmarket was Adam Drummond of Megginch, in Perthshire, I felt a sense of achievement and was disposed to let matters rest, but it was not as simple as that. The family name kept intruding itself—and I use the word advisedly—in a number of ways, at irregular intervals, in reading and, once, in a surprisingly vivid manner in a little country churchyard in Pencaitland, East Lothian, far removed from Perthshire, where I came across a stone to the memory of one Alison Drummond of Megginch—one of those chance experiences which compel attention and reflection.

And then, only a few months ago, in a legal office in the New Edinburgh, which was only a vision in the time of Adam Drummond, a document was discovered which provided the necessary impetus to sustained effort. It was an Indenture of apprenticeship between Adam and a youth called John Campbell. The deed is in a perfect state of preservation and its discovery has proved of the most vital importance. And I have wondered how I have been deaf to the knocking or blind to the mounting evidence piling up in front of me. (It is surprising, once the mind has become receptive of a particular theme, how often some brief and unsought reference leaves its mark, and how, in the course of time, the gentle tap at the door becomes louder and more insistent and finally won't be denied. Just so is it possible to appreciate Betsy Trotwood's Mr Dick, and his obsession with the head of one of the Stuart kings.)

Adam Drummond was the third son and fifth child of Adam Drummond, the 2nd of Megginch. His father was born in 1641. He was a lawyer, a Privy Councillor of Scotland and was, for many years, a Member of the Scottish Parliament, which sat in Edinburgh—that parliament which formally rejected in 1690 the autocratic rule of the Privy Council and became, as G. M. Trevelyan says, "an independent force with which the Government had to reckon". It was independent of Kirk and King, though friendly to both. But they were turbulent times, and Adam Drummond, sen., the father of our Adam, was appointed in 1692 as one of the Commissioners to conduct the Inquiry into the Massacre of Glencoe.

But important and onerous as was the work of the father in his Parliamentary and other duties in the Capital, nothing could be more mistaken than to imagine that his wife, Alison, on the family estate in Perthshire, was living a sheltered life. The family archives—and I make the fullest acknowledgment of the most generous and illuminating assistance I have had—disclose that while her husband was engaged in Edinburgh, Alison was coping with all eleven of her children ill with smallpox at the same time, and she expecting her twelfth child. I now quote; “By skill, nursing, prayer and some miracle, they all survived”. Alison must have been a lady of sterling courage, character and devotion. To aggravate what must have seemed to be insuperable difficulties, the countryside was over-run with troops, following the accession of William III. It was no peaceful pastoral scene.

But it is to the third son and fifth child that we must turn our attention. Adam was born in 1679 on the family estate at Megginch Castle and went to the local school at the village of Errol, on the first stage of a journey which took him to St Andrews, Edinburgh and Leyden. He entered St Andrews University at the age of 16, and three years later he joined an older brother in Edinburgh, becoming apprenticed to a surgeon, Thomas Edgar. Edgar was the son-in-law of Alexander Pennycuik, who had been Dean of the craft of Surgeons in 1645 and Surgeon-General to the Scots troops in the Civil War, and James Borthwick served under him. So we may take it that Adam found himself in competent hands during his formative years. But all was not plain sailing, for in the winter of 1699 Edgar was continually ill, and the young apprentice was overworked. He himself suffered in his health and had trouble with his eyes. A letter home at that time from his brother John states: “I find Adam agrees very well with his employment Adam must have a nightgown” (i.e. a dressing gown) “because he says he is obliged to rise sometimes in the night. In case you cannot get one presently, you may send over my old one about my black clothes, and it will serve him till he get another.”

But the cold of Edinburgh winters, and the disturbed nights, did not discourage Adam, for, on the completion of his training, he set out for Leyden to join his brother John who had preceded him. It may be remarked in passing that that was the pattern of education in Scotland. All, of whatever station, attended the local school, proceeding from there to a Scots University and then to the Continent if they were following one of the learned professions. Schooling in England for Scots boys was unknown until after the Union of 1707.

Adam broke his journey in London to take a course of anatomy under a Dr Erskine, who held the unusual post of physician to the Czar of Muscovy and, on Erskine's departure for Russia, Adam crossed to Holland. But there was a problem, not uncommon to students, as a letter to his father on April 25, 1704, disclosed. “My money is very nigh spent” he wrote, “but I can have more from a comrade who goes along with me, and shall repay him at Rotterdam.” He had wanted to study in Paris, and he sought the help of a Mr Moulin—a family friend—to secure the approval and consent of his father to his continuing his studies there. Mr Moulin's letter said: “His (Adam's) design is to go into France and spend one year there, which will improve him (as he tells me) in what he professes more than seven years in Holland, and that he can have a safe pass. If I mistake it not, the only place in France for an insight into chirurgery is at a place called

Les Invalides—near Paris, provided he be not molested about his religion, or pestered and teased by the Perkinites. He deserves truly to be pleased in what you can.” Parental consent was refused. Adam was far from happy at the decision, and on August 5th of the same year, expressed his views forthrightly:

“I received a letter from Mr Moulin by the last post by which I understand that you are positively resolved against my going into France, which hath so discouraged me in my business that my thoughts are quite off the following any more after it. Since there is no other way left for my improvement, I resolve to study physic close here and wait punctually on the colleges, which study indeed was always more agreeable to me, the other being merely to please you in as also I knew there would be more advantage in it. However, since you are pleased to cross me in it, I resolve not be one of those people who have been abroad merely for name’s sake as is generally thought of in our employment by people who understand nothing in the matter. All I shall say is that I am persuaded you were never advised to the contrary by any who had but a moderate knowledge in our business, or that ever wished me happy, yea, I do not doubt but next to myself you will be the first that will find the loss of it, and will repent of it when it is too late, for if I should give all the pains that ever any mortal did, I cannot pretend to understand my business granting that I were to stay 3 or 4 years in this place or any other in Holland.”

There may have been several reasons for his father’s opposition to Adam’s studying in Paris. It has been suggested that one of them may have been financial, though it is highly probable that, in the prevailing political climate and the intrigues designed to restore the Stuarts to the Throne—a prospect that made no appeal to the father—it was felt that Holland was safer.

No light is thrown on the poor opinion Adam had formed of the teaching at Leyden. The great Boerhaave at the time would be a junior lecturer, and was not appointed to the professorship for five years after the young student’s complaint. Indeed, his sojourn in Leyden occurred in the interregnum between the brief reign of Alexander Pitcairne and the accession of Boerhaave. But it seems unlikely that Adam, sen., would have looked favourably on his son’s close association, in his formative years, with that ardent Jacobite and Episcopalian, Pitcairne.

On his return to Edinburgh, Adam Drummond was elected to the Incorporation of Surgeons on 6th Nov. 1707, setting up business as a surgeon-apothecary in Fisher’s Land in the Lawnmarket. (A land, perhaps I should explain, was a tall tenement, characteristic of the Old Town in which, for reasons of defence within the walls, an expanding population had to be accommodated by building skywards.)

But his professional accomplishments were such that his services were sought in wider fields. Robert Elliot was appointed Professor of Anatomy in 1705, an appointment which was not secured without a certain measure of guile. Elliot had offered to his brethren of the Incorporation to undertake the duty of teaching, and his offer was accepted, the Incorporation providing him with a theatre. It was then necessary to petition the Town Council so as to obtain financial assistance, for the university at the time was still the “Town’s Colledge” and appointment to the various Chairs was in the gift of the Council. In his plea to the Town Council, Elliot stated that he would instruct the youth to serve Her Majesty’s Lieges—Her Majesty at the time being Queen Anne—both at home and abroad in

her armies. It would, he said, "be ane means of saving money to the nation expended in teaching anatomie in foreign places." He was more candid with his brethren, to whom he confessed that what he really wanted was the teaching of students as such. Elliot was the first Professor of Anatomy in the Town's College and the earliest in Britain—at a salary of £15 per annum; and it was for that princely sum that he resorted to subterfuge with the Town Council.

In 1708, at Elliot's request, Adam Drummond was conjoined with him in the post, at a bargain price to the Town of two for the price of one, for the joint salary was also £15.

Drummond appears to have made considerable impact within a very short time of his return from the Continent, for in 1707 he was made librarian of the Incorporation of Surgeons, and the representations in his favour to be conjoined with Elliot one year later were made by John Mirrie, then President of the Surgeons and, prior to Elliot's appointment, himself a lecturer on anatomical subjects.

On Elliot's death in 1716, Drummond was joined by McGill, but on 21st January 1720, they stated to a meeting of surgeons that they were unable to attend to their professorship "owing to the state of their health and business." "They and the haill calling being persuaded of the sufficiency of Alexander Monro, one of their number, did therefore unanimously recommend him to the Provost and Town of Edinburgh to be Professor of Anatomy". Thus did Monro primus, at the early age of 22, enter upon his duties—and found a dynasty—at a salary unchanged from that enjoyed by his predecessors. But the suspicion must remain that, able as young Munro was, the appointment was not achieved without a certain amount of manipulation.

The state of health of Adam at that time cannot have been precarious, for he lived for nearly forty years thereafter, but there can be little doubt that his business was absorbing more of his time. Edinburgh was ready to take its place as a great centre of medical teaching and, within a few years, the Faculty of Medicine was born, with such illustrious pioneers as Andrew St Clair, John Rutherford—grandfather of Sir Walter Scott and father of Daniel, of nitrogen fame—Plummer, whose pills I sold within very recent years—and John Innes.

Documentary evidence of the regard in which Drummond was held as a pharmacist is preserved in the old prescriptions uncovered in Fisher's Land in 1952, for they were in the handwriting of the most eminent physicians of the day, who ensured the best of medicine for their distinguished patients—the Tweeddales, the Mintos and the Hays among them—by directing their prescriptions to Mr Drummond's shop. He enjoyed the complete confidence of his medical colleagues.

Now it is time to turn to the most recent document to come into my hands—the Indenture between Adam Drummond and an apprentice, John Campbell. It suggests that, while certain to have a fine training, the said John Campbell seemed destined to have a pretty thin time in other ways. If there is any truth in the old adage, there was just a possibility that Jack might become a dull boy. The indenture reads:

"Thir indentures made at Edinburgh the twenties day of February—One thousand seven hundred and thirty-six years. In themselves proport leall and

soothfast witnessing That it is appointed, agreed and finally ended betwixt Adam Drummond, Chirurgion Apothecary, Burgess of Edinburgh on the one part, and John Campbell, lawfull son to Collin Campbell, Collector of the Customs at Prestonpans; with the special advice & consent of the said Collin Campbell as Cautioner and Surety for and with him for fulfilling of his part of the Indentures underwritten. And also the said Collin Campbell for himself and taking burden in and upon him for the said John Campbell. And they both with one advice consent and assent on the other part in manner form and effect as after follows.

That is to say The said John Campbell by the tenor hereof becomes bound Apprentice and Servant to the said Adam Drummond in his Arts & Calling of Surgery and Pharmacy for all the days space years and terms of Five years next and immediately following his Entry thereto, which shall be and begin, God willing, at the day and date hereof; During the which space the said John Campbell Binds and Obliges him to serve the said Adam Drummond and his said Master faithfully and honestly by day and night, Holy day and work day in all things godly and honest; and shall not hear of his said Master's skaith at any time by day or by night during the space foresaid but shall reveal the same to him and hinder it to his power; and that he shall not Reveal his Master's Secrets in his Arts, nor the secret diseases of his patients to any person whatsoever; nor shall be absent himself from his said Master's Service at any time during the space foresaid without his Master's Special Licence had and obtained of him for that effect; And that he shall not committ (as God forbid) the filthy crimes of Fornication or Adultery, nor play at any games whatsoever, And that he shall not be Drunk, nor a Night Walker, Nor a Haunter of debauched or Idle Company; and that he shall not disobey his Master's Orders, pretending he is Elder or Younger apprentice, or upon any other pretence whatsoever; And that he keeps his ordinary Dyetts at Bed and Board unless he be withdrawn in his Master's necessary affairs and Employment, and no other ways; And shall not go to any of the Professors of Medicine, Chymie, Anatomy, Surgery or Materia Medica during the first three years of thir Indentures; and the last two years thereof only with his said Master's Consent"

"and shall not misbehave by word or deed or any other manner of way. *And if it shall happen* The said John Campbell do committ or omitt anything contrary to the premises.

In that case it is hereby declared he shall lose his Apprentice fee and be extruded by his said Master forth of his Service and shall lose all the liberties and priviledges of thir Indentures, and that they shall become void and null to him for his part thereof *ipso facto* and that without any furdur process or Declarator of Law, And that during the space of thir Indentures he shall not be guilty of nor accessory to the raising of any Tumults or Uproars within the Town of Edinburgh or Suburbs thereof under the pain of losing his freedom thereof for ever, And he and his said cautioner oblige themselves conjointly and severally To relieve his said Master of any penalties that shall happen to be imposed upon him by the Town Council of Ediuburgh in case he shall be found guilty as said is; Conform to an Act of the Town Council Dated the — day of — Sixteen Hundred and Ninety-two"

Note

The Act of the Town Council referred to is not made clear. The date is incomplete, only the year is stated, and that incorrectly. It should have read 31st March 1693. The records of the City contain the following entry of that date:

"Upon application made be severall deacons of the Incorporation of this City, The Council Statutes enacts and declares that in all tyme coming there be a clause inserted in all the Indentures of all of the Incorporations of this Citie, Bearing that in caise any prentice of any of the said Incorporation shall be found guilty and convict of being accessory to any tumultuous insurrection whatsoever. They are hereby (*ipso facto*) to loose and tyne their liberties and freedom of the Burgh."

The same subject was before the Town Council in 1686 and again in 1688, when at a meeting on November 26, the Lord Provost reported that "There was ane tumult like to rise within the Cittie by the convocation of some idle persons within the Cittie who had seduced and perswaded severall of the students of the Colledge to join with them They in order to the suppressing of any tumult that shall rise in this Cittie or suburbs thereof appointed the Magistrates and Council to take such care and diligence for preventing any tumult within the bounds foresaid as the quiet and peace of the Cittie might be preserved at all tymes especiallie in this juncture when the neighbouring Kingdoms of England are invaded by foreigners and that this Kingdom expects the like invasion verie suddenly"

The foreigners referred to were William, Prince of Orange, and his forces who had landed at Torbay three weeks previously.

What the Act of 1693 did was to absolve the masters from the actions of their servants. And that there was still thought to be a need for the inclusion of such a clause on 20th February 1736, will be readily appreciated when one remembers that the Porteous Riots, so vividly chronicled in Scott's "Heart of Midlothian," occurred later in the same year. It is extremely unlikely that Adam Drummond and his young apprentice were unaware of that purposeful band which bore Captain John Porteous to his doom, for the procession passed their very door on its way to discharge lynch law in the Grassmarket.

The Indenture goes on to deal with a premium of fifty pounds sterling upon which "the said Adam Drummond binds and obliges him to Teach and Instruct the said John Campbell, his said apprentice, in the said Arts of Surgery and Pharmacy, and shall not hide or conceal anything of the same from him, and shall entertain him sufficiently at Bed and Board during the whole space forsaid; The said John Campbell or his said Cautioner always furnishing and Maintaining him in apparell of his Body in Linnings and Woolings decently and as become such an apprentice. Like as the said Adam Drummond Binds and Obliges him to Book the said John Campbell his said apprentice in the Dean of Guild Court Books of Edinburgh within the space of forty days next after the date of thir Indentures. And in the Books of the Surgeon Apothecaries of the said Burgh as soon as conveniently he may do the same, being always done within the term of thir Indentures, and both which bookings to be upon the Apprentice his own proper Charge and Expenses. And the said Adam Drummond Binds and Obliges him, his heirs and successors to pay to the Treasurer of The Incorporation of Surgeon Apothecaries of Edinburgh for the time being, Five pounds sterling *Toties Quoties*, he gives Liberty to the said apprentice to go to any of the Professors above named during the first three

years of thir Indentures. And finally both the said Parties bind and oblige them to perform the premises *hinc inde* under the penalty of Two hundred pounds Scots money by and allour performance thereof.

Consenting to the Registration hereof in the Books of Councill and Session or others competent, That a letter of Horning on six days and all other Execution needful may pass hereupon as effiers And for that effect constitute Their procurators. In Witness whereof", etc.

John Campbell was duly booked prentice, with a duty stamp of One pound and five shillings paid to H.M. Stamp Office. He proved himself to be a worthy apprentice, and the deed bears his discharge in his master's handwriting.

"I, Adam Drnmmond, Surgeon in Edinburgh doe acknowledge that John Campbell within designated has served me honestly and faithfully during the time of his Indenture. I therefore discharge him of all obligations prestable by him. In witness whereof I have written and subscribed this all for the fifteenth day of March one thousand and seven hundred and forty and two years."

John Campbell appeared in the Burgess Roll of Edinburgh on 21st July 1743, as a burgess and guildbrother. He was elected to the Incorporation of Surgeons on 7th October of the same year and followed in his master's footsteps by being appointed Librarian of the Surgeons from 1746 to 1748. It is of interest to reflect that most of the 18th Century prescriptions found in Fisher's Land bear dates which indicate that they were dispensed in the years in which young John Campbell was undergoing his training, and it seems certain that he had a hand in their compounding, just as it is certain that he visited the Physic Garden to collect some of the ingredients for the Galenicals required—the male southernwood, the marjoram, the rosemary, the fresh tops of St John's Wort, the mint and the sage.

There is evidence, from the family archives and from the autobiography of Alexander ("Jupiter") Carlyle, D.D., of Inveresk, that Adam Drummond was still engaged in the training of apprentices in 1745 at the age of 66, though the information is incidental and concerned more with the ill-starred venture of Prince Charles Edward to restore the throne to his father. Once more the Capital was witness of historic scenes, when Bonnie Prince Charlie and his following marched into a city which offered no resistance. There is no need to go into detail except in so far as the events concerned Adam Drummond and his family.

Belated alarm over the situation resulted in the landing at Dunbar of Government troops under the command of General Cope. The opposing armies met at Prestonpans, where Cope's superior forces were surprised and routed by the band of Highlanders under the command of the Young Pretender. Particular interest attaches to a letter sent in the afternoon of the day of the battle by Adam to his brother's wife at Megginch. It is remarkably vivid in content:

"Friday, 2 of the clock" it reads, "Lady Megginch. J. Cope's army is quite routed, your sons Adam and Francis are made prisoners, along with Colonel Hackett. There is none of them wounded. They are lying in Colonel Gardner's house near the field by Prestonpans. I hope all our other relations are well. I heard the names of the wounded and killed A few officers with Mr Cope have made good their escape by boats to the man of war in the Firth, but whether with success of not I know not because they sent boats to apprehend them. This is all I yet know for it happened this morning and it is about 3 of the afternoon, but as to your concerns you may depend on what I say"

The information was wrong, unfortunately. Alexander Carlyle wrote: "On Tuesday, and not sooner, came many surgeons from Edinburgh to dress the wounded soldiers, many of whom lay on straw in the schoolroom. As almost all their wounds were with the broadsword, they had suffered little. The surgeons returned to Edinburgh in the evening and came back again for three days. As one of them was Colin Simpson, apprentice to Adam Drummond, his uncle, we trusted him and his companions with the four hundred guineas, which at different times they carried in their pockets and delivered safe to Captain Adam Drummond of Megginch, then a prisoner in Queensberry House in the Canongate."

Colin's father, the Rev. Matthew Simpson, was minister in Pencaitland, and it was the monument to his mother and two of his sisters who all died in 1736 within a few days of each other of some pestilence, which gave me pause in that little churchyard. The inscription states "a violent fever".

Captain Adam Drummond was also a nephew of Adam's and was an officer in the Hanoverian army at Prestonpans. He acted as Paymaster of Colonel Mor-daunt's regiment, and the money sent from the schoolroom was pay for the troops.

The family records disclose that, in addition to Colin Simpson, Francis Drummond, the son of John, Adam's eldest brother, also served an apprenticeship to his uncle and became a surgeon in the army, but was wounded at Prestonpans—a fact of which his uncle was clearly unaware when he wrote—and died of his wounds a year later at the age of 23. Yet another nephew, Adam Austen, son of Adam's eldest sister, Jean, was apprenticed to his uncle.

On the purchase of a house and estate near Burntisland, in Fife, Adam Drummond became known as "of Binend." I have used the title "of Megginch," and it is right to identify him in that manner for there are, I am glad to say, still Drummonds of Megginch. I cannot sufficiently express my indebtedness to the wife of Captain Humphrey Drummond for her painstaking care in assisting me with my inquiries. Suffice it to say that, just as Robert Elliot and Adam Drummond were "conjoined" in the professorship over 250 years ago, so should that lady be "conjoined" in the authorship of this paper.

Adam Drummond was Chairman of the Surgeons from 1746-48, a recognition of the high regard in which he was held.

He died at the close of 1758 and lies in Greyfriars Churchyard within a hundred yards of his illustrious predecessor, James Borthwick—two surgeon-apothecaries of distinction who adorned their profession and left their mark for all time.

CORRECTIONS

"The Scottish Genealogist", vol. xviii, no. 4, December 1971 — article on "Catholic Records" —

page 93, second paragraph; the Repertory no. should be RH 21 and not HR 18;

page 95, second last paragraph, first line, the year should be 1971 and not 1871;

last paragraph, the Repertory no. should be RH 21 and not HR 18.

COUNTY COMPILATIONS OF MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

Lists for West Fife

Copies of "Monumental Inscriptions (pre-1855) in West Fife" by J. F. and Sheila Mitchell are now ready — unbound, duplicated on foolscap sheets of over 350 pages and 5,000 inscriptions in summarised form, in 33 burial grounds. The price to members of the Society (i.e. those paying an annual subscription of £1.50 or \$4.50 U.S.A. or Canada) is £1.75 plus 25p postage and packing, total £2.00; to others, £2.25 plus 25p postage and packing, total £2.50.

Apply to Mr J. F. Mitchell, 7 Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh EH3 7TZ.

Note: "West Fife" includes Dysart and Kirkcaldy and parishes to the west and north-west; with the volume for East Fife described in this Magazine of June 1971 (vol. xviii no. 2, p. 27) this completes the County.

Similar volumes for Berwickshire, Clackmannanshire, Dunbartonshire, Peeblesshire, Renfrewshire and East Fife are still available, but the remaining stock of some of these is low, and Kinross-shire and West Lothian are sold out.

ROSS-SHIRE SEPT FAMILIES

Two families notable in the history of Easter Ross, the Vasses of Lochslin and the MacCullochs of Plaids near Tain, are the subject of detailed and fully authenticated genealogies in the 12th issue of the *Clan Munro Magazine*, published in 1971. From the location of their lands, it might have been expected that the Vasses and MacCullochs would have come within the sphere of the great Clan Ross, other than of the Munros, but there is apparently a basis of Ross-shire tradition (incorporated in the written chronicles of various Highland families) for the modern practice of listing them as septs of both clans.

The family of Lochslin, including the unusually named Jasper Vass who was an Inverness merchant as well as a Ross-shire laird, is traced from 1457 to 1610, and that of Plaids from 1436 to 1552, with one laird killed at the battle of Pinkie where Munro of Foulis also fell: there are also notes on the MacCullochs of Cadboll, Kindeace and Glastulich, Tarrell, and others.

These notices are part of a series on Munro sept names, which began in the previous issue with an account of the Dingwalls of Kildun from 1448 to 1631, and a genealogy of the Dingwalls of Cambuscurrie and of Ussie.

INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL DIRECTORY

The *International Genealogical Directory*, 1971/72 details of which were announced in our issue of September, 1971 (vol. XVIII, No. 3), is now on sale. Copies at 50 new pence (\$1.25) each may be obtained from the publishers — Pinhorn — at 108 Sea Lane, Ferring, Sussex, England

REPLIES

MUNRO. In reply to the query in Vol. XVII, p. 85, the Rev. Robert Munro was ordained in 1783 as missionary minister in the heights of the parishes of Kincardine and Creich (otherwise upper Strathoykell, on the borders of Ross and Sutherland), translated in 1788 to be minister and schoolmaster at the British Fisheries Society's new settlement at Ullapool, and remained there until his death in 1809 (*New Statistical Account of Scotland*, Ross and Cromarty, p. 429; George Dempster, *Summary of Proceedings of Directors of Society for Extending Fisheries* 1789, p. 22; Jean Dunlop, *The British Fisheries Society*, Edinburgh University Ph.D. thesis, pp. 118-20). I have found no reference to his parentage, or the name of his wife, in any of the Munro genealogies or notes known to me; the daughter Isabella, wife of Robert Ainslie, W. S., is named on a tombstone in St Cuthbert's churchyard, Edinburgh.

R. W. MUNRO
(Clan Munro Association)

Battle Casualties. This was one of the earliest query subjects published in the *Scottish Genealogist* and in Vol. II, no. 3 mention was made of contemporary evidence in the form of services of heirs after the battles of Harlaw (1411), Flodden (1513) and Pinkie (1547). Professor G. W. S. Barròw, in his *Robert Bruce*, p. 322, points out that according to Barbour a general remission of death duties in the form of reliefs and wardships was also proclaimed in respect of anyone who might be killed in the Battle of Bannockburn (1314). The reference is in John Barbour, *The Bruce*, book XII, lines 318-22 (ed Skeat, Scottish Text Society, vol. 1, p. 310; ed. Mackenzie, 1909, pp. 218-9). I do not know of any contemporary documentary evidence of this, but the passage at least shows that the custom was known to Barbour in the 14th century, and therefore pre-dates Harlaw.

R. W. M.

NOTE

TAYLOR-SINCLAIR: — Mr Bruce W. Taylor, P.O. Box 416, Atikokan, Ontario, would like to correspond with Members interested in the families Taylor and Sinclair originating in the County of Caithness.

HIGHLAND DIARY 1972

This page-a-day diary is introduced with details of several subjects of special interest to people living in or visiting the Highlands. At the bottom of each page of the diary is a footnote in the form of an anecdote, quotation, statistic or piece of verse to delight, intrigue or interest the lover of the Highlands. Between months there are 8-page illustrated features dealing with a variety of Highland subjects. The diary, which costs £2.95 (postage 30p) can be bought from Method Publishing Co., Ltd., Duke Street, Golspie, Sutherland

INFORMATION SOUGHT

Anyone interested in the following families is asked to write to Mr Colin Forrester, 11 Howard's lane, London S.W.15:—

SINCLAIR — especially of the early Earls of Orkney.

DOUGLAS — especially Douglas of Leven (custodian of Queen Mary) and of Kirkness and Strathendry.

BAILLIE — especially Baillie of Lamington and of Lethem.

BRUCE — especially Bruce of Airth, Stenhouse, and Larbert-Scheils.

LETTER

I wish to make mention at the Scottish Genealogist, that I have an old clock signed and made: John BADDELY — Tong. It is probably the same Baddeley, from in the book: "Britten's Old Clocks and Watches and their makers, 7e. London 1956" "Baddeley John. Tong. About 1720-1760, then Albrighton to 1780. Clocks and Watches."

Your respectfully,

Ampe Andre.

Rubberigstbankstr, 7. Louise Marie. 0.V1.
960 Nukerke, België.

FORMER REGISTRAR GENERAL

The late Alexander Burt Taylor, Esq.

Dr A. B. Taylor, a distinguished member of the Scottish Genealogy Society, died suddenly at his home at 35 Balgreen Road, Edinburgh, on 13th March 1972. Born on 6th June 1904, he was the son of the Rev. Andrew Burt Taylor, an Orkneyman, U.F. Church minister at Earlston, Berwickshire, later at Motherwell, Lanarkshire. He is survived by his wife, the former Miss Elizabeth Hogg, and by his sons David and Kenneth, and daughter Christine.

Educated at Hamilton Academy, Kirkwall Grammar School, and the University of Edinburgh, he graduated M.A., with first-class honours in English. After teaching at Stirling and Falkirk, he joined the Civil Service in 1933 as a member of the Schools Inspectorate. During World War II (1939-1945), he was seconded to duties involving care of the homeless. In the post-war years he dealt with legislation on town and country planning, and in 1947 was promoted to Assistant Secretary to the Department of Health. Dr Taylor was appointed Registrar General for Scotland in 1959. He was an able administrator, and during his period of office the record-searching facilities at New Register House, Edinburgh, were greatly improved. In 1961 he was awarded the C.B.E., and he retired in 1965.

A noted Icelandic scholar, Dr Taylor was made a Doctor of Literature by his old *alma mater* in 1938 for his work, *The Orkneyinga Saga: A New Translation with Introduction and Notes*, which was published by Messrs Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, with the assistance of the Carnegie Trust. He contributed moreover, to various periodicals, including *The Scottish Genealogist* and *The Scottish*

Geographical Magazine. A notable contribution to the latter was *Some Additional Early Maps of Scotland*, reprinted in 1961. He was an elder of St Ann's Church, Corstorphine, and session-clerk of St David's Church, Edinburgh.

QUERIES

GARDNER: Arthur Gardner, an American, married Kate Esplin (b. 1890 in Glasgow) in Ontario? Canada, in about 1922. They later took up residence in Free-land Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., and when last heard of living in Florida, U.S.A.

MAIN: John Main married Elizabeth McGregor (b. 1879), at the Laidlaw Temperance Hotel, Leonard Street, Perth in 1906. They had a daughter, Mary Frances Main, born 1907 in Perth. Elizabeth died later in 1907, and John Main emigrated to the U.S.A. being joined about 1922 by his daughter Mary Frances Main where she later married. She died about 1929.

MCGREGOR: John McGregor (b. 1843) married Jessie Russell Dawson (b. 1841/42) at St Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Dundee in 1867. They had 4 children all born in Dundee:

1. Frances Ann Russell McGregor (b. 1868).
2. George Dawson McGregor (b. 1870).
3. Alexander Smith McGregor (b. 1871).
4. Agnes Mary McGregor (b. 1880).

PETERS: William Peters married Maria (Mary) Young (b. 1830/33) at Mains Parish Church, Dundee in 1852. They had 2 children both born in Mains, Dundee:

1. Ann Peters (b. 1853).
2. David Guthrie Peters (b. 1854).

I would be very grateful to receive any information about the above 4 families (Gardner; Main; McGregor and Peters), and their descendants. Mr A. W. McGregor, 1 Balmoral Close, Billericay, Essex, England.

ROSS of Craigie and Innernethy:

(a) According to Nisbet, the Rosses of Innernethy were cadets of Ross of Craigie; Patrick Ross, Sheriff Clerk of Perth, who bought Innernethy in 1655 from the Pitcairns being the grandson of Alexander, second son of Ross of Craigie. The Rosses of Craigie fell on bad times and their estates were sold in the early seventeenth century but none of the later Rosses of Craigie (neither Robert, the last to own Craigie (d. 1620/1621) nor his father, John (d. 1600) nor uncle, Thomas (d. 1556), nor their father John, killed at Pinkie in 1547) appear to have had a son named Alexander. Information is required as to the ancestry of Patrick Ross, First of Innernethy and his connection with the Rosses of Craigie.

(b) The Rosses of Innernethy parted with Innernethy about 1745 but General Sir Patrick Ross, styled 'of Craigie and Innernethy' appears in the earliest editions of Burke's 'Landed Gentry' but, presumably because they had parted with their estates, after his death the family does not appear in later editions of Burke although both Patrick and his brothers had several male descendants. Does the family still survive?

ROSS of Oakbank:

Robert Ross of Oakbank 17/2/1765-23/2/1851 was the second surviving son of John Ross, Merchant in Perth by his wife Jean Marshall—married 19/5/1753. He used the Arms of Ross of Craigie as they appear on his tombstone in the Grey Friar's Kirk Yard in Perth. What was his connection with Craigie and/or Inner-nethy? W. D. Cargill Thompson, F.S.A.Scot., 19 Mirrlees Drive, Glasgow, G 12 OSH.

MUNRO: Isabella Munro daughter of the Rev. 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, 349 Maplehurst Avenue, Oakville, Ontario, Canada.

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. Can anyone provide information about the latter Robert Ainslie? What was his relationship to Robert Ainslie, W.S.? Grant Carr-Harris, 349 Maplehurst Avenue, Oakville, Ontario, Canada.

LAHORE, LOHOAR, LOCHORE: Anyone interested in the above families who were long established in the valley of the Clyde are invited to write to G. Weenink, Kumara Railway P.O., Westland, New Zealand. He is descended from John Lahore or Lochore mason/wright in Strathaven where the Baptismal Registers record the births of his children from 1903 onwards. Mr Weenink is especially interested to know if there is any connection between this family and that of the Lochores of Fife who were prominent there from the 12th to the 14th centuries.

HENDERSON: Robert Henderson (b. ca. 1795) in Co. Cavan or Co. Donegal, Ireland, is said to be a descendant of the Hendersons of Fordell, Fife, Scotland. He is believed to have been the son of Andrew or Alexander Henderson and—Stuart. He was in the British Army or the Dublin Militia at the beginning of the 1830's. Robert Henderson married Mary Milligan, and they were the parents of three sons: Robert (b. 1833) in Dublin, Thomas and Matthew. Robert Henderson, younger, emigrated to America along with his brother Matthew. Matthew settled in the U.S.A. while Robert soon moved to Havana, Cuba, where he arrived shortly before 10th December, 1857. There he worked as a carpenter and cabinetmaker for the United Railways of Havana Co. Ltd. At the time of his death in 1892 he was Chief of Coaches and Waggon and Inspector General of Ways and Works. Robert Henderson married Martina, daughter of Don Manuel Piedra, and were the parents of: Manuel (b. 1872), Juan (b. 1875), Eligio (b. 1882), Virginia (b. 1884), Eulalia (b. 1886), José (b. 1890) and Sara (b. 1891). Any information about the above family, ancestors and relatives would be gratefully received by F. J. R. Henderson, 2116 Chesterfield Avenue, Charlotte, N.C. 28205, U.S.A.

SCOTT-ANDERSON (ANDIESON)—KING: Information sought on Thomas Scott who married Margaret Anderson on 20th April 1798, in the Parish of Robertson, county of Selkirk. Their son, Thomas Scott, born at Deanburnhaugh, Selkirk on 21st March, 1810, married Jemima King at Robertson on 7th August, 1829: Subscriber would like to correspond with anyone researching into Scott family in Selkirk in late 17th or early 18th century—Mrs J. Max Garmon, 550 West Lincoln, Escondido, California, 92025, U.S.A.

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

Hon. President	The Right Hon. The Earl of Dundee, LL D., Royal Banner Bearer of Scotland.
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Editor of Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants	D Whyte, J P, F S A Scot, 4 Carmel Road, Kirkliston, West Lothian
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